

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Hybrid – Ystafell Bwyllgora 4 Tŷ Hywel a Naomi Stocks
fideogynadledda drwy Zoom Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Iau, 2 Chwefror 2023 0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.00 SeneddPlant@senedd.cymru

Yn ei gyfarfod ar 18 Ionawr, derbyniodd y Pwyllgor gynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i wahardd y cyhoedd o Eitem 1 ar agenda'r cyfarfod heddiw.

- 1 Gwasanaethau i blant sydd â phrofiad o ofal: archwilio diwygio radical – digwyddiadau i randdeiliaid [gwahoddedig yn unig]**
(09.00 – 10.15) (Tudalennau 1 – 5)

Bydd digwyddiad preifat i randdeiliaid i drafod ail thema'r ymchwiliad, 'Mewn gofal: Gwasanaethau o safon a chefnogaeth i blant mewn gofal'.

Dogfennau atodol:

Gwybodaeth i Aelodau – Mewn gofal – gweithwyr proffesiynol ac academyddion

Egwyl

(10.15 – 10.45)

- 2 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau**
(10.45)



3 Gwasanaethau i blant sydd â phrofiad o ofal: archwilio diwygio radical – sesiwn dystiolaeth 3.

(10.45 – 11.30)

(Tudalennau 6 – 58)

Sarah Thomas, Cyfarwyddwr, Rhwydwaith Maethu Cymru

Elizabeth Bryan, Pennaeth Gweithrediadau yng Nghymru, Rhwydwaith Maethu Cymru

Matt Lewis, Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Maethu Therapiwtig Cymru, Gweithredu dros Blant

Rhian Carter, Rheolwr Tîm, Gweithredu dros Blant

Mike Anthony, Rheolwr, TACT Cymru

Dogfennau atodol:

Briff Ymchwil

Plant sydd â phrofiad o ofal – Briff Ystadegol

Gweithredu dros Blant – CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur 1 (Saesneg yn unig)

TACT Cymru – CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur 2 (Saesneg yn unig)

4 Gwasanaethau i blant sydd â phrofiad o ofal: archwilio diwygio radical – sesiwn dystiolaeth 4.

(11.35 – 12.15)

(Tudalennau 59 – 78)

Deborah Jones, Prif Weithredwr, Voices from Care

Emma Phipps-Magill, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithrediadau, Voices from Care

Sharon Lovell, Prif Swyddog Gweithredol, NYAS Cymru

Ben Twomey, Cyfarwyddwr Polisi a Chyfathrebu, NYAS Cymru

Jackie Murphy, Prif Weithredwr, Tros Gynnal Plant, Cymru

Dogfennau atodol:

Voices from care – CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur 3 (Saesneg yn unig)

NYAS CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur 4 (Saesneg yn unig)

5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o eitemau 6 a 9 o'r cyfarfod hwn

(12.15)

6 Gwasanaethau i blant sydd â phrofiad o ofal: archwilio diwygio radical – trafod y dystiolaeth.

(12.15 – 12.30)

Egwyl

(12.30 – 13.20)

Rhag-gyfarfod preifat

(13.20 – 13.30)

7 Craffu ar Adroddiad Blynyddol Estyn 2021 – 2022

(13.30 – 14.30)

(Tudalennau 79 – 100)

Owen Evans, Prif Arolygwr Ei Fawrhydi, Estyn

Claire Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr Strategol, Estyn

Jassa Scott, Cyfarwyddwr Strategol, Estyn

[Adroddiad Blynyddol Estyn 2021 – 2022](#)

Dogfennau atodol:

Briff Ymchwil – Estyn

8 Papurau i'w nodi

(14.30)

8.1 Cytundeb Cysylltiadau Rhyngsefydliadol

(Tudalennau 101 – 103)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol at y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 1

8.2 Cytundeb Cysylltiadau Rhyngsefydliadol

(Tudalennau 104 – 106)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 2

8.3 Cytundeb Cysylltiadau Rhyngsefydliadol

(Tudalennau 107 – 108)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 3

8.4 Aflonyddu rhywiol rhwng cyfoedion ymysg dysgwyr

(Tudalennau 109 – 116)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr oddi wrth y Pennaeth Addysg, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC) – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 4

8.5 Gwybodaeth gan randdeiliaid

(Tudalennau 117 – 119)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr oddi wrth fudiad G-expressions – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 5
(Saesneg yn unig)

8.6 Anghydraddoldebau iechyd meddwl

(Tudalen 120)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr ar y cyd gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg a Chadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol at y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 6

8.7 Blaenraglen Waith

(Tudalen 121)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 7

8.8 Blaenraglen Waith

(Tudalennau 122 – 123)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 8

8.9 Blaenraglen Waith

(Tudalennau 124 – 125)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd – CYPE(6)–04–23 – Papur i'w nodi 9

9 Craffu ar Adroddiad Blynyddol Estyn 2021 – 2022: trafod y dystiolaeth

(14.30 – 14.40)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Plant sydd â phrofiad o ofal Briff Ystadegol

Ionawr 2023



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Plant sydd â phrofiad o ofal Briff Ystadegol

Ionawr 2023

Awduron:

Siân Thomas, Helen Jones a Joe Wilkes





Cyflwyniad

Cynnwys: Briff ystadegol yw hwn ar blant yng Nghymru sydd â phrofiad o ofal. Mae'n nodi rhai o nodweddion 'plant sy'n derbyn gofal', ffactorau am y rhieni, gwariant gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gwybodaeth am y gweithlu. Mae hefyd yn nodi canlyniadau i blant a phobl ifanc lle caiff y rhain eu mesur a'u cyhoeddi. Mae'n defnyddio data a gasglwyd o ystod o gyhoeddiadau a'r sector gwirfoddol i ychwanegu at ystadegau swyddogol a gyhoeddir ar **StatsCymru**. Mae'n nodi rhai agweddau ar y maes polisi lle nad yw data'n cael eu cyhoeddi.

Y cyd-destun polisi: Mae Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg y Senedd yn edrych ar yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ei wneud i gyflawni ymrwymiad y Rhaglen Lywodraethu i '**ystyried cyfleoedd radical i ddiwygio'r gwasanaethau presennol ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal**'. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn ystyried blaenoriaethau ar gyfer diwygio radical yn nhri cham y system ofal, fel a ganlyn:

- **Cyn gofal:** Lleihau nifer y plant yn y system ofal yn ddiogel
- **Mewn gofal:** Gwasanaethau o safon a chefnogaeth i blant mewn gofal
- **Ôl-ofal:** Cefnogaeth barhaus pan fydd pobl ifanc yn gadael gofal

Terminoleg: Er bod y term 'plant sydd â phrofiad o ofal' yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n helaeth erbyn hyn, mae ystadegau presennol Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfeirio at 'blant sy'n derbyn gofal'. Mae gan hyn ystyr gyfreithiol ac mae'n cyfeirio at blant o dan 18 oed sy'n 'derbyn gofal' gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r briff hwn felly yn defnyddio 'plant sy'n derbyn gofal' wrth gyfeirio at y data hynny.

Datgelu: Gallai data **StatsCymru** sy'n ymwneud â phlant sy'n derbyn gofal gael eu dalgrynnu i'r 5 agosaf er mwyn osgoi datgelu. Felly, efallai na fydd cyfanswm rhai tablau yn cyfateb.

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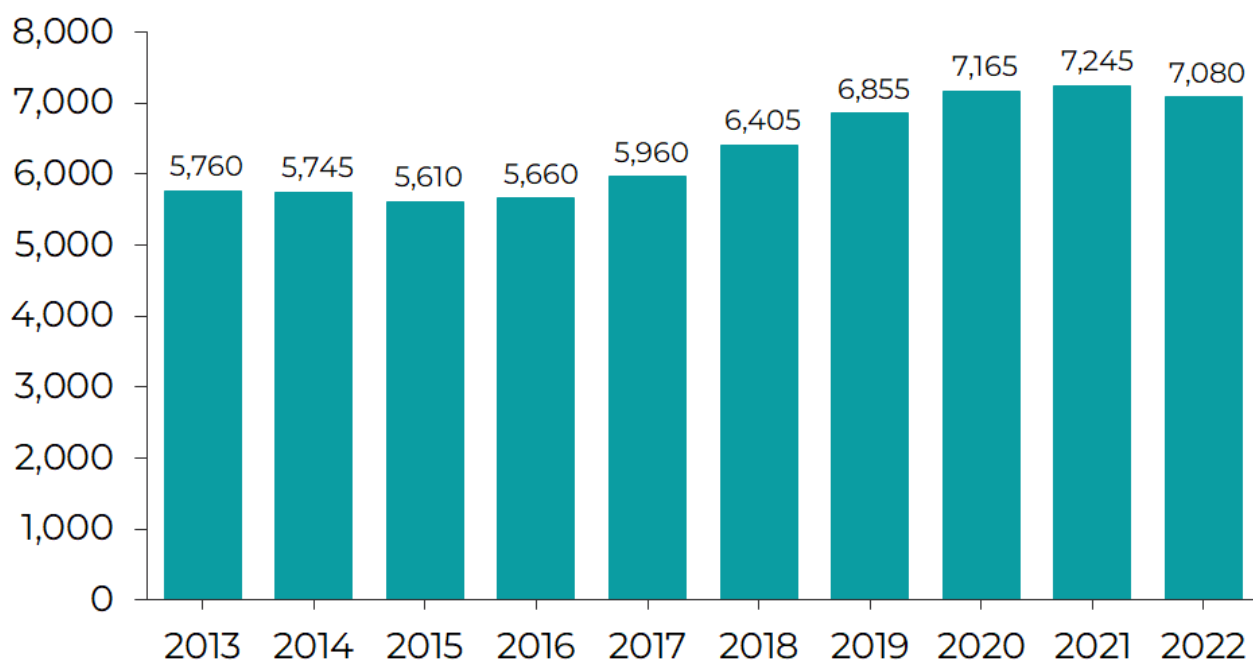
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1. Dechrau gofal

Nifer y plant yn derbyn gofal

Ar 31 Mawrth 2022 roedd **7,080** o blant yn derbyn gofal yng Nghymru, sy'n cymharu â 5,760 ar 31 Mawrth 2013, sef **cynnydd o 22.9 y cant**. Yn 2021 roedd 7,245 o blant yn derbyn gofal yng Nghymru, y nifer uchaf a gofnodwyd ers 2003. Rhwng 2021 a 2022 bu gostyngiad o 165 o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal, a hynny'n ostyngiad o 2.3 y cant.

Ffigur 1.1: Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth

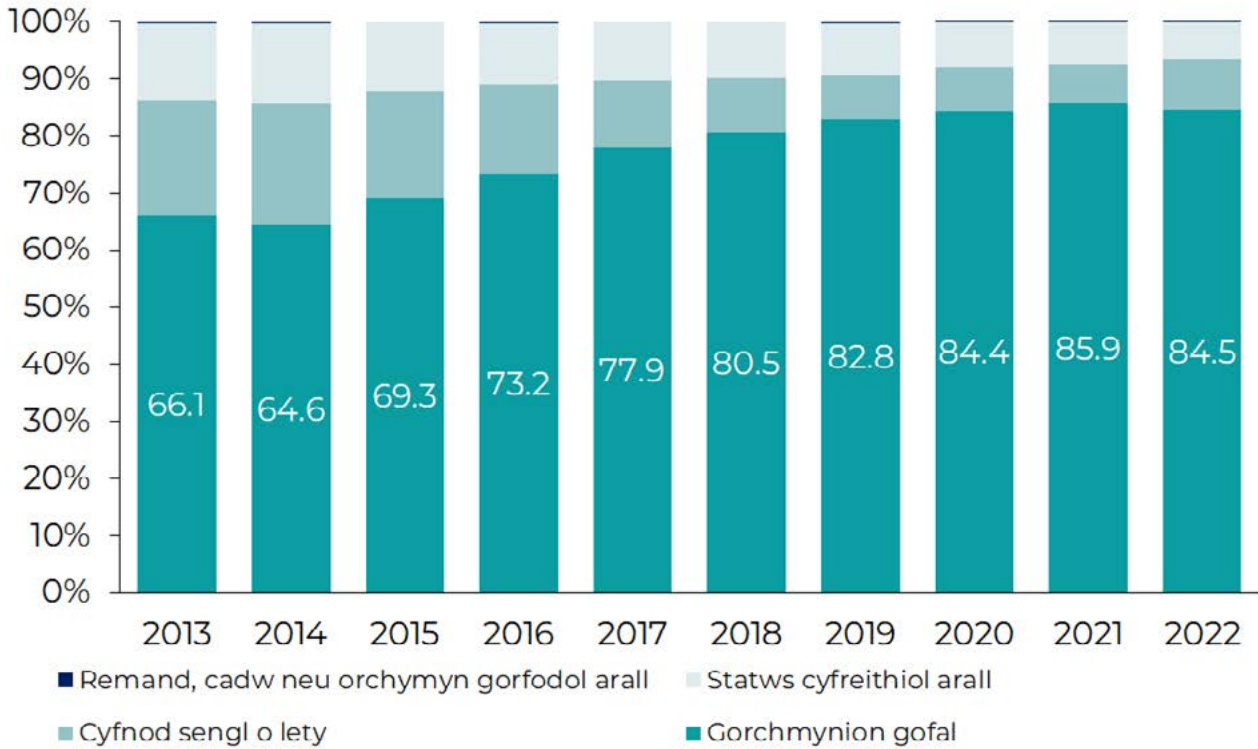


Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol, rhyw ac oedran**

Statws cyfreithiol

Ymhlith y plant yn derbyn gofal mae'r rhai ar orchmynion gofal a phlant eraill y mae awdurdodau lleol darparu llety iddynt. Mae rhai plant yn derbyn gofal hefyd am fod awdurdodau lleol yn darparu llety at ddibenion seibiant - nid yw'r plant hyn wedi'u cynnwys yn y ffigyrau isod. Mae'r data ar gyfer y 10 mlynedd diwethaf yn dangos bod canran y plant sy'n derbyn gofal wedi cynyddu o 66.1 y cant (3,805) yn 2013 i 84.5 y cant (5,985) yn 2022.

Ffigur 1.2: Canran y plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl statws cyfreithiol



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a statws cyfreithiol**

Nifer y plant o dan 18 oed sy'n derbyn gofal fesul 10,000 o'r boblogaeth

I bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru roedd 91 plentyn yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth 2013, gan gynyddu i 115 yn 2021 a gostwng i **112 fesul 10,000** yn 2022.

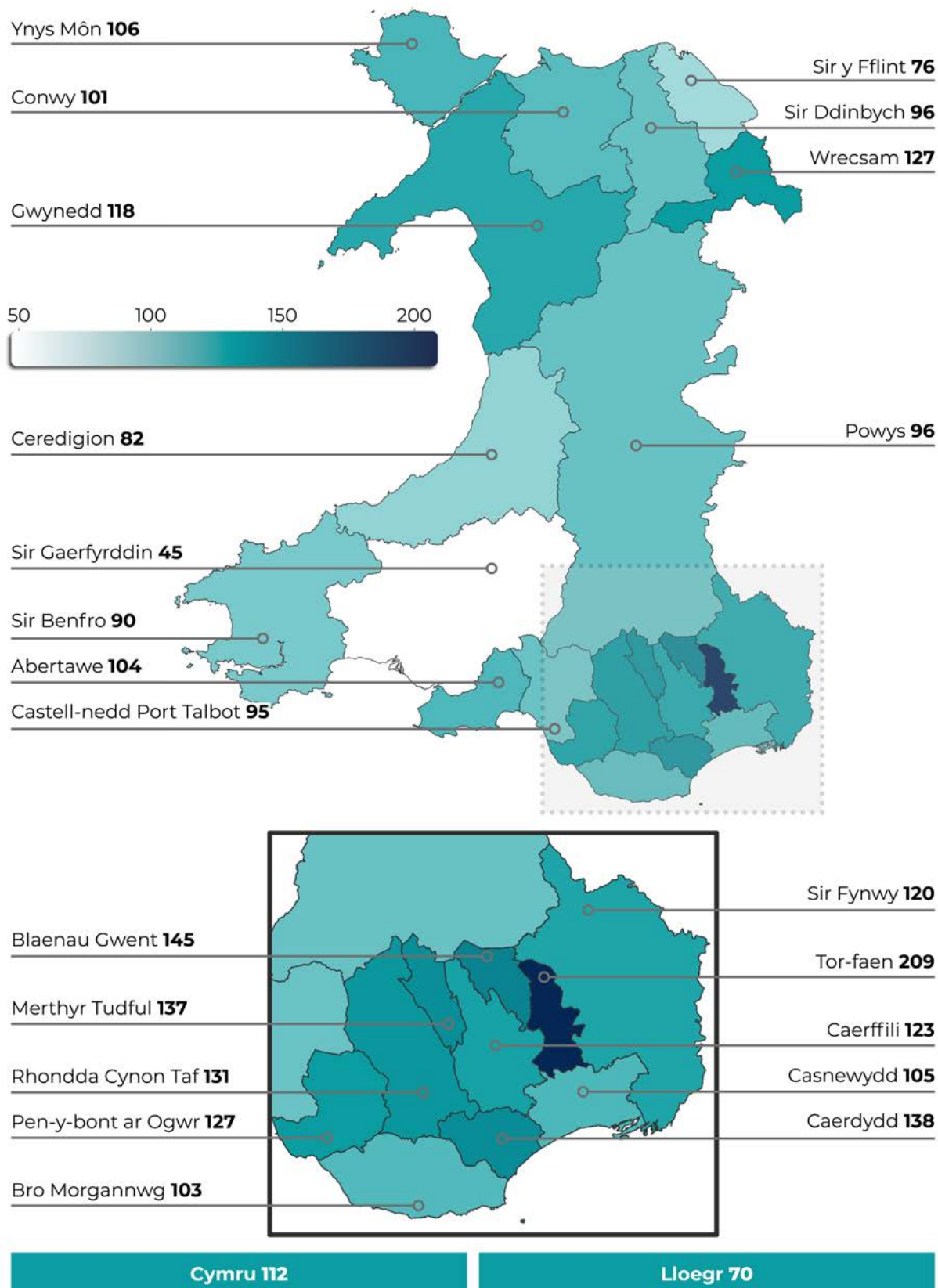
Amrywiad awdurdodau lleol: O edrych ar nifer y plant o dan 18 yn derbyn gofal, fesul 10,000 o'r boblogaeth, fesul awdurdod lleol, ar 31 Mawrth 2022 dangosir mai **Torfaen** sydd â'r gyfradd uchaf, sef 209, a Sir Gaerfyrddin sydd â'r gyfradd isaf, sef 45 o blant yn derbyn gofal fesul 10,000 o boblogaeth o dan 18 oed.

Cyfraddau yn Lloegr: Yn Lloegr, cynyddodd nifer y plant a oedd yn derbyn gofal fesul 10,000 o bobl o dan 18 oed, o 64 ym mhob 10,000 yn 2018 i **67 ym mhob 10,000 yn 2021**. Mae'r datganiad ystadegol yn nodi nad oes modd cymharu cyfradd 2022 ar gyfer Lloegr â blynyddoedd blaenorol oherwydd nad yw amcangyfrifon poblogaeth canol y flwyddyn wedi'u diwygio i adlewyrchu Cyfrifiad 2021. Mae cyfradd 2022 yn Lloegr (70 fesul 10,000) yn is na'r gyfradd ar gyfer Cymru (112 fesul 10,000), er bod **fffigurau ystadegol yr Adran Addysg** yn datgan:

Data is collected and published independently by each of the four countries in the UK. Although there are similarities between the data

collected by the four nations, there are also differences, which may be down to different policies and legislation, and differing historical data collections.

Map 1: Nifer y plant o dan 18 oed sy'n derbyn gofal fesul 10,000 o'r boblogaeth yn 2022; yn ôl ardal



Ffynonellau:

Cymru - StatsCymru, **Plant sy'n derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth fesul 10,000 o'r boblogaeth dan 18 oed yn ôl awdurdod lleol a blwyddyn**

Lloegr - Adran Addysg, **Children looked after in England including adoptions 2022** - tabl cla_number_and_rate_per10k_children

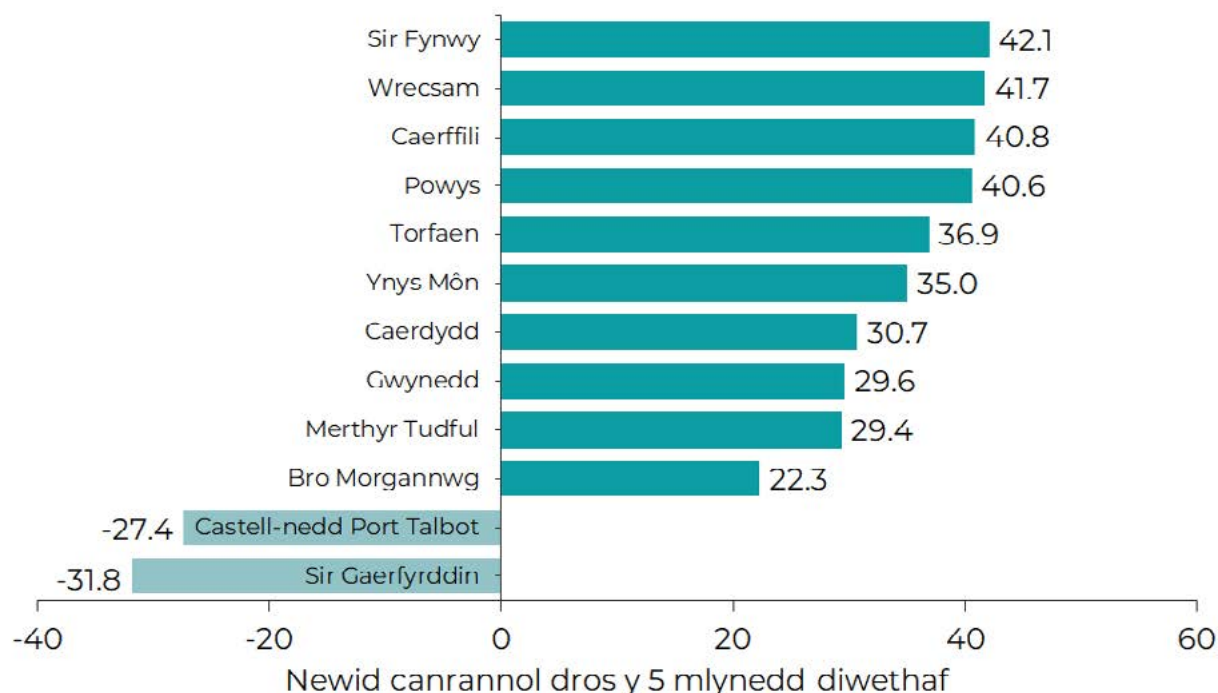
Nodiadau: Mae'r niferoedd wedi'u talgrynnu i'r 10 agosaf a'r cyfraddau wedi'u cyfrifo fesul 10,000 o blant yn y datganiad hwn yn seiliedig ar amcangyfrifon poblogaeth y SYG. Cafodd amcangyfrifon yn ôl oedran ac awdurdod lleol ar gyfer canol 2021 eu rhyddhau gan y SYG ym mis Tachwedd 2022 ac maent wedi'u defnyddio ar gyfer cyfrifo cyfraddau ar gyfer 2022. Mae cyfraddau ar gyfer blynyddoedd cynharach yn y papur hwn yn seiliedig ar amcangyfrifon poblogaeth a gyhoeddwyd yn 2021 ac nid ydynt wedi'u diwygio eto yn dilyn cyfrifiad 2021. O'r herwydd, nid yw'n bosibl cynharu cyfraddau ar gyfer 2022 â chyfraddau blynyddoedd cynharach.

