

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Rhithiol	Manon George
Dyddiad: Dydd Iau, 16 Chwefror 2023	Clerc y Pwyllgor
Amser: 12.45	0300 200 6565
	SeneddTai@senedd.cymru

Rhag-gyfarfod (12.45 – 13.00)

- 1 Cynnig i ethol Cadeirydd dros dro ar gyfer y cyfarfod heddiw, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 17.22.
- 2 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau
- 3 Papurau i'w nodi
 - 3.1 Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd mewn perthynas â Digartrefedd
(Tudalennau 1 – 4)
Papur 1
 - 3.2 Dogfen gan Cymorth Cymru mewn perthynas â Chyllideb Ddrafft 2023–24 Llywodraeth Cymru
(Tudalennau 5 – 12)
Papur 2
 - 3.3 Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd mewn perthynas â'r Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol ar y Bil Tai Cymdeithasol (Rheoleiddio)
(Tudalen 13)
Papur 3
 - 3.4 Llythyr gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd mewn perthynas â Chyllideb Ddrafft 2023–24 Llywodraeth Cymru
(Tudalennau 14 – 17)



Papur 4

- 3.5 Llythyr gan y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyflawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad at y Pwyllgor Busnes mewn perthynas â Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargeddwir (Dirymu a Diwygio)

(Tudalennau 18 – 30)

Papur 5

- 3.6 Adroddiad gan Sefydliad Bevan: Cipolwg ar dodi yn ystod Gaeaf 2023

(Tudalennau 31 – 53)

Papur 6

- 3.7 Llythyr gan y Wallich mewn perthynas â Chyllideb Ddrafft 2023-24

Llywodraeth Cymru

(Tudalennau 54 – 61)

Papur 7

- 4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod

- 5 Ystyried yr adroddiad drafft ar ddigartrefedd

(13.00 – 15.00)

(Tudalennau 62 – 125)

- 6 Diweddariad ar y Memoranda Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol ar y Bil Tai Cymdeithasol (Rheoleiddio)

(15.00 – 15.10)

[Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol Atodol \(Memorandwm Rhif 5\)](#)



Ein cyf/Our ref: MA/JJ/3556/22

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

John Griffiths AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

26 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl John,

Gwybodaeth ddilysol ar ôl y sesiwn dystiolaeth ar ddigartrefedd

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 21 Rhagfyr 2022 yn gofyn am ychydig o wybodaeth ychwanegol ar ôl imi ymddangos gerbron y Pwyllgor ar 7 Rhagfyr 2022. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Pwyllgor am ei waith ac am y gydnabyddiaeth yn eich llythyr i'r gwaith sylweddol y mae'r awdurdodau lleol, darparwyr gwasanaethau, Llywodraeth Cymru ac eraill wedi'i wneud i weithredu'r polisi *Neb heb Help* yng Nghymru. Hoffwn ddiolch i chi hefyd am gydnabod nad oes unrhyw amheuaeth bod hynny wedi achub bywydau.

Pwysau'r Gaeaf

Fel y dywedais yn fy mhapur dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor, rwy'n cydnabod y pwysau mawr sydd ar wasanaethau tai a digartrefedd. Mae effaith y pandemig, sy'n parhau, yr argyfwng costau byw, fforddiadwyedd yn y Sector Rhentu Preifat (PRS) a'r argyfwng dyngarol sy'n deillio o'r rhyfel yn Wcráin, oll wedi rhoi cryn bwysau ar wasanaethau tai ac ar ein partneriaid ehangach ac wedi golygu bod angen dibynnu mwy ar lety dros dro yn y tymor byr.

Mewn ymateb i'r pwysau hynny, er mwyn helpu'r awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau digon o lety dros dro ar gyfer y bobl sydd mewn angen, er mwyn cyflwyno rhagor o fesurau i atal digartrefedd, ac er mwyn darparu rhagor o lety camu ymlaen, bydd y Pwyllgor yn dymuno nodi fy mod wedi cyhoeddi cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Mae £10 miliwn o gyllid referniw ychwanegol wedi'i ddyrannu i'r awdurdodau lleol yn 2022/23 i'w helpu i atal digartrefedd ac i ysgwyddo costau llety dros dro. Mae hynny'n cael ei wireddu o ganlyniad i'r cydweithio parhaus gyda'n partneriaid, Plaid Cymru, o dan y Cytundeb Cydweithio. Mae'r swm hwnnw'n ychwanegol i'r £10 miliwn sydd wedi'i ddyrannu eisoes ar gyfer llety dros dro yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, a'r £6 miliwn ar gyfer gwaith yn ôl disgrifiwn i atal digartrefedd, a byddwn yn cynyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer y cynllun *Neb heb Help* ac ar gyfer atal digartrefedd i £26 miliwn yn 2022/23.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and responding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Tudalen y pecyn 1

O ran y pwysau yn y sector rhentu preifat, rwy'n croesawu bwriad y Pwyllgor i ysgrifennu at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau ynglŷn â'r effaith y mae cyfraddau'r Lwfans Tai Lleol (LHA) yn ei chael ar lefelau digartrefedd. Fel y dywedais yn fy thystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ac ar lafar, rydym yn parhau i bwyo ar Lywodraeth y DU i godi cyfraddau'r Lwfans hwnnw. Fel y gŵyr y Pwyllgor, mae cyfraddau presennol y Lwfans yn adlewyrchu lefel y rhenti yn y farchnad rhentu preifat yn ystod y cyfnod a ddaeth i ben ym mis Medi 2019. Rydym yn clywed adroddiadau ar hyn o bryd fod rhenti yn y sector preifat, yn enwedig y rheini ar gyfer tenantiaid newydd, yn codi'n gynt nag ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod y 13 blynedd diwethaf, sy'n golygu bod y bwlc rhwng rhenti gwirioneddol a chyfraddau'r Lwfans Cymorth Tai yn tyfu. Mae hynny, yn anochel, yn creu argyfwng o ran gallu tenantiaid sydd ar incwm isel i fforddio ac i gael gafael ar lety yn y sector rhentu preifat. Mae angen i gyfraddau'r Lwfans adlewyrchu'r data diweddaraf am y farchnad a gyflwynir i'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau gan swyddogion rhenti, neu adlewyrchu'r cynnydd canrannol i gyfraddau budd-daliadau eraill, pa un bynnag sydd uchaf. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cofio bod cyfradd y Lwfans Cymorth Tai, pan gafodd ei gyflwyno, wedi'i gosod ar y 50fed canradd, yn hytrach na'r 30ain canradd fel sy'n digwydd erbyn hyn, ac rwyf wedi mynd ati dro ar ôl tro i ddadlau'r achos o blaidd adfer y 50fed canradd. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth y Pwyllgor wrth iddo ddwyn pwysau ar Lywodraeth y DU am y mater hwn.

Y Digartref Gartref

Fel y trafodwyd pan ymddangosais gerbron y Pwyllgor, mae cryn rinweddau i'r cynnig ar y 'Digartref Gartref', a gallaf sicrhau'r Pwyllgor bod fy swyddogion wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid i ystyried a ddylid gweithredu yn y fath fodd, ac i edrych ar sut y gellid gwneud hynny, er mwyn rhoi hyblygrwydd i'r awdurdodau lleol, gan sicrhau ar yr un pryd fod yr awdurdodau'n cydymffurfio â'r dyletswyddau sydd arnynt a bod hawliau'r unigolyn yn cael eu diogelu.

Cysgu Allan

Rwy'n rhannu pryder y Pwyllgor bod y data diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd o fis Medi ymlaen yn dangos bod cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n cysgu allan. Fel y noda'r Pwyllgor, mae cysgu allan yn fater cymhleth ac mae'n tynnu sylw at ba mor bwysig yw gwaith allgymorth cadarnhaol sy'n canolbwytio ar yr unigolyn, nid yn unig er mwyn helpu pobl i gael gafael ar lety, ond i'w helpu i gynnal y llety hwnnw ac i ffynnu ynddo. Mae hefyd yn bwysig peidio â cholli golwg ar y cyd-destun ehangach a'r 1,514 o bobl a ddaeth i sylw'r awdurdodau lleol oherwydd eu bod yn ddigartref yn ystod mis Medi ac a gafodd gymorth i gael llety.

Rwyf wedi bod yn glir iawn na ddylai unrhyw un gael ei orfodi i gysgu allan yng Nghymru, ac mae'r rheoliadau a basiodd y Senedd ym mis Hydref er mwyn creu 11eg categori o Angen Blaenorriaethol, yn sicrhau bod modd inni barhau â'n polisi *Neb heb Help* a bod unrhyw un sy'n ddigartref ar y stryd yng Nghymru yn cael ei ystyried yn rhywun sydd mewn angen blaenorriaethol am lety. Bydd y cyllid ychwanegol y cyfeirir ato uchod ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon hefyd yn helpu'r awdurdodau lleol i barhau i weithredu yn hyn o beth.

Safonau llety dros dro

Fel y trafodwyd yn fy nhystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ac ar lafar, ac fel y nodwyd gan y Pwyllgor, mae hwn yn faes cymhleth. Er mai ein nod cyffredinol o hyd yw lleihau'n dibyniaeth ar lety dros dro, yn enwedig gwestai a llety gwely a brecwast, mae angen inni weithio gyda'r awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau gostyngiad cyflym yn y defnydd ohonynt, gan wneud hynny mewn ffordd y gellir ei rheoli ac a fydd yn osgoi unrhyw risg i'r math hwn o ddarpariaeth gael ei dileu'n ddisymwth. Mae angen hefyd inni wneud hynny mewn ffordd a fydd yn caniatáu

inni gyflwyno atebion eraill o ran llety, megis y rheini yr ydym yn eu hariannu drwy'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf ar gyfer Llety Dros Dro.

Bydd y Pwyllgor am nodi bod y canllawiau statudol presennol yn datgan yn glir y dylai llety dros dro fod yn addas, ac y dylai'r awdurdodau fod yn darparu cymorth priodol i bobl mewn llety dros dro fel y bo modd eu helpu i symud i llety sefydlog mwy hirdymor cyn gynted â phosibl. Mae'r [Cod Canllawiau](#) yn pennu bod yn rhaid i'r awdurdodau lleol roi sylw i amgylchiadau unigol yr ymgeisydd, ac anogir yr awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod asesiad o'r anghenion yn cael ei gynnal yn yr ystyr ehangaf wrth iddynt fynd ati i benderfynu a yw llety'n addas ai peidio, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cyflawni'r dyletswyddau sydd arnynt o dan Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 a Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014.

Fel y nodwyd yn eich llythyr, roedd rhan o'r ymgynghoriad ar y trefniadau cyfreithiol trosiannol yn ymgynghori hefyd ar welliannau posibl i'r gofynion o ran addasrwydd yn y ddeddfwriaeth, yng nghyd-destun gwestai a llety gwely a brecwast. Tynnodd yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad sylw at gymhlethdod y mater hwn o ystyried y pwysau cynyddol sydd ar yr awdurdodau lleol. Mae rhagor o waith wrthi'n cael ei wneud ar y mater hwn ac rydym yn ymgynghori â phartneriaid unwaith eto er mwyn penderfynu ar y mesurau trosiannol mwyaf priodol yn y maes hwn, ac rydym yn disgwyl y byddwn yn gallu amlinellu'r ffordd ymlaen yn fuan.

Y Cyflenwad Tai

Buom yn trafod y Rhaglen Gyfalaf ar gyfer Llety Dros Dro pan ymddangosais gerbron y Pwyllgor, a pha mor bwysig yw hi bod y rhaglen honno'n un hyblyg a chreadigol fel y bo modd darparu rhagor o lety hirdymor o ansawdd da er mwyn helpu pawb sydd mewn angen o ran tai ac i ddarparu rhagor o lety camu ymlaen er mwyn lleihau'r pwysau ar lety dros dro. Bydd y Pwyllgor am nodi felly fy mod wedi cyhoeddi £24 miliwn yn ychwanegol eleni ar gyfer y Rhaglen Gyfalaf ar gyfer Llety Dros Dro, sy'n golygu bod cyfanswm y cyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer y Rhaglen yn £89 miliwn yn 2022/23.

O ran Cynllun Lesio Cymru, mae nifer o'r awdurdodau lleol wedi nodi cyfleoedd posibl i gynnwys rhagor o eiddo eleni, ac rydym wrthi'n gweithio gyda nhw i sicrhau'r eiddo hwnnw. O ran gwneud y cynllun yn fwy deniadol i landlordiaid, aethom ati'n ddiweddar i gynyddu'r arian grant posibl sydd ar gael i landlordiaid drwy gynnwys grant ychwanegol o £5,000 i wella effeithlonrwydd eiddo o ran ynni, gan anelu at sgôr EPC C. Mae hynny'n golygu y gallai'r landlordiaid hynny sy'n ymuno â'r cynllun am gyfnod o 5 mlynedd gael hyd at £10,000 ac y gallai'r rheini sy'n cofrestru ar ei gyfer am 25 mlynedd fod yn gymwys i gael hyd at £30,000.

Y Cynllun Gweithredu i Roi Terfyn ar Ddigartrefedd

Fel yr amlinellwyd yn fy nhystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor, byddwn yn mynd ati yn gynnar eleni i ddiweddarau'r camau gweithredu yn ein Cynllun Gweithredu i Roi Terfyn ar Ddigartrefedd. Rwy'n rhagweld y bydd y Cynllun Gweithredu ar ei newydd wedd yn cael ei gyhoeddi erbyn dechrau'r gwanwyn, ac y bydd camau'n cael eu diweddar a chamau newydd yn cael eu cynnwys bryd hynny.

O ran y Cynlluniau Pontio Ailgartrefu Cyflym, gallaf roi gwybod i'r Pwyllgor ein bod bellach wedi cael cynlluniau terfynol oddi wrth 8 awdurdod lleol a'n bod yn rhagweld y byddwn yn cael y 14 o gynlluniau terfynol oddi wrth yr awdurdodau eraill yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf. Gwelwyd oedi wrth gyflwyno rhai o'r cynlluniau mewn nifer o'r awdurdodau lleol oherwydd bod ganddynt brosesau cymeradwyo mewnol gwahanol ar lefel swyddogion ac ar y lefel wleidyddol.

Deddfwriaeth

O ystyried y gwaith sylweddol sydd wedi'i wneud eisoes ar ddod â digartrefedd i ben yng Nghymru, gallaf gadarnhau bod y Papur Gwyn a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno ar ddiwygio deddfwriaeth ar ddigartrefedd yn un cwbl ar wahân i'r Papurau Gwyrdd a Gwyn arfaethedig ar yr hawl i dai digonol ac ar reolaeth ar renti. Er bod ambell beth yn gyffredin rhwng y gwaith ar bob papur, maent wedi cyrraedd camau gwahanol iawn o ran eu datblygiad a byddant yn cael eu datblygu ar wahân.

Unwaith eto, hoffwn ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor am ddangos diddordeb, am eich ymwneud â'r gwaith hwn, ac am eich cefnogaeth wrth inni fwrw ymlaen â'n nod hirdymor o roi terfyn ar ddigartrefedd yng Nghymru.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Minister for Climate Change



The Welsh Government's Draft Budget 2023/24

Evidence submitted to:

- Senedd Finance Committee
- Senedd Local Government and Housing Committee

A response from Cymorth Cymru

1st February 2023

Contact: Policy@CymorthCymru.org.uk

Website: www.cymorthcymru.org.uk

Twitter: [@CymorthCymru](https://twitter.com/CymorthCymru)

1. About Cymorth Cymru:

- 1.1 Cymorth Cymru is the representative body for providers of homelessness, housing and support services in Wales. We act as the voice of the sector, influencing the development and implementation of policy, legislation and practice that affects our members and the people they support.
- 1.2 Our members provide a wide range of services that support people to overcome tough times, rebuild their confidence and live independently in their own homes. This includes people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, young people and care leavers, older people, people fleeing violence against women, domestic abuse or sexual violence, people living with a learning disability, people experiencing mental health problems, people with substance misuse issues and many more.
- 1.3 We are committed to working with people who use services, our members and partners to effect change. We believe that together, we can have a greater impact on people's lives. We want to be part of a social movement that ends homelessness and creates a Wales where everyone can live safely and independently in their own homes and thrive in their communities.

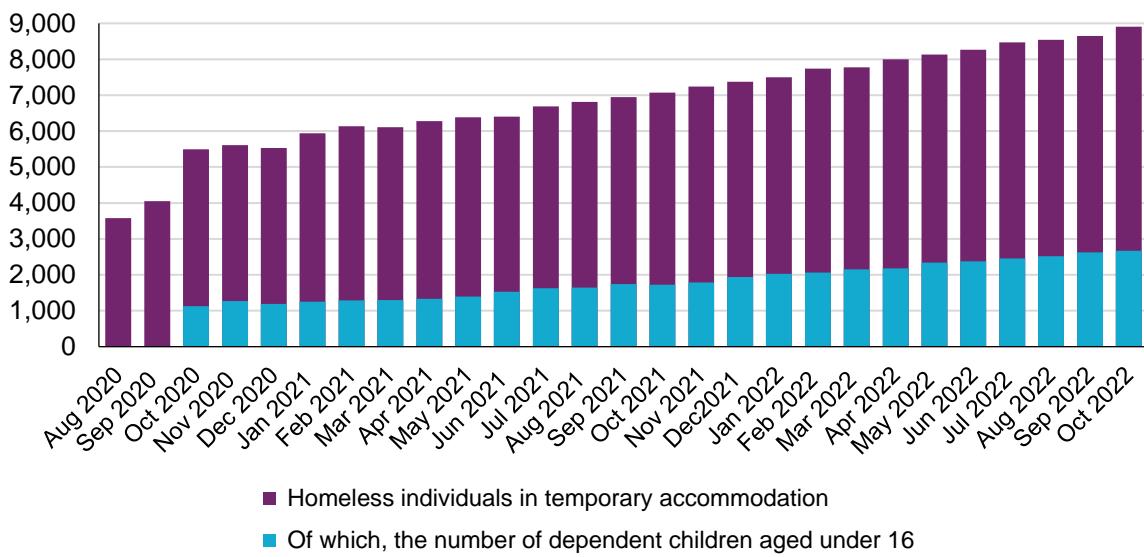
2. Introduction

- 2.1 We welcome the opportunity to submit evidence to the Senedd Finance Committee and the Senedd Local Government and Housing Committee about the Welsh Government's Draft Budget for 2023/24.
- 2.2 This evidence focuses exclusively on the **Housing Support Grant**, which funds the vast majority of homelessness and housing support services in Wales.
- 2.3 The Welsh Government has allocated £166.7 million to the Housing Support Grant (HSG) in its Draft Budget for 2023/24. This is the same as the amount allocated to the HSG in 2022/23 and in 2021/22.

3. Context

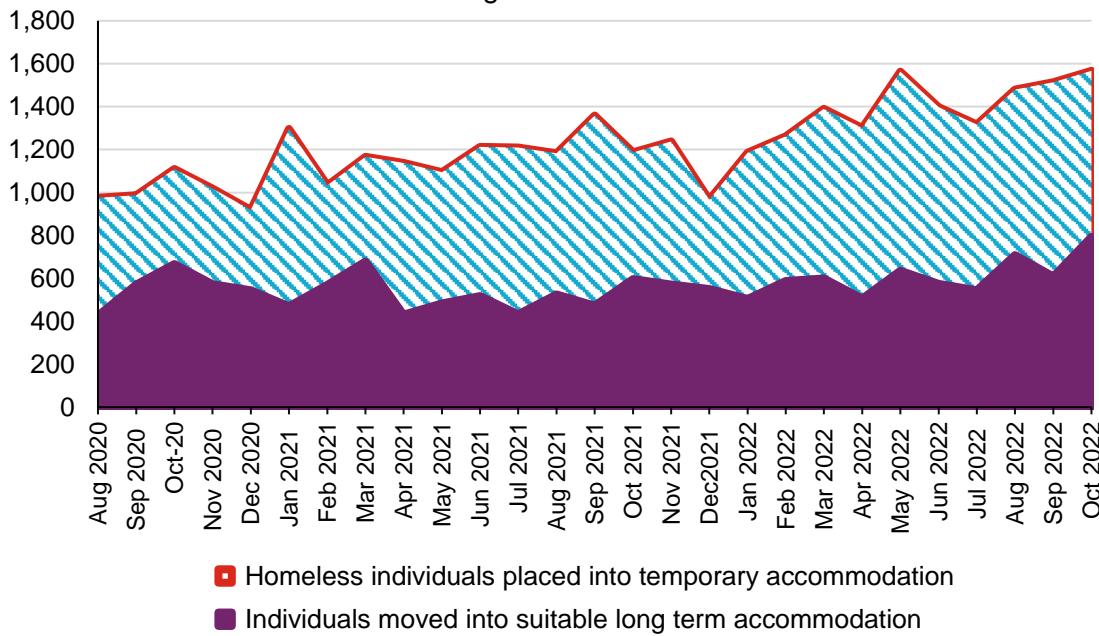
- 3.1 The Housing Support Grant funds the vast majority of homelessness and housing support services in Wales, supporting over 60,000 people every year, through the provision of:
 - Tenancy support that prevents homelessness and keeps people in their homes.
 - Supported accommodation for a range of client groups, including refuge for survivors of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence.
 - Housing First projects that support people with a history of repeated homelessness to access and maintain a tenancy.
- 3.2 Throughout the pandemic, these services continued to provide critical support to thousands of people, despite the very real health risks posed to frontline workers and their families. They did extraordinary work to keep people safe from COVID-19, to prevent homelessness, to bring thousands of people into emergency accommodation, and to provide vital support to people who were struggling with domestic abuse, mental health problems and other crises during a very difficult time.
- 3.3 At the present time, the homelessness sector is under more pressure than ever. The most recent Welsh Government [statistics](#) show that 8,906 individuals were in temporary accommodation as of 31st October 2022, of which 2,672 were dependent children under the age of 16 (Chart 1), a number that has been increasing steadily for the past two years.

Chart 1: Number of people in temporary accommodation



- 3.4 Over the last two years, an average of 1,225 people have been placed in temporary accommodation (TA) every month. The average number of people moving out of TA and into suitable long-term accommodation is only 561 per month (Chart 2).

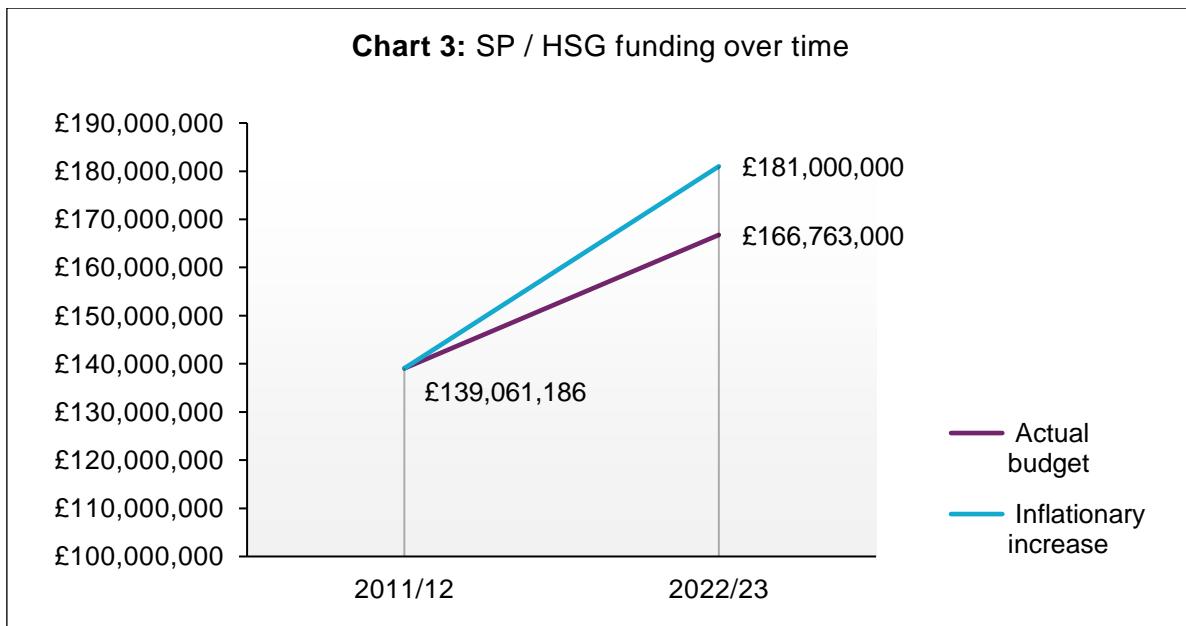
Chart 2: The gap between the number of people entering TA and leaving TA each month



- 3.5 Support services are absolutely critical to helping people to cope with the trauma of homelessness and the stresses of living in temporary accommodation, as well as supporting people to find and move into a settled home and maintain that tenancy. It is clear that they are desperately needed to support local authorities at this time.
- 3.6 Looking to the future, HSG services are absolutely vital to the delivery of the Welsh Government's ambitions to end homelessness, including the transition to [Rapid Rehousing](#) and the implementation of the [Ending Homelessness Action Plan](#). These services are key to making homelessness **rare** (tenancy support to prevent homelessness), **brief** (enabling people to move into supported accommodation or their own home) and **unrepeated** (by continuing to provide support that enables people to maintain their tenancy).

4. Funding over time

- 4.1 Over the past decade, Housing Support Grant funding (formerly the Supporting People Programme Grant) has reduced in real terms. In 2011/12 it was £139 million, which equates to £181 million in 2022, according to the Bank of England's [inflation calculator](#).
- 4.2 This means that the HSG budget has been cut by over £14million in real terms, even if the demand for homelessness services had remained the same.
- 4.3 In reality, demand has grown and services are under much more pressure than a decade ago. The temporary accommodation figures referenced above help to illustrate the increased pressure on services.



- 4.4 In response to scrutiny of the Draft Budget, the Welsh Government has pointed to the increase to the HSG during the pandemic. While we warmly welcomed this investment at a time of crisis, it predominantly helped to fund additional services to meet growing demand, rather than providing financial support for existing services and staff pay.
- 4.5 And as Chart 3 demonstrates, the increase has not kept pace with inflation.
- 4.6 The Welsh Government has also highlighted the increase to the Homelessness Prevention Grant during this scrutiny process. Again, this is welcome, but it is important to point out that this will predominantly help local authorities to continue providing temporary accommodation. This increase has no impact on the vast majority of homelessness and housing support services in Wales, which are funded through the HSG, and will therefore not help to sustain these services or the HSG workforce.

5. Risk to service delivery

- 5.1 The absence of any increase to the HSG budget means that service delivery is now at risk. Homelessness and housing support providers are increasingly concerned about the cost of running services and their ability to recruit and retain staff. Accommodation-based services such as supported accommodation are particularly affected by the increase in energy bills.
- 5.2 Some providers have told us they feel unable to bid for certain housing support contracts, as the funding offered does not cover the true cost of delivering the service. In some cases, the contract value is the same as a few years ago, with no inflationary increase to reflect the cost of running the service today.

- 5.3 As well as choosing not to bid for contracts, there is a risk that some providers may walk away from existing agreements or be forced to reduce service capacity. Service providers are increasingly concerned about their ability to deliver existing contracts if there is no increase in the HSG. Some may have to reduce the number of people they can support at a time when homelessness and housing support services are more important than ever. One support provider, which delivers services across a number of local authorities, told us:

"We have made the decision that if we do not receive the required uplifts from commissioners in 23/24, we will not be tendering for new contracts and will be giving notice on some of our current contracts where we're struggling to retain staff and are seeing a financial deficit. We have given notice on a number of contracts in 22/23 for this very reason and we've seen that no other provider is prepared to step forward to take on these contracts. The demand for our services has never been higher and we will be unable to meet needs as providers will inevitably withdraw from existing contracts and not take the risk of bidding for new ones."

- 5.4 Our survey of HSG service providers showed that the majority of them are extremely or very concerned about their ability to continue delivering services without an increase in the HSG:

Chart 4: How concerned are you about your organisation's ability to continue to deliver existing HSG-funded services at their current level if there is no increase in funding for 2023/24?

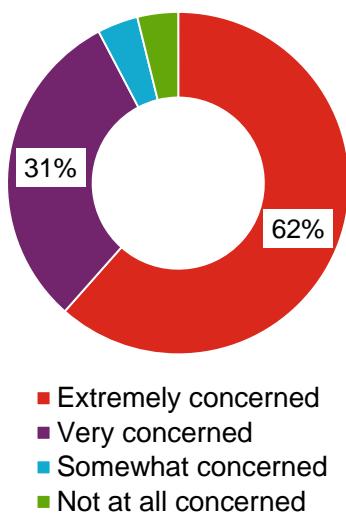
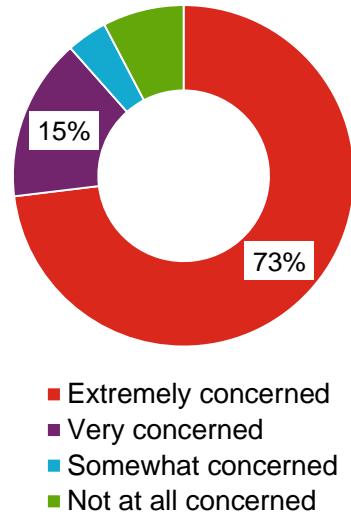


Chart 5: How concerned are you about your organisation's ability to bid for housing support contracts if they are re-tendered at the same price as they were three years ago?



- 5.5 These concerns are being echoed by local authority commissioners, who are facing incredibly difficult choices if there is no increase to the HSG budget. One commissioner told us that the absence of any increase to the HSG means they will need to choose between cutting service capacity in order to afford a wage rise for frontline staff, or retaining service capacity and continuing to lose staff. This isn't a choice at all, particularly with the huge numbers at risk of homelessness, in temporary accommodation and in need of support.

- 5.6 One support provider has told us:

"Given the demand on service, the quality of service provided and the work/ life balance for staff (and pressures put upon them) it is concerning to hear that no extra funding is forthcoming for the new financial year. I believe that making no additional increase to the budget will stretch services to breaking point and no doubt impact the lives of the vulnerable people we support in our community. I believe the housing crisis will only be intensified if support services are stretched past capacity."

5.7 Another support provider told us:

"The Supported Accommodation services that we deliver just about break even or make a very small surplus. Whilst we are very proud of the services, the increase in the living wage of 10.1% (from April) coupled with a significant rise in utility costs, will put the schemes into deficit unless Local Authorities are given the additional funds required to cover the true cost of services. Unless this happens, as contracts are up for tender, we would have to consider whether we retender or walk away as the Group cannot afford to subsidise the cost of services."

6. Shortfall between wages and National / Real Living Wage

6.1 Over the last two weeks we have collected data from homelessness and housing support providers about staff wages in their Housing Support Grant funded services. We received data from 21 support providers, including charities and housing associations, who provided information about the wages of 2,125 staff members working in HSG-funded projects. Due to the short timescale for responses, this is only a proportion of the staff employed by HSG services across Wales, but we believe it is representative of the wider sector.

6.2 This sample showed that:

- **28.8%** of staff working in HSG funded services are currently **paid less than the forthcoming National Living Wage (NLW)** of £10.41 per hour.
- **29.3%** of staff working in HSG funded services are currently **paid less than the new Real Living Wage (RLW)** of £10.90 per hour.

6.3 However, several of those who were paying above the RLW were keen to point out that this was due to them subsidising wages from other parts of the organisation, as they were not given enough funding from their commissioner to cover this through the HSG contract.

"Providers often end up giving this pay rise through a cost to themselves and this isn't how we should run a business, but we want to do our best as preventing homelessness is of paramount importance to us. Year after year we stretch our budgets."

6.4 The average shortfall between the current wages of these staff and the NLW is £0.45 per hour, which equates to **£819 per worker per year**.

6.5 The average shortfall between the current wages of these staff and the RLW is £0.92 per hour, which equates to **£1,674 per worker per year**.

6.6 One support provider told us it will cost them an **additional £500,000** to pay their staff the RLW in the 2023/24. Another told us that it would cost them **in excess of £1million**.

6.7 This data illustrates the huge challenge for homelessness and housing support services in Wales: How are they supposed to pay staff the legally required NLW – never mind the Welsh Government's commitment to pay the RLW – if there is no increase in the Housing Support Grant budget?

6.8 One support provider has told us:

"If there is no increase in the funding we risk losing experienced, trained, talented and knowledgeable colleagues from services and this will massively impact those who are accessing and need our services. We cannot attract or retain colleagues in roles if we cannot afford to pay them well. Inflation is running at 10% we have to be part of a solution for colleagues who are struggling to pay their bills and have some quality of life, work should not be exacerbating an already difficult situation. If we are not able to offer any increase to salary we cannot expect commitment or development from colleagues, if we cannot bid for new services how do we expand the offer of support to our communities."

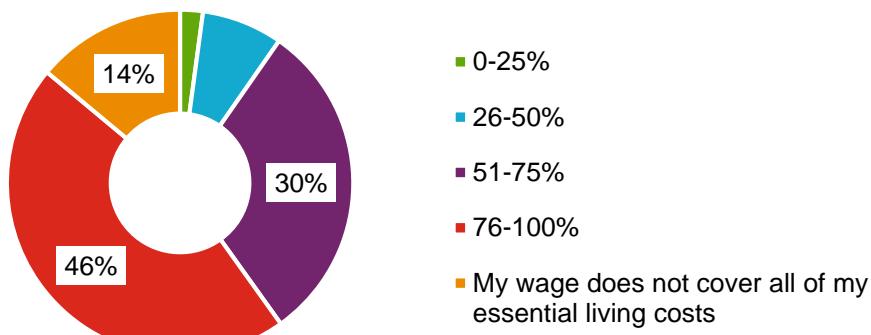
7. Frontline workers: Cost-of-living crisis

- 7.1 The cost-of-living crisis is having a significant impact on frontline homelessness and housing support workers in Wales. We have conducted two surveys about this issue - during the summer of 2022 (560 respondents) and in January 2023 (583 respondents).
- 7.2 One the most frustrating elements of the Draft Budget was the [reference](#) (page 33) to our statistics about the impact of low pay and the cost-of-living crisis on frontline homelessness and housing support staff – while failing to increase the HSG.

Proportion of frontline worker wages spent on essential costs

- 7.3 The 50/30/20 rule suggests that people should spend 50% of their income on essential living costs, 30% on discretionary spending, and 20% on savings or paying off debt. We asked frontline homelessness and housing support workers to estimate what proportion of their wage is spent on essential living costs, such as rent / mortgage payments, bills, food, school, healthcare, childcare, and transport to work (Chart 6).
- 7.4 Worryingly, only 10% said that they spent the recommended 50% or less of their wage on essential living costs. A huge 46% said they spent 76-100% of their wage on essential living costs. A shocking 14% said their wage does not cover all of their essential living costs.

Chart 6: What proportion of your wage is spent on essential living costs?



Impact of the cost-of-living crisis on people's lives

- 7.5 The survey last summer showed that most frontline workers were struggling with the impact of the cost-of-living crisis, but the results from January 2023 are much worse. 9% have used a foodbank, 18% are struggling to pay their rent, 56% are struggling to pay their bills, and over 85% are turning off heating, lighting and electrical appliances to reduce costs.
- 7.6 12% of frontline workers feel at greater risk of homelessness – which has doubled since the summer. These are the very people whose job is focused on preventing and alleviating homelessness – but increasing numbers of them are at risk of losing their home too.

Has the cost of living had any of the following impacts on you over the last 6/9 months?	Summer 2022	January 2023
I have needed to use a foodbank	7%	9%
I feel at greater risk of homelessness	6%	12%
I am struggling to pay my rent	10%	18%
I am struggling to pay my bills	44%	56%
I am not putting on the heating in order to reduce costs	79%	86%
I am turning off lighting or electrical appliances to reduce costs	86%	89%
I am not engaging in social activities in order to reduce costs	70%	72%

Quotes from frontline workers

- 7.7 The following quotes from frontline workers illustrate the impact of the cost-of-living crisis:

"I miss meals so that my child can eat."

"I have begun selling belongings of mine to make up costs."

"I have two children and the worry of putting the heating on the way prices are rising is a concern, I won't let them have a bath only a two-minute shower due to the rising costs."

"I love my job but my neighbour is on more money than me who works in Aldi behind a till."

"It is quite disheartening to learn that a McDonalds employee is now earning £2 more per hour."

"Eating only one meal a day."

"It has had a great impact on my well-being, increased my anxiety but have to put on a brave face during working hours."

"I have had to take on another job to keep my home running day to day, I now have to work an extra 25 hours per week on top of my fulltime day job just to keep on top of my bills."

"I have to work extra hours on a relief basis each month as my basic salary doesn't cover my bills."

"House issues due to not being able to put heating on. Damp / mould appearing in most rooms, unable to complete house repairs that is required to prevent further issues."

"I have a generalised sense of dread about everything - I'm worried about my clients and friends, as well as my own situation. More than anything I would like affordable housing with a decent heating system, no damp and a secure tenancy - this simply seems unattainable."

"In the past 6 months there have been times when I have been really cold in my house but I have not turned the heating up and as a 66 year old I never imagined I would have to sit wrapped in a quilt in the evening."

8. Well-being of Future Generations

- 8.1 The Draft Budget documents reference the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, yet the decision not to increase the Housing Support Grant (HSG) is not in line with the Act's focus on prevention. It also fails to balance both short-term and long-term needs, such as the significant numbers of people in temporary accommodation who need support now, as well as the future goal of ending homelessness.
- 8.2 HSG services are important preventative services and [research](#) by Cardiff Metropolitan University and Alma Economics has demonstrated that they deliver a net saving of £1.40 for every £1 invested by the Welsh Government by preventing homelessness, easing pressure on health and social care, and reducing interaction with the criminal justice system.
- 8.3 One support provider has shared further evidence of the impact on public services:

"HSG services are preventative, our SROI (Social Return on Investment) report demonstrated every £1 of investment, generates a saving of £5.77 in public services. Unless the importance of HSG services are recognised and adequately invested in, further demand will undoubtedly be put on other reactive services, which are already stretched."

9. Conclusion

- 9.1 As you can see from our evidence, the challenges facing homelessness and housing support services are stark and it is heart-breaking to hear that these incredible frontline workers are being pushed further into poverty. These services are critical to preventing and alleviating homelessness, but are at serious risk if there is no increase to the HSG budget.
- 9.2 We urge Members of the Senedd to consider this evidence and use their voices to raise these concerns in their scrutiny of the Welsh Government's Draft Budget for 2023/24.



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6 Chwefror 2023

Annwyl John,

Rwy'n ysgrifennu atoch i ddiolch ichi ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor am ystyried y pedwerydd Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol ar Fil Tai Cymdeithasol (Rheoleiddio) Llywodraeth y DU.

Rwy'n croesawu adroddiad y Pwyllgor a gyhoeddwyd ar 13 Ionawr, a'r casgliad bod mwyafrif yr aelodau yn parhau i gytuno â'm hargymhelliaid bod rhoi cydsyniad deddfwriaethol yn briodol yn achos y Bil hwn gan Lywodraeth y DU.

Fel y nodais yn fy ymateb i'ch adroddiad blaenorol, rwy'n sylweddoli rhwystredigaeth y Pwyllgor ynghylch faint o amser a roddir ar rai adegau i'r Pwyllgor graffu yn ystod y broses cydsyniad deddfwriaethol. Er mwyn bod mor agored â phosibl â'r Pwyllgor, rwyf ar ddeall y bydd Gweinidogion y DU yn cyflwyno gwelliannau pellach i'r Bil yn ystod y cyfnod Adrodd yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Rydym yn parhau i dynnu sylw Llywodraeth y DU at bwysigrwydd trafod yn gynnar a'r angen i gynnwys prosesau'r Senedd wrth ystyried amserlenni eu Biliau.

Yn gywir

Julie James AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Minister for Climate Change

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We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and responding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Tudalen y pecyn 13



Ein cyf/Our ref LW/02435/22

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31 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Gadeirydd

Yn dilyn yr ymrwymiadau a wnaed gan y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol yn ystod gwaith craffu'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ar gyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2023-2024 ar 12 Ionawr, gofynnwyd imi ddiweddarau'r Pwyllgor ynghylch cludiant i'r ysgol a gallu'r grid i wefru fflydoedd cerbydau trydan, gan fod y rhain yn dod o dan fy mhortffolio.

Cludiant i'r ysgol

Cyfarfu Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg a minnau ar 11 Ionawr fel rhan o gyfres o gyfarfodydd dwyochrog sy'n cael eu cynnal gyda chyd-Weinidogion i ystyried cyfleoedd newydd i gyflawni 'Cymraeg 2050' ar draws holl bolisiâu'r Llywodraeth. Manteisiodd y Gweinidog ar y cyfle i'm diweddar ar faterion yn ymwneud â threfniadau cludiant rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol sy'n effeithio ar deuluoedd sy'n mynchu ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg. Codwyd y rhain yn ei gyfarfodydd diweddar ag awdurdodau lleol i drafod cynnydd yn erbyn eu Cynlluniau Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg. Yn ystod y cyfarfod, fe wnes i gadarnhau bod rhaglen ehangach o waith yn ymwneud â Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 ar y gweill yn dilyn adolygiad cychwynnol yn 2020, ac y bydd hyn yn cyfrannu at y trafodaethau ar Fil Bysiau (Cymru).

Cafodd adolygiad cychwynnol o Fesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 ei gynnal yn ystod 2020-2021, gan ddod i ben ar ddiweddu tymor blaenorol y Llywodraeth. Casglodd dystiolaeth a barn ynghylch y posibiliadau canlynol:

- lleihau'r trothwyon pellter ar gyfer teithio am ddim i'r ysgol
- teithio am ddim i ddysgwyr ôl-16, plant oed meithrin a dysgwyr sy'n mynchu eu hysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg a'u hysgol ffydd agosaf
- diwygio'r canllawiau

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Daeth yn amlwg bod angen adolygiad ehangach o'r Mesur oherwydd natur gymhleth a goblygiadau cludiant rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol. Mae swyddog bellach wedi'i benodi i arwain yr adolygiad ehangach o deithio gan ddysgwyr. Mae'r adolygiad ehangach yn cael ei gynllunio ar hyn o bryd a bydd yn sicrhau ymgysylltiad a chydweithrediad llawn â phartneriaid yn yr awdurdodau lleol, yn ogystal â rhanddeiliaid allweddol eraill, i lywio'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r darn pwysig hwn o waith. Byddaf yn hapus i rannu manylion amserlen yr adolygiad hwnnw gyda'r Pwyllgor pan fyddant ar gael.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn, 'Un Rhwydwaith, Un Amserlen, Un Tocyn', sy'n nodi gweledigaeth uchelgeisiol ar gyfer trawsnewid gwasanaethau bysiau yng Nghymru. Bydd y bil arfaethedig yn cynnig cyfle inni edrych o'r newydd ar ddarparu gwasanaethau bysiau ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys darparu cludiant i'r ysgol. Gan fod ein nodau'n uchelgeisiol, bydd y diwygiadau hyn yn cymryd amser, ond mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cael hyn yn iawn i gefnogi dysgwyr a'n rhaglen ddiwygio ehangach.

Mae fy swyddogion wedi cynnal trafodaethau ag awdurdodau lleol a darparwyr cludiant i'r ysgol ledled Cymru ynglŷn â chost gyffredinol cludiant i'r ysgol, wrth iddynt barhau i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau statudol i ddarparu cludiant rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol i ddysgwyr. Mae'r awdurdodau lleol yn cadarnhau bod cost gwasanaethau cludiant i'r ysgol wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol.

Mae gwahaniaethau wedi bod ledled Cymru yn y ffordd y mae awdurdodau lleol wedi delio â chynnydd yng nghostau cludiant i'r ysgol. Mae rhai yn darparu cynnydd blynnyddol yn ôl chwyddiant i brisiau'r contract yn awtomatig, mae rhai yn ei ddarparu pan ofynnir amdano ac nid yw eraill yn ei ddarparu o gwbl.

O ran argaeledd gyrwyr bysiau, rydym yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda'r diwydiant bysiau ac asiantaethau eraill y Llywodraeth i gefnogi ac ysgogi'r gwaith o recriwtio a chadw gyrwyr.

Mae natur gyfnewidiol prisiau tanwydd hefyd wedi bod yn broblem fawr i ddarparwyr cludiant i'r ysgol. Nid yw'r dreth sy'n cael ei chodi ar danwydd yn fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli ac felly nid yw'n dod o fewn cymhwysedd Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n parhau i fod yn fater a gedwir yn ôl i Lywodraeth y DU. Y gobaith oedd y byddai Llywodraeth y DU yn cynnig cefnogaeth eang i gynorthwyo gyda'r ansicrwydd byd-eang presennol rydym yn ei wynebu.

Mae Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth y DU i fynegi ein pryder mawr am y cynnydd ym mhritis ynni domestig. Rydym yn aros am ymateb.

Gallu'r grid i wefru cerbydau trydan

Mae angen inni fod yn glir ynghylch maint yr her y mae datgarboneiddio yn ei chyflwyno. Mae'n amlwg mai trydaneiddio yw'r ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer sawl math o drafnidiaeth a gwresogi: effaith hyn yw cynyddu'r galw ar y seilwaith trydan. Mae adeiladu rhwydweithiau newydd i ateb y galw hwn, ar draws y genedl, yn dasg enfawr. Yng Nghymru, nid oes llawer o seilwaith trawsyrru ac mae'r ffordd bresennol y mae rhwydweithiau'n cael eu hariannu yn golygu nad oes arwyddion ariannol sy'n sbarduno seilwaith newydd.

Fis Gorffennaf y llynedd, nododd Gweithredwr System Drydan y Grid Cenedlaethol fod angen cyswllt trawsyrru rhwng y Gogledd a'r De, a bydd rhaid i Rwydwaith Trawsyrru Trydan y Grid Cenedlaethol edrych yn awr ar opsiynau ar gyfer llwybrau. Rydym wrthi'n chwilio am y cyfle cyntaf i gyfrannu at y broses hon a nodi sut y gall sicrhau atebion ar gyfer yr heriau y mae Cymru yn eu hwynebu o ran y grid. Yn ogystal, mae'r rownd ariannu ddiweddar ar gyfer Gweithredwyr Rhwydwaith Dosbarthu, ar gyfer 2023-28, yn caniatáu

rhywfaint o waith datblygu cyn bod angen. Fodd bynnag, mae cwmnïau rhwydwaith angen eglurder ynghylch pa dechnolegau yn union fydd angen cysylltu â'r rhwydweithiau a phryd, fel y gallant dargedu gweithgarwch.

Bwriad ein cynlluniau ynni lleol, sy'n cael eu datblygu ym mhob awdurdod lleol ar hyn o bryd, yw gwneud y gofynion lleol yn fwy clir – er y bydd y rhain yn amlwg yn esblygu yn y dyfodol. Rydym hefyd wedi bod yn gweithio gydag Energy Systems Catapult ar ein prosiect Rhwydweithiau Ynni'r Dyfodol Cymru i nodi lle gallwn roi eglurder ychwanegol ynghylch yr angen am seilwaith yn y dyfodol. Rydym wedi modelu ystod o senarios yn y dyfodol i weld beth sydd ei angen ar draws y senarios mwyaf rhesymol. Rydym yn gweithio gyda'r holl rwydweithiau ar y prosiect hwn, fel y gallant hefyd gynnwys y cipolygon hyn yn eu cynllunio.

Yn dilyn cyhoeddi ei Strategaeth Seilwaith Gwefru Cerbydau Trydan ar gyfer Cymru ([Strategaeth gwefru cerbydau trydan ar gyfer Cymru | LLYW.CYMRU](#)) a'i Chynllun Gweithredu yn 2021 (<https://www.llyw.cymru/strategaeth-gwefru-cerbydau-trydan-ar-gyfer-cymru-cynllun-gweithredu-html>), aeth Llywodraeth Cymru ati i gyflymu'r broses o gyflwyno seilwaith gwefru cerbydau trydan ledled Cymru. Rydym wedi cydweithio'n agos â Trafnidiaeth Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a'r sector preifat i ddechrau darparu seilwaith sylfaenol ledled Cymru, a chanfod cyfleoedd yn y dyfodol a fydd yn cefnogi anghenion gwefru gwahanol. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod darpariaeth ddigonol o seilwaith gwefru ar gael i ganiatáu mynediad cyfartal a chreu profiad di-dor a phleserus i'r holl ddefnyddwyr.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, Trafnidiaeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru wedi bod yn cydweithio â'r Gweithredwyr Rhwydwaith Dosbarthu (Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) a'r Grid Cenedlaethol) i wneud y gorau o'r pŵer sydd ar gael ar gyfer gwefru cerbydau trydan. Mae'r Grid Cenedlaethol ac SPEN wedi defnyddio'r cyllid Adferiad Gwyrrd a ddyfarnwyd gan Ofgem i atgyfnerthu rhai rhannau o'u rhwydwaith.

Dewisodd y Grid Cenedlaethol safleoedd ledled rhanbarth y De ar sail eu hagosrwydd at Rwydwaith Ffyrdd Strategol Cymru a hefyd am eu bod yn agos at is-orsafoedd allweddol a fydd yn gwneud cysylltu â'r rhwydwaith trydanol yn fwy cost effeithiol. Er bod SPEN hefyd wedi gwneud hyn, maent wedi gweithio'n agos gyda ni i ddewis 17 cysylltiad trydanol hyd at 1MVA (megafolt amperau) ar draws eu rhanbarth y Gogledd yn benodol ar gyfer gwefru cerbydau trydan. Mae'r cysylltiadau hyn wrth £100,000 yr un ar gyfartaledd. Gosodwyd y lleoliadau yn erbyn rhwydwaith a ffafriwyd o orsafoedd gwefru chwim arfaethedig ar draws y Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd Strategol sydd wedi'u lleoli'n gyffredinol ar gyffyrdd ffyrdd allweddol. Mae dull SPEN wedi bod yn llwyddiannus ac mae wedi denu buddsoddiad gan y sector preifat mewn seilwaith gwefru chwim ar gyfer cerbydau trydan ym mhob un o'r 17 safle.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru a Trafnidiaeth Cymru hefyd wedi cydweithio â'r Gweithredwyr Rhwydwaith Dosbarthu wrth ddatblygu offer sy'n modelu'r rhwydwaith trydan a'i gyfyngiadau. Yn ogystal â hyn, gall helpu i nodi cyfyngiadau o ran y grid lle mae buddsoddiad yn fwyaf tebygol o arwain at gyfleoedd gwell o lawer ar gyfer datblygu seilwaith gwefru cerbydau trydan.

Wrth symud ymlaen, byddwn yn edrych ar greu grŵp cysylltiadau a all helpu i wneud y gorau o'r pŵer sydd ar gael ar gyfer gwefru cerbydau trydan hyd yn oed ymhellach; a helpu i wireddu'r manteision fel y'u disgrifir yn y Cynllun Gweithredu.

Mae Trafnidiaeth Cymru wedi bod yn arwain prosiect i ddarparu 17 pwynt gwefru chwim ar gyfer cerbydau trydan ar y Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd Strategol. Darperir hyn gan bartneriaeth unigryw lle mae'r rhwydwaith yn cael ei ariannu'n fasnachol i raddau helaeth, ond mae cyllid cyhoeddus yn canolbwytio ar "ddatglo" safleoedd sydd â chyfyngiadau difrifol o ran y grid drwy ariannu gwaith Gweithredwyr Rhwydwaith Dosbarthu. Mae'r safleoedd hyn wedi'u lleoli mewn ardaloedd sy'n cael eu hystyried yn annhebygol o elwa ar fuddsoddiad

masnachol yn unig yn y tymor agos a'r tymor canolig, ond sydd eto yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau bod darpariaeth gyson ar draws y Rhwydwaith Ffyrrdd Strategol ar gyfer gwefru ar y ffordd i gyrchfannau twristiaeth allweddol a chyrchfannau eraill ledled Cymru.

Ysgrifennwch ataf os oes angen rhagor o wybodaeth arnoch am y materion hyn.

Yn gywir



Lee Waters AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change

Y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyflwyno'r Cyfansoddiad

Legislation, Justice and Constitution Committee

Y Gwir Anrhydeddus Elin Jones AS
Y Llywydd
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27 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Lywydd

Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir (Dirymu a Diwygio)

Parthed y llythyr a anfonais ar 21 Rhagfyr 2022 mewn perthynas â Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir (Dirymu a Diwygio), yn ystod ein cyfarfod ar 23 Ionawr 2022, gwnaethom drafod llythyr gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol (dyddiedig 19 Ionawr), sy'n ymateb i gyfres o gwestiynau y gwnaethom eu gofyn ar ôl i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol ymddangos gerbron y Pwyllgor yn ein cyfarfod ar 5 Rhagfyr. Ar 23 Ionawr, gwnaethom hefyd drafod eich llythyr dyddiedig 19 Ionawr, lle gwnaethoch ofyn a fyddai modd inni barhau i dynnu sylw'r Pwyllgor Busnes at faterion perthnasol, yn enwedig yr agweddau hynny sydd â goblygiadau posibl o ran busnes y Senedd.

Mae llythyr y Cwnsler Cyffredinol, dyddiedig 19 Ionawr, yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddull Llywodraeth Cymru o ymdrin â'r Bil, yn ogystal â gwybodaeth am sut y mae'n adolygu cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, materion sy'n ymwneud â chapasiti ac adnoddau, a'r effaith ar y Senedd a'i rôl.

Gwnaethom gytuno y byddem yn tynnu eich sylw chi, a sylw Pwyllgorau perthnasol y Senedd, at yr ohebiaeth dan sylw.

Yn gywir,

Huw Irranca-Davies

Huw Irranca-Davies
Cadeirydd





Huw Irranca-Davies AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyflawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad
Senedd Cymru
SeneddDCC@senedd.cymru

19 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Huw,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 14 Rhagfyr yn gofyn am ymateb i gwestiynau yn dilyn fy ymddangosiad ar 5 Rhagfyr mewn perthynas â Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir (Dirymu a Diwygio). Rydym yn ddiolchgar i'r Pwyllgor am ei waith cydwybodol i ystyried goblygiadau'r Bil hwn.

Mae'r ymatebion i'ch cwestiynau ar gael mewn Atodiad i'r llythyr hwn. Fodd bynnag, i roi'r rhain yn eu cyd-destun priodol, hoffwn wneud dau sylw pwysig a hanfodol efallai y bydd y Pwyllgor am eu hystyried wrth weithio ar y Bil.

Yn gyntaf, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gryf yn erbyn holl fwriad y Bil. Yn gyffredinol, ein safbwyt ni yw bod cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, fel cyfraith yr UE cyn hynny, yn gweithio'n dda. Felly, ac eithrio diwygio'r gyfraith yn raddol fel sy'n briodol drwy gasglu tystiolaeth, ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd, a chwblhau trefniadau craffu deddfwriaethol yn y ffordd arferol, dros amser fel sy'n wir gydag unrhyw gorff o gyfreithiau, nid oeddem yn bwriadu diddymu, dirymu na diwygio cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir erbyn terfyn amser mympwyol am resymau ideolegol. Fodd bynnag, mae cynnig deddfwriaeth fel hon a fyddai, yn anochel, yn diddymu mesurau diogelu economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol hanfodol yn annerbyniol ac yn anghyfrifol. Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir o ystyried y defnydd o amser gwerthfawr gan lywodraethau a deddfwrfeidd pan mai

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and responding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

canlyniad rhan helaeth o'r gwaith hwn yn syml fydd cadw yn y gyfraith y darpariaethau hanfodol hynny y byddai'r Bil yn eu dileu'n awtomatig fel arall. Ni fydd y gwaith ofer hwn o unrhyw fudd i neb, ac mae'n ddefnydd anffodus o adnoddau cyfyngedig yn Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU, o ganlyniad i'r penderfyniadau a wnaed gan Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU.

Yn ail, Bil galluogi yw'r Bil yn y bôn, a bydd ei holl oblygiadau yn dibynnu ar ddewisiadau polisi gan Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch pa ddarnau o ddeddfwriaeth y dylid eu cadw, eu diwygio neu eu gadael i fachludo. Oni bai ein bod yn cael yr wybodaeth fanwl honno, a than ei bod wedi dod i law, mae pob un ohonom yn gweithio mewn sefyllfa ansicr iawn, gyda'r anawsterau amlwg y mae'n eu hachosi i Lywodraeth Cymru, ac i'ch Pwyllgor yn eich rôl craffu. Gobeithio y bydd modd inni barhau i gydweithio wrth ymdrin â'r Bil hwn o dan yr amgylchiadau anffodus hyn, gan gydnabod ein gwahanol rolau sefydliadol, ond hefyd ein buddiannau cyffredin o ran uniondeb y setliad datganoli.

Yn gywir,



Mick Antoniw AS/MS
Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol a Gweinidog y Cyfansoddiad
Counsel General and Minister for the Constitution

ATODIAD

Cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir a wnaed yng Nghymru

- 1. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym fod yn rhaid i ffocws Llywodraeth Cymru fod, yn gyntaf, ar sicrhau bod cyfraith ein hunain yr UE a ddargedwir yn cael ei dadansoddi a'i dargadw ac mai'r gyfraith sydd wedi'i gwneud yng Nghymru sy'n cael ffocws (Cofnod y Trafodion, 242). A yw'r dadansoddiad hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau? Os nad yw, beth yw eich dyddiad targed i'w gwblhau?**

Rydym yn gweithio tuag at gael rhestr derfynol o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Mae hon yn dasg gymhleth, a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i rannu'r newyddion diweddaraf am gynnydd â'ch Pwyllgor.

Adolygu cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir

- 2. Gwnaethoch chi a'ch swyddogion ddweud bod timau polisi Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio'n agos gyda'u timau cyfatebol yn Whitehall i ddadansoddi taenleni o ddata a luniwyd gan yr adrannau yn Whitehall i weld a ydych yn cytuno â'r dadansoddiad hwnnw (Cofnod y Trafodion, 242 i 254). Beth yw'r dyddiad targed i gwblhau'r gwaith hwnnw?**

Er ein bod wedi cael rhywfaint o wybodaeth gan Lywodraeth y DU nid yw'n gynhwysfawr. Rydym yn parhau i gael gwybodaeth fesul tipyn, ond rydym yn ystyried unrhyw wybodaeth ac yn mynd i'r afael â hi wrth iddi ddod i law. Gobeithio y bydd darlun mwy llawn gennym yn y dyfodol agos fel y bydd modd inni gynnal asesiad priodol ohoni.

Dull Llywodraeth Cymru

- 3. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael sicrwydd gan Lywodraeth y DU na fydd yn newid nac yn dileu cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir ddatganoledig heb gydsyniad Llywodraeth Cymru? Os felly, a yw Llywodraeth y DU yn bwriadu diwygio'r Bil i adlewyrchu'r ymrwymiad hwn?**

Rydym yn parhau i drafod â Llywodraeth y DU am y mater hwn, ond yn dal i aros am y sicrwydd angenrheidiol.

- 4. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym os na chymerir mesurau i allu nodi a deall yr hyn y dymunir ei ddargadw, y bydd popeth arall yn mynd (Cofnod y Trafodion, 295). At hynny, gwnaethoch ddweud nad ydych wedi penderfynu eto ar eich dull o ddargadw cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir ond eich bod am sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn canolbwytio ar y meysydd pwysicaf.**
 - a. Felly, a allwch gadarnhau nad ydych yn bwriadu arbed holl gyfreithiau'r UE a ddargedwir mewn meysydd datganoledig?**
 - b. Ar ba sail y byddwch yn penderfynu pa feisydd sydd bwysicaf i Lywodraeth Cymru?**

- c. A allwch ddweud wrthym pa feysydd yw'r rhain neu, os na allwch, pryd y byddwch yn gallu dweud wrthym?
- d. Beth yw'r risgiau i'r meysydd y bennir nad ydynt yn bwysig neu eu bod yn llai pwysig a sut y penderfynwyd arnynt?
- e. Sut y byddwch yn lliniaru ac yn rheoli'r risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn, yn enwedig os nad ydych yn cynnal eich asesiad effaith eich hunan (Cofnod y Trafodion, 256)?

Nid ydym yn bwriadu gadael i gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir mewn meysydd datganoledig ddod i ben, oni bai bod rhesymau da iawn dros wneud hyn. Fodd bynnag, fel mater o lywodraethu da, bydd angen sicrhau bod ein safbwyt terfynol ar offerynnau penodol yn ystyried unrhyw benderfyniadau a wneir gan Lywodraeth y DU mewn perthynas â chyfraith bresennol yr UE a ddargedwir ar gyfer Lloegr; neu, mewn perthynas â chyfraith bresennol yr UE a ddargedwir ar faterion a gedwir yn ôl sy'n effeithio ar faterion datganoledig yng Nghymru. Pan fo Llywodraeth y DU am adolygu unrhyw ddarn o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir sy'n effeithio ar fater datganoledig, byddwn yn disgwyli Lywodraeth y DU fynd ati i gydweithio â ni ar hyn.

At hynny, rydym yn awyddus i gadw holl gyfreithiau'r UE a ddargedwir sy'n ymwneud â Chymru, yn ddarostyngedig i'r cafeat uchod.

- 5. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym y gallech fabwysiadu dull brysben, lle rydych yn ceisio nodi'r meysydd y mae'n amlwg eu bod yn ymwneud â materion datganoledig fel y materion pwysicaf, yn hytrach na materion technegol, er mwyn sicrhau y canolbwytir ar y meysydd pwysicaf (Cofnod y Trafodion, 277). Beth yw ystyr materion technegol yn y cyd-destun hwn?**

Rydym yn aros i gael rhestr gyfoes a chynhwysfawr o gyfreithiau'r UE a ddargedwir, a datganiadau o fwriad y polisi o ran offerynnau'r cyfreithiau hyn gan Lywodraeth y DU. O ystyried pa mor gymhleth yw'r cydberthnasau rhwng ac o fewn cyfreithiau'r UE a ddargedwir yn y DU, bydd gwybodaeth am fanylion bwriadau'r DU yn ein helpu i ddadansoddi'r darnau o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir y gellid eu cadw heb arwain at gymhlethdodau (ac felly byddai angen darn o waith technegol er mwyn eu cadw, ond dim mwy na hynny). Bydd hefyd o gymorth inni ddadansoddi'r cyfreithiau hynny y mae angen eu hystyried yn ddyfnach o ran pa un a ddylwn eu cadw ai peidio a sut, er enghraifft, am fod Llywodraeth y DU yn cynnig eu diddymu neu eu diwygio o ran Lloegr neu mewn perthynas â materion a gedwir yn ôl sy'n effeithio ar faterion datganoledig yng Nghymru.

- 6. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym eich bod yn credu bod y Bil wedi creu cryn ansicrwydd i Lywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae rhanddeiliaid wedi eich cyhuddo o fegino/waethyg y hyn drwy beidio â nodi eich dull yn glir. I ba raddau y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru leihau'r ansicrwydd hwn?**
- 7. Beth y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i roi sicrwydd i randdeiliaid o'i strategaeth gyffredinol mewn perthynas â chyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir ac am y camau y mae'n eu cymryd i ymdrin â'u pryderon?**

O ran Cwestiynau 6 a 7, fel y nodwyd yn y llythyr eglurhaol, menter Llywodraeth y DU yw'r Bil, ac nid ydym yn cytuno ag ef. Ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y DU i'r Bil, heb eglurder

ynghylch beth fydd yn digwydd i bob darn o ddeddfwriaeth, sy'n creu'r ansicrwydd. Prin iawn fydd ein gallu i liniaru hynny i randdeiliaid yng Nghymru tan ein bod wedi cael yr eglurder hwnnw gan Lywodraeth y DU. Rydym yn bwriadu ymgysylltu â'r Senedd ac â rhanddeiliaid ar y gwaith hwn.

- 8. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru am ddargadw cyfraith ac na fydd am i safonau ostwng. Felly, bydd am sicrhau ei bod yn dargadw safonau. (Cofnod y Trafodion, 277). Sut y byddwch yn cynnal neu'n gwella safonau os ydynt yn cael eu gwanhau neu eu lleihau o dan y Bil, naill ai drwy hepgoriad neu drwy gamau a gymerir gan Lywodraeth y DU?**

Mae safwynt Llywodraeth Cymru yn glir fel y nodwyd uchod yng Nghwestiwn 4: Nid oes gennym awydd na bwriad i ddiddymu unrhyw gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir sy'n gymwys i Gymru ac sydd o fewn maes lle mae cymhwysedd wedi ei ddatganoli, nac iadael i unrhyw gyfraith o'r fath ddod i ben o ganlyniad i'r Bil, oni bai bod rhesymau da iawn dros wneud hyn. Fodd bynnag, fel y nodwyd uchod, o ganlyniad i ymwhahanu trawsffiniol, bydd angen inni ystyried safwynt a bwriadau Llywodraeth y DU wrth wneud ein penderfyniadau, o ran y goblygiadau i Gymru o arfer dulliau penodol mewn meysydd polisi penodol.

Arbed cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir

- 9. Gwnaethoch ddweud y daw'r cymhlethdod o wybod maint yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'w wneud. Er enghraifft, mewn maes enfawr â 3,800 neu fwy o ddarnau o ddeddfwriaeth, os yw Llywodraeth y DU yn penderfynu y dylai ddargadw nifer fawr ohonynt, mae hynny'n datrys rhan o'r broblem. Mae'n datrys rhan o'r broblem ac yn ei gwneud yn llawer haws rheoli'r meysydd sydd heb eu dargadw.**

- a. Mae hyn yn awgrymu i ni y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gohirio penderfyniadau a chamau i Lywodraeth y DU wneud rheoliadau. A yw hyn yn gywir? Oes gennych bryderon am yr hyn y mae'r dull hwn yn ei olygu ar gyfer Cymru, gan gynnwys y Senedd?**

Byddai'n well gennym gadw holl gyfreithiau'r UE a ddargedwir sy'n gymwys i Gymru, oni bai bod rhesymau da iawn dros beidio â gwneud hynny. Yn gyffredinol, os bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn cadw darn o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir ar gyfer Lloegr, wedyn mwy na thebyg byddwn yn gwneud yr un peth mewn cysylltiad â materion datganoledig yng Nghymru. Byddai angen ystyried hefyd sut yn ymarferol y byddai modd cyflawni hyn.

- b. A fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn aros i weld yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ei arbed ac yn penderfynu wedyn ar yr hyn y mae angen iddi hi ei hun ei arbed?**

Fel y nodwyd yn yr ateb i a. uchod, byddai'n well gennym gadw holl gyfreithiau'r UE a ddargedwir sy'n gymwys i Gymru, oni bai bod rhesymau da iawn dros beidio â gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, os bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn penderfynu newid cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir ar ochr Lloegr o'r ffin, mae penderfyniadau cymhleth ynghylch polisiau y mae angen eu gwneud. Byddai angen asesu'n briodol y goblygiadau economaidd,

cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol a'r risgiau i Gymru ar gyfer pob un o'r meysydd hyn o newid i'r sefyllfa bresennol a fyddai'n cael eu cyflwyno gan Lywodraeth y DU. Bydd angen ystyried yn yr un ffordd y newidiadau a gynigir gan Lywodraeth y DU i ddeddfwriaeth a gedwir yn ôl sy'n effeithio ar faterion datganoledig yng Nghymru.

Gwelliannau

- 10. Yn ogystal â'r gwelliant unigol i'r Bil rydym yn gwybod eich bod wedi gofyn amdano (mewn perthynas â gallu Gweinidogion Cymru i estyn dyddiad machlud hyd at 23 Mehefin 2026), gwnaethoch ddweud y byddech yn annog newidiadau sy'n rhoi'r gwarantau a geisiwyd a gwnaethoch sôn yn benodol am bwerau cydredol yn y Bil a phwerau swyddogion y gyfraith mewn Llywodraethau datganoledig (Cofnod y Trafodion, 285). Gwnaethoch ddweud hefyd y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud y pethau arferol o ran sesiynau briffio a thrafodaethau, o ran ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth y DU a phartïon â buddiant, y byddant oll yn gwneud eu sylwadau eu hunain (Cofnod y Trafodion, 289).**
- a. Pa newidiadau penodol i'r Bil ydych yn eu ceisio?**
 - b. A allwch gadarnhau eich bod wedi gwneud ceisiadau ffurfiol i Llywodraeth y DU ac, os nad ydych wedi, pryd y byddwch yn gwneud hynny?**
 - c. Pam nad yw eich newidiadau arfaethedig wedi'u nodi yn eich Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol, sy'n rhestru un gwelliant yn unig, i'w ystyried gan y Pwyllgor hwn a'r Senedd ehangach?**
 - d. Gwnaethoch ddweud y gallwn ddisgwyl i Llywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno mwy o welliannau a'ch bod wedi'u nodi. Pryd y bydd y Senedd yn cael cyfle i graffu arnynt?**
 - e. Rydych yn sôn mai opsiwn sydd ar gael i Llywodraeth Cymru yw dibynnu ar eraill i gyflwyno gwelliannau sy'n adlewyrchu eich safbwyt, yn hytrach na gweithredu ar y cyd. A allech roi mwy o wybodaeth am hyn a chadarnhau pwy yw "eraill" yn y cyd-destun hwn?**

Rydym wedi bod yn cysylltu â Llywodraeth y DU dros nifer o fisoeedd i drafod y pryderon sydd gennym am y Bil. Fel y nodwyd yn y Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol, mae'r rhain yn ymwneud â phwy sy'n cael arfer y pŵer i estyn y terfyn amser ar gyfer machludo, ond maent hefyd yn ymwneud â mater cydsyniad ar gyfer arfer pwerau cydredol gan Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU mewn meysydd datganoledig, y terfyn amser penodol ar gyfer machludo, y baich rheoleiddio a'r pwerau o ran ymyrryd a chyfeirio sy'n arferadwy gan Swyddogion y Gyfraith yn y DU. Rydym wedi gofyn am newidiadau i'r Bil mewn perthynas â phob un o'r materion hyn. Rydym wedi codi'r materion hyn mewn gohebiaeth â Gweinidogion arweiniol y DU ar gyfer y Bil, mewn cyfarfodydd â Gweinidogion ac yn fy ymateb ysgrifenedig ar y Bil i'r Pwyllgor Biliau Cyhoeddus, gyda'r nod o sicrhau gwelliannau i fynd i'r afael â nhw.

Er ein bod wedi gobeithio y byddai modd gwneud cynnydd, ac y byddai synnwyr cyffredin yn ennill y dydd, nid yw Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU wedi rhoi sicrwydd inni eto eu bod yn fodlon gwneud newidiadau i'r Bil i fynd i'r afael â'n pryderon.

Ar y cyd â cheisio sicrhau newidiadau i'r Bil gan Lywodraeth y DU, roedd y Bil ymhliith y pynciau hynny a drafodwyd ag aelodau Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yr wythnos diwethaf.

11. O dan gymal 15 o'r Bil, bydd Gweinidogion yn cael eu hatal rhag cynyddu'r baich rheoleiddio wrth ddirymu neu amnewid cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir. Gwnaethoch sôn bod hyn yn gyfyngiad sy'n gwbl annerbyniol (Cofnod y Trafodion, 269). Felly, pam nad ydych wedi gofyn am welliant i ddileu'r cyfyngiad hwn o'r Bil?

Gweler yr ateb i gwestiwn 10 uchod.

12. Rydych wedi gwneud sylwadau o'r blaen am y pwerau enfawr a fydd yn cael eu rhoi i Weinidogion drwy'r Bil hwn. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym fod y rhain yn bwerau na fyddai'n ddymunol, dan amgylchiadau arferol, eu rhoi i lywodraethau. At hynny, gwnaethoch ddweud nad yw'n gwestiwn a yw Llywodraeth Cymru am eu cael. Mae'n debyg na fydd dewis – bydd yn rhaid arfer y pwerau er mwyn dargadw deddfwriaeth sy'n cynnal safonau, pethau rydym yn gytûn arnynt mewn meysydd datganoledig (Cofnod y Trafodion, 291). A ydych wedi gofyn i'r Bil gael ei ddiwygio er mwyn codi'r gweithdrefnau craffu sy'n gysylltiedig â'r pwerau os yw Gweinidogion Cymru yn eu harfer, a phryd y cînt eu harfer?

Fel y nodwyd uchod, rydym wedi datgan yn gryf ein pryderon ynghylch y Bil i Lywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, os caiff ei basio fel y'i drafftiwyd, bydd rhaid inni arfer y pwerau a roddwyd i Weinidogion Cymru er mwyn gwneud penderfyniadau ynghylch cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir mewn meysydd datganoledig, lle y bo'n bosibl, fel rhan o'n gwaith i amddiffyn y setliad datganoli. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol yn nodi ein pryderon y bydd y ddarpariaeth fachlud yn golygu na fydd rôl gan Senedd y DU na'r deddfwrfeidd datganoledig o ran craffu na goruchwyliau mewn achosion pan fo cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir yn cael ei adael i fachludo'n awtomatig. Ni fydd hyn yn caniatáu digon o amser i ymgynghori'n effeithiol ar newidiadau arfaethedig i gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, a allai arwain at broblemau nad ydynt yn hysbys ar hyn o bryd ac effeithiau negyddol posibl, er enghraifft effeithiau ar grwpiau gwarchodedig.

Ymwahanu ac anghydfodau

13. A ydych wedi nodi meysydd lle y mae gennych fwriadau polisi sy'n ymwahanu â rhai llywodraethau eraill y DU?

Gan fod bwriadau polisi manwl a chynhwysfawr Llywodraeth y DU mewn unrhyw faes penodol naill ai ddim yn glir eto neu ond yn dechrau dod i'r amlwg, nid yw'n bosibl rhoi ateb pendant i'r cwestiwn hwn ar y cam hwn.

14. Pan wnaethom ofyn i chi sut y gellid datrys anghydfodau, gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym ei bod yn annhebygol y bydd y broses rynglywodraethol newydd sydd wedi'i sefydlu yn arbennig o ddelfrydol ac efallai y gellir creu rhywbeth yn benodol i geisio datrys yr anghytundebau (Cofnod y Trafodion, 279).

- a. A allwch egluro pam na fyddai'r strwythurau a grëwyd yn ddiweddar ar gyfer datrys anghydfod rhynglywodraethol y strwythurau priodol i'w defnyddio i ddatrys anghydfodau yn y maes hwn?
- b. A allwch chi gadarnhau, lle y bo'n berthnasol, y byddai anghydfodau'n mynd drwy broses berthnasol y fframweithiau cyffredin yn y lle cyntaf?
- c. O gofio'r angen am gamau amserol oherwydd y dyddiad machlud 31 Rhagfyr 2023, pa mor realistig ydyw y gellid creu proses datrys anghydfod newydd?

Byddwn bob amser yn cadw'r hawl i uwchgyfeirio materion o fewn y weithdrefn Osgoi a Datrys Anghydfodau y cytunwyd arni yn dilyn yr Adolygiad o Gysylltiadau Rhynglywodraethol a luniwyd ar y cyd, pan fo'n briodol gwneud hynny. Dylid gweld y broses ddatrys sy'n rhan o'r Adolygiad o Gysylltiadau Rhynglywodraethol fel rhan o system ehangach o gysylltiadau rhynglywodraethol, ac fel proses i'w defnyddio pan fetho popeth arall. Mae hyn yn rhan annatod o'r mecanwaith a osodir ganddo – cytunir y dylai'r mecanwaith hwnnw roi anogaeth i osgoi anghydfodau drwy sicrhau bod strwythurau cyfathrebu a llywodraethu effeithiol ar waith ar bob lefel, o swyddogion hyd at weinidogion. Fel y gwyddoch, nid yw'r trefniadau Osgoi Anghydfodau yn lleihau effaith y darpariaethau cyfreithiol yn y setliadau datganoli sy'n llywodraethu materion sy'n gysylltiedig â chymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Byddai angen inni ystyried bob amser y fforwm priodol lle y gellir cyflwyno ein pryderon, yn benodol pan fo anghydfod ynghylch cymhwysedd pwy y mae unrhyw ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth ynddo.

Bydd Fframweithiau Cyffredin yn chwarae rhan mewn elfennau o'r broses datrys anghydfodau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, er y bydd yr amser sydd ar gael i ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn yn cael effaith anferth ar y gallu i gymryd rhan lawn yn y broses hon. Rhaid cofio hefyd nad yw pob maes cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir yn dod o dan Fframwaith Cyffredin.

Mae'r terfyn amser presennol ar gyfer machludo yn golygu nad yw'n realistig credu y gellid creu proses addas ar gyfer datrys anghydfodau mewn pryd i wasanaethu'r broses yn briodol. Cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth y DU yw hyn, nid Llywodraeth Cymru.

Capasiti ac adnoddau

- 15. Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrth y Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog ar 9 Rhagfyr, gan nad oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru gapasiti dros ben, y bydd angen capaciti dargyfeiriedig o'i rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol i weithio ar y Bil. O gofio sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog, pryd y bydd penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud ynghylch pryd a ble y bydd adnoddau'n cael eu dargyfeirio, ac a fyddwch yn ymrwymo i ddiweddarau'r Senedd cyn gynted ag y mae penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud?**
- 16. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym fod Llywodraeth Cymru am gyflawni ei rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol ond bod ansicrwydd ynghylch y galw y bydd y Bil yn ei roi ar adnoddau. A ydych yn cydgysylltu trafodaethau'r Cabinet ynghylch eich pryderon am gyflawni'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol?**

O ran Cwestiynau 15 a 16, am y rhesymau a nodwyd uchod, nid yw'n bosibl asesu maint yr effaith ar y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol yn llawn tan ein bod yn gwybod manylion cynlluniau Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir fel y mae'n gymwys yn Lloegr, yn benodol i ba raddau y mae'n bwriadu diwygio'r corff hwn o gyfreithiau.

Bydd trafodaethau ar y mater hwn yn parhau rhwng Gweinidogion wrth i'r sefyllfa ddatblygu, a byddwn yn parhau i ymgysylltu â'r Senedd ar y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol.

Effaith a rôl y Senedd

17. Gwnaethoch ddweud hefyd eich bod yn credu bod un peth yn glir: mae'n gwneud y math o waith craffu manwl a'r amserlen ar gyfer hynny'n hynod anodd a bod yn rhaid edrych ar sut y bydd hynny'n gweithio. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym y bydd angen cydweithio'n agos iawn rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r Senedd o ran dealltwriaeth o'r hyn yn union sy'n ofynnol, yr hyn sy'n digwydd a'r ffordd orau o reoli hynny. Nid yw'n fater i Lywodraeth Cymru yn unig; yn amlwg, mae'n fater i'r Senedd ei hun, o ran sut y mae'n craffu ac yn asesu'r camau hefyd (Cofnod y Trafodion, 307).

- Sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd craffu a roddir i'r Senedd?**
- Sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys y Senedd wrth benderfynu ar yr hyn sy'n ofynnol o ganlyniad i'r Bil?**

Yn gyffredinol, mae'n rhy gynnar i ateb y cwestiwn hwn yn fanwl gywir am ein bod, unwaith eto, yn gofyn am wybodaeth gynhwysfawr gan Lywodraeth y DU am ei phenderfyniadau.

Byddwn yn disgwyl y bydd y Senedd yn cael y cyfle, yn y ffordd arferol, i graffu ar unrhyw gynigion sy'n ymwneud â chyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir. Byddwn yn ymgysylltu â'r Senedd ar hyn.

Mae'n anodd mesur hyd a lled y dasg o benderfynu'r hyn sy'n ofynnol, neu roi bys arni'n bendant. Byddwn yn disgwyl i Weinidogion roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Senedd drwy Ddatganiadau gan Weinidogion pan fydd y dasg yn gliriach.

18. Ni wnaethoch gadarnhau i ni eich bod yn cysylltu â'r Llywydd a'r Pwyllgor Busnes ynghylch yr effaith bosibl ar amserlen y Senedd. A allech gadarnhau bod trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal? Os nad ydynt, a yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn aros am eglurder gan Lywodraeth y DU cyn gwneud hynny?

Byddwn yn cysylltu â'r Llywydd a'r Pwyllgor Busnes o ran amserlen y Senedd pan fyddwn wedi cael digon o wybodaeth gan Lywodraeth y DU i allu cynnal trafodaethau ystyrlon ynghylch y goblygiadau posibl.

Tirwedd reoleiddiol

19. A fyddai'r Bil yn cyflwyno terfyn rheoleiddiol?

Mae'r pŵer yng nghymal 15 o'r Bil i ddirymu neu ddisodli yn cynnwys gofyniad sy'n pennu na chaiff unrhyw newidiadau i ddarn o gyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir, nac unrhyw gyfraith sy'n disodli darn o gyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir, gynyddu'r baich rheoleiddio. Fodd bynnag, nid yw ystyr penodol hyn yng nghyd-destun y Bil yn glir, ond ymddengys bod y Bil wedi cael ei ddrafftio i olygu bod modd ystyried beth yw baich rheoleiddio mewn modd eang iawn. At hynny, nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi gwneud datganiad polisi penodol ar ystyr y ddarpariaeth hon.

Fodd bynnag, gellir dadlau bod natur y Bil, a newidiadau posibl gan Lywodraeth y DU i gyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir, yn cynyddu'r baich rheoleiddio i rai busnesau, o leiaf yn y tymor byr, wrth iddynt addasu i safonau newydd, hyd yn oed os yw'r safonau'n is.

20. Sut y gallai'r Bil effeithio ar bolisiau Llywodraeth Cymru a'i gallu i wella safonau, lle y bo'n bosibl, ar ôl Brexit?

Nid yw'r Bil yn ei hanfod yn gwerthfawrogi'r ffordd y mae angen rhoi egwyddorion datganoli ar waith ym maes polisi rheoleiddio yn y DU, ers iddi ymadael â'r UE. Mae yna hefyd bryderon y bydd Deddf Marchnad Fewnol y DU yn cael rhagor o effeithiau pe bai ymhahanu rheoleiddio (er enghraift, os bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn diwygio neu'n diddymu cyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir ar gyfer Lloegr). Gallai hyn arwain at oblygiadau sylweddol o ran y gallu i gynnwl a gwella safonau, yn ymarferol, yng nghyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir yng Nghymru.

21. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi nodi na fydd mesurau diogelu amgylcheddol yn cael eu gwanhau ac y gall y gwledydd datganoledig gadw deddfwriaeth o fewn eu cymhwysedd. Pa fesurau diogelu amgylcheddol y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cadw?

