

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 4 – Tŷ Hywel	Naomi Stocks
Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 13 Mehefin 2018	Clerc y Pwyllgor 0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.00	SeneddCymunedau@cynulliad.cymru

Yn ei gyfarfod ar 7 Mehefin, derbyniodd y Pwyllgor gynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(vi) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod heddiw ar gyfer eitemau 1 a 2.
Rhag-gyfarfod (09.00 – 09.15)

1 Y Bil Rhentu Cartrefi (Ffioedd ac ati) (Cymru) – sesiwn friffo dechnegol

(09.15 – 09.45)

Emma Williams, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr, Is-adran Polisi Tai, Llywodraeth Cymru
Helen Kellaway, Cyfreithwraig, Llywodraeth Cymru
Huw Charles, Rheolwr y Bil, Llywodraeth Cymru

2 Y Bil Rhentu Cartrefi (Ffioedd ac ati) (Cymru) – trafod ffyrdd o weithio a chwmpas y gwaith

(09.45 – 10.15)

Emma Williams, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr, Is-adran Polisi Tai, Llywodraeth Cymru
Helen Kellaway, Cyfreithwraig, Llywodraeth Cymru
Huw Charles, Rheolwr y Bil, Llywodraeth Cymru

Egwyl (10.15 – 10.30)

3 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau



4 Ymchwiliad i Fyrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus: sesiwn dystiolaeth 4

(10.30 – 11.30) (Tudalennau 1 – 22)

Rob Smith, Cyfarwyddwr Ardal y Dwyrain, Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr

Sally Baxter, Cyfarwyddwr Strategaeth Dros Dro, Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr

Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Partneriaethau a Gwasanaethau, Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda

Sarah Aitken, Cyfarwyddwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus, Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan

5 Ymchwiliad i Fyrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus: sesiwn dystiolaeth 5

(11.30 – 12.30) (Tudalennau 23 – 31)

Judith Stone, Cyfarwyddwr Cynorthwyo Polisi, Partneriaethau ac Ymgysylltu, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru (WCVA)

David Cook, Swyddog Polisi, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru (WCVA)

John Gallanders, Cymdeithas Mudiadau Gwirfoddol Wrecsam

Sue Leonard, Cymdeithas Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Sir Benfro

Sheila Hendrickson-Brown, Cyngor Trydydd Sector Caerdydd

6 Papurau i'w nodi

(Tudalen 32)

6.1 Llythyr gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ynghylch beichiogrwydd, mamolaeth a gwaith

(Tudalennau 33 – 34)

6.2 Llythyr gan Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip a'r Gweinidog Plant, Pobl Hŷn a Gofal Cymdeithasol ynghylch beichiogrwydd, mamolaeth a gwaith

(Tudalennau 35 – 37)

6.3 Ymchwiliad i gysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru – ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r adroddiad

(Tudalennau 38 – 54)

- 7 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 (vi) i wahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod**

- 8 Ymchwiliad i Fyrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus: trafod y dystiolaeth a ddaeth i law o dan eitemau 4 a 5
(12.30 – 12.40)**

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee: Inquiry into Public Services Boards

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board provides this response to the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee to address the three key issues the Committee have identified in the Terms of Reference for the inquiry into Public Service Boards (PSBs):

- To gain an understanding of the structure and functions of the PSBs;
- To explore the effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity; and
- To gather evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation.

1. Structure and functions of Public Services Boards

- 1.1 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCU HB) is a partner in the four PSBs in North Wales:
 - Wrexham PSB;
 - Flintshire PSB;
 - Conwy and Denbighshire PSB; and
 - Gwynedd and Ynys Môn PSB.
- 1.2 BCU HB is supportive of the decision that was taken in the establishment of the PSBs merger of Conwy & Denbighshire, and Gwynedd & Ynys Môn PSBs. The PSBs in those Local Authorities are now aligned to the boundaries of the BCU HB Area Management Teams and the West and Central Areas. To support six PSBs would have been more challenging in terms of active involvement of senior officers within the Health Board and equally to other partners working across multiple Local Authority boundaries.
- 1.3 The Health Board is represented on all three PSBs by the relevant Area Director. A nominated Executive Director has also attended each of the PSBs. However, the Chief Executive of BCU HB has now written to confirm his intention to attend each PSB, to add his personal contribution.
- 1.4 In addition, the Health Board has nominated a lead officer in each Area to work with the local PSB Officers Group. The Assistant Director - Health Strategy works closely with the regional PSB Officers Group, together with the Associate Director of Public Health.
- 1.5 The membership of each PSB does vary across the BCU HB area. In addition to the four statutory members and the statutory invited participants, some of the PSBs in North Wales have invited additional representation. Public Health Wales NHS Trust is represented on all four PSBs. Additional members invited to PSBs according to local determination include the Colleges and Universities, Snowdonia National Park, Housing and Town and Community Council

representatives.

- 1.6 All four PSBs have a breadth of public service partners in attendance, as well as third sector organisations. This has further strengthened existing partnership working arrangements across the Health Board and opened up opportunities for collaboration with extended PSB partners.
- 1.7 A decision was taken by three of the four PSBs, on their establishment, that BCU HB would be asked to chair the Boards. This was to ensure ownership of the PSB within the Health Board and also ensure that the PSBs were not seen as performing a similar role to Local Authority Committees. It was also to align with the new Area based structure in BCU HB and to demonstrate support to this more localised arrangement.
- 1.8 All PSBs hold their meetings in public as part of their commitment to openness, transparency and local accountability.
- 1.9 Each PSB meets approximately once per quarter (sometimes more frequently) and the location of meetings varies in each PSB area.
- 1.10 Within BCU HB, the Strategy, Partnerships and Population Health Committee has been identified as responsible for receiving regular performance and assurance reports from the PSBs. The Committee is a formal sub-committee of the Board, is chaired by an Independent Member and the Executive Lead is the Director of Strategy. This Committee is also tasked with ensuring that partnership governance arrangements reflect the principles of good governance with the appropriate level of delegated authority and support to discharge their responsibilities; and monitor sources of assurances in respect of partnership matters ensuring these are sufficiently detailed to allow for specific evaluations of effectiveness.

2 Effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity

- 2.1 The secretariat for each PSB is provided by our partner Local Authorities. The Health Board has provided support to each of the PSB Teams through the allocation of Officer time to support activities e.g. consultation and engagement meetings, editorial input or data collection and analysis.
- 2.2 The funding made available to PSBs by Welsh Government has been used to commission a range of support, co-ordinated through the North Wales Public Services Officers' Network. This has facilitated a degree of consistency of approach between the PSBs. It has also enabled more effective use of the resources to address shared priorities or development needs, whilst retaining local ownership.
- 2.3 The development of the well-being assessments displayed, in the main, a level of consistency as described above, arising from collaboration and co-operation within the Officers' Network. The Well-being Plans which were developed subsequently display more variation and reflect local priorities. This feels appropriate, in that the role of the PSBs is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area, in working to achieve the well-

being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations (WFG) (Wales) Act 2015.

- 2.4 The variation in approach and the resultant differing priority areas may present some challenge to a Health Board working to the strategic framework of the **Living Healthier, Staying Well** strategy and three year plan, yet covering six Local Authority areas. The priority areas identified within the Well-being Plans are all, however, consistent with BCU HB well-being objectives and strategic programmes.
- 2.5 The well-being assessments were approved by the Health Board in the early part of 2017. The Well-being Plans were approved by May 2018.
- 2.6 Following approval of the Well-being Plans, the PSBs are establishing delivery mechanisms to enable and drive progress against the agreed well-being objectives.
- 2.7 It will be a challenge for the Health Board to ensure that the delivery workstreams can be supported and progressed, given the requirement for the Health Board to deliver against performance, financial and quality targets required within the NHS Wales Planning Framework and our three year plan. There is an opportunity, however, to develop further the broader contribution the Health Board needs to make towards the well-being of local communities, and embed partnership and collaboration effectively.

3. Evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation

- 3.1 In all PSBs there is a real sense of willingness and support from PSB members to make progress against the PSB well-being objectives. All partners can see the potential collective and organisational benefit of the actions that have been agreed but organisational pressures can sometimes restrict the capacity of the Health Board, and other partners, to contribute as fully as they would like to the work.
- 3.2 The WFG Act has driven the Well-being Plans to focus on areas of collective action where the PSB members can make progress working together. However, formal feedback received from external organisations during the consultation periods have raised different expectations and the PSBs are working to ensure that the overarching Well-being Plans continue to bring “added value” rather than being operationally focused.
- 3.3 It is our sense that the PSB agenda will mature and the working relationships will mature over time. However, it remains a challenge for PSB members, as well as individual public bodies, to develop the ways of working which will contribute to the longer term national well-being goals, and make the best of the opportunity provided by the WFG Act 2015 – taking the opportunity to change the way we work together, rather than continuing with business as usual.

- 3.4 There remains a need to ensure that the scope and authority of the PSBs is clearly identified within the partnership arena. The Regional Partnership Board, required under Part 9 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, brings a range of different partner agencies together to address the requirements of that Act. The Health Board needs to contribute effectively to both sets of statutory partnership arrangements, and each partnership needs to shape its contribution to the overall well-being of the North Wales population effectively, managing work programmes to avoid duplication and maximise the impact of shared resources.



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Hywel Dda
University Health Board

Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee: Inquiry into Public Services Boards

Hywel Dda University Health Board has provided a response to the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee shaped around the three key issues the committee have identified as Terms of Reference for the inquiry into PSBs:

- To gain an understanding of the structure and functions of the Public Services Boards.
- To explore the effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity.
- To gather evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation.

1. Structure and functions of Public Services Boards

- 1.1 Hywel Dda University Health Board (Health Board) is a partner in three Public Services Boards (PSBs); Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire Public Services Boards. The Health Board is represented on all three PSBs by the Chair, Director of Partnerships & Corporate Services and Director of Public Health. In addition, the Health Board has nominated a lead officer, the Head of Strategic Partnership Development, to work closely with the PSB Teams.
- 1.2 Whilst the membership of each PSB does vary, all three PSBs have a breadth of public service partners in attendance, as well as third sector organisations. This has further strengthened existing partnership working arrangements and opened up opportunities for collaboration with extended PSB partners.
- 1.3 Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire PSBs have made a conscious decision to elect a representative from an organisation other than the named statutory partner, as the Chairman of the Board. This provides a clear message that all PSB partners have an equal stake in the work and business of the PSB and has been well received by member organisations. Carmarthenshire PSB Chair is Barry Liles, Principal, Coleg Sir Gar. Pembrokeshire PSB Chair is Tegryn Jones, Chief Executive, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.
- 1.4 In Ceredigion the PSB elected Cllr Elen Ap Gwyn as Chair, and in April 2018 Ceredigion PSB held its first meeting in public as part of its commitment to openness, transparency and local accountability.
- 1.5 Each PSB meets approximately once per quarter (sometimes more frequently) and the location of meetings varies in each County. Different PSB members host the meetings without charge and this is seen as a contribution in kind by PSB members.

1.6 Following approval of the Well-being Plans, Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion PSBs are both establishing a series of Delivery Groups to enable and drive progress against the agreed well-being objectives. Pembrokeshire PSB is taking a slightly different approach and initially will be using the PSB membership to establish the overarching work programme before delegating tasks to sub-groups.

2. **Effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity**

- 2.1 The secretariat for each PSB is provided by our partner Local Authorities, but as highlighted previously, partners each contribute meeting venues free of charge for PSB meetings. The Health Board has provided support to the PSB Teams in each county through the allocation of Officer time to support activities e.g. consultation and engagement meetings, editorial input or data collection/analysis.
- 2.2 The funding made available to PSBs by Welsh Government has been used to commission the services of a Regional Co-ordinator. This has been particularly helpful in establishing a consistent approach to the development of both the Well-being Assessments and the Well-being Plans. Whilst all the documents have a local flavour and address local need, the outline structure and developmental approach was the same. This has been beneficial to the Health Board and other partners working across multiple local authority boundaries.
- 2.3 The Health Board has been an advocate for the development of opportunities for regional PSB collaboration in order to build on the work achieved through the Regional Co-ordinator. An inaugural workshop bringing together members from each of the three PSBs, as well as Powys PSB, is being hosted in Pembrokeshire on 25th June 2018. Whilst the focus of each PSB reflects local issues there are agenda items common to each area, which means highlights the potential for more effective use of time for such discussions to be held jointly. It is hoped that following on from the first regional meeting there will be an appetite from PSB members, and the individual PSBs, to meet more regularly as a region.
- 2.4 As noted in section 1 above, Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion PSBs will be establishing a series of Delivery Groups to drive forward the well-being objectives and actions identified in the Well-being Plans. It has been agreed that PSB members will take responsibility for acting as either the Expert Lead or Chair/Vice-Chair of the Groups, with officers from PSB organisations providing officer time to support the work of the Delivery Group. This work will be in addition to organisational responsibilities as there are no new or additional resources available to deliver the PSB agenda.
- 2.5 Whilst the Health Board, along with other PSB members understand the need to make progress on areas of collective action, in order to maintain momentum the work of the Delivery and Sub-groups needs to be integrated into existing workloads. This is proving to be both a challenge and an opportunity for the Health Board at a time of substantial transformation and clinical change. It highlights however, the need to ensure that well-being objectives can be

embedded into the work of all organisations to ensure that the golden thread provides the impetus to effective collaboration and partnership action.

3. Evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation

- 3.1 In all three PSBs there is a real sense of willingness and support from PSB members to make progress against the PSB well-being objectives. All partners can see the potential collective and organisational benefit of the actions that have been agreed but organisational pressures can sometimes restrict the capacity of the Health Board, and other partners to contribute as fully as they'd like to the work.
- 3.2 The WFG Act has driven the Well-being Plan to focus on areas of collective action that the PSB members can make progress on by working together. However, formal feedback received from external organisations during the consultation periods have raised different expectations and the PSBs are working to ensure that the overarching Well-being Plans continue to be "added value" focused rather than very detailed and operationally focused.
- 3.3 A lot of work is undertaken outside of the formal meetings, which is an outcome of the strong partnership working relationships which are developing. The "informal" discussions are as a direct result of the opportunity for senior leaders to meet together on a regular basis through the PSB. This is helping organisations to deliver their core business and statutory duties more effectively.
- 3.4 The PSB work will be subject to scrutiny by designated local authority overview and scrutiny committee in each area. These arrangements will take some time to mature to ensure an appropriate focus of scrutiny. At present the membership of these committees is drawn from local authority members; this might require further reflection as arrangements evolve to ensure that all named statutory bodies are included in the scrutiny assurance process, not just as a PSB member subject to scrutiny.
- 3.5 The perceived sovereignty of each PSB can be a potential barrier to closer joint working and collaboration between areas, and in this regard the leadership role of the Chair and Vice-Chair is crucial. The Health Board and other partners working across local authority boundaries are continuing to encourage joint working between PSBs across the West Wales area.

Evidence from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board to the Welsh Government Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee consultation on local approaches to poverty, WbFGA and Public Service Boards

Dr Sarah Aitken, Executive Director of Public Health, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board

13:06:18

1. ABUHB welcomes the opportunity to provide evidence on poverty reduction in the context of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) (WFG) Act 2015 and Public Services Boards. Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) is responsible for promoting wellness, preventing disease and injury, and providing health care to a population of approximately six hundred thousand people who live in the areas of Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen and South Powys. ABUHB covers diverse geographical areas with a mix of rural, urban and valley communities. The valley areas experience high levels of social deprivation, including low incomes, poor housing stock and high unemployment.
2. Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) serves the five Public Service Boards (PSBs) in Gwent, namely:
 - Blaenau Gwent
 - Caerphilly
 - Monmouthshire
 - Newport
 - Torfaen
3. The Chair and the Chief Executive of ABUHB are statutory members of all five PSBs in Gwent, and they are represented by an Executive Director and Non Executive Director on each PSB. The Executive Director of Public Health sits on four PSBs, with the Deputy Director of Public Health sitting on the Caerphilly PSB. In addition, to providing representation on the PSB itself, ABUHB also provides representatives for the committees that support the PSBs.

- 4. To gain an understanding of the structure and functions of the Public Services Boards:** The Well-being of Future Generations Act establishes Public Service Boards (PSB) in each Local Authority area in Wales. The four statutory members of each PSB are the Local Authority, the Local Health Board, the Fire and Rescue Authority for the area, and Natural Resources Wales.
5. Statutory members are collectively responsible for fulfilling the board's statutory duties. This means unanimous agreement of the statutory members is needed in relation to fulfilling these duties (e.g. to publish assessments of local well-being, local well-being plans and annual progress reports).
6. ABUHB has established clear governance mechanisms for its duties under The Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Public Partnerships and Well-being Committee (a Board Sub-Committee) provides governance and oversight of ABUHB's collaborative work through PSBs and the interface with the ABUHB Integrated Medium Term Plan. To provide a clear focus for ABUHB PSB members, the Public Partnerships & Well-being Committee identified 4 of ABUHB's 10 Wellbeing Objectives which can only be taken forward in partnership through the Well-being Plans of the five Gwent PSBs, which are:
 - To provide children and young people with the best possible start in life.
 - To achieve impact on preventable heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, respiratory and liver disease.
 - To improve Community & Personal Resilience, Mental Health and Wellbeing.
 - To enable people to age well and for those that need care to receive it in their home or as close to their home as possible.

- 7. To explore the effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity:** The focus of the five Gwent PSBs business to date has been on developing Well-being Assessments and high level Well-being Plans in line with the requirements of the WBFGA. Within the Well-being Assessments and the Well-being Plans of all the five Gwent PSBs it is recognised that the

broader social determinants of health play a much bigger role in shaping health outcomes than healthcare services, and addressing the causes of poverty calls for both targeted and universal actions across the social gradient of health. Action to tackle poverty feature throughout a range of commitments within the PSB Wellbeing Plans, including employment programmes, quality housing and access to quality childcare.

8. ABUHB membership of PSBs has created an opportunity for ABUHB PSB members to maximise the Health Board's influence on the causes of ill health and health inequalities by exercising an important system leadership role to influence PSB partners to take collective action to address the six aspects of peoples' lives that the evidence suggests are critical for tackling health inequalities, which are:

- giving every child the best start in life;
- enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives;
- creating fair employment and good work for all;
- ensuring a healthy standard of living for all;
- creating and developing sustainable places and communities;
- strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

9. All five PSBs in Gwent have acknowledged within their Well-being Plans the need to improve public services in order to support their most deprived communities. Some of the PSBs have specifically agreed a focus on specific geographical areas of socio-economic disadvantage (e.g. a place-based approach in Blaenavon in Torfaen, the 'Deep Place' approach being adopted in Lansbury Park in Caerphilly and Newport PSB have agreed a joined up approach to capital investment and regeneration in Ringland). However, ABUHB recognizes that it will be important for PSBs not to focus just on the most disadvantaged areas as this will not reduce inequalities sufficiently. Reducing health inequalities will require both universal action and action that is of the scale and intensity proportionate to the level of disadvantage, known as proportionate universalism, and ABUHB representatives at the Gwent PSBs are strongly advocating for this approach.

10. Only Monmouthshire PSB explicitly mentions rural poverty within its Well-being Plan which acknowledges the impact of market failure within a rural context and how this impacts on the lives of those living in a rural setting. Opportunities for accessing investment through the City Deal and advances in technology, such as automated vehicles, have been identified as possible ways to mitigate against the impact of limited public transport in rural communities, as has the need for improved Broadband coverage and speed in some areas of the county. Action also includes developing a better understanding of the future of work in the area and identification of the skills required in the workforce and exploring the potential for specialist centres of excellence in Monmouthshire e.g. food/hospital, agriculture, tourism and technology.
11. All PSBs in Gwent have included Adverse Childhood Experiences as a priority for action and this is a clear example of where public services, led by Gwent Police, are collaborating to address socio-economic disadvantage.
12. **To gather evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation:** there is some evidence that having new public services partners involved in PSBs is helping to develop some new approaches, for example Blaenau Gwent PSB has supported a funding proposal to Natural Resources Wales to develop Green and Active Spaces, and Tai Calon Housing Association are leading the PSB work-stream ‘Working together on Universal Credit’.
13. On a regional basis, there is recognition that the Gwent Strategic Well-being Assessment Group has enabled some effective collaboration amongst public service organisations. During the summer of 2017 the Gwent Strategic Well-being Assessment Group (G-SWAG) commissioned the development of a Well Being Planner to facilitate a collaborative process by which a set of regional well-being priorities for Gwent could be developed. The following 6 regional well-being priorities were

subsequently identified as Gwent wide issues that would benefit from a consistent approach across Gwent:

- Make the best use of our natural resources to promote well-being- to be led by Natural Resources Wales.
- Work towards climate resilience and reduce the regions carbon emissions- to be led by Natural Resources Wales.
- Reduce Cancer Inequities, to be led by ABUHB
- An ACE informed approach to public service delivery and community safety, to be led by Gwent Police.
- Maximise the city deal benefits for Gwent, with a particular focus on improving regional transport, to be led by Monmouthshire Council.
- Gwent Green Energy project, to be led by Torfaen Council.

14. ABUHB, along with other Regional and National organisations that sit on the five Gwent PSBs, has considerable challenge in staffing the partnerships structures for all five PSBs.

15. ABUHB is one of the largest employers in Gwent, and is working towards being recognised as an exemplar public sector organisation by providing apprenticeship, training and employment opportunities and by promoting good employee health and well-being, reducing sickness rates and leading the way on pay equality and providing good-quality and stimulating work.



National Assembly for Wales' Equalities, Local Government and Communities Committee - inquiry in relation to Public Services Boards (PSBs)

**Submission from Third Sector Support Wales (TSSW)
May 2018**

Background to inquiry

1. Representatives from Third Sector Support Wales (TSSW) welcome the opportunity to provide evidence to the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee on the structure and effectiveness of Public Services Boards.
2. Third Sector Support Wales is a network of support organisations for the whole of the third sector in Wales. It consists of the 19 local and regional support bodies across Wales, the County Voluntary Councils (CVCs) and the national support body, Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA).
3. Our shared goal is to enable the third sector and volunteers across Wales to contribute fully to individual and community wellbeing, now and for the future. We work with citizens, volunteers and third sector groups to identify and address what matters to them. Our core activities to strengthen the third sector and volunteering focus on:
 - Enabling and supporting
 - Being a catalyst
 - Engaging and influencing
4. We have four pillars of activity that make up our universal offer, these are:
 - Volunteering
 - Good governance
 - Sustainable funding
 - Strategic engagement and influencing
5. The Chief Officers of the 19 CVCs are third sector members of each PSB across Wales.

Inquiry Terms of Reference

6. The response from TSSW will be structured around the Terms of Reference for the inquiry, which are to:
 - gain an understanding of the structure and functions of the PSBs;
 - explore the effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity; and
 - gather evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation.
7. For reference, please see historic comments on PSBs submitted by WCVA in previous Welsh Government consultations:
 - Local approaches to poverty reduction: The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and Public Services Boards, December 2017
 - Public services fit for the future, September 2017
 - Reforming local government: Resilient and renewed, April 2017

Gain an understanding of the structure and functions of the Public Services Boards (PSBs)

Third sector involvement in PSB structures

8. CVC Chief Officers and/or Chairs are involved in each Public Services Board (PSB) as an invited member on behalf of the third sector, and an important partner in engaging the third sector in understanding the PSB's work programmes and local service delivery by disseminating information through local third sector networks and facilitating opportunities for the sector to be involved in the work of the PSBs.
9. CVCs have been engaged in the development of well-being assessments and well-being plans and, as members of the PSB sub-groups and Public Engagement Networks, are working to involve local people and communities in how we develop a relationship and ongoing conversation that addresses what matters. This kind of approach requires a step change in the behaviours and skills sets of all PSB members.
10. CVCs and WCVA members report that the work of PSBs feels very distant from the reality of the day to day work of third sector organisations and it can be difficult to make the strategic agenda relevant. Large third sector national organisations wish to support the implementation of the Act but are not clear how to contribute to local implementation. It is also difficult for the smaller third sector organisations to recognise how they contribute to the PSB work.
11. For PSBs to be considered relevant, local people and communities need to feel involved in the process and a connection to the language that is used to express the issues citizens and communities face. Public Services Boards (PSBs) must work to the guidance in the National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales and ensure that their membership includes those with experience of working in communities at grassroots level in order to include first-hand intelligence about the issues people face. To do so, there should be

increased involvement of the third sector and/or community representatives at PSB level, which might be achieved through an action plan arrangement between voluntary and community organisations, the third sector and PSBs.

12. The third sector has the potential for three levels of involvement with PSBs:

- Engagement with those who are seldom heard. The sector can be an avenue both for the dissemination and collection of information and as part of (not *the*) route for involvement.
- The third sector has a wealth of qualitative data that can identify current unmet need and be fed into the future trends work and assessments. This is not always recognised.
- Third sector as the deliverer of solutions in terms of meeting need and providing services differently.

Culture

13. The culture of PSBs feels like a local authority owned agenda, notably in areas where the number of local authority representatives outweighs that of other organisations. The perception of the current balance of power is reflective of the status quo, a ‘two-tier’ system with a clear onus on the four statutory partners versus the ‘other’ members; resulting in weak collective ownership of the work. This has been addressed in some areas e.g. in Pembrokeshire, the CVC Chief Officer is currently the vice-chair of the PSB.

14. The communication from the Future Generations Commissioner challenging PSBs to collaborate on certain key areas of work came too late in the development of the Wellbeing Plans. PSBs operating in one unitary authority do not currently have any governance arrangements established for cross boundary working. In addition, barriers to cross-boundary working may be impeded in some areas by differing party politics that are not conducive to working together. The recent Commissioner analysis of individual plans is welcome, but very challenging and would have had more value in shaping plans if available at an earlier stage. Some recommendations are substantially different from the pathway that had been established in the development of action plans

15. The commitment to working with the third sector is well understood at policy level. However, in practice the language and bureaucratic processes inhibit the sector from engaging more deeply. In addition, the approach to developing well-being plans by comparing corporate plans with emerging priorities, does not work from a third sector point of view as we are not a corporate entity, making it difficult to identify opportunities for collaboration.

Collaboration

16. At present there is a risk of new PSB partnership sub-groups duplicating work of existing partnerships rather than allocating work streams to existing structures. PSB Well-being Plans need to be embedded in normal working practices and deliver outcomes. PSB plans often have not been embedded

into PSB partners' own operational plans due to a timing disjoint - it may mean that strategic plans may not be inclusive until after year one of the PSB Action Plan has been reviewed. It is important that all Partnerships have a thread back to the PSB and Wellbeing Plans. With limited resources Partnerships that don't have a pathway could be deemed to have no real value. The interlinking of delivery Partnerships to the Strategic PSB will be crucial in determining the use of limited resources.

17. A key role for TSSW partners is to work through PSBs to ensure that there is an understanding of existing community assets at grass roots level, whose role should be acknowledged within each plan and considered in terms of how services are co-produced locally.

Synergy between WBFGA and SSWBA

18. There are synergies between the two Acts and their implementation on the ground that could be strengthened. CVC Chief Officers are involved in both the PSBs and Regional Partnership Boards (RPBs), which enables links between the local and regional agendas to be identified and scope understood for collaboration to ensure local and regional needs are met.

19. The governance structures for PSBs and RPBs also differ in terms of their arrangements for third sector membership and citizen involvement:

- PSBs have one or more local third sector member(s) eg in Pembrokeshire PAVS and PLANED are members;
- RPBs have two third sector members (one local, one national organisation); service user and citizen members.

20. Whilst the specific remits of PSBs and RPBs differ, there is clear synergy between partners who are involved in implementation on the ground. A structured link between the PSB and RPB governance arrangements could provide scope for a more joined up approach, more efficient use and pooling of budgets, etc.

21. The North Wales RPB recently received a presentation on Integrated Service Boards (of which there are three in the region), indicating a third governance structure that could potentially link with the RPBs and PSBs.

Explore the effectiveness of PSBs, resourcing and capacity

Capacity

22. CVCs observe that resources are available to support the delivery of social care and the work of the RPBs, e.g. the Integrated Care Fund, Delivering Transformation Grant; Dementia Fund; Transformation Fund, etc with significant capital being made available. In contrast, resources for the implementation of the work of PSBs appear to be minimal.

23. There is no dedicated resource for PSBs. Capacity is an issue. It remains to be seen whether or not PSBs simply become another 'solution looking for a

problem' and therefore an additional layer of bureaucracy. This was perceived to be the case with LSBs. If so, PSBs will be experienced as capacity and resource consumers, rather than capacity and resource creators.

24. Whilst genuine attempts have been made to enable people to 'have their say', this falls very short of co-production. Authentic community development cannot be incidental or accidental. It needs a deliberate approach, with dedicated resource. A community development fund (akin to ICF) for PSBs would be very welcome. Crucially, this should be a PSB fund, not something in the control of the local authority, and used exclusively for change and new work, not to maintain same old.
25. To bring about the transformative change that is envisioned by the Acts, we see a clear need for development support at strategic level for all PSB (and RPB) members in *collaboration* in order to bring about a set of changed relationships and behaviours (how to work effectively together); and for practitioners and front line staff on how to effectively implement the principle of *involvement*. This is new to many professionals and citizens and needs support and resource.
26. PSBs are encouraged to consider taking a similar approach to the Valleys Taskforce, by listening to the voices of local people and reflecting concerns in language that is readily understood. A 'you said / we listened / together we did' co-productive approach provides a benchmark against which public bodies can be accountable for their actions to improve the well-being of citizens. One survey respondent to WCVA's survey said simply: '*ask them, listen to the answers and act on the outcome*'. This was a core principle at the outset of Communities First, but it has become lost along the way.

Resources for third sector involvement

27. CVC Chief Officers consider their membership of PSBs to be of strategic importance to the third sector and therefore dedicate time accordingly. However, concerns are expressed at the apparent level of expectation of third sector members, which often falls to CVCs, to become involved in sub groups and project specific work. CVC Chief Officers are also involved in numerous regional partnerships (RPBs, health collaboratives, economic regeneration partnerships, RSPs, etc), none of which have displaced local (or locality) working arrangements.
28. This level of involvement is resource intensive for CVCs, and it is difficult for members of other third sector organisations to justify their involvement in workstreams when the work of the PSBs feels so distant from reality. One possible alternative is for sub roles to be allocated to other organisations who may have specific knowledge. They would, however, require resource to engage and would need to be hooked in with local CVC networks.
29. Whilst we welcome the positive legislative context which actively promotes third sector involvement in the implementation of the Act, the expectation and 'ask' of the third sector members of PSBs (and RPBs) needs to be articulated more clearly, consistently applied and with proper consideration of the

resource implications for CVCs and the wider third sector to engage with the plethora of meetings associated with PSBs and RPBs. To demonstrate the level of demand for CVC involvement in local and regional partnership arrangements, during 2017/18 NPTCVS facilitated the involvement of the sector in 74 strategic planning/working groups and its Director sat on over 50 key strategic external bodies; CVSC participated in approximately 60+ boards/forums/partnerships/panels and GVS was represented on almost 60 strategic partnerships and joint working groups.

30. At national level, Welsh Government has funded a part time post at WCVA for six months (Delivering Transformation Grant Co-ordinator) to support and promote the third sector's involvement in the delivery of the Social Services and Well-being Act (Wales), including pro-active co-ordination of the third sector RPB reps to strengthen their links with third sector networks. The disconnect on the ground between the two Acts has been highlighted as an issue by a range of stakeholders.

Delivery

31. The function of PSBs, to date, has focused on the well-being assessments leading to the establishing of the well-being plans. These are now in place and, for example in Powys, has 12, very high-level priorities. In many cases, the implications for operational delivery are not yet clear and nor is it understood how plans will be translated into action that builds on existing community assets. However, in Ceredigion, for example, delivery mechanisms are clear with project groups for each workstream established and involving third sector and Cabinet Member involvement.
32. The intelligence held by front line staff within both the public and third sectors is an under-utilised resource, particularly with third sector organisations, because often data collection methods are not sufficiently robust and protocols for sharing data may not be sufficiently developed. For example, one respondent to the survey undertaken by WCVA told us that: '*...we don't even know what PSBs do, who they are or how we can better engage with them. They should be interacting with the organisations on the front line and giving us an opportunity to feed back what we see and the struggles facing people.*' This should not be considered solely as a task for third sector members of the PSB to address, but rather the PSB acting as one to engage with a spectrum of service providers, to find ways of enabling third sector organisations to share evidence and data in a way that is useful and useable for local planning purposes. If this breadth and depth of engagement is envisaged, it must be matched with an investment in capacity and skills to achieve a step change.

Gather evidence of issues or barriers that may impact on effective working, and examples of good practice and innovation

33. There is a risk that PSBs only acknowledge and report on the funded/contracted activity and ignore the considerable voluntary/community activity that will feed into the targeted outcomes in the Plan, under-valuing the role of the third sector's contribution to well-being. Unfunded

preventative/community activity is vital for PSB plans to have an impact, yet this is not recognised.

34. Engaging fully and positively with elected members (County Councillors) is a problem - many see the PSB as an unelected quango, rather than a key partner in the delivery of well-being objectives for their constituents. This situation is not helped by the legislation, which puts the elected members in the role of scrutineers, not partners. Scrutiny would be better undertaken by a multi-agency panel (reflecting the membership of the PSB) and/or by citizen scrutineers. In Ceredigion, Cabinet representatives are sitting on each project group in an attempt to support positive links between elected members and key stakeholders.
35. The involvement of town and community councils on PSBs is also an issue. Town and community councils have an important role to play in developing resourceful communities, but in many cases they are reluctant partners. One Voice Wales has a seat on the Ceredigion PSB, but have found it difficult to engage. They have also been invited to put forward a representative to the Pembrokeshire PSB. Engagement with town and community councils will be essential in the implementation phase, particularly around those priorities associated with developing community resourcefulness.
36. The legislation makes it clear that PSBs should work in a citizen-centred way, involving people in the co-design and delivery of Well-being Plans. Whilst this process was not perfect (short timescales made it impossible to do things right), every effort was made to engage with as many people as possible, and this helped inform the development of the Well-being Plans. Pembrokeshire PSB took the decision not to target specific user groups within the Well-being Plan, taking the view that the Plan seeks to improve *community well-being*. Nevertheless, pressure has been brought to bear individuals/groups who want to see their particular area of interest written into the plan - for example, Older Persons' Commissioner (older people); Public Health Wales (first 1000 days); Arts Council for Wales, etc. Welsh Government and other national agencies must resist the temptation to micro-manage PSBs - this is what adopting a "*citizen centred approach*" means in practice.
37. The complex maze of corporate planning structures and timetables to create shared plans is also perceived to be a risk to implementation. A common measurement matrix of outcomes should be produced and all plans, whether within a public sector body or third sector, can be utilized to feed into local, regional and national monitoring. Failure to establish common monitoring will result in perceived gaps in some service areas when they do not exist but are measured differently.
38. CVCs have been engaged in the development of population assessments and well-being plans and, as members of the PSB Public Engagement Networks, are working to involve local people and communities in how we develop a relationship and ongoing conversation that addresses what matters.
39. A number of priorities in PSB plans can potentially only be delivered regionally if Welsh Government plans outlined in the Green Paper for greater regional

service delivery are implemented. There is little synergy at the moment between local and regional planning of services.

40. CVCs have undertaken a range of engagement work with local organisations, which could be shared more widely as good practice, e.g:

- Interlink RCT, BAVO and VAMT have established a local network/reference group specifically on well-being/WBFGA/PSB work to inform the CVC's role as third sector member of the PSB and to act as a point of contact for the PSB with the sector;
- NPT CVS has supported the development of a Citizen Engagement Scheme which has been formally adopted by the PSB;
- PAVS is a member of Pembrokeshire Co-production Network that brings together participation and engagement practitioners from across the PSB partnership. The intention is to establish the Network as the primary mechanism for PSB engagement with citizens and communities across Pembrokeshire. PAVS' Chief Officer is leading on this work in her role as Vice Chair of the PSB but progress is slow due to lack of resources;
- Some third sector organisations have welcomed the well-being plans and checklists as a useful tool for helping organisations to frame what they are aiming to achieve in the context of local well-being;
- NPT CVS leads on the transport sub-group which is exploring alternative transport solutions for communities in the area. This is a multi-agency group involving Third Sector as well as statutory partners and has recently secured funding to undertake a feasibility study (NPT CVS);
- Participation in work around digital inclusion, which has included a third sector digital survey that was developed by NPT CVS and the sector, supported by the Council.
- Mantell Gwynedd were successful in obtaining 480k of funding from the Lottery's Third Sector Skills fund which will enable North Wales CVCs to upskill staff so they are able to undertake the work of measuring social value. It is by understanding the social value of activities that we can work towards effectively managing the creation of well-being and this is essential to making the intentions of the Act a reality. The main focus of the project is to measure the value of activities and how they relate to the national well-being goals.

41. Community Voice was a strategic grants programme managed and funded by the Big Lottery Fund in Wales that came to an end in March 2018. The programme aims to build the capacity of citizens to engage in planning and running services and projects that respond to their communities' needs and advance community benefit. The programme provided £12 million to CVCs through eleven Community Voice grants. CVCs were each responsible for their portfolio of 5-10 individual projects to deliver locally co-produced initiatives, facilitating more effective engagement with key public sector organisations, helping people to influence decisions about services they receive and developing local services that better meet their needs. Big Lottery Fund have undertaken an evaluation of the programme, from which lessons could be shared. Without resources from this programme, the depth and breadth of citizen involvement achieved by each CVC is minimal.

42. Interlink (RCT) has a member of staff seconded to work at the Future Generation's Commissioner's office for approximately one day per week to support involvement and help link to SenseMaker initiatives. It is a connection to a member of staff who is an involvement 'practitioner' and provides a mechanism for feedback about what is happening on the ground in relation to strategic plans and programmes.
43. PAVS leads on the Pride in Pembrokeshire award scheme on behalf of the PSB, which recognises volunteer-led activity in local communities that improves individual and community well-being. Groups receive a certificate, a cheque for £200 and editorial/photograph in the Western Telegraph, giving them a platform to promote their work to the general public, potential funders and volunteers. This is a good mechanism for sharing good practice as well as publicising the PSB.
44. We recommend that PSBs seek to engage more effectively with each other in order to share experiences and good practice and offer a more effective, coherent approach to their work - recognising, of course, that different regions have different needs and so each PSB will still need to work in its own way.

Third Sector Support Wales
May 2018

Eitem 6

Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

13 Mehefin 2018 – clawr y papurau i’w nodi

Rhif y papur	Mater	Oddi wrth	Gweithredu
ELGC(5)-18-18 Papur 5	Ymchwiliad i feichiogrwydd, mamolaeth a gwaith	Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth	Gwybodaeth ychwanegol wedi'i darparu ar ôl y sesiwn tystiolaeth ar 9 Mai 2018
ELGC(5)-18-18 Papur 6	Ymchwiliad i feichiogrwydd, mamolaeth a gwaith	Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip a'r Gweinidog Plant, Pobl Hŷn a Gofal Cymdeithasol	Gwybodaeth ychwanegol wedi'i darparu ar ôl y sesiwn tystiolaeth ar 23 Mai 2018
ELGC(5)-18-18 Papur 7	Ymchwiliad i gysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru	Llywodraeth Cymru	Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i adroddiad y Pwyllgor: "Bywyd ar y strydoedd atal a mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru"

John Griffiths AC
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

Annwyl



Mehefin 2018

Ysgrifennaf atoch mewn ymateb i'ch llythyr dyddiedig 15 Mai a oedd yn gofyn am fwy o wybodaeth yn dilyn sesiwn graffu'r Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yr oeddwn yn bresennol yn ddi ar 9 Mai.

Gweler isod ymateb i'ch cwestiynau.

Canran y patrymau gweithio'n hyblyg, a nifer y dynion sy'n rhannu absenoldeb rhiant yn Llywodraeth Cymru.

Patrymau gweithio'n hyblyg:

- Mae 21% o staff yn gweithio'n rhan-amser;
- Mae gan 1% o staff yn gweithio yn ystod y tymor ysgol yn unig;
- Mae gan 26% o staff batrwm gwaith nad yw'n batrwm "SAFONOL".

Absenoldeb rhiant a rennir:

- Cofnodir bod pedwar dyn wedi rhannu absenoldeb rhiant ar gyfer cyfnod 2017/18.

Nodyn ar unrhyw hyfforddiant ar reciwtio diduedd y gellir ei ddarparu i fusnesau bach fel rhan o'r Contract Economaidd.

Mae'r Contract Economaidd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i fusnesau sydd eisiau cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru ymrwymo i dwf, gwaith teg, hyrwyddo iechyd, gwella sgiliau a dysgu yn y gweithle, a lleihau eu hól troed carbon. Mae'r pwyslais hwn ar waith teg ac ar greu busnesau cyfrifol yn gyfle i Lywodraeth Cymru gysylltu â busnesau i drafod eu harferion reciwtio. Pan fo busnes, yn sgil y trafodaethau hynny, yn nodi ei fod am ddeall yn well yr opsiynau yngylch sut i fabwysiadu a chryfhau trefniadau reciwtio mwy cynhwysol neu fod angen iddo wneud hynny, bydd busnesau yn cael eu cyfeirio at gynnig Busnes Cymru sy'n darparu cyngor ar Gydraddoldeb ac Amrywiaeth i fusnesau bach a chanolig ar amrywiaeth o bynciau gwahanol gan gynnwys:

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:

0300 0604400

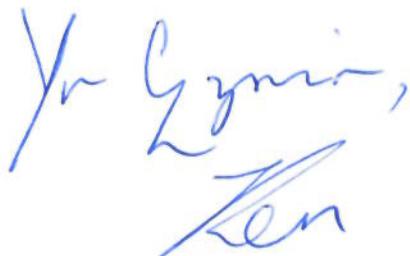
Gohebiaeth.Ken.Skates@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales

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. ~~Tudalen ymreolaethol~~ Welsh will be answered in Welsh and responding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

- cyngor ar recriwtio – strategaethau, arferion gorau i hybu twf a hyder
- ymgysylltu â staff
- datblygu a gweithredu polisiau
- cydymffurfedd cyfreithiol

Rhoddir y cymorth hwn drwy gyfuniad o wybodaeth a modiwlau dysgu ar-lein, gweithdai a chyngor un i un gan gynghorydd arbenigol.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Yn Gymru,' followed by a stylized signature of the name 'Ken'.

Ken Skates AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport



Ein cyf/Our ref MA P JJ 1967 18

Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau
Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee
ELGC(5)-18-18 Papur 6 /Paper 6

5 Mehefin 2018

Annwyl John,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 24 Mai yn gofyn am yr wybodaeth yr oeddem wedi cytuno i'w darparu, ynghyd a thystiolaeth ychwanegol ar gyfer y meysydd nad oedd y Pwyllgor wedi cael cyfle i ymdrin â hwy.

Dadansoddiad cychwynnol o gynlluniau peilot y cynnig gofal plant-

Rydym wedi comisiynu gwerthusiad annibynnol a fydd yn cynnwys dadansoddiad manwl o'r cynnig gofal plant a'r broses o'i roi ar waith gan y saith awdurdod lleol. Bydd adroddiad y gwerthusiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn ystod hydref 2018.

Rydym yn monitro'r Cynnig yn fanwl ac yn derbyn data wythnosol, misol a thymhorol gan yr awdurdodau lleol sy'n ei roi ar waith yn gynnar. Mae'r data monitro yn dangos:

- Bod mwy na 4,000 o geisiadau wedi'u derbyn;
- Bod mwy na 400 o ddarparwyr yn cymryd rhan;
- Bod bron 40% o'r plant sy'n cymryd rhan yn Cynnig yn defnyddio gofal plant a ddarperir drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog;
- Bod 81% o'r rhieni sy'n gwneud cais am y Cynnig yn ei gweld gofal plant yn anodd ei fforddio;
- Bod o leiaf 60% o'r rhieni sy'n manteisio ar y cynnig yn ennill llai na'r cyflog canolrifol cyfartalog ar gyfer Cymru (£26,000), ac nad oes mwy na 5% yn ennill dros £52,000.

Rydym hefyd wedi cael adborth gan rieni, darparwyr ac awdurdodau lleol sy'n dangos ein bod ar y trywydd cywir wrth roi'r cynnig ar waith. Yn benodol:

- Mae rhieni yn gwerthfawrogi'r dewis yr ydym wedi'i roi iddynt o ran defnyddio gwasanaeth gofal plant sy'n agos i'w cartref neu i'w gwaith, a'r cyfle i frodyr a chwiorydd fynd i'r un lle;
- Mae'r darparwyr wedi bod yn gadarnhaol yn gyffredinol ynglŷn â'r gyfradd o £4.50, a bu croeso hefyd i'r hyblygrwydd i godi am fwyd a chludiant yn unol â'u model busnes a'r gwasanaethau y maent yn eu darparu;

- Mae'r awdurdodau lleol sydd wedi rhoi'r cynllun ar waith yn gynnar yn gwerthfawrogi hyblygrwydd y ddarpariaeth drawsfniol.

Data ar Stem

Yn anffodus, er bod gennym set ddata hydredol sy'n olrhain trywydd pobl ar ôl iddynt adael y brifysgol, nid yw'n cynnwys y manylion a fyddai'n ofynnol er mwyn gallu dangos a yw rhywun wedi cymryd absenoldeb mamolaeth a dychwelyd i'r gwaith. Felly, nid oes modd inni ddarparu'r dadansoddiad manwl y gofynnwyd amdano.

Eglurder yngylch a oes modd i rieni hawlio'r cynnig os yw aelod o'r teulu yn darparu gofal fel darparwr cofrestredig neu o fewn lleoliad darparwr cofrestredig

Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes moddd i ofalwyr plant cofrestredig sy'n gofalu am blentyn sydd hefyd yn berthynas iddynt gael arian drwy'r cynnig gofal plant ar gyfer y plentyn hwnnw. Os yw'r plentyn yn mynychu unrhyw fath arall o ddarpariaeth gofal plant, megis meithrinfa breifat neu gylch chwarae, yna gall y lleoliad hwnnw gael arian i ddarparu gofal i'r plentyn hwnnw drwy'r cynnig. Rydym yn ymwybodol o'r materion posibl a allai godi o ran tegwch a chapasiti o fewn y sector. Felly, rydym wrthi'n adoygu ein polisi ynglŷn â gofalwyr plant cofrestredig yn darparu'r cynnig ar gyfer eu perthnasau.

Rhieni, Gofal Plant a Chyflogaeth (PaCE)

Mae Rhieni, Gofal Plant a Chyflogaeth (PaCE) yn rhaglen £13.5m sy'n cael ei hariannu ar y cyd gan Gronfa Gymdeithasol Ewrop a Llywodraeth Cymru, mewn partneriaeth â'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau. Mae PaCE yn targedu rhieni 25 oed a hŷn sy'n economaidd anweithgar, ynghyd â rhieni rhwng 16 a 24 oed nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant. I bob rhiant sy'n cofrestru â PaCE, gofal plant fydd y prif rwystyr sy'n eu hatal rhag manteisio ar gyfleoedd addysg, cyflogaeth neu hyfforddiant. Mae PaCE yn adeiladu ar y gwasanaethau a gynigir drwy Dechrau'n Deg a Teuluoedd yn gyntaf ac mae'n gweithredu y tu allan i ardaloedd presennol Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, i ategu prosiectau eraill fel Cymunedau am Waith

Mae Cyngorwyr PaCE yn helpu rhieni i oresgyn rhwystrau i ofal plant mewn ffyrdd heblaw rhai ariannol. Er enghraift, byddant yn cysylltu â chyflogwyr ac yn gofyn am hyblygrwydd o ran oriau gwaith rhieni, neu'n trefnu hyfforddiant ar yr adegau gorau i'r rhiant allu cynnal cydbwysedd rhwng yr oriau hynny a'u hanghenion gofal plant. Hyd at ddiwedd Ebrill 2018, roedd PaCE wedi ymgysylltu â bron i 3000 o gyfranogwyr, ac roedd 958 o'r rheini wedi mynd i fyd gwaith. Menywod yw o leiaf 95% o'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan yn PaCE.

Noder bod PaCE yn perthyn i faes cyfrifoldeb y Gweinidog Dysgu Gydol Oes a'r Gymraeg. Mae'r mater o ymestyn rhaglenni sy'n derbyn nawdd Ewropeidd, megis PaCE, y tu hwnt i'w dyddiadau terfyn presennol yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd.

Yn gywir

Julie James AC/AM

Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip
Leader of the House and Chief Whip

Huw Irranca-Davies AC/AM

Y Gweinidog Plant, Pobl Hŷn a Gofal
Cymdeithasol
Minister for Children, Older People &
Social Care

**YMATEB LLYWODRAETH CYMRU I ARGYMHELLION O ADRODDIAD Y
PWYLLGOR CYDRADDOLDEB, LLYWODRAETH LEOL A CHYMUNEDAU:
BYWYD AR Y STRYDOEDD: ATAL A MYND I'R AFAEL Â CHYSGU AR Y STRYD
YNG NGHYMRU**

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cydnabod yn 'Ffyniant i Bawb' ei bod yn annerbyniol i bobl gael eu gorfodi i gysgu ar y strydoedd mewn cymdeithas ffyniannus. Cysgu ar y stryd yw un o'r mathau mwyaf aciwt o ddigartrefedd ac yr ydym yn cydnabod bod gan y bobl hynny sy'n cysgu ar y stryd anghenion cymhleth yn aml ac mae angen ymateb cydgysylltiedig arnynt gan amrediad o wasanaethau, i'w cynorthwyo. Fel ffordd o gydnabod y flaenoriaeth a roddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar wyrdroi'r cynnydd presennol yn nifer y bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd, cyhoeddwyd Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu ar y Stryd gennym yn ddiweddar a byddwn yn parhau i weithio, ar draws y Llywodraeth, y sector cyhoeddus ehangach a'r trydydd sector i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn ar y cyd.

Argymhelliaid 1

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhelliaid i Llywodraeth Cymru:

- **cryfhau'r Cod Canllawiau i Awdurdodau Lleol ar Ddyrannu Llety a Digartrefedd ar unwaith i nodi disgwyliad clir y dylid pennu pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd fel pobl sydd ag angen blaenoriaethol am lety o dan y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol.**
- **cyflwyno gorchymyn o dan adran 72 o *Ddeddf Tai (Cymru) 2014* i fanylu bod gan bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd angen blaenoriaethol am lety fel cam cyntaf mewn dull fesul cam i ddiddymu angen blaenoriaethol yn llwyr, a**
- **gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a'r sector digartrefedd i ddatblygu proses gadarn briodol a digonol i ddilysu pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd at ddibenion asesu angen blaenoriaethol am lety.**

[Nid oedd Janet Finch-Saunders AC yn cefnogi'r argymhelliaid uchod]

Ymateb: Derbyn mewn egwyddor

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn adolygu'r 'Cod Canllawiau i Awdurdodau Lleol ar Ddyrannu Llety a Digartrefedd' i ddarparu diweddarriadau technegol penodol er mwyn sicrhau eglurder ynglŷn â'r gyfraith gyfredol. Cyhoeddir y cod diwygiedig hwn yn ddiweddarach yn y flwyddyn a bydd yn destun ymgynghoriad.

Er bod y cod yn cyflwyno llythyr y gyfraith, yr ydym yn derbyn nad ymlynir wrth ysbryd y ddeddfwriaeth bob tro yn ymarferol. O ganlyniad, byddwn yn datblygu canllaw arfer

gorau i ddefnyddwyr ar gyfer cymhwys o dyletswyddau llety dros dro adran 68.

Er hynny, mae cyflawni anghenion yn fater cyflenwi tai yn ei hanfod, ac mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi datgan yn glir ei hymrwymiad i dai cymdeithasol ac i adeiladu mwy o dai fforddiadwy. Yr ydym eisoes wedi amlinellu ein parodrwydd i adolygu'r dull gweithredu angen blaenoriaethol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'n hollbwysig ein bod yn deall effaith posibl a chanlyniadau anfwriadol unrhyw newid i'r dull gweithredu presennol, cyn ystyried unrhyw newidiadau i'r angen blaenoriaethol. Fel yr amlinellwyd yn ein hymateb i argymhelliaid dau, rydym yn y broses o gomisiynu asesiad annibynnol ac nid ydym eisiau rhagfarnu canlyniad y gwaith hwnnw.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol drwy'r Rhwydwaith Gwybodaeth Digartrefedd ar y Stryd (SHIN) i wella data ar bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Pan fydd yn weithredol, bydd SHIN yn darparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i awdurdodau lleol ar bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldebau cyfreithiol i wneud ymholiadau i amgylchiadau unigolion a bodloni eu hunain bod ymgeisydd yn ddigartref. Bydd SHIN yn gwneud hyn yn broses haws yn y dyfodol.

Goblygiadau ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 2

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhelliaid, fel mater o frys, bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud gwaith ar y goblygiadau i awdurdodau lleol a'r sector tai a digartrefedd o ddiddymu angen blaenoriaethol. Dylai hyn gynnwys asesu'r goblygiadau ariannol i awdurdodau yn ogystal ag unrhyw gynnydd posibl yn y galw am lety dros dro. Dylai canlyniad y gwaith hwn gael ei ddefnyddio i sefydlu amserlen fanwl ar gyfer diddymu, i lywio penderfyniadau cyllido yn y dyfodol, ac i gynllunio a chomisiynu gwasanaethau.

Ymateb: Derby mewn egwyddor

Fel y nodwyd yn yr ymateb i argymhelliaid 1 uchod, mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn comisiynu asesiad annibynnol o'r goblygiadau a'r risgiau posibl sy'n gysylltiedig â newid y dull gweithredu presennol angen blaenoriaethol. Bydd yr asesiad annibynnol yn archwilio goblygiadau amrediad o newidiadau posibl er mwyn helpu i wneud penderfyniadau ar y ffordd ymlaen.

Fel y mae'r Pwyllgor yn cydnabod, mae'n bwysig y bydd unrhyw newid i'r dull gweithredu presennol ond yn cael eu cyflwyno pan fydd goblygiadau llawn newid o'r fath yn gwbl hysbys.

Bydd yr asesiad annibynnol hefyd yn archwilio'r ffordd orau o liniaru unrhyw risgiau posibl sy'n gysylltiedig â newid dull gweithredu, gan gynnwys goblygiadau amseru.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd y gost o gynnal yr asesiad annibynnol yn cael ei thynnu o gyllidebau rhagleni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 3

Os nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn ffafrio derbyn ein hargymhelliaid i gael dull fesul cam i ddiddymu angen blaenoriaethol (Argymhelliaid 1), mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell ei bod yn:

- diwygio'r diffiniad o "agored i niwed" yn adran 71 o Ddeddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 i adlewyrchu cyfraith achosion presennol (dyfarniad Hotak), a
- diwygio'r Ddeddf honno i gynnwys pŵer i Weinidogion Cymru ddiwygio ymhellach y diffiniad o "agored i niwed" drwy orchymyn, yn ddarostyngedig i'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol

Ymateb: Gwrthod

Fel yr amlinellwyd yn yr ymateb i argymhelliaid dau, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n aros am ganlyniad yr asesiad annibynnol o'r goblygiadau o newid y dull gweithredu angen blaenoriaethol. Bydd ond yn bosibl gwneud newid i'r dull presennol pan fydd goblygiadau llawn newid o'r fath yn hysbys.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliaid 4

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ailsefydlu'r Gweithgor Llety ac Ailsefydlu Carcharorion. Nod y grŵp ddylai fod i feithrin cydberthnasau gwaith cryfach a chydweithio rhwng y partïon perthnasol ac i sicrhau ymrwymiad parhaus i weithredu'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol yn effeithiol. Maent hefyd yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio'r Gweithgor hwn i wella gwasanaethau cymorth digartrefedd ar gyfer carcharorion sy'n gwneud dedfrydau byr.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Sefydlwyd y Gweithgor Llety ac Ailsefydlu Carcharorion yn wreiddiol fel grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen a fyddai'n ymchwilio a chefnogi sefydlu proses i sicrhau mynediad cyfartal i bobl a oedd yn gadael y carchar i'r gwasanaethau digartrefedd. Roedd y grŵp yn gyfrifol am ddatblygu'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Digartrefedd i Blant, Pobl Ifanc ac Oedolion mewn Sefydliadau Diogel, a lansiwyd yn Rhagfyr 2015.

Yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r ymchwil i effaith y ddeddfwriaeth (a'r Llwybr) ar y rhai sy'n gadael y carchar, yn ystod Haf 2018, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n edrych yn ofalus ar yr

argymhellion. Fel rhan o'r broses hon, byddwn yn ffurfio gweithgor i ganolbwytio ar y rhai sy'n gadael y carchar er mwyn datblygu'r gwaith yn y maes hwn. Er ein bod yn argymhell yr argymhelliaid hwn, rydym yn sicr y bydd yr aelodaeth a'r cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer y gweithgor newydd yn adlewyrchu canlyniad yr ymchwil, a'i argymhellion.

Yn ogystal, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgysylltu'n weithredol â'r Grŵp Llywio Llety a sefydlwyd yn ddiweddar gan y Weinyddiaeth Gyflawnder. Mae'r Grŵp yn ystyried yr opsiynau i ehangu'r cynnig llety sydd ar gael i bobl sy'n gadael y carchar.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhagleni presennol.

Argymhelliad 5

Os nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn ffafrio derbyn ein hargymhelliaid i gael dull fesul cam i ddiddymu angen blaenoriaethol (Argymhelliad 1), mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell ei bod yn ailsefydlu angen blaenoriaethol awtomatig am lety i'r rhai sy'n gadael y carchar.

[Nid oedd Janet Finch-Saunders AC yn cefnogi'r argymhelliad uchod]

Ymateb: Gwrthod

Fel yr amlinellwyd yn yr ymateb i argymhelliad dau, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n aros am ganlyniad yr asesiad annibynnol cyn ystyried unrhyw newid i'r dull gweithredu angen blaenoriaethol. Bydd ond yn bosibl gwneud penderfyniad pan fydd y goblygiadau llawn yn hysbys ac y gellir osgoi canlyniadau anfwriadol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliad 6

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried trefniadau ariannu eraill i sicrhau bod canlyniadau ariannol pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn cael eu rhannu yn fwy cyfartal rhwng yr awdurdod "cartref" (Ile mae gan yr ymgeisydd gysylltiad lleol) a'r awdurdod sy'n darparu gwasanaethau digartrefedd (Ile nad oes gysylltiad lleol).

Ymateb: Derbyn

Byddwn yn ystyried a oes achos dros ddefnyddio trefniadau ariannu amgen a fyddai'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol i rannu'r baich o ddarparu gwasanaethau mewn meysydd penodol i grwpiau penodol. Bydd angen ystyried hyn fel rhan o'r ystyriaeth ehangach ar y dull gweithredu angen blaenoriaethol. Oherwydd y bydd unrhyw newidiadau i'r

dull gweithredu angen blaenoriaethol yn cael effaith ar gysylltiad lleol, cyfeirir pob achos yn ffurfiol i'r ardaloedd cartref.

O dan y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol, nid yw cymorth atal yn ddibynnol ar gysylltiad lleol. Mae'n rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol gymryd camau rhesymol i helpu i atal digartrefedd.

Ar gyfer achosion o ddigartrefedd sy'n cael eu diffinio o dan adran 55 Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014, pan fydd aelwyd yn anfwriadol ddigartref ac mae ganddynt angen blaenoriaethol. Mae dull yn bodoli yn y Ddeddf i gyfeirio'r achos yn ôl i'r ardal gartref. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn golygu na ellir cefnogi'r ymgeisydd yn eu hardal o'u dewis, gyda chefnogaeth gan eu hardal gartref.

Ar gyfer pob achos arall, nid yw cysylltiad lleol yn ffactor ynghylch a oes dyletswydd yn ddyledus.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 7

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod y Cod Canllawiau i Awdurdodau Lleol ar Ddyrannu Llety a Digartrefedd yn nodi'n glir y camau y dylai awdurdodau lleol eu cymryd i sicrhau bod cymorth addas ar gael i bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd mewn awdurdod sy'n derbyn cyn unrhyw ailgysylltu.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn y broses o adolygu'r 'Cod Canllawiau i Awdurdodau Lleol ar Ddyrannu Llety a Digartrefedd' i ddarparu'r wybodaeth dechnegol benodol ddiweddaraf er mwyn sicrhau eglurder o ran y gyfraith bresennol. Cyhoeddir y cod diwedaredig yn ddiweddarach eleni a bydd yn destun ymgynghoriad.

Er bod y cod yn cyflwyno llythyr y gyfraith, yr ydym yn derbyn nad ymlynir wrth ysbryd y ddeddfwriaeth bob tro yn ymarferol. Yr ydym yn cydnabod hefyd bod gwasanaethau'n cael eu cyflenwi'n anghyson i bobl sydd y tu hwnt i awdurdodaeth awdurdodau lleol.

O ganlyniad, byddwn yn datblygu deunydd gyda phartneriaid ar ddulliau arfer gorau ar gyfer ailgysylltu.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 8

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn monitro defnydd awdurdodau lleol a chanlyniadau gwasanaethau cysylltiad ac ailgysylltiad lleol mewn perthynas â phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Dylai'r canlyniadau sy'n cael eu cofnodi a'u monitro fod yn fwy na dim ond nodi bod ymgeisydd wedi'i ailgysylltu.

Ymateb: Derby mewn egwyddor

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn trafod gyda'r awdurdodau lleol a rhwydwaith SHIN a ellir a sut y gellir casglu gwybodaeth i fonitro'r defnydd o wasanaethau cysylltu ac ailgysylltu lleol a'r canlyniad i bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 9

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau bod sefydliadau perthnasol y trydydd sector ac awdurdodau lleol yn ymgysylltu'n llawn â'r prosiect SHIN.

Ymateb: Derby

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn gweithio, a bydd yn parhau i weithio, gydag awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r trydydd sector i annog ymgysylltiad â phrosiect SHIN – ond yn y pen draw, wrth gwrs, cyfrifoldeb y sefydliadau eu hunain fydd ymgysylltu'n llawn.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 10

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried ceisio pwerau dros weinyddu'r Credyd Cynhwysol yn debyg i'r rhai sydd ar gael i Lywodraeth yr Alban.

[Nid oedd Janet Finch-Saunders AC yn cefnogi'r argymhelliaid uchod]

Ymateb: Gwrthod

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n cefnogi datganoli budd-daliadau lles na'r broses o'u gweinyddu i Gymru. Fel mater o egwyddor, dylai bod gan bob un ohonom hawl cyfartal i'n gwladwriaeth les. Dylid cyflawni anghenion dinasyddion yn y DU, lle bynnag y maent yn byw.

Mae gan Lywodraeth yr Alban bwerau o ran hyblygrwydd yr opsiynau talu ar gyfer hawlwr y Credyd Cynhwysol drwy Ddeddf yr Alban 2016. Mae Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi gweithio gyda'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynaau (DWP) ac wedi cyflwyno 'Dewisiadau'r Alban' yn Hydref 2017. Llywodraeth y DU sy'n parhau i fod yn gyfrifol am y Credyd Cynhwysol. DWP sy'n gweinyddu'r Credyd Cynhwysol a bydd 'Dewisiadau'r Alban' ond ar gael ar ôl i daliad cyntaf y Credyd Cynhwysol gael ei wneud. Mae'r hyblygrwydd yn golygu y gall hawlwr ddewis derbyn taliad ddwywaith y mis, a bod y budd-dal tai yn cael ei dalu'n uniongyrchol i'r landlord. Gall hawlydd wneud un dewis neu'r dda. Mae'r broses dechnegol o gyflenwi'r opsiynau yn cael ei rheoli gan DWP.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n dymuno gweld pob un o hawlwr y Credyd Cynhwysol yn derbyn dewis gwybodus ynglŷn â thalu eu Credyd Cynhwysol, drwy hybu opsiynau talu hyblyg. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys taliadau amlach na dim ond unwaith y mis; talu costau tai yn uniongyrchol i'r landlord; a rhannu taliadau i'r rhai sy'n dymuno hynny. Mae'r opsiynau hyn eisoes ar gael i'r rhai sy'n derbyn y Credyd Cynhwysol yng Nghymru, ac nid oes angen datganoli budd-daliadau na'r broses o'u gweinyddu.

Mae'r Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio wedi ysgrifennu sawl tro at Weinidogion DWP yn gofyn iddynt roi mwy o ystyriaeth i gynnig y dewisiadau gwybodus hyn yn rhagweithiol i hawlwr yng Nghymru. Mae DWP wedi cytuno yn awr i sefydlu Bwrdd ar y Cyd gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i edrych ar faterion gweithredu'r Credyd Cynhwysol. Mae'r Bwrdd wedi pennu rhai blaenoriaethau cychwynnol sy'n ystyried opsiynau talu hyblyg ac ymestyn y porth landlordiaid i landlordiaid yng Nghymru wrth gyflwyno gwasanaeth llawn y Credyd Cynhwysol. Mae'r porth landlordiaid yn helpu i gyflymu'r broses diliysu rhenti.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliaid 11

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru weithio ag awdurdodau lleol a landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig i weld beth yw'r rhesymau dros y lefel gymharol isel o dai cymdeithasol sy'n cael eu dyrannu i deuluoedd digartref. Yn dilyn hyn, dylai Llywodraeth Cymru nodi'r camau y mae'n bwriadu eu cymryd i sicrhau bod tai cymdeithasol yn cael eu dyrannu i gynifer â phosibl o deuluoedd digartref.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn adolygu data yn awr ar y nifer o ddyraniadau i aelwydydd digartref gan landlordiaid cymdeithasol, sy'n cysylltu hyn i'n gwaith ar feddiant a chamau troi allan yn erbyn tenantiaid. Yr ydym yn gweithio gydag Arweinyddiaeth Tai Cymru a'r sector i sefydlu a chyflwyno arfer gorau ar gartrefu aelwydydd sy'n agored i niwed a'u cynorthwyo i gadw eu llety. Byddwn hefyd yn ailystyried data dyraniadau yn y dyfodol er mwyn sefydlu pa welliannau a wnaed.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 12

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, yn ei *Chynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan*, amlinellu'n fwy eglur y camau y mae'n bwriadu eu cymryd i wella mynediad at y sector rhentu preifat ar gyfer pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd, gan gynnwys manylion am gymhellion i landlordiaid preifat. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fonitro canlyniad y gwaith hwn a chyflwyno adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor ynghylch hyn.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Ers cyflwyno Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014, mae gwella'r mynediad i'r Sector Rhentu Preifat wedi bod yn faes y mae Llywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol wedi canolbwytio'n benodol arno. Mae gan y Sector Rhentu Preifat rôl allweddol yn cynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy safonol a darparu mwy o ddewis i dderbynwyr Tai yn Gyntaf. Rydym wedi gweld cyfran sylweddol o'r cyllid pontio a ddyrannwyd i awdurdodau lleol yn cael ei ddefnyddio at y diben o gynyddu'r cyflenwad o eiddo o'r sector preifat sydd ar gael i bobl ddigartref. Ar gyfer pobl sy'n rhentu, mae fforddiadwyedd, ansawdd a diogelwch daliadaeth yn broblemau gwirioneddol iawn iddynt. Dyna pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi, ac mae'n parhau i roi pwyslais sylweddol ar sicrhau bod y sector rhentu preifat yn cael ei reoleiddio'n dda a'i reoli'n dda. Drwy hyn gallwn helpu i sicrhau ei fod yn darparu ateb hirdymor hyfyw i'r rhai sy'n dewis neu sydd angen rhentu yn y sector preifat.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu cynnal asesiad o'r modd y defnyddiwyd cyllid pontio i wella mynediad at y Sector Rhentu Preifat, beth sydd wedi llwyddo a beth fu'n llai llwyddiannus ar hyd a lled Cymru, gyda'r bwriad o hysbysu ein cynlluniau tymor hwy a sicrhau bod y Sector Rhentu Preifat yn cael yr effaith fwyaf bosibl yng Nghymru.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 13

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried y gwersi y gellir eu dysgu o'r prosiect Cam wrth Gam yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, gyda'r bwriad o gyflwyno prosiectau tebyg ledled Cymru.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n ystyried y gwerthusiad a'r hyn a ddysgwyd o'r prosiect Cam wrth Gam ac ystyried sut y gallai awdurdodau lleol fabwysiadu egwyddorion allweddol y gwasanaeth.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 14

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi rhagor o fanylion yn ei *Chynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan* o ran sut y mae'n bwriadu gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a'u partneriaid i wella'r broses o symud ymlaen o lety brys.

Ymateb: Derby

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi esbonio'n flaenorol bod y cynllun yn ddogfen sy'n esblygu a byddwn yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid allweddol i ddatblygu'r manylion sydd eu hangen ar y camau angenrheidiol i gyflawni yn erbyn y cynllun.

Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod symud o lety brys / llety â chymorth yn hollbwysig, a'i bod yn hanfodol cael llwybr effeithiol i symud pobl drwy'r system. Bydd gan awdurdodau lleol, landordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig a'r sector preifat rôl yn cefnogi pobl i adennill eu hannibyniaeth.

Byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r partneriaid hyn i adolygu'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran y trefniadau er mwyn nodi a hyrwyddo arfer gorau.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 15

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod y *Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan* yn nodi'n gliriach:

- pwy fydd yn gyfrifol am weithredu pob cam; a'r
- canlyniadau a ddisgwylir yn erbyn y camau gweithredu, a sut y caiff y rhain eu mesur a'u monitro (y tu hwnt i'r trefniadau adrodd chwarterol y cyfeirir atynt yn y Cynllun).

Ymateb: Derby

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi esbonio'n flaenorol bod y cynllun yn ddogfen sy'n esblygu a byddwn yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid allweddol i ddatblygu'r manylion sydd eu hangen ar y camau angenrheidiol i gyflawni yn erbyn y cynllun.

Bwriedir i'r cynllun fod yn ddogfen fyw a fydd yn esblygu er mwyn ymateb i dystiolaeth newydd. Wrth i'r cynllun esblygu, bydd fersiynau diweddaredig yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

Argymhelliad 16

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylid cyhoeddi adroddiadau chwarterol ar y Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

Ymateb: Gwrthod

Mae'r Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio eisoes wedi ymrwymo i gyflwyno gwybodaeth i'r Cynulliad yn flynyddol ar y cynnydd a wneir yn erbyn y cynllun gweithredu. Er bod y cynllunio yn caniatáu ar gyfer adroddiadau chwarterol, nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu cyhoeddi adroddiadau chwarterol.

Bwriedir i'r cynllun fod yn ddogfen fyw a fydd yn esblygu er mwyn ymateb i dystiolaeth newydd. Wrth i'r cynllun esblygu, bydd fersiynau diweddaredig yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, y prif ffocws fydd cyflawni'r camau gweithredu a nodir yn y cynllun, yn hytrach na chreu systemau adrodd rhy fiwrocrataidd.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliad 17

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai'r cyfrifoldeb dros weithredu'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan gael ei rannu ar y cyd rhwng y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio ac Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae Ffyniant i Bawb yn esbonio'n glir mai'r flaenoriaeth yw tai ac mai sylfaen byw'n dda yw cartref fforddiadwy, o safon uchel, sy'n cyflwyno amrediad eang o fuddion i ieichyd, dysgu a ffyniant. Er mwyn cyflawni yn erbyn y Strategaeth Genedlaethol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn gweithio ar draws ffiniau portffolio traddodiadol i gyflenwi'r agenda hon a rennir. Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio fydd yn parhau i fod yn Weinidog arweiniol, ond bydd yn gweithio'n agos gydag Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Gweinidogion perthnasol eraill ar weithredu'r cynllun drwy waith traws-lywodraethol clir sy'n ategu Ffyniant i Bawb.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliaid 18

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried adolygu ei *Chynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan* i gynnwys camau ataliol pellach y gellir bwrw ymlaen â hwy i atal cysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys cysylltiadau clir â Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Dylai'r camau gweithredu hyn gael eu llywio gan y sylfaen dystiolaeth ryngwladol a dylent roi sylw i achosion a ffactorau risg sy'n gysylltiedig â chysgu ar y stryd.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Datblygwyd y Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan i ystyried y sylfaen dystiolaeth ryngwladol. Wrth i dystiolaeth newydd ddod i'r amlwg bydd y cynllun yn esblygu i ystyried hynny. Wrth i'r cynllun esblygu, cyhoeddir fersiynau diweddaredig ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 19

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried cryfhau *Tai yn Gyntaf - Egwyddorion a Chanllawiau Cenedlaethol i Gymru* i nodi disgwyliad y dylai awdurdodau lleol gynnig Tai yn Gyntaf fel dull diofyn i bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd.

Ymateb: Derbyn mewn Egwyddor

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n ystyried atgyfnerthu Tai yn Gyntaf – Egwyddorion a Chanllawiau Cenedlaethol i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig cofio bod Tai yn Gyntaf ar gyfer y bobl â'r anghenion mwyaf cymhleth ac efallai na fydd yn addas ar gyfer pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd.

Mae Tai yn Gyntaf yn un o ystod o opsiynau tai gwahanol y gellir eu cynnal i bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd, a gwyddom fod llawer mwy o waith i'w wneud er mwyn cynyddu'r defnydd ohono.

Mae'r ddogfen egwyddorion yn fan cychwyn a bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn edrych yn agos iawn yn awr ar y prosiectau Tai yn Gyntaf hynny a ariannwyd yn yr hydref y llynedd i hysbysu unrhyw benderfyniadau ynglŷn â chyflwyno Tai yn Gyntaf ymhellach yng Nghymru.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 20

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal dadansoddiad o fodelau "ymgynnill" a "gwasgaredig" Tai yn Gyntaf, gan dynnu ar y sylfaen tystiolaeth ryngwladol, gan gynnwys yr hyn a nodir yn nogfen Crisis; *Ending Rough Sleeping: What Works? An international evidence review*, gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau bod y ddau fodel yn atebion tai addas ar gyfer pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Fel rhan o'r gwaith o ddatblygu dogfen egwyddorion Tai yn Gyntaf, fe gynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru, gan weithio ochr yn ochr ag arbenigwyr o Brifysgol Caerdydd, adolygiad o fodelau ryngwladol Tai yn Gyntaf. Bydd y broses hon o ddadansoddi tystiolaeth ryngwladol ac o'r DU, megis ymchwil Prifysgol Caerfroog ar Tai yn Gyntaf i Bobl Ifanc, yn parhau, ochr yn ochr â gwerthusiadau o'r prosiectau sy'n weithredol yn awr yng Nghymru, yn ogystal ag unrhyw gynlluniau peilot yn y dyfodol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 21

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda'i phartneriaid i nodi modelau arfer gorau i ddarparu cefnogaeth allgymorth pendant ac i adlewyrchu hyn yn y Cod Arweiniad ar gyfer Awdurdodau Lleol ar Ddyrannu Llety a Digartrefedd.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Bwriedir i'r 'Cod Canllawiau i Awdurdodau Lleol ar Ddyrannu Llety a Digartrefedd' gynorthwyo gyda'r dehongliad o Ran VI Deddf Tai 1996 a Rhan 2 Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014.

Ochr yn ochr â'r canllaw hwn, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid i nodi engriffiatau o arfer gorau o allgymorth pendant a bydd yn eu hyrwyddo. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys allgymorth pendant i bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd a'r rhai a allai fod yn cael anhawster i gadw eu llety.

Yn ogystal, byddwn yn parhau i annog gwasanaethau ataliol i hyrwyddo eu gwaith yn weithredol a sicrhau eu bod yn sicrhau'r cyhoeddusrwydd mwyaf o fewn eu hardaloedd lleol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 22

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod y Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan yn nodi disgwyliad ar awdurdodau lleol a'u partneriaid y dylai'r gwasanaethau allgymorth pendant gael eu datblygu a'u cyflwyno ar y cyd â Tai yn Gyntaf.

Ymateb: Derbyn mewn egwyddor

Mae allgymorth pendant yn elfen allweddol o weithio gyda rhai o'r bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd ar draws ein cymunedau ac mae hyn yn cael ei gydnabod gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sy'n ariannu nifer o gynlluniau drwy'r Grant Atal Digartrefedd.

Mae dogfen egwyddorion Tai yn Gyntaf Llywodraeth Cymru yn esbonio'n glir bod dewis yn un o egwyddorion sylfaenol y dull gweithredu. Felly, bydd angen i ni ystyried yn ofalus sut y gellir gwneud y defnydd gorau o allgymorth pendant i gefnogi Tai yn Gyntaf fel rhan nesaf o ddatblygu polisi, heb danseilio egwyddorion craidd dewis.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliaid 23

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn:

- nodi disgwyliadau clir y dylai swyddogion gorfodi awdurdodau lleol gymryd rhan yn y rhaglen hyfforddi PATH; ac
- annog gwasanaeth yr heddlu yng Nghymru i ymgysylltu â'r rhaglen hyfforddi PATH, ac yn ymrwymo'r gwasanaeth i hwyluso nifer Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yr Heddlu sy'n manteisio ar y rhaglen.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried gwerthuso cam cyntaf hyfforddiant PATH yn awr. Rydym eisoes yn ymgysylltu gyda CLILC ac awdurdodau lleol i annog ymgysylltiad yng ngham nesaf yr hyfforddiant.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu cyllid ar gyfer 500 o Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yr Heddlu (PCSO) ychwanegol ar draws pedair ardal yr heddlu yng Nghymru. Mae trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt i nodi'r ffordd orau i gynnig

hyfforddiant i PCSO yn benodol ar Ddigartrefedd a dulliau gwybodus trawma. Mae swyddogion yn yr Isadran Diogelwch Cymunedol yn llywio Cyfarfodydd Grŵp Llywio bob tymor, gyda chynrychiolwyr o bedair ardal yr heddlu yng Nghymru, i gyflenwi dull cydgysylltiedig o ran y ddarpariaeth Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yng Nghymru. Y Grŵp Llywio hwn yw'r cyfrwng priodol ar gyfer datblygu'r hyfforddiant hwn ac i sicrhau ei fod yn cael ei gyflenwi.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliad 24

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno sylwadau i Gomisiynwyr yr Heddlu a Throseddau yng Nghymru gyda'r bwriad o annog pob heddlu yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod swyddogion yn defnyddio camerâu a gaiff eu gwisgo ar y corff wrth ryngweithio â phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda'r pedwar Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd yng Nghymru ac felly bydd yn defnyddio'r fforwm hwn fel cyfle i annog y pedair ardal heddlu yng Nghymru i ddefnyddio camerâu ar eu cyrff wrth ryngweithio â phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliad 25

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried gwneud gwaith i asesu rhinweddau cynlluniau rhoi ailgyfeiriedig a nodi'r arfer gorau yn y maes hwn. Dylai hyn llywio unrhyw ymgyrch gyhoeddus gan y llywodraeth i gael cefnogaeth i bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried y ffordd orau o ddefnyddio pryderon y cyhoedd o ran cysgu ar y stryd. Byddwn yn ymgysylltu â'n partneriaid yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r trydydd sector er mwyn penderfynu ar ffordd ymlaen briodol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn cael eu tynnu o gyllidebau rhaglenni presennol.

Argymhelliad 26

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi disgwyliadau clir y dylai unrhyw gynlluniau rhoi ailgyfeiriedig gael eu cymell gan yr angen i gefnogi pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd a'u datblygu mewn ymgynghoriad llawn â'r sector digartrefedd.

Ymateb: Gwrthod

Nid yw'n fwriad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu canllawiau o ran cynlluniau rhoi ailgyfeiriedig.

Mae'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu ar y Stryd yn nodi'r angen i hyrwyddo neges gadarnhaol i'r cyhoedd ar y ffordd orau i gefnogi rhywun sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Bwriedir i hyn ganolbwytio ar ddileu stigma a chodi ymwybyddiaeth a dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd o'r problemau. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn cefnogi Streetlink, sy'n galluogi i aelodau'r cyhoedd gysylltu â phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd gyda gwasanaethau lleol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliad 27

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru, fel mater o frys, yn pennu llinell amser ar gyfer:

- **cyhoeddi canfyddiadau ei Chynlluniau Braenaru Cyllid Hyblyg; a'i phenderfyniad ar y cynnig i uno Grant y Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl gyda grantiau tai eraill a grantiau nad ydynt yn ymwneud â thai.**

Dylai'r llinell amser hon ystyried y gwaith datganoli sydd ar y gweill ar gyfer yr elfen dai ar gyfer tai â chymorth byrdymor i Gymru.

Ymateb: Derbyn mewn egwyddor

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn derbyn ei bod yn bwysig parhau i gynnal trafodaethau effeithiol gydag awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau eu bod hwy, a rhanddeiliaid eraill, yn ymwybodol o waith y cynlluniau braenaru ac unrhyw ganfyddiadau sy'n deillio ohonynt. Rydym wedi bod yn cynnal cyfarfodydd misol ar y cynlluniau braenaru gyda saith awdurdod lleol y cynlluniau braenaru a rhanddeiliaid allweddol o CLILC, WCVA a Cymorth yn bresennol. Mae'r cyfarfodydd hyn yn galluogi i Lywodraeth Cymru gael gwell dealltwriaeth o newidiadau sy'n cael eu gwneud gan y cynlluniau braenaru mewn ymateb i'r rhaglen cyllid hyblyg yn ogystal â rhannu arfer gorau rhwng awdurdodau lleol. Yn ogystal, rydym yn hwyluso trafodaethau rhwng yr awdurdodau lleol eraill i ddysgu cymaint ag y gallant gan y cynlluniau braenaru.

Bydd y dystiolaeth a gesglir o'r ymgysylltiad hwn a'r enghreifftiau eraill o ymgysylltu yn ffurio agwedd bwysig a fydd yn hwyluso'r penderfyniad, a bydd angen gwneud y penderfyniad hwn ar yr adeg iawn ac nid yn ôl amserlen ddisymud o reidrwydd.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliaid 28

Os yw canfyddiadau'r Cynlluniau Braenaru Cyllid Hyblyg yn dangos gostyngiad yn y cyllid ar gyfer y Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl, neu'n amau ynghylch gallu'r sector i gynnal y gwasanaeth ar y lefelau presennol, mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Grant y Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl barhau i fod yn grant ar wahân sydd wedi'i neilltuo.

Ymateb: Gwrthod

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwbl ymrwymedig i gynorthwyo pobl sy'n agored i niwed a sicrhau bod y canlyniadau'n gwell a gyfer pobl ddifreintiedig a grwpiau agored i niwed. Yn 2018/19 mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol braenaru wario o leiaf yr un swm ar Cefnogi Pobl â dyraniad 2017/18 oni allant ddangos eu bod yn gallu cyflawni'r un canlyniadau, neu ganlyniadau gwell, am lai. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau i fonitro hyn.

Egwyddor hollbwysig sy'n ategu'r grant Ymyrraeth Gynnar, Gwaith Ataliol a Chefnoogaeth yw'r ffocws ar ganlyniadau. Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am gyflenwi'r canlyniadau ar draws yr holl raglenni sy'n ceisio cynorthwyo pobl sy'n agored i niwed, gan gynnwys cyflawni'r canlyniadau hynny sy'n cael eu cyflenwi drwy'r Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl. Bydd y gwerthusiad annibynnol yn profi cyflwyniad cyllid hyblyg y cynllun braenaru a sut y gallai hyn effeithio ar y broses gyflenwi yn y tymor hwy. Defnyddir hyn, a thystiolaeth arall, i ddyylanwadu ar y cyfeiriad ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dim

Argymhelliaid 29

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu sicrwydd pellach y bydd y Cynllun Gweithredu Cysgu Allan yn cael digon o adnoddau, y bydd cyllid traws-lywodraethol ar gael, ac y bydd cyllid i sicrhau y caiff y Cynllun ei weithredu'n effeithiol yn parhau i gael ei adolygu.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn buddsoddi'n helaeth mewn dulliau i atal pob math o ddigartrefedd, gyda £10 miliwn ychwanegol yn 2018/19 ac yn 2019/20 yn ogystal â £10 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer digartrefedd ieuengtid yn 2019/20.

Ni fwriedir i linellau gwariant unigol gael eu haseinio i'r cynllun, oherwydd mae llawer o'r gwaith hwn eisoes yn cael ei ariannu neu mae'n ymwneud â gwella arfer presennol. Pan fydd angen buddsoddiad ychwanegol ar gyfer datblygiadau megis Tai yn Gyntaf, rydym wedi dangos ein hymrwymiad drwy ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol y llynedd i gefnogi prosiectau peilot. Wrth i'r cynllun esblygu a thystiolaeth newydd ddod i'r amlwg, gan gynnwys gwerthusiad o'r cynlluniau braenaru presennol, byddwn yn ystyried a oes angen cyllid ychwanegol ai peidio.

Goblygiadau Ariannol: Dyrannwyd £10 miliwn ychwanegol eisoes yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2018/19 ac 2019/20 er mwyn mynd i'r afael â digartrefedd, gan gynnwys cysgu ar y stryd. Felly, telir am unrhyw gostau ychwanegol o gyllidebau presennol y rhaglen.