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# TYSTIOLAETH YSGRIFENEDIG IECHYD CYHOEDDUS CYMRU AM COVID-19

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Cyflwynir i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd,  
Gofal Cymdeithasol a  
Chwaraeon

23 Medi 2020



# Sesiwn dystiolaeth y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon, dydd Mercher 23 Medi 2020

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## 1. Cyflwyniad

Cyflwynir y dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig hon i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon cyn sesiwn dystiolaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ddydd Mercher 23 Medi 2020. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos y gwaith y mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi'i wneud i gefnogi Strategaeth Profi Olrhain Diogelu Llywodraeth Cymru – mae'n ystyried yr hyn a wnaed hyd yma a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd, y paratoadau at gyfnod y gaeaf, a sut y bydd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn cyfrannu at hyrwyddo'r negeseuon ehangach ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd sy'n annog pobl i gael eu brechu rhag y ffliw. Fel Sefydliad Iechyd Cyhoeddus cenedlaethol Cymru, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi chwarae rhan allweddol yn y gwaith o gefnogi'r cyhoedd, Llywodraeth Cymru a'r system ehangach yn ystod ein hymateb i bandemig y coronafeirws. Rydym wedi arwain y system drwy roi cyngor, gwybodaeth a chefnogaeth arbenigol ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd.

Mae hyn wedi golygu gweithio gydag ystod o bartneriaid yn y DU ac yn rhyngwladol.

Mae'r gwaith hwn wedi cynnwys:

- Rhoi cyngor am iechyd y cyhoedd i Lywodraeth Cymru er mwyn ei helpu i ddatblygu polisiau
- Cyflawni swyddogaethau a gwasanaethau allweddol ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd (e.e. diogelu iechyd ac ymateb microbioleg i'r feirws a'r dull o'i reoli)
- Cefnogi byrddau iechyd, awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth Cymru i roi'r Strategaeth Profi Olrhain Diogelu ar waith
- Datblygu a rhannu gwybodaeth a gwybodaeth sy'n deillio o gadw gwyliadwriaeth i'r system ehangach (e.e. adroddiadau cadw gwyliadwriaeth COVID-19)
- Ymgymryd â gwaith ymchwil, gwerthuso a dadansoddi tystiolaeth ryngwladol i lywio polisi a chefnogi ymateb parhaus Cymru (e.e. arolwg cenedlaethol ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd a sganio gorwelion rhyngwladol).

Hoffem achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch yn ffurfiol i'n staff am eu hymrwymiad a'u proffesiynoldeb parhaus yn ystod y pandemig. Maent yn parhau i weithio'n ddiflino i ddiogelu'r cyhoedd ac i helpu Cymru wrth inni ymateb i COVID-19.

## 2. Yr Epidemioleg Bresennol

### 2.1 Y niferoedd yn fyd-eang

Mae'r pandemig yn dal i effeithio ar wledydd yn y pedwar ban. Am 15.35 o'r gloch ar 17 Medi 2020, roedd 29,737,453 o achosion wedi'u cadarnhau a 937,391 o bobl wedi marw drwy'r byd<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.2 Y niferoedd yn y DU

Cyrhaeddodd y don gyntaf ei hanterth ym mhedair gwlad y DU ddechrau mis Ebrill 2020. Ar ôl cyflwyno'r cyfyngiadau symud, lleihaodd nifer yr achosion a nifer y marwolaethau o ganol mis Ebrill ymlaen. Ers canol mis Gorffennaf, mae cyfanswm nifer yr achosion yn y DU wedi bod yn cynyddu, a hynny ar gyfradd gynyddol. Ar 17 Medi 2020 (15.45 o'r gloch, Ffynhonnell: dangosfwrdd COVID Llywodraeth y DU), roedd 381,614 o achosion wedi'u canfod yn y DU. Gwaetha'r modd, mae 41,705<sup>[2]</sup> o bobl wedi marw yn y DU (17 Medi 2020).

### 2.3 Y niferoedd yng Nghymru

Roedd yr haint yn ei anterth yng Nghymru yn ystod pythefnos cyntaf mis Ebrill 2020. Ar 17 Medi 2020, roedd 20,233 o achosion wedi'u cadarnhau, a 1,601 o farwolaethau<sup>[3]</sup>. **2.4 Yr epidemioleg yng Nghymru**

Cynyddodd digwydded cenedlaethol yr achosion a gadarnhawyd yng Nghymru yn ystod wythnos 37 (yn dod i ben ar 13 Medi 2020) o'i chymharu â'r wythnos flaenorol, ac mae wedi cyrraedd lefel a welwyd ddiwethaf ym mis Mai 2020. Gwelwyd cynnydd yn y digwyddedd mewn gwahanol ranbarthau yng Nghymru, ond yn fwyaf amlwg felly yng Nghaerffili, Merthyr Tudful, Rhondda Cynon Taf a Chasnewydd. Sefydlwyd safleoedd profi cymunedol symudol yn ddiweddar yng Nghaerffili a Rhondda Cynon Taf. Mae cyfyngiadau wedi'u cyflwyno yn y llefydd yma ar hyn o bryd. Yn y rhan fwyaf o ardaloedd eraill Cymru, mae niferoedd dyddiol yr achosion a gadarnhawyd yn isel ac yn sefydlog. Wrth edrych ar oedrannau penodol, mae digwyddedd yr achosion a gadarnhawyd ar hyn o bryd ar ei uchaf ymhlith pobl o dan 50 oed. Arhosodd nifer y derbyniadau i'r ysbyty a gadarnhawyd yn sgil COVID-19 yn isel ac yn sefydlog yn ystod wythnos 37.

Am 1pm, 17 Medi 2020, roedd cyfanswm cronus o 20,233 o achosion wedi'u cadarnhau o COVID-19 ymhlith trigolion Cymru, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys achosion a brofwyd mewn labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru. Gan fod data'n dal i gael ei lanhau ar ôl cyfuno'r setiau data hyn, efallai y bydd nifer bychan o achosion wedi'u dyblygu yn y ffigur cronus hwn.

<sup>1</sup> [https://covid19.who.int/?gclid=EAlalQobChMIIntXk48zy6wIVjM\\_tCh1gqg-WEAAYASAAEgJTbPD\\_BwE](https://covid19.who.int/?gclid=EAlalQobChMIIntXk48zy6wIVjM_tCh1gqg-WEAAYASAAEgJTbPD_BwE)

<sup>2</sup> [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/?\\_ga=2.195989608.51722093.1600253429-1160851531.1600253429](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/?_ga=2.195989608.51722093.1600253429-1160851531.1600253429)

<sup>3</sup> <https://public.tableau.com/profile/public.health.wales.health.protection#!/vizhome/RapidCOVID-19virology-Public/Headlinesummary>

O'r holl achosion sydd wedi'u cadarnhau yng Nghymru, cafodd 23% eu profi a'u cadarnhau yn labordai GIG Cymru, a chleifion mewnol oedd y rhain a ddarparodd samplau tra'r oeddent yn yr ysbyty. Roedd 62% yn unigolion yn y gymuned (gan gynnwys gweithwyr allweddol a brofwyd drwy adrannau iechyd galwedigaethol ac unedau profi cymunedol; staff a phreswylwyr cartrefi gofal; unigolion mewn lleoliadau caeedig eraill; ac unigolion a fu mewn adrannau i gleifion allanol mewn ysbytai). At hynny, cafodd 15% o'r achosion eu profi a'u cadarnhau mewn labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru.

Efallai y bydd cyfran o'r unigolion sydd wedi cael prawf positif yn yr wythnosau diwethaf wedi'u canfod drwy gael eu sgrinio ar ôl brigiadau o achosion ac achosion lluosog mewn amrywiaeth o leoliadau, neu drwy brofion manylach yn y gymuned gydag unedau profi symudol. Yn ogystal ag achosion symptomatig go iawn o COVID-19, gall rhai o'r profion positif sydd wedi'u cynnwys fod yn ganlyniadau positif lefel isel lle cafodd yr unigolyn brawf negatif dilynol o fewn cyfnod byr wedyn, tua 2 i 3 diwrnod ar ôl rhoi'r sampl gwreiddiol. Gellir dehongli'r rhain fel canlyniadau 'positif anghywir' os bu i'r unigolyn barhau'n asymptomatig. Nid yw'r rhain yn cael eu hepgor o'r setiau data cadw gwyliadwriaeth ar hyn o bryd.

Ar 13 Medi 2020, roedd 3,723 o achosion wedi'u cadarnhau lle cafodd pobl eu derbyn i'r ysbyty (h.y. cael prawf positif o fewn 28 diwrnod cyn cael eu derbyn, neu lai na 2 ddiwrnod ar ôl cael eu derbyn). Bu 423 o achosion o dderbyn pobl i ofal critigol. Ar 13 Medi 2020, roedd 53 o achosion wedi'u cadarnhau ar wardiau ysbytai, a phump ohonynt ar wardiau gofal critigol.

Cymedr oedran y cleifion sydd wedi cael SARS-CoV2 wedi'i gadarnhau mewn ysbytai yw 70.9. Cymedr oedran cleifion unigol sydd wedi cael SARS-CoV2 mewn lleoliadau eraill yw 45.4, a gallai hyn gynnwys unigolion nad ydynt yn symptomatig sydd wedi cael profion sgrinio. Yn ystod wythnos 37, cynyddodd cyfradd y digwyddedd ym mhob grŵp oedran, gyda'r digwyddedd mwyaf ymhlith pobl 30-49 oed.

## **2.5 Achosion lluosog a brigiadau o achosion**

Am 9am ar 14 Medi 2020, mae'r data dros dro yn dangos bod Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cael adroddiadau am 783 o achosion lluosog anadlol/achosion lluosog o COVID-19 mewn cartrefi gofal ers 1 Mawrth 2020. Roedd gan 57% o'r cartrefi un achos neu fwy o SARS-COV2 wedi'i gadarnhau yn gysylltiedig â'r digwyddiad ar Tarian (y system genedlaethol i reoli achosion a digwyddiadau). Nifer cronrus y staff a'r preswylwyr a oedd wedi cael prawf positif oedd 2,809. Mae polisiau a'r modd y caiff strategaethau profi eu rhoi ar waith yn lleol wedi newid dros amser, a gallai hyn effeithio ar y niferoedd a'r tueddiadau wrth edrych ar yr achosion unigol a'r achosion lluosog sydd wedi'u cadarnhau. Nid yw achosion lluosog lleol nad ydynt wedi'u cofnodi ar Tarian wedi'u cynnwys yn y ffigurau hyn.

Mewn rhannau o Gymru, ceir achosion y gellir eu cysylltu â chlystyrau a brigiadau o achosion. Mae'r rhain yn gysylltiedig â lleoliadau amrywiol, ac yn cynnwys dod i gyswllt â'r haint mewn tafarndai, partïon mewn tai, ysbytai, gweithdai a ffatrioedd. Mae hefyd yn cynnwys dod i gyswllt â haint sydd wedi'i fewnforio ar ôl i bobl deithio dramor.

Mae profion manylach yn y gymuned wedi'u sefydlu ar gyfer rhannau o Awdurdod Lleol Caerffili ac Awdurdod Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf, ar ôl cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion sydd wedi'u cadarnhau yn yr ardaloedd hyn. Yn ardaloedd Awdurdodau Lleol Caerffili a Rhondda Cynon Taf, mae cyfyngiadau hefyd wedi'u cyflwyno a mwy o gamau'n cael eu cymryd i sicrhau bod pobl yn cadw pellter cymdeithasol.

Cofnodwyd 45 o achosion anadlol newydd ar system rheoli achosion a digwyddiadau Tarian yn wythnos 37; mae hyn yn gynnydd ers wythnos 36. O'r 45 o achosion anadlol, roedd 24 mewn cartrefi preswyl, 11 mewn lleoliadau eraill, 6 mewn ysgolion neu feithrinfeydd, a 2 mewn ysbytai a lleoliadau cymunedol eraill.

## **2.6 Marwolaethau**

Ar 17 Medi 2020, roedd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cael adroddiadau am 1,601 o farwolaethau yn dilyn achosion wedi'u cadarnhau, a hynny drwy ddull casglu data cyflym ar farwolaethau mewn ysbytai a chartrefi gofal. Cymedr oedran pobl yn yr achosion o farwolaethau a gafodd eu hadrodd drwy ddata cyflym ar farwolaethau oedd 79.1 (95% CH 78.6 – 79.7). O ran nifer wythnosol y marwolaethau sydd wedi'u hadrodd drwy ddata cyflym ar farwolaethau, cyrhaeddwyd penllanw yn ystod yr wythnos a ddaeth i ben ar 12 Ebrill 2020, sef 236. Roedd hyn wythnos ar ôl penllanw nifer yr achosion a gadarnhawyd yng Nghymru.

Yn ôl data dros dro o dystysgrifau marwolaeth a ddarparwyd gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, roedd 4 o farwolaethau o COVID-19 ymhlith preswylwyr Cymru lle crybwyllwyd COVID-19 ar y dystysgrif farwolaeth yn ystod wythnos 36 (yr wythnos a ddaeth i ben ar 4 Medi 2020). Mae hyn wedi gostwng o 412 ar ei anterth yn ystod yr wythnos a ddaeth i ben ar 24 Ebrill 2020. O blith y marwolaethau a gofrestrwyd yn ystod yr wythnos a ddaeth i ben ar 4 Medi 2020, adroddir bod 3 wedi digwydd mewn ysbytai ac 1 gartref. Yn ôl dadansoddiad EuroMoMo, mae nifer wythnosol y marwolaethau o bob achos yng Nghymru wedi lleihau ac ar lefel y byddid yn ei disgwyl yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth gan gynnwys y data diweddaraf sydd ar gael i'w gweld drwy ddilyn [dolen cadw gwylidwriaeth gyflym Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru](#) (ar gael yn gyhoeddus).

*\*Noder bod yr hyperddolenni yn y troednodiadau yn arwain at wybodaeth a gaiff ei diweddarau'n ddyddiol. O ganlyniad, gall y ffigurau fod yn wahanol i'r rheini a geir yn y papur hwn.*

## **3. Trefniadau Profi Olrhain Diogelu**

### **3.1 Cefndir**

Ar 13 Mai 2020, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol *Strategaeth Profi Olrhain Diogelu* Llywodraeth Cymru. Strategaeth oedd hon wedi'i llywio gan gyngor arbenigol am iechyd y cyhoedd a gyflwynwyd gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn y Cynllun Ymateb Er Mwyn Diogelu Iechyd y Cyhoedd. Mae'r Strategaeth yn nodi camau manwl a fydd yn cael eu cymryd drwy'r holl system i gefnogi Fframwaith Adferiad Llywodraeth Cymru.

Mae rolau a chyfrifoldebau ystod o asiantaethau a'r cyhoedd wedi'u hamlinellu yn y Strategaeth. Dyma sut y disgrifir y rhai sy'n berthnasol i Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru:

*'Darparu arweinyddiaeth a chyngor arbenigol ar ddulliau iechyd y cyhoedd. Bydd yn gyfrifol am gydlynu'r gwaith o olrhain cysylltiadau, cynghori ar samplu a phrofi, dadansoddi profion mewn labordy, gwyliadwriaeth iechyd a darparu cyngor diogelu iechyd a dadansoddiad arbenigol o ledaeniad y feirws yn ein cymunedau drwy ystod o ddangosyddion gwyliadwriaeth iechyd'.*

Yn dilyn hynny, sefydlwyd Grŵp Goruchwylio Rhaglen Profi Olrhain Diogelu Llywodraeth Cymru i oruchwylio'r modd y byddai'r Strategaeth yn cael ei rhoi ar waith. At hynny, sefydlodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru raglen fewnol i lywio'i chyfraniad at y rhaglen Profi Olrhain Diogelu. Sefydlwyd Rhaglen Ymateb Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn gynnar ym mis Mai 2020, a honno'n cynnwys cyfres o ffrydiau gwaith. Yn eu plith mae:

- olrhain cysylltiadau a rheoli achosion
- samplu a phrofi
- cadw gwyliadwriaeth
- cyfathrebu ac ymgysylltu
- digidol
- pobl
- gwybodaeth a gwersi rhyngwladol
- ymchwil ac arfarnu
- ansawdd, diogelwch, llywodraethu gwybodaeth a risg
- cyllid a'r gadwyn gyflenwi.



Roedd Cynllun Cam 1 (a barhaodd tan ddechrau mis Mehefin 2020) a Chynllun Cam 2 (diwedd mis Mehefin tan ddiwedd mis Awst 2020 – gan ei ymestyn wedyn tan ddiwedd mis Medi 2020) yn ymgorffori cynnyrch y ffrydiau gwaith. Cyflwynwyd dull rheoli ar gyfer y rhaglen sy'n defnyddio methodolegau cydnabyddedig ac adnoddau cynllunio integredig arbenigol. Roedd hyn yn ein galluogi i ddatblygu cynllun gweithredu cadarn fesul cam, er mwyn mynd ati'n gyflym i greu nifer o gynhyrchion allweddol a fyddai'n angenrheidiol er mwyn ymateb yn effeithiol i COVID-19.

Cynhaliwyd asesiad o'r cynlluniau ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf/ddechrau mis Awst 2020, gan roi cyfle i adolygu'r cynnydd, dangos y llwyddiannau, a llywio cam nesaf y gwaith cynllunio.

Mae cynllun pellach i arwain y sefydliad i 2021 wrthi'n cael ei ddatblygu. Bydd hwn yn cynnwys ein hymateb parhaus i'r pandemig ym maes diogelu iechyd, gwaith yn canolbwyntio ar y niwed ehangach nad yw'n ymwneud â COVID i iechyd a lles y boblogaeth, ailgychwyn ein gwasanaethau, a'n hadferiad sefydliadol.

Nod y cynllun yw ein galluogi i ailgychwyn gwasanaethau penodol gan gydnabod mai'r ymateb parhaus i ddiogelu iechyd pobl fydd ein prif flaenoriaeth am weddill 2020, fan lleiaf. Ar 18 Medi 2020, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn dal i weithredu o dan lefel ymateb argyfwng 'uwch', fel yr amlinellir yn ein Cynllun Ymateb mewn Argyfwng.

Caiff adroddiadau cynnydd rheolaidd am y modd y rhoddir y Cynllun ar waith eu hadolygu gan Grŵp Aur Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, y Tîm Gweithredol a'r Bwrdd. Fel y dywedwyd wrth y Pwyllgor o'r blaen, mae Bwrdd a Phwyllgorau Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn dal i weithredu o dan ganllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn unol ag Egwyddorion Llywodraethu Cymru Gyfan, gyda rhai amrywiadau wedi'u cymeradwyo i'r Rheolau Sefydlog. O fis Mawrth 2020 ymlaen, mae'r Bwrdd wedi gweithredu o bell ac wedi cael rhith-gyfarfodydd, a hynny'n amlach na'r arfer. Ym mis Gorffennaf 2020, argymhellodd y Bwrdd y dylid ffrydio'i gyfarfodydd yn fyw.

### **3.1.1 Darparu cyngor a chefnogaeth arbenigol i ddiogelu iechyd**

Fel rhan o'n rôl statudol i ddiogelu iechyd, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi rhoi cyngor a chefnogaeth arbenigol i amrywiaeth eang o bartneriaid a strwythurau ymateb, gan gynnwys GIG Cymru, awdurdodau lleol, y gwasanaethau brys, y system cyfiawnder troseddol, addysg, gofal cymdeithasol a gwasanaethau gwirfoddol. Yn ystod pob cam o'r ymateb, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi rhoi cyngor arbenigol am iechyd y cyhoedd i Lywodraeth Cymru a'i phartneriaid ac mae'n parhau i wneud hynny.

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru hefyd yn mynychu cyfarfodydd briffio Tîm y Prif Swyddog Meddygol ddwywaith yr wythnos, a bydd Tîm Gweithredol Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a'r Prif Swyddog Meddygol yn cael trafodaethau

sawl gwaith yr wythnos yn ogystal. Mae'r rhain yn parhau a cheir trafodaethau wythnosol rhwng uwch arweinwyr penodol i gyd-fynd â hwy.

Ymhlith yr enghreifftiau eraill nodedig o'r gefnogaeth a roddir i Lywodraeth Cymru mae:

- Cyngor arbenigol am atal a rheoli heintiau a chyfarpar diogelu personol, gan gynnwys canllawiau atodol i weithwyr gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol proffesiynol
- Canllawiau ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd i gartrefi gofal preswyl fel y disgrifiwyd eisoes
- Canllawiau i Swyddogion Iechyd yr Amgylchedd ynghylch camau ataliol mewn cartrefi gofal a lleoliadau caeedig
- Cyngor penodol am ddatblygu system i brofi gweithwyr hanfodol er mwyn llywio polisi Llywodraeth Cymru
- Cyngor ar gyfer ystyried gwersi rhyngwladol a ddysgir o COVID-19 a'r niwed anuniongyrchol ehangach sy'n effeithio ar iechyd a lles y boblogaeth.

## **3.2 Gwaith Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru i gefnogi Profi Olrhain Diogelu**

Mae'r sefydliad wedi gwneud llawer o waith i helpu i roi'r rhaglen Profi Olrhain Diogelu ar waith. Mae'r prif gamau sydd wedi'u cyflawni hyd yma i'w gweld isod.

### **3.2.1 Cefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu a darparu'r gwasanaeth olrhain cysylltiadau**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi rhoi cefnogaeth weithredol i ddatblygu a darparu'r gwasanaeth olrhain cysylltiadau a sefydlwyd yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys datblygu proffiliau swyddi, pecyn e-hyfforddi ar gyfer olrhain cysylltiadau, nodiadau gweithredol, sgriptiau, gweithdrefnau gweithredu safonol, siartiau llif a setiau data.

Yn ogystal, rhoddwyd cyngor a chymorth modelu i lywio gweithgarwch posibl o ran achosion a chysylltiadau a'r gofyniad sy'n deillio o hynny o ran adnoddau.

Er mwyn cyflawni ei rôl genedlaethol fel rhan o Profi Olrhain Diogelu, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn gyfrifol am greu fframwaith ar gyfer olrhain cysylltiadau. Mae hyn yn golygu bod modd rhoi cyngor a chymorth arbenigol ym maes diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd, a hynny ar lefelau rhanbarthol a lleol.

### **3.2.2 System ddigidol i reoli'r gwaith o olrhain cysylltiadau (Microsoft Dynamics)**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi rhoi cefnogaeth dechnegol sylweddol i ddatblygu'r system ddigidol ar gyfer rheoli'r gwaith o olrhain cysylltiadau (Microsoft Dynamics).

Mae hyn wedi golygu gweithio'n agos â Llywodraeth Cymru a Gwasanaeth Gwybodeg GIG Cymru (NWIS) i ddarparu arbenigedd technegol a chyngor ar gyfer dylunio ac adeiladu'r system Rheoli Cysylltiadau â Chwsmeriaid (CRM), gyda'r nod o gefnogi'r gwaith o olrhain cysylltiadau ledled Cymru.

### **3.2.3 Sefydlu Canolfan Gyswllt Genedlaethol a Chell Ymateb Genedlaethol i Ddiogelu Iechyd**

Mae COVID-19 Cam 2: Fframwaith Gweithredu Canfod Achosion ac Olrhain Cysylltiadau, sef fframwaith wedi'i greu gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Olrhain Cysylltiadau yng Nghymru, yn cyflwyno'r model tair haen y cytunwyd arno ar gyfer olrhain cysylltiadau, ac yn amlinellu'r trefniadau gweithredu manwl. Nod y Fframwaith yw cefnogi system iechyd y cyhoedd a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru i ddilyn dull cyffredin o weithio ar sail tystiolaeth ac arbenigedd. I gyd-fynd â'r dull tair haen drwy Gymru ar lefel genedlaethol, rhanbarthol a lleol, ceir seilwaith digidol er mwyn gallu rhannu gwybodaeth mewn amser real.

Mae hyn yn golygu bod modd ymateb yn gyflym i glystyrau, achosion lluosog a brigiadau o achosion o COVID-19 yn sgil cysondeb yr hyfforddiant, y system ddigidol a'r model cyflawni. Mae hyn wedi bod yn amhrisiadwy yn yr wythnosau a'r misoedd diwethaf wrth ddefnyddio'r capasiti olrhain cysylltiadau mewn unrhyw ran o Gymru mewn rhanbarthau lle mae achosion a brigiadau o achosion i'w cael.

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru sy'n darparu'r Haen Ymateb Cenedlaethol, ac mae'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu'r fframwaith gweithredu cenedlaethol, gan gynnwys canllawiau, Gweithdrefnau Gweithredu Safonol, sgrïptiau olrhain cysylltiadau, protocolau a deunyddiau ategol. Mae'r haen genedlaethol yn cydlynu ar lefel Cymru gyfan, ac yn cefnogi Llywodraeth Cymru drwy roi cyngor er mwyn iddi allu rheoli'r pandemig yn strategol. Mae hefyd yn sicrhau bod cyngor arbenigwyr Diogelu Iechyd ar gael i'r holl Gelloedd Ymateb Rhanbarthol.

Mae'r Haen Ymateb Cenedlaethol hefyd yn bwynt cyswllt sy'n galluogi timau Profi Olrhain Diogelu yng Nghymru i rannu gwybodaeth. Mae hefyd yn galluogi Cymru a'r cenhedloedd i eraill rannu gwybodaeth am achosion positif ac/neu i rannu manylion cyswllt a thrafod materion trawsffiniol eraill, gan gynnwys y rheini sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd porthladdoedd.

Gan hynny, fel rhan o *Profi Olrhain Diogelu*, rôl Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wrth olrhain cysylltiadau yw rhoi cyngor arbenigol, arweiniad a hyfforddiant i bartneriaid; sicrhau bod adnoddau arbenigol ar gael er mwyn cynghori a rhoi cefnogaeth addas i'r lefel ranbarthol am achosion cymhleth, clystyrau cymhleth, achosion lluosog cymhleth, a brigiadau o achosion; rhoi cyngor technegol i Lywodraeth Cymru; a darparu nifer o swyddogaethau ar lefel

genedlaethol gan gynnwys llinell gymorth ar gyfer ymholiadau proffesiynol. Mae'r swyddogaethau'n cynnwys y canlynol. Bydd y rhain yn cael eu hadolygu a chaiff y gweithgareddau eu dadansoddi'n barhaus i sicrhau bod y model yn gymesur â'r galw.

Mae Haen Ymateb Cenedlaethol Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn cael ei darparu drwy Ganolfan Gyswilt Genedlaethol sy'n rhoi un pwynt cyswilt ar gyfer yr holl ymholiadau gan y cyhoedd a gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n cyrraedd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae hefyd yn darparu Cell Ymateb Genedlaethol i Ddiogelu Iechyd. Mae'r Gell Ymateb Genedlaethol i Ddiogelu Iechyd yn gwneud y canlynol:

- Rhoi cyngor arbenigol a chefnogaeth addas i'r rhaglen *Profi Olrhain Diogelu* am ddatblygu gwaith olrhain cysylltiadau yn y dyfodol
- Rhoi adnodd arbenigol i gynghori am glystyrau, achosion lluosog a brigiadau o achosion cymhleth
- Rhoi cyngor arbenigol am Ddiogelu Iechyd i'r rheini sy'n creu polisïau a chanllawiau wrth ymateb i COVID-19.

Mae'r Gell yn defnyddio ystod o staff gan gynnwys Ymgynghorwyr Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy, Ymgynghorwyr Diogelu Iechyd, Nyrsys/Ymarferwyr Diogelu Iechyd, Ymgynghorwyr Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Ymarferwyr Arbenigol, a staff cymorth gweinyddol. Er bod amrywiaeth o swyddi fan hyn, mae cyfanswm nifer y staff sydd ag arbenigedd benodol ym maes diogelu iechyd yn fychan iawn wrth ystyried maint y galw am eu hamser a'u sgiliau. Gan hynny, i helpu'r staff arbenigol hyn, mae Ymgynghorwyr Iechyd y Cyhoedd a Nyrsys/Ymarferwyr Iechyd y Cyhoedd yn cefnogi'r Ymgynghorwyr Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy, yr Ymgynghorwyr Diogelu Iechyd a'r Nyrsys Diogelu Iechyd Arbenigol. Maent wedi'u symud i'r Gell ac wedi cael hyfforddiant arbenigol yn hyn o beth.

Mae'r Gell Ymateb Genedlaethol i Ddiogelu Iechyd yn cefnogi'r haen ranbarthol yn rhagweithiol ac yn ymatebol, gan roi cyngor a chefnogaeth addas i ymateb i achosion neu senarios cymhleth, ac mae perthnasau gweithio agos wedi'u creu.

Er mwyn cefnogi Profi Olrhain Diogelu, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi symud adnoddau staff sylweddol drwy'r holl sefydliad i gefnogi'r rolau a ddisgrifir uchod. Bydd y sefydliad yn sicrhau bod yr adnodd hwn yn hyblyg, gyda'r gallu i ymateb i heriau wrth iddynt newid drwy Gymru, gan gynnwys y potensial i ymateb i reoli achosion lluosog a brigiadau sy'n digwydd ar yr un pryd wrth inni symud drwy'r cyfnod hwn yn y pandemig.

### **3.2.4 Samplu a Phrofi**

#### **3.2.4.1 Samplu**

Ers dechrau'r pandemig, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi bod yn datblygu capasiti ar gyfer cynnal profion COVID-19 yng Nghymru, ac mae'n cefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu capasiti ar gyfer canolfannau samplu a samplu

ar y we. Mae hyd a lled gwaith samplu a phrofi Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru hyd yma wedi cynnwys:

- cefnogi byrddau iechyd i gynyddu'r capasiti samplu ar gyfer profion antigenau a gwrthgyrff ledled GIG Cymru i fodloni gofynion cynllun profi Llywodraeth Cymru
- cynyddu'r capasiti profi yn labordai Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a chael gafael ar gapasiti ychwanegol o bob rhan o'r DU
- gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a byrddau iechyd (sy'n rheoli canolfannau samplu) i greu proses atgyfeirio a chanlyniadau syml o'r dechrau i'r diwedd ar gyfer Cymru
- gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, byrddau iechyd a phartneriaid Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth i'w helpu i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y capasiti samplu a geir mewn Unedau Profi Coronafeirws, Canolfannau Samplu'r Boblogaeth ac unedau profi symudol, ynghyd ag unrhyw gapasiti ychwanegol a allai fod yn angenrheidiol.

Ceir bellach fodel cymysg ar gyfer samplu sy'n cynnwys Unedau Profi Coronafeirws sy'n cael eu cynnal gan fyrddau iechyd, Canolfannau Samplu'r Boblogaeth, y cyfeirir atynt yn aml fel canolfannau profi drwy ffenest y car, ac unedau profi symudol. Trosglwyddwyd yr Unedau Profi Symudol o'r lluoedd arfog ddiwedd mis Awst 2020. Y byrddau iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am 15 o'r unedau, gyda chefnogaeth darparwr masnachol yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn Lloegr. Mae tair uned arall yng ngofal Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaeth Ambiwlans Cymru, a'r rheini'n ymateb i frigiadau o achosion. Mae trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd gyda'r Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn Lloegr ynghylch safleoedd samplu y gall pobl alw i mewn iddynt. Bydd y rhain yn ychwanegu capasiti samplu yn ogystal â rhoi gwell mynediad i samplu mewn lleoliadau penodol yng Nghymru.

### **3.2.4.2 Profi**

Ers dechrau'r pandemig, mae gwasanaeth microbiolog Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi datblygu ei gyfrifoldebau i arwain y system. Ynghyd â Llywodraeth Cymru, mae wedi ceisio caffael platfformau ac adweithyddion ar ran yr holl wasanaethau microbiolog feddygol yng Nghymru (mae gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru saith labordy microbiolog feddygol yng Nghymru, tra bo gan fyrddau iechyd dri ohonynt). Gwnaed hyn i sicrhau bod gennym ddarpariaeth ddigonol drwy Gymru i gyd er mwyn ateb anghenion capasiti profi drwy gydol y pandemig. Y nod fu cael platfformau canolog a all gynnal niferoedd mawr o brofion, ar unrhyw adeg, cyn darparu capasiti lleol i gefnogi amseroedd prosesu cyflymach ar gyfer canlyniadau drwy blatfformau canolog eu maint a pheiriannau sy'n gallu profi am antigenau'n gyflym drwy Gymru.

Er mwyn i Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru allu gwneud hyn, mewn sefyllfaoedd hynod o heriol, rydym wedi gorfod addasu i'r sefyllfa er mwyn sicrhau bod

digon o gapasiti profi. Mae hyn wedi cynnwys gweithio gyda phartneriaid fel yr Hwb Gwyddorau Bywyd a Llywodraeth Cymru i ganfod a chaffael platfformau sy'n fwy datblygedig yn dechnegol ac yn gofyn am fwy o weithlu a sgiliau newydd, ynghyd â cheisio creu cytundebau masnachol i ddod â phlatfformau newydd i'r DU.

Er gwaethaf yr heriau hyn, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi parhau i gynyddu capasiti profi Cymru. Mae hyn wedi digwydd drwy ychwanegu platfformau sy'n prosesu nifer fawr o brofion yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru a Pharc Magden, ynghyd â'r ddarpariaeth arfaethedig o beiriannau PCR (antigen) maint canolig a chyflym ym mhob un o'r labordai microbioleg feddygol yng Nghymru.

Ym mis Awst 2020, wrth ymateb i gais gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, cyflwynwyd a chymeradwywyd achos busnes i gynyddu capasiti labordai a chyflymu amseroedd prosesu drwy Gymru. Bydd y cynnig yn arwain at gapasiti profi cyflym (o dan 4 awr) am COVID-19 ar bob safle ysbyty aciwt ynghyd â phrofi niferoedd uchel yn rhanbarthol yn brydlon (llai na 12 awr).

Bydd y newidiadau i'r gwasanaeth yn cynnwys:

- staff a chyfarpar ychwanegol i labordai rhanbarthol Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn labordai profi Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru (Caerdydd), Ysbyty Treforys (Abertawe) ac Ysbyty Glan Clwyd (Y Rhyl), er mwyn iddynt allu gweithio 24 awr y dydd, saith niwrnod yr wythnos
- creu chwe Labordy Gwib ychwanegol mewn ysbytai drwy Gymru, a'r rhain yn cynnwys cyfarpar profi cyflym, o dan bedair awr, a chyfarpar profi newydd am gyflyrau eraill er mwyn rhyddhau staff i weithio ar brofion am COVID-19. Bydd y rhain ar agor rhwng 08.00 a 22.00 o'r gloch, saith niwrnod yr wythnos.

Bydd hyd at 170 o swyddi newydd Cyfwerth ag Amser Llawn yn cael eu creu drwy'r gwasanaeth o ganlyniad i'r newidiadau. Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi lansio ymgyrch recriwtio i lenwi'r swyddi hyn. Mae Bwrdd prosiect wedi'i sefydlu i oruchwylio'r gwaith recriwtio. Os bydd y prosesau recriwtio'n llwyddiannus, disgwylir y bydd 90% o'r penodiadau a phob un ac eithrio un o'r labordai gwib wedi'u cwblhau erbyn diwedd mis Tachwedd 2020. Bydd y recriwtio'n digwydd yn rhanbarthol er mwyn rhoi cymaint o hyblygrwydd â phosibl wrth benodi. Bydd hyn yn golygu bod modd cyflenwi rhwng y labordai gwib a'r labordai rhanbarthol, a rhoi mwy o wydnwch ar gyfer profi yng Nghymru.

Ymhlith y manteision ychwanegol fydd profi am ystod o bathogenau anadlol (gan gynnwys ffliw). Mae'r cynnig yn cyd-fynd â'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r labordy yn Imperial Park 5, sy'n canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar ddarparu profion serolegol am COVID-19.

Mae capasiti'r platfform a'r pecyn prawf wedi cynyddu'n raddol, ond rhoddwyd hwb i hyn wrth i blatfformau PerkinElmer ddod yn weithredol. Nid yw'r defnydd o'r platfform hwn heb ei heriau, oherwydd yr angen am gryn dipyn o ofod a chamau i reoli tymheredd.

### **3.2.4.3 Capasiti**

Ers dechrau'r pandemig, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi bod yn ceisio cynyddu'i gapasiti profi drwy brofion Adwaith Cadwynol Polymeras (PCR)<sup>2</sup>. Mae'r capasiti hwn wedi'i gynyddu ymhellach drwy benderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio Labordai Goleudy'r DU a sefydlwyd gan yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae samplau o Ganolfannau Samplu'r Boblogaeth, Unedau Profi Symudol a mwyafrif y cartrefi gofal yn cael eu prosesu drwy Labordai Goleudy. Hyd yma, mae hyn wedi golygu bod modd i gapasiti Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ganolbwyntio ar gefnogi profi mewn ysbytai, Unedau Profi Coronafeirws (i brofi gweithwyr allweddol), a chefnogi gwaith i brofi am frigiadau o achosion.

Yn fwy diweddar, bu nifer o broblemau wrth brosesu profion mewn Labordai Goleudy. Mae hyn wedi arwain at oedi wrth brosesu canlyniadau. Bu nifer o resymau am hyn, gan gynnwys galw uwch am brofion, llai o gapasiti mewn Labordai Goleudy, a phrofion cartrefi gofal yn ôl-gronni. Mae disgwyl i hyn barhau am nifer o wythnosau eto. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n gweithio'n agos gyda'r Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth y DU i ddatrys hyn. Ar yr un pryd, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn cefnogi Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu ateb cynaliadwy i Gymru a fydd yn cyfuno capasiti profi Cymru a chapasiti Labordai Goleudy'r DU yn y ffordd orau bosibl.

Gyda'r heriau profi sy'n wynebu'r Labordai Goleudy ar hyn o bryd, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wrthi'n gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi prosesau samplu a phrofi'r boblogaeth drwy ddefnyddio capasiti profi Cymru yn y ffordd orau bosibl. Bydd hyn yn golygu bod cyfran o'r profion a fyddai fel arfer wedi'u prosesu mewn Labordai Goleudy bellach yn cael eu prosesu yn labordai Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Pan gaiff y sefyllfa yn y Labordai Goleudy ei datrys, bydd capasiti labordai Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn cael eu defnyddio drachefn ar gyfer eu diben mwy penodol, sef ymateb i ymchwydd sydyn mewn achosion lluosog a brigiadau o achosion pan fydd angen prosesu samplau torfol yn gyflym.

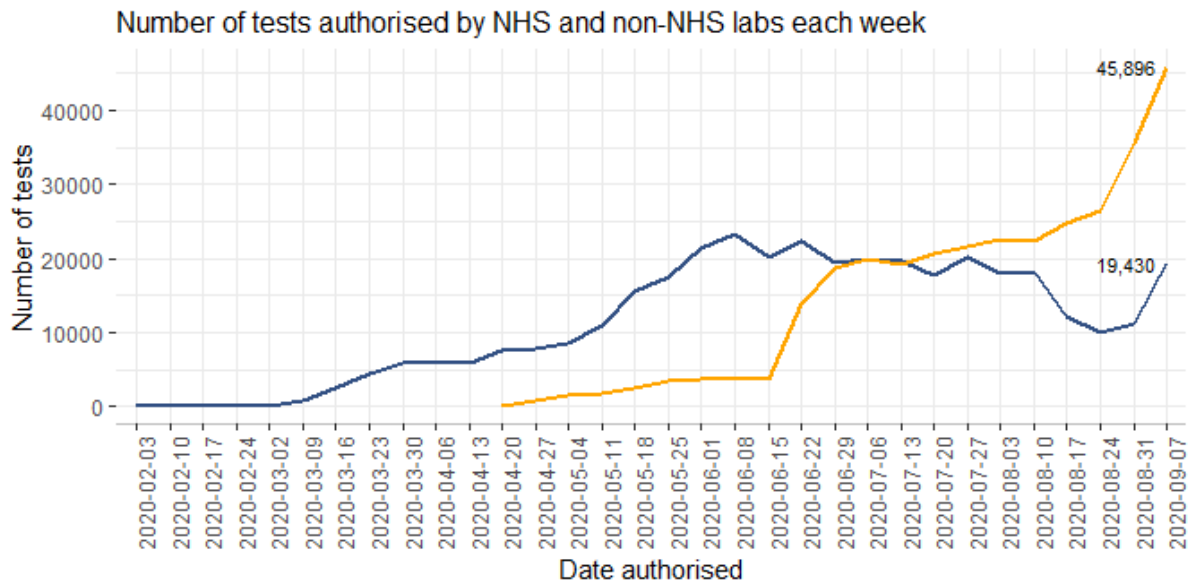
Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cymru a'r system ehangach ynghylch sut i reoli'r galw ac am lif samplau drwy'r gwahanol gapasiti profi er mwyn helpu i sicrhau bod y profion yn cael eu cynnal ar sail blaenoriaethau clinigol a blaenoriaethau'r system. Er enghraifft, clefion mewn ysbytai, gweithwyr allweddol, dinasyddion symptomatig, sgrinio rheolaidd mewn cartrefi gofal.

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<sup>2</sup> Prawf diagnostig yw prawf PCR sy'n gwirio a yw rhywun wedi'i heintio â'r coronafeirws.

### 3.2.4.4 Gweithgarwch Cyffredinol

Mae'r ffigur isod yn dangos nifer wythnosol y profion PCR sydd wedi'u dadansoddi yn labordai GIG Cymru a labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru yn y drefn honno.



Ffigur 1: Nifer y profion a awdurdodwyd yn labordai GIG Cymru a labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru

### 3.2.4.5 Labordai GIG Cymru

Yn achos gweithgarwch sy'n mynd rhagddo yn labordai GIG Cymru, mae'r wybodaeth wedi'i rhoi yn ôl 'llwybrau samplu' eang, sydd i'w gweld fel rhan o'r setiau data sylfaenol. Dyma'r llwybrau samplu:

- Cymunedol
- Ysbytai
- Arall

Mae'r categori 'Cymunedol' yn cynnwys sbesimenau a gaiff eu casglu mewn Unedau Profi Cymunedol a Chanolfannau Samplu'r Boblogaeth. Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn monitro profion a gaiff eu casglu mewn lleoliadau cymunedol drwy is-gategoriâu pellach, sef "Sgrinio gweithwyr allweddol a phreswylwyr asymptomatig" neu "Brofion Symptomatig Cymunedol", a hynny i adlewyrchu'r polisi o gynnal profion sgrinio rheolaidd mewn Cartrefi Gofal. Mae'r llwybr 'Ysbytai' yn cyfeirio at brofion a gynhelir ar gleifion mewnol.

Mae'r categori 'Arall' yn cynnwys profion a gaiff eu casglu mewn lleoliadau fel Carchardai a Meddygfeydd neu lle nad yw'r lleoliad casglu'n hysbys (ar goll, annilys, ac ati).

Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos nifer y profion a awdurdodwyd yn labordai GIG Cymru rhwng 7 Medi a 13 Medi 2020, a hynny yn ôl y llwybr samplu.



Llwybr samplu	Cyfanswm wythnosol
Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion cymunedol	13688
Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion ysbytai	5406
Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion eraill neu anhysbys	336
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>19430</b>

Bu cynnydd diweddar yng ngweithgarwch labordai GIG Cymru. Mae hyn o ganlyniad i gynnydd yn y galw am samplu ynghyd â symud rhywfaint o weithgarwch o Labordai Goleudy i labordai GIG Cymru.

### 3.2.4.6 Labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru

Adroddir am brofion sy'n cael eu dadansoddi gan labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru (cyfeirir at y rhain yn aml fel Labordai Goleudy, er bod hyn yn cynnwys labordai nad ydynt yn rhan ffurfiol o bartneriaeth y Labordai Goleudy) gan ddefnyddio'r 3 llwybr samplu yma:

- Labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru - Cymunedol
- Labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru – Danfon i'r cartref
- Labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru – Porth Sefydliad; (Prawf Cartref Gofal gynt).

*(Mae Cymunedol yn cyfeirio at samplau a gaiff eu casglu mewn safleoedd cymunedol fel Safleoedd Profi Rhanbarthol (e.e. Abercynon)).*

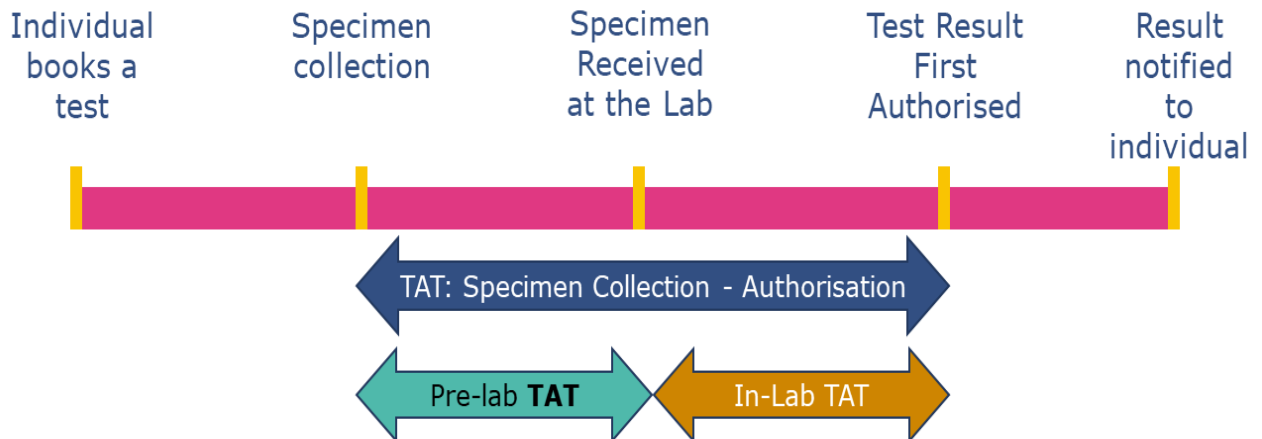
Roedd y Porth Sefydliad i'w ddefnyddio'n wreiddiol gan Gartrefi Gofal yn unig, er mwyn archebu pecynnau profi mewn swmp. Ddiwedd mis Awst 2020, mae'r defnydd wedi'i ehangu i unrhyw sefydliad cofrestredig sy'n gwneud cais am becynnau profi mewn swmp. Fodd bynnag, Gartrefi Gofal ar y cyfan sy'n dal i ddefnyddio'r dull hwn o wneud cais.

Yn yr wythnos a ddechreuodd ar 7 Medi 2020, cafodd 45,896 o brofion eu dadansoddi gan labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru.

### 3.2.4.7 Amseroedd Prosesu

Er mwyn i waith cadw goruchwyliaeth fod ar ei fwyaf effeithiol mewn pandemig, mae'n hanfodol bod samplau'n cael eu prosesu'n gyflym a'r canlyniadau'n cael eu rhoi i'r cyhoedd a swyddogion olrhain cysylltiadau mor gyflym â phosibl. Gan hynny, bu cryn bwyslais ar amseroedd prosesu yn ystod y pandemig.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn monitro amseroedd prosesu samplau a brofir yng Nghymru ynghyd â samplau a brofir yn labordai goleudy'r DU.



Ffigur 2: Amseroedd prosesu ar gyfer cyfyngau amser critigol

Yn achos samplau a brofir yng Nghymru, mae'r data a gaiff eu casglu yn golygu bod modd asesu'r canlynol:

- y broses o gasglu'r sampl yn y ganolfan sampl, i ganlyniad y sbesimen ac awdurdodi yn y labordy. Mae hyn yn cwmpasu'r holl broses o'i dechrau i'w diwedd. Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn dal i weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i gael gweld data a monitro'r holl broses i'w diwedd
- y broses cyn cyrraedd y labordy – o gasglu'r sampl yn y ganolfan sampl i'r adeg pan fydd y sbesimen yn cyrraedd y labordy. Mae hyn yn helpu i ddeall unrhyw broblemau y tu allan i'r labordai, fel cludo samplau neu eu rhoi mewn sypiau;
- y broses yn y labordy ei hun – o dderbyn y sampl i awdurdodi canlyniad y prawf yn y labordy.

Caiff yr amseroedd prosesu fel arfer eu cofnodi fel cyfran y profion a gaiff eu hawdurdodi o fewn 1, 2 neu 3 diwrnod i'r stamp amser (sef pan gaiff y sbesimen ei gasglu, yn aml).

### 3.2.4.8 Labordai GIG Cymru: Amseroedd Prosesu: Casglu i Awdurdodi am y Tro Cyntaf

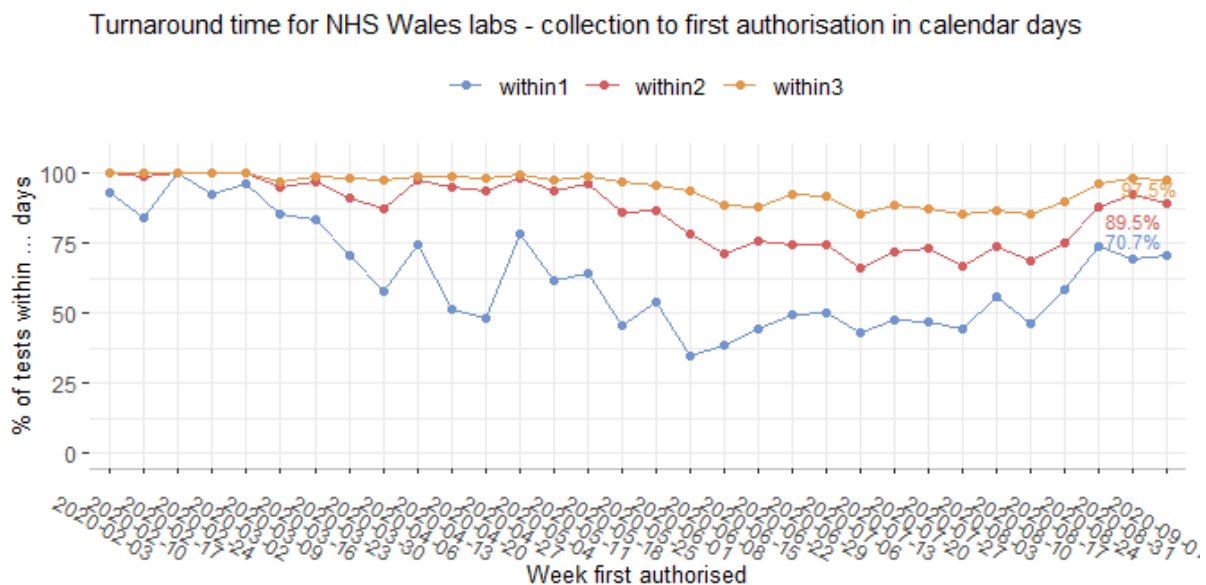
Mae amseroedd prosesu canlyniadau profion GIG Cymru i'w gweld isod ac wedi'u seilio ar bob prawf a awdurdodwyd ers dechrau mis Chwefror 2020. Mae hyn yn cwmpasu'r broses 'o'r dechrau i'r diwedd' ar gyfer samplu a phrofi. Bydd yn cynnwys unrhyw broblemau yn y labordy ei hun yn ogystal â phroblemau allanol fel rhoi samplau mewn sypiau ac unrhyw oedi wrth gludo samplau i'r labordai.

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a'i phartneriaid i wella'r broses, ac yn sgil hynny yr amseroedd prosesu.

Amseroedd prosesu Canlyniadau Profion GIG Cymru (pob prawf a awdurdodwyd ers dechrau mis Chwefror 2020)

Llwybr samplu	Nifer y profion	1 diwrnod	2 ddiwrnod	3 diwrnod
<b>Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion cymunedol</b>	258,898	41.9%	72.9%	<b>89.4%</b>
<b>Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion ysbytai</b>	92,012	80.8%	96.8%	<b>99.1%</b>
<b>Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion eraill neu anhysbys</b>	16,684	57.3%	84.4%	<b>94.2%</b>
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>367,594</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>92.0%</b>

Mae **Error! Reference source not found.** isod yn dangos canran y profion a awdurdodwyd o fewn 1, 2 a 3 diwrnod i gasglu'r sbesimen dros gyfnod o amser yn labordai GIG Cymru ar gyfer yr holl lwybrau samplu.

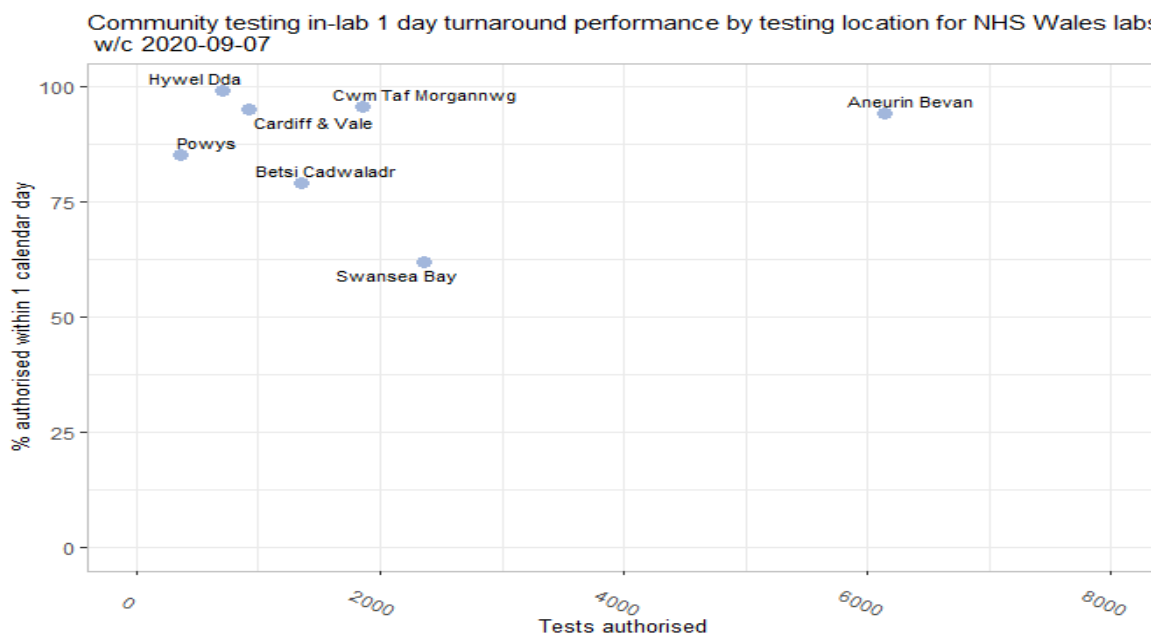


Ffigur 3: Canran y profion a awdurdodwyd o fewn 1, 2 a 3 diwrnod i gasglu'r sbesimen fesul wythnos yn labordai GIG Cymru

Ar hyn o bryd, cyfran y profion sy'n cael eu hawdurdodi o fewn 1 diwrnod i gasglu'r sbesimen yw tua 70% (yn debyg i'r pythefnos blaenorol). Mae hyn yn nodedig ac ystyried y cynnydd sydyn, nad oedd wedi'i gynllunio, yn nifer y profion yn yr wythnos a ddechreuodd ar 7 Medi 2020.

Mae llawer o waith yn cael ei wneud i ddeall amseroedd prosesu wrth sgrinio gweithwyr allweddol a phreswylwyr asymptomatig a hefyd i ddeall amseroedd prosesu y byrddau iechyd sydd â chyfleusterau samplu. Er

enghraifft, mae Ffigur 4 yn dangos canran y profion a awdurdodwyd gan labordai GIG Cymru o fewn 1 diwrnod i gasglu'r sbesimen, gan ddangos nifer y samplau a gasglwyd mewn lleoliadau cymunedol gan fyrddau iechyd.



Ffigur 4: Canran y profion a awdurdodwyd gan labordai GIG Cymru o fewn 1 diwrnod i gasglu'r sbesimen, gan ddangos nifer y samplau a gasglwyd mewn lleoliadau cymunedol gan fyrddau iechyd.

Yn yr wythnos a ddechreuodd ar 7 Medi 2020, dangosir bod cyfran is o'r samplau a gasglwyd yng nghyfleusterau cymunedol Bae Abertawe wedi'u hawdurdodi o fewn 1 diwrnod calendr i gyrraedd y labordy. Mae gwaith wrthi'n cael ei wneud i ymchwilio i'r rhesymau dros hyn.

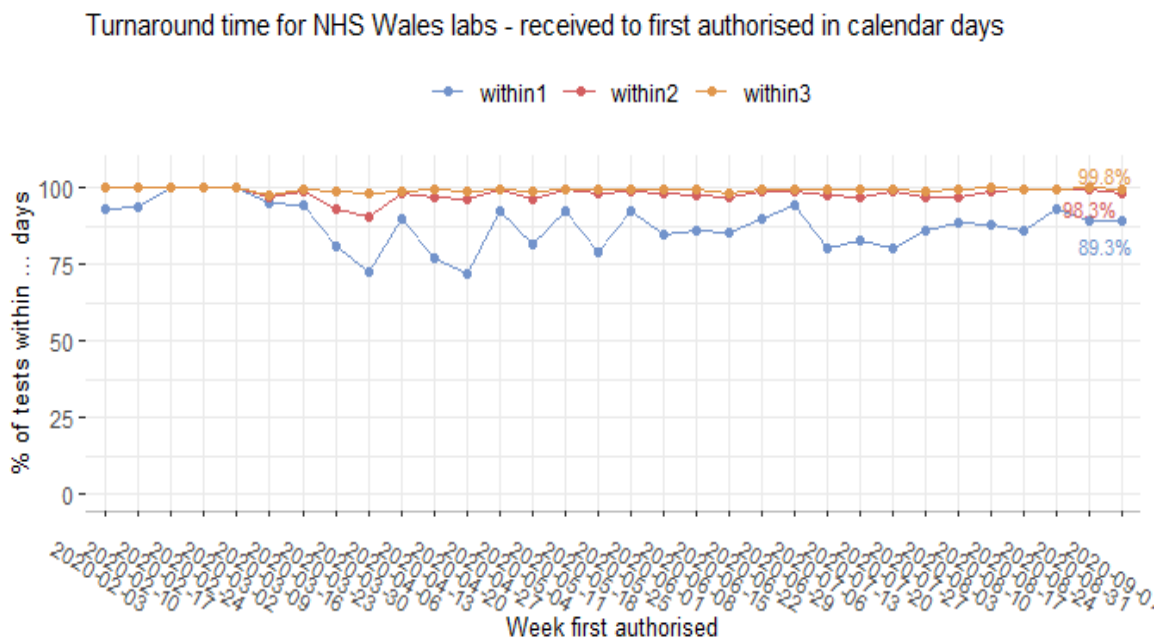
### 3.2.4.9 Labordai GIG Cymru: Amseroedd Prosesu yn y Labordai eu Hunain

Fel y nodwyd uchod, cyfrifir yr amseroedd prosesu 'yn y labordai eu hunain' o'r adeg pan fydd y sbesimen yn cyrraedd Labordy GIG Cymru ac yn cael ei gofnodi ar y system electronig, i pan gaiff y canlyniad ei awdurdodi gyntaf. Caiff ei ddangos fel cyfran y profion a awdurdodwyd o fewn 1, 2 neu 3 diwrnod ar ôl i sbesimen gyrraedd labordy.

Mae **Error! Reference source not found.** a'r tabl isod yn dangos cyfran y profion sy'n cael eu hawdurdodi o fewn 1, 2 neu 3 diwrnod ar ôl cyrraedd labordy GIG Cymru yn ôl y llwybr samplo, ers mis Chwefror 2020.

Llwybr samplo	Nifer y profion	1 diwrnod	2 ddiwrnod	3 diwrnod
Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion cymunedol	258,898	85.5%	98.1%	<b>99.6%</b>
Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion ysbytai	92,012	90.5%	98.6%	<b>99.6%</b>

<b>Labordai GIG Cymru – Profion eraill neu anhysbys</b>	16,684	76.4%	91.5%	<b>97.5%</b>
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>367,594</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>



Figur 5: Canran y profion a awdurdodwyd o fewn 1, 2 a 3 diwrnod i gyrraedd labordai GIG Cymru fesul wythnos

Yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf, mae'r amseroedd prosesu o fewn labordai GIG Cymru eu hunain wedi aros yn gyson, gyda bron i 90% o sbesimenau'n cael eu hawdurdodi o fewn 1 diwrnod calendr i gyrraedd labordy.

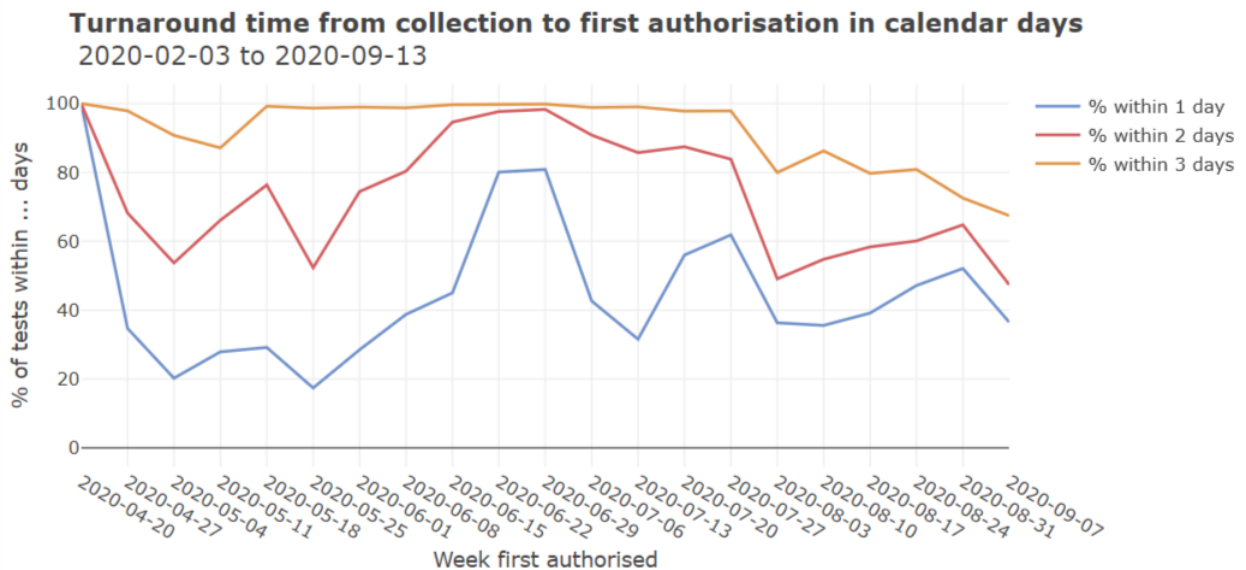
Wrth edrych ar y llwybrau samplo, mae'r amseroedd prosesu yn y labordai eu hunain yn debyg. Mae'n ddealladwy bod cyfran uwch o brofion ysbytai yn cael eu hawdurdodi o fewn 1 diwrnod calendr i gyrraedd y labordai.

### 3.2.4.10 Labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru – Amseroedd Prosesu: Casglu i Awdurdodi am y Tro Cyntaf

Mae'r amseroedd prosesu o gasglu'r sbesimen i awdurdodi am y tro cyntaf yn cael eu cyfrifo mewn ffordd debyg ar gyfer profion a ddadansoddir gan labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru, sef o'r adeg pan fydd unigolyn yn darparu sbesimen i'r adeg pan fydd y labordy'n awdurdodi'r canlyniad. Yn achos pecynnau a anfonir i gartrefi, yr amser dechrau yw pan fydd y manylion yn cael eu cofnodi ar y porth dychwelyd ar gyfer profion cartref. Mewn canolfannau profi, yr amser dechrau yw pan gaiff yr unigolyn ei sganio wrth dael.

Mae'r amseroedd prosesu hyd yma ar gyfer canlyniadau profion y tu allan i GIG Cymru wedi'u seilio ar bob prawf (ers dechrau profi) i'w gweld yn y tabl isod, a dros gyfnod o amser yn **Error! Reference source not found.**

Lleoliad	Nifer y profion	1 diwrnod	2 ddiwrnod	3 diwrnod
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>313,469</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>85.8%</b>



Ffigur 6: Canran y profion a awdurdodwyd o fewn 1, 2 a 3 diwrnod i gasglu'r sbesimen fesul wythnos y tu allan i GIG Cymru

Fel rheol gyffredinol dros yr wythnosau diwethaf, mae labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru wedi blaenoriaethu profion a gaiff eu casglu drwy ganolfannau profi yn hytrach na phroffion a gaiff eu harchebu i'w hanfon i gartrefi neu drwy'r porth sefydliadau. Efallai nad yw'n gwbl deg cyhoeddi'r gwerth cyffredinol hwn, gan fod y llwybr samplu'n amlwg wedi dylanwadu ar yr amseroedd prosesu, ond dyma'r gorau sy'n bosibl yn sgil y ffaith nad oes modd adnabod profion fesul llwybr mewn ffordd addas ar hyn o bryd.

Nid yw'r data a ddarparwyd gan labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru yn cynnwys stamp amser cyfatebol ar gyfer yr adeg pan fydd y sbesimen yn cyrraedd y labordy. Gan hynny, nid yw'n bosibl cyfrifo amser prosesu yn y labordy yn achos profion a gaiff eu dadansoddi mewn labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru.

### 3.2.4.11 Labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru – Canlyniadau amhendant

Yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, bu pryderon cynyddol am gyfradd y canlyniadau amhendant neu annilys sy'n cael eu darparu gan labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru.

Mae hyn golygu nad yw canlyniad y prawf yn 'bositif' nac yn 'negatif', ac oherwydd hynny, mae'n arwain yn aml at roi prawf arall i'r unigolyn. Yn yr

wythnos a ddechreuodd ar 7 Medi 2020, roedd 4% o'r canlyniadau a roddwyd yn amhendant.

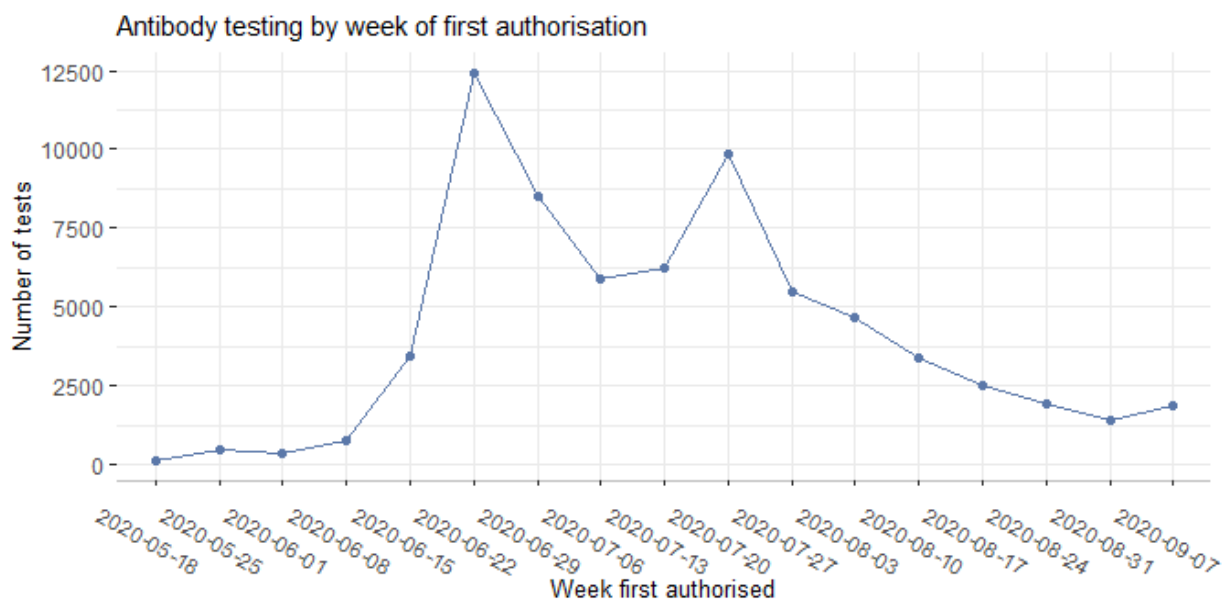
Fodd bynnag, ceir amrywiaeth yn ôl y diwrnod a'r labordy profi. Mae rhai labordai yn cynnal mwy o brofion ar ddiwrnodau penodol yn ystod yr wythnos, tra bo labordai eraill yn cofnodi cyfran uchel o ganlyniadau amhendant. I gymharu, tua 0.5% o'r canlyniadau sy'n amhendant yn labordai GIG Cymru. Gan hynny, mae hyn yn arwain at bryderon am ansawdd y profi mewn labordai y tu allan i GIG Cymru a bydd hyn yn cael ei fonitro.

### 3.2.4.12 Profi am wrthgyrff

Cyfrifoldeb byrddau iechyd yw mwyafrif y gwaith profi am wrthgyrff<sup>3</sup> a'r capasiti i wneud hynny, ac mae'n dibynnu ar broses ddyrannu pecynnau yn y DU gan Abbot, Roche ac Euroimmun. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sefydlu Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Gwrthgyrff a hwnnw'n gweithredu o dan y Grŵp Samplu a Phrofi Cenedlaethol, sy'n cael ei gadeirio gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

### 3.2.4.13 Gweithgarwch

Mae'r ffigur canlynol yn dangos nifer y profion am wrthgyrff a ddadansoddwyd yn labordai GIG Cymru erbyn dyddiad eu hawdurdodi am y tro cyntaf.



Ffigur 7: Nifer y profion serolegol a ddadansoddwyd gan labordai GIG Cymru fesul wythnos

Nid yw'r ffigur hwn yn cynnwys unrhyw wybodaeth am brofion gwrthgyrff llif unffordd, gan nad yw'r canlyniadau ar gael ar hyn o bryd ar system wybodaeth WLIMS. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i tua 13,000 o ganlyniadau profion, gyda'r rhan fwyaf ym Mwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro. Mae

<sup>3</sup> Prawf gwaed yw prawf gwrthgyrff sy'n gwirio a yw rhywun wedi cael coronafeirws (COVID-19)

cynlluniau i ychwanegu canlyniadau llif unffordd er mwyn rhoi darlun manwl o ganlyniadau serolegol.

### **3.2.5 Canlyniadau**

Ar ddechrau'r pandemig, roedd darparu canlyniadau i weithwyr a chyflogwyr allweddol yn broses a wnaed â llaw gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a byrddau iechyd. Wrth i nifer y profion gynyddu, datblygwyd dull gwahanol o fwrw ati. Ddiwedd mis Ebrill 2020, datblygodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ddatrysiad neges destun ar ffôn symudol i weithwyr allweddol. Cafodd hwn ei dreialu yn Rodney Parade a Stadiwm Dinas Caerdydd, lle byddai'r canlyniad yn cael ei anfon drwy neges destun at y gweithiwr allweddol a gafodd ei brofi. Mae'r holl fyrddau iechyd a'r ymddiriedolaethau'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth testun ar gyfer canlyniadau, a hynny'n rhan o gontract Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru.

### **3.2.6 Achos Busnes dros Labordy newydd**

Ym mis Mai 2020, cyflwynodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru achos busnes i Lywodraeth Cymru i greu gofod labordy ychwanegol er mwyn cynnal profion antigenau a gwrthgyrff. Cymeradwywyd hyn ddechrau mis Mehefin 2020 ac aeth gwaith rhagddo gyda'r Cydwasanaethau, gyda golwg ar gael y safle yn Imperial Park 5 (IP5) yn barod erbyn dechrau mis Awst 2020.

Yn dilyn hyn, ddiwedd mis Mehefin 2020, gofynnodd yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i Lywodraeth Cymru a fyddai modd lleoli un o Labordai Goleudy'r DU yn y de. Dynodwyd IP5 fel safle posibl, ac ar ôl ymweliadau gan yr Adran Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Cymru, cytunwyd y byddai'r Labordy Goleudy yn mynd i'r safle a oedd yn cael ei gynllunio gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru (Lab 1). Cadarnhaodd Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai cyllid ar gyfer Lab 1 yn dal i fod ar gael er mwyn i Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru greu ei labordy ei hun i Gymru (Lab 2). Dynodwyd ail labordy yn IP5 fel labordy lle gallai Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru fwrw ymlaen â phrofion gwrthgyrff. Disgwylir y bydd y labordy hwn yn weithredol o ddechrau 2021.

### **3.2.7 Cefnogi Grŵp Cynghorol Tactegol Llywodraeth Cymru**

Mae naw o aelodau uwch o staff Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn rhan o Grŵp Cynghorol Tactegol Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r aelodau hyn yn cynnwys ein harbenigwyr mewn microbioleg, cadw gwyliadwriaeth a diogelu iechyd. Mae'r grŵp yn rhoi cefnogaeth broffesiynol a thechnegol i Lywodraeth Cymru.

### **3.2.8 Dangosfwrdd Cadw Gwyliadwriaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi datblygu dulliau i gadw gwyliadwriaeth ar sawl elfen o haint COVID-19, ynghyd â chadw gwyliadwriaeth ar heintiau anadlol aciwt. Mae dangosfwrdd cyhoeddus yn rhoi manylion am achosion newydd, profion, adroddiadau cyflym am farwolaethau, dangosyddion



adroddiadau am symptomau mewn gofal sylfaenol, a gwybodaeth am achosion o COVID-19 sy'n dechrau mewn ysbytai. At hynny, rydym yn creu adroddiad epidemiolegol wythnosol am COVID-19, diweddariadau bob pythefnos am y cyfraddau fesul awdurdod lleol, a dadansoddiadau unigol o achosion lluosog a brigiadau o achosion. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio i helpu i gyflwyno adroddiadau ffocws ar gyfer ardaloedd sy'n achosi pryder, er mwyn disgrifio achosion yn fwy cyflawn.

Mae gan system Cadw Gwyliadwriaeth COVID-19 yr elfennau canlynol:

- Prosesau cadw gwyliadwriaeth sensitif i ddisgrifio patrwm yr haint ac i nodi clystyrau, brigiadau o achosion, a lledaeniad daearyddol
- Monitro'r gyfradd drosglwyddo fesul ardal mewn amser real gan ddefnyddio modelu (ar gyfer effaith y camau rheoli)
- Cadw gwyliadwriaeth a dadansoddi grwpiau risg ar gyfer marwolaethau a chanlyniadau gwael
- Cadw gwyliadwriaeth serolegol ac adnabod unigolion sydd ag imiwnedd i'r clefyd
- Monitro'r effaith ar y system iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol (drwy ysbytai, brigiadau o achosion yn y gymuned ac elfennau iechyd galwedigaethol).

Rydym yn gweithio gyda thimau Profi Orlhain Diogelu i adrodd a chofnodi achosion, ac mae data am alwedigaeth a 'mannau gwaith' wedi'u hychwanegu'n ddiweddar at y system er mwyn gallu canfod clystyrau mewn gweithleoedd penodol (gan gynnwys ysgolion). Mae rhagor o ddatblygiadau'n cael eu hystyried.

### **3.2.9 Cyfathrebu**

Mae 'hysbysu am risg' yn ymyriad iechyd cyhoeddus ynddo'i hun, ac mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi gwneud gwaith cyfathrebu ac ymgysylltu helaeth o ddechrau'r pandemig. Llywodraeth Cymru sydd wedi arwain y gwaith o ddatblygu ymgyrch gyfathrebu Profi Orlhain Diogelu, tra bo Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi chwarae rhan allweddol wrth gefnogi'r broses o ddatblygu a lledaenu'r ymgyrch. Yn benodol, rydym wedi rhoi cyngor am ddeall ymddygiad a gwerthuso, ac wedi mynd ati'n rhagweithiol i ledaenu gwybodaeth bwysig er mwyn cefnogi Profi Orlhain Diogelu Llywodraeth Cymru drwy rwydweithiau rhanddeiliaid, y cyfryngau cymdeithasol a'r cyfryngau traddodiadol.

Ar yr un pryd, mae Tîm Cyfathrebu Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi chwarae rhan hollbwysig wrth arwain a chydlynu'r gwaith cyfathrebu i gefnogi'r brigiadau a'r clystyrau o achosion sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg ers diwedd y cyfyngiadau symud. Rydym wedi gwneud y gwaith hwn yn unol â Chynllun Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy Cymru Gyfan ac wedi cynnal gweithdai ym mhedair Cell Cyfryngau Fforymau Lleol Cymru Gydnerth er mwyn sicrhau bod gan bob un o'r ardaloedd Profi Orlhain Diogelu ddealltwriaeth glir o'r gwahanol rolau a chyfrifoldebau wrth reoli brigiadau o achosion.

Byddwn yn parhau i gefnogi Profi Orlhain Diogelu drwy'r dulliau canlynol:

- Gwyddoniaeth ymddygiadol gymhwysol a gwerthuso er mwyn helpu i lunio'r negeseuon
- Arwain y gwaith cyfathrebu a rhoi cefnogaeth wedi'i thargedu ym maes cyfathrebu pan fydd brigiadau a chlystyrau o achosion
- Sicrhau'r cyrhaeddiad uchaf posibl drwy ddefnyddio ystod o sianeli, gan gynnwys sianeli digidol a thrwy ein rhwydwaith ymgysylltu i randdeiliaid er mwyn cyrraedd ystod eang o grwpiau a chymunedau

Ym mis Ionawr 2020, fe wnaethom ddechrau cyhoeddi datganiad dyddiol yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r cyfryngau a'r cyhoedd am ein hymateb. Caniataodd hyn inni ddiwallu'r galw am wybodaeth mewn ffordd ragweithiol. Daeth y datganiad dyddiol yn ddull i Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru hysbysu'r cyhoedd a'r cyfryngau am achosion newydd o'r coronafeirws yng Nghymru, a hefyd am nifer y marwolaethau, cyn i'r wybodaeth hon fod ar gael fel mater o drefn ar y dangosfwrdd data.

Sefydlwyd gwefan bwrpasol ar COVID-19, a honno wedi'i chynllunio i gyfleu negeseuon cyhoeddus cyfoes, yn ogystal â chanllawiau i weithwyr iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol.

Ym mis Ebrill 2020, lansiodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ymgyrch llesiant i helpu i liniaru effeithiau negyddol Covid-19 ar bobl yng Nghymru. Datblygwyd ein hymgyrch 'Sut Wyt Ti?' gydag arbenigedd ein huned gwyddor ymddygiad ac fe'i cynlluniwyd i roi cymorth a chynghor ar sail tystiolaeth i fynd i'r afael â llesiant meddyliol, corfforol a chymdeithasol. Mae'r ymgyrch hon yn parhau, gyda ffocws ar gefnogi'r cyhoedd a phartneriaid yn y trydydd sector, gan ddefnyddio adborth dwy ffordd yn sail i'r negeseuon. Rhoddir pwyslais penodol ar gefnogi grwpiau a chymunedau sy'n agored i niwed, ac sydd ag anghenion penodol.

### **3.2.10 Cyhoeddiadau Rheolaidd**

Nod Canolfan Gydweithredol Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yw casglu, monitro, asesu a syntheseiddio'n rhagweithiol yr hyn a ddysgir, data, profiad y cyhoedd a thystiolaeth sy'n dod i'r amlwg mewn perthynas â COVID-19. Mae'n rhoi gwybodaeth amser real y gellir gweithredu arni er mwyn llunio polisi a gwneud penderfyniadau.

Yn hyn o beth, mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn rhoi cefnogaeth mewn pedwar prif faes:

- Asesiadau o Effaith COVID-19 ar Iechyd
- Arolwg Cenedlaethol Ymgysylltu â'r Cyhoedd ym maes llesiant ac ymddygiad
- Sganio'r Gorwelion Rhyngwladol a Gwersi Rhyngwladol
- Dangosfwrdd o ddangosyddion iechyd ehangach.

Mae Canolfan Gydweithredol Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd wedi datblygu (ac yn parhau i ddatblygu) cyfres o Asesiadau cyflym o Effaith ar Iechyd, a fydd yn creu darlun o ystod o effeithiau COVID-19 (yn gadarnhaol a negyddol)

a'r ymatebion polisi o ran iechyd a llesiant yn y tymor byr, y tymor canolig a'r tymor hwy. Ymhlith y pynciau mae: Polisi Aros Gartref a Chadw Pellter Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru sy'n ymateb i bandemig COVID-19 (Mehefin 2020); COVID-19 a'r byd ar ôl y pandemig: Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Iechyd a Gweithio Hyblyg yng Nghymru (2020); Diogelwch Tai a Digartrefedd yng Nghymru yn ystod COVID-19: Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Iechyd (2020) a Newid Hinsawdd yng Nghymru – Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Iechyd (2021).

Pwrpas yr adroddiadau yw cefnogi Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, y rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau a sefydliadau partner i flaenoriaethu camau gweithredu a all hyrwyddo a diogelu iechyd drwy liniaru effeithiau negyddol ac amlygu cyfleoedd yn ystod y cyfnod ymateb aciwt a'r cyfnod adfer.

Dros y misoedd diwethaf, mae Canolfan Gydweithredol Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd wedi bod yn cynnal cyfweiliadau â miloedd o bobl 18 oed a hŷn ledled Cymru, i ddeall sut mae COVID-19 a chamau ymateb cysylltiedig yn effeithio ar lesiant pobl yng Nghymru. Bwriedir i ganlyniadau'r arolygon hyn lywio a chefnogi prosesau gwneud penderfyniadau Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, Llywodraeth Cymru a rhanddeiliaid eraill.

Mae nifer o adroddiadau sy'n canolbwyntio ar farn pobl am y cyfyngiadau symud a'r cyfnod adfer wedi'u cwblhau. Yn ogystal, mae adroddiadau arbennig wedi'u cyhoeddi ar Amddifadedd, Oedran a Rhywedd, ac Ethnigrwydd. Bwriedir gwneud rhagor o waith dilynol gyda chyfran o'r unigolion a ymatebodd i'r arolwg cychwynnol.

Mae Canolfan Gydweithredol Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd wedi sefydlu dull cydgysylltiedig o rannu gwybodaeth â Swyddfa Wyddoniaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, sy'n ceisio creu cysylltiadau â rhwydweithiau ac asiantaethau yn fyd-eang, yn Ewrop ac yn y DU. Mae hyn yn cynnwys Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd a Chymdeithas Ryngwladol Sefydliadau Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol (IANPHI). Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru hefyd yn gweithio'n agos ac yn cefnogi Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd a Llywodraeth Cymru drwy edrych ar effeithiau COVID-19 ar degwch ym maes iechyd, a'i effeithiau cymdeithasol ac economaidd, gan ganolbwyntio ar adferiad.

Ymysg y negeseuon allweddol sy'n deillio o'r gwaith economaidd-gymdeithasol rhyngwladol mae'r canlynol:

- mae pandemig COVID-19 yn cael effaith economaidd aruthrol, gan gynnwys ar gyflogaeth ac arferion gwaith
- mae'r ymateb i COVID-19 a'r adferiad yn debygol o waethygu anghydraddoldebau ac amddifadedd, problemau iechyd meddwl, a diffyg cydlyniant cymdeithasol, a gall ansefydlogi cymunedau am genedlaethau i ddod
- dylai'r ffocws fod ar gydbwyso a lliniaru'r effeithiau ehangach ar iechyd y cyhoedd, ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac ar gymdeithas a'r economi, gan gynnwys tegwch a phobl sy'n agored i niwed

- dim ond pan fydd COVID-19 o dan reolaeth y mae adferiad economaidd cynaliadwy yn bosibl, a hynny drwy roi blaenoriaeth i fuddsoddi mewn iechyd a diogelwch cymdeithasol ac osgoi effeithiau niweidiol cyni. Mae cyfle i 'ailgodi'n gryfach' - datblygu economi wahanol sy'n fwy cyfartal a chynhwysol.

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn edrych ar ffynonellau data arferol am faterion sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd y gallai COVID-19 neu'r cyfyngiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â'i reoli effeithio arnynt. Bydd y rhain yn cael eu hymgorffori yn nangosfwrdd COVID-19 Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru gyda dulliau mesur uniongyrchol eraill sy'n ymwneud â heintio a phrofi. Bydd canlyniadau'r Arolwg Cenedlaethol Ymgysylltu â'r Cyhoedd a'r gwaith gan yr Uned Atal Trais hefyd yn rhan o ddangosfwrdd ehangach o ddangosyddion iechyd cyhoeddus.

Yn y dyfodol, yn ei gynllun ar gyfer gweddill y flwyddyn, bydd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn canolbwyntio ar fynd i'r afael ag effeithiau COVID-19 ar y boblogaeth, gan gynnwys cyflogaeth, grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed a llesiant meddyliol.

### **3.3 Torri Rheolau Data**

Ar brynhawn Sul, 30 Awst 2020, heb fwriadu gwneud hynny, cyhoeddodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru adroddiad ar wefan gyhoeddus a'r adroddiad hwnnw'n cynnwys data personol am 18,105 o bobl a oedd wedi cael profion positif am COVID-19 ers mis Chwefror 2020. Er bod hon yn wefan gyhoeddus, partneriaid rydym yn ymddiried ynddynt sy'n ei defnyddio fel arfer, yn hytrach na'r cyhoedd. Ar ôl deall bod y ddogfen wedi'i chyhoeddi, cafodd ei thynnu oddi ar y wefan am 09.55 o'r gloch y bore canlynol (31 Awst 2020). Yn y cyfnod pan oedd ar gael, cafodd ei gweld 56 o weithiau.

Yn y rhan fwyaf o'r achosion (16,179 o bobl), roedd y wybodaeth yn rhoi llythrennau blaen pobl, eu dyddiad geni, eu hardal ddaearyddol a'u rhyw, a hynny'n golygu bod y risg y gallai pobl eu hadnabod yn isel. Fodd bynnag, yn achos 1,926 o bobl a oedd yn byw mewn cartrefi nyrsio neu leoliadau caeedig eraill fel tai â chymorth, neu breswylwyr a oedd yn rhannu'r un cod post â'r lleoliadau hyn, roedd y wybodaeth hefyd yn cynnwys enw'r lleoliad. Roedd y risg y gellid adnabod yr unigolion hyn felly'n uwch, ond fe'i hystyrir yn isel o hyd.

Nid oes tystiolaeth ar hyn o bryd bod y data wedi'u camddefnyddio. Rhoddwyd gwybod i Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth a Llywodraeth Cymru ar 2 Medi 2020, ac mae ymchwiliad allanol wedi'i gomisiynu ac wedi dechrau i amgylchiadau llawn yr achos o dorri'r rheolau data, ac i unrhyw wersi sydd i'w dysgu.

Yn y cyfamser, mae camau wedi'u cymryd ar unwaith i osgoi digwyddiad tebyg eto. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys sefydlu Tîm Rheoli Digwyddiadau i gymryd camau unioni a'r rheini eisoes wedi arwain at newid ein gweithdrefnau gweithredu safonol fel mai uwch aelod o'r tîm sydd bellach yn gyfrifol am uwchlwytho unrhyw ddata. Rydym hefyd wedi rhoi gwybod

i'n bwrdd iechyd a phartneriaid mewn awdurdodau lleol, gan eu diweddarau am y sefyllfa.

Mae cyfres o Gwestiynau Cyffredin wedi'u datblygu (ar gael yn <https://icc.gig.cymru/>) ynghyd â chyfeiriad e-bost a rhif ffôn penodol i bobl eu defnyddio i gysylltu â ni os bydd ganddynt unrhyw bryderon.

Cyhoeddwyd datganiad ffurfiol i'r wasg ar 14 Medi 2020 a rhoddodd y Prif Weithredwr nifer o gyfweiliadau i'r wasg am y pwnc.

Hoffem achub ar y cyfle drachefn, drwy'r cyflwyniad hwn, i ymddiheuro'n arw am dorri'r rheolau hyn ynghylch manylion personol pobl. Rydym eisoes wedi cymryd camau ar unwaith i atal hyn rhag digwydd eto a bydd yr ymchwiliad yn rhoi rhagor o fanylion am sut y digwyddodd, a oes angen rhagor o gamau gweithredu, a pha wersi y mae'n rhaid eu dysgu.

## **4. Yr hyn a ddysgwyd hyd yma drwy Profi Olrhain Diogelu**

Isod y mae nifer o enghreifftiau o wersi a ddysgwyd sy'n ymwneud â'n hymateb i'r pandemig. Nid yw'r rhain i fod yn gynhwysfawr ac maent yn adlewyrchu ein barn ni, ac nid dyna fydd barn pobl eraill o anghenraid. .

### **4.1 Samplu**

Wrth ymateb i'r pandemig, roedd Llywodraeth y DU wedi datblygu system ddigidol ar gyfer trefnu profion, sefydlu canolfannau profi drwy ffenestr y car a dosbarthu pecynnau profion i gartrefi unigolion. Byddai ateb y DU wedi arwain at heriau sylweddol ar y pryd pe bai wedi'i ddefnyddio yng Nghymru. Roedd y dulliau samplu'n wahanol, a byddai'r canlyniadau wedi'u storio yng Nghymru heb gyfle i adrodd yn ôl yng Nghymru. Dangosodd hyn bod angen ateb digidol i gefnogi profi torfol yng Nghymru. Arweiniodd hyn at ddatblygu ceisiadau electronig am brofion. Mae defnyddio ceisiadau electronig am brofion wedi gweddnewid y modd y caiff data'u casglu ac roedd yn ffactor o bwys wrth allu cynyddu'r capasiti profi yn labordai Cymru.

### **4.2 Cell Olrhain Cysylltiadau**

Fel rhan o'r ymateb i COVID-19, rhoddodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru Gell Olrhain Cysylltiadau ar waith ar 27 Chwefror 2020, yn ystod y cyfnod cyfyngu, mewn ymateb i un achos a gadarnhawyd yn gysylltiedig â theithio a gafodd ddiagnosis yng Nghymru. Cafodd y Gell ei hehangu'n gyflym wrth i'r diffiniad o achos newid yn ystod y cyfnod cyfyngu. Erbyn 12 Mawrth 2020, roedd y DU wedi symud i'r cyfnod oedi. Ymhlith y gwersi a ganfuwyd o'r cynnydd cyflym hwn mewn capasiti roedd: yr angen i fod yn glir am y sgiliau a'r wybodaeth hanfodol y mae eu hangen i gefnogi'r gwaith hwn; manteision rhoi hyfforddiant wedi'i deilwra i staff i ateb yr angen hwn; a'r gwerth y mae'r cyhoedd yn ei roi ar y gallu i gyfathrebu'n uniongyrchol â'r staff yn ystod y broses olrhain cysylltiadau. Rhoddwyd y gwersi hyn ar

waith wrth i staff gael eu symud i'r Ganolfan Gyswilt Genedlaethol a'r Gell Ymateb Diogelu Iechyd wedi hynny.

### **4.3 Cell Lleoliadau Caeedig**

Ar 25 Mawrth, sefydlodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ei Gell Lleoliadau Caeedig ar ôl dod yn ymwybodol, drwy'r system clefydau hysbysadwy, o achosion lluosog (o heintiau COVID-19 wedi'u cadarnhau a heintiau anadlol oedd heb gael diagnosis) mewn cartrefi gofal ledled Cymru. Daeth y gell hon yn gwbl weithredol ddiwedd mis Mawrth 2020, ac fe'i sefydlwyd i alluogi staff mewn lleoliadau caeedig i gael mynediad i gyngor perthnasol am Atal a Rheoli Heintiau ac i ganfod llwybrau pan fyddai angen uwchgyfeirio materion, er mwyn i dimau lleol allu cynnig cefnogaeth fwy dwys.

Oherwydd natur y pandemig, a ddatblygodd yn gyflym tu hwnt, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru bolisiau a chanllawiau'n rheolaidd. I'r Gell weithio'n effeithiol, roedd iddi ystod o swyddogaethau a thasgau, a esblygodd dros amser, tra bo gweddill y system wedi sefydlu'r gallu i ymateb i gartrefi gofal yn lleol ac wrth i bolisi ar gyfer y sector newid. Golygodd y gwersi a ddysgwyd hefyd bod modd rhoi cyngor ac addasu canllawiau yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn Lloegr i'w defnyddio yng Nghymru pan fyddai hynny'n briodol. Bu ymwneud agos hefyd â Fforwm Gofal Cymru, y GIG, awdurdodau lleol ac Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru – a hynny'n cynnwys proses ddysgu a chyfnewid ar gyfer y wybodaeth a gâi pob sefydliad.

Wrth i'r dystiolaeth a ddô i'r amlwg dynnu sylw at yr angen am roi pwyslais ar atal, datblygwyd ymyrraeth ragweithiol ac ataliol benodol gyda Swyddogion Iechyd yr Amgylchedd ym mhob un o'r 22 awdurdod lleol i sicrhau bod y cartrefi hynny nad oedd COVID-19 wedi effeithio arnynt eto yn cael cyngor o ansawdd da am gamau ataliol, ynghyd ag asesiad risg.

Wrth i'r ymateb i'r pandemig esblygu, mae'r Gell Lleoliadau Caeedig bellach wedi'i hymgorffori'n rhan o'r gell ymateb genedlaethol i Ddiogelu Iechyd.

### **4.4 Ymchwil**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ar hyn o bryd yn cymryd rhan mewn tair astudiaeth ymchwil agored. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys Treial Cam II/III brechlyn ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, Consortiwm Genomeg COVID-19 y DU: treial cyflym ar raddfa fawr o gapasiti dilynianu coronafeirws syndrom anadlol aciwt difrifol 2 y Pedair Asiantaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus yn y DU, ac arolwg o gyflogaeth ansicr ac effaith Covid-19. At hynny, rydym hefyd yn bartner mewn dau gais am gyllid i'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Ymchwil Iechyd/Galwad Cyllid Treigl Ymateb Cyflym COVID-19 Ymchwil ac Arloesi yn y DU. Dyma'r rhain:

- Consortiwm Genomeg COVID-19 y DU (COG-UK): Cydweithio rhwng Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru/Prifysgol Cymru/Prifysgol Caeredin/Prifysgol Caergrawnt/Sefydliad Sanger

- Rheoli COVID-19 drwy well trefniadau cadw gwylidwriaeth ar y boblogaeth ac ymyrraeth (Con-COV): dull plattform: Cydweithio rhwng Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a Phrifysgol Abertawe.

Mae nifer o geisiadau eraill yn aros am benderfyniad.

Bydd y gwersi a ddysgir o'r astudiaethau ymchwil hyn yn cael eu rhannu'n fewnol ac yn allanol unwaith y byddant ar gael.

#### **4.5 Ymarferion Amlasiantaeth**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi trefnu a hwyluso nifer o ymarferion amlasiantaeth.

Mae'r rhain wedi cynnwys:

- Ymarfer *Dinas Seren* ar 3 Mawrth 2020 ar gyfer pob ymatebydd categori 1 yng Nghymru, a oedd yn ymchwilio i'r ymateb amlasiantaeth i gais i gyflwyno cyfyngiadau symud mewn lleoliad trefol wrth ymateb i COVID-19
- Dau ymarfer 'cerdded drwodd' i gefnogi byrddau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol i weithredu'r strategaeth Profi Olrhain Diogelu.
- Ymarfer Barod: edrych ar sut y gallai Timau Rheoli Brigiadau, Grwpiau Cydlynu Strategol a Grwpiau Cydlynu'r Adferiad ddefnyddio'r Cynllun ar gyfer Brigiadau o Achosion o Glefydau Trosglwyddadwy yng Nghymru wrth ymateb i COVID-19. Cynhaliwyd yr ymarfer ar 7 Awst 2020 a chymerodd 121 o gydweithwyr ran o asiantaethau drwy Gymru.

Mae'r rhain wedi rhoi cyfle i randdeiliaid allweddol ganfod unrhyw faterion o bwys a gwersi y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt yn ystod gwahanol gyfnodau'r pandemig.

#### **4.6 Gwersi cynnar a ddysgwyd o glystyrau / achosion lluosog a brigiadau lleol o achosion**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cefnogi Llywodraeth Cymru i ganfod gwersi cynnar o glystyrau/achosion lluosog a brigiadau lleol o achosion a ddigwyddodd cyn mis Gorffennaf 2020. Cafodd y gwersi hyn eu rhannu â holl sefydliadau'r GIG, awdurdodau lleol a Fforymau Lleol Cymru Gydnerth.

Roedd y canlynol ymhlith y gwersi a ddysgwyd:

- y gofyniad i atgyfnerthu'r defnydd o'r Cynllun ar gyfer Brigiadau o Achosion o Glefydau Trosglwyddadwy yng Nghymru
- cydnabod y dylid ystyried y Tîm Rheoli Brigiadau fel y dull strategol o weithio mewn partneriaeth i gytuno ar bob penderfyniad wrth ddatgan achosion lluosog/brigiadau o achosion, cymryd 'camau rheoli' a chyfathrebu
- gwerth rhoi canllawiau amlieithog clir a phrydlon i'r cyhoedd
- pwysigrwydd cadw gwylidwriaeth reolaidd ar gyfraddau haint cefndirol yn y gymuned

- yr angen i gasglu data cywir wrth wneud gwaith samplu a phrofi torfol.

#### **4.7 Gwersi Rhyngwladol**

Mae'r ffrwd waith Sganio'r Gorwel a Dysgu Rhyngwladol yn canolbwyntio ar dystiolaeth, profiadau, dulliau mesur, dulliau pontio a dulliau adfer ar gyfer COVID-19 yn rhyngwladol, a hynny er mwyn deall ac edrych ar atebion i fynd i'r afael â'r effeithiau parhaus ar iechyd, llesiant, cymdeithas a'r economi (niweidiau a buddion posibl).

Mae'r gwersi a'r wybodaeth yn cael eu crynhoi mewn adroddiadau wythnosol i helpu i wneud penderfyniadau. Gall y rhain amrywio o ran eu pwyslais a'u hyd a'u lled, gan ddibynnu ar sefyllfa COVID-19 wrth iddi esblygu a'r anghenion o ran iechyd y cyhoedd / polisi. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cyd-fynd â gwaith Swyddfa Wyddoniaeth Cymru a thîm Rheoli Aur Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, ac yn bwydo i mewn i'r gwaith hwnnw. Mae'n rhan o ddull systematig ehangach Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru o gasglu gwybodaeth i lywio camau polisi cynhwysfawr, cydlynol a chynhwysol, a'r rheini wedi'u seilio ar dystiolaeth. Mae pwyslais yr adroddiadau wedi cynnwys meysydd fel gordewdra, BAME, cyflogaeth ac effaith amgylcheddol a chymdeithasol cyfarpar diogelu personol.

#### **4.8 Dull systematig o ddefnyddio a chael gafael ar wybodaeth a gwersi sefydliadol**

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cymeradwyo dull systematig o ddefnyddio a chael gafael ar wybodaeth sefydliadol sy'n ymwneud â COVID-19. Mae'r dull hwn yn dangos sut y bydd gwybodaeth hollbwysig am gyfraniad Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru at yr ymateb i'r pandemig yn cael ei chanfod, ei storio a'i defnyddio. At hynny, mae'r dull yn dangos sut y byddwn, drwy fframwaith y cytunwyd arno, yn cefnogi gwersi sefydliadol a ddysgir am COVID-19. Bydd yr holl elfennau hyn yn gwella'n gwybodaeth am y pandemig; yn rhoi gwersi sefydliadol i'w dysgu; ac yn cryfhau'r wybodaeth sydd gennym i helpu gydag ymchwiliadau yn y dyfodol.

#### **4.9 Dadansoddeg Gorfforaethol**

Mae ein hymateb i Covid-19 hyd yma wedi dangos gwerth gwybodaeth gadarn o ansawdd da am berfformiad, a honno'n cael ei chyflwyno mewn ffyrdd hygyrch. Drwy ein Tîm Dadansoddeg Gorfforaethol, rydym wedi datblygu Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad a Sicrwydd sy'n defnyddio adnoddau gwybodaeth fusnes o'r radd flaenaf a thechnegau delweddu data.

Bydd y Dangosfwrdd yn dadansoddi gwybodaeth hollbwysig bob mis er mwyn rhoi darlun cliriach i'r Bwrdd a'r Tîm Gweithredol ynghylch sut i weithredu. Mae'n gwneud hyn drwy ddwyn ynghyd wybodaeth gorfforaethol hollbwysig mewn nifer o feysydd i helpu i wneud penderfyniadau effeithiol a rhoi sicrwydd. Mae hyn yn cynnwys: cyllid, pobl, risg, ansawdd, COVID-19 a darparu ein prif wasanaethau ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd.



Rydym wedi cyflawni'r gwaith hwn drwy ddull prosiect hyblyg, a hwnnw'n canolbwyntio ar ddeall anghenion rhanddeiliaid, sicrhau gwerth drwy gynhyrchion sylfaenol hyfyw, a gwella'n raddol ar sail adborth. Wrth gyflawni'r gwaith hwn, rydym wedi gweithio i safonau data a dadansoddi cydnabyddedig.

## **5. Paratoi at Gyfnod y Gaeaf**

Mae paratoadau Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru at y gaeaf yn canolbwyntio ar waith ataliol (mae rhagor o wybodaeth isod) ac ar gefnogi'r ymgyrch ffliw drwy Gymru. Eleni hefyd mae potensial i gyflwyno rhaglen frechu ar gyfer COVID-19.

Y rhagdybiaethau cynharaf ar gyfer darparu rhaglen frechu ar gyfer COVID-19 yw y byddai'n dechrau cyn diwedd 2020. Mae'r cyfnod hwn yn cyd-fynd â darparu'r brechlyn ffliw mewn gofal sylfaenol. Gyda phrosesau rheoli haint ar waith ar gyfer COVID-19, amcangyfrifir y bydd y rhaglen hon yn cymryd hwy na'r arfer i'w darparu, gyda rhai amcangyfrifon yn dynodi y bydd yn cymryd tair gwaith yn hwy. Er hynny, bydd canllawiau diweddar i sicrhau bod cleifion yn gwisgo masgiau i'r sesiwn ac yn sicrhau hylendid dwylo yn ddigonol ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o'r broses imiwneiddio ac yn cyflymu pethau. O ganlyniad, mae'n annhebygol y bydd lleoliadau a staff gofal sylfaenol yn gallu cynnal rhaglen COVID-19 ar yr un pryd, ac mae'n annhebygol y bydd data ar gael bryd hynny i allu rhoi'r brechlynnau yr adeg honno. Gan hynny mae'r gwaith cynllunio'n rhagdybio y bydd angen gweithlu, lleoliadau a logisteg ar wahân.

Wrth flaenoriaethu grwpiau i'w brechu, dilynir cyngor Cyd-bwyllgor y DU ar Imiwneiddio a Brechu, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn argymhell mai gweithwyr iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol rheng flaen ddylai gael eu brechu gyntaf, ac yna'r rheini sydd â risg uwch o gael salwch difrifol ac o farw o haint COVID-19, gan roi'r bobl hynny mewn haenau yn ôl oedran a ffactorau risg.

Mae seilwaith yn bodoli'n barod ar gyfer cynllunio rhaglenni brechu yn y GIG, gyda phrofiad helaeth o ddarparu rhaglenni brechu mawr mewn gofal sylfaenol ac ysgolion, ac i staff y GIG. Llywodraeth Cymru a Rhaglen Frechu yn erbyn Clefydau Ataliadwy Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru sy'n arwain y broses o gyflwyno rhaglenni brechu newydd, a hynny ar y cyd â'r byrddau a'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd. Cyfarfu Bwrdd Rhaglen Gyflawni Brechlyn COVID-19 Cymru yn ffurfiol ar 4 Mehefin 2020, gan sefydlu nifer o ffrydiau gwaith.

Mae pob bwrdd iechyd wedi gwneud gwaith cynllunio o amgylch bwrdd i ddarparu brechlyn COVID-19, gyda chefnogaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae byrddau iechyd yn cael dogfen gynllunio sy'n cael ei diweddarau'n gyson, a honno'n amlinellu'r paramedrau cyflawni posibl ar gyfer prosesau imiwneiddio, y trefniadau ar gyfer trin a storio'r brechlyn, a threfniadau logisteg eraill. Mae'r dogfennau adnoddau ac adroddiad am yr ymarferion sydd wedi'u cynnal hyd yma ar gael i'r holl fyrddau iechyd i'w helpu i gynllunio eu hymarferion eu hunain.

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cydweithio â'r Fenter Ymchwil Busnesau Bach, sy'n cael ei hariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru, i roi gwahoddiad i'r diwydiant i ddatblygu atebion masnachol arloesol i rai o heriau imiwneiddio yn y cyd-destun hwn. Mae'r broses wedi'i chwblhau ac yn anffodus ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i atebion addas.

Mae Gwasanaeth Tystiolaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cynnal asesiad cyflym o'r llenyddiaeth am frechu torfol, gan ganolbwyntio ar chwe phrif faes gan gynnwys gwybodaeth am ddulliau cyflawni newydd fel clinigau brechu drwy ffenest y car. Mae'r adolygiadau hyn wedi'u rhannu â'r byrddau a'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd, ynghyd ag asiantaethau iechyd cyhoeddus eraill y DU i'w helpu i gynllunio. Mae'n bwysig nodi bod heriau sylweddol o hyd i'w goresgyn er mwyn brechu yn erbyn COVID-19, gan gynnwys recriwtio imiwneiddwyr a staff cynorthwyol, rheoli data a galw/adalw grwpiau risg clinigol.

Cyn gaeaf 2019, lluniodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru adroddiad<sup>4</sup> yn cydnabod effeithiau tywydd y gaeaf ar bobl, gan ddynodi'r camau y byddai angen eu cymryd i wella iechyd gwael yn ystod y gaeaf. Nod y ddogfen oedd cefnogi llunwyr polisi, gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal, a sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, ynghyd â'r cyhoedd, i gynllunio at y gaeaf, gan wella iechyd y boblogaeth bresennol a phoblogaethau'r dyfodol. Ar ôl ei chyhoeddi, cafodd y ddogfen ei chylchredeg yn eang ymhlith sefydliadau'r GIG, awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, ac mae wedi cael ei chylchredeg drachefn ers hynny.

## **6. Rôl Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wrth Hyrwyddo Brechu rhag y Ffliw**

Mae pandemig COVID-19 wedi effeithio'n sylweddol ar iechyd pobl Cymru ac ar y modd y caiff gwasanaethau iechyd eu darparu, a disgwylir i hyn bara ymhell i mewn i 2021. Mae'r grwpiau y gallai COVID-19 effeithio fwyaf arnynt yn debyg i'r rheini y gallai'r fflw effeithio fwyaf arnynt, ac argymhellir bod y bobl hyn yn cael eu brechu rhag y fflw bob hydref.

Yng ngaeaf 2020/21, mae'n debygol y bydd y fflw a COVID-19 yn cylchredeg ar yr un pryd, ac felly mae sicrhau bod nifer uchel yn cael eu brechu rhag y fflw er mwyn gwarchod y rheini sydd â risg uwch a lleihau'r effaith ar wasanaethau iechyd yn flaenoriaeth strategol. Gyda'r posibilrwydd y gallai brechlyn rhag COVID-19 fod ar gael ar yr un pryd â'r brechlyn rhag fflw y gaeaf hwn, mae gwaith ar y rhaglen fflw ac i gynllunio at frechlyn COVID-19 yn cael ei wneud ar y cyd er mwyn gallu cynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau'n effeithiol.

Mae'r Rhaglen Frechu yn erbyn Clefydau Ataliadwy yn arwain ar y gwaith cenedlaethol o gynllunio, darparu a gwerthuso elfen genedlaethol rhaglen fflw flynyddol y GIG yng Nghymru.

<sup>4</sup> <https://icc.gig.cymru/newyddion1/iechyd-dros-y-gaeaf-sut-y-gallwn-ni-i-gyd-wneud-gwahaniaeth/report-cym/>

Mae cydweithio a chefnogi yn themâu o bwys, a cheir trafodaethau agored rhwng byrddau iechyd, ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, ynghyd â phartneriaid eraill o bwys. Cefnogaeth ragweithiol ac ymatebol, canllawiau a chyfathrebu yw sylfaen yr ymgyrch yng Nghymru. Elfen allweddol yn y cylch cynllunio yw myfyrio am yr adborth a gafwyd a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd, a'r gallu i addasu, er mwyn helpu i gryfhau'r rhaglen flynyddol hon.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n gymwys i gael eu brechu rhag ffliw, gan ehangu'r rhaglen i aelodau aelwydydd pobl sydd ar y rhestr warchod, a chyn belled â bod brechlyn ychwanegol ar gael ym mis Tachwedd a mis Rhagfyr, i bobl rhwng 50 a 64 oed. Caiff hynny ei gadarnhau ar y pryd. Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi sicrhau cyllid ychwanegol o £198,500 gan Lywodraeth Cymru i greu achos busnes i gefnogi'r rhaglen ffliw estynedig hon.

Cytunwyd ar y camau angenrheidiol i sicrhau y gellir rhoi brechlynnau rhag y ffliw yn ddiogel ac yn unol â chymau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol a'r canllawiau Atal a Rheoli Heintiau, ac mae'r camau hynny wedi'u cyhoeddi. Mae gwaith cynllunio canolog yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod digon o gyfarpar diogelu personol, ar sail 'unwaith i Gymru'.

Mae aelodau tîm y Rhaglen Frechu rhag Clefydau Ataliadwy a chydweithwyr o Lywodraeth Cymru yn bresennol ac yn cyfrannu at Fwrdd Rhaglen Ffliw y DU dan arweiniad Public Health England, er mwyn sicrhau bod y rhaglen ffliw flynyddol yng Nghymru yn cyd-fynd yn dda â rhaglenni ffliw'r DU. Mae'r Rhaglen Frechu rhag Clefydau Ataliadwy wedi'i chynrychioli yn aelodau Grŵp Imiwneiddio Cymru, sy'n cael ei gynnull gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Platfform yw hwn i godi a thrafod materion sy'n ymwneud ag imiwneiddio yng Nghymru, a chyfle gwerthfawr i sicrhau bod y rhaglen ffliw flynyddol yn cyd-fynd â rhaglenni imiwneiddio eraill.

Mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu Ffliw Cenedlaethol, sy'n cael ei gynnull gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, yn gyfle i sefydliadau rannu cyngor a gwybodaeth arbenigol, ac i Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru hwyluso a chydlynu'r ymgyrch ffliw yng Nghymru. Mae'r aelodaeth yn cynnwys holl sefydliadau GIG Cymru a phartneriaid eraill o bwys. Mae'r grŵp yn sicrhau bod modd cydweithio'n effeithiol ar raglenni imiwneiddio rhag ffliw drwy'r holl system, gan gynnwys Llywodraeth Cymru, byrddau ac ymddiriedolaethau iechyd, sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, cyrff proffesiynol, ac awdurdodau lleol, gan gefnogi sgysiau lleol a chenedlaethol am lywodraethu ac atebolrwydd. Mae'n fforwm i gynnal trafodaethau amserol a datrys problemau sy'n ymwneud â ffliw a'r ymgyrch imiwneiddio rhag ffliw yng Nghymru. Mae'r grŵp yn argymhell camau gweithredu ar gyfer ei aelodau ac ystod o randdeiliaid, fel sy'n briodol. Mae'r adborth yn awgrymu bod cyfarfodydd y Grŵp Gweithredu Ffliw Cenedlaethol yn dangos ac yn cefnogi arweinyddiaeth gref. Caiff negeseuon e-bost wythnosol eu hanfon at aelodau yn ystod y tymor ffliw, ac yn ôl y galw cyn y tymor, er mwyn i bawb fod yn ymwybodol mewn da bryd o wybodaeth newydd a'r sefyllfa o ran adnoddau.

Mae Bwrdd Rhaglen COVID-19 wedi cyfarfod ers mis Mehefin 2020 ac mae'n ystyried y rhaglen frechu estynedig rhag fflw a'r materion strategol sy'n ymwneud â chynllunio a darparu'r rhaglen estynedig, ynghyd â'r rhaglen frechu rhag COVID-19.

Mae cynllun cyfathrebu manwl, cynhwysfawr wedi cael ei ddatblygu mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae cyfarfodydd cynllunio a chynnydd misol ar gyfer fflw yn cael eu cynnull gan y Rhaglen Frechu rhag Clefydau Ataliadwy, gyda swyddogion cyfathrebu, Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Cydlynnydd Imiwnedd yn bresennol. Mae nifer o strategaethau (Cyfathrebu, Digidol a Rhanddeiliaid) wrthi'n cael eu datblygu.

Mae'n anodd ymwneud â rhai grwpiau proffesiynol o bwys, gan fod gwaith ar COVID-19 wedi effeithio ar eu patrymau gwaith a'u gallu i fod ar gael. Fodd bynnag, mae gwaith mewn partneriaeth yn dal i fynd rhagddo gydag eraill fel Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru, Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, Fforwm Gofal Cymru, Fferylliaeth Gymunedol Cymru ac Asthma UK/British Lung Foundation.

O ran y cyflenwadau o frechlynnau fflw i'w chwistrellu mewn gofal sylfaenol, bydd practisau a fferyllfeydd yn eu harchebu'n uniongyrchol gan weithgynhyrchwyr a chyflenwyr. At hynny, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n sicrhau stociau ychwanegol er mwyn brechu niferoedd uwch ac ehangu'r rhaglen.

## **7. Atodiad A: Cam 2 Cynllun Gweithredu Profi Orlhain Diogelu**

Gweler y ddogfen atodedig ar wahân.

# Public Health Wales' Test Trace Protect Implementation Plan

End Stage Assessment of Stage 1

Stage 2 Plan

16 June 2020



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Iechyd Cyhoeddus  
Cymru  
Public Health  
Wales

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# Test Trace Protect

## Public Health Wales' Implementation Plan

### Introduction

As the National Public Health Institute for Wales, Public Health Wales has a key role in supporting Welsh Government and the wider system on health protection matters. We host the national health protection service for Wales and as such, have a key leadership role which has been at the forefront of the coronavirus pandemic.

We have provided system leadership throughout the pandemic by providing specialist and expert public health advice, delivery, information, intelligence and support. This has involved working with partners across Wales, the UK and internationally, as well as providing information to the public through a range of channels.

At the request of the Chief Medical Officer, in early May we prepared the *Public Health Protection Response Plan* to provide advice to Welsh Government for the recovery phase. This formed the basis of the Welsh Government *Test Trace Protect* strategy which has directed the system response in Wales for reducing the spread of the virus<sup>1</sup>. Our Stage 1 Implementation Plan (4 May to 8 June) translated the strategy into the Public Health Wales contribution to *Test Trace Protect* and at the close of Stage 1 the first section of this document sets out the progress made in a short time.

Alongside the provision of health protection advice to Welsh Government, Public Health Wales is also:

- ❖ developing and disseminating on a regular basis surveillance and intelligence to the wider system e.g. Covid-19 surveillance reports
- ❖ delivering key public health functions and services such as effective health protection and microbiology outbreak response and management
- ❖ undertaking research, evaluation and analysis of international evidence to inform policy and support the wider system's ongoing response, such as our national public engagement survey and international horizon scanning

Public Health Wales' strategic aim in response to the pandemic is: *"to protect the public, optimise outcomes for individuals and the population, and facilitate the functioning of essential services in Wales as appropriate"*. The underpinning specific objectives are to:

- ❖ continue to monitor and assess the risks to public health in Wales to enable appropriate professional public health support and advice
- ❖ provide leadership and specialist advice on Public Health approaches

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Protection Response Plan was published on 21 May <https://phw.nhs.wales/news/covid-19-public-health-wales-health-protection-response-plan-published/>

Test Trace Protect (14 May) <https://gov.wales/test-trace-protect-html>



- ❖ coordinate and enable the delivery of the public health protection response in the next phase of the pandemic

The Implementation Plan has been aligned to the *Test Trace Protect* strategy, to our role as a National Public Health Institute and, also, to our emergency planning arrangements. The Plan has four public health response work streams focussing on:

- ❖ contact tracing
- ❖ surveillance
- ❖ sampling and testing
- ❖ communications and engagement

These work streams are supported by essential 'enablers' including finance, digital, workforce, quality, safety, research and evaluation, and international learning and intelligence. There are also a number of operational 'cells' that are also aligned to our work e.g. the rota cell.

This Plan provides an account of the progress we have made in Stage 1 to 8 June. It also sets out our plan for Stage 2, which runs to the end of August. The Implementation Plan may be required to support activity beyond Stage 2 and this will be incorporated in a Stage 3 Plan later in the year.

We deliberately kept Stage 1 very short. This was largely to ensure that key products were delivered on time. The end of the stage was aligned with a common milestone in *Test Trace Protect*, namely, the start of contact tracing across Wales and specifically the 'Go Live' of the NHS Contact Tracing System (Phases 1 and 2 in the *Test Trace Protect* Operational Note<sup>2</sup>). Our decision to make Stage 2 cover almost three months is a signal that we expect to move into a more stable period. Our plans on pages 19 to 48 show that while we are continuing to develop products and services to support the *Test Trace Protect* strategy, we will be monitoring and improving those areas already delivered.

Stage 1 has been completed successfully. It has involved the production of large number of tangible products, some of which will support our partners, and others will strengthen our internal arrangements to deliver services to the public or the health and care sector. Some key products from across the programme include:

- ❖ the development of an Operating Framework to support contact tracing which went live as planned on 1 June
- ❖ technical and clinical input into the development of the NHS Wales Contact Tracing System which was operational from 9 June
- ❖ establishing the National Contact Centre incorporating a National Health Protection Response Cell
- ❖ successful business case for a new COVID laboratory
- ❖ the eLearning package for contact tracing that went live on 28 May 2020 to the wider system
- ❖ enhanced passive surveillance of virological screening and diagnostic testing in hospital

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<sup>2</sup> <..\Test Trace Protect\200526 - PHW NWIS WG - TTP Operational Note.pdf>

The first section of this document provides a detailed account of progress by each work stream and also the programme management deliverables for the stage. Inevitably, in a stage of such short duration, some slippage has occurred and this is identified in the document. Stage 2 plans to pick up these products and identify the activities needed for completion.

At the time of writing, those products or activities that have deadlines of between the 3-8 June have been reported as on schedule for completion by the end of the stage.

A number of key products from Stage 1 have benefitted from rapid consultation and feedback and Public Health Wales is grateful for the engagement of partners.

Section 2 of the document sets out the plans for Stage 2 which end on the 31 August. Inevitably, the fluidity and uncertainty that characterises a global pandemic response means that plans are changing rapidly.

# Section 1

## End Stage Assessment of Stage 1

## Section 1

### End stage assessment of stage 1: the 4 May to the 8 June 2020

#### 1.1 Contact tracing progress in stage 1

During Stage 1 Welsh Government published *Test Trace Protect*, its strategy aimed at enhancing health surveillance in the community, undertaking effective and extensive contact tracing, and supporting people to self-isolate where required to do so. The strategy confirmed that Public Health Wales would provide national co-ordination, expert advice, and support on contact tracing methods and priorities. Public Health Wales would also ensure that there are robust all-Wales standards and comprehensive guidance for how contact tracing should operate.

In terms of the operating model for contact tracing in Wales, the *Test Trace Protect* programme expected it to be delivered through regional arrangements with local teams being deployed through Health Boards and Local Authority partnerships. These teams would be hosted and staffed outside of Public Health Wales and would, in the first phases of operation, contact trace individuals who had received a positive test result.

The *Test Trace Protect* strategy is overseen by a Test Trace Protect Strategic Oversight Group established and chaired by Welsh Government with representation from all health boards, local government and Public Health Wales. Several sub-groups were set up reporting to the Oversight Group including a contact tracing group, a digital cell group and a sampling and testing group. Public Health Wales co-chaired the contact tracing group and actively contributed to the delivery objectives of the other groups.

#### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
Provide expert advice to establish contact tracing services across Wales	<p>Produced and consulted on an Operating Framework for the delivery of contact tracing</p> <p>Produced revised workforce modelling following the publication of <i>Test Trace Protect</i></p> <p>Developed a suite of materials including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Role descriptions for key positions</li><li>❖ Training resources</li><li>❖ Scripts for contact tracing</li><li>❖ Standard Operating Procedures for Contact Tracer, Contact Adviser and Clinical Lead, including escalation between regions</li><li>❖ Letter templates</li></ul> <p>Organised and facilitated two 'walk throughs' (21 and 28 May)</p>

What we said we would do	What we did
Establish a National Contact Centre incorporating a National Health Protection Response Cell	Staffing has been identified to support a medium call volume (1000 calls per day)
Transition the Enclosed Settings Cell into the National Health Protection Response Cell to provide advice on closed settings and support the activities of the health board regional cells	Progress has been slower than planned but this is expected to complete week commencing 15 June
Development of the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system to support contact tracing	<p>Through the Strategic Oversight Group digital sub-group and working with the NHS Wales Informatics Service (NWIS) and the system developer (Microsoft), Public Health Wales has provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expert advice on the system specification, commissioning and procurement of the CRM</li> <li>❖ Developed workflows, scripts and user stories to inform the product specification and enabled the build and configuration of the CRM adapted for application in Wales</li> <li>❖ Tested the minimum viable product at each stage of its development</li> <li>❖ Actively supported training on the system</li> <li>❖ Worked closely with Welsh Government and NWIS information governance to ensure relevant data sharing agreements are in place prior to the system going live</li> </ul> <p>The Public Health Wales requirements for the content of the national dashboard have been developed and shared with NWIS and Microsoft</p>
Publish an evaluation of contact tracing in the containment phase of the pandemic	A 'Rapid Evaluation of Early Phase 1 covid-19 Contact Tracing Cell' was undertaken

## 1.2 Sampling and testing progress in stage 1

The Sampling and Testing work stream was initially established as a cell as part of the COVID-19 incident management arrangements. The initial focus of the cell / work stream was to prepare NHS Wales for high-volume testing. The scope included:

- ❖ supporting health boards to increase their sampling capacity,
- ❖ improving Public Health Wales laboratory testing capacity for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) antigen and antibody testing (serology)
- ❖ supporting the development of the full end-to-end process that includes referrals for tests (online process); Electronic Test Requesting (ETR) and results notification to patients.

Public Health Wales provides expert advice to the sampling and testing sub-group of the Strategic Oversight Group.

### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
<p>Provide expert advice for a single point of access for booking a test</p>	<p>Following the decision by Welsh Government to implement the UK Government online booking portal in Wales Public Health Wales has supported the rapid development of this model</p> <p>Currently keyworkers and the general population are able to book either a home test or a test at a Population Sampling Centre (PSC)</p> <p>Further work is required to enable booking at coronavirus testing units (CTUs) and mobile testing units (MTUs) and ultimately automate the Electronic Test Request process</p> <p>Additionally, the care homes portal has gone online for two health boards with further work needed to fully implement across Wales</p>
<p>Increase sampling capacity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Working with health boards and Welsh Government to increase sampling capacity at PSCs, CTUs and MTUs</li> <li>❖ Working with the UK Government Department of Health and Social Care on an approach to improving sampling and testing capacity through additional PSCs and lighthouse laboratories</li> <li>❖ Supporting the mobilisation of Mobile Testing Units (MTUs) with health boards and the military</li> <li>❖ Working with NHS Wales Shared Services Partnership (NWSSP) to create a supply chain for self-test swab kits in Wales</li> </ul>	<p>There are currently 20 CTUs, 6 PSCs and 8 MTUs in operation across Wales providing a combined daily sampling capacity of 7,557 (as at w/c the 8 June)</p> <p>Discussions are at an advanced stage for a lighthouse laboratory in Wales. A new PSC is in the process of being set up in Deeside and progress is being made towards a new PSC in Abergavenny. Both are likely to use the full UKG sampling model.</p> <p>There are currently 8 MTUs in operation.</p> <p>There is a supply chain to support sampling in Cardiff City Stadium, the MTUs and some of the PSCs offer both administered and self-swab.</p>
<p>Expand testing capacity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increasing testing capacity within laboratories</li> <li>❖ Rolling-out medium throughput testing to regional laboratories</li> <li>❖ Rolling-out rapid testing to most acute hospitals</li> <li>❖ Present a business case for a new laboratory facility</li> <li>❖ Rolling-out serological testing in Public Health Wales' laboratories</li> </ul>	<p>Increased capacity by use of various platforms to circa 12,000 per day</p> <p>Installed three Starlet machines in Rhyl, UHW and Singleton. A fourth starlet and six Nimbus machines are planned to be installed in phases starting w/c the 15 June and complete by w/c 6 July.</p> <p>Of the ten medical microbiology sites, eight have a rapid testing platform with plans for the remaining two sites to be fulfilled by end of June 2020.</p> <p>Secured approval and funding for the development of a laboratory at Imperial Park 5, Newport</p>

What we said we would do	What we did
	Approval of a prioritised recruitment plan to support testing including Imperial Park 5
❖ Develop an efficient, automated process for the text notification of results for Wales	Now in use by all but one health board improving the efficiency by which results are received by individuals along with a link to advice contained on our web site which is continually updated

### 1.3 Population Surveillance progress in stage 1

Stage 1 focused on a number of immediate developments and improvements to active and passive COVID-19 surveillance to improve the breadth and depth of analysis available to the Welsh Government's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and Cell (TAC), as well as strengthen Public Health Wales's COVID-19 surveillance dashboard and reports.

#### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
Provide expert analysis and advice to the Welsh Government's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and Cell (TAC)	Actively contributed to the publication of: Short term forecasts for COVID-19 including estimates of Rt (COVID transmission) and for new hospital admissions (halving times) 'Circuit breaker' indicators for monitoring virus transmission and alerting Welsh Government to additional COVID-waves
Develop new surveillance indicators	New surveillance indicators have been developed: ❖ Hospital and ICU patients with respiratory infections ❖ A weekly mortality surveillance report ❖ Rapid surveillance of mortality in confirmed cases in hospitals and care homes ❖ A weekly enclosed settings surveillance report ❖ Inclusion of genomic data in the Public Health Wales dashboard ❖ Introduction of a weekly epidemiological summary including modelling results and commentary ❖ Introduction of detailed mortality surveillance and analysis using ONS data
Improve the existing Public Health Wales COVID-19 surveillance dashboard	Electronic test request data from new community testing units and routine analysis of care home mortality (using ONS data) has provided enhanced information on reasons for testing

What we said we would do	What we did
Secure Public Health Wales' involvement in the Oxford Phase III COVID vaccination trial	Secure and, recruitment commenced 25 May and vaccination commenced 1 June
Expand the workforce to enable further development of surveillance activities	8.4 wte additional analysts (at Bands 5 and 6) secured through internal staff mobilisation  External recruitment has commenced to fill critical existing and new posts  Other analytical functions of Public Health Wales have been engaged in discrete COVID-19 surveillance projects

## 1.4 Communications and engagement progress in stage 1

During stage 1, Public Health Wales supported Welsh Government following the publication of their *Test Trace Protect* strategy. This has included providing specialist communications, behavioural science and research and evaluation support to existing and future national campaigns.

Using our various channels, we have disseminated key information to support Welsh Government's launch of the test and trace system and to promote the Public Health Protection Response Plan, through stakeholder and social media activity. The purpose of this was to explain the role of Public Health Wales, help the public to understand the public health interventions, and to be clear about their role.

We have also continued to develop and strengthen our internal communication mechanisms with staff. This has involved significant work to scope the implementation of Facebook Workplace, along with regular communications to staff through a variety of different channels.

## 1.5 People progress in stage 1

With the exception of external recruitment all the deliverables identified within the Stage 1 schedule have been completed. External recruitment has therefore been carried over to the Stage 2 workforce work stream schedule subject to financial approvals. Recruitment documentation and preparation is ready and approaches already made to colleges and universities to identify suitable candidates and ensure all substantive vacancies can be progressed at pace. Preliminary candidate sourcing has commenced with potential agencies, discussions on mutual aid have taken place with other parts of the NHS, and previous vacancies from within virology and microbiology have been trawled and potential applicants identified and preliminary emails issued to determine interest.

### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
Develop and implement a staff resourcing plan	Redeployment to the National Contact Centre and National Health Protection Response Cell continues (see variance from plans)  All internally mobilised requirements for the surveillance work stream have been secured, apart



What we said we would do	What we did
	<p>from 1.0 wte consultant and discussions are ongoing within the workstream</p> <p>A resilience and sustainability report was discussed at Gold – key vulnerabilities, for example, microbiology remain the subject of ongoing activity</p> <p>Refresher and update training for the National Contact Centre has been delivered</p> <p>The eLearning package for contact tracing went live on 28 May 2020 to the wider system</p>
Monitor and act to support staff wellbeing and safety	<p>Results of the first internal communications and wellbeing survey was discussed at Gold and recommendations will carry forward to the next phase</p> <p>People Support Plus launched as a single point of contact for staff, data, usage and trends that are currently being reviewed to determine next steps</p>
Review policies and procedures	<p>Several workforce policies have been adjusted temporarily to support the response to COVID-19. Some of these are the result of national agreement following new legislation, others on an all-Wales basis, and some are local to Public Health Wales</p> <p>For all-Wales adjustments, Public Health Wales considers these to be a minimum and we have gone ‘over and above’ on many positions. Further changes / amendments may be required as part of our organisational recovery plan</p>

## 1.6 Digital progress in stage 1

Over the last month the focus for the Digital work stream was to work alongside NHS Wales Informatics Service (NWIS) and the Welsh Government to develop the Microsoft Dynamics Customer Relationship Management system, which is the NHS Contact Tracing System (or CRM) in support of the NHS Wales *Test Trace Protect* strategy. Progress is recorded in section 1.1 Contact tracing.

## 1.7 International learning and intelligence progress in stage 1

### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
Continue the National Public Engagement Surveys	Weekly reports have delivered (available <a href="#">HERE</a> ), focusing on people’s views on recovery. In addition, special reports have been published including on demographics and specific groups and ethnicity

What we said we would do	What we did
Continue to publish the International Horizon Scanning reports	<p>Weekly reports have been delivered and shared with key stakeholders across Wales (available <a href="#">HERE</a>). These have focused on various topics including testing, prevention, adherence to and easing lockdown, health system recovery, re-opening education, impacts on employment and specific / vulnerable groups, outbreak epidemiology, and care homes</p> <p>COVID-19 webinars on Wales' response have been delivered to WHO Regions for Health Network (21 May)</p> <p>Joint work has been undertaken with WHO including contributing to COVID related violence prevention and socio-economic recovery (29 May)</p> <p>In May Public Health Wales participated in webinars organised by IANPHI (International Association of National Public Health Institutes) on exiting lockdown and future transmission trends (with US CDC and University of Washington), and held a bilateral meeting with the Department of Health, Government of Western Australia to discuss border controls</p>
Undertake health impacts assessments	<p>A Health Impact Assessment of the 'Staying at Home and Social Distancing Policy in Wales' in response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been produced and is being finalised for publication (before the end of June)</p>
Produce a COVID-19 dashboard of broader health trends	<p>An interim Word / PDF format reporting tool has been developed prior to developing an interactive R software based profile that will provide data on the impact of COVID-19 on public health in Wales; a report will be published in June</p> <p>Work underway has already helped to support the development of the Live Fear Free campaign with Welsh Government (includes work on asylum seekers and refugees, domestic abuse, mental health support, children, and hate crime) and the Violence Prevention Unit (VPU) has produced weekly reports on COVID-19 and violence that is circulated to 265 professional contacts across Wales</p>

## 1.8 Research and evaluation progress

The Public Health Protection Response Plan stated that the “learning from research and evaluation will be used to continuously refine and adjust our approach”. All non-COVID-19 research activities

were suspended across Public Health Wales on 18 March 2020 and internal resources realigned to support research and evaluation to inform the COVID-19 response.

### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
Conduct rapid evaluations	<p>Completed a 'Rapid Evaluation of Early Phase 1 Covid-19 Contact Tracing Cell'</p> <p>Undertaken a 'Rapid Evaluation of the closed settings Cell' to be published in June 2020</p> <p>Developed a real time evaluation plan supporting Public Health Wales' contribution to <i>Test Trace Protect</i>; work will continue in stage 2</p>
Conduct COVID-19 related research	<p>Outputs and activities conducted so far includes:</p> <p>National survey exploring the impact of COVID-19 on employment and health</p> <p>Community Covid-19 Response map published in partnership with the University of Bristol and The Alan Turing Institute  <a href="https://covidresponsemap.wales/index.html">https://covidresponsemap.wales/index.html</a></p> <p>Three COVID-19 research studies within Public Health Wales have commenced</p> <p>Four funding applications made to the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) / UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) COVID-19 Rapid Response Rolling Funding Call</p>

## 1.9 Quality and Safety, Information Governance and Risk Management

Quality and Safety, Information Governance, and Risk Management (QSIGRM) approaches focus on improving outcomes (population/organisational/service user) that reduce or prevent harm. These underpinning principles have been paramount during the organisational response to the recovery from COVID 19 and must continue to be demonstrated during the next stage of the Implementation Plan.

QSIGRM has focused delivery in two ways:

- ❖ Supporting the work streams
- ❖ Providing approaches and products to provide assurance to Gold and the Board

### Delivery against plans

What we said we would do	What we did
Support other work streams in the domains of quality and safety, information governance and risk	The work stream has supported the following activities:

including the development of an approach to risk management	<p>An end to end process for quality assurance and improvement for sampling, testing and the issuing of results to service users (key workers and patients)</p> <p>Development of the digital system and national dashboard including advice on compliance with legislation and guidance</p> <p>Provided expert advice to the development of workforce training materials and advice where subject experts</p> <p>Provided expert advice to support the establishment of the National Contact Centre</p> <p>Provided expert advice in the development of the National Public Health Information Campaign</p>
Provide approaches and products to provide assurance	<p>The work stream has delivered the following:</p> <p>Data Protection Impact Assessment template</p> <p>Risk Assessment Toolkit updated to meet COVID-19 response</p> <p>Weekly reports to Welsh Government on incidents, concerns and complaints and advised on complaints reporting</p>

## 1.10 Finance

The financial analysis of the implementation plan is complete. It shows the overall costs of the programme if 100% of the testing identified in the Public Health Response Plan is carried out in our laboratories in Wales at an average cost per test. The recruitment tracker held by the Workforce work stream is costed and shows the total cost of the staffing resource required to support the plan. This includes the cost of staff internally mobilised and new recruitment. The total full year cost of the workforce plan at the 29 May is £9.5m with expected costs in 2020-21 of £8m, which is included in the total cost above.

The assumption is that Welsh Government will fund the cost of the current testing strategy and those areas specifically agreed such as the IP5 revenue costs. Regular dialogue is taking place and all costs are clearly identified in our monitoring returns.

A number of public health funding sources have been identified, including current establishment budgets for mobilised staff. This contribution from Public Health Wales budgets of £4.5m is already assumed and an assessment of all other Public Health Wales spending plans is being undertaken as we move through the response and recovery plan; to ensure that budget is identified before any additional commitments are made.

It is proposed that once identified these budgets are re-directed to the work streams to manage within the funding made available. Delegated limits and procurement hierarchies will need to be agreed, as part of stage 2 of the implementation plan.

Following completion of the financial assessment of the implementation plan, budget sign-off is required for recruitment to commence in line with work stream plans.

The business case for Imperial Park 5 (capital and revenue) has now been formally approved.

### 1.11 Relationships

Although identified as a separate work stream, in fact, Public Health Wales has worked closely with partners across the NHS and local government throughout the pandemic. This has continued and will now be treated as business as usual.

### 1.12 Programme Management

The Implementation Programme was established and operational from early May. Each workstream had identified a leadership cohort comprising:

- ❖ an executive sponsor / lead director
- ❖ an incident director / lead consultant
- ❖ a lead manager
- ❖ a planning lead (senior manager level)
- ❖ an experienced project support / co-ordinator

Each work stream has set up its planning, monitoring and assurance processes.

Each work stream contributes to the weekly updates on the plan (see page 47). The Planning Leads and support join a twice weekly check-in session that provides a rapid information exchange from Gold.

Oversight of the programme has been through the Gold meeting. The membership of the work streams ensures that there is connectivity to the Incident Management Team

During this short stage, engagement has been very good. Work streams have risen to the challenge of tight turnaround times, which has meant that deadlines have been achieved.

Following a review of governance arrangements in early June the Business Executive Team meeting will be reinstated from 9 June, Gold will revert to strategic coordination of the response from 11 June and the Silver Group will stand down from 12 June.

### 1.13 Variance from Stage 1 Plans

Significant work was undertaken by relevant work streams over the past month to prepare for the next phase of the response to the pandemic and specifically to support Welsh Government, Health Boards and Local Authorities in their preparation to deliver *Test Trace Protect*. However some deliverables identified within the stage 1 plan have not been delivered within the original timescales and are identified here.

What we said we would do	Comment
Complete transition of the enclosed settings cell by the 1 June	Discussions with health boards have taken longer than expected and the closing audit has taken longer to complete
Revised completion date week commencing the 15 June	
Full staffing of the National Contact Centre and National Health Protection Cell	The process of mobilising staff is underway but competing demands on staff means that risks remain around the organisation's ability to deploy / recruit the number of staff required by the workstreams within the timescales needed
Revised completion week ending the 12 June	
Surveillance deliverables	<p>A number of key surveillance deliverables identified within the stage 1 plan were not delivered within the original timescales because of competing pressures from frequent requests for analyses with short turnaround times, numerous enquiries for data, and the (good) news about the opportunity to progress the vaccine trial earlier than anticipated</p> <p>The main impact of this is in relation to a delay in the flow of active surveillance data on COVID-19 from general practice and hospitals. This does not affect the daily dashboards but will delay the more detailed epidemiological surveillance planned</p>
Outstanding surveillance work will carry forward to the stage 2 plan	

### 1.14 Emerging issues from Stage 1

During the first stage of the plan several issues emerged that will need to be incorporated into the next stage of the plan.

Progress with the vaccine trial will mean that Public Health Wales will need to start planning for possible vaccine introduction as early as October 2020. Progression of plans by the NHS in Wales to restart essential healthcare services means that Public Health Wales has had to divert some professional advisory time to support the preparation for this. This includes expert advice on the production of guidance, infection prevention and control, and staff and patient testing. This will increase over the next few months and also includes an expectation that paused screening programmes delivered by Public Health Wales will restart from the end of June 2020.

Following a statement by the Prime Minister on 10 May new requirements for border control (14-day quarantine) has introduced additional work for staff involved in port health that will need to be reflected in next stage planning assumptions. It is expected that this issue will translate into business as usual very quickly.

Several data quality and information governance risks have been highlighted through the contact tracing, surveillance, and sampling and testing work streams including in relation to information governance of the new contact tracing CRM, results notifications and poor data collection methods.

# Section 2

## Stage 2 Plan

# Section 2

## Stage 2 plan in brief

<p><b>Contact Tracing</b></p> <p>Establishing an effective National Contact Centre incorporating a national health protection response cell providing expert and timely advice</p> <p>Providing expert advice and support to the Test Trace Protect programme on the future development of contact tracing</p> <p>Enabling the regional contact tracing centres to access effective and timely professional health protection advice on complex cases and clusters</p>	<p><b>Sampling and Testing</b></p> <p>Building capacity and resilience in the Public Health Wales laboratory system</p> <p>Providing expert advice to the <i>Test Trace Protect</i> programme and stakeholders</p> <p>Continuously improving processes relating to testing and giving results</p>	<p><b>Population Surveillance</b></p> <p>Completing, maintaining and improving surveillance outputs for COVID-19 and other acute respiratory infections</p> <p>Developing new areas of surveillance, such as serological surveillance and the identification of immune individuals</p> <p>Scoping and developing wider surveillances</p> <p>Delivering regular epidemiological studies to stakeholders</p>
<p><b>Communications and Engagement</b></p> <p>Supporting Welsh Government's: <i>Together we keep Wales safe campaign</i></p> <p>Developing and implementing our Strategic Communications Plan</p> <p>Continuing the 'How are you doing?' campaign</p> <p>Internal communications</p>	<p><b>People</b></p> <p>Staff Wellbeing and Engagement</p> <p>Workforce resourcing</p> <p>Sustainability</p>	
<p><b>Digital</b></p> <p>Ensuring our Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) has access to relevant data</p> <p>Working with NWIS to ensure there are seamless data flows between the NHS Contact Tracing System and the multiple arrangements for testing</p> <p>Supporting the strengthening of our internal communications and collaboration</p> <p>Continuing to support the development of the National Dashboard as part of the NHS Contact Tracing System</p>		
<p><b>International Learning and Intelligence</b></p> <p>National Public Engagement Survey to understand public acceptance, compliance and broad impacts of COVID-19 measures across Wales and in specific population groups</p> <p>International Horizon Scanning to build strong links with international agencies and partners to develop insight and learning from other countries</p> <p>Covid-19 Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to promote a whole of government and whole of society approach to COVID-19 recovery planning and interventions</p> <p>Developing a dashboard of broader health trends in health and well-being</p>	<p><b>Research and Evaluation</b></p> <p>Understanding the efficiency and effectiveness of Public Health Wales' contribution to <i>Test Trace Protect</i></p> <p>Generating new knowledge on the indirect impact of COVID-19 on health and communities</p> <p>Supporting Public Health Wales to contribute to the international knowledge on COVID-19 through research</p>	
<p><b>Quality, Safety, Information Governance and Risk Management</b></p> <p>Providing effective and timely information governance advice</p> <p>Supporting effective risk management</p> <p>Improving quality and safety</p> <p>Effective user experience and engagement</p>		
<p><b>Finance and Supply Chain</b></p>		
<p><b>Programme Management</b></p>		



## Stage 2 Plans (8 June–31 August 2020)

### Introduction

Each area within the Stage 2 plan has identified the key priorities for Public Health Wales for the next three months. Each plan also sets out the associated products and delivery schedules. This shows that Public Health Wales will produce well over 100 deliverables in support of *Test Trace Protect*. We have developed an approach to reactivating our services and some clinical services will need to start in a phased way at the end of June. We will need to ensure the primacy of the pandemic response and clear plans in both areas provide a sound basis for monitoring these critical factors in the coming weeks.

### What you will see in our plans

We have broadened the planning window to three months. This allows for:

- ❖ the continued 'build' of products and services that are commitments in the *Test Trace Protect* strategy and will be supplied to the *Test Trace Protect* Programme
- ❖ the completion of some products from stage 1
- ❖ the production of programme level products that will strengthen assurance and future planning, particularly as the recovery / reactivation plans are beginning to align
- ❖ consideration of new programmes and products e.g. if a UK national vaccination programme is developed

Noticeably, some work streams expect to close during Stage 2. The scope of their plans means that before the end of the stage their work will be completed and it is sensible to plan for a controlled closure now.

### Planning Assumptions

The planning environment continues to be very fluid and assumptions have been made, as follows:

- ❖ general public health protection measures (social distancing, hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette) will remain essential to the success in reducing the spread of the virus as restrictions are lifted / eased throughout June and July. Even so, transmission may increase and there may be a second peak and future plans (for our response and recovery) need to be able to flex and surge as required.
- ❖ contact tracing is, and will remain, essential to the public health protection response over the next six months at least and the contact tracing process introduced at the start of June, as well as user acceptance of the supporting digital system, will take time to bed in over the coming weeks.
- ❖ the NHS Contact Tracing System supporting *Test Trace Protect*, Microsoft Dynamics Customer Relationship Management System (CRM), will continue to be developed and delivered in phases and these will need to be planned and scheduled to minimise disruption and maximise benefit.
- ❖ additional expenditure to meet the response will be forthcoming

- ❖ a strategy for antibody testing will be produced (by a Welsh Government sub-group on testing) during this stage, which will have an impact on this stage of the Plan.
- ❖ work to develop a vaccine for COVID-19 will continue and may require further focus depending on the outcomes of existing UK-wide trials and decisions.

## 2.1 Contact tracing

### Stage 2 Plan

Using the Public Health Wales operating framework developed in Stage 1 and the timeframes set out in the *Test Trace Protect* Operational Note, contact tracing started across Wales on 1 June and the digital system went live on 9 June. Operated by regional teams, contact tracing currently starts on confirmation of a positive test result for COVID-19. Our Stage 2 plan anticipates that the *Test Trace Protect* programme will extend the current scope - to include symptomatic individuals - to align with the easing of restrictions.

In *Test Trace Protect*, our role in contact tracing is to provide specialist advice, guidance and training to partners; support and advice on complex cases, clusters, outbreaks and incidents at the regional level; and to provide a number of functions at a national level including a helpline for professional enquiries. In Stage 2 we have set out three priorities.

#### **Priority 1: Establish an effective National Contact Centre incorporating a national health protection response cell providing expert and timely advice**

Building on the learning from the arrangements Public Health Wales implemented in the containment phase of the pandemic, these will be developed to reflect the requirements of *Test Trace Protect*. By the end June we will have an operational National Contact Centre operating from 8am-8pm daily out of three sites across Wales. It will include a helpline for professional enquiries and specialist health protection advice for issues escalated from the regions. The learning from the *Rapid Evaluation of the Closed Settings Cell* (June 2020) will inform these developments.

#### **Priority 2: Provide expert advice and support to the Test Trace Protect programme on the future development of contact tracing**

Broadly this aligns to four areas:

- ❖ The on-going refinement of resources to support contact tracing arising from the Operating Framework developed in Stage 1. These will be training materials and other products that will support the ongoing development and improvement of contact tracing. Feedback from the contact tracing leads at the regional level will be an important feature throughout.
- ❖ The expansion of the contact tracing model, for example *Test Trace Protect* envisaged a self-reporting telephone line for the public to report symptoms. This is dependent on policy direction from the *Test Trace Protect* programme. However to anticipate this, by the end of June we will have produced a report making recommendations and an implementation plan for consideration.
- ❖ The NHS Contact Tracing System CRM will be the subject of ongoing development by NWIS and the supplier. Public Health Wales will continue to support and advise on these developments.

Experience from Stage 1 indicates that this could be resource-intensive and operate on a very limited planning cycle. NWIS will retain ownership of the system and Public Health Wales will chair a Service Management Board consistent with other national IT architecture.

- ❖ Continuing to learn from feedback and experience and develop a quality framework for the contact tracing service. The scale and success of contract tracing will be evaluated. Further details are outlined in the ‘Research and Evaluation’ section of this report.

### Priority 3: Enable the regional contact tracing centres to access effective and timely professional health protection advice on complex cases and clusters

Seven regional teams will lead on delivering contact tracing at the local level. These teams are led by health boards working closely with local authorities. From 15 June these regional teams will be supported by Public Health Wales as follows:

- ❖ Specialist health protection support from the National Health Protection Response Cell, including advice on enclosed settings [the Enclosed Settings Cell closed 14 June 2020].
- ❖ Consultants and nurses specialising in communicable disease control, will operate from within the National Health Protection Response cell, but will be allocated to the region providing a named contact. The specialists in health protection will be supported by general public health consultants redeployed from within Public Health Wales.

The effectiveness of these arrangements will be monitored during Stage 2.

### Contact Tracing Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	August
<b>Priority 1: National Contact Centre</b> A fully functioning national contact centre with a national health protection response cell informed by the results of the <i>Rapid Evaluation of the Closed Settings Cell</i> .	30 June	weekly sitreps	weekly sitreps
Digital solution to contact tracing embedded within the national contact centre operations	30 June	weekly sitreps	weekly sitreps
Based on reaching a clear understanding of the requirements of a self-reporting telephone service, to produce recommendations and a proposed implementation plan for the Test Trace Protect programme	30 June		
<b>Priority 2: Advice and support in developing contact tracing</b> Expert advice to <i>Test Trace Protect</i> programme in a phased expansion of the contact tracing system to include symptomatic individuals		31 July	
Audit report of enclosed settings cell Tarian incidents report	25 June		
Updated Operational Framework and associated SOPs and materials following feedback/evaluation from the early operations		31 July	
Expert advice to NWIS and the system developer on the future expansion of the digital contact tracing system and active involvement		mid July	

in the governance arrangements for the system going forward through a Service Management Board			
Quality framework for contact tracing service	30 June		
Interim evaluation of the contact tracing model			30 August
<b>Priority 3: Support for regional contact tracing</b> Dedicated expert health protection support to regional contact tracing agreed and changes notified to users of enclosed settings cell	15 June	weekly sitreps	weekly sitreps
<b>Work stream Management</b> Prepare closure plan for Gold (2 July) and produce closure materials	weekly sitreps	31 July	

## Risks

Public Health Wales is involved in the Test Trace Protect programme and co-chairs the contact tracing sub-group. Risks associated with contact tracing are fed into, and managed by, the Test Trace Protect Programme led by Welsh Government. Risks associated with Public Health Wales activities during Stage 2 are set out below, together with the action we are taking to mitigate it:

Contact Tracing Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk to the provision of effective and timely specialist health protection advice to contact tracing if demand exceeds the estimated modelling or if staff are unavailable.	Work underway to identify additional resource to improve resilience.
There is a risk that the ability to support epidemiological analyses and analyse the effectiveness and efficiency of the response may be affected adversely if data quality issues continue in the CRM (NHS Contact Tracing System)	Covered in research and evaluation on page 42

## 2.2 Sampling and Testing

### Stage 2 Plan

Effective sampling and testing, and rapid turnaround of results, is critical to the success of the health protection response and therefore to reducing the spread of COVID-19. Specifically it supports:

- ❖ disease diagnosis to inform treatment and care
- ❖ population health surveillance, so that we understand the spread of the disease and can identify clusters and hot spots
- ❖ contact tracing, to control the spread of the disease
- ❖ business continuity, enabling key workers to return to work more quickly and safely
- ❖ knowing who has had the infection in the past (antibody testing).

On pages 8 and 9 we set out the progress we made in supporting the system in developing the end-to-end process involving: referring people for tests; arrangements for taking samples; the laboratory testing of samples; and the reporting of results.

As various aspects of the process have been operationalised, our role has changed. Predominantly in Stage 2, our work will focus on testing and providing results to individuals. (There is some residual work as a follow on from Stage 1 – see paragraph on page 25.) In Stage 2 we have set out three priorities.

### **Priority 1: Building capacity and resilience in the Public Health Wales laboratory system**

Alongside the laboratory capacity-building actions taken in Stage 1, Public Health Wales has a plan to commission a range of new platforms for analysing antigen samples within our existing laboratories. In addition, following Welsh Government approval on 4 June 2020, Public Health Wales plans to deliver a new COVID-19 testing laboratory at Imperial Park 5, Newport by 10 August. High-throughput platforms for antigen and antibody testing will process daily up to 7,000 and 5,000 tests respectively. Around 30 additional staff will be employed, including biomedical scientists and biomedical support workers.

Taken together, our plans for our existing laboratories and the new Covid-19 laboratory at Imperial Park will provide a robust infrastructure of local, regional and national testing, offering low volume but rapid PCR testing to support urgent clinical decision-making as well as larger volume fast PCR testing to support local requirements. Larger national capacity will be provided from the Magden Park laboratory and the main specialist virology centre at the University Hospital of Wales. In terms of antibody testing, Public Health Wales and NHS Wales blood sciences' laboratories will be used.

### **Priority 2: Providing expert advice to the *Test Trace Protect* programme and stakeholders**

Public Health Wales supports *Test Trace Protect* providing specialist advice across the programme. In terms of sampling and testing, we will be involved in:

- ❖ antigen testing – by providing expert advice to the *Test Trace Protect* subgroup on building capacity for antigen testing across Wales, and providing expert advice to Welsh Government regarding antigen testing strategy during this phase.
- ❖ antibody testing – supporting the development of the *Test Trace Protect* strategy for antibody testing through the provision of subject matter expertise to the serology subgroup
- ❖ developing and implementing genomic sequencing to support the pandemic response
- ❖ testing priorities to meet surges in demand for COVID and non-COVID testing, particularly if (next) winter pressures are significant.

### **Priority 3: Continuous improvement of processes relating to testing and giving results**

Public Health Wales has improved the sampling and testing process by introducing electronic test requesting; accessing the UK Government web-portal for home testing, keyworker testing and for the general population; as well as creating a new all Wales text notification service for antigen testing. Currently two health boards are piloting the UK Government care home testing portal. In Stage 2 we will continue to make improvements to the results process, ensuring it is safe, robust and able to link effectively with the NHS Contact Tracing System. We will be establishing a text notification results process for antibody testing. In terms of improving turnaround time for samples, we will work on

internal laboratory processes and also work with Health Boards to support improvements in the end-to-end process.

### Residual work on sampling from Stage 1

Public Health Wales is maintaining oversight of the transfer of the mobile testing units currently operated by the military to a new sustainable model. It is possible that there will be an additional ten units introduced during June and July, which might have an impact on the sustainability of the supply chain for the self-test swab kits. We will review this at the end of June.

The successful handover of Cardiff City Stadium population sampling centre to Cardiff and Vale University Health Board has now concluded successfully. As such Public Health Wales involvement in sampling has now ceased.

### Plan Management and Risk

The sampling and testing work stream provides weekly sitreps on plans and performance, which are shared with the Board of Public Health Wales. The project management of Imperial Park 5 will be reported through the Finance and Supply Chain work stream. A detailed workforce and financial plan will underpin the Stage 2 plan.

### Sampling and Testing Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	August
<b>Priority 1: Enhanced testing capacity across Wales</b> Schedule of improvements to laboratory capacity for antigen testing successfully completed	30 June	weekly sitreps	weekly sitreps
Antibody Testing - new COVID-19 laboratory at IP5 operational		10 August	weekly sitreps
<b>Priority 2: Professional advice</b> Input to <i>Test Trace Protect</i> Antibody Strategy and advice to Health Boards on antibody testing		end July	
Advice on testing prioritisation as NHS services reactivate		end July	
Proposal on contribution of genomic sequencing to <i>Test Trace Protect</i>		early July	
<b>Priority 3: Improvements to testing and giving results</b> Process mapping for antigen SMS results to individuals and connectivity to contact tracing function	15 June		
Text notification process to individuals for antibody results	17 June		
Review antigen and antibody results process		30 July	
<b>Sampling - Residual activity</b> Oversee transfer of Mobile Testing Units from the Military		31 July	

Deliverable	June	July	August
Decision on review of supply chain for self-test swabs and implementation	24 June	31 July	
New Population Sampling Centres in Deeside and Abergavenny (advisory role)	30 June		
Plan for work stream closedown (mid-July) and all closure products ready for sign off [contact tracing will become business as usual for the remaining duration of the pandemic]			6 August

## Risks

Public Health Wales is involved in the *Test Trace Protect* programme led by Welsh Government and risks to the programme or the wider system are fed into, and managed by that programme governance structure. Risks associated with Public Health Wales activities during Stage 2 are set out below, together with the action we are taking to mitigate it:

Sampling and Testing Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that the total costs for COVID testing will not be funded by Welsh Government with the result that Public Health Wales may need to postpone the reactivation of non-COVID services.	Public Health Wales is maintaining detailed oversight of estimated and actual costs. Regular discussions are held with Welsh Government on projected expenditure.
There is a risk that if the new COVID-19 laboratory is not operational by 10 August Public Health Wales may not be able to meet antibody testing levels. The delays may be caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a failure to commission the premises or equipment on schedule; or if</li> <li>• the workforce is not recruited</li> </ul>	Contingency plans are developed. Dedicated project team and specialist property advice in place. Detailed workforce plan in place and monitored on a regular basis. [There has been a very good response to a recent recruitment campaign.]

## 2.3 Population Surveillance

### Stage 2 Plan

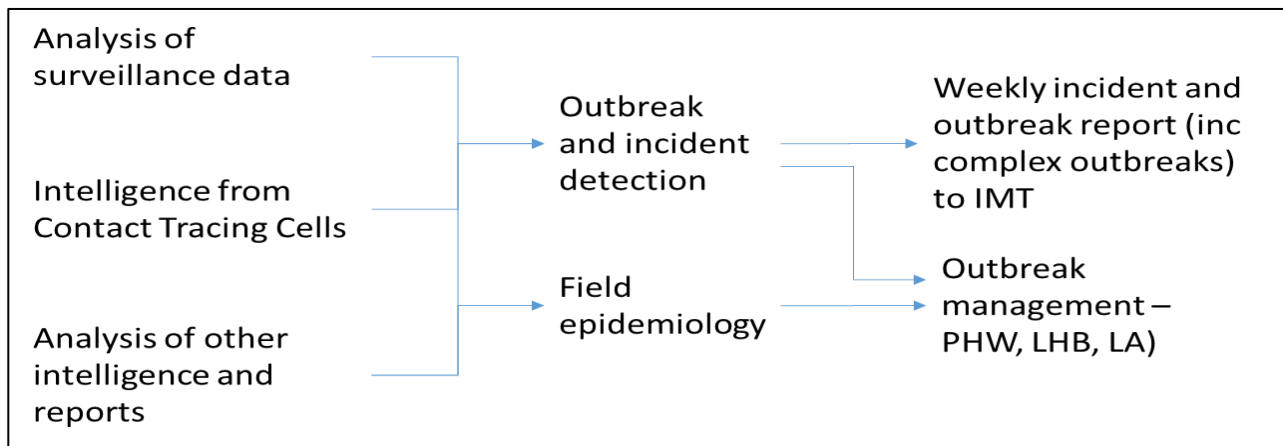
As set out in *Test Trace Protect*, Public Health Wales' role in respect of surveillance is to implement a rigorous health surveillance system and provide expert health protection advice and analysis of the spread of the virus in our communities through a range of health surveillance indicators, including:

- ❖ Monitoring incidence of the disease to ensure we can anticipate national and region testing needs
- ❖ Identifying which contacts and settings confer the highest risk of transmission, helping direct contact tracing and testing efforts

As described in the Public Health Protection Response Plan the enhanced acute respiratory surveillance system will estimate the burden of disease more accurately, provide key indicators to inform action, and measure the effectiveness of public health interventions. It will draw upon a wider

range of active and passive surveillance data to produce on-line dashboards, epidemiological reports and papers, inform and assess policy and provide further epidemiological analysis of the outbreak.

This enhanced surveillance will be essential to prevent the spread of infection, monitor the impact of the lifting of social restrictions, and support the NHS in resuming normal services whilst delivering COVID-19 related care.



To achieve this it will be important to establish high quality data flows from the national contact tracing system. Through synthesis with surveillance and other data, this will lead to improved outbreak and incident detection, which can be notified to national, regional and local incident management teams, as set out in the diagram.

By the end of June, as the contact tracing service beds down, a clear proposal on how the contact tracing outputs feed into the surveillance system will be brought forward.

Our four priorities continue to shape our plan for the enhanced surveillance system as follows:

### **Priority 1: Completing, maintaining and improving surveillance outputs for COVID-19 and other acute respiratory infections**

This will comprise:

- ❖ Sensitive surveillance to describe the pattern of infection and to identify clusters, outbreaks and geographic spread
- ❖ Monitoring the rate of transmission by area in real time using modelling
- ❖ Surveillance and analysis for risk groups for death and poor outcomes
- ❖ Monitoring the impact on the health and social care system
- ❖ Surveillance of hospital onset COVID-19 infections

### **Priority 2: Developing new areas of surveillance, such as serological surveillance and the identification of immune individuals**

- ❖ Serosurveillance for NHS health care workers, pregnant women, wider population
- ❖ Genomic sequencing strategy for detecting changes in SARS-CoV and linking to epidemiological data



### Priority 3: Scoping and developing wider surveillances

- ❖ Ensuring that surveillance systems are flexible and agile in the face of a number of different respiratory epidemics
- ❖ Flu surveillance, given the similarity of risk groups with COVID-19
- ❖ Surveillance of COVID-19 vaccine uptake, adverse events and effectiveness in readiness for a possible mass vaccination scenario with multiple delivery settings from October onwards
- ❖ Surveillance of nosocomial and healthcare associated infections and outbreaks and the impact of COVID-19 on rates of other healthcare associated infections
- ❖ Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial usage to monitor for increased resistance related to antimicrobial usage in management of secondary bacterial infections related to COVID-19

### Priority 4: Delivering regular epidemiological studies to stakeholders

- ❖ Fortnightly epidemiological summary about the pandemic synthesised from existing and surveillance data, the NHS Contact Tracing System, field epidemiology and testing data
- ❖ Weekly epidemiological report to the Incident Management Team and analyses as required by the Welsh Government Tactical Advisory Group
- ❖ Peer reviewed publications of epidemiological analyses
- ❖ Joint working with the University of Swansea Secure Anonymised Information Linkage (SAIL) programme on in-depth studies

### Pre-requisites

To deliver and operate this enhanced surveillance system at scale, we will need to harness a wide range of skills across different partners in Wales, including the NHS, universities and other sectors. Internally Public Health Wales has mobilised analytical staff to meet the needs to an enhanced surveillance system and this will be monitored during Stage 2. Also critical to success is the need for continuous improvement of surveillance processes and outputs, ensuring that products are commissioned clearly, developed with users, and the value and impact is measured. Sharing of data and methods where appropriate with key partners and the wider epidemiological community is a key part of this approach.

Public Health Wales has recently joined the Oxford COVID002 vaccine trial in a partnership that includes Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Health Care Research Wales, and the Centre for Trials Research (Cardiff University). This is a Phase III study that looks at effectiveness against symptomatic COVID-19 infection in people over 18. Secondary outcomes include hospitalised COVID-19 and asymptomatic infection (via weekly swab testing). If the vaccine proves to be effective, it may be possible to incorporate into a vaccination programme, possibly even this year.

## Surveillance Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	Aug
<b>Priority 1: Completing, maintaining and improving surveillance outputs</b>			
<b>Sensitive surveillance</b>			
Passive hospital surveillance added to dashboard	19 June		
Passive community surveillance improvements to dashboard	19 June		
Sentinel GP virological surveillance updated to include COVID-19 and to respond to altered primary care attendances	22 June		
Surveillance for care homes and other settings scoped and in place	25 June		
<b>Monitoring the impact on the health and social care system</b>			
Improved outbreak surveillance established - particularly care homes	26 June		
SARI and ICU surveillances protocols with selected health boards	30 June		
In depth epidemiological investigations specified and delivered	25 June	25 July	25 August
Wider impacts of COVID monitored			31 August
<b>Surveillance of hospital onset COVID-19 infections</b>			
Surveillance indicators for nosocomial COVID-19 / respiratory infections developed, in line with agreed 4-nations approach	30 June		
<b>Priority 2: Developing new areas of surveillance, such as serological surveillance and the identification of immune individuals</b>			
Serosurveillance in place for NHS health care workers, pregnant women, wider population	30 June		
Genomic sequencing strategy in place to detect changes in SARS-CoV-2 and linked to epidemiological data	30 June		
<b>Priority 3: Scoping and developing wider surveillances</b>			
Improved flu surveillance in place			31 August
Monitoring in place for COVID-19 vaccine uptake, including data linkage to individual NHS records			31 August
Process in place for investigating COVID-19 vaccine and effectiveness, in collaboration with UK partners			31 August
Contribution to monitoring COVID-19 vaccine safety			31 August
COVID-19 factored in to the surveillance of healthcare associated infections			31 August

Deliverable	June	July	Aug
Surveillance of anti-microbial usage and resistance in place, assessing the impact of the pandemic			31 August
<b>Priority 4: Delivering epidemiological studies to enhance understanding of COVID-19</b>			
Weekly epidemiological report to Incident Management Team in place (available to wider audiences as appropriate)	30 June		
<b>Enabling activities</b>			
Key operational indicators and quality system for surveillance in place		3 July	
Data and reporting requirements for partners implemented		17 July	
Workforce requirements identified and sourced		31 July	

## Risks

The following risks will be managed by Public Health Wales unless escalation is needed

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that surveillance outputs will not be fit for purpose.	Improvements to surveillance quality process included in Phase 2 plan
There is a risk that surveillance products and the development of the surveillance system will be affected adversely by a range of workforce matters, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>critical team members being drawn into operational work when Public Health Wales functions are resumed</li> <li>mobilised staff deployed to original roles</li> <li>constraints on analyst time for developmental work impacted by current demands for reporting and information</li> <li>external recruitment environment changes</li> </ul>	Where appropriate, seek extensions for mobilised people Adjustments to analyst working patterns Maximise use of networks and staff contacts to identify resources
There is a risk that staff time is used ineffectively on dealing with information requests.	Triage process for requests being put in place
There is a risk that the surveillance system may be weakened by a lack of commitment from other organisations.	Ongoing liaison with key partners to co-ordinate projects effectively and reinforce the importance of enhanced surveillance
There is a risk that virological surveillance will not be possible owing to competing priorities for test kits, staff time and laboratory capacity	Efficient financial resource management

## 2.4 Communications and Engagement

### Stage 2 Plan

In our Public Health Protection Response Plan we emphasised the importance of effective communications as a key element of the response to the coronavirus pandemic. Our plan focuses on addressing communication with the public, within and between partners, and to particular settings and groups.

Public Health Wales has a key role to play, in supporting *Test Trace Protect*, in terms of disseminating key information, behavioural insights and evaluation, together with proactive external communications with the public and stakeholders.

Our approach to this is informed by our response to date and the insights that we have gathered through research and evaluation (both internally and externally focused).

We have disseminated key information through various channels including through established stakeholder networks and through social media activity. We have also developed proposals for how we will take forward both external and internal strategic and operational communications during stage 2 of this plan. All of this activity has informed and shaped four priorities for Stage 2.

#### **Priority 1: Supporting Welsh Government's: *Together we keep Wales safe* campaign**

Drawing on social listening, we will continue to adapt and tailor weekly messages aimed at creating a sense of togetherness between the public and Public Health Wales. We will also continue to produce weekly content and develop a sense of affinity with the public. We need to further build trust with our audiences around public health initiatives and their effectiveness and safety.

Public Health Wales will support and assist in this through:

- ❖ behaviour science and evaluation to help shape messaging and improve executions
- ❖ sharing content on our digital channels
- ❖ disseminating content to stakeholders and sharing feedback

#### **Priority 2: Developing and implementing our Strategic Communications Plan**

In Stage 2 we will develop a Strategic Communications Plan that will help us build trust with external and internal stakeholders, articulate our current position to staff and stakeholders, including where we aim to be in 9-12 months' time, and tell our story in a way that the public can understand and relate to. The plan will be developed during June and July 2020 and will shape the specific activity that we will need to undertake during the following stage.

An evaluation plan has been devised by the Research and Evaluation team and has included a number of measures to understand the effectiveness of communications. Specifically, it will evaluate impact on trust in the organisation and also uptake of the desired behaviours.

### Priority 3: 'How are you doing?' campaign

This campaign, which was launched in April 2020, aims to help address the negative impacts of Covid-19 on the mental and physical wellbeing of people in Wales. Phase 2 of the campaign will focus on more local and community issues.

### Priority 4: Internal communications

The next phase of our internal communications plan will continue to focus on:

- ❖ sharing with staff what we know, when we know it
- ❖ in collaboration with the Digital work stream, we will make key information available to staff using innovative and accessible means
- ❖ keeping two-way dialogue going by answering questions that staff are sharing with us.

Internal communication plays a significant role in supporting the recovery planning process and is critical in helping staff understand our strategy for exit and recovery, and how they fit into the strategy and the role they play in its delivery. This is essential in order for staff to feel engaged and motivated.

We will deliver this during the next phase of our response through a range of channels, including a weekly video message from a senior leader, monthly Q&A sessions with staff, Chair and Vice Chair messages, recognition of what staff are doing and executive engagement on digital platforms.

### Communications Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	August
<b>Priority 1: Together we keep Wales safe campaign</b>			
Planned in advance, a weekly focus on aspects of <i>Test Trace Protect</i>	From June	Ongoing	
Professional advice to <i>Together we keep Wales safe</i> campaign as required	from June		
<b>Priority 2: Strategic Communications Plan for Public Health Wales</b>		24 July	
External expertise secured following market testing started on 1 June	17 June		
Results report and recommendations from external specialists	30 June		
Strategic communications plan developed and agreed		20 July	
<b>Priority 3: How Are you Doing? campaign (Phase 2)</b>			
Weekly Wellbeing Survey results published		06 July	
Healthy eating, nutrition and food campaign	8 June	Ongoing	
Keep active campaign delivered through social media	15 June	Ongoing	
Keeping connected campaign	22 June	Ongoing	
Adjusting change – as we go back to normal campaign	29 June	Ongoing	
Managing emotions social media campaign		6 July	

Deliverable	June	July	August
<b>Priority 4: Internal communications</b>			
<b>Public Health Wales online staff engagement space</b>			
Creation of architecture of with MS Teams project and Internal Communications within Teams	12 June		
Publish appropriate communication through channels	19 June		
Align key benefits with Digital workstream benefits realisation plan			5 August
Go live with Internal Communications Channel	19 June		
<b>Public Health Wales internal communication</b>			
Six week rolling programme developed and agreed	Ready		
Preparation for implementation completed	19 June		
Weekly programme initiated	w/c 22 June and 29 June	w/c 6,13,20 and 27 July	w/c 3,10,17 24 August

### Pre-requisites

For the Stage 2 plan to succeed a number of pre-requisites have been identified:

- ❖ to help the public, public health information must be consistent, whether co-branded with Welsh Government in *Together we keep Wales safe* or produced by Public Health Wales. We will work with Welsh Government to strengthen our plans and processes in this area.
- ❖ successful internal communications relies on the commitment and availability of our senior leadership who will need to dedicate time to this important activity over the coming months. The internal communications team will support this and will produce a six-week forward looking internal communications schedule.

### Risks

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that the <i>How Are You Doing?</i> campaign fails to reach audiences who may be disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of COVID-19. Particularly those who are digitally excluded, or who are harder to reach via digital channels.	We intend to allocate a print and broadcast advertising budget to target messages to audiences who do not have access to digital channels. A request for additional funding has been submitted.

## 2.5 People

### Stage 2 Plan

Our workforce is key to the successful delivery of the stage 2. The leadership and management of this next stage of our response requires significant workforce mobilisation and recruitment as well as the ongoing commitment of all of our staff. In Stage 2 we will be mobilising our existing staff to operate in different roles for an extended period (for example, six or more months to undertake contact tracing) as well as recruiting to posts.

The Stage 2 plan continues our principle of putting the health and wellbeing of our staff at the heart of our response, providing them with help and support, particularly as we have acknowledged that we will be working differently for some time to come. This will mean working differently and for many this means working from home. Our policies will need to reflect this if they are to support staff and the organisation effectively. Similarly, as our services are reactivated under our Recovery Plan, we will need to plan carefully how our staff transition from current roles and return to their substantive roles in the context of a 'new normal'.

Three priorities have been identified:

#### **Priority 1: Staff Wellbeing and Engagement**

We will ensure our people continue to be safe and well whether working at home or in a work setting, and that our methods of communication, through line managers and directly to staff, are further enhanced. This includes re-emphasising the importance of organisational processes and frameworks e.g. My Contribution to meet the current and evolving workforce circumstances.

Our wellbeing work will focus on embedding the risk assessment process (including how we record and report on updates/actions), taking forward organisation-wide actions and monitoring/supporting divisional improvements to ensure our workplaces are safe to ensure that staff feel protected. This includes looking further into Screening/Microbiology survey results and working with the National Contact Centre to embed processes, ring-fence facilities and develop the responsibilities of shift leads/supervisors

The Stage 2 plans have taken account of the phased reactivation of some services and detailed workforce planning is a pre-requisite of this stage. An analysis of the potential impact of annual leave on the ability to maintain the COVID-19 response will be undertaken. We will also need to adapt the current annual leave policy in conjunction with recognised trade unions to ensure workforce resilience and wellbeing is maintained.

#### **Priority 2: Workforce Resourcing**

Having the right people in the right place at the right time requires us to mobilise our own staff, provide and receive mutual aid where possible and recruit externally. Our key areas for recruitment are surveillance, laboratory staff and health protection specialists, with the vast majority of recruitment occurring in June and July. We have robust plans in place to support delivery.

#### **Priority 3: Sustainability**

The identification of approaches to sustain our workforce requirements, including development needs for the duration of the plan and beyond and exploration of longer term options for resourcing across the whole of the organisation.

## People Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	August
<b>Priority 1: Wellbeing and Engagement of Staff</b>			
Agree and communicate the procedure for documenting risk assessments and follow-up actions/review	15 June		
Divisional wellbeing survey results developed into action plans (specific areas of concern around safety for those attending work)	22 June		
Staff engagement group to support delivery of divisional level action plans linked to wellbeing survey results with targeted improvements and interventions identified and implemented as part of this group	29 June		
<b>Priority 2: Workforce Resourcing</b>			
Enhanced Surveillance - recruitment of 6 posts in Surveillance (13/14 WTE) (timescales include notice periods)	8 June		31 August
Laboratory Testing - recruitment of 21 posts to support Sampling and Testing (50 WTE) (timescales include notice periods)	8 June		31 August
<b>Priority 3: Sustainability</b>			
Analysis of the potential impact of annual leave and adaption of the current annual leave policy	15 June		
Realignment and reconciliation of workforce related data within a dashboard	29 June		
Evaluation of training (lessons learnt from training)	29 June		
Business case for the consideration of an e-rostering and overtime system developed for improved sustainability and efficiency.		6 July	

## Risks

The following risks have been identified as owned by Public Health Wales and are being monitored by the People work stream:

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that we will be unable to meet the workforce demands for the ongoing COVID-19 response and recovery plan resulting in a failure to discharge our functions, including the response to the pandemic	<p>Mobilisation of all Public Health Wales resources and explore further flexible working arrangements</p> <p>Active progression of recruitment plans</p> <p>Data reconciled providing clear information within a dashboard to inform decisions</p>



	Bank and agency staff are available to supplement Public Health Wales resources as well as mutual aid requests to the wider NHS.
There is a risk that the entitlement to annual leave that has been carried forward by our staff will impact on our ability to maintain the available workforce levels for our ongoing response/recovery needs	Analysis of the potential impact of annual leave on the ability to maintain the COVID-19 response and adapt the current annual leave policy
There is a risk that our staff will feel disconnected from the organisation and its purpose	Further enhancement of existing arrangements e.g. People Support Plus to support the wellbeing of staff and managers  Regular staff and line manager communications and staff survey issued to ensure improvements
There is a risk that the wellbeing of our staff could be adversely affected by the effects of COVID-19 on their work and personal lives.	A number of wellbeing initiative have been put in place and will continue to be reviewed in terms of addressing staff wellbeing needs, for example the introduction of a Wellbeing and Engagement Partnership Group, staff risk assessment tool, ongoing work within the estate to ensure it is safe and complies with social distancing regulations and Executive video briefings.

## 2.6 Digital

### Stage 2 Plan

The Digital work stream in Stage 1 focused mainly on the development of the NHS Contact Tracing System supporting *Test Trace Protect*, that is, the Microsoft Dynamics Customer Relationship Management System (CRM). In Stage 2 the Digital work stream will oversee the broader digital requirements of the Public Health Wales Implementation plan. Four priorities have been identified.

#### **Priority 1: Ensuring our Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) has access to relevant data**

This refers to data within the NHS Contact Tracing System CRM to enable Public Health Wales to fulfil its statutory responsibilities and includes access, for analysts in Public Health Wales, to the back-end data held on the system.

#### **Priority 2: Working with NWIS to ensure there are seamless data flows between the NHS Contact Tracing System and the multiple arrangements for testing**

It is crucial that test results are able to link into the NHS Contact Tracing System from a variety of sources. The Digital work stream will also have a role in ensuring that the digital aspects of the new COVID-19 laboratory at Imperial Park are implemented within the planned timescales.

#### **Priority 3: Supporting the strengthening of our internal communications and collaboration**

This has recently included the roll out of Microsoft Teams Lite across the organisation and in stage 2 might include the roll out of Facebook Workplace (to be confirmed). This is an internal

communications tool that will not only support the delivery of key messages to staff as part of our response but also will support the Public Health Wales Recovery Plan.

#### Priority 4: Continuing to support the development of the National Dashboard as part of the NHS Contact Tracing System

The National Dashboard will provide Public Health Wales and the *Test Trace Protect* Oversight Group with operational data on the performance of the contact tracing service. This will be used by local and regional teams for the operational management and planning of contact tracing, by Public Health Wales to inform operational and strategic planning of the Public Health Wales contribution to contact tracing, and by Welsh Government to inform Ministers.

#### Risks

The work stream maintains a risk and issues log which is reviewed on a weekly basis. The key risks are:

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that we have insufficient informatics resource to support the establishment of the new laboratory within the timescales required	<p>Assessment of IT implications required following approval of business case</p> <p>Prioritisation of resources to be agreed following assessment</p>
There is a risk that Public Health Wales will not have sufficient access to surveillance data from the contact tracing system to fulfil its statutory requirements	Public Health Wales staff are working to identify requirements and making representation to NWIS / Microsoft for clarity on deliverables

## 2.7 International learning and intelligence

### Stage 2 Plan

The Public Health Protection Response Plan recognised that measures to contain and control the virus and the disease it causes, can have significant unintended, potentially harmful impacts on people’s health and wellbeing. It is critical to understand these as early as possible, to monitor their evolution, to explore relevant evidence and solutions for Wales, and to inform policy and decision-making in order to mitigate or minimise harm wherever possible. Some measures may have positive impacts on wellbeing, in addition to the direct impact of limiting virus spread, and likewise, it is important that we fully understand these in order to optimise our response.

To support *Test Trace Protect*, during Stage 2 the World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre (WHO CC) on Investment for Health and Wellbeing, will continue to focus on informing policy options for an optimum balance between virus control measures and the potential negative impacts of COVID-19. We will do this through systemised intelligence and monitoring to understand the trends and learning through a variety of channels. This work has been prioritised as follows:

### **Priority 1: National Public Engagement Survey to understand public acceptance, compliance and broad impacts of COVID-19 measures across Wales and in specific population groups**

- ❖ Continue the survey to track national changes in confidence in government advice and public services, adherence to advice, physical and mental well-being and how far basic hygiene practice is embedded
- ❖ Continue to produce weekly survey reports, including information on compliance with control measures, contact between individuals informing the R (reproduction) number, understand support for measures such as face coverings and appetite for the return of educational, employment and entertainment facilities
- ❖ Publish specialist reports, including on coming out of lockdown, health conditions and urban / rural differences. Explore the impacts on specific sub-groups, such as those with children in the household or individuals vulnerable to COVID-19 infection.
- ❖ Generate a national panel which can be used to monitor trends in the longer term and understand how we can best reduce any negative impacts of measures implemented to prevent COVID-19 transmission and exploit any positive opportunities.

### **Priority 2: International Horizon Scanning to build strong links with international agencies and partners to develop insight and learning from other countries**

- ❖ Continue to provide an intelligence gateway into and out of global and European networks and organisations, including WHO, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) / US Centre for Disease Control (CDC), International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI), as well as across the five nations.
- ❖ Continue to link in with public health thinking in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Ireland both on plans under consideration and the potential impact on health in Wales
- ❖ Support Welsh Government and key stakeholders across Wales, looking into the health equity and economic impacts of COVID-19 with a focus on recovery and building back better
- ❖ Link in with and support the international and economics teams in Welsh Government to ensure we have a joined-up resource capable of informing policy decisions.
- ❖ Work with WHO to look at the medium and long-term social and economic impacts of Covid-19 and evidence-informed approaches with a focus on health equity, economic analysis and modelling, social value and community action. This will be embedded in the Welsh Health Equity Status Report Initiative (WHESRI), working jointly with WHO and Welsh Government, and aligning with the international learning and action.
- ❖ Continue to provide weekly reports on International Horizon Scanning and Learning

### **Priority 3: Covid-19 Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to promote a *whole of government* and *whole of society* approach to COVID-19 recovery planning and interventions**

- ❖ Complete a rapid HIA of Working from Home, carrying out literature reviews, undertaking stakeholder interviews, and collating and analysing data and health intelligence
- ❖ Examine potential positive/negative impacts for determinants of health and well-being including physical, social, mental, technological and economic aspects

- ❖ Examine the impacts on population groups, providing an insight into those vulnerable groups in Wales who may be particularly affected as a result
- ❖ Establish if there is any widening of health inequalities
- ❖ Begin a report on the links between Covid-19 recovery, climate change and Brexit. Assess the longer-term impacts of decisions and actions, thereby identifying where mitigating actions for negative impacts are needed or how to maximise any opportunities.

#### Priority 4: Developing a dashboard of broader health trends in health and well-being

- ❖ Working on COVID-19 related issues for asylum seekers and refugees, on the prevention of domestic abuse, child abuse, hate crime and other types of violence and extracting data (with the police) to inform a health and criminal justice overview
- ❖ Producing weekly Violence Prevention Unit reports to 265 professional contacts across Wales
- ❖ Complete an interim reporting tool to allow monitoring of the wider impacts of COVID-19 and related control measures on health and well-being in Wales. We will develop from this basic tool an interactive R software-based profile which will provide data on the impact of COVID-19 on public health in Wales. This will include areas, such as mortality (resulting both directly and indirectly from COVID19); mental wellbeing (both anxiety and community cohesion); NHS service utilisation (including hospital admissions, Emergency Department attendance, Primary Care and screening); health related behaviours; and impacts on the wider determinants of health, such as income, employment and education.

#### International learning and intelligence Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	August
Health and well-being of people across Wales	weekly	weekly	weekly
Acceptability of virus protection measures such as face coverings	weekly	weekly	weekly
Views on and adherence to social distancing, quarantine, etc	weekly	weekly	weekly
Perceived levels of infection, confidence in health systems and other public systems relevant to the COVID-19 response	weekly	weekly	weekly
Views on quarantine and adherence to restriction	weekly	weekly	weekly
Appetite for recovery measures including opening of schools, workplaces and public transport	weekly	weekly	weekly
Ad hoc requests for examinations of particular topics (e.g. food poverty, opening places of worship)	19 Jun	fortnightly	fortnightly
Regional differences in health impacts, views on restrictions, adherence to restrictions and other measures		w/c 27 July	
Demographic differences in health, views on restrictions, adherence to restrictions and other measures			w/c 24 August
Other topics of interest, driven by consultation with stakeholder but potentially including reports with a focus on households with children, individuals at higher risks of Coronavirus harms	w/c 29 June	w/c 27 July	w/c 24 August

Deliverable	June	July	August
In consultation with the needs of key stakeholders, questions will be refreshed in the survey approximately every three weeks	w/c 22 June	w/c 13 July	w/c 3 August
Health Impact Assessment of Staying at Home and Social Distancing Policy in Wales (report)	w/c 22 June		
Health Impact Assessment of Working from Home in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic (report)			w/c 10 August
Analysis of the links between COVID, Brexit and Climate Change			w/c 24 August
Weekly reporting on key international developments in reopening health, educational, entertainment and workplaces	weekly	weekly	weekly
Deeper dive into challenges and action in selected counties	weekly	weekly	weekly
Comparisons of national approaches to testing and prevention	weekly	weekly	weekly
Collation of views from WHO and other international agencies	weekly	weekly	weekly
Routine and on-going meetings and other communications with WHO on COVID-19 impacts and responses circulated	w/c 22 June	w/c 27 July	w/c 24 August
Medium and long-term social and economic impacts of COVID-19 examined. Focus on health equity, economic analysis and modelling social value and community action.	w/c 8 Jun	w/c 27 July	w/c 24 August
First iteration on wider impact of COVID on public health in Wales (mortality, morbidity, mental-well-being) including examination of wider determinants (income, employment and education)	12 Jun	10 Jul	14 Aug
COVID-19 Profile release (R software interface-based tool) to run in tandem with the Interim Word/PDF tool		10 Jul	14 Aug
Violence Prevention Unit reports on COVID and violence	fortnightly	14 Jul 28 Jul	Weekly from 11 August

## Risks

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that there may be insufficient capacity within the International Health team to continue to manage the Horizon Scanning weekly reports as level of information from around the world is growing exponentially	<p>Draw on resources and expertise from across the directorate</p> <p>Maintaining close collaborative working with Welsh Government, international partners and stakeholders to draw on expertise and information readily available</p> <p>Amend frequency of report publication</p>

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that the number of HIA requests will continue to increase with limited capacity to maintain the number of requests	<p>Draw on resources and expertise from across the directorate</p> <p>Liaise with Welsh Government on an ongoing basis to keep informed of regulation developments</p> <p>Prioritisation of work plans to anticipate requests</p>
There is a risk that the number of additional questions for the public survey cannot be sustained	<p>Liaise with Welsh Government and Executive team to prioritise survey questions to align policy decisions</p> <p>Draw on resources from across the directorate and mutual aid system to maintain sample sizes</p> <p>Request additional funding to support survey extensions to allow for additional questions to be included</p>
There is a risk that staff will be withdrawn from the public survey meaning the sample size will shrink below that required for national analyses	Extension agreements and notice periods in place so that additional resource can be sourced quickly through the mutual aid system if current resourcing is diverted
There is a risk that we will have insufficient senior staff to deliver our COVID-19 critical work (public survey, international, HIA, dashboard) owing to senior staff being pulled into other work	<p>Prioritisation of work plans to ensure COVID-19 critical work can continue to be delivered</p> <p>Make the Executive Team aware of any capacity implications that cannot be met within the team whilst developing a model for sustainable support</p>
There is a risk that other staff will be redeployed elsewhere leaving an insufficient workforce to deliver the critical COVID-19 related outputs	Make the Executive Team aware of any capacity implications that cannot be met within the Team whilst developing a model for sustainable support

## 2.8 Research and evaluation

### Stage 2 plan

Research and evaluation are essential to generate the knowledge needed to inform and refine the public health response to COVID-19. The Research and Evaluation Division within Public Health Wales is leading, and supporting the wider expertise across the organisation, to deliver a comprehensive research and evaluation programme that supports the COVID-19 response. Current activities focus on generating the insights and evidence needed to inform timely action, whilst also considering the longer term research programmes to better understand the direct and indirect impact of COVID-19 on health in Wales. The key focus in Stage 2 is defined in three priorities.

#### **Priority 1: Understanding the efficiency and effectiveness of Public Health Wales' contribution to *Test Trace Protect***

The Research and Evaluation Division will deliver the evaluation plan focused on Public Health Wales' responsibilities within Welsh Government's *Test Trace Protect* strategy. The evaluation focuses on

the effectiveness of the case finding and contact tracing system, in particular on adherence to desired behaviours and levels of trust in Public Health Wales. Real-time evaluation questions being:

- ❖ How efficient and effective is the case finding and contact tracing model? (supporting priority areas 1)
- ❖ How effective is communication to support adherence to public health guidance and behaviour change?

Analysis will focus on the equity of the approach and the value of digital solutions. The evaluation will collate learning, helping to inform, support and identify areas where further action is needed. Further activity to capture innovation and evaluate the outcomes will be developed in Stage 3.

### Priority 2: Generating new knowledge on the indirect impact of COVID-19 on health and communities

The Research and Evaluation Division is leading a number of deliverables on the direct and indirect impact of COVID-19 on health, examining the social and economic harms for individuals and communities. The activities are ongoing and linked with external academics in Wales and further afield.

### Priority 3: Supporting Public Health Wales to contribute to the international knowledge on COVID-19 through research

The Research and Development Office is supporting the organisation to enable their contribution to the national and international evidence of COVID-19. Activities include maintaining the COVID-19 Research Cell and research registry, identifying and raising awareness of research opportunities, and enabling study set up and delivery of COVID-19 studies. Mobilising support from external partners including health boards, Health Care Research Wales and universities e.g. the implementation of the Oxford Vaccine Trial

### Research and evaluation Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	Aug
<b>Priority 1: Real time evaluation</b>			
Evaluation of enclosed setting cell	13 June		
Evaluation of contact tracing model -Key process indicators -Identification of those at risk of high number of contacts -Workforce model (contact tracing)	26 June	1 July onwards	30 August
Public engagement with digital tools -Covid-19 symptoms tracker -Digital contact tracing tools – process indicators -Digital contact tracing tools – national survey	15 June 26 June		1 August
Behavioural Insights on COVID-19 and adherence - Risk perception, enablers and barriers of adherence, including trust and confidence to support targeted communication and intervention (quantitative and qualitative data)		30 July and mthly update	30 August

Deliverable	June	July	Aug
<b>Priority 2: Generating new knowledge on the indirect impact of COVID-19 on the health and communities</b>			
Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on employment and health (population survey) -data collection completed -initial report	22 June		30 August
Understanding citizen-led community response to COVID-19 (qualitative study) -Plan agreed		1 July	
Examining the impact of COVID-19 on health amongst the homeless (routine data)			30 August
<b>Priority 3: Supporting Public Health Wales to contribute to the international knowledge on COVID-19</b>			
Research and Development Office functions	ongoing		

## Risks

The key risks and mitigations in Stage 2 are listed in the table below.

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that the ability to support epidemiological analyses and analyse the effectiveness and efficiency of the response may be affected adversely if the data quality issues continue in the CRM (NHS Contact Tracing System)	Evaluation informed data specification for CRM Supported by in build internal data validity checks and quality linkage and assurance on data by NWIS Continued engagement with the provider and NWIS
There is a risk that evaluation will fail to inform action in real time owing to a lack of engagement and slow communication on findings and lessons learnt	Development and visibility of agreed key process evaluation indicators from CRM data at IMT and Gold Visible Gold/Executive Director level support for the evaluation programme and encouragement for others to support Agreed timely communication plan for evaluation findings Ongoing liaison with key partners
There is a risk that limited finance will reduce the ability to procure sufficient data collection by a third party to inform evaluation	Ring-fence funding to support evaluation activities
There is a risk that critical insights will not be delivered owing to demand exceeding capacity	Current resource secured for stage 2 Routes to access additional capacity made available
There is a risk that delivery will be affected by the need for research and evaluation staff to respond to operational pressures. A focus on operation and process evaluation also limits	Current resource secured for stage 2 Developmental work to be included in next stage.



capacity to deliver on outcome and impact on population health	
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## 2.9 Quality, Safety, Information Governance and Risk Management

### Stage 2 Plan

This work stream is responsible for ensuring that the Stage 2 plan is fit for purpose from the perspective of quality, safety, information governance and risk. As an enabling work stream, specific work will also be planned to support other work streams delivering the plan. Key areas are outlined below:

- ❖ Supporting work streams to deliver this plan in the domains of quality and safety, information governance and risk, through direct and indirect support on key areas of delivery. To implement approaches and products which provide assurance on these domains
- ❖ Work with the other work streams to ensure the response and recovery has measures of success to propel improvement and demonstrate quality assurance
- ❖ A key aspect of quality is obtaining feedback from service users and stakeholders. The focus will be on ensuring mechanisms are in place to capture meaningful data to drive improvements.

The stage 2 priorities are as follows:

#### Priority 1: Providing effective and timely information governance advice

Providing expert professional advice to *Test Trace Protect* and this implementation plan. Ensuring data protection processes are completed to the highest quality and in-line with the expectations of the Information Commissioner's Office. Ongoing engagement and negotiation with Local Authorities and Health Boards across Wales.

#### Priority 2: Supporting effective risk management

The risk management arrangements for the delivery of this plan are embedded in the overall organisational architecture, with appropriate escalation mechanisms in place. The key elements being a better alignment of all organisational risks at strategic and operational levels, to ensure that the Board and other stakeholders can take assurance that the risks to delivery of the response to and the recovery from Covid-19 are being managed as effectively as possible. This ensures enhanced oversight for key decision making, and advising on the incorporation of risk management into a proposed Response and Recovery Dashboard.

#### Priority 3: Improving quality and safety

To ensure that quality and safety is central to delivery of this plan, and mechanisms are in place to provide appropriate quality assurance. Collaborate with work streams to develop Measures of Success and Quality Indicators, and ensuring compliance with our quality and safety statutory responsibilities through regular monitoring, feedback and support

#### Priority 4: Effective user experience and engagement

Developing and implementing approaches to capture feedback and learning from key stakeholders and service users, including seldom heard groups, to drive continuous improvement and ensure work stream activity reflects diverse needs e.g. improved reach of public information to reach groups excluded through literacy, language or digital barriers.

## Quality, safety, information governance and risk Stage 2 Deliverables

Deliverable	June	July	August
<b>Information Governance</b>			
Scope mechanism to assure GOLD in relation to information governance performance metrics	30 June		
Provide expert professional information governance advice on the effectiveness of Information sharing arrangements and data protection requirements at a national and regional level	30 June	Ongoing support	Ongoing support
<b>Risk Management</b>			
Expert professional advice for the implementation of the information governance toolkit within programme work streams	30 June		
Scope the options to incorporate Risk Management into a 'Response and Recovery' Dashboard	30 June		
Working with the Board and GOLD to better align the Strategic Risk Framework, corporate risk register and relevant programme work stream risks, to allow improved oversight of strategic and critical operational risks to inform key decisions for the Board and Gold		7 July	
<b>Quality and Safety</b>			
Determine baseline of Quality support required in each work stream: Work stream briefs and stage 2 plans used to complete the baseline assessment	22 June		
Collaborate with work streams to develop their Measures of Success and Quality Indicators (using baseline established and quality tools)	30 June – initial collaboration	Ongoing collaboration	Ongoing collaboration
<b>User Experience and Engagement</b>			
Working closely with appropriate work streams to develop an approach to capture feedback from service users to improve information for communications during COVID-19 response	22 June	Ongoing support	Ongoing support
Develop quality assurance mechanism for information for vulnerable groups and those with protected characteristics during the COVID-19 response	30 June	Ongoing support	Ongoing support
Develop a 'Rapid Equality Impact Assessment' model that can be used as services develop very quickly to ensure that key risks to equality are identified and mitigated		10 July	

### Risks

The following risks have been assessed by the QSIGR work stream as follows:

Risk	Mitigation
There is a risk that the work stream's plan will not be delivered owing to a lack of resource.	Through the mobilisation request process, ensure appropriate capacity and capability in place for workstream delivery
There is a risk that engagement with services users will not reach the levels needed owing to the pandemic restrictions.	Engaging and maintaining appropriately with known stakeholder organisations. Development of an engagement plan to facilitate capture of service user feedback

## 2.10 Finance and supply chain

### Stage 2 Plan

The Finance and Supply Chain work stream continues to oversee and report on the financial viability of the programme. It also provides help and support on procurement and supply chain matters. This is particularly important for future planning purposes as the ability to utilise emergency procurement rules is likely to diminish in coming weeks.

In terms of assisting work streams to develop financially viable plans, finance business partners are connected to work streams and will continue to help develop and monitor financial and procurement plans during this stage.

### Financial Assessment

Public Health Wales additional operational expenditure on the COVID-19 response, for April and May 2020, totalled £3.243m.

Workstream		£
Sampling & Testing	Testing – Laboratory Variable Costs – Antigen	1,561,534
	Testing – Laboratory Variable Costs – Antibody	153,927
	Testing – Workforce and Fixed Costs	517,580
	Genomics	218,400
	Results	98,838
	Sampling	754
	Imperial Park 5	0
	Referrals	0
	Surveillance	0
Contact Tracing and Case Management		441,768
Communication and Engagement		250,565
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>3,243,366</b>

This has been funded through planned operational cost reductions, slippage on planned investments and anticipated additional in-year Welsh Government funding, as in the table below:

Source	Description	Month 1 & 2 Funding £
Public Health Wales	Delays in recruitment to vacant posts in establishment (over and above vacancy factor)	336
Public Health Wales	Allocation of internal investment funding and non-pay slippage	322
Public Health Wales	Internal Mobilisation of staff	140
Genomics UK Consortium	Funding for Genomics sequencing	218
Welsh Government	As per supplementary budget £57m identified for Testing strategy	2,227
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>		<b>3,243</b>

### A summary of an assessment of work stream Stage 2 plans indicates:

- ❖ Stage 2 will run until the 31 August 2020, however the costs associated with the deliverables may extend beyond this period
- ❖ detailed forecast costs of deliverables have been included within the Welsh Government monthly monitoring return for discussion, and
- ❖ whilst we always undertake to either seek funding approval from Welsh Government or identify from our own budgets, that the total quantum of funding for addressing COVID-19 across Wales remains fluid and uncertain. There is a risk that the organisation's operational cost of addressing and recovering from the pandemic cannot be contained within available funding resulting in a potential breach of the planned outturn for 2020-21.

## 2.11 Programme Management

### Stage 2

#### Approval process

Planning for Stage 2 began on the 21 May in readiness for consideration of a first draft by Gold on 4 June. An informal meeting of the Public Health Wales Board considered the draft Stage 2 plans on 5 June. The plan was approved by the Business Executive Team on 16 June and will be presented for ratification by the Board on 25 June.

In the meantime, the Programme Team will produce for ratification, a companion document to the Stage 2 plan. This will be a Controls and Assurance Plan for Stage 2 and will include the following products:

- ❖ a risk assessment across the workstreams and for the programme as a whole using the risk management toolkit issued at the end of May
- ❖ a programme-wide assessment from the enabling workstreams
- ❖ proposals on a standard approach to closing workstreams
- ❖ a review of the programme organisational structure

- ❖ the arrangements for the programme document repository
- ❖ a change control, issues management and escalation processes
- ❖ the timetable for planning Stage 3 which is expected to run from September to December 2020.

The routine programme management deliverables will continue for Stage 2. On a weekly basis work streams will continue to produce a situation report in a consistent format. The programme team use the sitreps to produce a Delivery Confidence Assessment submitted to the Gold meeting weekly.

The Delivery Confidence Assessment provides a statement of the programme’s ability to deliver against the strategic direction set by Welsh Government’s *Test Trace Protect* strategy, our own aims and objectives, and our more detailed internal implementation plan including against agreed timescales, costs and to the required quality.

The Delivery Confidence Assessment reflects the specific issues and risks identified by the programme that may impact on its ability to deliver to time, cost and quality. It is also informed by the Programme Team’s overall assessment, which uses the information gathered from a number of sources, including the work stream sitreps.

From mid-May four Delivery Confidence Assessments have been produced and considered by Gold. Each assessment was amber (the Delivery Confidence Assessment RAG ratings are included below for information). On 29 May it was agreed that Delivery Confidence Assessments and sitreps would be circulated to the Board for information.

DCA RAG	DCA Description
Green	Successful delivery of the project/programme to time, cost and quality appears highly likely and there are no major outstanding issues that at this stage appear to threaten delivery.
Amber/ Green	Successful delivery appears probable. However, constant attention will be needed to ensure risks do not materialise into major issues threatening delivery.
Amber	Successful delivery appears feasible but significant issues already exist requiring management attention. These appear resolvable at this stage and, if addressed promptly, should not present a cost/schedule overrun.
Amber/ Red	Successful delivery of the project/programme is in doubt with major risks or issues apparent in a number of key areas. Urgent action is needed to ensure these are addressed, and establish whether resolution is feasible.
Red	Successful delivery of the project/programme appears to be unachievable. There are major issues which at this stage do not appear to be manageable or resolvable. The project/ programme may need re-baselining and/or overall viability re-assessed.