Cyfraddau gofal

Cyhoeddodd Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru **Gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chyfraddau gofal plant yng Nghymru: Arolwg o'r sector** ym mis Medi 2021. Yn yr adroddiad nodwyd bod awdurdodau lleol wedi lleihau cyfraddau gofal os oeddent wedi lleihau'r gyfradd plant mewn gofal o 10 y cant neu fwy dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Nodwyd bod cyfraddau gofal awdurdodau lleol yn cynyddu os oedd cyfradd y gofal wedi cynyddu mwy na chyfartaledd Cymru (21 y cant) dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf.

Er bod gan awdurdodau gynnydd neu ostyngiad mawr, mae'r adroddiad yn egluro yn y dadansoddiad nad oedd ganddyn nhw gyfradd gofal is neu uwch wrth ystyried amddifadedd. Daw Sir Benfro i'r categori hwn gyda chynnydd uchel ond mae'r gyfraddo gofal yn dal i fod yn gymharol isel.

Ffigur 1.3: Awdurdodau lleol â chyfraddau gofal cynyddol a gostyngol a ddewiswyd i'w cymharu (Adroddiad Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru 2021)

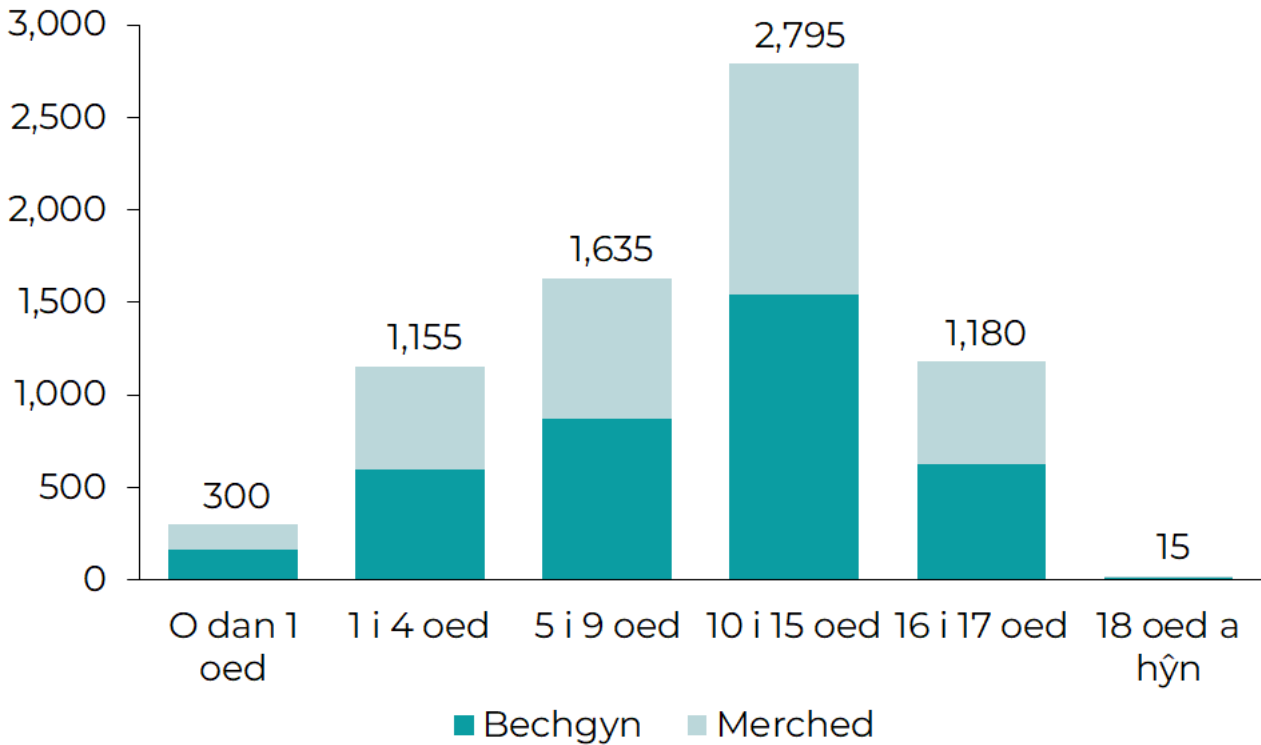


Ffynhonnell: Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru, **Gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chyfraddau gofal plant yng Nghymru: Arolwg o'r sector, 2021**

Rhyw ac Oedran

Mae ystadegau ar nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn ôl rhyw ac oedran ar gael ar wefan StatsCymru wedi'u talgrynnu i'r 5 agosaf. Mae hyn yn golygu efallai na fydd rhai o'r cyfansymiau yn cyfateb i'r rhai mewn ffigurau eraill. Bechgyn sydd i gyfrif am 53.7 y cant o gyfanswm nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal. Mae dros hanner (56.4 y cant) o'r plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn 10 mlwydd oed neu'n hŷn.

Ffigur 1.4: Canran y plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl rhyw ac oedran



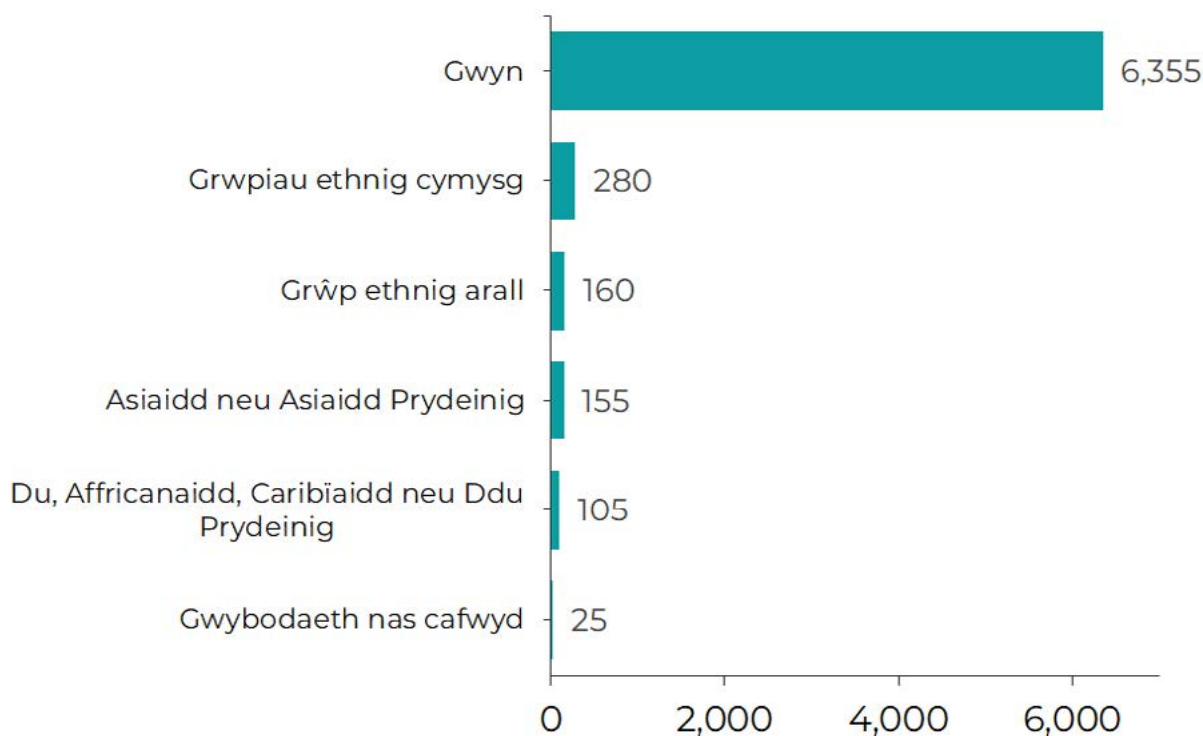
Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol, rhyw ac oedran**

Ethnigrwydd

Lle'r oedd ethnigrwydd yn hysbys, roedd 90.1 y cant o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal yn 2021-22 wedi nodi eu grŵp ethnig fel gwyn, 4.0 y cant fel grŵp ethnig cymysg, 2.3 y cant fel grwpiau ethnig eraill, 2.2 y cant fel Asiaidd neu Asiaidd Prydeinig ac 1.5 y cant fel Du, Affricanaidd, Caribiaidd neu Ddu Brydeinig.

Yn ôl data o Arolwg Blynyddol y Boblogaeth ar gyfer 2018 i 2020, roedd 90.5 y cant o blant 0-15 oed o gefndir ethnig gwyn, 3.6 y cant o gefndir ethnig Asiaidd, 2.8 y cant o gefndiroedd ethnig cymysg/ lluosog, 1.5 y cant o gefndir ethnig Du / Affricanaidd / Caribiaidd / Du Prydeinig ac 1.3 y cant o gefndiroedd ethnig eraill.

Ffigur 1.5: Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth 2019 yn ôl ethnigrwydd; 2021-22



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, [Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol ac ethnigrwydd](#)

Y rhesymau pam mae angen gofal ar blant

Mae'r data ar blant sy'n dechrau derbyn gofal yn dangos pam y dechreuodd plant gael gofal, a **cham-driniaeth neu esgeulustod oedd y rheswm ar gyfer 61.5 y cant** o blant (1,040), yna camweithrediad teuluol (13.0 y cant, 220) ac yna y teulu o dan straen aciwt (13.0 y cant, 220).

Ffigur 1.6: Canran y plant sy'n dechrau derbyn gofal yn ôl yr angen am ofal yng Nghymru; 2021-22



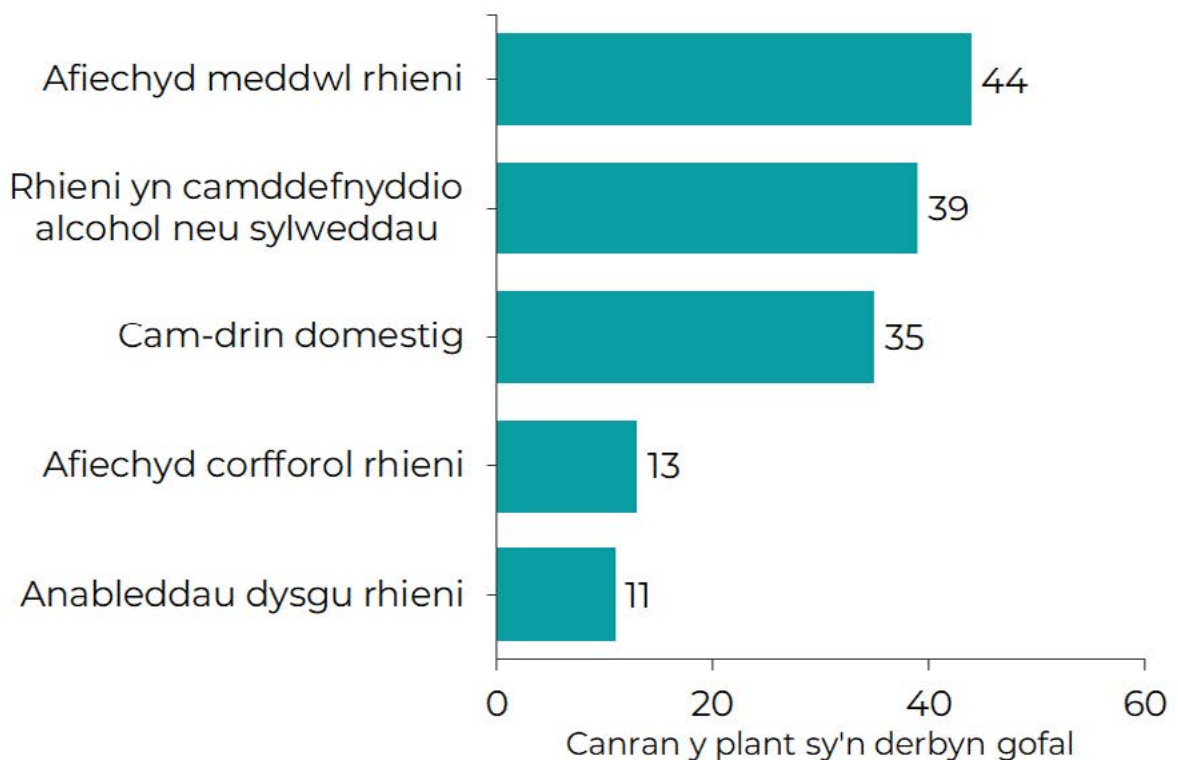
Nid yw'n cynnwys aflonyddwch mabwysiadu a oedd yn llai na 5 o blant (0.3%).

Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Plant sy'n dechrau derbyn gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a'r angen am ofal**

Ffactorau'n ymwneud â rhieni

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n casglu rhywfaint o ddata sy'n mesur 'nodweddion a phriodoleddau' plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r data ar gyfer plant oedd yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth 2021 yn dangos mai salwch meddwl rhieni (44 y cant) oedd y ffactor mwyaf cyffredin, wedi'i ddilyn gan gamddefnydd rhieni o sylweddau neu alcohol (39 y cant).

Ffigur 1.7: Ffactorau yn ymwneud â rhieni plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth 2021



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Ffactorau'n ymwneud â rhieni plant sy'n derbyn gofal a chymorth yn ôl mesur a blwyddyn**

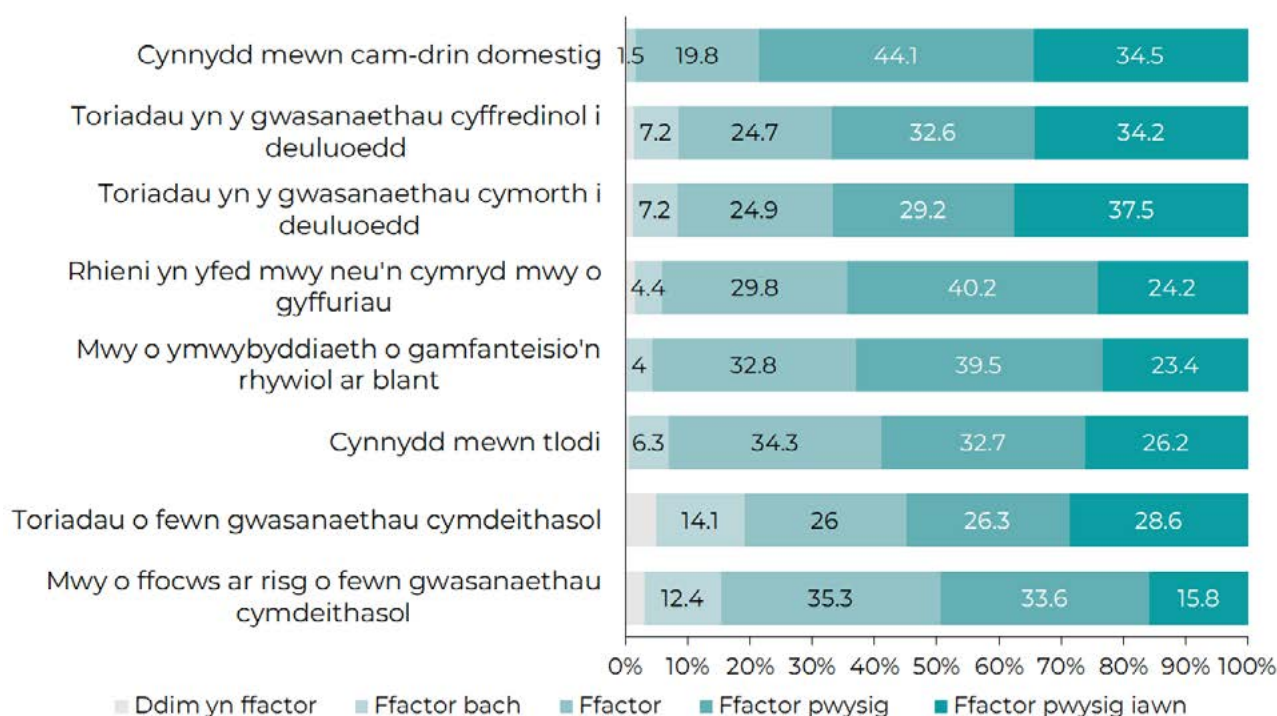
Ffactorau sy'n dylanwadu ar gyfraddau gofal

Cynyddodd y gyfradd ofal yng Nghymru 83 y cant rhwng 2003 a 2022, gyda mwy nag 1 y cant o blant mewn gofal ar hyn o bryd.

Mae adroddiad Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru, **Gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chyfraddau gofal plant yng Nghymru: Arolwg o'r sector** yn dadansoddi canlyniadau arolwg o 792 o weithwyr cymdeithasol ac arweinwyr ym maes gofal

cymdeithasol plant ledled Cymru. Roedd yr arolwg yn ceisio deall yr hyn y mae'r rhai sy'n gweithio yn y sector yn ei gredu allai fod yn llywio'r cyfraddau gofal a gofynnodd pa ffactorau sy'n dylanwadu fwyaf ar y cynnydd mewn cyfraddau gofal yng Nghymru. Mae Ffigur 1.8 yn dangos bod yr ymatebwyr yn teimlo mai'r rhesymau mwyaf dros y cyfraddau gofal uwch oedd **mwy o gam-drin domestig gyda 78.6 y cant** o ymatebwyr yn dweud bod hyn yn ffactor pwysig neu bwysig iawn. Dilynwyd hyn gan doriadau mewn gwasanaethau cyffredinol i deuluoedd (66.8 y cant) a thoriadau mewn gwasanaethau cymorth i deuluoedd (66.7 y cant).

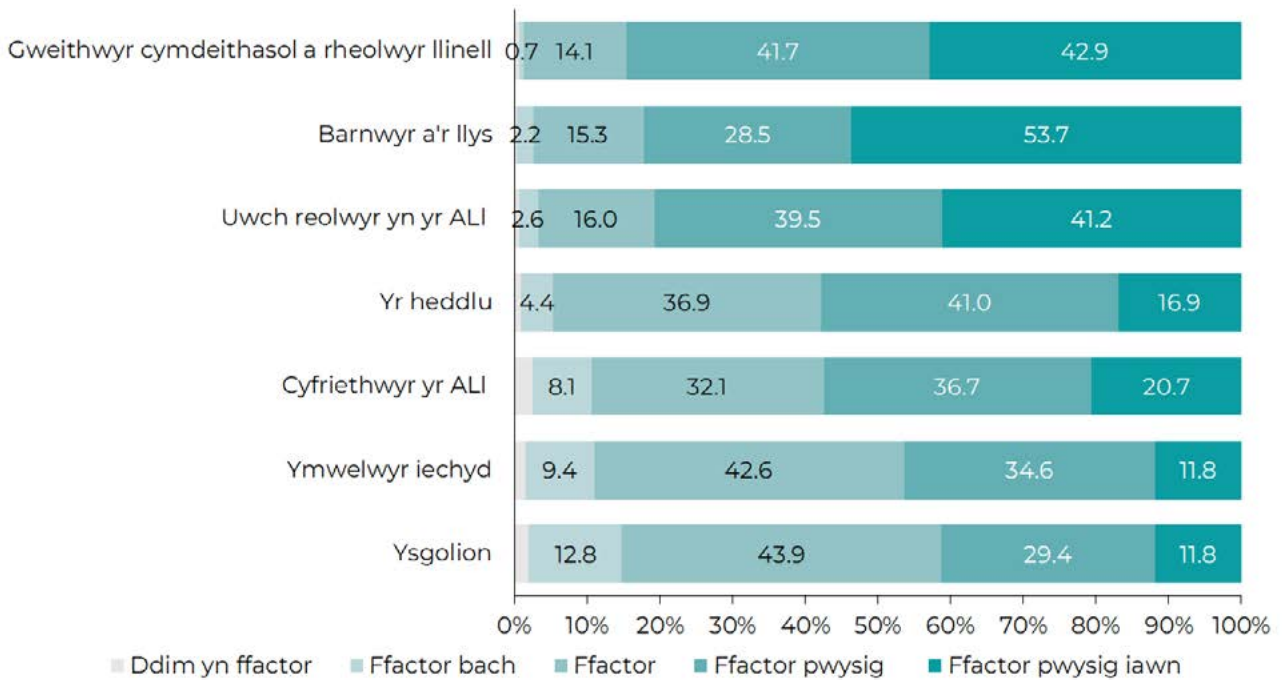
Ffigur 1.8: Cyfran yr ymatebion i ffactorau sy'n dylanwadu ar gyfraddau gofal



Ffynhonnell: Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru, **Atodiadau: Gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chyfraddau gofal plant yng Nghymru - Arolwg o'r sector** - Tabl D1

Yna gofynnwyd i'r ymatebwyr pa asiantaethau neu grwpiau ddylanwadodd fwyaf ar y tebygolrwydd y byddai plant mewn gofal yn eu hardal. Roedd yr ymatebwyr yn fwyaf tebygol o ddatgan gweithwyr cymdeithasol a rheolwyr llinell, gydag 84.6 y cant yn datgan bod hyn yn ffactor pwysig neu bwysig iawn. Ac yna, barnwyr a'r llys (82.2 y cant) ac uwch reolwyr yn yr awdurdod lleol (80.7 y cant) fel y nodir yn Ffigur 1.9.

Ffigur 1.9: Barn yr ymatebwyr am ddylanwad asiantaethau neu grwpiau ar gyfradd gofal yn eu hawdurdod lleol

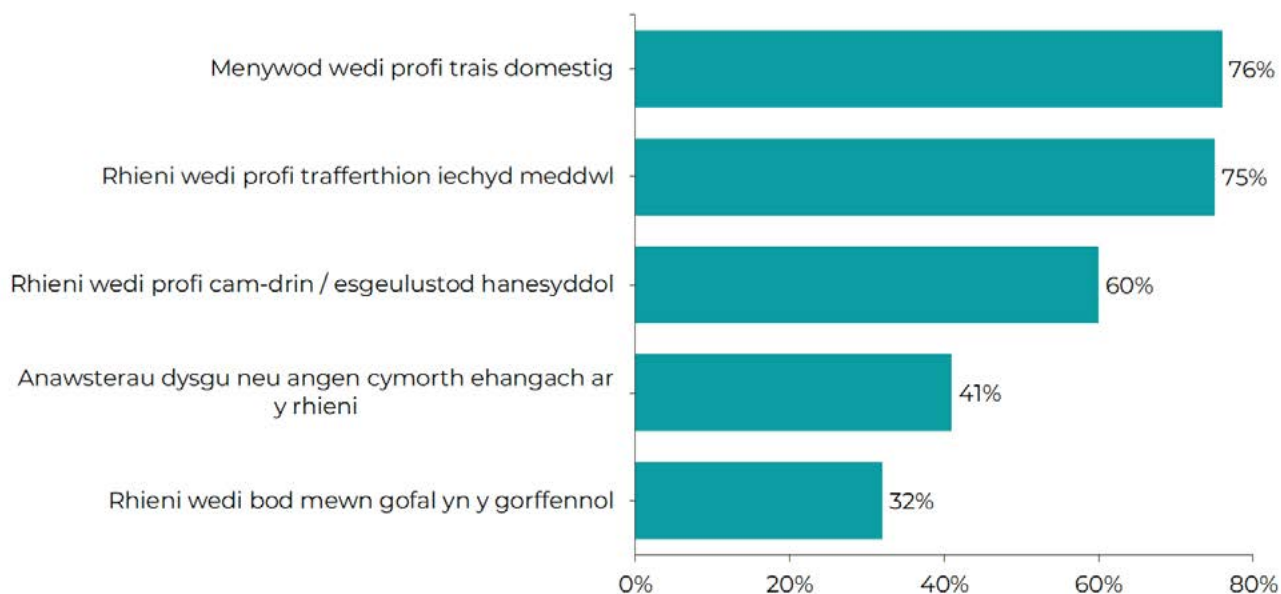


Ffynhonnell: Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru, **Atodiadau: Gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chyfraddau gofal plant yng Nghymru - Arolwg o'r sector** - Tabl D2

Ystadegau darparwyr eiriolaeth i rieni

Yn ystod ymweliad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ym mis Rhagfyr 2022, cafwyd cyflwyniad gan Barnardo's Cymru i'r prosiect Reflect Cymru, yn trafod cyflwyno ac anghenion hanesyddol rhieni plant sy'n derbyn gofal. Mae Ffigur 1.11 yn dangos bod **76 y cant o fenywod wedi profi trais domestig**, 75 y cant o rieni wedi cael trafferthion iechyd meddwl a 60 y cant wedi profi camdriniaeth/ esgeulustod hanesyddol. Mae'r rhain yn adlewyrchu ffactorau tebyg i'r ystadegau yn ffigyrau 1.6 ac 1.7 uchod.

Ffigur 1.10: Cyflwyno ac anghenion hanesyddol rhieni plant yn derbyn gofal



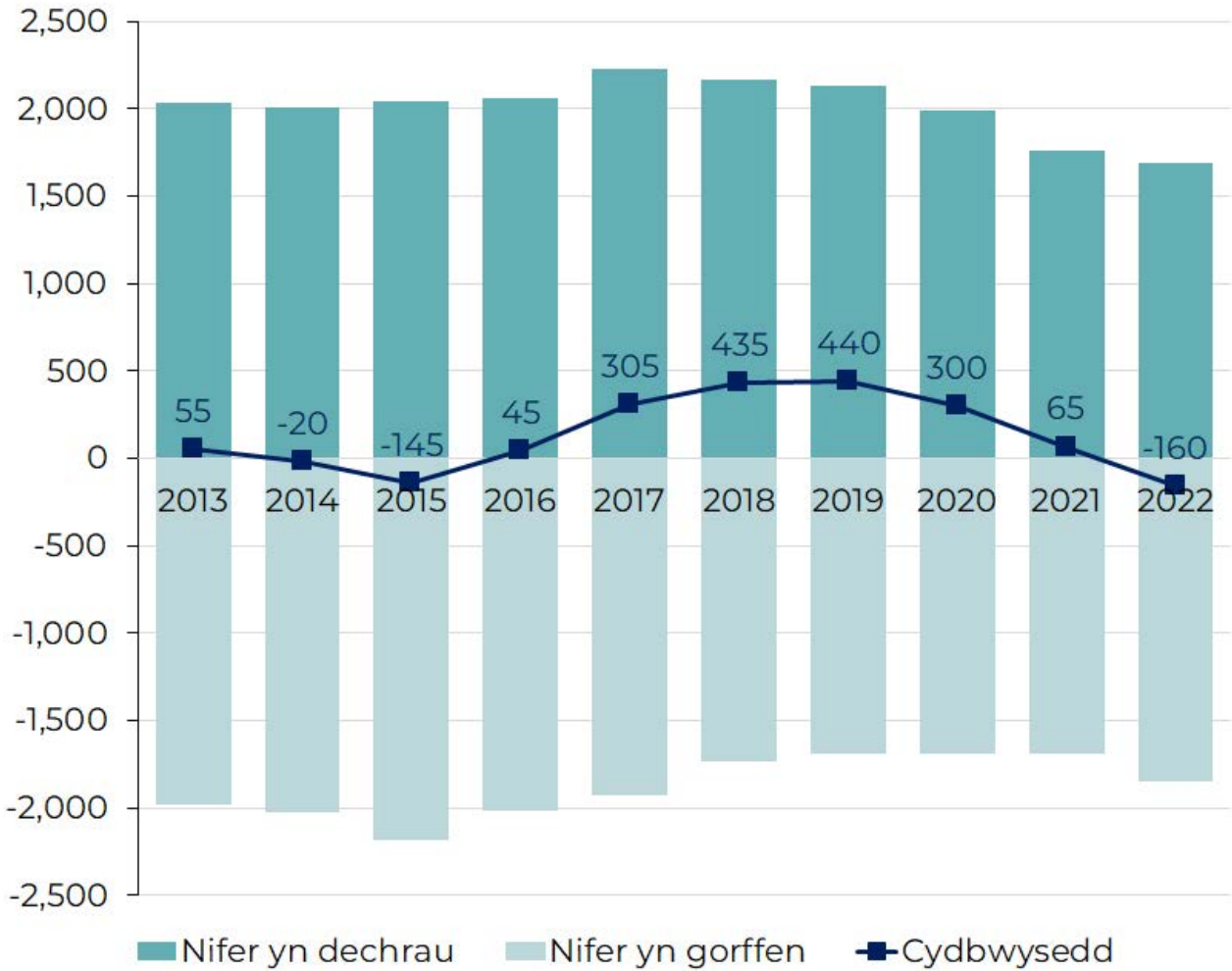
Ffynhonnell: Barnardo's, Cyflwyniad Reflect Cymru i'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, Rhagfyr 2022

Cydbwysedd y llif i mewn i'r system ofal ac allan ohoni dros amser

Mae Ffigur 1.11 yn dangos y nifer yn dechrau ac yn gorffen yn y system ofal a chydbwysedd y plant sy'n weddill yn y system ofal rhwng 2013 a 2022.

Rhwng 2013 a 2020 roedd tua 2,000 o gofrestrïadau plant a phobl ifanc i mewn i'r system ofal, gan gyrraedd uchafswm o 2,230 yn 2017 a gostwng i 1,690 erbyn 2022. Fe wnaeth nifer y plant a phobl ifanc sy'n gadael y system ofal ostwng o 2015 i 2020 ac yna dechreuodd godi yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Mae'r 'cydbwysedd' rhwng 'dechrau' a 'gorffen' yn cael ei ddangos gan y llinell duedd yn Ffigur 1.11. Yn 2015 a 2022 roedd mwy yn gorffen nac yn dechrau, gan arwain at yr hyn y cyfeiriodd methodoleg Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru ato fel 'cydbwysedd negyddol'. Yn y blynyddoedd eraill roedd cydbwysedd cadarnhaol gyda mwy yn dechrau nag yn gorffen. Yn ei dadansoddiad, mae'r Canolfan yn rhybuddio nad oes modd cymharu'r ddau fesur yn uniongyrchol gan fod un yn cwmpasu'r flwyddyn gyfan a'r llall yn gipolwg.

Ffigur 1.11 Cydbwysedd y llif i mewn i'r system ofal ac allan ohoni dros amser



Ffynonellau:

Dechrau - StatsCymru, **Plant sy'n dechrau derbyn gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a'r angen am ofal**

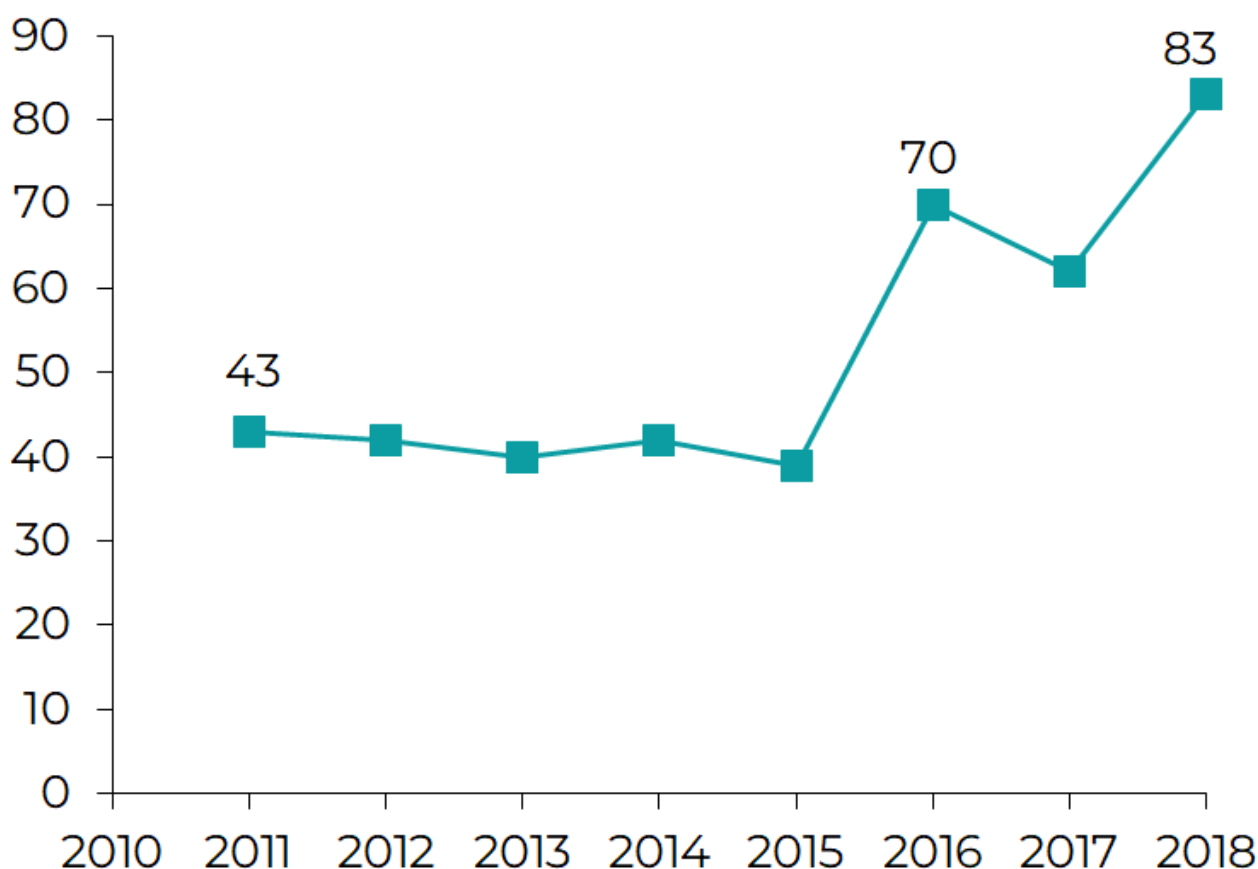
Gorffen - StatsCymru, **Cyfnodau'n dod i ben i blant sy'n derbyn gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a rheswm dros ddod i ben** (heb gynnwys Pennod yn dod i ben a phennod newydd yn dechrau ar yr un diwrnod neu'r diwrnod canlynol)

Cydbwysedd = nifer sy'n dechrau llai nifer sy'n gorffen gan ddefnyddio methodoleg Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru, **Plant sy'n derbyn gofal yng Nghymru: Llifoedd i mewn ac allan o'r system gofal**

Babanod newydd-anedig sy'n destun achos gofal o fewn pythefnos i'w geni fesul 10,000 o enedigaethau byw yng Nghymru

Gan ddefnyddio gwaith ymchwil a gynhaliwyd gan Arsyllfa Cyfiawnder Teuluol Nuffield, mae ffigur 1.12 isod yn dangos nifer y babanod newydd-anedig fesul 10,000 o enedigaethau byw sy'n destun achos gofal o fewn pythefnos i'w geni, yn ôl blwyddyn. Roedd tua 40 y flwyddyn rhwng 2011 a 2015. O 2015, bu cynnydd yn y niferoedd i 83 yn 2018.

Ffigur 1.12 Babanod newydd-anedig sy'n destun achos gofal o fewn pythefnos i'w geni fesul 10,000 o enedigaethau byw yng Nghymru



Ffynhonnell: Arsyllfa Cyfiawnder Teuluol Nuffield **Mewn gofal o'u geni: babanod newydd-anedig a phlant bach mewn achosion gofal yng Nghymru** Hydref 2019

Plant i blant sydd â phrofiad o ofal

Ar hyn o bryd nid oes ystadegau'n cael eu casglu na'u cyhoeddi'n rheolaidd sy'n ymwneud â nifer y rhieni sydd â phrofiad o ofal y mae eu plant eu hunain yn cael eu cymryd oddi arnynt dros dro neu'n barhaol.

Mae Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Senedd wedi casglu tystionaeth ar ddeiseb yn galw am **[C]asglu a chyhoeddi data yn rheolaidd o ran faint o fabanod/plant sy'n dychwelyd at ofal eu rhieni sydd wedi bod mewn gofal ar ddiwedd Lleoliad Rhiant a Phlentyn**

Fel rhan o hyn, darparodd Gymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru **ddata cipolwg o Ddinas a Sir Abertawe** gan nodi gwybodaeth am 380 o bobl ifanc sydd â phrofiad o ofal mewn cysylltiad â'r awdurdod lleol yn Abertawe ym mis Mawrth 2022. Mae'n awgrymu bod 21 o'r rhain yn rhieni ac roedd plant 14 ohonynt yn dal i fyw gyda nhw. O'r garfan o rieni â phrofiad o ofal, roedd 5 o dan 18 oed pan anwyd y plentyn (yr ieuengaf yn 15) ac roedd 16 rhwng 18 a 22 oed. Mae'n ymddangos bod hyn yn awgrymu bod **plant yn cael eu cymryd oddi ar draean o rieni sydd â phrofiad o ofal**. Fel rhan o'i ymchwiliad i Blant sydd â Phrofiadol o Ofal, ysgrifennodd **Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg** at Gymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ym mis Rhagfyr 2022 i ofyn am y data cyfatebol gan bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru.

2. Mewn gofal

Math o leoliad

O'r 7,080 o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal yn 2022, roedd y mwyafrif (69.4 y cant) mewn lleoliadau maeth, ac yn dilyn hynny, wedi'u lleoli gyda'u rhieni eu hunain neu berson arall â chyfrifoldeb rhiant (15.6 y cant) ac roedd 8.3 y cant mewn lleoliadau preswyl.

Ffigur 2.1: Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl math o leoliad; 2022



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, [Plant sy'n derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a math o leoliad](#)

Nifer y lleoliadau yn ystod y flwyddyn

Roedd tri chwarter (75 y cant, 5,285) o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal wedi cael un lleoliad yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth 2022. Mae hyn yn golygu bod **26 y cant o'r plant oedd yn derbyn gofal wedi cael dau leoliad neu fwy yn y 12 mis blaenorol**. Mae hyn yn cynnwys 1,190 neu 17 y cant o'r plant oedd yn derbyn gofal wedi cael dau leoliad a 605 neu 9 y cant o blant wedi cael tri lleoliad neu fwy.

Ffigur 2.2: Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth 2022, ar sail nifer y lleoliadau yn ystod y flwyddyn; 2022

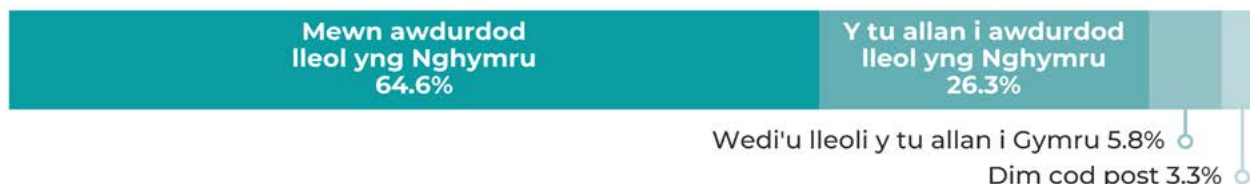


Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, [Plant sy'n derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol, nifer y lleoliadau yn ystod y flwyddyn a mesur](#)

Lleoliad y gofal

Roedd dros hanner (64.6 y cant, 4,575) y plant oedd yn derbyn gofal wedi cael eu lleoli o fewn i'w hawdurdod lleol, ac **roedd 26.3 y cant (1,860) wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i'w hawdurdod lleol** yng Nghymru a 5.8 y cant (410) wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i Gymru.

Ffigur 2.3: Plant yn derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl lleoliad y gofal; 2022



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, [Plant sy'n derbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a lleoliad y gofal](#)

Mabwysiadu plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn ôl hyd yr amser nes y cânt eu mabwysiadu ac oedran

Yn y flwyddyn hyd at ddiwedd 31 Mawrth 2022, dengys **data** bod 285 o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal wedi cael eu mabwysiadu. Mabwysiadwyd dros ddwy ran o bump (43.9 y cant, 125) mewn 2 i 3 blynedd, mabwysiadwyd 36.8 y cant mewn 1 i 2 flynedd, 12.3 y cant mewn 3 i 4 blynedd a 5.3 y cant mewn 4 i 5 mlynedd. Roedd y mwyafrif (71.9 y cant, 205) o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal a fabwysiadwyd yn y flwyddyn hyd at ddiwedd 31 Mawrth o dan 1 flwydd oed.

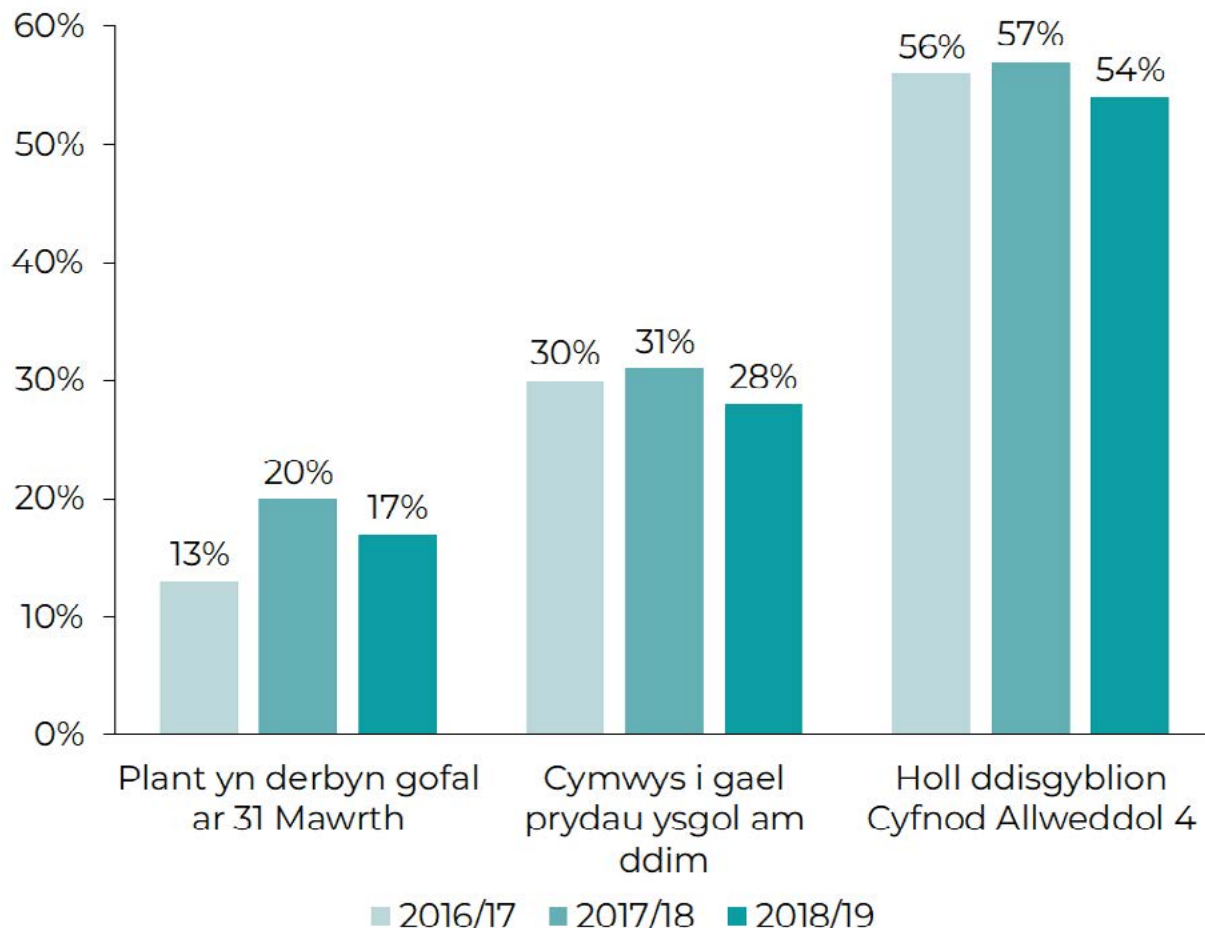
Canlyniadau addysgol

Ychydig iawn o ddata a gaiff eu cyhoeddi ynghylch profiad addysgol plant sy'n derbyn gofal, er enghraifft nifer yr adegau y maent yn symud ysgol neu'r canlyniadau addysgol y maent yn eu cyflawni yn ystod eu gyrfaedd ysgol.

Mae rhywfaint o ddata ar gael ar ganlyniadau addysgol yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 yr ydym wedi'u cymharu â chanlyniadau addysgol pob disgybl a phob disgybl sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, a fydd yn parhau i gael eu defnyddio fel y mesur diodyn ar gyfer amddifadedd nes y cyflwynir y ddarpariaeth i bawb.

Mae ffigur 2.4 isod yn dangos canran y plant sy'n ennill 5 TGAU ar radd A*-C gan gynnwys mathemateg a Cymraeg neu Saesneg iaith gyntaf. Mae cyrhaeddiad addysgol plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn is o'i gymharu â disgyblion sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim a phob disgybl yn 2017, 2018 a 2019.

Ffigur 2.4: Canran y plant sy'n cyrraedd trothwy lefel 2 yn cynnwys Cymraeg/Saesneg a Mathemateg yng nghyfnod allweddol 4: plant sy'n derbyn gofal, disgyblion sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim a holl ddisgyblion Cymru 2016/17 i 2018/19



Ffynonellau: StatsCymru, **Cyrhaeddiad addysgol plant sy'n derbyn gofal a chymorth yn ôl mesur a blwyddyn, Mesurau Interim Cyfnod Allweddol 4 fesul blwyddyn, o 2018/19 a Mesurau Interim Cyfnod Allweddol 4 fesul blwyddyn, o 2018/19.**

Nodiadau:

- Mae'n cynnwys pob disgybl 15 oed ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn academaidd.
- Mae'r ffigyrau ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal am y flwyddyn ar 31 Mawrth yn hytrach na'r flwyddyn academaidd
- Trothwy cynhwysol Lefel 2 yw nifer y cymwysterau sy'n cyfateb i 5 TGAU gradd A*-C gan gynnwys mathemateg a Cymraeg iaith gyntaf neu Saesneg iaith gyntaf.
- Gall disgyblion sy'n derbyn gofal hefyd fod yn gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim. Yn 2017, roedd 30 y cant o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal yn gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim a 32 y cant yn gymwys yn 2018 a 2019.

3. Ôl-ofal

Ychydig iawn o ddata a gaiff eu cyhoeddi o ran canlyniadau plant sy'n derbyn gofal pan maen nhw wedi gadael gofal. Er bod pryderon ynghylch nifer y rhai sy'n gadael gofal ac sy'n dod yn **ddigartref** neu'n dod i gysylltiad â'r system cyfiawnder ieuencid, ymddengys nad yw'n arferol i ddata gael eu cyhoeddi.

Mae data o'r **cyfrifiad plant mewn gofal** yn awgrymu bod 670 (95.7 y cant) o'r 700 o blant (16 oed a hŷn) a orffennodd dderbyn gofal ar 31 Mawrth 2022, mewn llety addas.

Rhesymau dros orffen derbyn gofal, yn 16 oed a hŷn

O'r 700 achos o blant yn gorffen derbyn gofal (16 oed a hŷn) yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth 2022, gorffennodd 190 oherwydd eu bod yn troi'n 18 oed ac yn parhau i fyw gyda chyn-riant/rhieni maeth mewn Trefniant Pan Fydda l'n Barod. Rhoddodd 175 arall resymau eraill a dychwelodd 130 adref i fyw gyda rhieni, perthnasau neu berson arall â chyfrifoldeb rhiant.

Ffigur 3.1: Penodau'n gorffen ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal (16 oed a throsodd) yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth yn ôl rheswm dros orffen

	Rhif
Wedi troi'n 18 oed ac yn parhau i fyw gyda chyn-riant/rhieni maeth mewn trefniant Pan Fydda l'n Barod	190
Cyfnod o dderbyn gofal wedi gorffen am unrhyw reswm arall	175
Wedi dychwelyd adref i fyw gyda rhieni, perthnasau neu berson arall â chyfrifoldeb rhiant.	130
Wedi symud i drefniant byw'n annibynnol ac nid yw bellach yn derbyn gofal; llety cefnogol sy'n darparu trefniadau cyngor/cymorth ffurfiol (e.e. y rhan fwyaf o hosteli, YMCA, cynteddau a phrosiectau gadael gofal)	110
Wedi trosglwyddo i ofal gwasanaethau cymdeithasol oedolion	50
Wedi symud i drefniant byw'n annibynnol ac nid yw bellach yn derbyn gofal: nid yw'r llety'n darparu unrhyw drefniadau cyngor/cymorth ffurfiol (e.e. gwely a brecwast, fflat un ystafell, fflat ei hun, byw gyda ffrindiau)	35
Dedfrydwyd i'r ddalfa	5

Ffynhonnell: Stats Cymru, **Penodau sy'n gorffen ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal (16 oed a throsodd) yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol, rhyw a rheswm dros orffen**

Pobl yn gadael gofal ar eu pen-blwydd yn 19 oed

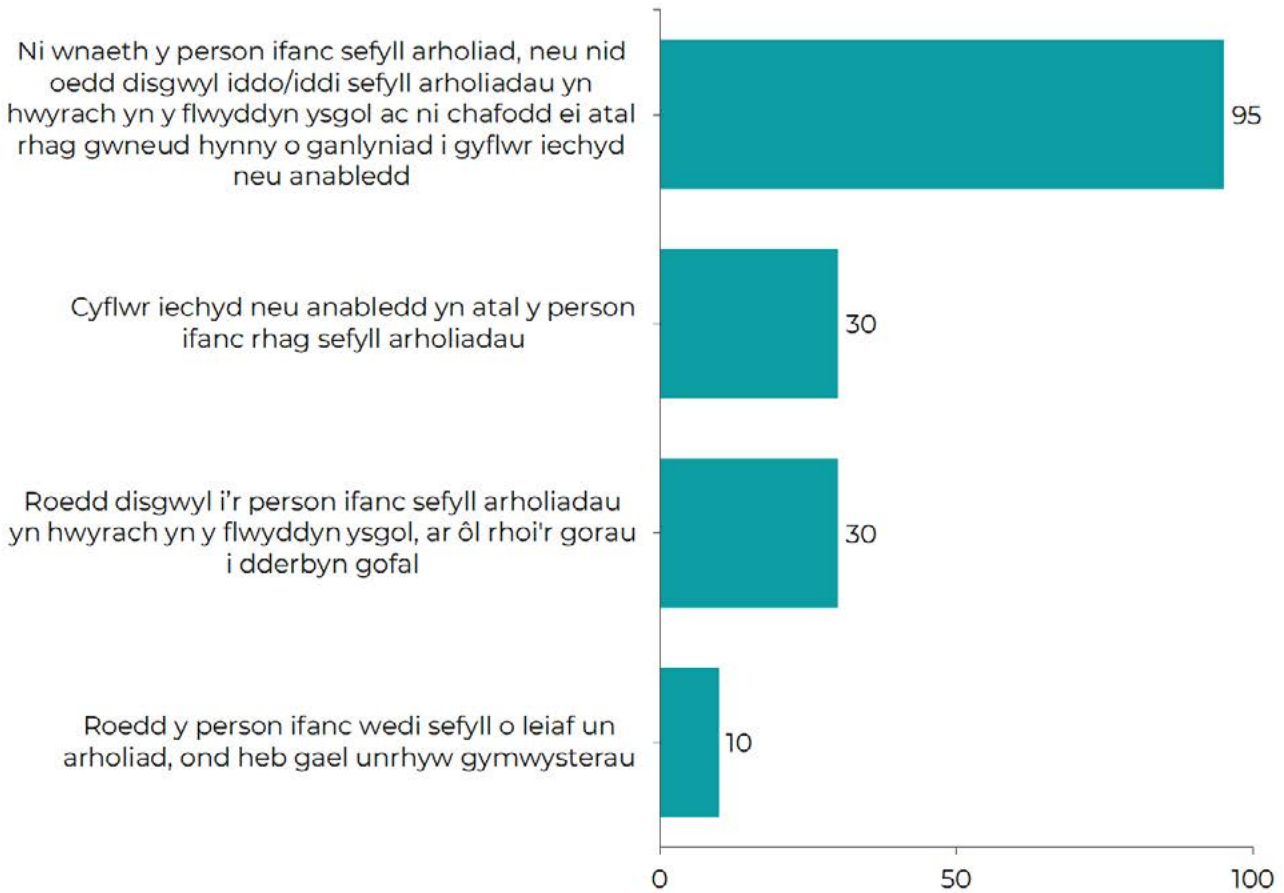
- Roedd mwyafrif y rhai oedd yn gadael gofal (93 y cant o 495) mewn cysylltiad â'r awdurdod lleol (yn unol â chyfrifoldebau statudol) ar eu pen-blwydd yn 19 yn ystod y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2016. Ni chaiff y **ffigurau** hyn eu diweddarau mwyach.
- Nid oedd dros draean o'r rhai'n gadael gofal (39 y cant o 465) mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant ar eu pen-blwydd yn 19 ystod y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2016. Ni chaiff y **ffigurau** hyn eu diweddarau mwyach.

Plant 16 oed a hŷn yn gorffen derbyn gofal a rheswm dros ddim cymwysterau

Ni chaiff y data hyn eu diweddarau mwyach ond mae'r **data cyhoeddedig diweddaraf** o 2016 yn dangos nad oedd gan 23 y cant o blant 16 oed a hŷn sy'n gorffen derbyn gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben â 31 Mawrth ddim cymwysterau.

Y rheswm mwyaf cyffredin oedd, 'Ni wnaeth y person ifanc sefyll arholiad, neu nid oedd disgwyl iddo/iddi sefyll arholiadau yn hwyrach yn y flwyddyn ysgol ac ni chafodd ei atal rhag gwneud hynny o ganlyniad i gyflwr iechyd neu anabledd' (95 allan o 160).

Ffigur 3.2: Plant 16 oed a hŷn yn gorffen derbyn gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd at 31 Mawrth a rheswm dros ddim cymwysterau



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Plant 16 oed a throsodd sy'n gorffen derbyn gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn yn diwedd 31 Mawrth yn ôl awdurdod lleol a rheswm dros ddim cymwysterau**

Myfyrwyr â phrofiad o ofal mewn addysg uwch (AU)

Cyhoeddodd UCAS ganfyddiadau'r arolwg a gynhaliodd ledled y DU o 8,930 o unigolion â phrofiad o ofal a wnaeth gais i AU yn 2022, ac arolwg o 500 o ymgeiswyr a rannodd gefndir gofal cyn dechrau eu hastudiaethau yn ystod hydref 2022.

Mae **Next Steps: What is the experience of students from a care background in education?** yn nodi bod 69 y cant o ymgeiswyr sydd â phrofiad o ofal yn pryderu am gyllid wrth ddechrau yn y brifysgol neu'r coleg. Ni chafodd 60 y cant arweiniad ynghylch gwneud cais i AU yn benodol i'w statws fel myfyriwr â phrofiad o ofal pan yn yr ysgol neu'r coleg.

Ffigur 3.3: Canran yr ymgeiswyr UCAS â phrofiad o ofal ym Mhrydain; 2022

	Canran
Roedd â phryderon am gyllid wrth ddechrau yn y brifysgol neu'r coleg	69%
Ni chafodd arweiniad ynghylch gwneud cais i addysg uwch yn benodol i'w statws fel myfyriwr â phrofiad o ofal pan yn yr ysgol neu goleg	60%
Ni wyddai bod cefnogaeth ar gael i fyfyrwyr sydd â phrofiad o ofal mewn addysg uwch cyn dechrau eu cais/ymchwil	59%
Roedd â phryderon am ofalu am eu hiechyd meddwl a'u llesiant wrth ddechrau yn y brifysgol neu goleg	54%
Ni wnaeth unrhyw ymchwil am gymorth a gynigir i fyfyrwyr sydd â phrofiad o ofal gan brifysgolion a cholegau wrth ystyried eu hopsiynau	54%

Ffynhonnell: UCAS, **Next Steps: What is the experience of students from a care background in education?**

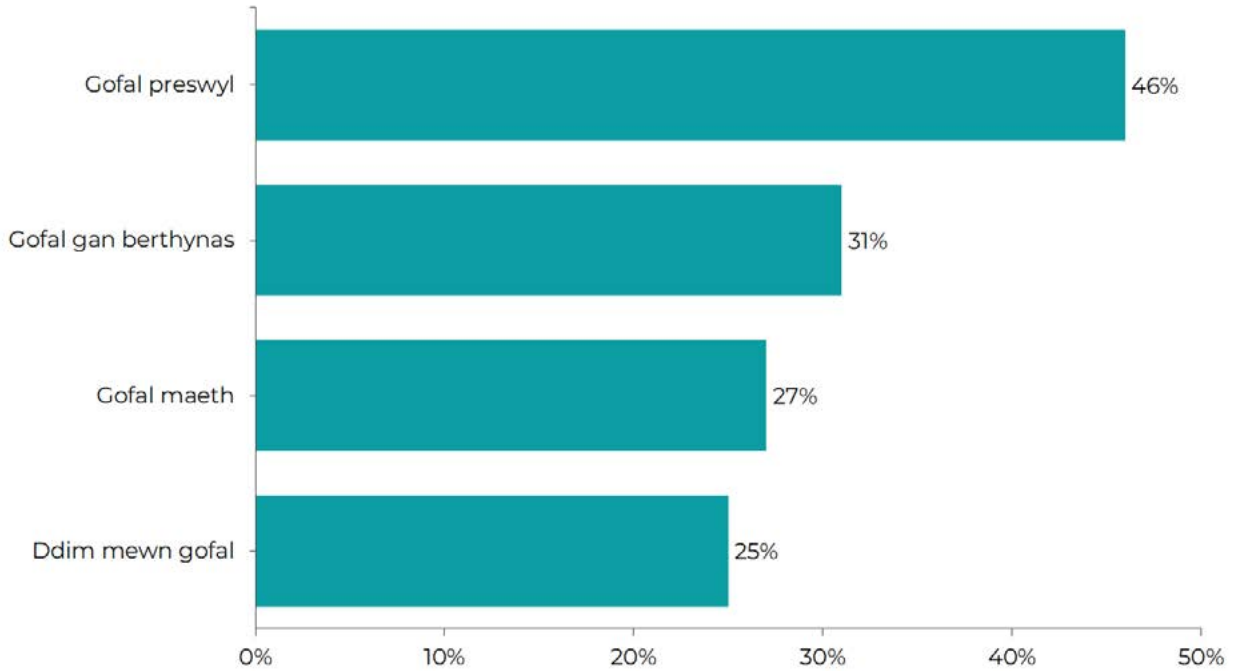
Arolwg iechyd a llesiant

Er gwaethaf pryderon am ba mor gyffredin yw materion iechyd meddwl a llesiant ymhlith y boblogaeth sydd â phrofiad o ofal, ymddengys na chaiff data swyddogol eu cyhoeddi'n rheolaidd.

Ym mis Ionawr 2020 cyhoeddodd DECIPHer ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd **Pobl Ifanc sy'n 'Derbyn Gofal' yng Nghymru: canfyddiadau o Arolwg Ymddygiad Iechyd mewn Plant Oedran Ysgol ac Arolwg Iechyd a Lles Myfyrwyr y Rhwydwaith Ymchwil Iechyd mewn Ysgolion (2017/18)**. Mae'n nodi canfyddiadau pobl ifanc 'sy'n derbyn gofal' yng Nghymru yn ymwneud â llesiant, ymddygiadau risg a pherthyn i'r ysgol. Mae'r arolwg yn un i'w gwblhau ar-lein gan yr unigolyn ei hun ac yn mesur canlyniadau ymddygiadau iechyd a llesiant hunangofnodol ymhlith pobl ifanc 11-16 oed.

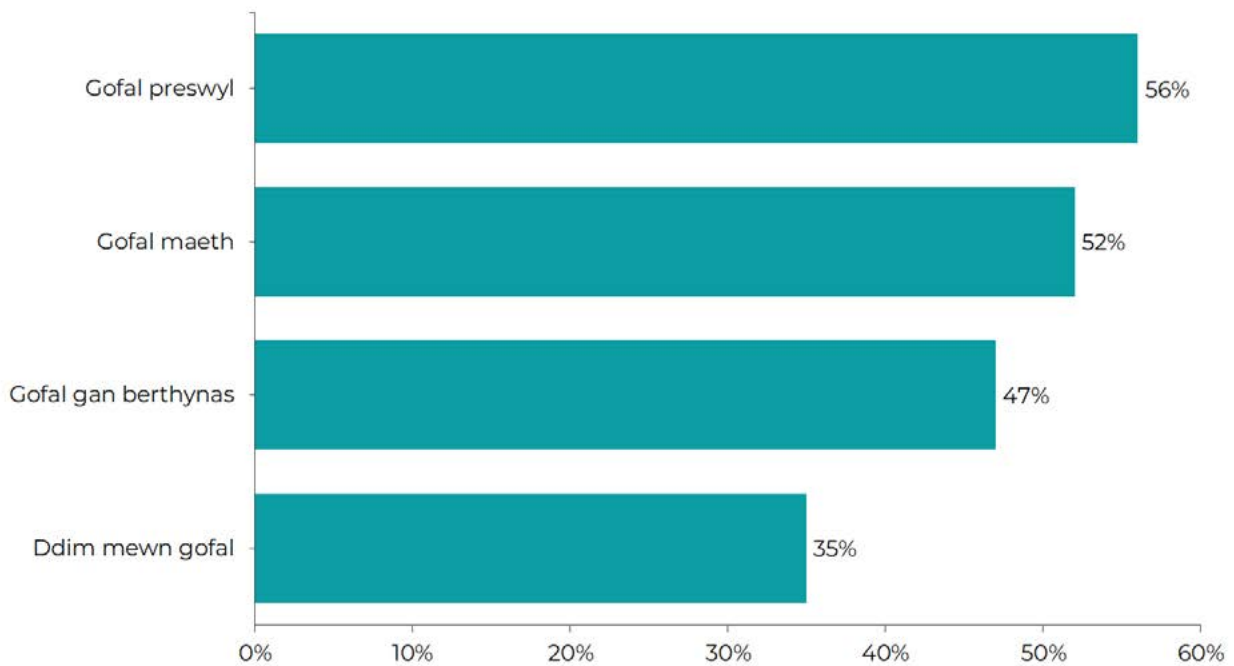
Mae'r ddau ffigur isod yn dangos bod pobl ifanc 'sydd â phrofiad o ofal' yn fwy tebygol o fod wedi yfed alcohol yn ystod y 30 diwrnod diwethaf neu wedi dod i gysylltiad â bwlio yn ystod y mis neu ddau diwethaf. Y rhai a roddwyd mewn gofal preswyl oedd yn dangos y cyfraddau uchaf yn y ddau achos.

Ffigur 3.4: Canran y bobl ifanc 11-16 oed â phrofiad o ofal sydd wedi yfed alcohol yn y 30 diwrnod diwethaf yn seiliedig ar statws y gofal



Ffynhonnell: DECIPHer, **Pobl Ifanc sy'n 'Derbyn Gofal' yng Nghymru: canfyddiadau o Arolwg Ymddygiad Iechyd mewn Plant Oedran Ysgol ac Arolwg Iechyd a Lles Myfyrwyr y Rhwydwaith Ymchwil Iechyd mewn Ysgolion (2017/18)**

Ffigur 3.5: Canran y bobl ifanc 11-16 oed â phrofiad o ofal a gafodd eu bwlio yn ystod y mis neu ddau diwethaf yn ôl statws gofal



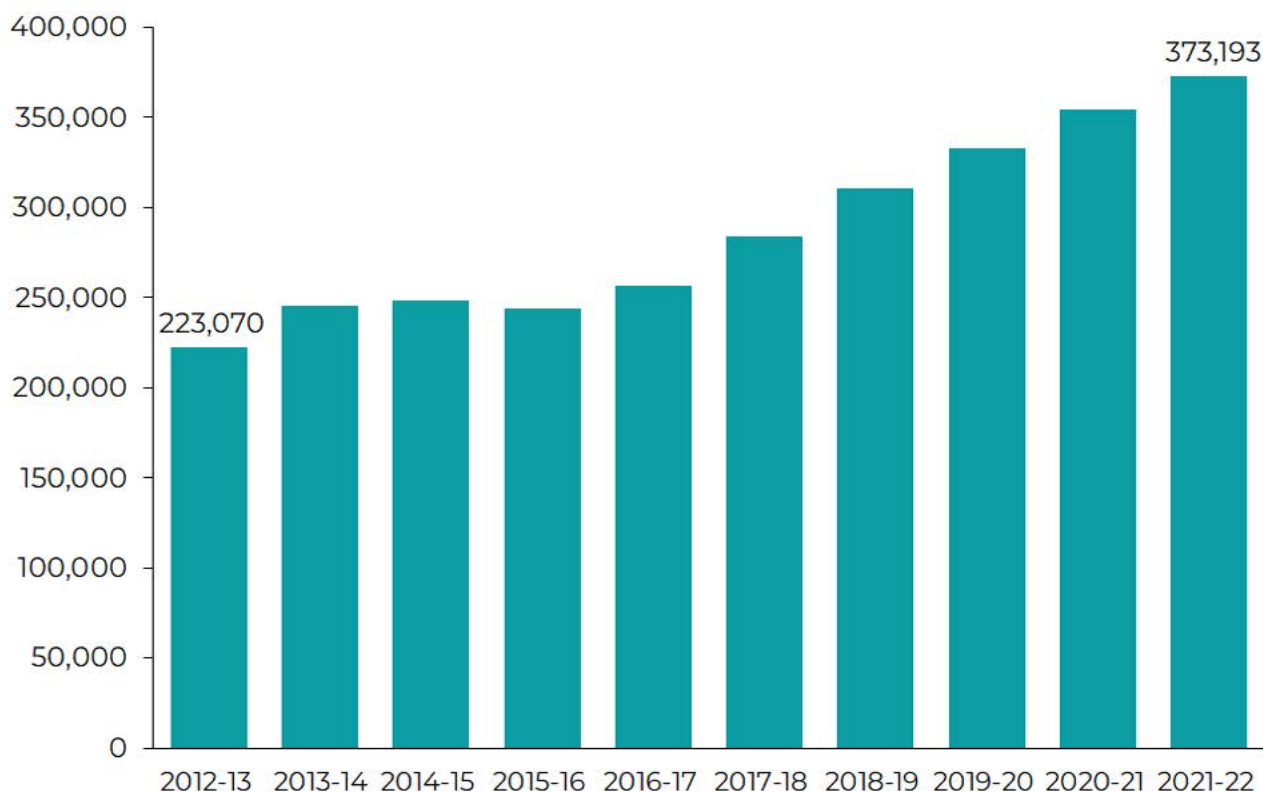
Ffynhonnell: DECIPHer, **Pobl Ifanc sy'n 'Derbyn Gofal' yng Nghymru: canfyddiadau o Arolwg Ymddygiad Iechyd mewn Plant Oedran Ysgol ac Arolwg Iechyd a Lles Myfyrwyr y Rhwydwaith Ymchwil Iechyd mewn Ysgolion (2017/18)**

4. Trawsbynciol

Gwariant refeniw y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar wasanaethau plant sy'n derbyn gofal

Mae gwariant refeniw y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar wasanaethau plant sy'n derbyn gofal ar gael ar wefan StatsCymru. Dengys data rhwng 2012-13 a 2021-22 bod **gwariant wedi cynyddu 67.3 y cant i £373 miliwn yn 2021-22**. Mewn termau real (gan gymryd chwyddiant i ystyriaeth) cynyddodd gwariant 40.7 y cant rhwng 2012-13 a 2021-22.

Ffigur 4.1: Cyfanswm gwariant refeniw y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar wasanaethau plant sy'n derbyn gofal; 2012-13 i 2021-22 (£ miloedd)



Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Gwariant refeniw gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn ôl grŵp cleientiaid (£ miloedd)**

Y gweithlu

Nifer staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn

Mae'r ffigyrau ar gael sy'n dangos y nifer o staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn sy'n gweithio mewn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol. Fe wnaeth nifer y staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn mewn gwasanaethau preswyl i blant a

phobl ifanc ostwng o 422 yn 2012-13 i 407 yn 2018-19, sy'n ostyngiad o 4 y cant.

Tabl 1. Staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn mewn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol; 2012-13 i 2018-19

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cyfanswm y gwasanaethau preswyl i blant a phobl ifanc (GPBPhI)	422	409	379	396	364	386	407

Ffynhonnell: StatsCymru, **Staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdod lleol (pob blwyddyn)**

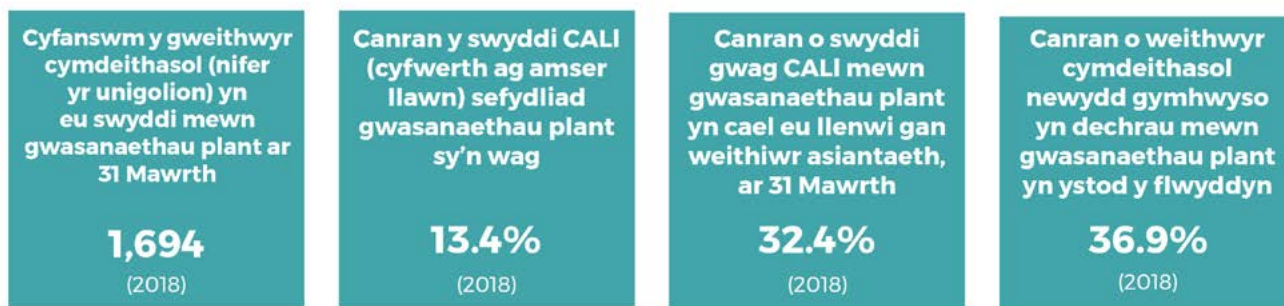
Cysondeb y gweithlu

Roedd adroddiad Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru **Adroddiad Trosolwg Cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â phlant a phobl ifanc sydd wedi bod mewn gofal** yn dadansoddi data hunan werthuso awdurdodau lleol o 1 Ionawr 2018. Canfu'r adroddiad:

- Cafodd 97 y cant o blant oedd yn derbyn gofal eu dyrannu i weithiwr cymdeithasol
- Mae 61 y cant o blant sy'n derbyn gofal wedi cael yr un gweithiwr cymdeithasol am y chwe mis diwethaf ac
- Roedd 13 y cant o blant sy'n derbyn gofal wedi cael profiad o newid mwy na dau weithiwr cymdeithasol yn y 6 mis diwethaf

Dengys **data allweddol** a adroddwyd gan Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru yn 2018:

- Roedd 1,694 o weithwyr cymdeithasol (nifer yr unigolion) yn eu swyddi mewn gwasanaethau plant ar 31 Mawrth:
- Roedd 13.4 y cant o swyddi cyfwerth ag amser llawn mewn gwasanaethau plant yn wag
- Roedd 32.4 y cant o swyddi gwag cyfwerth ag amser llawn mewn gwasanaethau plant yn cael eu llenwi gan weithiwr asiantaeth ar 31 Mawrth
- Dechreuodd 36.9 y cant o weithwyr cymdeithasol newydd gymhwyso mewn gwasanaethau plant yn ystod y flwyddyn

Ffigur 4.2: Data allweddol a adroddwyd gan Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru

Ffynhonnell: Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, [Porth data gofal cymdeithasol cenedlaethol Cymru, Gwasanaethau plant](#)

Cyhoeddodd Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru hefyd [adroddiad y gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol](#) yn 2021 sy'n trafod timau gwaith cymdeithasol a'u swyddi gwag a throsiant;

Mae 726 o swyddi gwag mewn timau rheng flaen (462 mewn timau gwaith cymdeithasol plant, 261 mewn timau gwaith cymdeithasol oedolion a thri mewn timau sy'n gweithio gydag oedolion a phlant). (...) Adroddwyd am 141 o swyddi gwag mewn gofal preswyl i blant, gyda 61 swyddyn cael eu cadw'n wag. Roedd hyn yn cynrychioli 2.5 y cant o'r holl swyddi gofal cymdeithasol gwag yng Nghymru. Yn gyfan gwbl, rydym yn amcangyfrif bod 142 o swyddi gwag mewn gofal preswyl i blant yng Nghymru ar 31 Mawrth 2021.

Ystyriodd yr adroddiad hefyd drosiant yn ôl maes gwasanaeth yn y sector gofal cymdeithasol yn 2020 i 2021 er ei fod yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith mai dim ond 81 y cant o'r gwasanaethau a nodwyd oedd wedi darparu data. Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos bod meysydd gwasanaeth sy'n gweithio gyda phlant wedi profi newid net cadarnhaol yn 2020 i 2021.

Tabl 2. Trosiant staff fesul maes gwasanaeth; 2020 i 2021

	Staff yn ymuno	Staff yn gadael	Newid net
Gofal preswyl - plant	285	119	+166
Timau gwaith cymdeithasol - plant	417	304	+113

Ffynhonnell: Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, [Adroddiad y gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol](#) 2021

Gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn cefnogi gofalwyr maeth

Cyhoeddodd y Rhwydwaith Maethu adroddiad **Cyflwr Gofal Maeth y Genedl 2021: Chwyddwydr ar Gymru** a oedd yn dadansoddi'r ymatebion i'w arolwg gan 256 o ofalwyr maeth o Gymru. Nododd yr ymatebwyr mai parhad a chapasiti staff gwaith cymdeithasol oedd yr un peth yr hoffent ei newid fwyaf i wneud gofal maeth yn well. Dros y ddwy flynedd flaenorol, roedd gan 53 y cant o ofalwyr maeth yr un gweithiwr cymdeithasol goruchwyliol, roedd 29 y cant wedi cael dau, roedd 12 y cant wedi cael tri ac roedd 6 y cant wedi cael pedwar neu fwy.

5. Ffynonellau data eraill

Llywodraeth Cymru, **Cyfrifiad Plant sy'n Derbyn Gofal a Chymorth Cymru: ar 31 Mawrth 2021**

Llywodraeth Cymru, **Cyfrifiad Plant sy'n Derbyn Gofal a Chymorth Cymru, datganiad ystadegol 2019** (Saesneg yn unig)

The Public Law Applications to Orders (PLATOS) tool (Saesneg yn unig)

Gwasanaeth Eiriolaeth Ieuencid Cenedlaethol, Adolygiad Canol Tymor o Brosiect Undod Ion 2022

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur 1

Senedd Cymru | Welsh Parliament

Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg | Children, Young People and Education Committee

Gwasanaethau i blant sydd wedi bod mewn gofal: archwilio diwygio radical | Services for care experienced children: exploring radical reform

Ymateb gan Gweithredu dros Blant | Evidence from Action for Children

1. Before care: Safely reducing the number of children in the care system

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of services for safely reducing the number of children in the care system:

Priority 1:

Identify most vulnerable families and provide long term community-based support to help them to manage needs- housing. Finance , health and relationships .

Priority 2:

Remove children earlier from the most dangerous parents - recognise that Complex PTSD and Attachment Disorders are akin to a learning disability and persist , current interventions assume that it is a matter of choice and education which is mistake. Protection for children earlier will prevent the pattern from re-occurring.

Priority 3:

Invest in family centre hubs to provide consistent community support to vulnerable families

2. In care: Quality services and support for children in care

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of services for children in care:

Priority 1:

Design services based upon relative stage of emotional development and assess impact of trauma and neglect with individualised plan for treatment – abandon chronologically based assumptions and approach to service design as they don't fit children who have suffered neglect and abuse.

Priority 2:

Raise the age of leaving care to 25 yrs – this will give children a chance to mature prevent the cycle repeating itself. Establish fostering as a permanency arrangement akin to a normal family with less intrusion from system once permanency agreed.

Priority 3:

Protect children from the impact of meeting the parents that abused them, contact or family time is widely perceived as a right and is supported. However, the experiences of abuse that required removal are devastating to the child's development and emotional wellbeing. Ongoing contact for the most seriously abused children has a debilitating impact upon the child victim of the adult abuser and creates ongoing mental health vulnerability as well as de-stabilizing caring environments. This should be assessed on an individual basis.

3. After care: On-going support when young people leave care

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of the on-going support provided when young people leave care:

Priority 1:

'Shared lives' should be extended to cover all looked after children. 'When I'm ready' has not been adequately implemented and often undermines the relationships between foster carer and child.

Priority 2:

Many children leaving care have lifelong impairments re, their development and mental health, this requires much more sustained support than is currently available, adult services should be extended to offer services to all care leavers if needed.

Priority 3:

Develop community resources to provide ongoing pastoral support, employment, housing, relationship management etc

4. Anything else

Do you have anything else you would like to tell us?

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur 2

Senedd Cymru | Welsh Parliament

Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg | Children, Young People and Education Committee

Gwasanaethau i blant sydd wedi bod mewn gofal: archwilio diwygio radical | Services for care experienced children: exploring radical reform

Ymateb gan TACT Cymru | Evidence from TACT Cymru

1. Before care: Safely reducing the number of children in the care system

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of services for safely reducing the number of children in the care system:

Priority 1:

Reinvest in communities, youth clubs, family centres, hubs etc. This provides extended family support to isolated families/children, additional role models: as parental figures or eg positive male role models, as well as safeguarding measures in monitoring and picking up on potential risky behaviours.

Priority 2:

Join up the various services which young people use (see all SCR outcomes about communication)

Priority 3:

Develop all schools to be trauma informed and avoid re-triggering the trauma experienced by looked after children.

2. In care: Quality services and support for children in care

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of services for children in care:

Priority 1:

More joint working initiatives and alliances between third sector providers eg the North Wales Partnership between TACT, Action For Children and Barnardo's. This enables them to concentrate on their competitive and

comparative advantages, their ethical values and to prevent waste, duplication and inefficiency.

Priority 2:

Specialist placements committed to family reunification eg Parallel Parenting with carers using their experience to act as coaches and mentors to parents. (there could be scope to use trained foster carers with birth families pre-care too)

Priority 3:

Provide direct payment for older young people in care managed by their foster carers/ residential staff etc. so that therapy and mental health support can be bought rather than rely on waiting lists. Similar to direct payments in adult services. (It also replicates what many middle class families do for their own children.)

3. After care: On-going support when young people leave care

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of the on-going support provided when young people leave care:

Priority 1:

Extend fostering arrangements based on an assessment of the child's emotional age and ability rather than their chronological age. When I'm Ready would only apply to young people who are genuinely ready and we would also suggest that the WIR service be brought within the Provider's domain in order to continue to provide the support to the carers and young people.

Priority 2:

Extend the role of providers beyond early adulthood to provide advice, emotional social practical support extending beyond corporate parenting eg we have 'TACT Connect', a commitment and connection for life, or a genuine corporate parenting commitment (parenting doesn't end at 25 etc).

Priority 3:

Make all university education free for care leavers, student loans would be grants that do not have to be paid back.

4. Anything else

Do you have anything else you would like to tell us?

As a fostering service we wouldn't necessarily feel our strengths lie in the pre care service but as we are advised we must include priorities within this category we have included some thoughts on this.

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur 3

Senedd Cymru | Welsh Parliament

Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg | Children, Young People and Education Committee

Gwasanaethau i blant sydd wedi bod mewn gofal: archwilio diwygio radical | Services for care experienced children: exploring radical reform

Ymateb gan Voices From Care Cymru | Evidence from Voices From Care Cymru

Introduction

Voices From Care Cymru is Wales' leading charity upholding the rights of care experienced children and young people. A key component of our role is enabling care experienced children and young people to get their voices heard where decisions are made that affect them. We are a children's rights organisation, dedicated to ensuring that children and young people affected by the care system have their rights, as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and incorporated into Welsh law and policy, fully realised.

We strongly welcome the Committee's Inquiry and all pleased to be able to present evidence.

When the Programme for Government was published following the last Senedd election we were pleased to see that the Labour Party manifesto commitment to exploring radical reform of services for the care experienced community was included.

We have long received support from Welsh Government to enable us to support care experienced young people to have input into specific areas of Welsh Government policy development. We were pleased to be invited to enable young people's participation in the development of, for example, the Basic Income Pilot and the Government's policy to remove private profit from the provision of care to children and young people. We were keen to ensure that the voices of care experienced children and young people were at the centre of any process established by Welsh Government to explore radical reform. We examined, with advice from our partner agencies in the appropriate jurisdictions, the review processes that had taken place recently in Scotland and in England. We concluded that neither model provided an appropriate blueprint for the exploration of radical reform here in Wales. The Scottish process, while initially exhaustive and inclusive, was very time consuming and expensive and in the view of our colleagues has failed to deliver real change. There is also a perception that young people have

completely lost control of the process. While there is much to commend in the report of the English Review there is little evidence of political will to deliver on its findings, and there is widespread concern that it will remain essentially a theoretical exercise.

We held discussions with Welsh Government officials and with the Deputy Minister for Social Services. We facilitated a meeting between the Deputy Minister and a group of care experienced young people in Llandudno. As a result of these discussions the Deputy Minister commissioned us to facilitate a process that would enable care experienced children and young people to work with Welsh Ministers to identify what radically reformed services would look and feel like to care experienced children and young people and their families. She asked us to prepare for and organise a Summit meeting between care experienced children and young people and Welsh Ministers.

The Process

Over the summer of 2022 we consulted with care experienced children and young people across Wales. We contacted them through our own existing network and members, our partners in the third sector and local authority children services. We attended summer events, organised 8 workshops, supported by some additional online discussions. We recruited a core group of 40 young people to act as Young Ambassadors and represent their community at the summit meeting.

Through this consultation process we discussed with young people the true meaning of the words **radical** and **reform**. Using their own experiences of the care system itself and of wider services available to children and young people they identified failings in the current systems, positives in the current systems and began to develop a vision of what radically reformed services would look and feel like to care experienced children and young people.

We agreed with Welsh Government that it was essential that the Summit resulted in a usable 'product' - a document upon which progress towards radical reform could be built. We agreed to call this document a Declaration, in line with the Declarations that are agreed at international Summit meetings.

Working with the Young Ambassadors, drawing on the findings of this consultation, and of a previous consultation we undertook to develop the Voices From Care Cymru Manifesto for the 2021 Senate election we drafted the Declaration.

The Summit was scheduled to take place in Cardiff on September the 10th 2022. Unfortunately, due to the death of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, it had to be postponed. It was rescheduled for Saturday the 3rd of December 2022. We used the delay to deepen our understanding of the issues facing

some care experienced young people - for example care experienced young asylum seekers - and to further prepare Young Ambassadors to take part.

33 Young Ambassadors debated the Draft Declaration with the Deputy Minister for Social Services, the Deputy Minister for Mental Health and Well-being, the Minister for Social Justice and the Minister for Education. Ministers and Young Ambassadors then presented their findings to the First Minister who responded. Young Ambassadors and Ministers agreed the draft Declaration, with minor amendments. The Declaration is currently being re-drafted, and will be formally signed and published soon.

We are not yet able to share the full Declaration with the Committee, as it is subject to further ratification by Young Ambassadors and Ministers. However, we set out below the main findings of the consultation.

Findings

Voice

Care experienced young people told us that they often do not feel listened to. They told us the adults did not always understand that it could be difficult for them to express their views and to tell the whole truth. They felt it was important that even very little children should be supported to speak out. They felt it was important that when a child or young person's wishes and feelings could not be agreed to because it wasn't safe that people should explain to them why, and what would happen.

They told us that when they raised concerns about how they were being cared for those concerns were not always properly investigated, and the outcomes we're not always explained.

Some care experienced young people had had positive experiences of advocacy. Other young people could not remember being offered advocacy at all. Those who had had positive experiences expressed a wish to be able to stay in touch with their advocate so that they did not have to keep explaining issues again and again to new people. Some young people had found it hard to trust advocates because they did not believe that they were truly independent of social services.

Coming into Care

Some care experienced young people felt that if their families had received more help and support they might have been able to stay with them. They suggested that families should have access to independent advocacy to help and support them, but also stressed that children and young people should have their independent advocates too, to make sure that their voices were heard.

They explained that they believed it was important that if a child is taken into care services continue to work with the family, and with the child to try to make it possible for the family to be reunited. They stressed that children and young people should be listened to if they said they did not want to go home. They believed that professionals should stay in touch with children and families that had been subject to care proceedings to make sure that the children continued to be safe and well and happy.

They believe that once a child or young person is taken into care, professionals should continue to work with the family. They explained that they believe this because those families might go on to have more children who they might be able to look after well if they were helped, and also because when care experienced young people are old enough they often want to be in touch with, and sometimes live with their birth families.

In Care.

Care experienced children and young people had a range of experiences with regard to staying in touch with birth families after being taken into care. Most wanted to be able to stay in touch if it was safe, and they wanted people to explain to them why they couldn't, if it wasn't safe or if family members were not prepared to stay in touch. However, some young people reported feeling pressurised to stay in contact when they didn't want to. Contact with brothers and sisters was a big issue for many young people. For example, some reported letterbox contact that had worked well until they were 18 falling apart after that.

Many young people reported that they had never had it properly explained to them why they had been taken into care. They knew it could be hard, but they felt professionals should explain, even to quite young children and young people.

They told us that many people working with them, from foster carers to teachers, did not understand that even if the care experience for a child or young person was positive, the very process of being taken into care is always traumatic. They believed that it was very important that people should be trained to understand the impacts of trauma, and to know that these impacts might be felt by a young person long after they had been taken into care.

Many care experienced young people reported being placed in care a long way away from their school, their community and their friends. They described how disruptive this was, particularly if it was followed by many other moves. They believe that the system should be designed so that children and young people can stay as close as possible to home when they are taken into care, and that they should only be moved far away if there is a serious risk to their safety.

Many young people reported very positive experiences of fostering. They described loving and supportive foster carers who had made huge differences to their lives. Many continued to be in contact with their foster carers long after leaving care. However, there were some issues.

Young people told us that sometimes foster carers did not display the right values and behaviours to enable young people to grow and thrive. Some young people had experienced prejudice and discrimination from foster carers. They believe that care needed to be taken when recruiting foster carers to ensure that they do have the right values and behaviours. They believe that foster carers' training should be regularly updated, and that they need training to support the different needs of children and young people with protected characteristics. Young people understood that there was a shortage of foster carers in many areas, and they believe that it should be a high priority for more foster carers to be recruited. They reported having to move a number of times before they found the right foster carers, and most believed that that was because there were not enough foster carers for young people to be properly matched to begin with. They believe that it is very important for foster carers to be paid fairly and to receive enough support. Some were angry that kinship carers are paid less than other foster carers. Others were upset because they had found out the carers will be paid more if a child or young person that they're looking after is labelled as 'difficult'. Young people really disliked being labelled like that. Some reported being very unhappy about their care being, as one young person put it 'auctioned off to the lowest bidder'. They believed that any money spent on their care should be actually used for that purpose, and not for private profit.

Young people told us that fostering doesn't work for everyone. Some reported positive experiences of residential homes, others felt that young people in residential settings were sometimes treated less favourably than those in foster care. They wanted a range of options to be available, and for their placements to be stable. Some of the issues about the need for staff training, and for staff with the right values to be recruited that are outlined below were of particular importance to young people in residential settings.

Care experienced children and young people had a wide range of experiences and views about the staff that had worked with them. Many reported very positive experiences. One young man described his social worker as having been 'the person who first showed me what a good man could be.' Older care experienced young people often reported positive experiences with their PAs, with staff doing their best to be available whenever the young people needed them, being flexible, I'm just one young person said 'she never gives up on me'.

However there were issues. Young people reported frequent changes of social worker, often with no hand over. They described how distressing it was to have to keep telling their story again and again to new people. Some young people had similar experiences with PA's, saying that they sometimes didn't know from one week to the next who their PA was or how to contact them. Young people knew that there were shortages of staff, and they understood that the roles could be challenging. They were clear that values and skills were more important than formal training. They said what they needed most from staff was empathy, understanding, and patience.

Care experienced young people told us that they wanted to feel 'normal', and that there were things in the way that the current system operates that stopped them feeling like other children and young people. For example, many reported parents of their friends having to be police checked before they could stay with their friends; this despite national guidance having been changed to allow foster carers to make those decisions under many circumstances. Some young people were very uncomfortable with the way in which foster carers were expected to keep records even if the child or young person had been living with them for many years. They felt this reminded them that they were not, as one young person said, 'really part of the family'. Practical things, like the timings of meetings, also got in the way of everyday life. Young people really disliked having their formal LAC reviews take place in school during school hours. They reported being taken out of lessons to attend these meetings in front of all their friends, and, as one young person said:

'Everyone sees people in suits turning up. They know it is to discuss you. It makes you feel weird. And you miss lessons. Why can't we have meetings when we are not supposed to be in school - holiday times or after 4:00 o'clock?'

Some young people reported not being invited to meetings, or not being helped to prepare for them. Many young people believed that services needed to be more flexible, so that they were there when children and young people needed them.

Care experienced young people understood that, for example, certain records needed to be kept, but they wanted the system to change to make their lives as 'normal' as possible.

Care experienced young asylum seekers told us but their access to education was very limited. They wanted to be able to learn English as quickly as possible and they wanted to be able to choose whether face to face learning or online learning was best for them they wanted to be able to learn life skills to help them understand the community that they are living in. They wanted to have the same support as that provided to other care

experienced children and young people, and they wanted to receive the same financial support as other care experienced young people. They wanted to be treated in the same way and to receive the same support wherever they live in Wales.

Education

Some care experienced young people had had really positive experiences in education. For them school was a safe place, and being moved to a different school if they had to move placements was really distressing and negative. Some individual teachers had made a huge difference.

However, many young people reported feeling that their schools did not understand the challenges that they were facing. They felt that staff had not received the right training to enable them to understand the trauma that young people had experienced and the effect of that trauma on them. Some reported staff having low expectations of them because of their care experienced background. . Some had experienced stigma and bullying, not only from fellow pupils but from staff. They believed that staff needed proper training, and that care experienced young people should be involved in delivering that training. Many believed that schools and colleges should make more effort to ensure that care experienced students understand the opportunities that may be available to them, and that they get access to those opportunities. This includes access to good quality work experience and to information about apprenticeships and training, and about university. Young people believed that care experienced students needed this extra support because they may not have family members and others in their lives who can provide access to this knowledge and these opportunities in the way that other pupils may have.

Many of those young people who had been able to get to university reported good support. Some universities make impressive efforts to ensure that they provide opportunities to enable care experienced young people to attend, and to stay at university. However, some young people had struggled, for example with access to accommodation in holiday times. Young people believed that the good practise at some universities ought to be shared and that Welsh Government should require universities to support care experienced and young people.

Leaving Care.

Some young people had had positive experiences of leaving care and had felt supported. They had begun to learn life skills, like budgeting and cooking, long before they had to leave their foster placement. They had strong supportive relationships with their PAs, which had helped them find suitable places to live and to develop positive relationships in their communities. Some had been able to stay with their foster carers beyond

their 18th birthdays, using the When I'm Ready Scheme. Some had been able to get places at university and had been supported to keep them. Some had been able to access apprenticeships in public sector organisations, designated for care leavers, and had been supported in those roles.

However, too many young people told us that they had not had enough support to help them learn to live independently. They reported being housed in inadequate hostel accommodation without support. Many young people had never heard of the When I'm Ready Scheme. Of those who had, and who had wanted to stay with their foster carers barriers, including financial barriers had made this impossible even when the foster carers really wanted the young people to be able to stay with them. They believed that foster carers should all be made aware of the When I'm Ready scheme, that the financial arrangements should be made simpler, and that the Scheme should work the same way everywhere in Wales. Young people in residential care felt that it was unfair that there was no similar scheme available to them to enable them to stay in the community that they were familiar with, and continue to get some support from care home staff. Some young people told us that they had turned to alcohol or other drugs to self medicate. They also told us of friends who had become involved in unlawful activities, partly because involvement and things like county lines provided them with some kind of community. They believed that there was a need for more PAs, for PAs to be better trained and supported, and for support not only to be available between 9 and 5 on weekdays. Many young people told us that support from third sector organisations had made a huge difference to them. Some believed that those organisations should be better resourced and supported.

Access to mental health support was a big issue for care experienced young people. Many reported difficulties with moving to adult services when they turned 18. They also reported very long waiting times to access child and adolescent services when they were younger. Young people believed that care experienced young people should have priority in mental health services because of the trauma that they have experienced.

Many care experienced young people felt that support should continue to be available, certainly until they are 25 and beyond. As one young person said:

'Would you stop looking after your kids, just because they were past their 25th birthday?'

One suggestion was that there should be a phone number that care experienced people could phone when they were over 25 if they needed support and advice.

General

Care experienced children and young people reported experiencing stigma at many stages in their lives, in education, in their communities, in accessing services like housing, and in employment. They believe that any programme of radical reform must have action to tackle stigma at its heart will stop

Care experience children and young people told us but there is too much variation between how care experienced children and young people are supported across Wales. They believe but how well they are cared for and supported should never depend on where they live, and that they should be provided with the best care and support wherever they are.

They also reported often feeling that decisions were made that affected their lives by people who did not know them or understand them. They would like everyone who decides things that affect their lives to spend time getting to know them and understand them. They want to be listened to, and they want people to act on what they have to say, or explain properly why they can't do so.

Conclusion and Next Steps.

Much of what care experienced children and young people told us through this consultation is not new. This presents a major challenge. It is clear from what we have been told that there is much good practise, but that it is not routinely shared and too often depends on the determination and goodwill of individual local decision makers or frontline pack practitioners. Despite the good intentions of national guidance, local delivery for care experienced children and young people varies, and it is clear that some aspects of national policy, for example the When I'm Ready Scheme, are not effectively monitored and not consistently delivered. This must change.

The Summit draft Declaration does not attempt to set out a blueprint of how services should be transformed. Rather it sets out a vision of how services will look and feel to care experienced children and young people and their families once radical reform has taken place. Once the Declaration is signed there will be a programme of work engaging professionals with the delivery of the Declaration. Young Ambassadors and Ministers will work together to engage professionals in this process, and to monitor progress. The intention is to hold a further Summit in 12 months' time to assess progress.

Following the Summit young people have told us that they believe is that Welsh Ministers have really heard and understood them, and are truly committed to undertaking the radical reform needed to transform the lives of care experienced children and young people.

In addition to any specific recommendations the Committee may wish to make about specific services we would invite the Committee to consider

asking the Welsh Government to commit to some core principles. We believe that it is essential that care experienced children and young people continue to have a central voice in the process of radical reform. We believe radical reform should deliver consistent, high quality services across the whole of Wales, and that, while there is a need for flexibility to meet local needs and circumstances, the care and support a child or young person receives should never depend on where in Wales they live. We believe that it will be essential for Welsh Government to closely monitor the delivery of the programme of radical reform, and to ensure but sufficient robust information is collected to enable that monitoring to be effective. We believe that at the heart of radical reform must be action to tackle the stigma that care experienced children and young people face and to end it.

We hope that the Committee will be able, in addition to undertaking this very important Inquiry, to continue to monitor the Welsh Government delivery on its commitment to radical reform of services, and to continue to engage with care experienced young people as part of that monitoring process.

We look forward to delivering evidence in person.

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur 4

Senedd Cymru | Welsh Parliament

Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg | Children, Young People and Education
Committee

Gwasanaethau i blant sydd wedi bod mewn gofal: archwilio diwygio radical |
Services for care experienced children: exploring radical reform

Ymateb gan NYAS Cymru (National Youth Advocacy Service) | NYAS Cymru (National
Youth Advocacy Service)

1. Before care: Safely reducing the number of children in the care system

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of services for safely reducing the number of children in the care system:

Priority 1: Welsh Government should create a national action plan to reduce the disproportionate number of children entering care with care-experienced parents.

We know early intervention is key to improving outcomes for children and young people at risk of entering care. We also know that early help targeted at supporting families can improve the lives and chances of children and young people staying with families.

Care-experienced young women are more likely than their peers to become young parents.¹ They are also more likely to have their children taken into care. NYAS Cymru's Project Unity service provides wraparound support to care-experienced young mothers in Wales to keep families together, whenever possible. This form of parent advocacy aims to break the cycle of care by helping to build up confidence in young mothers empowering them to have their voices heard, and access training/education/employment opportunities.

Yet young care-experienced mothers can face structural discrimination because of their age and care status. NYAS Cymru's recent report brought together care-experienced young women's voices. Young women consulted all talked about the discrimination they feel they face as care-experienced young mothers. This discrimination is what leads to some young women being referred to child protection before their baby is even born, without any explanation as to why they have been referred in the first place:

"It's really bad how social services treat us – my children were only referred to social services because I had been in care. I had a house, a partner, a job – I was doing well. They became involved because of my ex-partner – and started care proceedings."²

In more than 7 out of 10 cases, young women requested help from NYAS' Project Unity service to help to navigate child protection or care proceedings.³ On the help received before meetings, one young woman said:

"When I have meetings coming up they help me to have a voice. The project worker used to speak for me at my request but now I do it myself with their support. I'm more confident."⁴

¹ Roberts, L., Maxwell, N., Elliot, M. (2019) When young people in and leaving state care become parents. What happens and why? In Children and Youth Services Review Volume 104.

² Project Unity (2022) 'Mid-term Review', Available at: [NYAS-Project-Unity-MidTerm-Review-Jan-2022 \(amazonaws.com\)](https://www.amazonaws.com). p. 25.

³ *Ibid.* p. 17.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 31.

NYAS Cymru recommends that Welsh Government should create a national action plan, co-produced with care-experienced parents, to reduce the disproportionate number of children entering care. Within this action plan should be a commitment from local authorities to gather and publish statistics on how many girls and young women under the age of 25 years old in local authorities were subjected to child protection processes for their child or children, including pre-birth, and provide a clear action plan that sets out a framework for how they will support care-experienced women and girls who become pregnant.

Priority 2: Welsh Government should commit to eradicate child poverty by 2030.

62% of care-experienced children initially received care and support during 2021-22 because of abuse or neglect.⁵ To radically reform services and stop poverty rates impacting the number of children in Wales entering care, Welsh Government must begin to provide families with the financial means to survive.

NYAS Cymru welcomes that Welsh Government has committed to producing a revised Child Poverty Strategy for Wales, due to be published 2023.⁶ We understand that Welsh Government spend is determined by what Wales receives in budget allocation from the UK Government, with part of the budget funded from money raised from devolved taxes. Nonetheless, Welsh Ministers need to exercise their powers in line with the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 to prevent and eradicate poverty which, in many circumstances, is the cause of neglect.

NYAS Cymru believes Welsh Government's objective to reduce the number of children entering care in Wales must be coupled with radical reform of the welfare system for Wales and a date by which to eradicate child poverty. We suggest that date should be 2030.

Priority 3: A statutory entitlement to parent advocacy should be offered across Wales at the earliest opportunity to parents at risk of entering child protection proceedings, which must be sustained into the future beyond current funding to 2025.

Welsh Government has invested in parent advocacy, which aims to keep families together by advocating, supporting, empowering, and enabling parent(s) to have a voice and be partners in decision-making processes with social care services.

⁵ Welsh Government (2022) 'Children looked after by local authorities: April 2021 to March 2022', Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/children-looked-after-local-authorities-april-2021-march-2022-html#:~:text=At%2031%20March%202022,-7%2C080%20children%20were&text=This%20is%20a%20rate%20of,status%20was%20under%20care%20orders>.

⁶ Welsh Government (2022) 'Child poverty strategy: 2022 progress report', Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/child-poverty-strategy-2022-progress-report-html#section-111855>.

At present, NYAS Cymru is funded by Welsh Government to deliver parent advocacy across Pan Gwent. With Welsh Government funding, we were able to support 275 families in this region between April 2021 and March 2022. Out of the 275 parents who NYAS Cymru supported, no safeguarding issues were presented in a total of 70 cases concerning issues experienced in education and health. Therefore, all children remained within their parental home. This is why we urge Welsh Government to roll out this provision without delay.

For parents who would have substantial difficulty fully participating within child protection statutory processes for reasons such as health issues, additional learning needs, addiction, poverty, housing, debt or/and domestic violence, the parent advocacy early intervention service offers a lifeline of support that is non-judgemental while empowering them and building their confidence and capability as parents.

Parent advocates:

1. Empower parents to take control in their lives and engage constructively with social services.
2. Help them to navigate the system and support on offer, as well as understand what is happening.
3. Hold services accountable for their delivery and waiting times, helping to break down barriers of access and challenge silos between agencies such as mental health, addiction, housing or welfare support.
4. Safely reduce the number of children entering care, by supporting parents early. This is in line with the presumption that it is in the best interests of children to stay with their families unless they cannot be kept safe.

A parent involved in our parent advocacy early intervention service, said: "Parents feel very lost. If it wasn't for parent advocacy I would still be lost in the system and my child would not be at home."

Parent advocacy is more successful if there are good resources within the community to provide holistic support. This includes good drug and alcohol support services that do not require a waiting list, or access to domestic violence provision. The Welsh model of social prescribing could be linked to supporting this work as this would make parent advocacy services easily accessible, reducing the likelihood that children will need to enter care.

2. In care: Quality services and support for children in care

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of services for children in care:

Priority 1: Welsh Government should completely ban all forms of unregulated accommodation, guaranteeing that children in care are cared for where they live.

The rise in children living in unregulated accommodation in Wales – which has risen approximately 18% since 2018-19 – is making it increasingly challenging to keep children safe where they live.⁷ Failing to ensure an adequate standard of living is in breach of children’s Article 27 right in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

In England, the UK Government made it illegal from September 2021 to house care-experienced children up to the age of 15 in unregulated accommodation. The UK Government is working towards a form of regulation for all currently unregulated homes by 2024. There are some significant flaws in the form of regulation proposed in England, but we note that the Welsh Government has made no similar moves to ban unregulated accommodation in any form.

122 children lived in semi-independent accommodation in Wales when they ceased to be looked after, according to the most recent figures.⁸ From the definition of semi-independent accommodation provided, we cannot be sure how much of this accommodation is unregulated or otherwise. NYAS Cymru believes that the Welsh Government refusal to acknowledge the children living in this type of accommodation in Wales is a direct result of the acute housing shortage in Wales.

Life for these 16- and 17-year-olds can be terrifying. We submit as evidence what care-experienced young woman Charlotte said about her experiences as a 16-year-old in unregulated accommodation, which has also been covered by BBC Newsnight.

“The police would be called in at least twice a week, or some kind of big incident would happen where some fight would kick off, or someone’s doors would get kicked in, or someone would OD [overdose] on some drug and they’d have to be shipped off to a hospital... It’s mad behaviour that shouldn’t be happening! Like anywhere, let alone a place that’s supposed to house children and young adults... It’s crazy that it’s actually a place where people are put.”

NYAS Cymru understands that there is resistance to such a ban due to a lack of appropriate placements. Welsh Government must therefore prioritise a plan of action across policy areas including social care and housing to address this shortage, which should be achieved by working with young people. Social

⁷ Welsh Government (2022) ‘Children looked after by local authorities: April 2021 to March 2022’, Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/children-looked-after-local-authorities-april-2021-march-2022-html#:~:text=At%2031%20March%202022,-7%2C080%20children%20were&text=This%20is%20a%20rate%20of,status%20was%20under%20care%20orders>.

⁸ *Ibid.*

Care Wales and Care Inspectorate Wales should also work with unregulated accommodation providers to support them to meet standards of care.

A practical way to mitigate the risks of further limiting housing availability would be to introduce a staggered ban to unregulated accommodation.

- **After one year:** A clear ban for under 16s could take place.
- **After three years:** The ban could extend to include 16-year-olds.
- **After six years:** The ban could extend to include 17-year-olds.

To make sure that children in these homes are listened to and taken seriously while changes take place, Welsh Government should enshrine independent residential visiting advocacy as a statutory requirement for all children's homes, including unregulated accommodation.

Priority 2: Welsh Government should repurpose housing for children in care and care leavers to live in.

NYAS Cymru welcomes the Welsh Government commitment to transition to not-for-profit models of care for children in care in Wales, for which taking the profit out of residential care for children's homes has been designated as the initial focus. Nonetheless, a key issue for the Programme Board to consider is the significant investment needed to build the capacity of the public/not for profit children's care homes sector.⁹

We asked young people from NYAS Cymru's Young Person's Advisory Group what they thought about children's homes making significant profits from their experiences of being in care. All young people felt very uncomfortable with profits being made in this way. One young person expressed that "It's wrong and shouldn't be allowed, they should always disclose where and what the money has been spent on."

Yet children in care should not have to choose between private children's homes "profiting on our trauma" and being moved far away from their families. To that end, Welsh Government must not only focus their attention on supporting private providers wishing to move away from new models; they must focus on rapidly expanding non-profit provision in Wales so more children are not placed in unregulated accommodation or moved out of area. A housing strategy for care-experienced children and young people is long overdue, which should look at the wider support package available alongside accommodation.

One idea is to repurpose spaces in commercial areas and turn them into homes for children in care or care leavers to live in. Repurposing housing for residential use would alleviate the housing crisis, decrease the number of empty spaces, and most importantly mean children in care could continue living in Wales.

⁹ Welsh Government (2022) "Removing profit from the care of looked after children: Draft Terms of Reference", Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-03/removing-profit-from-the-care-of-looked-after-children-terms-of-reference.pdf>. p. 5.

Priority 3: Welsh Government must provide missing children and young people with a statutory entitlement to an independent return interview.

Welsh Government must provide children in care with a statutory entitlement to return interviews. Return interviews provide an opportunity for a young person to explain why they went missing and to discuss what needs to be put in place to prevent them from going missing again.¹⁰ While good practice is happening across Wales, there is too much variation in the way stakeholders safeguard and respond to children and young people in Wales who go missing. This has resulted in an inequality of access to support for missing children depending on where they live in the country. With children in care far more likely to be reported missing than those not in care, clearer and stronger guidance on return interviews should be a Welsh Government priority.¹¹

As part of the 'Missing the Point' campaign steering group, chaired by NYAS Cymru and bringing together partners across the sector including the four Police and Crime Commissioners, the 4Cs led a participation workshop with children in March 2022 to discuss return interviews. A total of 30 children aged 7 to 17 who live with a foster carer or in a children's home in Wales attended. They shared that a return interview discussion is important because:

- It should "find out the problem that caused them to run away."
- "Talks should take place so they can understand what happened and learn from it."
- "They might have something inside that they avoid" talking about.
- "If the reason is they want to see their friends, this could be discussed in a positive way."
- It should "find out how things could have been dealt with differently."
- They may be "scared of where they are living currently" and need to talk

UK Government recognised the importance of independent return interviews in connecting children in care with an adult in 2014 when they made return interviews a statutory requirement in England. This means that within 72 hours of a young person returning from a missing episode, it is a legal requirement for them to be offered a return interview. Welsh Government should do the same, entitling every child after a missing episode to an independent return interview, conducted by someone independent of the police or a local authority.

¹⁰ National Youth Advocacy Service (2022) 'Return Interviews', Available at: <https://www.nyas.net/get-support/supporting-professionals/return-interviews/>.

¹¹ NYAS Cymru and The Children's Society (2020) 'Missing the Point', Available at: <https://nyas.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/NewsCampaigns/Campaigns/Missing-the-Point-Report-EL-Nov.2020-1.pdf>. (p. 3)

a3. After care: On-going support when young people leave care

Please outline a **maximum of three** top priorities for radical reform of the on-going support provided when young people leave care:

Priority 1: Welsh Government should extend the basic income pilot to all care leavers up to 25 years old after evaluating the project early.

To tackle poverty experienced by care leavers, the Welsh Government launched a £20 million basic income pilot in July 2022. The pilot provides more than 500 care leavers who turn 18 years old over the following year with £1600 each month (before tax) for three years to support them as they enter adulthood and transition to independent living.¹²

NYAS Cymru is delighted that Welsh Government have prioritised ongoing financial support for young people who leave care with this scheme. As the pilot appears to have already positively impacted young lives, NYAS Cymru calls on the Welsh Government to evaluate their basic income pilot scheme early. As the reserved powers of the UK Government could challenge a permanent rollout of the pilot, it would be useful for an early evaluation to be released ahead of the next general election to encourage its inclusion in UK-wide party manifestos. If the evaluation shows success, we will welcome Welsh Government's commitment to extend the pilot to all care leavers up to 25 years old.

Such forward planning would make it more difficult for UK Government to resist collaboration with Welsh Government over the scheme and where it falls with respect to social security (welfare benefits) as a reserved power held by the UK Government.

Priority 2: Welsh Government should create a strategy to offer support to care-experienced people throughout their lives.

NYAS Cymru work with many care leavers who are negatively impacted by 'cliff edges' of care and support. This is when financial or emotional support suddenly ceases for them at key ages such as at 21, where a young person is no longer considered a care leaver in Wales unless they are in higher education.

25 can represent a further 'cliff edge' for young people in Wales, when Personal Advisor support is also removed for young people who are following or want to follow a programme of education or training. NYAS Cymru welcomes that Welsh Government intends to legislate in this area, but it is not clear when changes will be implemented. We believe these changes need to be implemented without delay.

¹² Senedd Cymru (2022) 'Plenary 28/06/22', Available at: <https://record.senedd.wales/Plenary/12880#A73116>.

24 is the average age at which young people move out from their family home in the UK.¹³ Emotional and financial support from their parent(s) does not stop for many young people after they move out, and often continues long into their adulthood.

Corporate parents should do the same to enable young people to have positive outcomes in their lives by providing support and contact. Welsh Government's corporate parenting charter is a step forward, in that all public bodies who signed up have developed an action plan and offer of commitment and support to care leavers, which includes free transport, leisure, and access to services.

Welsh Government's 2016-2021 strategy on 'improving outcomes for children' committed to expanding the offer of Personal Advisors for care leavers up to age 25.¹⁴ NYAS Cymru calls for a new 'improving outcomes' strategy to improve outcomes for care leavers at all ages. This strategy would work to urgently expand support through and beyond the current 'cliff edges'.

To define what this support could look like, Welsh Government should for the first time conduct a far-reaching and meaningful consultation of care-experienced people of all ages, so that they can define what they feel is needed or wanted from their corporate parent. This should then lead to the development of clear new corporate parenting duties.

Priority 3: Make independent visitors part of the leaving care offer to young people.

An Independent Visitor is an adult who volunteers their time to get to know a child or young person in care. Sometimes an Independent Visitor is the only person in a care-experienced child or young person's life who is not paid to spend time with them. It is completely up to children and young people whether they want to have an Independent Visitor, yet many do not even know they are entitled to an Independent Visitor if it is in their best interests.

Only 1% of care-experienced children in Wales are currently matched with an Independent Visitor.¹⁵

If the Welsh Government were to extend children and young people's statutory entitlement to Independent Visitors up to the age of 25, the important role Independent Visitors play in children and young people's lives would no longer be part of the 'cliff edge' in support that many experience around their 18th birthday. It would also provide young people leaving care with someone to talk to at a point in their lives when feelings of isolation and loneliness are common.

¹³ NYAS (2022) 'Support for care leavers in England and Wales', Available at: <https://nyas.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/WhoWeAre/AtB-Support-for-care-leavers-in-England-and-Wales-5.pdf>.

¹⁴ Welsh Government (2021) 'Improving Outcomes for Children Programme', Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-06/improving-outcomes-for-children-programme-legacy-report.pdf>.

¹⁵ NYAS (2022) 'The Right Friend: Independent Visitors', Available at: <https://nyas.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/WhoWeAre/AtB%20Independent%20Visitors%20Summer%202022.pdf>.

Further to this, an active offer for children and young people to be given access to an Independent Visitor, if in their best interests, should take place at the beginning and end of their care journey. This would mean children and young people's access to Independent Visitors is made 'opt-out' rather than 'opt-in', so as to make sure they are aware of their entitlement. This is already included in as best practice in Welsh Government's Practice Standards and Good Practice Guide on Independent Visitors, which was produced by NYAS Cymru in partnership with stakeholders.¹⁶ This would mean that more than 1 in 100 care-experienced children and young people are able to benefit from their right to an Independent Visitor.

¹⁶ NYAS Cymru and Welsh Government (2020) 'Practice Standards and Good Practice Guide', Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-01/independent-visitors-guidance-for-local-authorities.pdf>.

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur i'w nodi 1

Y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol

Health and Social Care Committee

Lynne Neagle AS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant
Llywodraeth Cymru

16 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Lynne

Rheoliadau Atchwanegiadau Bwyd a Bwyd ar gyfer Grwpiau Penodol (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) 2022

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 20 Rhagfyr 2022 ynghylch y Rheoliadau uchod. Yn ein cyfarfod ar 11 Ionawr 2023, trafododd y Pwyllgor eich ymateb, a'ch gohebiaeth â'r Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad yn ddiweddar. Yn dilyn ein trafodaeth, byddem yn falch pe bae'ch yn egluro'r materion a ganlyn (gan gynnwys, pan fo'n briodol) lle y gellir dod o hyd i'r wybodaeth berthnasol yn y Memorandwm Esboniadol a fydd yn cael ei osod ochr yn ochr â'r Rheoliadau.

Amseriad y rheoliadau

Yn ôl eich llythyr dyddiedig 21 Tachwedd 2022, byddai'r Rheoliadau'n cael eu gosod gerbron Senedd y DU ar 14 Rhagfyr 2022, a byddent yn dod i rym ar 18 Ionawr 2023. Yn eich llythyr dilynol ar 20 Rhagfyr 2022, nodir y caiff y Rheoliadau eu gosod "ym mis Rhagfyr". Nodwyd yn ein cyfarfod ar 11 Ionawr 2023 nad yw'n ymddangos bod y Rheoliadau wedi'u gosod eto.

1. A allech chi gadarnhau pryd y disgwylir i'r Rheoliadau gael eu gosod a phryd y byddant yn dod i rym?
2. A allech chi ddweud pam mae'r Rheoliadau wedi'u gohirio, ac a fydd hynny'n arwain at unrhyw ganlyniadau?

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Ymwahanu â Gogledd Iwerddon

Yn ôl eich llythyr dyddiedig 20 Rhagfyr 2022, ni chynhaliwyd unrhyw asesiad ffurfiol o ymwahanu â Phrydain Fawr a Gogledd Iwerddon o ran rhwystrau i fasnach neu iechyd cyhoeddus.

3. A allech chi egluro a fydd safonau'n wahanol ym Mhrydain Fawr a Gogledd Iwerddon o ganlyniad i'r diwygiadau a gaiff eu gwneud gan y Rheoliadau'n eu cyflwyno?

Deddfwriaeth ddwyieithog

Yn eich llythyr dyddiedig 20 Rhagfyr, fe wnaethoch ateb cwestiwn 3 yn y llythyr a anfonodd y Pwyllgor atoch, dyddiedig 1 Rhagfyr 2022, drwy egluro eich bod yn ystyried gwahanol opsiynau i frw ymlaen â'r diwygiadau arfaethedig, gan gynnwys yr opsiwn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno'i Hofferyn Statudol ei hun Fodd bynnag, ni nodwyd a fydd y ddeddfwriaeth ar gael yn Gymraeg a Saesneg, ac a oedd y goblygiadau o ran hygyrchedd y gyfraith yng Nghymru yn ffactor yn eich ystyriaethau.

4. Os Llywodraeth y DU fyddai'n gwneud y rheoliadau, a ystyriwyd a fyddai hynny'n effeithio ar hygyrchedd y gyfraith ac ar y gallu i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ddwyieithog ar gael?

Ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid

Yn eich ymateb i lythyr y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad, rydych yn egluro bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad â rhanddeiliaid penodol dros gyfnod o dair wythnos ynghylch y newidiadau arfaethedig.

5. A allech chi roi manylion y rhanddeiliaid yr ymgynghorwyd â nhw, a sut y caiff unrhyw ymatebion eu hadlewyrchu yn y Rheoliadau?

Diwygiadau a gaiff eu gwneud gan y Rheoliadau

Diolch am y wybodaeth a gawsom gennych am y sail resymegol ar gyfer y diwygiadau a gaiff eu gwneud gan y Rheoliadau. Rydym yn falch o ddeall y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno'i Rheoliadau ei hun mewn perthynas â bwyd babanod.

Nodwn yn y bydd un diwygiad yn diweddarar'r diffiniad o weddillion plaladdwyr yn y derminoleg a ddefnyddir yn Rheoliad (EC) Rhif 1107/2009 ac yn defnyddio'r diffiniad mwy cyfyng a nodir mewn rheoliad cynharach (Rheoliad (EC) Rhif 396/2005).

6. A allech chi roi rhagor o wybodaeth am y sail resymegol dros ddefnyddio'r diffiniad mwy cyfyng hwn, a beth fyddai goblygiadau newid o'r fath?



Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ymateb erbyn 24 Ionawr 2023.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Russell George". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke underneath.

Russell George AS

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol

cc Jayne Bryant AS, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

Huw Irranca-Davies AS, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg. We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.

Eitem 8.2

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur i'w nodi 2

Lynne Neagle AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant
Deputy Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Russell George AS,
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

24 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Russell,

Diolch am eich llythyr dilynol, dyddiedig 16 Ionawr 2023, ynglŷn â'r rheoliadau diwygio uchod. Fe wnaif i ymdrin â phob un o'ch pwyntiau yn eu trefn.

1. A allech chi gadarnhau pryd y disgwylir i'r Rheoliadau gael eu gosod a phryd y byddant yn dod i rym?

Gosodwyd y ddeddfwriaeth ddydd Gwener 13 Ionawr. Dyma'r ddolen:
[The Food Supplements and Food for Specific Groups \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#).

2. A allech chi ddweud pam mae'r Rheoliadau wedi'u gohirio, ac a fydd hynny'n arwain at unrhyw ganlyniadau?

Rhoddodd swyddogion yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (DHSC) wybod ar 12 Rhagfyr na fyddai'r Rheoliadau'n cael eu gosod ar 14 Rhagfyr 2022 oherwydd nad oedd modd cael y cliriad Gweinidogol angenrheidiol mewn pryd.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Lynne.Neagle@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lynne.Neagle@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 104
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

3. A allech chi egluro a fydd safonau'n wahanol ym Mhrydain Fawr a Gogledd Iwerddon o ganlyniad i'r diwygiadau a gaiff eu gwneud gan y Rheoliadau?

Bydd y safonau yr un fath ar draws Prydain a Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae offeryn statudol Prydain fawr yn gwneud mân ddiwygiadau ac mae'n rhan o un fframwaith deddfwriaethol yn Mhrydain Fawr. Mae hyn yn gyson â'r dull a ddefnyddiwyd mewn perthynas â diwygiadau deddfwriaethol blaenorol yn y maes hwn. Mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd wedi gwneud deddfwriaeth i wneud yr un diwygiadau, sydd eisoes yn gymwys mewn rheoliadau maeth cyfatebol ar draws yr UE.

4. Os Llywodraeth y DU fyddai'n gwneud y rheoliadau, a ystyriwyd a fyddai hynny'n effeithio ar hygyrchedd y gyfraith ac ar y gallu i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ddwyieithog ar gael?

Roeddent yn bodloni'r meini prawf canlynol a bennir gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ar gyfer pryd y gellir gwneud deddfwriaeth o'r fath yn Senedd y DU ar ran Gweinidogion Cymru.

- a. os yw natur gydgysylltiedig y systemau gweinyddol perthnasol yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn golygu mai'r dull mwyaf effeithiol a phriodol i'w ddefnyddio yw bwrw ymlaen â'r ddau yr un pryd yr un offeryn deddfwriaethol; a
- b. os yw'r darpariaethau datganoledig dan sylw yn fân neu'n dechnegol ac nad ydynt yn ddadleuol.

Ystyrir bod y rheoliadau'n rhai technegol eu natur at y diben hwn ac, o'r herwydd, roeddwn o'r farn mai cyfyngedig fyddai'r effaith.

5. A allech chi roi manylion y rhanddeiliaid yr ymgynghorwyd â nhw, a sut y caiff unrhyw ymatebion eu hadlewyrchu yn y Rheoliadau?

Roedd yr ymgynghoriad yn gwahodd sylwadau gan y diwydiant bwyd a maeth, grwpiau cynrychioliadol, y cyhoedd a phartion eraill â diddordeb ledled y DU ar y dull arfaethedig. Cafodd y ddogfen ymgynghori hefyd ei rhoi ar yr Hyb Gwybodaeth, sef fforwm caeedig i Awdurdodau Lleol, i drafod safbwyntiau ar faterion gorfodi.

Roedd cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r diwygiadau technegol ynghylch atchwanegiadau bwyd ac fe groesawodd yr ymatebwyr y newidiadau a gynigiwyd. Cafwyd cais am gyfnod pontio hirach ar gyfer y newid yn uned fesur a ddefnyddir i labelu copr mewn atchwanegiadau bwyd a chytunwyd ar hyn a'i adlewyrchu yn yr offeryn statudol.

6. A allech chi roi rhagor o wybodaeth am y sail resymegol dros ddefnyddio'r diffiniad mwy cyfyng hwn, a beth fyddai goblygiadau newid o'r fath?

Bydd y newid hwn yn rhoi diffiniad mwy manwl gywir o weddillion, a gymerir o Reoliad (CE) Rhif 396/2005 (ar y lefelau gweddilliol uchaf o blaladdwyr mewn neu ar fwyd a phorthiant sy'n dod o blanhigion ac anifeiliaid) ac yn rhoi mwy o eglurder a chysondeb o ran y diffiniad a ddefnyddir yn y ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer bwyd cyffredinol.

Yn gywir



Lynne Neagle AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant
Deputy Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing

CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur i'w nodi 3

Lynne Neagle AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant
Deputy Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Huw Irranca-Davies AS,
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad

Jayne Bryant AS,
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

Russell George AS,
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol

18 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Huw , Jayne, Russell

Rwy'n ysgrifennu i roi gwybod ichi fod fy nghydsyniad wedi'i roi ar gyfer Rheoliadau Atchwanegiadau Bwyd a Bwyd ar gyfer Grwpiau Penodol (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) 2022 a bod Offeryn Statudol hwn bellach wedi'i osod yn Senedd y DU.

Mae'r OS wedi diwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth ganlynol i wneud newidiadau yng Nghymru, Lloegr a'r Alban.

- Rheoliadau Maeth (Diwygio etc.) (Ymadael â'r UE) 2019 (OS 2019/651) fel y'u diwygiwyd,
- Rheoliad (EU) Rhif 609/2013 Senedd Ewrop a'r Cyngor o 12 Mehefin 2013 ynghylch bwyd a fwriedir ar gyfer babanod a phlant ifanc, bwyd at ddibenion meddygol arbennig, ac amnewid deiet yn llwyr er mwyn rheoli pwysau a diddymu Cyfarwyddeb y Cyngor 92/52/EEC, Cyfarwyddebau'r Comisiwn 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC a 2006/141/EC, Cyfarwyddeb 2009/39/EC Senedd Ewrop a'r Cyngor a Rheoliadau'r Comisiwn (EC) Rhif 41/2009 ac (EC) Rhif 953/2009¹,
- Rheoliad Dirprwyedig y Comisiwn (EU) 2016/127 o 25 Medi 2015 sy'n ychwanegu at Reoliad (EU) Rhif 609/2013 Senedd Ewrop a'r Cyngor ynghylch y gofynion penodol o ran cyfansoddiad a gwybodaeth ar gyfer fformiwla fabanod a fformiwla ddilynol ac

¹ Rheoliad yr UE a ddargedwir fel y'i diwygiwyd gan Reoliadau Maeth (Diwygio etc.) (Ymadael â'r UE) 2019 a 2020

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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CF99 1SN

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Correspondence.Lynne.Neagle@gov.wales

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

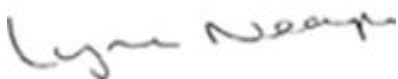
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

- Rheoliad Dirprwyedig y Comisiwn (EU) 2016/128 o 25 Medi 2015 sy'n ychwanegu at Reoliad (EU) Rhif 609/2013 Senedd Ewrop a'r Cyngor ynghylch y gofynion penodol o ran cyfansoddiad a gwybodaeth ar gyfer bwyd at ddibenion meddygol arbennig.

Mae'r diwygiadau hyn wedi:

- diweddarau'r uned fesur a ddefnyddir ar gyfer copr mewn atchwanegiadau bwyd
- diweddarau'r uned fesur a ddefnyddir ar gyfer sinc mewn atchwanegiadau bwyd
- diweddarau'r ffurfiau o niasin a ganiateir i'w defnyddio wrth weithgynhyrchu atchwanegiadau bwyd i gynnwys nicotinamid ribosid clorid
- diweddarau'r ffurfiau o fagnesiwm a ganiateir i'w defnyddio wrth weithgynhyrchu atchwanegiadau bwyd i gynnwys magnesiwm citrad malad
- diweddarau'r ffurfiau o ffolad a ganiateir i'w defnyddio wrth weithgynhyrchu fformiwla fabanod a fformiwla ddilynol i gynnwys calsiwm L-methylfolad
- diweddarau'r ffurfiau o ffolad a ganiateir i'w defnyddio wrth weithgynhyrchu bwydydd proses sydd wedi'u seilio ar rawn a bwydydd babanod i gynnwys calsiwm L-methylfolad
- safoni'r diffiniad o weddillion plaladdwyr a ddefnyddir yn y rheoliadau ar fformiwla fabanod a fformiwla ddilynol a
- safoni'r diffiniad o weddillion plaladdwyr a ddefnyddir yn y rheoliadau ar fwyd at ddibenion meddygol arbennig a ddatblygir i fodloni gofynion maethol babanod a phlant ifanc.

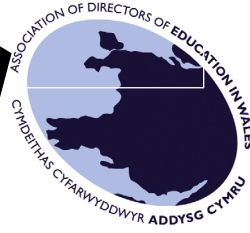
Yn gywir



Lynne Neagle AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant
Deputy Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing

[Datganiad Ysgrifenedig: Rheoliadau Atchwanegiadau Bwyd a Bwyd ar gyfer Grwpiau Penodol \(Diwygiadau Amrywiol\) 2023 \(17 Ionawr 2023\) | LLYW.CYMRU](#)



Dr Chris Llewelyn
Prif Weithredwr / Chief Executive

Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru
Welsh Local Government Association

Un Rhodfa'r Gamlas	One Canal Parade
Heol Dumballs	Dumballs Road
Caerdydd	Cardiff
CF10 5BF	CF10 5BF
Ffôn: 029 2046 8600	Tel: 029 2046 8600

Ein Cyf / Our Ref:

Dyddiad / Date: 06 Ionawr 2023

Gofynnwch am / Please ask for: Sharon Davies

Llinell uniongyrchol / Direct line: 07917275203

Ebost / Email: sharon.davies@wlga.gov.uk

Ymateb CLILC / CCAC i Jane Bryant AS

Diolch am eich llythyr, y Gweinidog Jane Bryant,

graddfa a natur trais, cam-drin, aflonyddu rhywiol neu gam-drin rhywiol tuag at staff ysgol ar draws lleoliadau a gynhelir yng Nghymru, boed hynny gan gydweithwyr, rheolwyr, rhieni neu ddisgyblion

Mae ysgolion yn cofnodi digwyddiadau ac mae awdurdodau lleol yn monitro'r rhain, ac felly mae awdurdodau lleol yn gallu nodi patrymau / clystyrau / cysylltiadau rhwng achosion a all dynnu sylw at bryderon o ran diwylliant neu nifer yr achosion a allai arwain at ymyriadau a blaenoriaethu hyfforddiant / ailhyfforddi.

Yn gyffredinol mae awdurdodau lleol wedi gweld cynnydd yn nifer y gwaharddiadau a gwaharddiadau parhaol dros y flwyddyn academiaidd ddiwethaf. Mae cyfran fawr o'r rhain wedi bod mewn perthynas ag achosion o ymddygiad geiriol a chorfforol ymosodol tuag at staff gan blant.

Yn ogystal, mae adborth anecdotaidd gan ysgolion yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith fod tensiynau gan rieni tuag at ysgolion mewn perthynas ag addysg eu plant yn ymddangos yn fwy amlwg o'i chymharu â materion cyn y pandemig.

Nid yw awdurdodau lleol yn cyhoeddi data yn ymwneud ag achosion oherwydd sensitifrwydd y cynnwys, ond i helpu gyda'r ymholiad hwn ac i ddarparu ymdeimlad o raddfa, mae nifer o awdurdodau lleol wedi cytuno at ddibenion y cyfathrebiad hwn i ddarparu gwybodaeth ac enghreifftiau o arfer o dan gytundeb bod yr unigolyn yn aros yn ddienw:

Enghraifft 1:

Ers mis Ionawr 2020 (hyd at fis Tachwedd 2022) mae 196 o achosion wedi'u cofnodi mewn lleoliadau a gynhelir. Mae'r rhain yn bennaf yn ymwneud ag achosion o drais

gan ddisgyblion yn erbyn staff. Mae nifer o fathau o ddigwyddiadau sy'n codi dro ar ôl tro, ac mae'r rhain yn tueddu i fod yn bennaf mewn ardaloedd mwy difreintiedig. Mae digwyddiadau yn ymwneud â thrais corfforol gan rieni a staff eraill yn brin gyda llai na 5 o ddigwyddiadau wedi'u cofnodi ers mis Ionawr 2020.

Mae'r enghraifft hon yn dangos y lefel o ddata sydd ar gael, a rôl awdurdodau lleol o ran monitro ac ymyrraeth.

Enghraifft 2:

Mae graddfa a natur y trais (yn gorfforol ac nad yw'n gorfforol e.e. cam-drin geiriol) ar draws lleoliadau a gynhelir yng Nghymru yn cael ei gofnodi drwy ddefnyddio ffurflenni cofnodi digwyddiadau a ffurflenni Adrodd ar Drais yn y Gwaith.

Ystadegau Trais yn y Gwaith ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng Gorffennaf a Medi 2022:

Cofnodwyd cyfanswm o 62 o ddigwyddiadau Trais yn y Gwaith yn y Gyfarwyddiaeth rhwng Gorffennaf a Medi 2022. Yn 61 o'r digwyddiadau, roedd yr ymosodwr yn ddisgybl lle'r oedd 55 ohonynt wedi digwydd mewn ysgolion cynradd, 1 mewn ysgol uwchradd a 5 mewn ysgolion arbennig.

Categori'r Digwyddiad Treisgar	Rhwng Gorffennaf a Medi 2022	Rhwng Gorffennaf a Medi 2021	Rhwng Gorffennaf a Medi 2020
Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol	0	0	1
Difrod i Eiddo	2	0	0
Ymosodiad Corfforol Heb Anaf	37	20	11
Ymosodiad Corfforol Gydag Anaf	21	9	6
Bygythiad o Ymosodiad Corfforol	0	5	1
Cam-drin Geiriol	2	0	1
Cyfanswm	62	34	20

I'w nodi: Efallai na fydd graddfa a natur aflonyddu rhywiol neu gam-drin rhywiol tuag at staff yn cael eu cofnodi yn defnyddio'r ffurflen hon - oni bai bod yr aelod o staff wedi gwneud sylw ar y ffurflen i roi gwybod i'r Awdurdod Lleol bod y digwyddiad mewn perthynas ag aflonyddu neu gam-drin rhywiol. Yn yr achos hwn, byddai rheolwr atebol yr aelod o staff yn cofnodi hyn (h.y. Pennaeth) ac yn gweithredu trwy Bolisi Ymddygiad yr ysgol - Camau Cywiro Ymddygiad gyda'r disgybl (trwy'r rhiant/gofalwr).

pa gamau y dylai ysgolion eu cymryd i atal trais, cam-drin ac aflonyddu (e.e. polisïau, canllawiau, hyfforddiant, asesiadau risg ac ati) a pha mor effeithiol y mae ysgolion ar draws Cymru yn cymryd y camau hynny

Dylai fod gan bob ysgol bolisiau wedi'u diffinio'n dda ar waith a byddai cyrff llywodraethu / timau arweinyddiaeth yn cael eu cefnogi gan awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau dealltwriaeth a defnydd llawn o'r polisi. Mae cymorth awdurdod lleol yn cynnwys darparu cymorth polisi effeithiol, cymorth ar gyfer asesiadau risg a chanllawiau ar reoli'r risg. Yn gyffredinol, mae ysgolion yn gweithio'n dda gydag awdurdodau lleol ar hwn ond mae pryderon bod ysgolion yn dal yn tan-adrodd. Gellir cynnig hyfforddiant drwy systemau hyfforddiant ar-lein hefyd ond mae cydnabyddiaeth bod angen gwneud mwy o waith i sicrhau bod yr holl staff wedi cael eu hyfforddi'n dda.

Dylai ysgolion gymryd dull rhagweithiol a defnyddio'r canllawiau a'r fframweithiau a ddarperir. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol bolisiau ar waith (e.e. Canllaw Cadw Staff Ysgol yn Ddiogel) ac mae amryw o asesiadau risg Trais yn y Gwaith / Diogelwch yn eu lle a gweithdrefnau Gwahardd Pob Symudiad i'w dilyn a'u gweithredu yn ogystal â hyfforddiant drwy raglen gynefino'r Pennaeth a darpariaethau hyfforddiant penodol.

Mae cymorth / ymyriadau ALL ychwanegol yn cynnwys adolygu polisiau ymddygiad ac ymateb graddedig yr ysgol i'r cynnydd mewn digwyddiadau ymddygiad, cyflwyno cymorth ymddygiad ychwanegol yn cynnwys canolfannau lles a staff ychwanegol wedi'u hyfforddi mewn ymddygiad/lles a hyfforddiant i staff e.e. ELSA a Thrive.

Mae gweithio mewn partneriaeth gyda Chymorth Cynnar, gwasanaethau ieuencid, gwasanaethau cyfiawnder ieuencid, yr Heddlu a Gofal Cymdeithasol Plant i gyd yn bethau y gall ysgolion eu defnyddio i ymateb i rai o'r materion hyn.

Mae rhaglen gynefino'r Pennaeth yn orfodol, ac mae ysgolion yn cael eu cefnogi i weithredu'r canllawiau a'r mesurau amddiffynnol. Weithiau, byddai'r ALL yn cefnogi ysgol ar ôl digwyddiad i un ai adolygu eu gweithdrefnau presennol neu i ddarparu cefnogaeth i sicrhau bod mesurau ar waith i amddiffyn staff.

Yn gyffredinol, canfyddir bod adrodd ar ddigwyddiadau wedi cynyddu ac mae hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei annog yn aml iawn er mwyn cael gwared â'r stigma sy'n gysylltiedig ag adrodd ar ddigwyddiadau. Fodd bynnag, gall timau rheoli ysgolion wneud mwy i sicrhau bod y negeseuon hyn yn gyffredin i wella lefelau adrodd a sicrhau bod cymorth wedi'i dargedu yn cael ei gynnig, a bod awdurdodau lleol yn annog hyn.

[pa gefnogaeth y dylai ysgolion ei gynnig i staff sydd wedi dioddef trais, cam-drin neu aflonyddu a pha mor effeithiol y mae ysgolion ar draws Cymru yn darparu'r gefnogaeth honno](#)

Byddai staff sy'n dioddef unrhyw un o'r uchod yn cael cynnig cefnogaeth iechyd galwedigaethol, cefnogaeth lles neu gallant gael eu hatgyfeirio at wasanaethau cwnsela. Fodd bynnag, adroddir bod y nifer sy'n derbyn y cynnig hwn yn aml yn isel.

Mae dangosyddion allweddol ar gyfer pecyn llwyddiannus o bolisi, arfer a chefnogaeth yn cynnwys:

- Hyder yn y broses adrodd gan ddarparu drws agored, amser i ymlacio ac egluro'r digwyddiad heb farnu.
- Y cynnig o gwrsela a chefnogaeth.
- Sicrhau bod y gweithiwr yn deall y gellir rhoi gwybod am y digwyddiad i'r heddlu (lle bo'n berthnasol).
- Adolygiad asesiad risg i sicrhau systemau gwaith diogel, nad oes neb yn gweithio ar ei ben ei hun a chyfeirio at gymorth pellach.
- Sicrhau ymwybyddiaeth gyffredinol ehangach o, hyfforddiant mewn, a monitro darpariaeth hyfforddiant gorfodol Trais yn erbyn Merched, Cam-drin Domestig a Thrais Rhywiol, a chyfeirio at lwybrau cymorth.

Enghraifft 3:

Lle nodwyd bod angen cefnogaeth cwnsela neu therapiwtig ychwanegol, mae'r awdurdod lleol wedi gweithio gydag ysgolion i ddarparu'r gefnogaeth bwrpasol honno.

Mae'r mwyafrif o ysgolion wedi cyflwyno dyddiau lles a mentoriaid i helpu ei gilydd gyda'r pwysau o ddydd i ddydd o fewn yr amgylchedd ysgol. Mae ysgolion wedi nodi lles staff a disgyblion fel un o'u blaenoriaethau strategol i sicrhau bod y maes hwn yn cael sylw.

Yn gywir,



Pennaeth Addysg
Head of Education

Ein Cyf / Our Ref:

Dyddiad / Date: 06 January 2023

Gofynnwch am / Please ask for: Sharon Davies

Llinell uniongyrchol / Direct line: 07917275203

Ebost / Email: sharon.davies@wlga.gov.uk

WLGA / ADEW Response to Jane Bryant MS

Thank you for your letter, Minister Jane Bryant,

the scale and nature of violence, abuse, sexual harassment or sexual abuse towards school staff across maintained settings in Wales, whether by colleagues, managers, parents or pupils

Schools record reported incidents and local authorities monitor these, and LAs are therefore able to identify patterns / clusters / links between cases which can highlight concerns around culture or volume of cases which could lead to interventions and training / re-training prioritisation.

Local authorities have generally seen a rise in exclusions and permanent exclusions over the last academic year. A large proportion of these have been related to incidents of verbal and physical aggression to staff from pupils.

In addition, anecdotal feedback from schools highlights that tensions from parents towards schools in relation to their children's education appear more prominent in comparison to pre-pandemic issues.

Local authorities do not publish data relating to incidents due to the sensitivity of the content, but to assist with this query and to provide a sense of scale, a number of local authorities have agreed for the purposes of this communication to provide information and examples of practice under agreement of anonymity:

Example 1:

Since January 2020 (to November 2022) there have been 196 recorded incidents in maintained settings. These are mostly incidents of violence by pupils against staff. There are number of recurring types of incidents, and these tend to be in the main in areas of higher deprivation. Incidents involving physical violence by parents and

other staff is rare with less than 5 incidents reported since January 2020.

This example shows the level of data available, and the role local authorities take in monitoring and intervention.

Example 2:

Scale and Nature of violence (both physical and non-physical, e.g., verbal abuse across maintained settings in Wales is recorded via the use of accident report forms and Violence at Work Report forms.

Violence at Work Statistics for the period July to September 2022:

In total there were 62 Violence at Work reports in the Directorate between July to September 2022. In 61 of the incidents, the assailant was a pupil of which 55 were primary schools, 1 was a secondary school and 5 were special schools.

Violent Incident Category	July to Sept 2022	July to Sept 2021	July to Sept 2020
Anti-Social Behaviour	0	0	1
Damage to Property	2	0	0
Physical Assault No Injury	37	20	11
Physical Assault with Injury	21	9	6
Threat of Physical Assault	0	5	1
Verbal Abuse	2	0	1
Total	62	34	20

To note: Scale and nature of sexual harassment or sexual abuse towards staff may not be captured using this form – unless the member of staff made a comment on the form to notify the Local Authority that the incident was in relation to sexual harassment or abuse. In this instance the member of staff's line manager would record this (i.e., Head teacher) and act through the schools Conduct and Behaviour Policy - Behaviour Corrective Actions with the pupil (via parent/carer).

what steps schools should take to prevent violence, abuse and harassment (e.g., policies, guidance, training, risk assessments, etc.) and how effectively schools across Wales are taking those steps

All schools should have well defined policies in place and governing bodies / leadership teams would be supported by local authorities to ensure full understanding and application of policy. Local authority support includes provision of effective policy support, support for risk assessments and guidance on managing the risk. Schools in general work well with local authorities on this but there is a concern that there remains underreporting in schools. Training can also be offered via online training systems but there is an acknowledgment that there is further work to do in ensuring all staff are well trained.

Schools should take a proactive approach and use the guidance and frameworks provided. LAs have policies in place (e.g., Schools Keeping School Staff Safe Guidance) and there are various Violence at Work / Security risk assessments and Lock Down procedures to be followed and practiced as well as training via Head teacher induction and specific training provisions.

Additional LA support / interventions include reviews of behaviour policies and a school graduated response to increases in behaviour incidents, introduction of additional behaviour support including wellbeing hubs and additional behaviour/wellbeing trained staff, and training for staff e.g. ELSA and Thrive.

Partnership working with Early Help, youth services, youth justice services, Police and Children's Social Care are all ways that schools can use to respond to some of these issues.

Head teacher induction is mandatory, and schools are supported to implement the guidance and protective measures. On occasions, the LA would support a school after an incident has occurred to either review their existing procedures or provide support to ensure measures are in place to protect staff.

Incident reporting is generally perceived to have increased and this is something that is encouraged very often to remove the stigma from reporting. However, more can be done by school management teams to ensure these messages are commonplace to improve reporting and ensure targeted support is offered, and local authorities encourage this.

what support schools should offer to staff who have suffered violence, abuse or harassment and how effectively schools across Wales are providing that support.

Staff who suffer any of the above would be offered occupational health support, wellbeing support or additionally can be referred to counselling services. However, take up of this offer is often reported as low.

Key indicators of a successful package of policy, practice and support include:

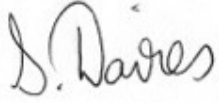
- Confidence in the reporting process by providing an open door, time to decompress and explain the incident without judgement.
- The offer of counselling and support
- Ensure the employee understands the incident can be reported to the police (where relevant)
- Risk assessment review to ensure safe systems of work, no lone working and signposting to further support
- Ensuring wider general awareness of, training in, and monitoring of delivery of VAWDASV mandatory training, and signposting to support routes.

Example 3:

Where there has been a need for additional therapeutic or counselling support, the local authority has worked with schools to provide that bespoke support.

The majority of schools have introduced wellbeing days and mentors to assist each other with the day-to-day pressures within the school environment. Schools have identified staff and pupil wellbeing as one of their strategic priorities to ensure this area is being addressed.

Yours sincerely,



Pennaeth Addysg
Head of Education

Croesawn ohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg a byddwn yn ymateb i ohebiaeth yn yr un iaith.
Ni fydd defnyddio'r naill iaith na'r llall yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh and English and will respond to correspondence in the
same language. Use of either language will not lead to a delay.

Tudalen y pecyn 116

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@WelshLGA

CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur i'w nodi 5

January 5th, 2023

Dear Jayne Byrant, MS, Chair of the Children, Young People and Education Committee,

RE: Trauma informed Schools in Wales and least restrictive practice to support CYP's mental health

We write to you to express concern about the use of restrictive practice within high schools in Wales, particularly Newport. It has come to our attention that a behaviour management programme called 'Ready to learn' is being used within a number of high schools in Wales. It has also come to our attention that a number of schools are not trauma aware or informed and have not received appropriate training on the impact of adverse childhood experiences, toxic stress, adversity and trauma and how to best support children and young people with these challenges.

Through our own research it appears that the 'Ready to Learn' programme originated in a Bristol high school and was created by a school leader called Matthew Stevenson. It is described as a binary system that assesses if children are 'ready to learn or not'. Its original target group was disadvantaged students for whom it was recognised were more likely to experience 'poor behaviour during lessons'. [Mr Stevenson said writing for SecEd:](#)

*"If students aren't focused in lessons, they receive a warning, with their name written on the board. Students automatically receive a warning for talking over the teacher or another student, or for being off task. Students who receive a second warning in a single lesson are sent to our **isolation room for a full school day** (that is, five full lessons including an hour's detention after-school). This is a massive deterrent, and despite high numbers initially, we have relatively few students in isolation now.*

*Underlying everything we did was a huge increase in student responsibility. Students are expected to **make their own way to the isolation room and are responsible for their behaviour once there** (three warnings in the isolation room results in a day's exclusion). This reflected our belief that the vast, vast majority of students **can behave well, if they choose to.**"*

The Centre for Mental Health Trauma, challenging behaviour and restrictive interventions in schools [policy briefing](#) states that challenging behaviour and trauma are associated. Young people who show challenging behaviour are more likely than average to have been exposed to trauma.

In some cases, challenging behaviour is a symptom of trauma. Thousands of young people are subject to some form of restrictive intervention in schools in the UK every year for challenging behaviour. There is reason to believe that these interventions have a negative impact on mental health, irrespective of previous trauma exposure.

Young people who have experienced trauma in the past are especially at risk of experiencing psychological harm from restrictive interventions. For example, exclusion and seclusion can echo relational trauma and systemic trauma; while physical restraint can echo physical and sexual abuse. As a result, these interventions may cause harm and potentially drive even more challenging behaviour.



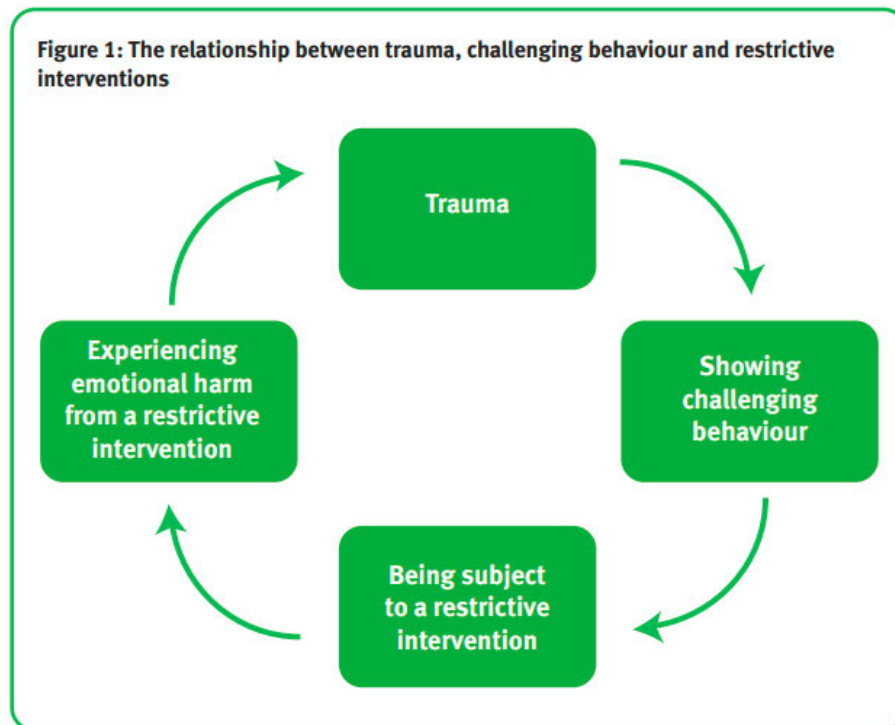


Figure one: Centre for Mental Health Trauma, challenging behaviour, and restrictive interventions in school cycle

We have the following principal concerns about the Ready to Learn programme’s ethos, approach, and use:

- It is not a trauma or relationally informed approach.
- It is not in line with the [Welsh Government Reducing Restrictive Practice Guidelines](#)
- It is not in keeping with the [Trauma informed Wales: A Societal Approach](#)
- To our knowledge the programme does not have any formal monitoring system and practice is not over seen by any governing or best standards body. There is no mechanism for ensuring children’s rights are not being breached.
- There is not publicly available routinely collected data, no evaluation methodology and no evidence base to support its effectiveness, efficacy, or safe use.
- There is evidence to suggest its use is contra-indicated to the promotion of good mental health and the reduction of incidents of behaviours that challenge/behaviours of distress.
- It is out of step with other psychosocial and trauma informed interventions, the evidence base and [policy position statements](#) on child development.

In contrast, the use of approaches such as positive behavioural support (PBS) which is recommended by the WG Reducing Restrictive Practice Guidelines reduces the use of restrictive interventions and incidences of ‘behaviours that challenge’/behaviours of distress. Trauma-informed schools seek to minimise the trauma-causing potential of the school environment, and to maximise the healing potential of the school environment. This alongside the implementation of a whole school approach



are practices that are supportive of creating psychosocially and relationally healthy school culture which in turn reduces children and young people's exposure to distress as well as is supportive of providing safe secure and nurturing relationships which are necessary to heal from trauma and adversity.

We would like to see all schools and education settings in Wales:

- To undertake trauma informed training that includes an understanding of children and young people's developmental, attachment and relational needs.
- To implement the WG Reducing Restrictive Practice Guidelines and to use least restrictive approaches to managing children and young people's distress (behaviours that challenge).



Eitem 8.6

CYPE(6)-04-23 – Papur i'w nodi 6

Y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol

Health and Social Care Committee

Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

Children, Young People and Education Committee

Lynne Neagle AS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant

19 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Lynne

Ystyried gwasanaeth cwnsela cenedlaethol i blant

Fel y byddwch yn cytuno, dylai'r broses o feithrin iechyd meddwl a llesiant cadarnhaol ddechrau'n gynnar ym mywyd plentyn, gan fod perthnasoedd a chysylltiadau cadarnhaol ac iach yn hanfodol i sicrhau eu bod yn datblygu'n iach a'u hiechyd meddwl yn y dyfodol. Am yr un rheswm, pan fo trawma yn digwydd ym mlynnyddoedd cynnar plentyn, mae'n hanfodol bod y gwasanaethau a'r mecanweithiau cywir ar waith, a'u bod yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd mewn ffordd gydgysylltiedig i gefnogi plant, pobl ifanc a'u teuluoedd. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwasanaethau cwnsela ysgolion, dulliau ysgol gyfan a theuluoedd cyfan, a Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a Phobl Ifanc (CAMHS), yn ogystal â gweithredu a gwreiddio'r fframwaith NYTH.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith o sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau ataliol ac ymyrryd cywir ar waith i gefnogi plant ledled Cymru, byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gadarnhau a roddwyd unrhyw ystyriaeth i sefydlu gwasanaeth cwnsela cenedlaethol i blant i sicrhau bod gan bob plentyn o bob oed, gan gynnwys y rhai nad ydynt eto o oedran ysgol, fynediad at ymarferwyr iechyd meddwl a llesiant.

Yn gywir



Russell George AS

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal
Cymdeithasol



Jayne Bryant AS

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac
Addysg

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg. We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.



**Senedd Cymru
Welsh Parliament**

Tudalen y pecyn 120

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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur i'w nodi 7

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

Ein cyf/Our ref JMSS/xxxx

Jayne Bryant AS
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN
jayne.bryant@senedd.cymru

19 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jayne,

Diolch yn fawr am eich llythyr. Rwy'n falch o allu darparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y gwaith arfaethedig o adolygu a diweddarau'r cynllun 10 mlynedd ar gyfer y gweithlu gofal plant, gwaith chwarae a'r blynyddoedd cynnar.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd camau i adolygu'r Cynllun cyfredol er mwyn asesu'r cynnydd a wnaed yn erbyn yr ymrwymïadau gwreiddiol. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae gwaith yn cael ei wneud i asesu cyfeiriad a gweledigaeth y Cynllun er mwyn sicrhau bod yr ymrwymïadau yn y Cynllun a ddiweddarwyd yn ystyried effaith y pandemig, yr argyfwng costau byw, a materion recriwtio a chadw staff. Bydd y diweddariad hwn hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau bod y Cynllun yn adlewyrchu ein dyheadau sy'n datblygu o ran addysg a gofal plentyndod cynnar a'n gweledigaeth o gael sector amrywiol a chynhwysol.

Disgwylir y cyhoeddir y diweddariad a'r adolygiad llawn yng ngwanwyn 2023. Byddwn yn rhannu'r Cynllun unwaith y bydd wedi ei gyhoeddi gyda'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, a'r Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb a Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol.

Yn gywir

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Gohebiaeth.Julie.Morgan@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.Morgan@gov.wales

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

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

Eitem 8.8

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur i'w nodi 8

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref JMSS/0160/23

Jayne Bryant
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg
Senedd Cymru
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seneddchildren@senedd.cymru

20 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Jayne,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Rhagfyr 2022 yn glŷn â cham-drin plant yn rhywiol.

Roeddwn yn falch o allu bod yn bresennol yn y Grŵp Trawsbleidiol ar Atal Cam-drin Plant yn Rhywiol ar 15 Rhagfyr, er mwyn rhoi diweddariad ar y Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Atal ac Ymateb i Gam-drin Plant yn Rhywiol.

Byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi cyhoeddi Datganiad Ysgrifenedig ar 29 Tachwedd 2022 i gyd-fynd â chyhoeddi Adroddiad Cyflawni'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol, a oedd yn disgrifio'r gwaith a wnaed drwy gydol cyfnod tair blynedd y Cynllun a ddaeth i ben ym mis Mehefin 2022. Roedd y cynnydd a gafwyd yn erbyn amcanion y Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol yn nodedig, yn enwedig o ystyried bod hynny wedi digwydd yn ystod pwysau digynsail y pandemig. Rwy'n parhau i fod yn ddiolchgar i'r Grŵp Trawsbleidiol am ddarparu adborth a chraffu adeiladol drwy gydol oes y Cynllun.

Er mwyn llywio'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol nesaf, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n ystyried adroddiad terfynol yr Ymchwiliad i Gam-drin Plant yn Rhywiol – a gafodd ei gyhoeddi ar 20 Hydref. Hefyd, byddwn yn ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid, gan gynnwys pobl ifanc ac oedolion sydd â phrofiad bywyd, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn ystyried eu barn wrth lunio'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol nesaf. Yn y cyfamser, mae'r Byrddau Diogelu Rhanbarthol wedi ymrwmo i barhau â'r gwaith y mae ei ffocws yn seiliedig ar y camau gweithredu yn y cynllun gwreiddiol, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar am y gwaith hwnnw.

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Correspondence.Julie.Morgan@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 122
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Roedd yr adroddiad terfynol a gyhoeddwyd gan yr Ymchwiliad yn nodi ei argymhellion terfynol. Mae 20 o argymhellion, ac mae chwech ohonynt yn rhai y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb yn uniongyrchol iddynt. Rhoddir chwe mis i bob adran yn y Llywodraeth ddarparu ymateb sy'n amlinellu a yw argymhelliad yn cael ei dderbyn yn llawn, ei dderbyn yn rhannol, neu a yw heb gael ei dderbyn o gwbl. Mae swyddogion yn ymgysylltu â swyddogion cyfatebol yn Llywodraeth y DU i drafod yr argymhellion, a sut y gellid bwrw ymlaen â nhw yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr. Mae'r gwaith o ddatblygu llinell amser yn mynd rhagddo, er mwyn ymateb yn briodol.

Mae'n bwysig bod y gwaith o ymateb i argymhellion terfynol Ymchwiliad yn cyd-fynd â'r gwaith o ddatblygu iteriad nesaf y Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Atal ac Ymateb i Gam-drin Plant yn Rhywiol. Roeddwn yn awyddus i sicrhau bod dull cydgysylltiedig ar waith er mwyn i'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol nesaf adlewyrchu gwaith pwysig adroddiad yr Ymchwiliad mor llawn â phosibl. Bwriedir i'r Cynllun nesaf hefyd fod yn weithredol am gyfnod o dair blynedd.

Mae'r sefydliad Plant yng Nghymru wedi cael ei gomisiynu i arwain rhaglen i ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid, a dechreuwyd ar y gwaith yn gynharach y mis hwn. Bydd yn gyfle i bartneriaid ddarparu adborth ar feysydd sydd eisoes wedi cael eu nodi fel meysydd gweithredu, ac i nodi unrhyw faterion pellach y dylid eu hystyried fel rhan o'r cam nesaf. Rhagwelir y bydd hyn yn gyfle pellach i ystyried argymhellion yr Ymchwiliad.

Bydd Lywodraeth Cymru wedyn yn datblygu cynllun gweithredu drafft. Byddwn yn ymgysylltu â'r rheini sydd â phrofiad bywyd a rhanddeiliaid o wahanol asiantaethau er mwyn ymgynghori â nhw ar y cynllun drafft ym mis Mehefin/Gorffennaf 2023. Bydd hyn yn ein galluogi i gyhoeddi cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer atal ac ymateb i gam-drin plant yn rhywiol yn yr hydref 2023.

Nid yw hynny'n golygu y bydd unrhyw leihad yn y gwaith o atal ac ymateb i gam-drin plant yn rhywiol rhwng nawr a'r hydref 2023. Yn unol â'r rhwymedigaethau statudol sy'n cael eu disgrifio yn ein deddfwriaeth a chanllawiau, a'u hegluro yng Ngweithdrefnau Diogelu Cymru, mae'r dyletswyddau i ddiogelu plant sydd mewn perygl o gael eu cam-drin, eu hesgeuluso, neu eu niweidio, gan gynnwys cael eu cam-drin yn rhywiol, yn parhau mewn grym.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod hyn yn darparu digon o wybodaeth i'ch helpu i ddatblygu eich rhaglen waith.

Yn gywir



Julie Morgan AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

Eitem 8.9

CYPE(6)-04-23 - Papur i'w nodi 9

Lee Waters AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Jayne Bryant MS
Cadeirydd,
Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

20 Ionawr 2023

Annwyl Jayne,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Rhagfyr 2022 mewn perthynas ag adolygiad teithio i ddysgwyr.

Mae llawer wedi newid ers i Fesur Teithio i Ddysgwyr ddod i rym yn 2008. Bellach, mae cludiant o'r cartref i'r ysgol yn cyfrif am chwarter holl wariant uniongyrchol yr awdurdodau lleol ar addysg - mae hyn yn gost gynyddol.

Yn ystod 2020, gwnaethom adolygiad o'r Mesur Teithio presennol i Ddysgwyr a oedd yn cynnwys casglu tystiolaeth gychwynnol. Canfuwyd gwendidau sylweddol yn y rhwydweithiau a'r seilwaith presennol sy'n gwneud gweithredu ehangiad o'r ddarpariaeth yn anodd. Roeddem yn gweld bod anghysondeb yn y ddarpariaeth ar draws Cymru gyfan.

Bu swyddogion yn cyfarfod â'r Gymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg yng Nghymru yn yr hydref lle cawsant glywed yr adborth gan awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â rhai o'r heriau sy'n eu hwynebu wrth sicrhau trafndiaeth i ddysgwyr. Mae'r ddeialog hon yn parhau ac yn adeiladu ar y dystiolaeth a ystyriwyd gennym fel rhan o'r adolygiad cyntaf.

Yn ddiweddar mae swyddog wedi ei benodi i arwain ar yr adolygiad ehangach ar deithio i ddysgwyr. Ar hyn o bryd maen nhw'n cynllunio'r adolygiad ehangach a byddaf yn hapus i rannu manylion amserlen yr adolygiad hwnnw pan fydd ar gael.

Yn hytrach na newidiadau mân, mae'n rhaid dod o hyd i gynllun cynaliadwy hir dymor.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn, Un Rhwydwaith, Un Amserlen, Un Tocyn, sy'n cyflwyno gweledigaeth uchelgeisiol ar gyfer trawsnewid gwasanaethau bysiau yng Nghymru. Bydd y bil arfaethedig yn cynnig cyfle i ni edrych o'r newydd ar ddarparu gwasanaethau bws ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys darpariaeth cludiant i'r ysgol.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 124
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Gan fod ein nodau'n uchelgeisiol, bydd y diwygiadau hyn yn cymryd amser, ond mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cael yr hawl hon i gefnogi dysgwyr a'n rhaglen ddiwygio ehangach. Yn y cyfamser, byddwn ni'n parhau i weithio gydag Awdurdodau Lleol i annog cysondeb o ran dull gweithredu.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee', is centered within a light gray rectangular box.

Lee Waters AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change