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu gwanhau mesurau diogelu amgylcheddol presennol, y mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn deillio o gyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir. Rydym yn bwriadu ystyried pob opsiwn ac, ar y lleiaf, byddwn yn gweithio i geisio sicrhau bod cyfraith yr UE a ddargeddwir ar fesurau diogelu amgylcheddol yn cael ei chymhathu erbyn y terfyn amser ar gyfer machludo.

Rhanddeiliaid

22. Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym y bydd yn rhaid ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid oherwydd y bydd yn rhaid cael dealltwriaeth o rai o'r camau sydd wedi'u cymryd. Gwnaethoch ddweud mai'r broblem yw nad yw'n gwbl glir â phwy y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgysylltu, i ba raddau, ac ym mha fframwaith (Cofnod y Trafodion, 350).

- a. A allech egluro a yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid ar y Bil ar hyn o bryd, neu pryd y mae'n bwriadu gwneud os nad yw'n gwneud hynny eto?
- b. Gwnaethoch nodi amaethyddiaeth a'r amgylchedd fel meysydd lle y bydd ffocws mawr yr ydych yn rhagweld y byddant yn ddwys iawn (Cofnod y Trafodion, 323). A yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn blaenoriaethu ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid yn y meysydd hyn?

c. Sut y byddwch yn ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid er mwyn penderfynu pa faterion sy'n bwysig iddynt?

Rydym eisoes wedi datgan yn glir ein pryderon cyffredinol ynghylch y Bil a'n gwrrthwynebiad iddo. Ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid ar sail sectorau sydd ei angen, a hynny yng ngolau penderfyniadau Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch y newidiadau i gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir y mae'n bwriadu eu gwneud.

Mae'r meysydd rydych yn cyfeirio atynt yn berthnasol i gyfran sylweddol o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir sydd o fewn maes lle mae cymhwysedd wedi ei ddatganoli. Felly, byddwn yn disgwyl ymgysylltu cymaint â phosibl â rhanddeiliaid yn y meysydd hynny pan fydd dull gweithredu Llywodraeth y DU yn glir.

Y Bil Amaethyddiaeth

Gwnaethoch ddweud wrthym fod y Bil Amaethyddiaeth yn cynnwys elfennau o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, a gall fod materion a fydd yn codi yn ystod y broses hon y mae angen mynd i'r afael â nhw; ond nid yw'n glir beth allai'r materion hynny fod ar hyn o bryd (Cofnod y Trafodion, 335).

23. Pam oedd yn briodol defnyddio'r Bil Amaethyddiaeth fel cyfrwng i ddarparu pwerau eang i Weinidogion Cymru ddiwygio cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir pan nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cynnal dadansoddiad o oblygiadau Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir yn y maes polisi hwn?

Fel y nodwyd uchod, rydym wrthi'n ystyried ein hymateb i'r sefyllfa sydd, i bob pwrrpas, wedi ei chreu o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU yn adolygu cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir. Yn gyffredinol ein safbwyt yw bod cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, fel cyfraith yr UE cyn hynny, yn gweithio'n dda ac felly, ac eithrio diwygio'r gyfraith yn raddol fel sy'n briodol dros amser fel sy'n wir gydag unrhyw gorff o gyfreithiau, nid oeddem yn bwriadu diddymu, dirymu na diwygio cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir erbyn terfyn amser mympwyol am resymau ideolegol.

Ar ben hynny, nid yw'n sicr eto sut beth fydd fersiwn derfynol Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir, pa un a fydd yn symud ymlaen mewn gwirionedd i gael y Cydsyniad Brenhinol ai peidio, ac nid yw'n sicr chwaith beth fydd yn digwydd i bob darn o gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir. O ganlyniad, mae Bil Amaethyddiaeth (Cymru) yn symud ymlaen ar sail yr hyn sy'n hysbys eisoes.

24. Ai bwriad Llywodraeth Cymru yw arbed cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir y mae'r Bil Amaethyddiaeth yn dibynnu arni o dan Fil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir? Beth sy'n digwydd os yw cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir y mae'r Bil yn dibynnu arni'n cael ei dirymu gan Lywodraeth y DU? A yw Llywodraeth y DU yn ymwybodol o angen Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir barhau i fod ar waith er mwyn gweithredu'r Bil Amaethyddiaeth?

Fel y mae wedi'i ddrafftio ar hyn o bryd, mae pwerau gan Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru eu harfer er mwyn cadw cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir mewn meysydd lle mae cymhwysedd wedi ei ddatganoli. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried sut y bydd yn ymateb i'r Bil hwn ac yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y

DU i nodi holl gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir sydd wedi ei datganoli, gan gynnwys yr offerynnau hynny a wnaed gan Lywodraeth a Senedd y DU.

25. Pryd ydych yn disgwyil bod mewn sefyllfa i ddeall ehangder a manylion materion y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy yn ystod taith Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir/y Bil Amaethyddiaeth?

Byddwn yn parhau i ymgysylltu ac, ar y cyd â hyn, rydym yn ystyried sut i ymateb yn ystod y misoedd i ddod wrth i safbwyt Llywodraeth newydd y DU ar Fil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir ddod i'r amlwg.

26. Ai eich bwriad chi yw gwneud gwelliannau i'r Bil Amaethyddiaeth i fynd i'r afael â materion o'r fath?

Fel y nodwyd uchod, byddwn yn parhau i ymgysylltu ac rydym yn ystyried sut i ymateb wrth i safbwyt Llywodraeth newydd y DU ar Fil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir ddod i'r amlwg.

27. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu mabwysiadu'r dull hwn o gymryd pwerau gweithredol eang i fynd i'r afael ag ansicrwydd cyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir, yn hytrach na chyflwyno deddfwriaeth sylfaenol pan fydd y darlun yn gliriach?

Fel y nodwyd uchod, byddwn yn parhau i ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth y DU ac rydym yn ystyried sut i ymateb wrth i'w safbwyt ddod i'r amlwg. Yn y cyfamser, nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau i newid y pwerau gweithredol yn y Bil Amaethyddiaeth (Cymru).

A snapshot of poverty in Winter 2023

Item 3.6
February 2023



About the Bevan Foundation

The Bevan Foundation is Wales' most influential think-tank. We create insights, ideas and impact that help to end poverty and inequality. We are independent, informed, inspiring and inclusive in everything we do.

As an independent, registered charity, the Bevan Foundation relies on the generosity of individuals and organisations for its work.

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Hundreds of people and organisations across Wales enable the Bevan Foundation to speak out against poverty, inequality and injustice. We would not exist without their support.

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1. Introduction and summary

The Bevan Foundation's *Snapshot of Poverty* series is a vital tool for anyone who wants to understand poverty in Wales. This is the fifth report published as part of our series. With high inflation dominating the headlines our latest *Snapshot* takes a deeper look at who is being pushed into severe hardship by rising living costs. The survey also examines the impact of surging costs on people's health and the possible reasons for it.

This report is divided into three sections. The first section sets out to provide an overview of how people in Wales are managing rising costs. The second section looks in greater detail at the experiences of the groups that are being most affected by rising costs. The final section explores the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on people's health.

1.1 Key findings

The latest *Snapshot* survey contains some good news. There has been no significant national level deterioration in how households in Wales are managing with rising living costs nor in the number of people in debt, since the publication of our last *Snapshot of Poverty* report in July 2022.¹ This is perhaps an unexpected finding. Costs have continued to rise over the autumn and into early winter,² while incomes have struggled to keep pace.³

This does not mean that the grip of the cost-of-living crisis on Wales is easing. There has been no improvement in national level data on the impact of the crisis. This means that very high numbers of families in Wales are facing considerable financial hardship through this winter.

Across Wales:

- More than one in eight households (14 per cent) either sometimes, often or always do not have enough for all the basics.
- Large numbers of people are going without essentials including four in ten going without heating in their home and one in four eating smaller meals or skipping meals in their entirety.
- Debt is a significant problem with 28 per cent of people borrowing money between October 2022 and January 2023 and 13 per cent being in arrears on at least one bill.

¹ Bevan Foundation, *A snapshot of poverty in summer 2022* (July 2022) available at - <https://www.bevanfoundation.org/resources/a-snapshot-of-poverty-in-summer-2022/>

² CPI inflation peaked at 10.7% in November 2022; Office for National Statistics, *Consumer price inflation, UK: November 2022* available at - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/consumerpriceinflation/november2022>

³ Median earnings of all employees in Wales were 6.7% higher in October 2022 than in October 2021; Office for National Statistics (2022) *Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted*. November 2022. Available at - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/realtimedatastatisticsreferencetableseasonallyadjusted>

- More than one in ten people (11 per cent) are concerned about the prospect of losing their home over the next three months with some indication that mortgage holders are becoming increasingly concerned.

The cost-of-living crisis is not affecting everyone in Wales equally. The extent of the hardship faced by some groups in Wales is worrying. Among the groups that are being most significantly affected are:

- **People in receipt of benefits** – people on Universal Credit are five times as likely to report that they sometimes, often or always struggle to afford the basics as the general population.
- **Disabled people whose condition limits them a lot** - over half (52 per cent) have gone without heating in their home over the past three months.
- **Social renters** - nearly half (46 per cent) report that they have had to cut back on food for themselves or skip meals in the three months to January 2023.
- **Households with children** - around twice as likely to be in debt as a result of the cost-of-living crisis as households with no children.
- **Adults under the age of 65** - twice as likely to report that their household sometimes, often or always struggled to afford the basics as households over 65 years old.
- **Unpaid carers** - significantly more likely to have borrowed money between October and January than people who are not carers.

The cost-of-living crisis is affecting people's health:

- Nearly half of people in Wales (48 per cent) report that their mental health is being negatively affected by their financial position.
- Three in ten report that their physical health has been negatively affected by their financial position.
- A combination of going without essential goods and services, and broader factors such as an inability to participate in hobbies are having an impact on people's health.

1.2 About this briefing

All figures quoted in this briefing unless otherwise stated are from YouGov Plc. The total sample size was 1,116 adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 16th and 20th of January 2023. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted (unless specified otherwise) and are representative of all Welsh adults (aged 16+).

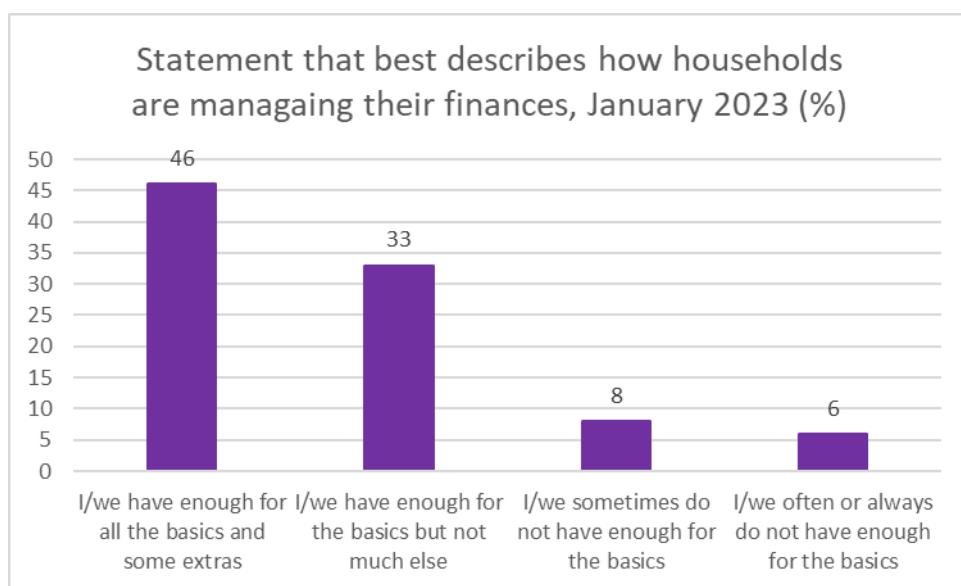
2. The impact of the cost-of-living crisis in January 2023 – a national overview

There has been no significant deterioration in the national level data as to how households in Wales are managing the pressures of the cost of living crisis since our last survey in July 2022. This finding is perhaps surprising given that the period between surveys coincides with the highest rate of inflation for 40 years and unprecedented energy costs. The reasons cannot be deduced from the data: it may be that the additional cash support provided to households by all tiers of government has played a role, as well as some managing households adjusting to higher prices.

What is clear is that, despite the national situation not deteriorating further, very large numbers of people in Wales are trapped in severe financial hardship this winter. This section sets out to explore the extent of this hardship in greater detail.

2.1 Living standards

More than one in eight Welsh households (14 per cent) either sometimes, often or always do not have enough for all the basics. A further third report that whilst they do have enough for all the basics, they don't have enough money to afford much else. When both figures are combined it shows that nearly half of all households in Wales (47 per cent) struggle to afford anything beyond day-to-day items.

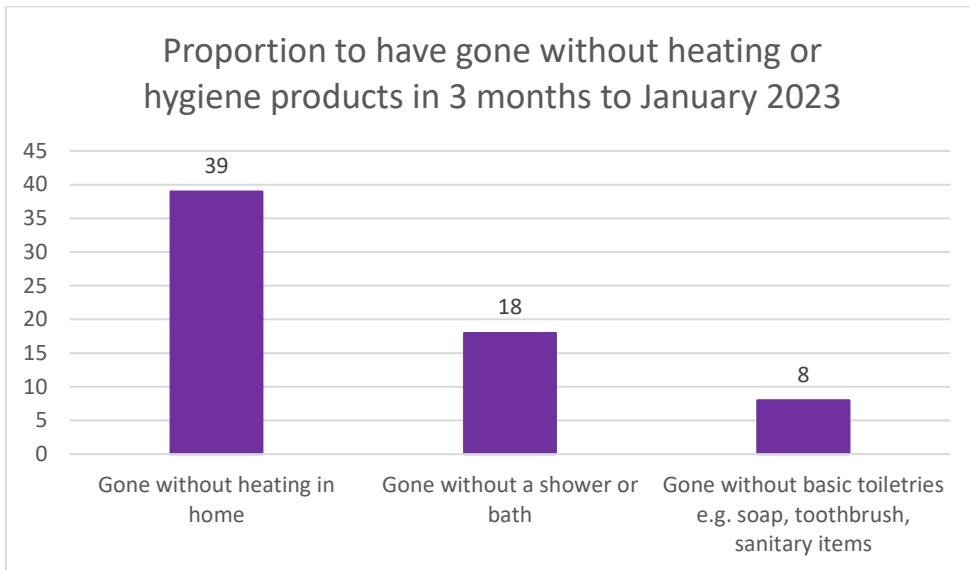


2.2 Access to essentials

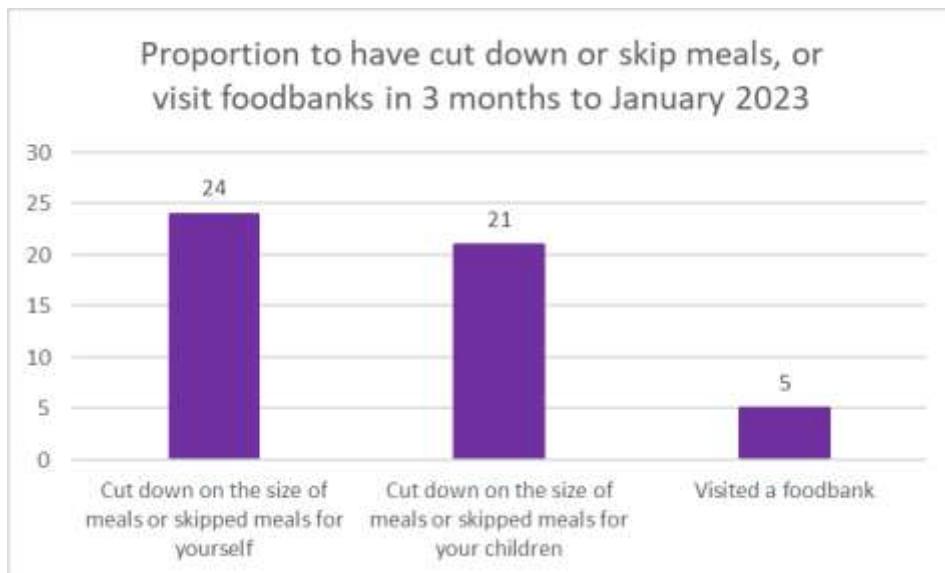
To get a sense of how difficult people are finding the challenge of affording the cost of everyday essentials the Bevan Foundation has added a new question to our latest survey. The question asked respondents whether they had been unable to afford access to certain goods or services.

Perhaps unsurprisingly heating is the household essential that the largest proportion of people in Wales have gone without in the three months to January 2023. A staggering four in ten people (39 per cent) reported that they had gone without heating in their home at some point over this period.

At the same time, nearly one in five (18 per cent) reported that they had gone without a shower or a bath whilst nearly one in ten (8 per cent) had gone without basic toiletries such as soap, toothbrush, or sanitary products.

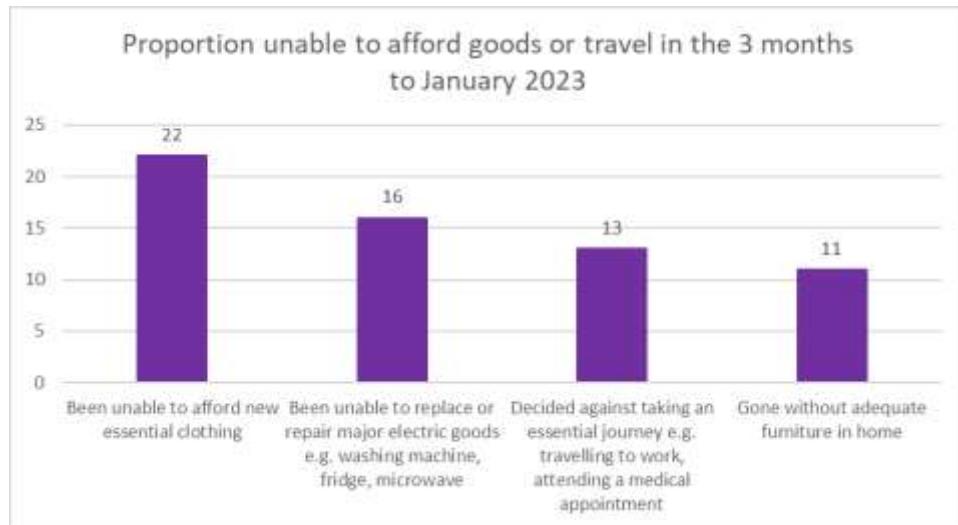


Food is another key essential that many have struggled to afford over the past three months. A quarter of respondents (24 per cent) reported that they had cut down on the size of their own meals or had skipped a meal entirely, with one in twenty (5 per cent) reporting that they had visited a foodbank. On top of this, a fifth (21 per cent) of respondents living in a household with a child reported that they had cut back on the size of their child's meal or that their child had been forced to skip a meal.



For many, the difficult choices they have faced this winter have extended beyond heating or eating. A fifth (22 per cent) of survey respondents report that they have been unable to afford new essential clothing with 16 per cent reporting that they had been unable to replace or repair major electrical goods such as washing machines, fridges or microwaves. Others have decided against taking essential journeys with 13 per cent

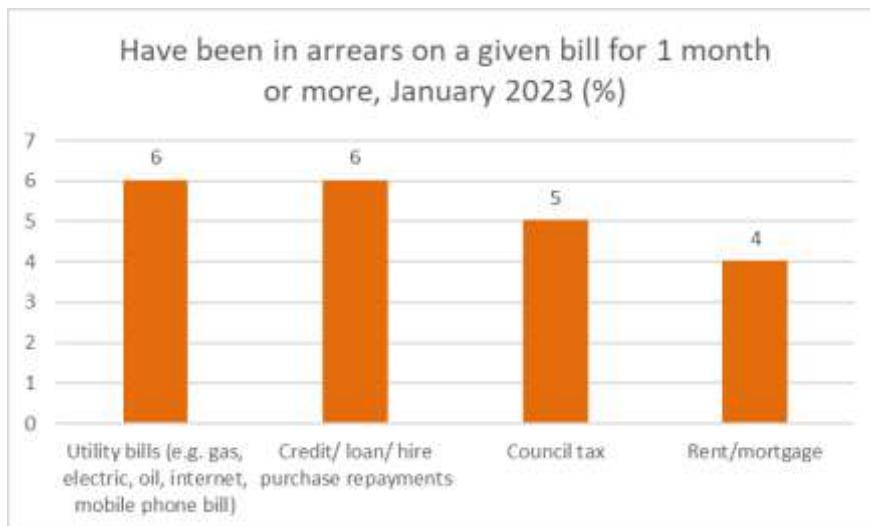
reporting that they had decided against making trips such as travelling to work or to a medical appointment, with 11 per cent having gone without adequate furniture in their home.



2.3 Debt

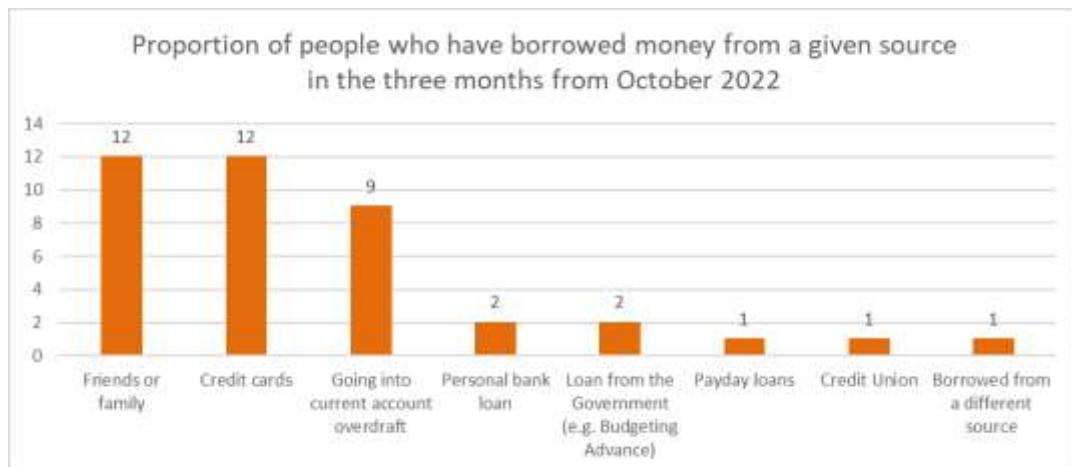
This is the second successive *Snapshot* survey that has shown no significant increase in the number of people reporting that they are in debt. This is perhaps surprising given the broader economic context. It should be noted that our data does not allow us to analyse the depth of people's debt. It is therefore possible that whilst the headline figures as to the number of people in debt has remained broadly similar the amount owed by those in debt has increased.

The latest results show that 13 per cent of people in Wales had been in arrears on a bill for more than one month in January. There is no significant variation as to the source of people's arrears by bill type.



The proportion of people that have borrowed money to cover everyday costs over the past three months stands at 28 per cent. This is up slightly on the position in July 2022 (25 per cent), but the increase is within the margin of error.

There are three primary sources that people have drawn on to borrow money between October 2022 and January 2023; friends or family (12 per cent), credit cards (12 per cent) and their bank overdraft (9 per cent). There are significant differences as to where people borrow money from, depending on their characteristics. For instance, while only 2 per cent of the population as a whole have taken out a loan from the government, this jumps to 10 per cent for people in receipt of Universal Credit. More detail on this can be found in the section 3.

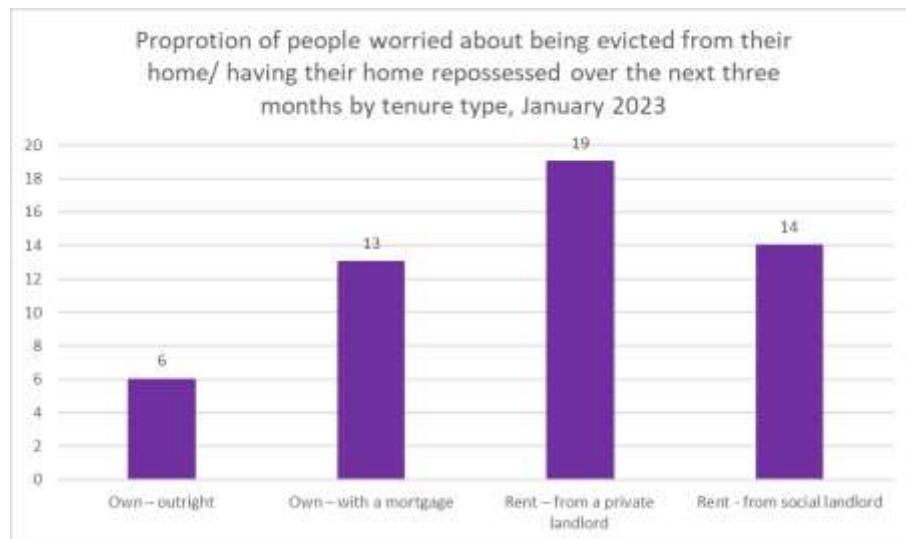


2.4 Housing

In total, 11 per cent of people in Wales are worried about the prospect of losing their home over the next three months. This is unchanged on the position in July 2022. Whilst the headline rate has not changed significantly there have been some modest but none the less important changes as to the levels of concern by tenure type.

People living in the private rental sector remain the most concerned about the prospect of losing their home in the next three months. Nearly one in five private renters (19 per cent) report that they are concerned about the prospect of being evicted. Whilst this figure is still concerningly high, it is down on the position in July where a quarter of private renters reported being concerned about the prospect of losing their home.

There has been a modest growth in the proportion of people who own their home with a mortgage reporting concern about the prospect of having their home repossessed over the next three months. As of January 2023, more than one in eight people (13 per cent) who own their home with a mortgage reported that they are concerned that they might lose their home over the next three months. This is an increase on July 2022 when the figure stood at 10 per cent. Whilst this change is within the margin of error, the July 2022 figure was itself modestly higher than the figure in November 2022 (9 per cent) suggesting that over time there is increasing concern among mortgage holders about their ability to keep a roof over their head.



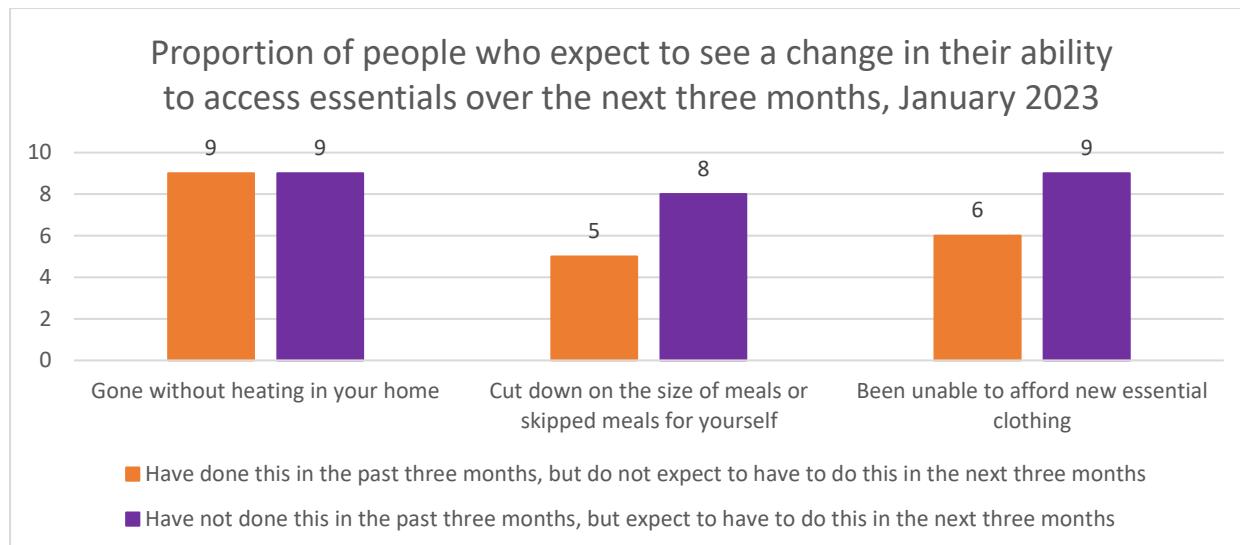
2.5 Confidence in the future

There is little indication that the Welsh population as a whole thinks that the challenges that they currently face will ease over the next three months. There are suggestions that there are individual households however, that expect their own personal circumstances to improve.

Respondents to our question on accessing essentials were presented with four options. They could select that they:

1. Had cut back/ gone without a selected good or service within the past three months and expected to have to do so again over the next three months.
2. Had cut back/ gone without a selected good or service in the past three months but did not expect to do so in the next three months.
3. Had not cut back/ gone without a selected good or service in the past three months but did expect to do so over the next three months.
4. Had not cut back/ gone without a selected good or service in the past three months and did not expect to do so over the next three months.

A number of respondents selected option 2 when providing their response. For instance, 9 per cent of respondents noted that they had gone without heating in the past three months but they did not expect this to be the case over the next three months. The number of people reporting some optimism about their personal financial position, however, is offset by the number of people who expect their position to deteriorate and expect to have to cut back or go without having avoided doing so over the past three months. Indeed, in some circumstances the number of households expecting their position to deteriorate was greater than the number who expected their position to improve.



Our survey also asked households about whether they expect to have to borrow money or fall behind on a bill over the next three months. In total 11 per cent of people expect to be in at least one month's arrears on a bill over the next three months, whilst 23 per cent expect to have to borrow money. A position that is broadly unchanged on July 2022 when 12 per cent expected to be in arrears over the next three months and 20 per cent expected to have to borrow money.

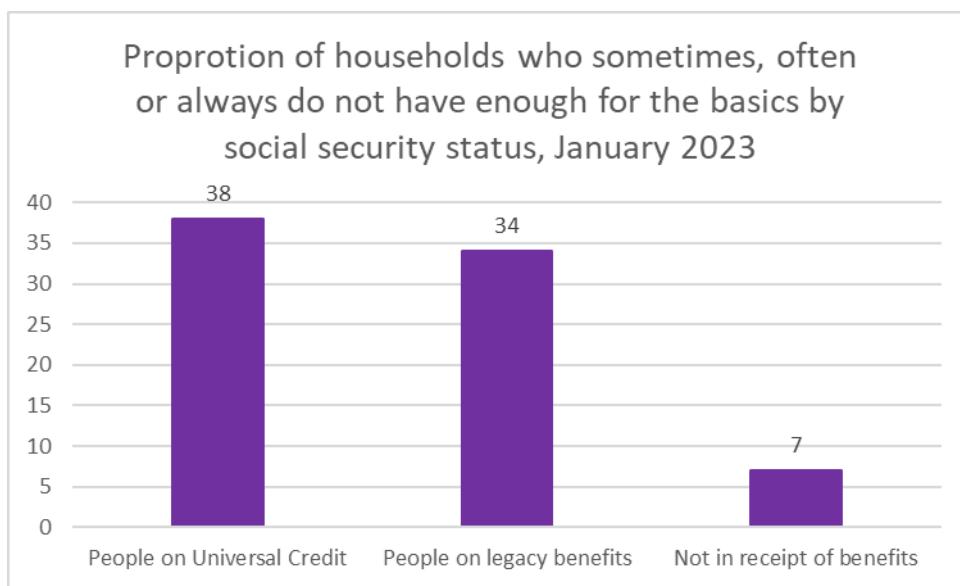
3. The unequal impact of the cost-of-living crisis in January 2023

There is no doubt that the vast majority of people across Welsh society have felt the impact of rising living costs. It is not right to say that it has affected everyone equally, however. Our primary concern when undertaking our analysis has been to understand who in Wales has been pushed into deep poverty and is facing significant hardship this winter. This next section draws attention to the groups that are being worst affected.

3.1 People in receipt of benefits

The social security system should provide a lifeline for everyone, ensuring that, no matter their circumstances, everyone has enough money to enjoy a decent standard of living. It has long been known that the social security system fails to do so. Our latest survey results lays bare the extent to which the current system is failing to protect Welsh families from incredible hardship this winter.

People on Universal Credit are five times as likely to report that they sometimes, often or always struggle to afford the basics as people who are not on benefits. A staggering 44 per cent of people on Universal Credit and 36 per cent of people on legacy benefits have cut down on the size of meals or skipped meals for themselves, whilst 17 per cent and 11 per cent respectively have visited a foodbank.



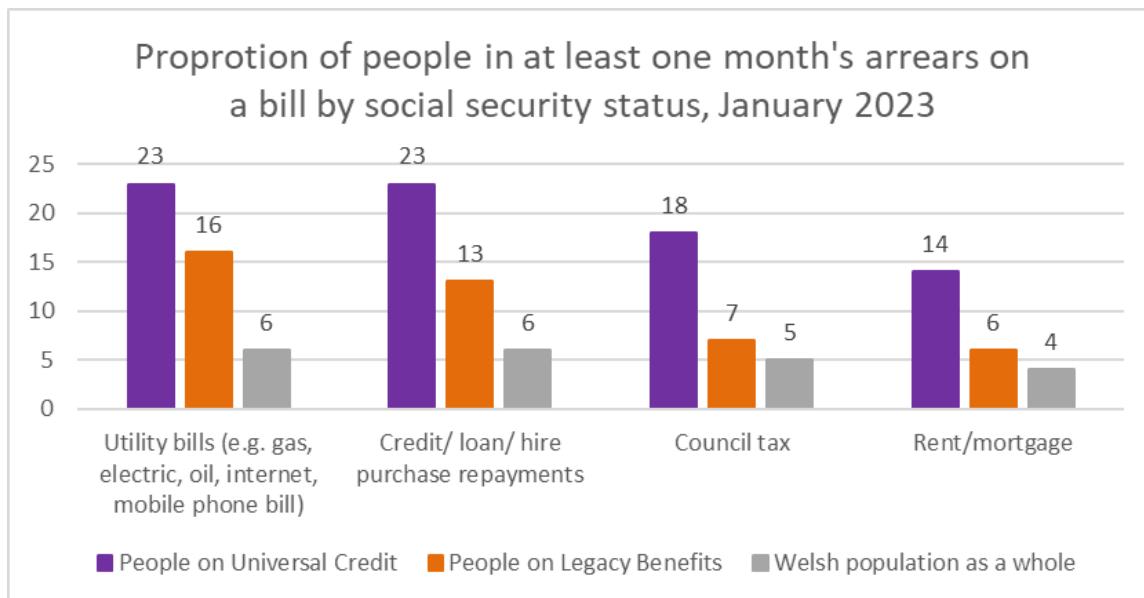
People who are in receipt of benefits are also significantly more likely to be in debt than the broader Welsh population, in particular those on Universal Credit. More than half of people on Universal Credit (51 per cent) have borrowed money due to increased financial pressure over the past 3 months whilst 44 per cent are in arrears on at least one bill. The same is true for 47 per cent and 29 per cent of people on legacy benefits.

Not only are people on benefits more likely to have fallen into debt than the general population, but there are also some important differences as to who they are in debt to.

When it comes to borrowing, friends and family, and credit cards are the primary source of borrowing for people on benefits in Wales as with the population as a whole. Loans

from the Government (e.g. a Budgeting Advance) account for a larger proportion of people's lending than across the population as a whole, however, standing at 10 per cent for people on Universal Credit, 7 per cent for people on legacy benefits compared with 0 per cent of people not on benefits.

There are also some important differences as to on which bills people who are in receipt of benefits are in arrears on. Whilst across the population the proportion of people in arrears on their utility bills, their Council Tax, their credit payments and their rent/mortgage are broadly consistent, people who are in receipt of benefits are significantly more likely to be in arrears on their utility bills and on credit repayments. Understanding this difference is crucial if we are to develop solutions that prioritises support in the place that it is most greatly needed for those on the lowest incomes.

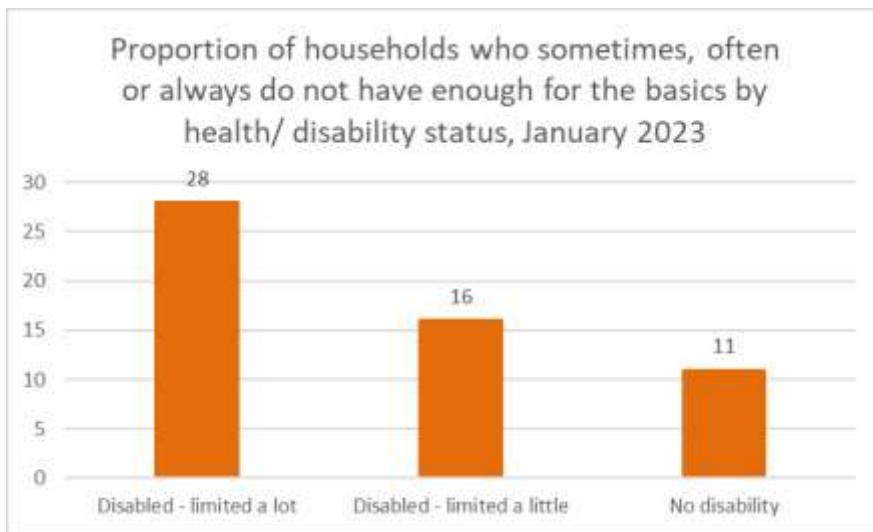


When looking at concerns about the prospect of losing their home a distinction can be drawn between the position of people on legacy benefits and the position of people on Universal Credit. In total 13 per cent of people who are in receipt of legacy benefits reported being worried about losing their home in the three months from January 2023, not significantly different to the national average (11 per cent). By contrast 20 per cent of people on Universal Credit reported being concerned about the prospect of losing their home. This difference may in part relate to differences as to the way that support with housing costs is calculated and administered under Universal Credit as compared to legacy benefits.

3.2 Disabled people

All our previous *Snapshot* surveys have established a clear link between disability and financial hardship. Despite this the extent of the differences in the experiences of disabled people, in particular those whose conditions limits them "a lot" and the broader Welsh population is stark.

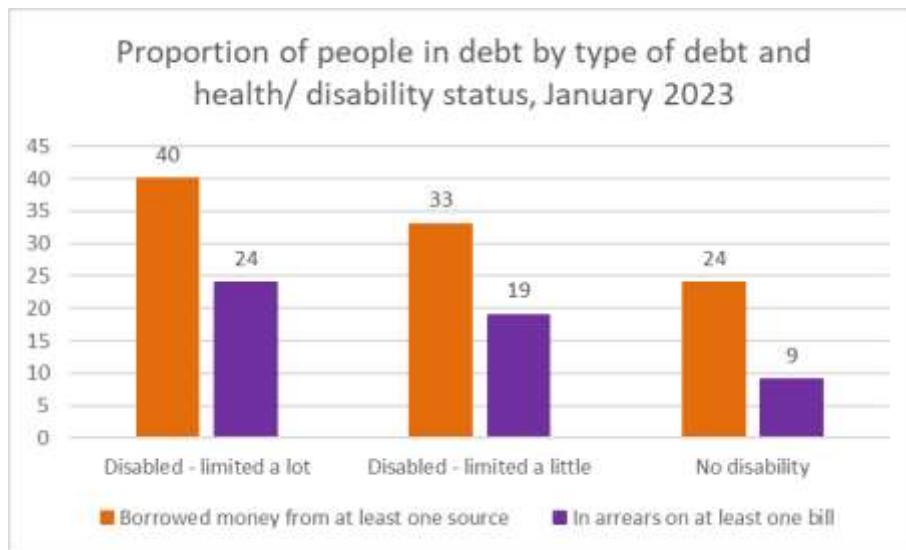
In total 28 per cent of people with a disability or a health condition that limits them "a lot" report that they either sometimes, often or always struggle to afford the basics. This compares to 16% of people whose condition limits them "a little" and 11 of people who do not have a disability or a long-term health condition.



The links between health and disability, and how people are managing during the cost-of-living crisis is illustrated even more starkly when looking into the data in greater detail.

Over half of disabled people whose condition limits them a lot (52 per cent) have gone without heating in their home over the past three months. The only other group to report similar levels of energy rationing are families with children. Nearly four in ten disabled people whose condition limits them a lot (39 per cent) reported cutting back or skipping meals both for themselves and for their children whilst 32 per cent report that they had to go without a bath or a shower at some point over the past three months.

Disabled people whose condition limits them a lot are also much more likely to be in arrears on a bill or to have borrowed money than people whose condition limits them "a little" or people who have no disability. Nearly a quarter (24 per cent) of disabled people whose condition limits them a lot reported being in arrears on at least one bill in January compared to 9 per cent of people with no disability. When looking at borrowing 40 per cent of disabled people whose condition limits them "a lot" borrowed money between October and January (an increase of 7 percentage points when compared to July 2023) compared to 24 per cent of people with no disability.

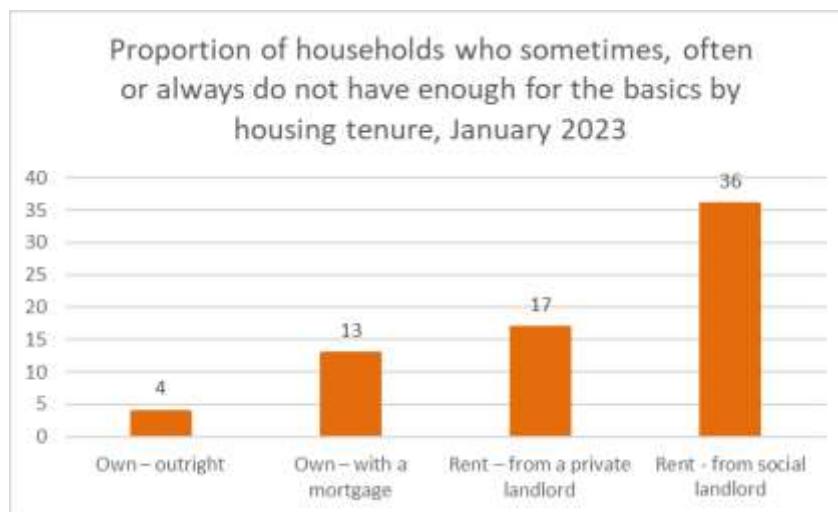


The position of disabled people whose condition limits them "a little" and "a lot" is more aligned however when looking at housing. Disabled people, regardless of how significantly their condition limits them, are twice as likely to be concerned about the prospect of losing their home over the next three months (16 per cent) than non-disabled people (8 per cent).

3.3 Housing tenure

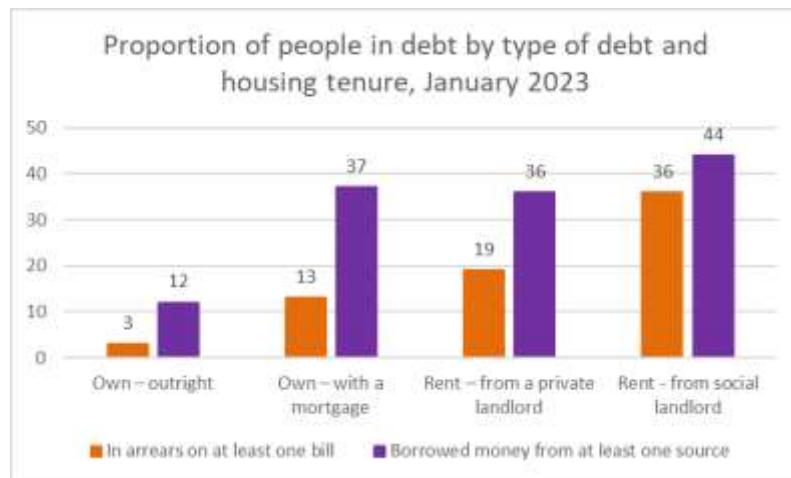
This report has already revealed significant differences between the position of renters and owner occupiers when it comes to how concerned people are about the prospect of losing their home over the next three months. This is not the only area where renters are being more significantly affected by rising living costs.

The group least affected by rising living costs are people who own their home outright. Only 4 per cent of people who own their property outright report that they either sometimes, often or always don't have enough for the essentials. By contrast the same is true for 36 per cent of social renters.



The headline data is supported by insights shared by respondents to questions on access to specific essentials. Perhaps the most concerning finding of all relates to food. Nearly half (46 per cent) of social housing tenants report that they have had to cut back on food for themselves or skip meals in the three months to January 2023. The same was true for 26 per cent of private renters and 24 per cent of people who own their property with a mortgage.

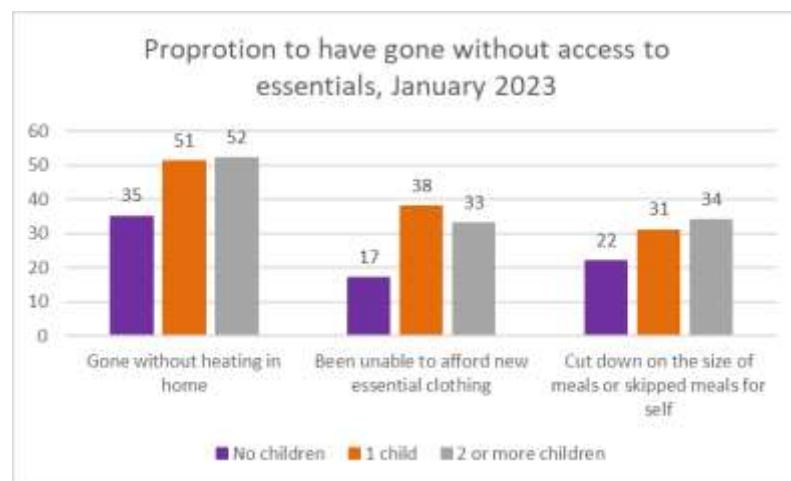
Levels of debt are also significantly higher among social housing tenants. More than one in three social housing tenants (36 per cent) are in arrears on a bill whilst more than four in ten (44 per cent) have borrowed money. By contrast 3 per cent of people who own their home outright are in arrears on a bill and 12 per cent have borrowed money.



3.4 Households with children

With nearly a third of children in Wales living in poverty⁴ it is not surprising that many families with children are finding it difficult to manage as costs rise. In total 19 per cent of families with one child and 23 per cent of families with two children report that they either sometimes, often or always struggle to afford all the essentials. Looking at the data in greater detail unveils some concerning insights as to the difficult choices being taken by families all over the nation.

Over half of people living in household with children reported that they had gone without heating at some point over the three months to January 2023 (51 per cent of households with one child, and 52 per cent of households with more than two children). Around a third reported that they had cut back on food for themselves (31 per cent in households with one child and 34 per cent in households with two or more children) with similar proportions reporting that they had been unable to buy new essential clothing (38 per cent in households with one child and 33 per cent in households with two or more children).

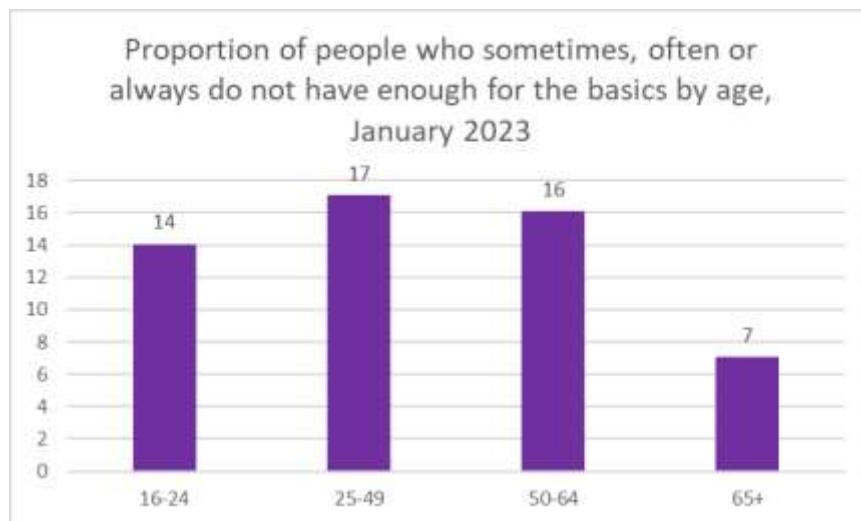


⁴ Stats Wales, *Percentage of all individuals, children, working-age adults and pensioners living in relative income poverty for the UK, UK countries and regions of England between 1994-95 to 1996-97 and 2017-18 to 2019-20 (3 year averages of financial years)* available at - <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Poverty/householdbelowaverageincome-by-year>

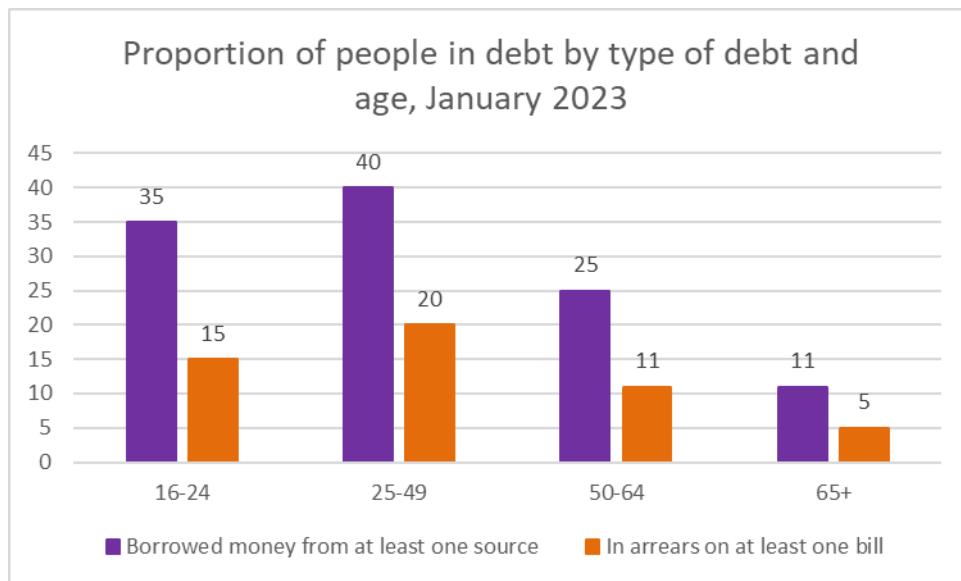
The other area where families with children are appearing to be faring especially badly is debt. People living in households with children are around twice as likely to be in debt as a result of the cost-of-living crisis as people living in households with no children. In total 23 per cent of people living in households with one child and 22 per cent of people living in households with two or more children are in arrears on a bill compared to 10 per cent of people in households with no children. Four in ten people in households with children borrowed money between October and January 2023 (40 per cent in households with one child and 41 per cent in households with two or more children) compared to 24 per cent of people in households with no children.

3.5 Age

There is a clear divide between how people aged under 65 and aged over 65 are being affected by the cost-of-living crisis. Respondents under 65 years old were twice as likely to report that their household sometimes, often or always struggled to afford the basics (14 per cent for people aged 16 to 24, 17 per cent for those aged 25 to 49 and 16 per cent for those aged 50 to 64) compared to 7 per cent of those aged 65 and over.



There are greater differences in the experiences of those aged under 65 when it comes to debt. Unsurprisingly adults under 65 are more likely to be in debt as a result of the cost-of-living crisis than adults aged 65 or older, it is the younger working age adults however, that are most likely to report that they have fallen into debt. Adults aged 25 to 49 are twice as likely to be in arrears on a bill than any other age group (20 per cent) whilst those aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 49 are at least ten percentage points more likely to have borrowed money over the past three months than those aged over 50.

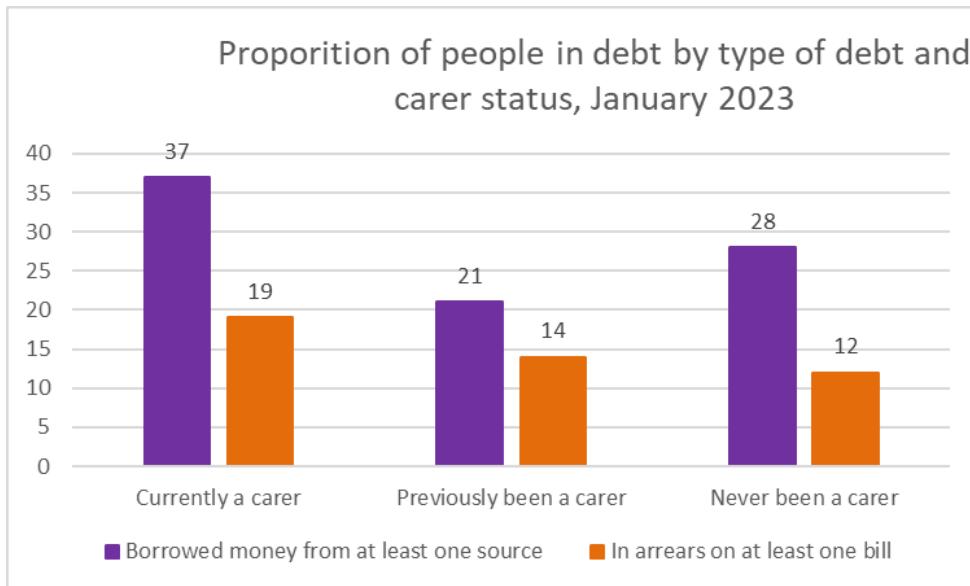


3.6 Unpaid carers

This *Snapshot* survey is the first time that the Bevan Foundation has commissioned YouGov to specifically look at the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on carers. The decision to do so followed feedback from partner organisations who reported concerns that the position of unpaid carers was being overlooked in broader discussions on the impact of the cost-of-living crisis. Their concerns appear well founded.

In total 17 per cent of carers report that they either sometimes, often or always don't have enough for all the basics, compared to 16 per cent for people who used to be carers but who no longer act in that capacity and 12 per cent for people who are not and have never been carers. The difference between the position of current carers and the broader population becomes starker when looking at more detailed questions, in particular on debt.

In total 37 per cent of carers have borrowed money between October and January, significantly higher than the proportion of people who have never been carers (28 per cent) and people who have previously been carers (21 per cent). When looking at arrears 19 per cent of carers were behind on at least one bill in January 2023 compared with 14 per cent of people who had previously been carers 12 per cent of people who have never been carers.



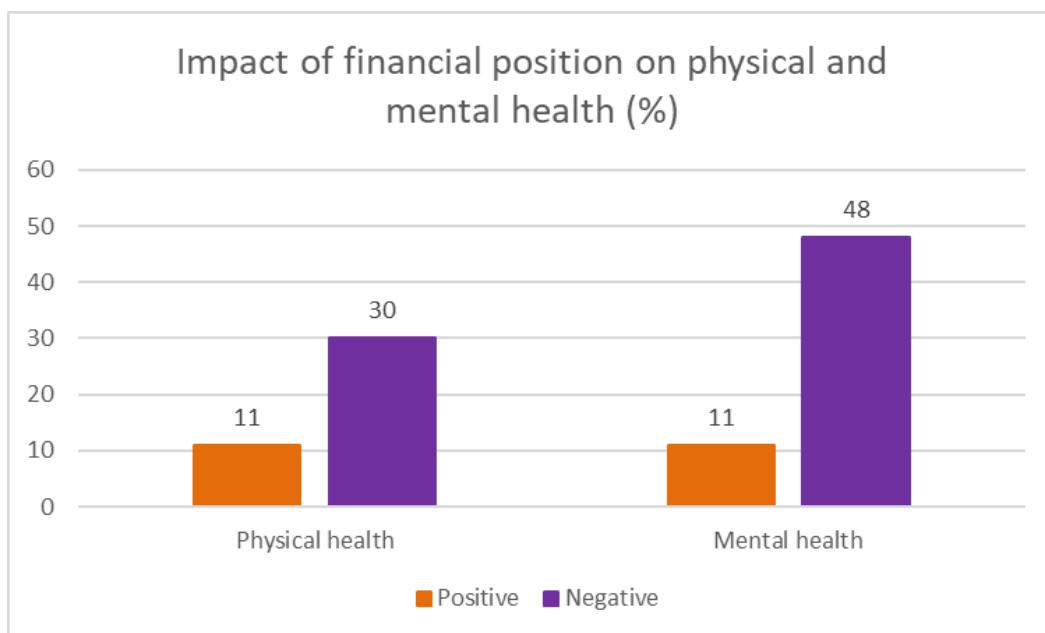
In other areas however, there is less difference between the position of carers and non-carers. For instance, whilst carers are slightly more likely to report that they are worried about the prospect of losing their home over the next three months (14 per cent) the difference between their responses and the responses of people who have never been carers (11 per cent) is within the margin of error.

4. Health

One of the most concerning findings of our *Snapshot of Poverty in summer 2022* report was the impact that people felt that increased financial pressures was having on their health. To further our understanding of the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on people's health we have not only repeated our original questions but have inserted new questions to ask people why they thought their physical and mental health is being negatively affected by their financial position.

4.1 The impact of the crisis on people's health

Respondents to the survey were asked what impact, if any, their current financial position had on both their physical and mental health. Nearly half of Welsh adults (48 per cent) reported that their current financial position had had a negative impact on their mental health, with 30 per cent reporting that their current financial position had had a negative impact on their physical health. Whilst the number of people reporting that their current financial position had had a negative impact on their physical health was unchanged when compared to July 2022, the number of people reporting that their financial position has had a negative impact on their mental health has deteriorated (from 43 per cent in July 2022).



A particularly concerning finding for the latest survey is the deterioration in people's mental health appears to be concentrated within particular groups. The proportion of people who own their home with a mortgage reporting that their mental has been negatively affected by their current financial position has increased by 14 percentage points, and now stands at 60 per cent. There has also been a significant increase in the number of people living in households with children reporting that their mental health has been negatively affected with 62 per cent of people living in households with one child and 63 per cent of people living in households with two or more children reporting that their mental health has been negatively affected.

The group within Welsh society that is most likely to report that their mental health is being negatively affected by their financial position is a group that has not seen a major

deterioration since our last survey. A staggering 68 per cent of people on Universal Credit in Wales report that their mental health has been negatively affected by their financial position. Other groups where over six in ten respondents report that their mental health has been negatively affected by their financial position include carers (62 per cent), disabled people whose condition limits them a lot (61 per cent) and private renters (60 per cent).

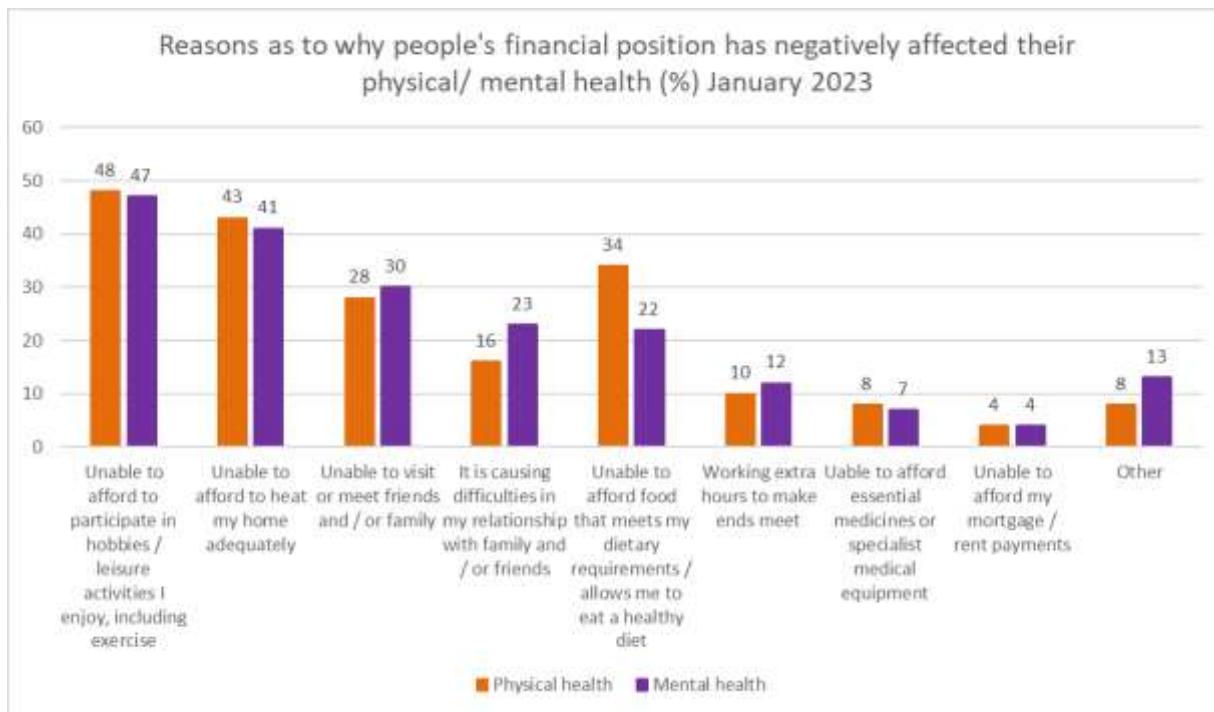
Concerningly whilst the number of people who report their physical health has been negatively affected by their financial position has remained flat, one of the groups that has seen a deterioration is the group that was already most likely to report that their physical health had been negatively affected, disabled adults whose condition limits them a lot. In total 55 per cent of disabled people whose condition limits them a lot report that their physical health has been negatively affected in our most recent survey, compared to 51 per cent in our July 2022 survey. The only other group with a sufficient sample size to see more than half of respondents report that their physical health has been negatively affected by their financial position is people who are on legacy benefits, 52 per cent.

4.2 Reasons as to why people's financial position has negatively affected their physical/ mental health

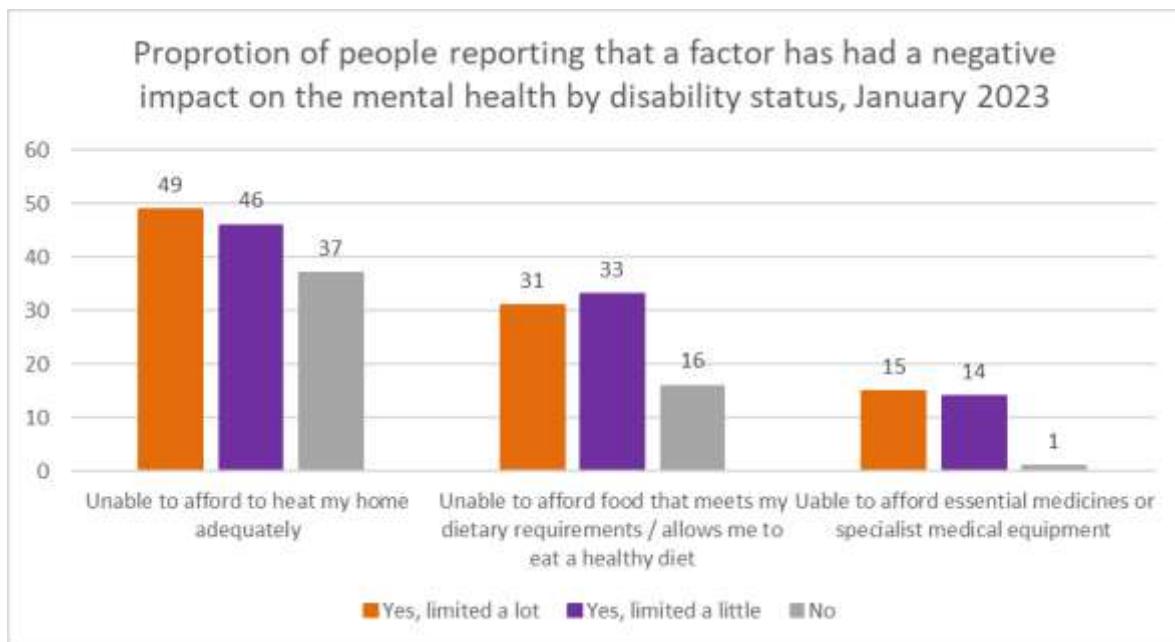
The Bevan Foundation held a number of conversations with stakeholders following the publication of our July *Snapshot* to explore what might be the reasons that so many households were reporting that their physical and mental health have been negatively affected by their financial position. To try and deepen our understanding on this we have added two new questions to our latest survey. These questions asked people to select from list of factors that might explain why their current financial position has had a negative impact on their health. Respondents were allowed to select as many factors as they felt had, had an impact.

A clear message from the data is that it is not just going without essentials such as heating and food that people think is having an impact on their health, but also broader factors. Nearly half of people who report that their health has been negatively affected reported that a lack of ability to participate in hobbies and exercise was a reason why their health had deteriorated (48 per cent physical health and 47 per cent mental health). Three in ten report that their inability to meet family and friends had, had a negative impact on their health (28 per cent physical health and 30 per cent mental health) whilst 23 per cent report that a relationship difficulty had, had a negative impact on their mental health.

This should not distract from the fact that people do believe that difficulties in accessing essential goods and services has had a negative impact on their health. More than four in ten people whose health has been negatively affected attribute a lack of heating in their home as a contributory factor (43 per cent physical health, 41 per cent mental health), whilst over a third (34 per cent) report that a lack of access to good quality food is having an impact on their physical health.



A lack of access to essential goods and services appears to have had a more significant impact on the health of disabled people and people with long term health conditions. This is especially true with regards to mental health. Disabled people were twice as likely to report that an inability to afford food that meets their dietary requirements/ allows them to eat a healthy diet had had a negative impact on their mental health than people who are not disabled. The difference is even more stark with regards to medicines and specialist medical equipment. Whilst 15 per cent of disabled people whose condition limits them a lot and 14 per cent of disabled people whose condition limits them a little report that their mental health has been negatively affected by a lack of access to medicines and medical equipment, the same is only true for 1 per cent of people with no such conditions.



5. Conclusion

This report has laid bare the scale of the hardship endured by Welsh families this winter. Whilst the headline figures may not have deteriorated from our last *Snapshot* survey, now is not the time for complacency. There are worrying indications at a political level, however, that this may happen.

The decisions of the UK, Welsh and local governments to increase the provision of financial support to households throughout 2022 appears to have helped prevent an already grim situation deteriorating further. Much of this additional support is due to come to an end over the coming months. Despite forecasts that inflation will reduce significantly over the next year, there is no indication that costs themselves will return to pre pandemic levels. With more than one in eight households in Wales already sometimes, often or always struggling to afford the essentials, there are real concerns that reducing the level of support at this time will cause greater hardship.

This report has highlighted how the impact of the cost-of-living crisis is not affecting everyone across Welsh society equally. For any extra support to effectively reduce deep poverty in Wales then this support should prioritise those in greatest need. A clear action that could be taken to reduce deep poverty in Wales is improving the generosity of the social security system. The fact that 44 per cent of people on Universal Credit have cut down on the size of meals or skipped meals for themselves provides a clear indication of just how inadequate the current system is.

The decision of the UK Government to increase some social security benefits in line with inflation from April 2023 is to be welcomed. This decision will only see social security benefits retain their real terms value rather than address the fact that social security benefits do not provide adequate support. Furthermore, many benefits will not be uprated this April, most significantly the Local Housing Allowance, whilst the Welsh Government has so far failed to increase the value of its own grants and allowances in line with inflation.

The findings of the report with regards to people's health also provides us with a reminder about how important it is to think about poverty more broadly rather than just think about the need for families to be able to afford to put food on the table and heat their homes. It is clear that people who feel that their health is being negatively affected by their financial position put just as great an emphasis on the health benefits of interacting with other people or enjoy their hobbies as they do on ensuring that they have access to all essentials. It is crucial that the depth of the current crisis does not see us lose sight of the need to address both factors when we think about how we support people over the next few months and years.



23 January 2022

R.E. Draft Welsh Government Budget – Housing Support Grant

Dear Members of the Senedd Local Government and Housing Committee,

We are writing to you regarding the need for additional investment in homelessness and housing support services in Wales in the upcoming budget. We strongly believe that the Housing Support Grant (HSG) should be one of the Welsh Government's priorities and given an inflationary increase.

We are The Wallich. We believe that everyone deserves the right to a home, but more than that, that everyone deserves the right to feel safe, to feel valued and to feel positive about their future.

We operate 112 services across 18 Welsh local authorities. The vast majority of these services are commissioned by the local authorities, with funds from the Housing Support Grant (HSG), in order to meet statutory duties to prevent or alleviate homelessness.

The context

In the Welsh Government's draft budget for 2023/24, the total HSG budget for all Welsh authorities is £166m, which due to inflation represents a real-terms cut on the current level of funding.

What this means in practice is that all housing support workers in HSG-funded projects are likely to see a pay-freeze – and a real-terms pay cut – for the next year, despite the spiralling costs of living. Staff working in these projects have not had a meaningful pay rise in the last decade.

Like many other frontline health and care workers, housing support staff worked tirelessly throughout the pandemic to keep people safe, undoubtedly saving many lives. However, after nearly three years of ever-increasing pressures on services, many are exhausted and demoralised, and are considering leaving the sector. This is causing a recruitment and retention crisis, something which has already been identified as a priority by the Ending Homelessness National Advisory Board.

The evidence

Recent research from Cymorth Cymru, referenced in the [draft budget narrative](#), found that 79% of frontline housing support workers were cutting back on heating to save money, and 44% were struggling to pay rent and bills. 7% reported using food banks, and many more are skipping meals or taking on additional jobs to make ends meet.

In our own organisation, we have heard anecdotal evidence that suggests staff are using annual leave to take on second jobs.

There are currently record numbers presenting to local authorities in need of housing support – at the end of September there were 8,652 individuals in temporary accommodation and 160 people sleeping rough – and there is a real risk that services will be unable to recruit and retain enough staff to maintain service delivery.

The consequences

We have previously expressed concern in our evidence to the Local Government and Housing Committee, about the race-to-the-bottom on price caused by competitive commissioning of HSG services. If local authorities are not able to provide sufficient funding to meet the actual cost of delivering services, providers will face the choice between delivering understaffed (and potentially unsafe) services, or choosing not to bid for contracts.

Finally, research from Cardiff Metropolitan University demonstrated the significant value for money of investments into the HSG. Services such as those run by The Wallich typically support people who have experienced significant trauma or adverse life experiences, and without appropriate support are likely to have more chaotic lives with regular contact with health, criminal justice and other public services. Conversely, the university research found a net-saving of £1.40 across all public services for every £1 invested in the HSG.

We understand that the Welsh Government face extremely difficult decisions in setting the budget for the coming year, but we believe that the risks posed by failing to increase HSG funding in line with inflation must not be discounted.

We hope the issues raised in this letter will prompt a consideration of the vital nature of the work that we do, and the need to reward support staff fairly for our contributions to communities across Wales.

Signed:

A G Evans	Senior Support Worker	Anglesey
Abi Street	Digital Communications Coordinator	Cardiff
Adam Neville	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Swansea
Alan Charlton	Support Worker	Bridgend
Aleksandrs Rubins	Support Worker	Swansea
Alexander Oyego	Night Support Worker	Swansea
Alyson Carlsen	PRS Assistant Manger	Swansea
Amy Gee	Talent & Resourcing Assistant	Cardiff
Amy Lee Pierce	Head of Communications & Public Affairs	Vale of Glamorgan
Andrea Faulkner	Senior Support Worker	Flintshire
Andrea Reffell	Assistant Service Manager	Cardiff
Andrew Ireland	Area Manager	Bridgend

Angharad Griffiths	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Anna Hooper	Service Manager	Swansea
Annette Burch	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Anthony Vaughan	Head of PIE Operations & Therapeutic Services	Cardiff
Anuoluwapo Oladipupo	Night Support Worker	Swansea
Ashleigh Hunt	Housing First Worker	Anglesey
Ashley Bowditch	Support Mentor	Cardiff
Ashton Dacombe	Senior Support Worker	Ceredigion
Ben Ramsay	Area Manager	Cardiff
Ben Roberts	Engagement and Wellbeing Mentor	Anglesey
Ben Stoker	ISFL Group Facilitator	Swansea
C Maunder	Housing First Worker	Swansea
Calum De Claire	Assistant Service Manager	Bridgend
Carla	Night Support Worker	Ceredigion
Carline Anne Maguire	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Cath Wilson	Service Manager	Carmarthenshire
Ceri Duffy	Assistant Service Manager	Bridgend
Ceri Thomas	Area Manager	Denbighshire
Chelsea Harrington	Regional Fundraiser	Cardiff
Cheryl Mably	Asset Coach	Swansea
Chris Charles-Wyatt	Safeguarding Manager	Vale of Glamorgan
Christine Griffiths	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Christopher John	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Claire McPhee	Senior Support Worker	Flintshire
Colette James	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Craig Herbert	Head of Business Systems	Cardiff
Cristal Coles	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Daniel Warner	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
David Jones	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Newport
David Unwin	Senior Support Worker	Flintshire
David Wylie	Service Manager	Wrexham
Dawn Dunstan	Assistant Service Manager	Torfaen
Dawn Kenny	Social Enterprise Development Coordinator	Gwent
Dean Harris	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Debbie Harris	Support Worker	Swansea
Deborah Allison	Volunteer Befriender Coordinator	Neath Port Talbot
Deborah Twigg	Service Manager	Vale of Glamorgan
Debra Ambury	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Debra Jones	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Denise Rogers	Service Manager	Cardiff
Deon Everton	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Dione Thomas	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Dr Lindsay Cordery-Bruce	Chief Executive Officer	Cardiff

Elizabeth Collins	Personal Assistant/Hub Coordinator	Cardiff
Elizabeth Crowther	Service Manager	Neath Port Talbot
Elizabeth Evans	Service Manager	Carmarthenshire
Elle O'Connor	Support Worker	Bridgend
Ellie Pearson	Strategic Operational Lead	Cardiff
Emma	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Emma Hime	Support Worker	Bridgend
Emma Matthews	Landlord Liaison Officer	Swansea
Endaf Wyn Jones	Service Manager	Anglesey
Eric Wills	Service Manager	Swansea
Eric Wills	Service Manager	Swansea
Erin Cleaver	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Fiona Leong	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Gareth Corbin	Director of Risk and Compliance	Caerphilly
Gareth John	Service Manager	Cardiff
Gareth Jones	Strategic Operational Lead	Cardiff
Gemma Gauci	Peer Mentor	Cardiff
Gemma Lancaster	Senior Support Worker	Anglesey
Gemma Thomas	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Geraldine Bragger	Support Worker	Bridgend
Gia Stokes	Assistant Service Manager	Neath Port Talbot
Gideon Way	Support Worker	Torfaen
Gordon Lewis	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Grant Hyatt	Area Manager	Wrexham
H Walker	Assistant Service Manager	Swansea
Hayley Rose	Assistant Service Manager	Torfaen
Helen Arnold	Service Manager	Swansea
Helen Harvey	Support Worker	Swansea
Hollie Wilson	Housing First Worker	Carmarthenshire
Holly Llewellyn	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Hugh Bevan	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Ian Coughlin	Recruitment and Workforce Manager	Cardiff
Ian Harris	Fundraising Administrator	Cardiff
Iestyn Lecrass	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Ishrat Subhan Eva	Support Worker	Swansea
Jade Childs	Senior Support Worker	Cardiff
Jake Stocker	Senior Support Worker	Denbighshire
James Edwards	PRS Development Worker	Torfaen
Jamie-Lee Cole	Brand and Communications Manager	Cardiff
Jan Jordan	Trust, Foundation and Statutory Manager	Cardiff
Jane Newman	Health & Safety Manager	Cardiff
Jane Reynolds	Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot

Janet Ashman	Support Worker	Bridgend
Janet Davies	Senior Support Worker	Vale of Glamorgan
Janine Bennett	Senior Support Worker	Cardiff
Jasdeep Singh Waraich	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Jason Nancurvis	Head of Mobile Operations	All Wales
Jayne Coombs	Payroll Co-Ordinator	Cardiff
Jeffrey Konten	Senior Support Worker	Cardiff
Jennifer Harris	Support Worker	Swansea
Jess Ellson	Conflict Resolution Worker	Wrexham
Jessica Hughes	Support Worker	Denbighshire
Joanne Parry	Service Manager	Anglesey
Joanne Roberts	Housing First Worker	Carmarthenshire
Joel Baldock	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
John Davies	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Jonathan Williams	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Jonny Matson	Housing First Worker	Anglesey
Jordan O'Hara	Learning and Employment Mentor	Bridgend
Julia Thomas	Invisible Cardiff Service Manager	Cardiff
Karen	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Karina Winter	Service Manager	Swansea
Kate Thomas	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Kath Monington	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Kathryn Measday	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Katrina Couture	Housing First Worker	Anglesey
Kayleigh Bartlett	Support Worker	Torfaen
Keiron	PRS Access Worker	Swansea
Kelly Akhurst	Senior Support Worker	Cardiff
Kelly Prosser	Assistant Service Manager	Bridgend
Kelsey Pritchard	Support Worker	Swansea
Kenny McCausland	Service Manager	Ceredigion
Kerry Edwards	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Kerry Smith	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Kerstyn Phillips	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Kev Carpenter	Rough Sleeper Intervention Officer	Newport
Kevin Tucker	Assistant Service Manager	Swansea
Kim McGuinness	Senior Support Worker	Denbighshire
Kirsty Miller	People Partner	Cardiff
Kirsty Thomas	Housing Compliance Manager	Cardiff
Kumar Chetri	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Kyleigh Chard-Maple	Activities Co-ordinator	Carmarthenshire
L L'Estrange	Night Support Worker	Swansea
L Rees-Jones	Service Manager	Carmarthenshire
Laura Jones	Senior Support Worker	Denbighshire

Lawrence Davies	Business Systems Development Technician	Caerphilly
Leah Hardwick	Bond Board Administrator	Merthyr Tydfil
Leanne Davies	Assistant Service Manager	Carmarthenshire
Leonne Edwards	Support Worker	Bridgend
Leigh	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Leo Doran	TCI Project Coordinator	Ceredigion
Leonne Edwards	Support Worker	Bridgend
Lesley Thomas	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Lewis Hayes	Support Worker	Bridgend
Liam Doverman	Senior Support Worker	Cardiff
Liam Healy	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Lisa Jane Jenkins	Support Worker	Torfaen
Lisa Mort	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Lissa Vardy	Support Worker	Denbighshire
Louisa Foster	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Louise Davies	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Luke S	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Lynne Nicklin	Senior Support Worker	Wrexham
Marie Dyer	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Marie-Louise Flanagan	Mediation Worker	Denbighshire
Mark Jordan	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Mark Peck	Senior Support Worker	Wrexham
Mark Price	Senior Support Worker	Ceredigion
Martin Woodgates	Head of Development	Bridgend
Martine Taylor	Support Worker	Torfaen
MB	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Megan Neilly	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Melanie Newcombe	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Swansea
Melissa Gauci	Service Manager	Cardiff
Michael Cowley	Head of Income Generation	All Wales
Michael George	Service Manager	Swansea
Michael Goldwyn	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Michael Lloyd	Support Worker	Swansea
Michael Mitchell	Night Support Worker	Swansea
Michelle Graystock	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Mike Franks	Support Worker	Cardiff
Mike Walmsley	Fundraising and Community Engagement Manager	Vale of Glamorgan
Natasha Hughes	Assistant Service Manager	Carmarthenshire
Neil Beveridge	Senior Support Worker	Wrexham
Neville Wheeler	Service Manager	Cardiff
Nici Lamerick	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Ceredigion
Nicola Davies	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Nicola O'Keeffe	Senior Support Worker	Vale of Glamorgan
Nina Roberts	Senior Support Worker	Anglesey
Oli Noble	Senior Support Worker	Cardiff

Oliver Jones	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Olivia Tucker	Housing First Worker	Swansea
Opeyemi	Support Worker	Swansea
Owen Scourfield	Housing First Worker	Swansea
Pamela Longville	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Paul Miller	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Swansea
Paul Osborn	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Paul Sheridan	Area Manager	Carmarthenshire
Paul Thorpe	Service Manager	Wrexham
Phill Stapley	Strategic Operational Lead	Swansea
Raad Radef	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Rachel Dickinson	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Raheem Ali	Assistant Service Manager	Swansea
Rasool Ebbin	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Neath Port Talbot
Rebeca Lucy	Fundraising Coordinator	Cardiff
Rebecca Edwards	Assistant Service Manager	Bridgend
Rebecca Fackrell	Senior Support Worker	Ceredigion
Rebecca Hyde	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Rebecca Sherlock	People Partner	Cardiff
Renee Clutton	Senior Support Worker	Wrexham
Rhian Francis	Bond Board Administrator	Blaenau Gwent
Rhian Mason	Assistant Service Manager	Carmarthenshire
Rhian Richards-Manning	Senior Support Worker	Neath Port Talbot
Rhiannon Williams	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Rhys John Howells	Support Worker	Bridgend
Rob Brook	Service Manager	Denbighshire
Robert Gillett	Night Support Worker	Bridgend
Robert Lee Fender	Senior Support Worker	Swansea
Rosie Seager	Creative Arts Coordinator	Cardiff
S Dyke	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Sam Flook	Support Worker	Newport
Sam Taylor	Service Manager	Gwent
Sarah Ayres	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Sarah Mawer	Homelessness Worker	Bridgend
Sarah Taylor	Assistant Service Manager	Swansea
Sarah Watkins	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Swansea
Sharon Job	PRS Development Manager	Swansea
Sharon Murray	Support Worker	Bridgend
Shelley Griffith	Housing First Worker	Anglesey
Shelley Johns	Assistant Service Manager	Swansea
Shian Thomas	Service Manager	Flintshire
Shogun-Li Thomas	Service Manager	Bridgend
Sian Aldridge	Director of Services and Support	All Wales
Sian Landon	Service Manager	Swansea
Sianni	Senior Support Worker	Anglesey
Sigita Valaikaite	Housing First Worker	Swansea

Sophie Walters	PRS Access Worker	Swansea
Stephen Falvey	Senior Support Worker	Denbighshire
Steve Masterman	Reflections Network Manager	Cardiff
Stuart	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Stuart Southwell	Assistant Service Manager	Neath Port Talbot
Suzanne Rees	Support Worker	Bridgend
T J Williams	Support Worker	Swansea
Theresa Reece	Support Worker	Bridgend
Thomas Hollick	Policy & Public Affairs Coordinator	Cardiff
Tim Atkinson	Trusts, Foundation Statutory fundraiser	Cardiff
Tina Rigby	Service Manager	Swansea
Tom Hall	Director of People and Talent	All Wales
Tracey Adams	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Tracey Hardy	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Tracey Law	Senior Support Worker	Bridgend
Travis McLeod	Graphic Designer	Cardiff
Trina Mayo	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Vicky Hughes	Night Support Worker	Bridgend
Victor Adekunle	Night Support Worker	Swansea
Vikki Rees	Rapid Rehousing Officer	Carmarthenshire
Wendy Dagnall	Senior Support Worker	Carmarthenshire
Zaria Heywood	Senior Support Worker	Anglesey
Zian Dewitt	Senior Support Worker	Torfaen
Zoe Gardner	Senior Support Worker	Conwy

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Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon