

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Fideo gynadledda drwy Zoom	Naomi Stocks
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 2 Mehefin 2020	Clerc y Pwyllgor
Amser: 13.30	0300 200 6565
	SeneddCymunedau@senedd.cymru

Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 34.19, mae'r Cadeirydd wedi penderfynu na all y cyhoedd fod yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor, er mwyn diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd. Bydd y cyfarfod hwn yn cael ei ddarlledu'n fyw ar www.senedd.tv.

Rhag-gyfarfod anffurfiol

(13.30–14.00)

- 1 Cyflwyniadau, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau**
(14.00)
- 2 Ymchwiliad i Covid-19 a'i effaith: sesiwn dystiolaeth ar drais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol**
(14.00–14.45) (Tudalennau 1 – 22)
Sara Kirkpatrick, Prif Weithredwr Cymorth i Ferched Cymru

Egwyl

(14.45–15.00)

- 3 Ymchwiliad i Covid-19 a'i effaith: sesiwn dystiolaeth ar drais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol**
(15.00–15.45)
Yasmin Khan, Cyngorydd Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Trais yn erbyn Menywod, Trais arall ar Sail Rhywedd, Camdrin Domestig a Thrais Rhywiol



4 Papur i'w nodi

(15.45)

4.1 Ymateb gyda'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan Lywodraeth Cymru i adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fudd-daliadau yng Nghymru – 20 Mai 2020

(Tudalennau 23 – 27)

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

(15.45)

6 Sesiynau tystiolaeth ar drais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol – trafod y dystiolaeth

(15.45–15.55)

7 Blaenraglen waith

(15.55–16.05)

(Tudalennau 28 – 31)

8 Bil Diogelwch Tân: Cynnig Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol

(16.05–16.15)

(Tudalennau 32 – 40)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

ELGC COV 10
Ymchwiliad i COVID-19 a'i effaith
Inquiry into COVID-19 and its impact
Ymateb gan: Cymorth i Ferched Cymru
Response from: Welsh Women's Aid

Name:	[REDACTED]
Organisation:	<i>Welsh Women's Aid</i>
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These are the views of:	<i>Welsh Women's Aid (Third Sector) - the national charity in Wales working to end domestic abuse and all forms of violence against women.</i>

About Welsh Women's Aid

Welsh Women's Aid is the umbrella organisation in Wales that supports and provides national representation for independent third sector violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) specialist services in Wales (comprising our membership of specialist services and members of the regional VAWDASV Specialist Services Providers Forums). These services deliver life-saving and life-changing support and preventative work in response to violence against women, including domestic abuse and sexual violence, as part of a network of UK provision.

As an umbrella organisation, our primary purpose is to prevent domestic abuse, sexual violence and all forms of violence against women and ensure high quality services for survivors that are needs-led, gender responsive and holistic. We collaborate nationally to integrate and improve community responses and practice in Wales; we provide advice, consultancy, support and training to deliver policy and service improvements across government, public, private and third sector services and in communities, for the benefit of survivors.

We also deliver the Wales National Quality Service Standards (NQSS), a national accreditation framework for domestic abuse specialist services in Wales (supported by the Welsh Government) as part of a UK suite of integrated accreditation systems and frameworks. (More information on the NQSS can be found here: <http://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/what-we-do/our-members/standards/>)



Inquiry into COVID-19 and its impact on matters relating to the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee's remit

Welsh Women's Aid welcomes the opportunity to respond to this call for evidence from the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee.

As the umbrella organisation in Wales that supports and provides national representation for independent third sector violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) specialist services in Wales, our response will primarily focus on how the virus and the response to it is effecting survivors of abuse (including children) and how this negative impact intersects with factors such as ethnicity, age, class, sexuality and disability.

During the course of the COVID 19 pandemic the already unacceptable instances of VAWDASV have begun to, and are predicted to further, rise (as below). Due to the gendered nature of VAWDASV, women and their children are, as a result of social distancing and self-isolation guidance, at much higher risk of being trapped with their abusers and will be further cut off from support networks. We have called for swift, cross-Government action since the beginning of the crisis to save lives and protect the safety and wellbeing of survivors, providing the following briefing outlining the solutions from across government that are needed: [Responding to Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence during the COVID 19 Pandemic](#).

VAWDASV and COVID 19

- The World Health Organisation (WHO) acknowledges that violence against women tends to increase during every type of emergency, including epidemics¹.
- Evidence from China, as well as learning from other global pandemics, shows potential increases in domestic abuse². Evidence also shows increases in other countries globally³, including France⁴, Italy and Spain.
- VAWDASV specialist services anticipate that acts of VAWDASV will increase, but demand for support will be highest when restrictions start to be relaxed and survivors have more opportunities to safely reach out for help⁵.

¹ <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331699/WHO-SRH-20-04-eng.pdf?ua=1>

² <http://www.sddirect.org.uk/media/1881/vawg-helpdesk-284-covid-19-and-vawg.pdf>

³ <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/mar/28/lockdowns-world-rise-domestic-violence>

⁴ <https://www.france24.com/en/20200410-french-domestic-violence-cases-soar-during-coronavirus-lockdown>

⁵ <https://1q7dqy2unor827bjls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/An-open-letter-to-the-prime-minister.pdf>

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- Specialist services also anticipate increases in demand based on those experienced after periods of time at home, such as Christmas holidays, when demand has historically increased.
- As highlighted in Welsh Women's Aid *COVID-19 Guidance for Perpetrator Services: Key points for practitioners*, expertise from specialist support services suggests perpetrators will utilise COVID-19 measures to further their coercive and controlling behaviour⁶. This is backed up by case studies collected by the Live Fear Free helpline and increases in calls to Respect UK helpline, as well as being referenced in the Welsh Government guidance.
- Children and young people are being specifically impacted by the current climate which provides increased opportunity for perpetrators to monitor and control family members, increased opportunity for online sexual exploitation and results in more children and young people becoming “invisible” to services⁷.
- School closures mean that children at risk or in need of care and support will not be observed everyday by teachers. Equally, children and young people who depend on the stability and relative safety of school will be kept at home.

The increasing prevalence of VAWDASV and additional impact on survivors and services since the Government issued 'stay at home' guidance on 23 March has been recognised by most experts as well as Welsh and UK Government. Live Fear Free data is showing an increase in calls from the public – survivors or concerned others. While contacts to the helpline initially dropped, fluctuating **increases of up to 49%** are now being experienced. A drop in calls from professionals due to adapted working practices and less diverted calls from members who have moved to remote working means that this increase is likely to be attributed primarily to survivors and concerned others. With the easing of lockdown and a likely increase in calls from professionals and diverts, this would be a significant increase in demand for the helpline. Case studies show that calls since the start of the pandemic are also of increased complexity, leading to **call times doubling since lockdown** began.

Local Government

Due to the way specialist services are funded, local authorities will be key in ensuring there is provision available in their areas for VAWDASV. Several pots of funding have been

⁶ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/2020/04/covid-19-guidance-for-perpetrator-services-key-points-for-practitioners/>

⁷ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/2020/03/supporting-children-and-young-people-through-the-coronavirus-pandemic/>



allocated or repurposed⁸ for mitigating some of the effects on services and the survivors they support caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However as highlighted in an open letter from Welsh Women's Aid to the Deputy Minister and Chief Whip,⁹ little to none of this money has yet reached the front lines. Most of the Welsh Government funding has been capital funding and has yet to be allocated. While it is welcome that this funding will cover some needs for communication devices to move provision online, toys for children in refuge and PPE, it does not cover the provision of support to go along with these items.

Where effective local practice has been reported there are 3 common principles that have helped ensure it:

1. Quick, flexible and practical support based on the expertise of providers

This includes ease of application, swift delivery of funds and resourcing type (capital, revenue, or provision of materials) led by need, identified by specialist services in consultation with survivors.

2. Proactive communication at multiple levels that is joined up

Specialist services engaged in local resilience planning and local mitigation plans in place. These now need to be joined up with national planning and feed into the development of guidance.

3. Focus on keeping people safe and supported

Planning for the increase in VAWDASV made front and centre in COVID planning, with the aim at ensuring all survivors can access life-saving support. From the outset, specialist services are providing essential services and should be clearly recognised as key workers, with access to testing, PPE and childcare to maintain provision. Survivors in refuge provision should also have access to testing to ensure that communal provision can remain open.

Housing

It is widely recognised, by specialist services, Governments, the public and other agencies, that home is not a place of safety for everyone. With people cut off from their personal support networks due to social distancing guidance it is now more critical than ever that survivors are able to access safe accommodation and support.

⁸ https://mcusercontent.com/9b87782914f7a37c55e5e9d41/files/e7084b8f-655f-4360-a5cc-d0e3b4e21d9e/Letter_Support_for_VAWDASV.pdf

⁹ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/2020/04/welsh-womens-aid-stresses-urgent-need-for-funding-for-support-services-due-to-covid-19/>



Demand for refuge space

Currently levels on refuge provision continue to remain at a stable level of an **average of 10 spaces available**. However, restrictions and closures are in place across the network as a result of COVID-19, meaning that as of last week there were **only 2 unrestricted places available**.¹⁰ Restrictions mean some services are not accepting pregnant women, children, or those with complex needs as they do not have the resources or capacity to safely provide accommodation. This has exacerbated, what was already an issue we had raised prior to the COVID 19 crisis, with **512 survivors turned away from refuge in 2018/19** due to the service not having the space, capacity or resources to meet their need. This disproportionately impacts survivors with mental health concerns, disabilities and larger families.

Demand for provision is predicted to significantly spike once social distancing guidance is relaxed. This will also increase as restrictions are lifted in England as the network provides support for survivors needing to cross the border.

Managing provision

Refuges have set in place social distancing, including reducing levels so that residents do not have to share bathrooms or can adhere to safer levels of social distancing. This has not always been supported by local authority, who have pushed for refuge provision to remain at its full level. For communal refuges, particularly smaller refuges this has led to them struggling to enable social distancing. The wrap around support and peer support provided within communal refuge are vital to survivors, services need to ensure they can maintain this through enabling social distancing. To improve this many are keeping voids to ensure limited risks to survivors – this will have significant impact on housing support grant (especially if there is claw back) and loss of housing benefit (see next question for more detail on the impact of voids).

Services are reporting that some survivors are leaving refuge support in an unplanned manner due to the stress of staying in refuge during lockdown. There is a real risk of these survivors returning to abusive households, where abuse is likely to continue and escalate. This could lead to increased demand on policing, increased long term impacts on survivors and increased domestic homicides as lockdown continues. Voids in refuge due to self isolation and social distance practices are impacting on VAWDASV services reserves and sustainability as they are having to cover the lost Housing Benefit revenue. For some small services this is £1000s a week at times.

¹⁰ Data taken from Routes to Support



Equalities

Due to the gendered nature of VAWDASV, women and their children are, as a result of social distancing and self-isolation guidance, at much higher risk of being trapped with their abusers and will be further cut off from support networks. Swift, cross-Government action must be taken in order to save lives and protect the safety and wellbeing of survivors. In relation to violence and abuse, **there are three key areas where women are disproportionately negatively affected**, due to the inequalities they face everyday, which are further exacerbated and magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic and the response measures to it.

1. Experiencing violence and abuse
2. Migrant women with no recourse to public funds
3. Women in the sex industry

Experiencing violence and abuse

VAWG is a cause and consequence of inequality between women and men, which intersects with factors such as ethnicity, age, class, sexuality and disability to impact on experiences of abuse and routes to recovery.¹¹ As a result of this women are far more likely to experience the anticipated increased violence and abuse as well as having less resources to flee this abuse.

The Live Fear Free Helpline has reported in the last week a rise in calls from survivors and concerned others, with great complexity and urgency related to COVID 19, demonstrating how the demand support is already increasing as the lockdown is extended. This is expected to rise significantly once social-distancing guidance begins to relax.

Currently specialist VAWDASV services are doing all they can with limited resources to ensure every survivor seeking help is supported. COVID-19 has created yet more challenges, both for survivors and for specialist services in adapting and continuing the provision of support. Governments across the UK continue to publicise helplines and announce pots of funding. However, if this funding does not soon reach the frontline services supporting survivors then it is unclear how they will continue to operate if current circumstances persist.

No recourse to public funds

¹¹ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Annual-Membership-Report-2018-19-FINAL.pdf>



There is currently limited support available in the UK for women with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) fleeing abuse or violence. Perpetrators regularly exploit this lack of provision to further trap and control the women they abuse. Many migrant women are unable to leave an abusive relationship for fear of being deported as their visa may be dependent on a violent partner or family member. They may also fear destitution if they are economically dependent on a partner or relative who is also their sponsor.

Services have raised concerns regarding women with NRPF following the pandemic and the removal of access to homelessness emergency funds. Having supported the women during lockdown they will not be able to remove the support due to the risk she will have to return to her abuser or face destitution. If the women are to be supported in refuge rent and support costs will need to be covered. If not covered by funders services will be burdened with the cost, this will have a disproportionate impact on smaller organisations as the costs are not recovered. Allowing for the use of the grant to support NRPF clients is welcome but this needs to be recognised during non-pandemic times as it exposes the inequity in the provision of protection and support.

Women in the sex industry

Women exploited by the sex industry are often overlooked. Many women engaged in the sex industry face multiple disadvantage, are being exploited, and living and working in situations dangerous to their health and wellbeing.

Our membership of independent specialist services working with women exploited by the sex industry (Swansea Women's Aid SWAN project in Swansea, Cyfannol in Newport, Safer Wales' Street Life project in Cardiff) are taking specific precautions to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, many are reporting a number of concerns including access to safety and safe accommodation. This is outlined in the attached paper:



Supporting women exploited through tl

Current concerns and points to raise:

- Heightened risk of infection.
- Additional support may be needed for self-isolation, social distancing or access to healthcare.
- Access to condoms, other health and wellbeing supplies, and to share ugly mug information could be reduced if outreach support is limited.

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- Women who are engaged in street prostitution are likely to be disproportionately impacted by any fines or arrest if stricter restrictions on leaving the house are implemented.
- Consideration of the need of women engaging with substance use must inform the response with substance use services.
- Provision of personal protective equipment will be crucial for services to continue to provide outreach support to women in the sex industry that may have COVID 19 symptoms.
- Disproportionately impacted by the pressure on food bank and charity services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Greater consideration from Governments must be given to the health and wellbeing of women in the sex industry when planning COVID-19 provision.

Poverty

The violence, abuse and disadvantage faced by women intersects with factors such as ethnicity, age, class, sexuality and disability, meaning these women experience these atrocities in a different, often more severe way. In a recent position statement Imkaan cite research by Cambridge University which shows that women have been hardest hit by job loss during COVID-19 and are more likely to be working in industries where it is not possible to work from home e.g. hospitality, cleaning and caring.¹² There are also significant concerns about the safety of undocumented migrant women who are more likely to face destitution.

80% of people employed in human health and social work activities in Wales are women.¹³

There is further over-representation of BAME women filling these roles and frontline keyworker roles in supermarkets and cleaning services across the UK. There is an obvious increased risk to the health and wellbeing of themselves and their family. Though no one is immune to COVID-19, structural inequality reproduces disproportionately across diverse communities and exacerbates existing racialised inequalities. For women and girls with protected characteristics, the two pandemics increase the risks at multiple interlocking levels.¹⁴

¹² <https://www.imkaan.org.uk/covid19-position-paper>

¹³ <https://wenwales.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Feminist-Scorecard-Report-2020-Eng.pdf>

¹⁴ https://829ef90d-0745-49b2-b404-cbea85f15fda.filesusr.com/ugd/2f475d_2c6797da42c6454f933837a7290ffe21.pdf

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A report from Welsh Women's Aid and Disability Wales found that disabled women are more likely to be in poverty as well as being much more likely to experience both sexual and domestic abuse.¹⁵ Poorer households and renters are particularly vulnerable to a loss of regular income caused by the COVID-19 pandemic,¹⁶ meaning this a threat that will have a significant impact on disabled women.

In the Welsh Women's Aid report [Cheques and Balances](#), we highlighted that Women's poverty keeps them trapped in abusive relationships whilst delays in benefits, cuts to welfare grants, cuts to legal aid and specialist VAWDASV services makes it impossible for them to leave abusive situations and rebuild their lives.¹⁷ These issues can only be further magnified by COVID-19 and social-distancing.

What needs to change or improve, which could be acted on in three weeks' time

[Specialist services need rapid access to ring-fenced emergency funds.](#)¹⁸ Much of what we would like to highlight to the committee is detailed in a recent [letter](#) Welsh Women's Aid write to Welsh Government, backed by our membership, but the need is apparent across the UK.

Our key calls include:

- A **ring-fenced pot of funding for VAWDASV specialist services** at least equivalent to funding being invested elsewhere in the UK.
- A **clear plan to replace the funding that has been repurposed** to meet the impact of COVID-19.
- **Funding that can be flexibly utilised for revenue and support costs** – current funding only covers capital costs and not the additional costs to meet the support needs of survivors.
- **Swift access to funding.** In Scotland, £1.5 million was provided with immediate effect to invest in support needs as and when they developed, recognising that services have to be responsive to changing needs and do not have capacity to fill in endless application forms.

¹⁵ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/WWA-and-Disability-Wales-2019-report-Final-ENG.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://www.bevanfoundation.org/commentary/which-welsh-households-are-most-vulnerable-to-a-loss-of-income-because-of-covid-19/>

¹⁷ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WWA-Cheques-and-Balances-Economics-of-Abuse-Report.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://www.welshwomensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COVID-19-VAWDASV-Funding-Public-Letter-to-Deputy-Minister-22.04.2020.pdf>



The letter also details activities which necessitate emergency funding.

Additional flexible funding must now be provided directly to the VAWDASV specialist sector to cover:

- Loss of housing benefit revenue for refuges – one small service reports losing approximately £1,500 a week which is currently coming out of reserves. Another, reports that despite requests they have had no assistance from the local authority to meet costs that run into the levels of £15,000. For small services these costs ongoing will impact on the sustainability of provision.
- Need for new technology and digital capabilities, recognising the increased cost of equipment and digital tools at present.
- To provide survivors with access to technology in order to receive remote support where appropriate.
- The increasing costs and logistics of accessing PPE.
- Training of staff on new technology or differing support methods.
- Additional costs of sourcing alternative accommodation, including the use of dispersed units/B&B if refuge becomes full due to longer stays self-isolating/infection containment if required.
- Increased staffing costs such as to cover additional on-call as staff may have to double or treble their on-call commitments to cover staff who are off sick or self-isolating. A number of services have had to utilise agency staff, which is significantly costly for small, under-resourced services.
- Increased expenditure as services are having to cover costs of staff working from home such as heating, phone bills and additional equipment.
- Increase funding for children's workers as there are likely to be more children in refuge and other settings for longer due to school closures.
- Anticipated increase in demand following lockdown when survivors will have the space for action. Services are anticipating a significant increase in support needs across all forms of VAWDASV, as see in the evidence from past pandemics and around the world. Sexual violence services anticipate this could come 6 months or more post lockdown as it can take a significant time for some survivors to access support.
- For BME specialist services who are faced with additional costs associated with maintaining social distancing and minimising the spread of infection by replicating provision to meet religious and cultural practices.

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- Meeting increased complexity of needs. Cases presenting to the Live Fear Free helpline are already demonstrating increased complexity of need, this is likely to continue post lockdown and increase capacity and resource needs. As the Welsh Government £1.2million pot announced in December was to go some way in addressing the level of provision for complex needs, if this fund is now covering COVID-19 related costs, there needs to be further investment including funding to cover support costs for the anticipated level and complexity of demand. Services working with survivors of sexual exploitation, who present with the most complex needs, report an absolute dearth of housing provision and appropriate housing responses to meet women's needs.

The current funding situation, where services are going through local authorities, bidding for small pots of money for specific activities, or using re-allocated funds which were depended on for base running costs, is stunting support provision. Survivors and specialist services are the experts in conditions on the ground. Every day is throwing up new challenges, complexities in demand and increased strain on maintaining provision. Flexibility and swift action are needed to react effectively to the rapidly changing situation caused by COVID-19 and the unique circumstances of each survivor seeking help in these unprecedented times.

Our **key recommendation** is that a portion of the £750 million announced by The Chancellor of the Exchequer is ring-fenced specifically to resource VAWG specialist services, to continue supporting survivors in these rapidly changing times.

What needs to change or improve, which could be acted on in 6 months' time

There is a unique opportunity to ensure there is sufficient provision for survivors of VAWG in the UK.

Learning from other nations allows us to anticipate that that demand for support will be highest when restrictions start to be relaxed and survivors have more opportunities to reach out for help.¹⁹ There is a pressing need for consideration of the ongoing impact it will have on increased demand and services' sustainability post lockdown. The current situation with COVID-19 has demonstrated even more strongly that we need to ensure a plan for secure and sustainable funding of the VAWDASV sector as its provision of essential services in normal times becomes even more critical during and post a national crises such as this.

¹⁹ <https://1q7dqy2unor827bqjls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/An-open-letter-to-the-prime-minister.pdf>



However this opportunity can be used to create a cross-Government plan, ring-fence, sustainable funds and truly support the safety and wellbeing of survivors.

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

20 Mai 2020

Annwyl John,

Fel imi addo yn fy llythyr atoch, dyddiedig 13 Ionawr 2020, hoffwn roi gwybod y diweddaraf ichi ynghylch y camau yr ydym wedi'u cymryd ers i'r Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (ELGC) gyhoeddi ei adroddiad a'i argymhellion, sef *Budd-daliadau yng Nghymru*.

Mae argyfwng pandemig COVID-19 wedi creu cyfnod heriol digyffelyb i bawb, ac mae sicrhau bod cymorth yn cael ei ddarparu ym mha le bynnag yng Nghymru sydd ei angen, ac yn arbennig ar gyfer yr unigolion a'r teuluoedd mwyaf agored i niwed, yn holl bwysig. Yn sgil hynny, mae'n ofynnol i Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau Llywodraeth y DU wneud newidiadau sylweddol a chyflym i'r cymorth ariannol sydd ar gael, a'r ffordd y mae'r cymorth hwnnw'n cael ei ddarparu. Rhaid gwneud hynny fel y gall system nawdd cymdeithasol y DU ddarparu'r 'rwyd ddiogelwch' yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o angen mawr.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio ei holl bwerau, ac yn cydweithio â Llywodraeth y DU, i gefnogi pobl Cymru drwy'r cyfnod anodd hwn. Mae swyddogion yn Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio ar y cyd â Llywodraeth y DU yn ddi-oed. Ac maent yn gweithio'n benodol â'r rheini yn yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau i sicrhau bod pob cam yn cael ei gymryd gan Lywodraeth y DU i leddfu effaith argyfwng pandemig COVID-19, a bod y camau hynny'n cael eu hintegreiddio â'r holl gymorth presennol a newydd sy'n cael ei ddarparu gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau wedi gallu ymateb, mewn rhai achosion, drwy weinyddu nawdd cymdeithasol mewn modd hyblyg i'r rheini sy'n sâl, yn hunanynysu, neu sy'n anffodus wedi'u dadleoli o'r gwaith.

Mae argyfwng pandemig COVID-19 yn dangos bod angen i'r system nawdd cymdeithasol fod yn ddigon cadarn a hyblyg i ymateb i'r heriau sy'n ein hwynebu, boed yn rhai mawr neu'n rhai bach. Bydd nifer o wersi i'w dysgu o'n hymateb i COVID-19. Mae'n anodd rhagweld y modd y bydd y newidiadau brys sylweddol i leihau effeithiau'r argyfwng – sydd wedi'u gwneud, ac o bosibl y bydd angen parhau i'w gwneud – i system nawdd cymdeithasol Llywodraeth y DU yn newid y rhwyd ddiogelwch hon yn barhaol yn ystod y cam adfer, a'r cyfnod ôl-adfer.

Yng nghyd-destun y cyfnod ansicr hwn, nid nawr yw'r amser gorau, o ran yr adnoddau a'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael, i ystyried newidiadau tymor hir i nawdd cymdeithasol.

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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.

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.

Felly, byddaf yn ailystyried y mater pwysig hwn eto, pan fyddwn wedi gallu ystyried yn llawn unrhyw newidiadau sydd wedi'u gwneud i system nawdd cymdeithasol y DU. Bydd angen ystyried y modd y mae system nawdd cymdeithasol y DU wedi gallu cyflawni'r heriau yng Nghymru yn ystod yr argyfwng byd-eang hwn. Yn ogystal, bydd angen inni fod wedi gallu cael y cyfle i adolygu unrhyw dystiolaeth ar y modd y mae modelau gwahanol ar gyfer trefniadau nawdd cymdeithasol sydd wedi'u datganoli mewn cenhedloedd datganoledig eraill wedi gallu wynebu heriau'r argyfwng hwn. Rhaid imi nodi gwaith y Pwyllgor sy'n ymwneud â'r ymchwiliad presennol i COVID-19.

Rwy'n amlinellu isod yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gamau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru yn erbyn argymhellion ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, sydd wedi'u nodi yn adroddiad *Budd-daliadau yng Nghymru*.

Argymhelliad 1

Y flaenoriaeth gyntaf ar gyfer 'budd-daliadau' Llywodraeth Cymru yw sicrhau eu bod yn addas at y diben a'u bod yn gallu addasu'n gyflym i wynebu'r heriau a achosir gan argyfwng pandemig COVID-19.

Mae'r Adolygiad traws-lywodraethol o'n rhaglenni a'n gwasanaethau presennol (i sicrhau eu bod yn cael yr effaith fwyaf ar fywydau plant, pobl ifanc a theuluoedd sy'n byw mewn tlodi) bron â dirwyn i ben. Mae'r Adolygiad wedi ystyried yr hyn sy'n gweithio wrth drechu tlodi ar sail tystiolaeth, ynghyd ag amrywiaeth o waith gwerthuso gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac ymchwil allanol. Cynhaliwyd rhaglen sylweddol i feithrin cysylltiadau â rhanddeiliaid allanol, cynrychiolwyr ar draws y Llywodraeth, ac â phlant a phobl ifanc yn uniongyrchol hefyd. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn y broses o gwblhau'r camau gweithredu yr ydym am fwrw ymlaen â nhw yn dilyn yr Adolygiad. Yn sgil rhoi'r camau hynny ar waith, bydd 'budd-daliadau' perthnasol Llywodraeth Cymru yn fwy cyson ac yn integreiddio'n well.

Byddwn yn datblygu'r camau gweithredu sydd eisoes wedi'u cymryd mewn ymateb i'r argyfwng presennol wrth fynd â'r gwaith hwn rhagddo. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys datblygu set o egwyddorion a gwerthoedd a fydd yn sail i 'system fudd-daliadau i Gymru'. Byddwn yn rhoi ystyriaeth i'r adborth a gafwyd yn ystod proses ymgysylltu'r Adolygiad, ac yn datblygu'r egwyddorion craidd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi'u hamlinellu, sef tosturi, tegwch, urddas a dealltwriaeth.

Mae plant, pobl ifanc a theuluoedd mewn angen yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru, a byddwn yn parhau i roi sylw i beth arall y gallwn ei wneud ar gyfer y gyfran sylweddol hon o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru.

Argymhelliad 2

Diweddarwyd yr unig wefan sy'n darparu gwybodaeth ar bwy sy'n gymwys ar gyfer rhaglenni a chynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru fel ei bod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth berthnasol ynghylch gwariant ar fudd-daliadau datganoledig – os yw'n bosibl ac yn ymarferol i wneud hynny.

https://llyw.cymru/yr-amodau-ar-gyfer-derbyn-sgil-fudd-daliadau-sgil-gynlluniau-eraill?_ga=2.177861093.1753108974.1589807337-1929955435.1559727823

Argymhelliad 3

Mae'r Gronfa Cymorth Dewisol (DAF) yn cael ei chadw dan adolygiad rheolaidd yn ystod argyfwng COVID-19. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi £11.2m ychwanegol i'r gronfa honno i gefnogi'r galwadau cynyddol a achosir gan yr argyfwng. Mae teuluoedd ledled

Cymru yn troi at y gronfa i gael cymorth ychwanegol i'w helpu i ymdopi â rhai o'r pwysau ariannol a'r heriau y maent yn eu hwynebu. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gofyn i bersonél Canolfan Gwasanaethau'r Gronfa Cymorth Dewisol fod yn fwy hyblyg ac i weithredu fel y gwelont orau mewn perthynas â nifer ac amllder y Taliadau Cymorth mewn Argyfwng y gallai fod eu hangen ar gleientiaid. Gwneir hynny er mwyn darparu mwy o gymorth i unigolion sy'n wynebu caledi ychwanegol sylweddol oherwydd argyfwng y coronafeirws, gan gynnwys y rheini sydd wedi dioddef ergyd yn sgil colli incwm, ac sy'n aros i Daliadau cyntaf y Credyd Cynhwysol gael eu talu, yn ystod cyfnod 1 Mai i 31 Gorffennaf 2020.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi gwneud nifer o newidiadau a allai leddfu rhai o effeithiau'r hyn a elwir yn 'bum wythnos o aros' ar gyfer Credyd Cynhwysol o ganlyniad i COVID-19. Roedd Pwyllgor Gwaith a Phensiynau Senedd y DU wedi lansio ymchwiliad i'r 'pum wythnos o aros' yn ôl cais yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau. Rwy'n pryderu mai prif gymorth Llywodraeth y DU i helpu'r rheini sy'n ei chael yn anodd i ymdopi ag aros am bum wythnos yw blaendaliadau ad-daladwy o hyd. Cydnabyddir yn gyffredinol bod cymorth o'r fath yn wan, ac i rai gall fod yn 'ateb niweidiol'. Rwy wedi ysgrifennu ar y cyd â Phrif Weinidog Cymru at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau i ofyn a allai'r blaendaliadau hynny gael eu trosglwyddo'n grantiau nad oes angen eu had-dalu. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi dangos drwy gydol argyfwng pandemig COVID-19 y gall wneud newidiadau cyflym i'r system nawdd cymdeithasol os yw'n dewis gwneud hynny. Mae'n anodd rhagweld pa rai o'r newidiadau hynny y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn eu cadw ar gyfer y tymor hir, a sut y bydd angen i'r system nawdd cymdeithasol ddatblygu i wynebu'r heriau cyson drwy gydol y cyfnod adfer a thu hwnt iddo.

Amgaeir copi o'n llythyr at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau, a'n cyflwyniad ysgrifenedig ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Gwaith a Phensiynau ynghylch y ffaith bod pum wythnos o aros cyn cael taliad cyntaf y Credyd Cynhwysol.

O ran y Gronfa Cymorth Dewisol (DAF), mae canllawiau ar gyfer y Taliad Cymorth mewn Argyfwng (EAP) wedi'u diweddarau ymhellach i sicrhau bod y rheini sy'n hawlio, neu'r asiantaethau cymorth, yn ymwybodol ei fod yn grant i helpu i dalu costau hanfodol ar ôl argyfwng, yn dilyn trychineb fel llifogydd neu dân yn y cartref, neu galedi ariannol eithafol am resymau sy'n cynnwys oedi mewn perthynas â thalu budd-daliadau.

<https://llyw.cymru/cronfa-cymorth-dewisol-daf>

Mae dogfen *Y Gronfa Cymorth Dewisol: Canllawiau i'r Sawl sy'n Gwneud Penderfyniadau* yn cael ei diwygio ar hyn o bryd, a byddaf yn rhoi gwybod ichi pan fydd y gwaith hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau.

Argymhelliad 4

Mae'r Gronfa Gyngori Sengl yn parhau i fod yn ddull arwyddocaol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan i hybu a chynyddu'r nifer sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau lles sydd wedi'u datganoli a heb eu datganoli. Mae'r Gronfa'n cynnwys amrywiaeth o bartneriaid sy'n gweithio mewn ffordd gyson i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyngori'n cyrraedd cymunedau, ac yn cael eu darparu o leoedd lle y mae pobl sydd fwyaf mewn angen yn mynd. Mae cynlluniau unigol, fel Cynllun Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor, hefyd yn hybu'r nifer sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau drwy eu rhwydweithiau pwrpasol a thrwy eu rhanddeiliaid.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2019, sefydlwyd Gweithgor yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr rhanddeiliaid allweddol a swyddogion o'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau i ystyried sut i ddod â chylch y nifer isel sy'n hawlio i ben, fel bod gan fwy o bobl hŷn yr hawl gyfreithiol i Gredyd Pensiwn a Budd-daliadau Lles eraill.

Mae argyfwng y coronafeirws wedi dangos pwysigrwydd rhwyd ddiogelwch y budd-daliadau lles yn glir. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn parhau i weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, er mwyn rhoi'r cyngor a chymorth priodol i gymunedau yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n helpu i sicrhau nad oes neb yn syrthio drwy'r bylchau. Mae nifer mwy o bobl yn debygol o angen help nid yn unig yn ystod yr argyfwng presennol, ond hefyd y tu hwnt i hynny. Mae gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn hanfodol i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r cymorth ariannol sydd ar gael gan system y budd-daliadau lles. Mae'r Gweithgor yn parhau i gyfarfod yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, gan gyfleu'r neges am y nifer sy'n hawlio'r Credyd Pensiwn a budd-daliadau eraill i helpu'r rheini sydd fwyaf mewn angen.

Bellach, rydym yn barod i ehangu gwaith y Gweithgor i edrych ar y nifer sy'n hawlio pob budd-dal lles, drwy Lywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru, er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cymorth ariannol sydd ar gael i grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed.

Argymhelliad 5

Rydym yn parhau i ystyried ar y cyd â Llywodraeth y DU y mecanweithiau gorau i gryfhau llais Cymru ym mhenderfyniadau Llywodraeth y DU am bolisi nawdd cymdeithasol. Mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi tynnu sylw swyddogion cyfatebol yn llywodraethau eraill y DU at yr argymhelliad hwn, er mwyn ei ystyried ymhellach fel rhan o ffrwd waith yr Adolygiad Cysylltiadau Rhynglywodraethol a gomisiynwyd ar y cyd â Chyd-bwyllgor y Gweinidogion (Cyfarfod Llawn) ym mis Mawrth 2018. Rydym yn parhau i alw am fwrw ymlaen â gwaith yr Adolygiad hwnnw.

Rydym hefyd yn parhau i ofyn i Lywodraeth y DU wrthdroi'r polisiau niweidiol y maent wedi'u gweithredu drwy ddiwygio lles a mesurau cyni sy'n cael effaith negyddol sylweddol ar deuluoedd sydd fwyaf mewn angen. Cyn i Ddatganiad Cyllideb Llywodraeth y DU gael ei gyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth 2020, roedd y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd wedi ysgrifennu at Ganghellor y DU yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y DU flaenoriaethu'r cymorth i'r rhai hynny sydd fwyaf mewn perygl. Gofynnwyd iddynt roi blaenoriaeth yn benodol i'r bobl hynny sydd ar incwm isel neu sydd dan anfantais arall, gan gynnwys gwneud newidiadau sylweddol i'r Credyd Cynhwysol. Byddwn yn parhau i roi pwysau ar Lywodraeth y DU i ddarparu system nawdd cymdeithasol yng Nghymru sy'n bodloni ein hegwyddorion craidd.

Argymhelliad 6

Rwy wedi cyfarfod â Rachel Cable, Prif Weithredwr Oxfam Cymru, i drafod sut y gellir addasu'r Pecyn Cymorth Bywoliaethau Cynaliadwy a dechrau ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd orau ar draws rhaglenni Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae staff Oxfam Cymru wedi cytuno i gyflwyno sesiwn codi ymwybyddiaeth o dlodi ar gyfer arweinwyr polisïau Llywodraeth Cymru, gan ddechrau gyda'r rheini sy'n gweithio ym maes Gwasanaethau Cynhwysiant Ariannol, Digartrefedd a Chyngor. Yn ystod y cyfarfod, roeddem wedi cytuno hefyd i edrych ar ymarferoldeb defnyddio'r pecyn cymorth mewn awdurdodau lleol sy'n cyflwyno ymyriadau i atal digartrefedd, ac i 'Bartneriaid Cymeradwy' sy'n gwneud cais ar ran eu cwsmeriaid i gael mynediad i'r Taliad Cymorth i Unigolion o dan y Gronfa Cymorth Dewisol (DAF). Ein huchelgais o ran y ffordd hon o weithio a chan ddefnyddio dull hyblyg pecyn cymorth Oxfam Cymru yw gallu dod i wybod pwy sydd fwyaf mewn perygl cyn iddynt fynd i drafferthion, a'u cefnogi drwy sicrhau eu bod yn gallu hawlio Budd-daliadau Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru, a datblygu ffordd well o gyfeirio ac atgyfeirio'r bobl hynny i wasanaethau allweddol eraill.

Argymhelliad 8

Byddaf yn ysgrifennu at y Gwir Anrhydeddus Therese Coffey, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau er mwyn cymeradwyo iddi ddatganiad eich ymchwiliad i ofal anffurfiol gan berthynas. Gofynnaf iddi adolygu'r diffiniad o ofal gan berthynas o ran yr holl fudd-daliadau nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli, gyda'r bwriad o'i ehangu i gynnwys aelodau'r teulu ac eraill sydd â pherthynas agos â'r teulu ond nad ydynt yn rhieni sy'n gofalu am blentyn neu berson ifanc mewn modd anffurfiol ac amser llawn. Mae angen i'r system nawdd cymdeithasol sydd ar waith yng Nghymru fod yn dosturiol ac yn deg, i roi mwy o gymorth i ofalwyr sy'n berthnasau.

Argymhellion 9 - 17

Mae Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cyhoeddi ei hadolygiad cyflym o'r dystiolaeth, sef *Gweinyddu Nawdd Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru*. Yn ôl yr adroddiad, nod y dadansoddiad cychwynnol hwn yw helpu i lywio trafodaethau am waith dadansoddi a thystiolaeth ychwanegol mewn perthynas â datganoli'r gwaith o weinyddu nawdd cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn amlygu bod rhoi sylw i'r rhannau hynny o'r system nawdd cymdeithasol y gellid eu hystyried yn agweddau ar 'weinyddu' yn debygol o olygu y bydd angen o leiaf deddfwriaeth sylfaenol Llywodraeth y DU i sicrhau y gellir trosglwyddo unrhyw bwerau. A hynny oherwydd bod y ffordd y cynlluniwyd nawdd wedi'i nodi'n fanwl yn neddfwriaeth y DU, er enghraifft drwy Reoliadau. Byddai cynnal ymchwiliad cychwynnol i ymarferoldeb sicrhau pwerau ar gyfer un rhan o un budd-daliad nawdd cymdeithasol (o ran hyblygrwydd Credyd Cynhwysol [Argymhelliad 9], fel sydd wedi digwydd yn yr Alban), ar y lleiaf yn golygu bod angen i Lywodraeth y DU fod yn fodlon cynnal y gwaith o ddatblygu deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ac o bosibl, ddechrau trafodaethau ar y setliad datganoli. Hoffwn bwysleisio nad yw Dewisiadau'r Alban ynghylch trefniadau talu Credyd Cynhwysol ar gael hyd nes bod y taliad cyntaf wedi'i dalu i'r sawl sy'n hawlio, ac felly mae'r cyfnod aros o bum wythnos am daliad cyntaf y Credyd Cynhwysol yr un fath yn yr Alban ag ydyw yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr.

Yn fy nhystiolaeth ar gyfer eich ymchwiliad, roeddwn wedi cadarnhau ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i'n huniad mewn perthynas â nawdd cymdeithasol, a'r rhan bwysig y mae system nawdd cymdeithasol ar gyfer y DU gyfan yn ei chwarae wrth wynebu heriau mawr. Mae'r modd y gall y DU weithio ar y cyd i gyflawni'r heriau mawr hynny ar feddwl pawb yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Am y rheswm hwnnw, mae angen i Gymru fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o ystyried datganoli nawdd cymdeithasol â gofal mawr.

O ran argymhellion 9 i 17, byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth bellach i'r cyfeiriad y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn ei ddilyn ynghylch datganoli unrhyw agweddau ar y system nawdd cymdeithasol. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn archwilio hyn ymhellach i sicrhau bod rhwyd ddiogelwch nawdd cymdeithasol ar gael i bawb. Ac wrth gynnal rhagor o drafodaethau ar y mater hwn â Llywodraeth y DU, mae'n holl bwysig ein bod yn sefydlu set glir o egwyddorion ar gyfer nawdd cymdeithasol, ein bod yn asesu goblygiadau'r setliad datganoli, a bod unrhyw gyllid a drosglwyddir ac a negodir yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth dda a chadarn.

Yn gywir,



Hannah Blythyn AC/AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol

Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government

Tudalen y pecyn 27

Eitem 7

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 8

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon