

DYDD LLUN 6 MAWRTH 2023

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R CABINET

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD AML-LEOLIAD O'R CABINET A GYNHELIR YN SIAMBR, NEUADD Y SIR, CAERFYRDDIN, SA31 1JP NEU O BELL AM 10.00 YB, DYDD LLUN, 13EG MAWRTH, 2023 ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM

Wendy Walters

PRIF WEITHREDWR

GELLIR GWYLIO'R CYFARFOD AR WEFAN Y CYNGOR DRWY'R DDOLEN CANLYNOL:-
[HTTPS://CARMARTHESHIRE.PUBLIC-I.TV/CORE/PORTAL/HOME](https://carmarthenshire.public-i.tv/core/portal/home)

Swyddog Democraidd:	Janine Owen
Ffôn (Ilinell uniongyrchol):	01267 224020
E-bost:	JanineOwen@sirgar.gov.uk

Wendy Walters Prif Weithredwr, *Chief Executive*,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

Y CABINET

AELODAETH – 10 AELOD

CYNGHORYDD	PORTFFOLIO
Cynghorydd Darren Price	Arweinydd
Cynghorydd Linda Evans	Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod Cabinet dros Gartrefi
Cynghorydd Glynog Davie	Addysg a'r Gymraeg
Cynghorydd Ann Davies	Materion Gwledig a Pholisi Cynllunio
Cynghorydd Philip Hughes	Trefniadaeth a'r Gweithlu
Cynghorydd Gareth John	Adfywio, Hamdden, Diwylliant a Thwristiaeth
Cynghorydd Alun Lenny	Adnoddau
Cynghorydd Edward Thomas	Gasanaethau Trafnidiaeth, Gwastraff a Seilwaith
Cynghorydd Jane Tremlett	Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Cynghorydd Aled Vaughan Owen	Newid Hinsawdd, Datgarboneiddio a Chynaliadwyedd

AGENDA

1. **YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB**
2. **DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL**
3. **LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR GOFNODION CYFARFODYDD Y CABINET A GYNHALWYD AR Y:-**
 - 3.1 **13EG CHWEFROR 2023** 5 - 14
 - 3.2 **20FED CHWEFROR 2023** 15 - 24
4. **CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU**
5. **CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD**
6. **STRATEGAETH EIRIOLAETH OEDOLION RANBARTHOL** 25 - 68
7. **UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYD YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972.**
8. **GORCHYMYN I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD**

NI DDYLID CYHOEDDI'R ADRODDIADAU SY'N YMWNEUD Â'R MATERION CANLYNOL GAN EI FOD YN CYNWYS GWYBODAETH EITHRIEDIG FEL Y'I DIFFINIWYD YM MHARAGRAFF 14 O RAN 4 O ATODLEN 12A I DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 1972 FEL Y'I DIWYGIWYD GAN ORCHYMYN LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) (AMRYWIO) (CYMRU) 2007. OS BYDD Y CABINET AR ÔL CYNNAL PRAWF LLES Y CYHOEDD YN PENDERFYNU YN UNOL Â'R DDEDDF, I YSTYRIED Y MATER HYN YN BREIFAT, GORCHMYNNIR I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD YN YSTOD TRAFODAETH O'R FATH.
9. **CYMUNEDAU CYNALIADWY AR GYFER DYSGU SIR GAERFYRDDIN (Y RHAGLEN MODERNEIDDIO ADDYSG YN FLAENOROL) YSGOL GWENLLIAN, CYDWELI** 69 - 78
10. **LLWYBR CYD-DDEFNYDDIO DYFFRYN TYWI - CAFFAEL TIR A DEFNYDDIO PWERAU GORCHYMYN PRYNU GORFODOL I GEFNOGI CAFFAEL TIR A HAWLIAU.** 79 - 152

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

DYDD LLUN, 13 CHWEFROR 2023

PRESENNOL Cyngorydd D Price (Cadeirydd)(Yn y Siambr)

Cynghorwyr (Yn y Siambr):

C.A. Davies

L.D. Evans

G. Davies

P.M. Hughes

G.H. John

A. Lenny

J. Tremlett

Cynghorwyr (Yn rhithwir):

A. Vaughan Owen

Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwir)

Y Cyngorydd D.M. Cundy

Y Cyngorydd R. James

Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn y Siambr):

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr

J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau

C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith

P.R. Thomas, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl a Pherfformiad)

G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant

A. Williams, Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff

D. Hockenhull, Rheolwr y Cyfryngau a Marchnata

S. Rees, Cyfieithydd Ar Y Pryd

L. Jenkins, Swyddog Cymorth y Cabinet

N. Daniel, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau TGCh a Pholisi Corfforaethol

E. Bryer, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

M. Runeckles, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau

K. Thomas, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd S. Hendy, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau

Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwyr):

S. Hendy, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau

Siambr - Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP ac o bell - 10.00 - 10.40 yb

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Cafwyd ymddiheuriad am absenoldeb gan y Cyngorydd E. Thomas.

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Cafwyd ymddiheuriad am absenoldeb gan y Cyngorydd E. Thomas.

3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR GOFNODION CYFARFOD Y CABINET A GYNHALWYD AR 30 IONAWR 2023

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL lofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Ionawr 2023 yn gofnod cywir.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd fod tri chwestiwn â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

4.1. CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD ROB JAMES I'R CYNGHORYDD GARETH JOHN YR AELOD CABINET DROS ADFYWIO HAMMDDEN DIWYLLIANT A THWRISTIAETH

'A all yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adfywio roi diweddariad ar geisiadau'r Gronfa Ffyniant Bro ar gyfer Llanelli a chadarnhau ai bwriad y weinyddiaeth yw ailgyflwyno'r cynlluniau yn ystod cam 3?.

Ymateb y Cynghorydd Gareth John – yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adfywio, Hamdden, Diwylliant a Thwristiaeth:-

Diolch i chi am y cwestiwn. Gan fod y cwestiwn wedi ei anelu'n benodol at y gronfa ffyniant bro, does dim llawer y gallaf ei ychwanegu mewn gwirionedd at y datganiad a wnes i yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Cyngor lle cyhoeddais ein bod wedi cael gwybod bod y ddau gais, neu'r ceisiadau, yr oeddem wedi'u cyflwyno mewn cysylltiad â'r gronfa, mewn perthynas ag adfywio canol Tref Llanelli a'r cysylltiadau trafniadaeth gwell a'r gyfnewidfa rhwng y canol a'r orsaf reilffordd a bod Pentre Awel wedi bod yn aflwyddiannus. Fel y dywedais, mae'n debyg bod 525 o geisiadau, y dyfarnwyd cyllid i 111 ohonynt yn rownd dau, cyfanswm sy'n cyfateb i ychydig dros £2bn, ac mae hyn yn cyfateb i gyfradd llwyddiant o 1 allan o 5. Eto, fel y nodais yng nghyfarfod y Cyngor, rydym yn parhau i fod yn siomedig yn naturiol gyda'r newyddion yn enwedig o ystyried yr angen clir, cryfder ac ansawdd ein cais a'r swm helaeth o amser, ymdrech a chostau a fuddsoddwyd wrth gyflwyno'r cais.

Fel y dywedais, rydym wedi gofyn, ac wedi cael ein haddo, ac yn dal i ddisgwyl adborth gyda'r nod o gefnogi cynigion a chyflwyniadau yn y dyfodol gan gofio gan ein bod yn gwybod y bydd trydedd rownd o'r gronfa ffyniant bro maes o law. Yr unig beth y byddwn i'n ei ychwanegu yw na nodwyd ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod y broses ymgeisio y byddai'r awdurdod o dan unrhyw anfantais yn ystod yr ail rownd o gynnig o ganlyniad i lwyddiant yn y rownd gyntaf. Nid yw'n ymddangos bod hyn yn wir, gan y byddai'n ymddangos, wrth ddadansoddi'r dyfarniadau, nad oedd unrhyw awdurdod wedi bod yn llwyddiannus yn y rownd gyntaf wedi derbyn cynnig yn yr ail rownd ac mai dim ond pedwar awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sydd heb gael unrhyw lwyddiant yn y ddwy rownd. Ac, fel y nodais i'r Cyngor, gan fynd â'r ddwy rownd gyda'i gilydd, mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ail yn unig i Gaerdydd ar gyfanswm y cyllid sydd wedi'i ddyrannu hyd yma.

Rydym yn aros am yr adborth fel y nodais a byddwn wedyn yn ei asesu cyn ailgyflwyno neu ddiwygio ein cyflwyniad, os yn gymwys, o dan y drydedd rownd a addawir pan fyddwn yn derbyn yr adborth hwnnw o'r cyhoeddiad. Diolch yn fawr

Cwestiwn Atodol gan y Cynghorydd Rob James:-

Nid oedd unrhyw gwestiwn atodol

4.2. CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD ROB JAMES I'R CYNGHORYDD ALUN LENNY, YR AELOD CABINET DROS ADNODDAU

'A all yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau ddweud a oes camau'n cael eu cymryd yn ddi-oed i gwblhau misoedd o waith yn Heol Las, Caerfyrddin, wedi i'r tarfu hwn daro'n ariannol ar fusnesau, ac a fydd y Cyngor yn ymgysylltu â'r busnesau yr effeithiwyd arnynt i drafod iawndal am golli busnes'

Ymateb gan y Cyngorydd Alun Lenny - yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau:-

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Cyngorydd James am y cyfle i roi diweddariad ar y cynllun i wella gorsaf fysiau Caerfyrddin, sy'n cynnwys Heol Las, cynllun a alluogwyd trwy Gymorth Llywodraeth Cymru fel rhan o'i strategaeth i wella seilwaith trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Bydd y cynllun yn cydymffurfio â'r strategaeth drafndiaeth newydd sy'n amlinellu ffyrdd gwahanol o gefnogi trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Mae'n blaenoriaethu teithwyr a newid hinsawdd fel yr eglurodd Lee Waters AS, Dirprwy Weinidog, ar gyfer newid hinsawdd ddydd Mercher diwethaf. Ar ôl i'r gwaith gael ei orffen, ac fe fydda i'n trafod hynny yn y man, bydd gorsaf fysiau Caerfyrddin yn lle llawer mwy croesawgar, atyniadol a diogel i deithwyr, gan gynnwys cysgodfannau bysiau mwy yn Heol Las, gyda byrddau electronig yn darparu amseroedd bysiau, yn debyg i'r rheiny a geir mewn gorsafoedd rheilffordd. Mae Heol Las eisoes yn stryd fwy deniadol oherwydd y gwaith gan fod wyneb newydd wedi'i osod ar y palmentydd ac mae lleoedd mwy diogel i gerddwyr groesi'r ffordd. Bydd hefyd yn gysylltiad llawer gwell rhwng yr orsaf reilffordd a'r Dref. Rhaid i mi gydnabod nad yw'r datblygiad wedi bod heb ei anawsterau ac rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'n llwyr bod ambell siop yn Heol Las yn dweud ei fod wedi cael effaith andwyol ar fusnes. Yn anffodus, rhwystrwyd y gwaith oherwydd ymatebion hwyr gan ddarparwyr cyfleustodau. Hynny yw, cwmnïau a allai fod â gwifrau neu bibellau o dan y ddaear. Cafodd gwaith ei atal hefyd rhwng canol Tachwedd a dechrau Ionawr er mwyn peidio amharu ar fusnesau lleol dros gyfnod y Nadolig. Darparwyd llefydd parcio am ddim ym maes parcio Heol Las hefyd yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw er mwyn lliniaru'r effaith ar fusnesau. Mae'n wir y bu rhai rhwystrau i rai mynedfeydd busnesau am resymau anoche, ond mae'n debyg mai dim ond am ychydig oriau y bu hynny a bu i'r contractwr ymdrechu i gynnig mynedfeydd dros dro i gwsmeriaid. Erbyn hyn mae'r gwaith ar y palmant tu allan i'r siopau wedi ei orffen ers rhai wythnosau ac mae'n edrych yn wych. Bydd y gwaith o osod wyneb newydd ar y stryd ei hun yn dechrau heno. Bydd y gwaith yn digwydd dros nos am bedair noson, os yw'r tywydd yn caniatáu. Wedyn bydd gwaith yn parhau i wneud gwelliannau sylweddol y tu mewn i ardal bresennol yr orsaf fysiau sydd i ffwrdd o'r stryd. Daw hynny i ben yn ystod y gwanwyn. Yn dilyn hynny bydd gan Dref Caerfyrddin orsaf fysiau o'r radd flaenaf a dylai hynny ddenu rhagor o deithwyr i Heol Las er lles y siopau sydd yno ac, yn wir, y dref ei hun.

Gan gyfeirio'n fyr at ail ran y cwestiwn, sef, yr ymholiad am iawndal, nid oes cynllun digolledu o fewn y system Trethi Annomestig. Fodd bynnag, os gall busnesau unigol brofi eu bod wedi dioddef caledi ariannol, mae'n bosibl y gallai'r Cyngor ystyried hynny o dan yr hyn a elwir yn Adran 13A. Byddai angen i swyddogion weld cyfrifon banc ac ati fel tystiolaeth fod y caledi o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r gwaith datblygu. Ond er bod trafferthion dros dro, rwy'n hyderus y bydd perchnogion y siopau yn Heol Las yn gweld cyn bo hir bod y datblygiad presennol yn creu dyfodol mwy llewyrchus i'r busnesau.

Diolch eto am y cwestiwn

Cwestiwn Atodol gan y Cyngorydd Rob James:-

Alla i ddiolch i'r aelod Cabinet am y wybodaeth fanwl iawn honno. Rwy'n siŵr fel aelod lleol bod busnesau hefyd wedi cysylltu ag ef ynglŷn â'r tarfu. Yn amlwg, rydym yn croesawu'r datblygiad, ond efallai fod tarfu wedi bod ar rai o'r busnesau. Mae'n bwysig eich bod wedi tynnu sylw at Adran 13A. Diolch i chi am hynny.

A fydddech chi'n cwrdd â mi fy hun a busnesau yr effeithir arnynt, gyda Swyddogion, i ymchwilio i weld a oes cyfle i'r busnesau dan sylw wneud cais o dan Adran 13A am yr iawndal hwnnw am y tarfu. Diolch

Ymateb gan y Cyngorydd Alun Lenny - yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau

Rwy'n credu y byddai hynny'n destun cliriad cyfreithiol gan ein swyddogion ond, byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried hynny, os yw hynny'n dderbyniol. Diolch yn fawr

4.3. CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD ROB JAMES I'R CYNGHORYDD DARREN PRICE, ARWEINYDD Y CYNGOR

'A fyddai Arweinydd y Cyngor yn cytuno â mi, lle mae busnes wedi creu llety - drwy ddefnyddio rhandy, adnewyddu ysgubor segur ar fferm neu rhyw ddull arall - nad yw'r arfer hwn yn tynnu stoc dai o gymunedau lleol nac ychwaith yn ail gartref yn yr ystyr draddodiadol, ac, o'r herwydd, ni ddylai fod yn destun unrhyw bremiwm y Dreth Gyngor?

Ymateb gan y Cyngorydd Emlyn Dole, Arweinydd y Cyngor:-

Diolch am y cwestiwn ac rwy'n meddwl ei fod yn gyfle da mewn gwirionedd i geisio archwilio rhai o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â hyn. Fel y byddwch yn ymwybodol, rydym yn ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd ynghylch cyflwyno Premiwm Treth Gyngor ar eiddo gwag ac ail gartrefi ac mae'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw'n parhau a bydd adroddiad yn dod i'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor dros yr wythnosau nesaf felly, ei amserol. Yn amlwg, rydych chi'n ymwybodol o'r manylion ynghylch hyn ond, roeddwn i'n meddwl y byddai'n gyfle i roi rhywfaint o gyd-destun i eraill sy'n gwrandao sydd heb gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf o ran y cyd-destun. Felly, yn amlwg, fel y soniais, rydym yn ymgynghori. Mae gennym ni 2,000 o eiddo gwag ar draws y sir ar hyn o bryd. Mae gennym ni tua 1,000 o ail gartrefi / tai gwyliau ar draws y sir hefyd. Felly, mae hynny'n golygu bod gennym 3,000 o eiddo ar draws y sir sydd naill ai ddim yn cael eu defnyddio o gwbl neu'n cael eu tanddefnyddio mewn rhai achosion. Y gwrthwyneb i hynny, wrth gwrs, yw ein bod ni'n gwybod bod gennym ni dros 3,000 o bobl yn aros ar y rhestr dai ac, yn foisol, rwy'n credu bod yna ddyletswydd arnom ni a'r llywodraeth genedlaethol i geisio mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa honno ac ail-gydbwysu'r farchnad.

Rwy'n meddwl bod yna farn unfrydol, yn genedlaethol, bod angen gwneud rhywbeth i fynd i'r afael â phroblem eiddo gwag ac ail gartrefi ac, wrth gwrs mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn glir yn dilyn trafodaethau gyda Phlaid Cymru, a chynnwys y Cytundeb Cydweithredu, bod angen gweithredu ar ystod eang o faterion. Yn amlwg mae'r Gweinidog, Julie James, yn awyddus i wneud cynnydd ar hyn ac mae hi wedi cael ei dyfynnu'n barhaus a byddaf yn ei dyfynnu'n

uniongyrchol, dim ond er mwyn rhoi rhywfaint o gyd-destun. Beth mae hi'n ei ddweud yw 'bod y cynnydd parhau ym mhrisiau tai yn golygu na all y bobl, yn enwedig cenedlaethau iau, fforddio byw yn y cymunedau maen nhw wedi eu magu ynddyn nhw bellach. Mae nifer uchel o ail gartrefi neu dai gwyliau yn gallu cael effaith andwyol iawn ar gymunedau bychain ac mewn rhai ardaloedd gallai fod yn fygwth i'r Gymraeg yn cael ei siarad ar lefel gymunedol. Bod brys a phwysigrwydd y sefyllfa yn galw am ymyrraeth bellach sy'n golygu bod camau gweithredu gwirioneddol ac uchelgeisiol yn cael eu cyflawni ar gyflymder i sicrhau tegwch yn y system dai'. Mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud fy mod i'n cytuno'n gyfan gwbl gyda'r teimladau hynny. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n gweithredu mewn sawl ffordd i geisio mynd i'r afael â hyn. Un o'r pwerau maen nhw wedi rhoi i awdurdodau lleol wrth gwrs yw cynllun premiwm y dreth gyngor. Yn y gorffennol roedd penderfyniad i sicrhau bod Cynghorau yn gallu cyflwyno premiwm y dreth gyngor o 100% ond ers hynny mae wedi cael ei gynyddu i 300%. Mae newidiadau o ran y broses gynllunio i sicrhau bod y gwahaniaeth a'r eglurder rhwng prif annedd, ail gartrefi a thai gwyliau tymor byr yn cael eu mireinio ymhellach yn y dyfodol ac mae camau hefyd i ddatblygu trefn drwyddedu statudol ar gyfer tai gwyliau. Rwy'n credu bod yr holl fesurau hyn yn bwysig, ac ni ellir eu hystyried ar wahân. Mae angen eu hystyried yn eu cyfanrwydd.

Rwy'n credu ei bod hefyd yn bwysig nodi bod awdurdodau lleol ar draws Cymru yn ystyried hyn bellach. Mae nifer o Gynghorau, er enghraifft Gwynedd a Sir Benfro, eisoes wedi cyflwyno Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor yn yr ardaloedd hyn ac wedi gwneud hynny ers nifer o flynyddoedd. Ond mae gyda ni sefyllfa nawr lle mae cynghorau fel Rhondda Cynon Taf, Sir Fynwy, Conwy, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a ni ein hunain wrth gwrs yn ystyried cyflwyno mesurau tebyg ac mae'n dda gweld bod cynghorau ledled Cymru yn cymryd camau cadarnhaol yn hynny o beth.

Gan gyfeirio'n benodol at y manylion yn eich cwestiwn, Rob, mae nifer o eithriadau sy'n berthnasol o ran premiymau'r dreth Gyngor, yn enwedig o ran ail gartrefi. Mae saith dosbarth sydd wedi'u heithrio o bremiwm y dreth gyngor:-

- Yr un cyntaf yw preswylfeydd sy'n cael eu marchnata i'w gwerthu;
- Yr ail un yw preswylfeydd sy'n cael eu marchnata i'w gosod;
- Y trydydd un, sy'n adlewyrchu'n uniongyrchol y cwestiwn rydych chi'n ei ofyn y bore yma, yw rhandai sy'n rhan o'r brif breswylfa neu yr ystyrir eu bod yn rhan ohoni;
- Mae dosbarth pedwar yn ymwneud â phreswylfeydd a fyddai'n unig neu'n brif breswylfa rhywun oni bai eu bod yn byw yn llety'r lluoedd arfog. Rwy'n credu bod hynny'n bwysig iawn;
- Mae dosbarth pump yn ymwneud â lleiniau carafanau ac angorfeydd cychod sydd wedi'u meddiannu. Maent wedi'u heithrio;
- Mae dosbarth chwech yn cyfeirio at gartrefi tymhorol lle mae amodau cynllunio yn gwahardd meddiannaeth gydol y flwyddyn ac, unwaith eto, mae hynny'n cyfeirio at y cyfeiriad sydd gennych y bore yma o ran ysguboriau mewn llawer o achosion
- Mae dosbarth saith yn ymwneud â phreswylfeydd sy'n gysylltiedig â swyddi

Felly, mae amrywiaeth o breswylfeydd ac eiddo sy'n disgyn y tu allan i Reoliadau Premiwm y Dreth Gyngor. Y diffiniad o ail gartref yw 'preswylfa nad yw'n unig neu'n brif gartref rhywun ac sydd wedi'i dodrefnu'n sylweddol. Mae preswylfeydd lle mae amod cynllunio yn atal deiliadaeth am gyfnod parhaus o leiaf 28 diwrnod o leiaf mewn unrhyw gyfnod o ddeuddeg mis megis chalets a chartrefi gwyliau pwrpasol wedi'u cynnwys yn y diffiniad hwn ac mae gan breswylfeydd o'r fath hawl i eithriadau dosbarth chwech, fel y soniais.

Gan gyfeirio at yr enghraifft ysgubor a roddwyd gennych, byddwch yn ymwybodol mai'r arfer cyffredin yw rhoi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiad preswylfa a chyfyngu ar ei feddiannaeth i ddefnydd llety gwyliau yn unig. Gall hyn fod yn wir yn aml gydag addasiadau ysgubor lle mae'r caniatâd a geisir ar gyfer ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion llety gwyliau yn hytrach na llety preswylfau parhaol ac, fel y soniwyd, rhoddir eithriad i'r rheiny o dan ddosbarth tri. Fodd bynnag, os yw ysgubor wedi'i haddasu heb y cyfyngiad o ran defnydd llety gwyliau yn unig, neu i fod yn brif breswylfa neu'n unig breswylfa i rywun, wedyn byddai angen ei dosbarthu'n ail gartref neu'n llety gwyliau ac felly byddai tâl premiwm yn berthnasol.

Felly, ar y cyfan, beth rwy'n trio ei ddweud Rob, yw ei bod yn sefyllfa eithaf cymhleth. Mae llawer o bethau i'w hystyried yma. Nid achos o Bremiwm y Dreth Gyngor yn unig ydyw. Mae'r drefn gynllunio wir yn rhan annatod o hyn wrth i ni geisio gweithredu premiwm y dreth gyngor ond hefyd wrth i ni geisio datblygu'r ardal yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn deg dweud bod hwn wedi bod yn faes heb ei reoleiddio ers cryn dipyn o amser, ond rwy'n meddwl bod y strwythur y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei gyflwyno i'r sector o'r diwedd wedi'i groesawu. Yn olaf, hoffwn ychwanegu na hoffwn ragweld unrhyw gyfraniad o ran yr ymgynghoriad, sy'n cael ei gynnal o hyd, ond, yn amlwg, wrth i ni ystyried hyn fel Cabinet, byddwn yn sicrhau bod yr holl dystiolaeth hon yn cael ei hystyried cyn cyrraedd penderfyniad. Diolch yn fawr

Cwestiwn Atodol gan y Cynghorydd Rob James:-

Diolch am y wybodaeth honno. Dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd diwethaf, rwyf wedi bod yn cyfarfod ag unigolion sy'n rhan o'r sector twristiaeth amaethyddol sydd, yn fy marn i, yn sector pwysig i'r Cyngor hwn. Rwy'n credu bod angen i ni gefnogi deiliaid ffermydd i arallgyfeirio'u gweithrediadau ac rwy'n credu bod cynnal llety gwyliau fel rhan o hynny yn gam pwysig. Un o'r pethau sydd wedi'i ddweud wrthyf yw bod y newidiadau i'r cyfraddau deiliadaeth h.y. rwy'n credu mai 180 diwrnod sydd eu hangen i gael eu dosbarthu fel busnes hyfyw gan Lywodraeth Cymru oherwydd newidiadau diweddar yn golygu yr effeithir arnynt yn fawr gan y newid hwn yn y dreth gyngor. Felly, yr hyn yr wyf ei eisiau gennych chi yw Arweinydd, ymrwymiad ein bod yn ceisio amddiffyn twristiaeth amaethyddol yn y cyngor hwn gydag unrhyw newidiadau y gallem ystyried eu cyflwyno. Diolch yn fawr ichi

Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Emlyn Dole, Arweinydd y Cyngor:-

Diolch Rob. Y trothwy yw 182 diwrnod, nid 180, ond mae'r pwynt wedi'i wneud yn dda. O'r dechrau, rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig nodi nad cael unrhyw effaith negyddol ar y diwydiant twristiaeth yw ein bwriad. Rydym yn cydnabod yn llwyr bod y sector twristiaeth yn hanfodol, yn enwedig mewn rhai rhannau o'r sir, ac

rwy'n credu bod y cynnig sy'n destun ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd yn adlewyrchu hynny. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, mae lle i gyflwyno premiwm o 300% ar ail gartrefi ac nid ydym wedi awgrymu gwneud hynny fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad. Rydym wedi awgrymu y byddai cyfraniad o 50% neu 100% yn ddoeth. Rwy'n credu bod hynny wedi'i seilio ar y dysgu a'r profiad ymysg awdurdodau eraill sydd eisoes wedi gweithredu hyn. Fel y soniais mae wedi cael ei weithredu yng Ngwynedd a Sir Benfro ers cryn amser. Mae'r ardaloedd hynny yn dibynnu'n fawr ar y sector twristiaeth ac nid wyf yn cael yr adborth gan yr ardaloedd hynny bod y premiwm ar y lefelau hynny wedi cael effaith niweidiol sylweddol ar y sector twristiaeth. Ond rwy'n credu bod pwynt ehangach yma y mae angen i ni ei ystyried, ac rwy'n meddwl bod y drefn gynllunio yn cynnig cyfle i ni fynd i'r afael â hyn dros y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod, sef llety gwyliau tymor byr yn y sir. Os ydym yn gweld bod busnesau ar draws y sir yn cael trafferth cyrraedd y trothwy hwn, rwy'n credu bod trafodaeth i'w chael o ran cyflenwad llety gwyliau tymor byr a chynaliadwyedd y busnesau hynny. Rydym yn awyddus i ymgysylltu â'r sector ynghylch hyn dros y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd sydd i ddod. Diolch

5. CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dyweddodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

6. STRATEGAETH GORFFORAETHOL CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN 2022-27

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried Strategaeth Gorfforaethol 2022-2027 y Cyngor, oedd yn cynnwys amcanion llesiant y Cyngor a phennu cyfeiriad teithio a blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y sefydliad dros gyfnod y weinyddiaeth bresennol, gan hefyd gyflawni fframwaith gweledigaeth ac ymrwymiadau'r Cyngor yn ystod y cyfnod. Byddai'r strategaeth newydd yn canolbwyntio ar nifer llai o amcanion ar sail poblogaeth wrth nodi'r blaenoriaethau thematig, blaenoriaethau gwasanaethau a galluogwyr busnes craidd y byddai'r Cyngor yn ceisio gwneud cynnydd yn eu cylch yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

Nodwyd mai dyma oedd amcanion llesiant arfaethedig newydd y Cyngor:-

1. Galluogi ein plant a'n pobl ifanc i gael y dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd (Dechrau'n Dda)
2. Galluogi ein preswylwyr i fyw a heneiddio'n dda (Byw a Heneiddio'n Dda)
3. Galluogi ein cymunedau a'n hamgylchedd i fod yn iach, yn ddiogel ac yn ffyniannus (Cymunedau Ffyniannus)
4. Moderneiddio a datblygu ymhellach fel Cyngor gwydn ac effeithlon (Ein Cyngor)

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR gymeradwyo Strategaeth Gorfforaethol 2022-2027 y Cyngor.

7. STRATEGAETH DRAWSNEWID Y CYNGOR

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried y Strategaeth Drawsnewid arfaethedig oedd â'r nod o ddarparu fframwaith strategol i fod yn sail i raglen o newid sefydliadol sylweddol i gefnogi'r Cyngor i gyflawni ei nodau a'i amcanion ehangach, fel y nodir yn y Strategaeth Gorfforaethol (Gweler Cofnod 5 uchod). Y nod hefyd oedd cyflymu'r

broses foderneiddio ar draws y Cyngor ymhellach, gan ei ganiatáu i barhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau cost effeithiol o ansawdd uchel o fewn cyd-destun amgylchedd allanol heriol.

Nodwyd bod y Strategaeth yn cynnwys yr 8 blaenoriaeth thematig ganlynol:-

- Y gweithlu,
- Y gweithle,
- Arbedion effeithlonrwydd a gwerth am arian
- Incwm a masnacheiddio
- Dylunio a gwella gwasanaethau
- Digidol a chwsmeriaid
- Datgarboneiddio
- Ysgolion

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gymeradwyo'r Strategaeth Drawsnewid.

8. LLOFNODI DATGANIAD CAEREDIN GAN GYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad ar lythyr a ddaeth i law gan Julie James (Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd Llywodraeth Cymru), a anfonwyd ym mis Medi 2021, i bob Awdurdod Lleol yng Nghymru gan geisio addewidion o gefnogaeth dros Ddatganiad Caeredin, oedd yn cefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu fframwaith bioamrywiaeth byd-eang ôl-2020 h.y: "yn cydnabod y rôl bwysig y mae llywodraethau is-genedlaethol yn ei chwarae wrth gefnogi natur a bioamrywiaeth"

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 8.1 Bod y Cyngor yn llofnodi Datganiad Caeredin ar Fioamrywiaeth Fyd-eang a bod yr Aelod Cabinet dros Ddatgarboneiddio, Newid Hinsawdd a Chynaliadwyedd yn llofnodi'r datganiad;**
- 8.2 Bod swyddogion yn sicrhau bod y broses ddyledus ar gyfer llofnodi'r Datganiad yn cael ei gweithredu a bod llofnodi Datganiad Caeredin yn cael cyhoeddusrwydd gan Dîm Marchnata a Chyathrebu Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin.**

9. LLAWLYFR CYNNAL A CHADW Y CYNLLUN RHEOLI ASED AU PRIFFYRDD - RHANNAU 4.5, 4.6 A 4.7

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad ar fabwysiadu rhannau 4.5-4.7 o Lawlyfr Cynnal a Chadw y Cynllun Rheoli Asedau Priffyrdd. Er bod y cynllun wedi'i fabwysiadu gan Fwrdd Gweithredol y Cyngor ym mis Gorffennaf 2018, rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Cabinet fod y llawlyfr cynnal a chadw, yr oedd rhan 4 yn rhan ohono, yn cael ei ddatblygu fel portffolio o lawlyfrau penodol ynghylch rheoli amrywiaeth o asedau priffyrdd. Yn unol â hynny, roedd Rhannau 4.1- 4.4 o'r llawlyfr wedi'u mabwysiadu yn 2021, a byddai adrannau 4.5 – 4.7, pe bai'n cael eu mabwysiadu, yn rhoi sylw i'r agweddau a nodir isod, gydag adrannau pellach yn cael eu datblygu yn y blynyddoedd i ddod:-

Rhan 4.5 - Rheoli Draenio Priffyrdd
Rhan 4.6 - Rheoli Geotechnegol
Rhan 4.7 - Ymateb Brys ar y Priffyrdd.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod Rhannau 4.5, 4.6 a 4.7 o Lawlyfr Cynnal a Chadw y Cynllun Rheoli Asedau Priffyrdd yn cael eu mabwysiadu.

10. CYLLIDEB PARTNERIAETH 2022 -2023

Rhodddwyd gwybod i'r Cabinet fod y Cytundeb Cyfreithiol mewn perthynas â sefydlu Consortiwm Addysg Rhanbarthol Partneriaeth yn darparu'r mater canlynol a gadwyd yn ôl i bob un o'i awdurdodau cyfansoddol "Cymeradwyo Cyllideb Flynyddol gyntaf Partneriaeth ac unrhyw Gyllideb Flynyddol ddilynol a fyddai y tu hwnt i gwmpas yr awdurdod a ddirprwyir i'r Cyd-bwyllgor yn ei gylch gorchwyl"

Yn unol â'r gofyniad hwnnw, bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried gyllideb flynyddol gyntaf Partneriaeth, fel y'i cymeradwywyd gan Gyd-bwyllgor Partneriaeth ar 29 Ebrill 2022.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:-

- 10.1 Nodi'r rhagdybiaethau a'r amcangyfrifon a wnaed wrth lunio'r Gyllideb Flynyddol Gyntaf ar gyfer 2022-23 a chymeradwyo'r Gyllideb Flynyddol gyntaf ar gyfer Consortiwm Addysg Rhanbarthol Partneriaeth, gan gynnwys cyfraniadau pob Cyngor, a gyfrifwyd yn unol â thelerau'r cytundeb cyfreithiol;**
- 10.2 Nodi bod y Cyd-bwyllgor wedi penderfynu yn ei gyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 29 Ebrill 2022 bod Prif Swyddog Cyllid Arweiniol Partneriaeth (Swyddog Adran 151 y Cyngor Arweiniol sy'n gyfrifol am gyllid) wedi'i awdurdodi i wneud gwelliannau i'r Gyllideb Flynyddol gyntaf ar gyfer 2022-23 wrth i ragdybiaethau ac amcangyfrifon gael eu cadarnhau a bod y sefyllfa honno'n cael ei chymeradwyo.**

11. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYD YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972.

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd unrhyw eitemau eraill o fater brys.

CHAIR

DATE

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

DYDD LLUN, 20 CHWEFROR 2023

PRESENNOL Cyngorydd D. Price (Cadeirydd)

Cynghorwyr (Yn y Siambr):

L.D. Evans

G. Davies

A. Lenny

E.G. Thomas

A. Vaughan Owen

Cynghorwyr (Yn rhithwir):

G.H. John

J. Tremlett

Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwir):

Y Cyngorydd D.M. Cundy

Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn y Siambr):

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr;

C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol;

J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau;

G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant;

A. Williams, Cyfarwyddwr Lle a Seilwaith;

R. Hemingway, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Ariannol;

J. Jones, Pennaeth Adfywio;

L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith;

D. Hockenfull, Rheolwr y Cyfryngau a Marchnata;

C. Higginson, Media Manager;

L. Jenkins, Swyddog Cymorth y Cabinet;

A. Eynon, Prif Gyfieithydd;

M.S. Davies, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;

Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwyr):

J. Morgan, Pennaeth Cartrefi a Chymunedau Mwy Diogel;

E. Bryer, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin ac o bell: 10.00 yb - 11.10 yb

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr A. Davies a P.M. Hughes.

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau personol.

3. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

4. CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

5. STRATEGAETH CYLLIDEB REFENIW 2023/24 i 2025/26

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn cyflwyno'r cynigion diweddaraf ar gyfer y Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw am 2023/24 a'r ddwy flynedd ariannol ganlynol.

Roedd yr adroddiad yn crynhoi'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran y gyllideb ac yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddilysu'r gyllideb, y gwasgfeydd o ran gwariant, setliad terfynol Llywodraeth Cymru, a'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ynghylch y gyllideb.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, wrth gyflwyno'r adroddiad, er na fyddai ffigurau setliad blynyddol terfynol Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael eu cyhoeddi tan 1 Mawrth 2023, fod prif elfennau rhagdybiaethau a dyraniadau cyllideb y Cyngor wedi'u hadolygu a bod hynny wedi arwain at hyblygrwydd yn y gyllideb. Felly roeddid wedi edrych eto ar rai o'r cynigion yn yr amlinelliad o'r gyllideb wreiddiol a rhoddwyd ystyriaeth i opsiynau pellach.

Roedd manylion llawn y setliad dros dro wedi eu cynnwys yn yr adroddiad, ond roedd y pennawd ar sail Cymru gyfan. Roedd cyllid y Grant Cynnal Refeniw ar gyfer Llywodraeth Leol wedi cynyddu 7.9%, ac roedd Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael cynnydd o 8.5%.

Er bod hyn wedi osgoi'r drychineb roedd Awdurdodau Lleol yn ei hofni fis Tachwedd diwethaf, byddai angen gwneud penderfyniadau anodd iawn o hyd. Roedd dewisiadau'r gyllideb eleni yr un modd anodd ag unrhyw adeg yn ystod blynyddoedd gwaethaf y cyfnod o gynt y cyllidol.

Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau at y ffaith bod Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol wedi addasu rhai o'r ffigurau eraill yn y strategaeth. Pwysleisiodd fod y drefn hon yn arferol, wrth i fwy o wybodaeth a gwybodaeth gliriach ddod ar gael. Roedd cyfanswm y dilysiad presennol yn ychwanegu dros £30m at y gyllideb.

Roedd yr adroddiad yn cadw'r cyflog tybiedig o 5% y caniatwyd ar ei gyfer yn y flwyddyn nesaf ar gyfer staff addysgu a NJC - dyma'r dilysiad mwyaf arwyddocaol yn y rhagdybiaethau, a hefyd y mwyaf ansicr. Roedd yr adroddiad yn nodi fod pob 1% ar fil cyflogau'r Cyngor yn gyfystyr â £2.6m. O gofio'r gweithredu diwydiannol ar draws y sector cyhoeddus ehangach, lefel y dyfarniadau cyflog a bennwyd yn genedlaethol oedd y dilysiad mwyaf arwyddocaol yn y rhagdybiaethau, a hefyd y ffactor risg mwyaf.

Cyfeiriodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau at yr ymgynghoriadau oedd wedi digwydd ynghylch cynigion y gyllideb yn Rhagfyr a Ionawr, pan oedd dros 2,000 o bobl wedi mynd i'r drafferth o gwblhau'r arolwg a rhannu eu barn. Diolchodd i bawb oedd wedi cymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad neu wedi ymateb i'r arolygon, ac yn benodol i'w gyd-gynghorwyr am eu hymrwymiad wrth gyfrannu at y seminarau am y gyllideb mewn modd mor gadarnhaol. Hefyd diolchodd i'r 80 o bobl ifanc o ysgolion uwchradd lleol oedd wedi ymweld â Neuadd y Sir i holi aelodau'r cabinet a swyddogion ac i fynegi eu barn am yr hyn ddylai blaenoriaethau'r Cyngor fod.

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau fod cyfanswm o bron i £1.8 miliwn ar gael i wneud newidiadau i gyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf, ac fe awgrymodd y dylid gwneud y defnydd gorau posibl o'r swm hwn drwy wneud yr addasiadau canlynol i Strategaeth y Gyllideb, a oedd yn ystyried y broses ymgynghori a'r ymatebion i'r adborth gan y cyhoedd a'r cynghorwyr:

Yn gyntaf, bod £1.3 miliwn yn cael ei ddarparu i gael gwared neu leihau'r 9 gostyngiad penodol yn y gyllideb y manylir arnynt ym mharagraff 3.2.5 yr adroddiad a oedd yn cynnwys:

- cadw Canolfan Hamdden Sanclêr ar agor tra bo'r Awdurdod yn gweithio gyda'r gymuned i greu llwybr ariannol hyfyw ar ei chyfer;
- rhoi chwarter miliwn o bunnoedd yn ôl i'r gwasanaethau plant ac ieuenctid er mwyn buddsoddi yn yr agenda atal;
- lleihau'r effaith ar y gwasanaeth cerdd i ysgolion a'r gwasanaethau anabledd dysgu;
- lleihau'r gofynion ariannol ar ysgolion gan £700,000, gan ymateb i'r farn gryfaf a fynegwyd yn yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus;
- gohirio am flwyddyn unrhyw newidiadau i'r polisi derbyn plant sy'n codi'n 4 oed i ysgolion, er mwyn sicrhau ymgynghoriad ehangach a chaniatáu amser priodol i gynllunio unrhyw newidiadau posibl.

Ychwanegodd fod y cynnig i godi tâl am barcio mewn naw maes parcio mewn trefi bach a phentrefi hefyd wedi cael ei waredu, a byddai asesiad fesul achos yn digwydd yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Yn ail, bod £385,000 yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi busnesau a theuluoedd oedd yn gweithio'n galed drwy gyfyngu ar y cynnydd arfaethedig mewn taliadau meysydd parcio a phrydau ysgol i 5%, sef hanner y gyfradd chwyddiant ar hyn o bryd.

Yn drydydd, wrth ymateb i bryderon ynghylch priffyrdd a chanol trefi, fod swm o fwy na chwarter miliwn o bunnoedd yn cael ei bennu'n uniongyrchol ar gyfer y blaenoriaethau hyn. Roedd yn cael ei gydnabod bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweld crebachiad sylweddol yn ei chyllidebau cyfalaf, ac o ganlyniad roedd rhywfaint o'r gefnogaeth a ddarperid yn y gorffennol i waith llecynnau cyhoeddus wedi diflannu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf – a byddai dewisiadau'r Cyngor hwn meddai, o leiaf yn liniaru hynny'n rhannol. Yn hytrach na thorri gwariant ar ysgubo strydoedd ac yn y blaen, fel y cynigiwyd o'r blaen, byddai mwy yn cael ei wario ar gadw canol trefi yn lanach a'u gwneud yn fwy deniadol i ymwelwyr a thrigolion fel ei gilydd.

Yn olaf, ac yn bwysig iawn, roedd hyn yn gadael digon o arian ar gyfer gostwng y cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor i 6.8% ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a oedd, ym marn yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, yn taro'r cydbwysedd cywir o ran diogelu gwasanaethau hanfodol yr oedd pobl Sir Gaerfyrddin yn dibynnu arnynt ac yn disgwyl i'r Cyngor eu darparu o ddydd i ddydd.

Awgrymodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau fod mabwysiadu'r cynigion hyn yn galluogi'r Cabinet i gyflwyno cyllideb deg a chytbwys i'r Cyngor Sir, ac yn ymateb i'r sylwadau oedd wedi deillio o'r ymgynghoriad. Dywedodd pe bai'r holl gynigion

yr oedd wedi'u hamlinellu yn cael eu gweithredu, gellid darparu Strategaeth Gyllideb gynaliadwy a hyfyw a oedd yn:

- Ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad;
- Sicrhau hyd y gellid fod lefelau a safonau'r gwasanaethau'n cael eu cynnal;
- Cydnabod bod trigolion yn ei chael hi'n anodd yn yr hinsawdd bresennol ac yn sicrhau bod gwasanaethau craidd yn cael eu diogelu;
- Paratoi'r Awdurdod hwn, cyhyd ag oedd yn bosibl, ar gyfer unrhyw ansicrwydd a allai ddigwydd yn y dyfodol.

Cynigiodd felly fod y Strategaeth Gyllideb arfaethedig, gyda'r newidiadau yr oedd wedi cyfeirio atynt, yn cael eu cymeradwyo a'u hargymell i'r Cyngor Sir.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR:-

- 5.1 Cymeradwyo'r Strategaeth Gyllideb ar gyfer 2023/24, sy'n cynnwys y newidiadau ym mharagraff 4.1.4 yr adroddiad;**
- 5.2 Cymeradwyo Treth Gyngor Band D o £1,490.97 am 2023/24 (cynnydd o 6.8%);**
- 5.3 Cymeradwyo dileu cynigion arbedion penodol fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5 o'r adroddiad;**
- 5.4 Cymeradwyo cyfyngu ar godi'r incwm a geir yn sgil prydau ysgol a meysydd parcio fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5 yr adroddiad;**
- 5.5 Cymeradwyo dyrannu cyllid ar gyfer priffyrdd a chanol trefi fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5 yr adroddiad;**
- 5.6 Cymeradwyo'r Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig a fydd yn sylfaen i gynllunio ar gyfer y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod;**
- 5.7 Bod Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Prif Weithredwr, yr Arweinydd a'r Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, yn cael awdurdod dirprwyedig i wneud unrhyw newidiadau sy'n angenrheidiol o ganlyniad i setliad Llywodraeth Cymru a oedd i'w gyhoeddi ar 1 Mawrth 2023.**

6. RHAGLEN GYFALAF PUM MLYNEDD 2023/24 - 2027/28

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn dwyn ynghyd y cynigion diweddaraf am Raglen Gyfalaf Bum Mlynedd (Cronfa'r Cyngor) 2023/24 hyd at 2027/2028. Roedd yr adroddiad yn cymryd i ystyriaeth yr ymgynghoriad a gynhaliwyd a'r goblygiadau refeniw oedd yn deillio o'r rhaglen gyfalaf.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, wrth gyflwyno'r adroddiad, byddai £265m yn cael ei fuddsoddi dros y pum mlynedd nesaf fel rhan o'r rhaglen newydd; £73m ohono ar gyfer gwella adeiladau ysgolion, £27m ar gyfer prosiectau Adfywio i hybu gweithgarwch economaidd, £86m i brosiectau a gefnogir gan y Fargen Ddinesig (sy'n cynnwys canolfan hamdden newydd ar gyfer Llanelli), a £59m i wella seilwaith economaidd lleol a'r amgylchedd ehangach. Dywedodd fod y rhaglen gyfalaf dros dro fanwl wedi ei chyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad ac Adnoddau Corfforaethol, ac, yn dilyn pryderon ynghylch diffyg darpariaeth ar gyfer atal llifogydd a diffyg arian grant gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer mesurau datgarboneiddio, fod y rhaglen wedi ei diwygio i gynnwys ymrwymadau pellach yn y maes hwn.

Dyweddod yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau fod y rhaglen yn cynnwys tri phrosiect trawsnewidiol parhaus, yr oedd pob un yn canolbwyntio ar brif dref wahanol.

- Hwb gwerth £19.6m (hen siop Debenhams) yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin, a fydd yn cynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr yng nghanol y dref wrth i'r sir adfer yn dilyn y pandemig;
- buddsoddiad o £19m i gwblhau Llwybr Dyffryn Tywi rhwng Caerfyrddin a Llandeilo;
- cam adeiladu Parth 1 datblygiad Pentre Awel yn Llanelli, a fydd yn creu pum adeilad gwahanol sy'n gysylltiedig â "stryd", a fydd yn cynnwys canolfan gweithgareddau dŵr, neuadd chwaraeon, ystafelloedd chwaraeon a ffitrwydd amlwrpas a champfa, cyfleusterau addysg a hyfforddiant, darpariaeth glinigol ac ymchwil ac arloesi a lle i fusnesau.

Yn ogystal â'r prosiectau blaengar mawr hyn, byddai'r Cyngor yn parhau i gefnogi ei raglenni buddsoddi mewn seilwaith a phortffolio eiddo'r awdurdod ym mlwyddyn pump y rhaglen. Byddai'r cymorth hefyd yn parhau i Ysgolion a Chymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu Sir Gaerfyrddin. Dywedwyd bod gwaith dichonoldeb wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2022/23 ar sawl ysgol, ac felly nid oedd y prosiectau hynny wedi'u rhestru fel rhan o'r rhaglen newydd hon. At hynny nid oedd yr ysgolion cynradd yn Rhydaman, a oedd yn rhan o'r rhaglen, wedi'u rhestru hyd yn hyn, gan eu bod yn rhan o geisiadau Model Buddsoddi Cydfuddiannol (MIM), ac felly roedd yn bosibl byddent yn cael eu darparu ar y cyd â phartneriaid yn y sector preifat a fyddai'n cael eu hariannu trwy referniw maes o law.

Ychwanegodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, yn ogystal â'r prosiectau blaengar a amlinellwyd, y byddai'r Awdurdod yn ceisio parhau i gefnogi ei raglenni treigl parhaus o fuddsoddiadau yn y seilwaith canlynol a phortffolio eiddo'r awdurdod ym mlwyddyn pump y rhaglen:

£2.5m ar gyfer Grantiau Cyfleusterau i'r Anabl;
£250k i wella Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd;
£250k ar gyfer draenio priffyrdd;
£400k ar gyfer cryfhau pontydd;
£600k ar gyfer Adnewyddu Priffyrdd yn barhaus;
£400k ar gyfer Goleuadau Cyhoeddus;
£500k ar gyfer Gwaith Cyffredinol Addysg gan gynnwys addasiadau i gydymffurfio â'r Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb;
£2m ar gyfer Cronfa Prosiect Adfywio Strategol;
£3m ar gyfer Cynnal a Chadw Cyfalaf ar gyfer buddsoddi yn ein hystad eiddo.

Gyda'i gilydd, dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, byddai mwy na £48m yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y rhaglenni treigl hyn.

Y farn oedd bod y rhaglen gyfalaf arfaethedig yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd cyllido a'r cyllid gan ffynonellau allanol posibl. Byddai cyfuniad o gynlluniau newydd a phresennol, yn unol â'r weledigaeth gorfforaethol, yn datblygu'r economi leol, yn creu swyddi ac yn gwella ansawdd bywyd trigolion Sir Gâr ac ymwelwyr, gan ddiogelu adnoddau ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau mai oddeutu £168m o arian y Cyngor Sir oedd ar gael ar gyfer y rhaglen hon ar hyn o bryd, a'i fod yn cynnwys benthyca, wedi'i gynnal a heb ei gynnal, cronfeydd wrth gefn a chyllid refeniw uniongyrchol, a Derbyniadau Cyfalaf yn sgil gwerthu asedau nad oedd eu hangen mwyach. Byddai grantiau cyfalaf a chyfraniadau o £100m yn dod o gyrff arian grant allanol. Fel rhan o setliad eleni, roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu ffigurau dangosol o ran cyllid cyfalaf cyffredinol hyd at 2024/25. Adlewyrchwyd hyn yn y rhaglen. Roedd y cyllid ar gyfer blynyddoedd tri, pedwar a phump y rhaglen yn seiliedig ar lefel dybiedig o gymorth sy'n cyfateb i'r hyn a dderbyniwyd yn 2024/25 wrth symud ymlaen. Dywedwyd bod cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2023/24 £55K yn llai na'r hyn roeddid yn ei ddisgwyl o'r blaen. Roedd lefel gyffredinol yr arian tybiedig ym mlynnyddoedd diweddarach y rhaglen ychydig yn fwy na'r ymrwymadau presennol. Byddai'r cyllid nas ymrwymwyd hwn yn caniatáu hyblygrwydd i helpu â phwysau yn y dyfodol a fyddai'n gysylltiedig â chostau cynyddol a heriau eraill.

Rhodddwyd gwybod i'r Cabinet y byddai'r swyddogion yn parhau i fonitro cynlluniau unigol a'r cyllid oedd ar gael. Tra byddai angen rheoli'r ddwy elfen hyn yn agos i sicrhau bod cynlluniau'n cael eu cyflawni'n llawn, roedd y rhaglen yn cael ei chyllido'n llawn am y pum mlynedd.

I gloi roedd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau yn credu bod y Rhaglen Gyfalaf, fel yr amlinellwyd hi, yn ceisio gwneud y mwyaf o gyfleoedd ac felly roedd yn argymhell ei chymeradwyo.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR:-

- 6.1 cymeradwyo'r cyllid a'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf Bum Mlynedd, fel y'u nodwyd yn Atodiad A yr adroddiad, gyda 2023/24 yn gyllideb bendant a 2020/21 i 2023/24 yn gyllidebau amhendiant/dangosol;**
- 6.2 adolygu'r rhaglen, yn ôl yr arfer, oni lwyddir i gael y cyllid Cyngor Sir neu allanol disgwylidig;**
- 6.3 cymeradwyo'r Strategaeth Gyfalaf yn Atodiad C i'r adroddiad;**
- 6.4 bod Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Prif Weithredwr, yr Arweinydd a'r Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, yn cael awdurdod dirprwyedig i wneud unrhyw newidiadau sy'n angenrheidiol o ganlyniad i setliad terfynol Llywodraeth Cymru a oedd i'w gyhoeddi ar 1 Mawrth 2023.**

7. POLISI RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS A STRATEGAETH 2023-24

Atgoffwyd y Cabinet fod y Cyngor, yn unol â gofynion Côd Ymarfer diwygiedig CIPFA ynghylch Rheoli'r Trysorlys, wedi cytuno i gynnal Polisi Rheoli'r Trysorlys a oedd yn manylu ar bolisiâu ac amcanion gweithgareddau'r Awdurdod o ran Rheoli'r Trysorlys, a hefyd i gymeradwyo Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys yn flynyddol cyn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol yr oedd yn ymwneud â hi. Yn ogystal, dan ddarpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003, roedd yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Dangosyddion Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod.

Yn unol â'r gofynion uchod, rhoddodd y Cabinet ystyriaeth i Bolisi a Strategaeth y Cyngor ynghylch Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023-24 cyn eu rhoi gerbron y Cyngor yn ffurfiol ar gyfer eu mabwysiadu'n derfynol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR:-

- 7.1 Bod Polisi a Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer 2023-24 a'r argymhellion a nodwyd ynddynt yn cael eu cymeradwyo;**
- 7.2 Bod Dangosyddion Rheoli'r Trysorlys, y Dangosyddion Darbodaeth, y Datganiad ynghylch y Ddarpariaeth Isafswm Refeniw, y Strategaeth Fuddsoddi, a'r argymhellion yn cael eu cymeradwyo.**

8. ADRODDIAD CHWARTEROL YNGYLCH RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS A DANGOSYDD DARBODAETH EBRILL 1AF 2022 I RHAGFYR 31AIN 2022

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad diweddar ar weithgareddau rheoli'r trysorlys a'r dangosyddion darbodus ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng 1 Ebrill 2022 a 31 Rhagfyr 2022.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod yr Adroddiad ynghylch y Dangosyddion Darbodaeth a Rheoli'r Trysorlys rhwng 1 Ebrill 2022 a 31 Rhagfyr 2022 yn cael ei dderbyn.

9. ADRODDIAD GRŴP GORCHWYL A GORFFEN Y PWYLLGOR CRAFFU CYMUNEDAU, TAI AC ADFYWIO - POLISI DYRANNU TAI CYMDEITHASOL BRYN

Cyflwynodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau, Cartrefi ac Adfywio, ar gyfer ystyriaeth y Cabinet, adroddiad ar ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen a sefydlwyd gan y Pwyllgor uchod i ddatblygu Polisi Dyraniadau Tai Cymdeithasol Bryn, er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r galw digynsail ar hyn o bryd am Dai Cymdeithasol. Diolchodd i'r holl aelodau a swyddogion oedd wedi bod ynghlwm wrth baratoi'r adroddiad.

Diolchodd yr Arweinydd i'r Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen am yr adroddiad a dweud nad oedd yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo argymhellion 1 a 2.

Cynigiodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Gartrefi a'r Dirprwy Arweinydd fod newid yn cael ei wneud i argymhelliad 2 sef cyfnewid y geiriau 'tua un flwyddyn' am 'hyd at 18 mis', a hefyd fe wnaeth argymhell trefnu Sesiwn Datblygu i'r Aelodau ar y Polisi Dyraniadau Tai Cymdeithasol Dros Dro Bryn.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 9.1 bod adroddiad ac argymhellion Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau, Cartrefi ac Adfywio sef datblygu Polisi Dyraniadau Tai Cymdeithasol Bryn yn cael eu cymeradwyo yn amodol ar y newid a amlinellwyd, a nodi nad oedd angen i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo argymhellion 1 a 2;**
- 9.2 trefnu Sesiwn Datblygu i'r Aelodau ar y Polisi Dyraniadau Tai Cymdeithasol Dros Dro Bryn.**

10. STRATEGAETH RHAGLEN CYMORTH TAI 2022-2026

Rhoddodd y Cabinet ystyriaeth i'r Strategaeth Rhaglen Cymorth Tai arfaethedig (2022 – 26) ar gyfer Sir Gaerfyrddin, yr oedd yn ofynnol, yn ôl Llywodraeth Cymru, i'r Cyngor ei lunio. Roedd y strategaeth yn manylu ar flaenoriaethau strategol Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin a'i asiantaethau partner ar gyfer gwasanaethau atal digartrefedd a gwasanaethau cymorth sy'n gysylltiedig â thai dros y 4

blynedd nesaf (2022-26). Roedd yn diweddarau'r blaenoriaethau blaenorol a gafodd eu cynnwys yn hen strategaeth digartrefedd yr Awdurdod Lleol, a Chynllun Cyflawni'r Grant Cymorth Tai ar gyfer 2021-22. Roedd y blaenoriaethau wedi'u datblygu drwy gyfrwng ymarfer asesu angen cynhwysfawr a oedd yn cynnwys ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol â rhanddeiliaid yn yr Awdurdod Lleol, darparwyr gwasanaethau cymorth a defnyddwyr gwasanaeth.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gymeradwyo Strategaeth Rhaglen Cymorth Tai (2022-26) ar gyfer Sir Gâr.

11. CYNLLUN PONTIO AILGARTREFU CYFLYM 2022 - 2027

Ystyriodd y Cabinet Gynllun Pontio Ailgartrefu Cyflym Drafft 2022-2027, a luniwyd yn unol â gofynion Llywodraeth Cymru, a oedd yn cynnwys cyfres o Gamau Gweithredu Lefel Uchel er mwyn galluogi'r Cyngor i bontio i ddull Ailgartrefu Cyflym i helpu i wneud digartrefedd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn brin ac yn fyr, ac i sicrhau nad yw'n digwydd dro ar ôl tro. Roedd datblygiad Ailgartrefu Cyflym yn amlwg yn gosod pwyslais ar ddarparu tai fel *elfen sylfaenol* o adferiad o ddigartrefedd, na ellid ei ddatrys drwy dai yn unig. Er mwyn i Ailgartrefu Cyflym fod yn llwyddiant, ystyrid bod yn rhaid i'r Cyngor weithio mewn partneriaeth â gwasanaethau allweddol fel iechyd a chyfiawnder troseddol, tra hefyd yn defnyddio arbenigedd a gwybodaeth y trydydd sector a sefydliadau gwirfoddol oedd yn darparu gwasanaethau sy'n cefnogi ac yn helpu tenantiaid i fagu hyder a chysylltiad â'r gymuned.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod y Cynllun Pontio Ailgartrefu Cyflym drafft (a'i Grynodedd Gweithredol) yn cael ei gymeradwyo a'i gyflwyno'n ffurfiol i Lywodraeth Cymru, a'i gyhoeddi ar wefan y Cyngor yn dilyn ei gyfieithu i'r Gymraeg.

12. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYN YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd unrhyw eitemau eraill o fater brys.

13. GORCHYMYN I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL, yn unol â Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, fel y'i newidiwyd gan Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007, orchymyn i'r cyhoedd adael y cyfarfod tra oedd yr eitemau canlynol yn cael eu hystyried, gan fod yr adroddiadau'n cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig fel y'i diffiniwyd ym mharagraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf.

14. ADRODDIAD DIWEDDARU YNGHYLCH YR YSTAD WLEDIG

Yn dilyn cynnal prawf budd y cyhoedd, **PENDERFYNWYD** yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng nghofnod 13 uchod, beidio â chyhoeddi cynnwys yr adroddiad gan ei fod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig am faterion ariannol neu faterion busnes unigolyn penodol (gan gynnwys yr Awdurdod oedd yn meddu ar y wybodaeth honno) (Paragraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf). Roedd prawf budd y cyhoedd mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth a

geir ynddo oherwydd byddai datgelu'r wybodaeth hon yn taseilio'n annheg fuddiannau masnachol y Cyngor a ffermwyr unigol.

Derbyniodd y Cabinet adroddiad ar statws a chyflwr presennol Ystâd Ffermydd y Cyngor Sir yn dilyn arolygon diweddar a goblygiadau cyflwyno Rheoliadau Adnoddau Dŵr (Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol) (Cymru) 2021, a fyddai'n golygu bod ffermydd yn gorfod uwchraddio cyfleusterau storio slyri er mwyn gallu dal hyd at werth pum mis o leiaf o slyri. O ganlyniad gwahoddwyd y Cabinet i ystyried a ddylid ailedrych ar benderfyniad blaenorol y Cyngor Sir (Medi 2019) i ddal ei afael ar Ffermydd Sirol.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL gadw a rheoli Ystâd Ffermydd y Cyngor Sir o dan y polisi presennol, gan resymoli ac ystyried cyfleoedd i ddatblygu a gwerthu wrth iddynt godi.

CHAIR

DATE

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Y CABINET

13 MAWRTH 2023

STRATEGAETH EIRIOLAETH OEDOLION RANBARTHOL**Y Pwrpas:**

Ystyried y Strategaeth Eiriolaeth Oedolion Ranbarthol ar gyfer Gorllewin Cymru (2023-2027).

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Cymeradwyo'r strategaeth sy'n ceisio llywio trefniadau comisiynu Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda, Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion a Chyngor Sir Penfro er mwyn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau statudol. Ond yn bwysicach fyth mae'n ceisio sicrhau bod eiriolaeth o ansawdd da ar gael yn hwylus ac yn deg i'r rhai sydd ei eisiau, neu ei angen, yn rhanbarth Gorllewin Cymru yng Ngheredigion, Sir Gaerfyrddin a Sir Benfro.

Y rhesymau:

Mae Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Awdurdodau Lleol gomisiynu Eiriolaeth Broffesiynol Annibynnol a hyrwyddo mynediad at ystod o ddarpariaeth eirioli.

Mae gan eiriolaeth rôl bwysig yng nghyswllt llais a rheolaeth ac ategu gofynion ehangach y Ddeddf o ran llesiant, diogelu ac atal.

Gall fod o gymorth mawr i bobl fynegi eu barn a gwneud dewisiadau gwybodus, a thrwy hynny sicrhau bod ganddynt fynediad at wasanaethau perthnasol.

(Cyf: Cod Ymarfer Eiriolaeth tud. 2 Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru))

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES - 13 Mawrth, 2023

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyng. Jane Tremlett (Deiliad y portffolio Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Cymunedau

Enw Pennaeth y
Gwasanaeth: Chris Harrison

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Joshua Summers

Swyddi:

Pennaeth Comisiynu
Strategol ar y Cyd

Tîm y Bwrdd
Partneriaeth
Ranbarthol

Ffôn:

Cyfeiriad e-bost:
chris.harrison@pembrokeshire.gov.uk

jsummers@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REGIONAL ADULT ADVOCACY STRATEGY

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.

The purpose of this report is to seek endorsement of a new regional adult advocacy strategy that has been developed with stakeholders through the Advocacy Working Group (Membership includes 3 local authorities, Health board and third sector).

The draft Regional Adult Advocacy Strategy seeks to shape our commissioning arrangements to meet requirements to ensure good quality advocacy is readily and equitably available to those who want, or need it, in the West Wales region of Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

This strategy is based on an extended period of engagement with citizens, especially those who engage with health and social care services, advocacy organisations, health and social care practitioners, statutory commissioners and other relevant stakeholders.

This Adult Advocacy Strategy has five priority areas, all aimed at improving outcomes for people who need advocacy. The priorities have been defined in the light of co-productive activity to date, engagement, the Regional Population Assessment, and in response to legislative requirements. They include:

- Priority 1. Maintain and develop further our co-productive approach
- Priority 2 Raise awareness of, and understanding of, advocacy.
- Priority 3. Ensure advocacy is easily accessible and equitably available
- Priority 4. Ensure advocacy is of a consistently high standard of quality
- Priority 5. Maintain specialisms and non-statutory forms of advocacy

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

No – Attached –

- Our West Wales Adult Advocacy Strategy (2023-2027)

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Chris Harrison

Head of Joint Strategic Commissioning

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

Supports policy objectives in relation to the delivery of the Social Services & Wellbeing Act (2014). Advocacy is recognised, in all recent health and social care legislation, as being fundamentally important in situations within which individuals and marginalised groups need support to have their voices heard and their rights respected. Advocacy is designed and delivered to facilitate participation by individuals and groups within the decisions and processes that affect their lives.

The strategy supports equitable access of advocacy provision throughout West Wales.

2. Legal

The Social Services and well-being (Wales) Act 2014 provides the statutory framework for improving the well-being outcomes of adults and children who need care and support and carers who need support. It has a particular focus on voice and control so people have control over their own care and support and can make decisions about it as an equal partner.

The provision of Independent Professional Advocacy (IPA) is a legislative requirement under Part 10 of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act (SSWBA) 2014.

3. Finance

The resources to support Carmarthenshire commitment to this strategy will come from existing resources.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below:

Signed: Chris Harrison

Head of Joint Strategic Commissioning

(Please specify the outcomes of consultations undertaken where they arise against the following headings)

1. Scrutiny Committee request for pre-determination	No
If yes include the following information: -	
Scrutiny Committee	N/A
Date the report was considered:-	N/A
Scrutiny Committee Outcome/Recommendations:- N/A	

2. Local Member(s) - N/A

3. Community / Town Council - N/A

4. Relevant Partners

This regional strategy has been developed based on extensive engagement including: people who use advocacy services, the West Wales Advocacy Network/advocacy providers, the third sector, HDdUHB, Carmarthenshire County Council social care practitioners & commissioning representatives.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations - N/A

CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED YES	Include any observations here
---	--------------------------------------



**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014		https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/contents Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 – Part 2 Code of Practice (General Functions part-2-code-of-practice-general-functions.pdf (gov.wales)
Part 10 Advocacy Code of Practice		https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/part-10-code-of-practice-advocacy.pdf
Advocacy Charter		https://qualityadvocacy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Advocacy-Charter-A3.pdf
Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act (RISCA)		https://careinspectorate.wales/sites/default/files/2018-06/180606-risca-guide-en.pdf
West Wales Population Needs Assessment		www.wwcp-data.org.uk/population-needs-assessment
Welsh Language Measures		https://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/contents?lang=enhttps://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/contents?lang=en
National Outcomes Framework		https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/the-national-outcomes-framework-for-people-who-need-care-and-support-and-carers-who-need-support.pdf
The Well-Being of Future Generations Act		https://www.futuregenerations.wales/about-us/future-generations-act/
Statistical Focus in Rural Wales		https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2018-12/080515-statistical-focus-rural-wales-08-en.pdf
IMHA Code of Practice(incorporated into Mental Health(Wales) Act Code of Practice Chapter 6)		https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/mental-health-act-1983-code-of-practice-mental-health-act-1983-for-wales-review-revised-2016.pdf#:~:text=The%20Mental%20Health%20Act%201983%20Code%20of%20Practice,being%20laid%20before%20the%20National%20Assembly%20for%20Wales.
Code of Practice (incorporated into the Mental Capacity (Wales)Act Code of Practice chapter 10)		http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/744/Code%20of%20Practice%20E.pdf
Planning, Commissioning and Co-production, Care Council for Wales		https://socialcare.wales/cms_assets/hub-downloads/Planning_and_Commissioning_Resource_Guide_-_January_17.pdf
GTAP Commissioning Independent Professional Advocacy for Adults under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014		https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-cymru/documents/golden-thread-advocacy-programme/programme-documents/commissioning-ipa-framework-english-oct-19.pdf
West Wales Area Plan 2018-23		www.wwcp.org.uk › west-wales-area-plan

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

2023 - 2027

Our West Wales Adult Advocacy Strategy

DRAFT



Foreword

Advocacy is recognised, in all recent health and social care legislation, as being fundamentally important in situations within which individuals and marginalised groups need support to have their voices heard and their rights respected. Advocacy is designed and delivered to facilitate participation by individuals and groups within the decisions and processes that affect their lives.

This Adult Advocacy Strategy seeks to shape the commissioning arrangements of Hywel Dda University Health Board, Carmarthenshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council and Pembrokeshire County Council in order to meet their statutory duties. However, more importantly it seeks to ensure that good quality advocacy is readily and equitably available to those who want, or need it, in the West Wales region of Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

Increasingly, it is recognised that significant numbers of people who require health or social care services also need forms of support that allow them to have an equal voice and control of how these services are planned and provided. The range of advocacy provision in our region looks to address this key support need and also encourages the development of individuals' confidence and skills to participate and express their own voices and choices through self-advocacy.

There are certain groups within our communities who need a significant level of support to be able to have their voice heard and their rights and entitlements fully met. This includes people with specific difficulties expressing their wishes and preferences, for example but not restricted to, people with learning disabilities, people with autism, people with dementia, people with complex mental health issues, some people with multiple or sensory impairments and some carers. It is to those groups which this strategy sets out to shape our future commissioning and provision of advocacy.

We intend that, through working in partnership with our communities and stakeholders, we will, in the next five years, be able to shape, through our commissioning arrangements, how the most appropriate forms of advocacy in the region will meet the range of advocacy needs. We intend to build upon what is already a solid base of existing provision whilst looking to develop advocacy provision in areas that require development. We intend to prioritise advocacy support to those individuals and groups who most need it.

We look forward to meeting these important challenges to ensure that access to, and the quality of, advocacy provision in our region is of the highest possible standard and reflects what our communities need from advocacy provision.



Judith Hardisty
Chair, West Wales Regional Partnership Board

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BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

To set the overall context in which the Adult Advocacy strategy for West Wales will operate we undertook a review of Welsh legislation that impacts this area.

Social Services and wellbeing act

The Social Services and Wellbeing Act (2014) requires that the three regional Local Authorities must [commission statutory Independent Professional Advocacy](#) services and for the Local Authorities to promote access to the [spectrum of advocacy provision](#).

Advocacy should be considered as an inherent part of the Act to focus social care around people and their well-being. Advocacy helps people to understand how they can be involved, how they can contribute and take part and whenever possible, to lead or direct the process.

(Wales) Act Advocacy Code of Practice p.8

Social Services and Well-Being

The Social Services and Wellbeing Act (2014) places a lot of emphasis on voice and control for people who need care and support, and carers who need support.

Advocacy has an important role to play in relation to voice and control and underpinning the wider requirements of the Act in terms of well-being, safeguarding and prevention. It can greatly assist people to express their views and make informed choices, thereby ensuring they have access to relevant services.

Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act Advocacy Code of Practice p.2

National Outcomes Framework & Wellbeing of future generations

The National Outcomes Framework (Social Services) and the Well-being of Future Generations Act place the concept of individual voice and participation at the centre of the approach to achieving well-being in Wales.

**My voice is heard and listened to.
My individual circumstances are considered. I speak for myself and contribute to the decisions that affect my life or have someone who can do it for me.**

National Outcomes Framework statement relating to achieving personal well-being.p.5

Mental Health Act & Mental Capacity Act

There are similar requirements in the Mental Health Act and the Mental Capacity Act for the Hywel Dda University Health Board to commission Independent Mental Capacity Advocate and Independent Mental Health Advocate services across the region.

West Wales Population Needs Assessment & Area Plan

Effective commissioning needs to draw upon the information ascertained through [co-production](#) and the demographic data in the [West Wales](#) Area Plan 2018-23 and the West Wales Population Needs Assessment.

What Is Advocacy and Who Needs It?

A widely accepted definition of advocacy is set out below:

‘Advocacy is taking action to help people say what they want, secure their rights, represent their interests and obtain services they need. Advocates and advocacy schemes work in partnership with the people they support and take their side. Advocacy promotes [social inclusion](#), equality and social justice.’ [National Development Team for Inclusion](#) Advocacy Charter 2018



The diagram above, produced by the [Golden Thread Advocacy Project](#), illustrates the [spectrum of advocacy provision](#). Each form has particular benefits:

Type	Description
Self-Advocacy	When individuals represent and speak up for themselves
Informal Advocacy	When family, friends or neighbours supporting an individual in having their views wishes and feelings heard which may include speaking on their behalf.
Peer Advocacy	One individual acting as an advocate for others who shares a common experience/ background.
Collective Advocacy	Involves groups of individuals with common experiences, being empowered to have a voice and influence change and promote social justice.
Citizen Advocacy	Involves a one-to-one long-term partnership between a trained or supported volunteer citizen advocate and an individual.
Independent Volunteer Advocacy	Involves an independent and unpaid advocate who works on a short term, or issue led basis, with one or more individuals.
Formal Advocacy	May refer to the advocacy role of staff in health, social care and other settings where professionals are required as part of their role to consider the wishes and feelings of the individual and to help ensure that they are addressed properly.
Independent Mental Health Advocacy (Statutory)	Specially trained advocates who support people to speak up and have their voices heard around their mental health care and treatment. It is a type of statutory advocacy.
Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy (Statutory)	An Independent Mental Capacity Advocate (IMCA) helps people who lack capacity so that they can be involved in decisions that are being made on their behalf. It is for people who have been assessed as lacking the mental capacity to make a decision for themselves.
Independent Professional	Involves a professional, trained advocate working in a one-to-one partnership with an individual to ensure that their views

Advocacy (Statutory)	are accurately conveyed and their rights upheld. This might be for a single issue or multiple issues.
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There is an important distinction to be made between instructed and non-instructed advocacy. Instructed advocacy is when advocates are instructed by the individual, even if the latter didn't refer themselves to the advocacy services. Together, they are able to establish a relationship and identify the advocacy issues, goals and intended outcomes in accordance with the wishes/preference of the service user.

The non-instructed form of advocacy may be needed when matters of communication and capacity mean that instruction and expression of choices and concerns are not apparent. This would involve taking affirmative action with or on behalf of a person who is unable to give clear indication of their views or wishes in a specific situation. Non-instructed advocates seeks to uphold the persons right, ensure fair and equal treatment, ensure access to services, and make certain that decisions are taken with due consideration for their unique preferences and perspectives (Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014)

West Wales Position Statement

Key Stakeholders



There has been a coordinated focus on advocacy in West Wales for a number of years, with the Three Counties Advocacy Network having been in existence for over 12 years. Representing providers of both statutory and non-statutory advocacy services across Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, the Network's aim is to improve, promote, and develop advocacy services whilst providing training opportunities for those services. This sits alongside an Advocacy Working Group which brings together the commissioners of advocacy services across West Wales, which include Carmarthenshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council and Pembrokeshire County Council. These relationships are demonstrated in the adjacent Venn diagram.

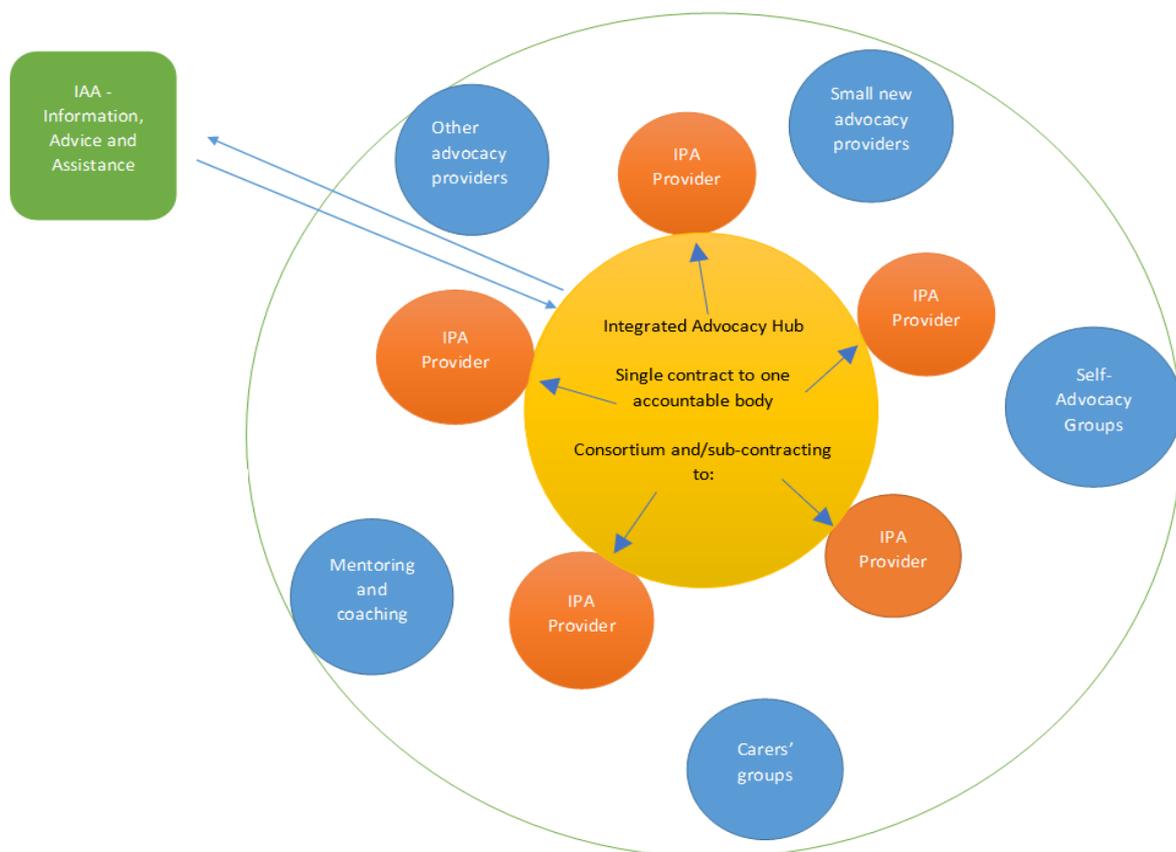
Regional Review

The original proposal was developed through a co-productive approach, as proposed by the [Golden Thread Advocacy Programme](#).

In 2017, the Three Counties Advocacy Network was awarded funding to undertake engagement work following a self-assessment exercise which identified areas for potential to improve practice, as part of the [Golden Thread Advocacy Programme](#). Engagement work, supported by the [West Wales Care Partnership](#), was undertaken with individuals, professionals, and other [stakeholders](#) from across the region, which included a survey (142 responses), five county events and one regional event.

This work, and the resultant report, culminated in the definition of and design of the proposed regional service model - key features include what was told to be important to those involved in the engagement: a single point of contract; local delivery; the continued recognition of specialisms (child protection, carers, learning disabilities); and the importance of linking with information, advice and assistance (IAA) services. The service model recognises the crucial role of [IPA](#) within a wider support context of non-statutory forms of advocacy. The so-called 'fried egg' model is presented below.

Three County Advocacy Network Proposal for IPA Framework - February 2019



	Supported groups or organisations in the wider network. Some may be working towards becoming IPA providers
	Generic and Specialist IA providers across the area meeting required standards for IPA
	Wider advocacy network including the Advocacy Strategy Network

Commissioning of [Independent Professional Advocacy Services](#)

In responding to the review, the local authorities in the Region agreed to jointly commission a single [IPA](#) service for adults (separate and distinct arrangements exist for children). This was influenced in part by the [West Wales Care Partnership's](#) commitment to regional commissioning, under Part 9 of SSWBA, and it was proposed that the service be supported by an associated pooled fund arrangement – made up of existing spend devoted to advocacy.

Whereas both Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire had existing contractual arrangements for the supply of advocacy, Ceredigion was providing ad hoc [IPA](#) on a 'spot-purchase' basis. The absence of existing contracts meant that arrangements for Ceredigion were a priority; and due to the risk of destabilising the market elsewhere, it was agreed to pilot the intended regional approach in Ceredigion initially, prior to wider rollout. The pilot approach also had an advantage in being an opportunity to assess (as then, unquantified) demand for [IPA](#), versus other types of advocacy.

The Ceredigion pilot commenced 1st October 2019, with the intention that subject to evaluation, a regional commissioning exercise would follow in 2020. However, the COVID pandemic which started in March 2020, has resulted in regional commissioning plans for the [IPA](#) service being delayed in to 2022

Commissioning of Independent Mental Health Advocacy and Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy

The Independent Mental Capacity Advocate (IMCA) service is a statutory role created under the Mental Capacity Act 2005. The IMCA service provides a safeguard for people who lack capacity to make important decisions. The IMCA role is to support and represent the person in the decision-making process. Essentially, they make sure that the Mental Capacity Act 2005 is being followed, when a decision needs to be made about a long-term change in accommodation or serious medical treatment.

The Act placed a duty on professionals. (Social Workers and/or Medical Staff) to appoint an IMCA for anyone who, aged 16 or over, has been deemed as lacking capacity and are unbefriended. IMCAs may also be involved in decisions concerning Care Reviews or Adult Safeguarding Cases. The IMCAs role is to support and represent the person who lacks capacity, therefore IMCAs have the right to see

relevant health and social care records and any reports provided by IMCAs must be considered as part of the decision-making process.

Mental Health Matters Wales provides the IMCA service within the Hywel Dda Health Board region. The IMCA contract sits with the Health Board on behalf of the region and Local Authorities, however work is currently ongoing to create a National All Wales IMCA contract which will be put to tender locally. Tenders should be ready by the summer with winning bidders notified by the autumn and a new contract to commence April 2024.

Commissioning of Community Advocacy Services

Hywel Dda University Health Board are recommissioning Community Advocacy across the West Wales region, with a view to provide Community Advocacy services for those who are experiencing low level Mental Health concerns.

Community Advocacy is to be community focused and is to support individuals to be heard and treated with respect to live within their community, safely, independently and feeling supported.

This type, and level of Advocacy, is to provide early support and early intervention in order to reduce pressures on Primary Care Services as well as reduce escalations of Mental Health concerns and demands on larger advocacy services.

Current regional provision of advocacy services

Across West Wales, advocacy provision can be broadly categorised as statutory and non-statutory provision. Building on work undertaken by the Three Counties Network, and noting the work outlined above, the current provision of advocacy services (June 2021) is as follows:

Service	Area	Commissioner	Provider (as at April 2021)
Independent Mental Health Advocacy	Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Pembrokeshire	Hywel Dda University Health Board	Advocacy West Wales
Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy	Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Pembrokeshire	Hywel Dda University Health Board	Mental Health Matters
Independent Professional Advocacy	Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Pembrokeshire	Regionally Commissioned by all 3 Local Authorities	3CIPA
Non-Statutory Advocacy	Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Pembrokeshire	N/A	Advocacy West Wales

Working Together – Our Shared Vision

Prior to the pandemic our vision for advocacy was as follows:

The [West Wales Care Partnership](#) will ensure equitable access to high quality advocacy in our area.

Since the pandemic and since this vision was drafted, a lot of work has been done to ensure equitable access to high quality advocacy in the region. A prime example of this work includes a jointly re-commissioned regional IPA service with a contractual framework.

Members of the Advocacy Working Group felt it was important that we kept this old vision in the final strategy as a means of highlighting distance travelled over the last 2-3 years in terms of regional advocacy provision.

Naturally, this vision is no longer suitable as it doesn't fit the aspirations held for advocacy services. Therefore, a new vision will be developed and will require a co-productive partnership with all key agencies, community forums and stakeholders to ensure that developments reflect the actions needed. This vision is to be agreed in a newly created regional advocacy steering group which will be set up in line with the publishing of this strategy.

All significant planning and development will be agreed within a co-productive regional advocacy steering group, terms of reference and membership to be developed, which will serve as a sub-group of the Commissioning Group which in turn acts on behalf of the West Wales Care Partnership (WWCP). The WWCP will have responsibility for ensuring this strategy meets our agreed aims.

Working with individuals who access care and support services, and their representatives will be central to our approach. The regional Advocacy Strategy Network (ASN), made up of local advocacy organisations, will be a key reference point for developments. It is essential that developments are not only co-produced but also collectively owned by all the different partners, stakeholders and people who use services.

Underpinning these principles is the need for advocacy organisations to have both organisational governance and operational independence.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

This strategy is based on an extended period of engagement with citizens, especially those who engage with health and social care services, advocacy organisations, health and social care practitioners, statutory commissioners and other relevant [stakeholders](#). This engagement began in 2016 and continued through till 2019 and was led by the national [Golden Thread Advocacy Programme \(GTAP\)](#), a project funded by the Welsh Government, to develop effective Local Authority commissioning of the [Independent Professional Advocacy](#) services which are now a requirement under the Social Services and Well-Being Act (Wales).

The strategy will be framed by a set of nationally agreed advocacy principles set out in the Social Services and Well-Being Act (Wales) Advocacy Code of Practice:

Advocacy services should:

- be led by the views and wishes of the individual
- be champions of the individual's rights and needs
- be well publicised and easy to use
- work exclusively for the individual
- be well managed, prompt, responsive and provide value for money
- respect confidentiality
- have effective, accessible Compliments and Complaints procedures
- promote and monitor equality

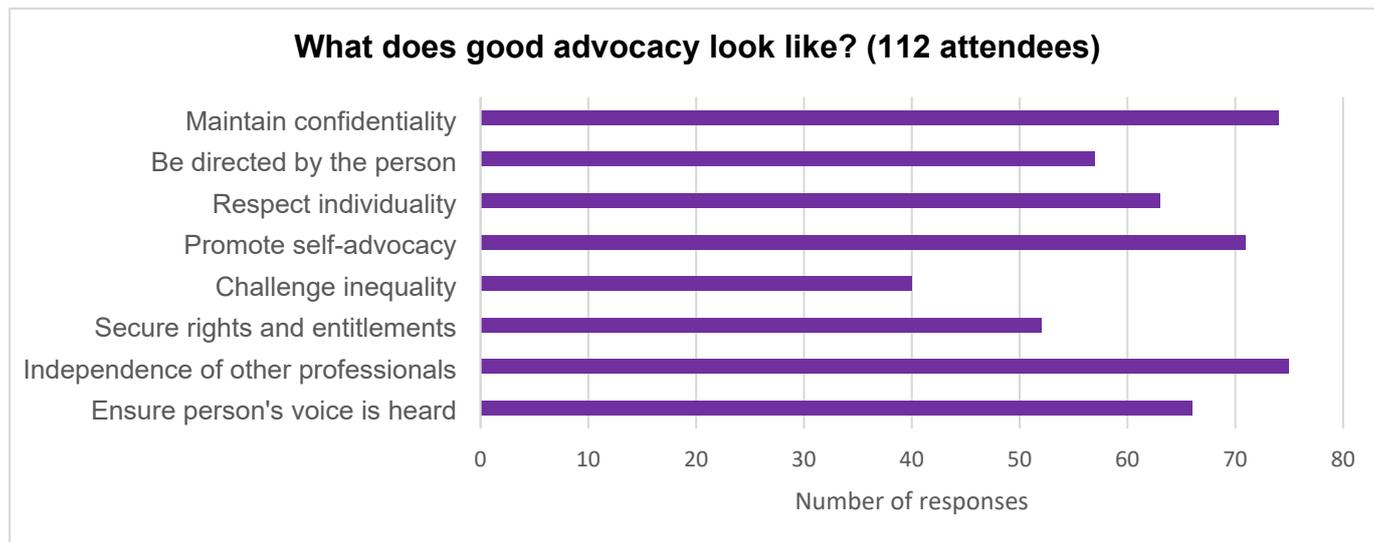
Working together with commissioners and the Three County Network, [Golden Thread](#) arranged a series of engagement events across the region and [service-user](#) groups which culminated in an Open event in Ceredigion in March 2019.

These events asked two questions:

1. What does good advocacy look like?
2. What is needed in terms of advocacy for West Wales?

What does good advocacy look like?

Recognising that this will mean different things to different people, there was general agreement that good advocacy should support people to have their voice heard, be independent, secure individual's rights and entitlements, challenge inequality, promote [self-advocacy](#), be directed by the person, be respectful of individuality and be confidential.



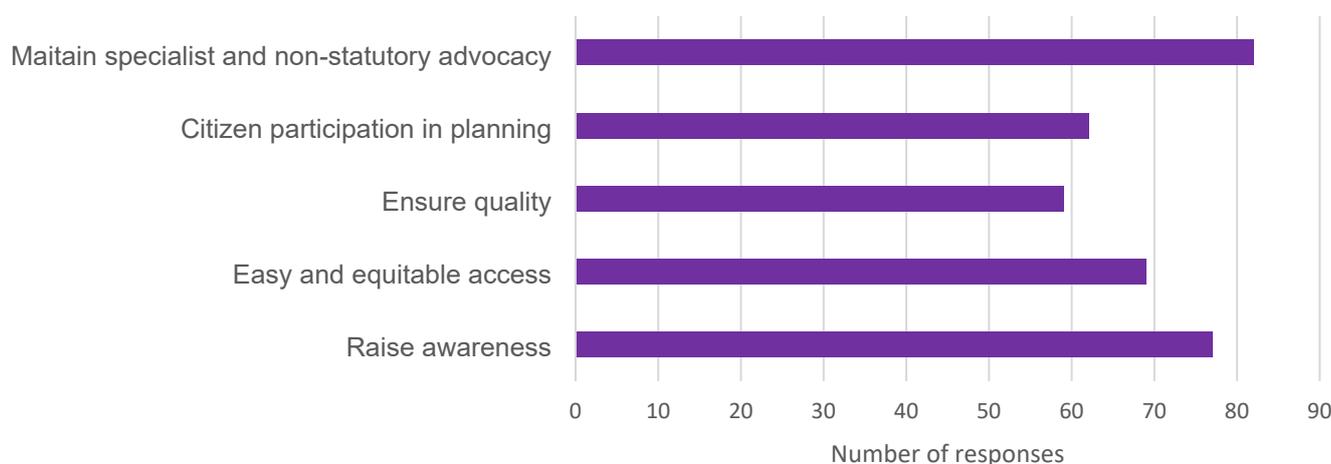
What is needed in terms of advocacy for West Wales?

Responses in relation to what is needed were quite diverse and differing priorities were identified from the different groups involved. However, it was possible to identify some shared themes from these responses which then informed the second phase of [co-production](#) engagement:

The need to:

1. Raise awareness amongst professionals and communities about the different forms of advocacy and the potential benefits of each.
2. Be able to access advocacy more easily and to make it equitably available across our region, particularly for individuals and groups who have to date not found it easy to access the right form of advocacy.
3. Ensure that the quality of advocacy services is of a high and consistent standard and that outcomes of advocacy can be effectively evaluated
4. Maintain and develop the full participation of citizens, communities and a range of organisational partners in how advocacy services are developed and delivered.
5. Support specialist and non-statutory forms of advocacy

What is needed in terms of advocacy for West Wales? (112 attendees)



Through 2020, a Project Lead within the [Regional Advocacy Development Project](#), held a series of individual discussions and focus groups exploring in more detail how these themes could translate into a detailed strategy.

When the COVID pandemic made it difficult to have face to face engagement further surveys and questionnaires were conducted. The WWCP is confident that sufficient information and views have been gathered to inform the strategic priorities. Ongoing [co-production](#) action planning will review and refine the strategy implementation as it evolves.

As we emerged from the COVID pandemic the Advocacy Working Group felt it was necessary to conduct further engagement again to not only bolster/supplement existing engagement but also ensure those closest to advocacy services have their voices highlighted prominently within the strategy. These were gathered via a series of virtual focus group events and also by attending existing forums/groups with stakeholders of advocacy provisions.

In this more recent engagement, responses from [service-users](#), carers, organisations delivering advocacy, other [stakeholders](#) and health and social care professionals showed a significant level of agreement on key priorities. These aligned closely with the five key findings from the earlier [GTAP](#) engagement.

What service-users said there is a need for:

In addition to the [GTAP](#) findings, a significant number of [service-users](#) expressed the preference to receive advocacy from a family member or close friend. They felt that if there was a need for an independent advocate, they should be allowed sufficient time to develop trust and that this would require a reasonable amount of time.

“My family help me to explain to Social Workers and Doctors the sort of help I want”

- Diane

“I need an advocate who takes time to get to know me”

- Matthew

“I want to speak up for myself most of the time. I only want support on the big decisions in my life”

- Gregg

What individual organisational stakeholders said was needed.

In addition to the [GTAP](#) findings a significant number of people from organisations felt the strategy needed to reference the need for greater co-operation and collaboration between advocacy organisations and related organisations providing [Information, Advice and Assistance](#) as a way of improving outcomes for people.

“Most advocacy is good but it’s not easy for people to find the right advocacy for them”

- Mary

“People would get better outcomes if advocacy, advice and other forms of support were better joined up”

- Paul

What advocates and their managers said was needed

In addition to the [GTAP](#) findings:

More secure and longer term-funding arrangements as a means of sustainable service planning.

The introduction of an [‘active offer’](#) approach to accessing advocacy. [Active offer](#) is a more facilitative approach taken by professionals when discussing the engagement of advocacy support.

“If more people were given good and timely information about advocacy, we could provide better advocacy support to those who most need it”

- Kelly

“I get frustrated that we are not able to make long-term plans to develop our service because our contract is short term and insecure”

- Jason

“Social Workers should always consider if a person would benefit from advocacy support”

- James

What professionals working in health and social care said was needed.

In addition to the [GTAP](#) findings:

The ability to deal with the complexity of advocacy need in relation to:

- Having well-resourced services that can cope with increases to demand on services
- Able to be flexible and responsive to deal with specialist and unknown issues arising in the future

““have we got enough advocates for in advocacy services to actually match? If you like the referrals that are coming in, it's about capacity”

- Susan

“Even before COVID, we had issues with things like access to carers assessments and backlog of waiting lists for carers assessments”

- Lorraine

General view of what is working well and what needs to change

From those people who had received advocacy support there was a very positive view of the benefits it had delivered. Of the forty-three people who had received advocacy support within our survey, only one said that it was not entirely helpful.

Once they were aware of the availability of advocacy support and how to access it, they felt things worked well. They felt that they would return for further advocacy support when they needed it and were also more confident to self-advocate.

"I feel much more confident to let people know what I want"

- Sarah

"I know where to go if I need advocacy again"

- Ben

The key challenge individuals felt was gaining initial access to the right type of advocacy support and at the right time. They felt that much more focus on providing information about advocacy and making it easier to access was crucial.

What Are We Going to Do?

This Adult Advocacy Strategy has five priority areas, all aimed at improving outcomes for people who need advocacy. The priorities have been defined in the light of co-productive activity to date, engagement, the Regional Population Assessment, and in response to legislative requirements.

The strategy will promote and support a shared commitment amongst key partners to implement developments equitably across the region.

Our five key priorities are.

The need to:

Priority 1. Maintain and develop further our co-productive approach

Priority 2 Raise awareness of, and understanding of, advocacy.

Priority 3. Ensure advocacy is easily accessible and equitably available

Priority 4. Ensure advocacy is of a consistently high standard of quality

Priority 5. Maintain specialisms and non-statutory forms of advocacy

Priority 1. Maintain And Develop Further Our Co-Productive Approach

Why is it important?

[Co-production](#) is central to the way the Welsh Government requires all health and social care services to be planned, commissioned, and delivered.

[Social Care Wales](#) (formerly known as the Care Council for Wales), Planning, Commissioning and [co-production](#) Code of Practice defines [co-production](#) as **'the concept of genuinely involving people and communities in the design and**

delivering of public services, appreciating their strengths and tailoring approaches accordingly.'

Voice, participation and responsibility will each lead to ensuring that action planning will reflect developments that all partners and [stakeholders](#) will feel that they have shared and collective control and ownership of.

It is important that those providing advocacy services are fully engaged in the detail of action planning, tendering and commissioning arrangements as they are uniquely placed in terms of their specialist knowledge and experience. Ensuring effective communication, engagement, reflection and learning helps to ensure that commissioning teams are fully informed of the practical application of advocacy and how positive outcomes are best achieved.

Closer collaboration and integration within health and social care planning is considered essential by the Welsh Government in terms of offering better outcomes for individuals and communities.

The WWCP is fully committed to ensure that the development and implementation of this strategy, through its associated action plan, will be maintained and strengthened.

What is the situation in West Wales?

The Regional Advocacy Strategy Network, which represents regional advocacy organisations, has established links with the [WWCP](#). The Network has been a key reference point in the development of this strategy and will have a significant ongoing role in action planning decisions. There has been active co-operation between the Network and Regional Commissioners through a process of effective communication, engagement, reflection and learning in the recent tendering of advocacy services which has led to improvements in service specifications, delivery and evaluation.

The Hywel Dda University Health Board (HDUHB) is a key partner in the [WWCP](#). In terms of the strategy, appropriate levels of collaboration and integration between the Board and the three Local Authorities are agreed within the [WWCP](#) decision-making framework.

What will we do?

We will through co-produced action plans:

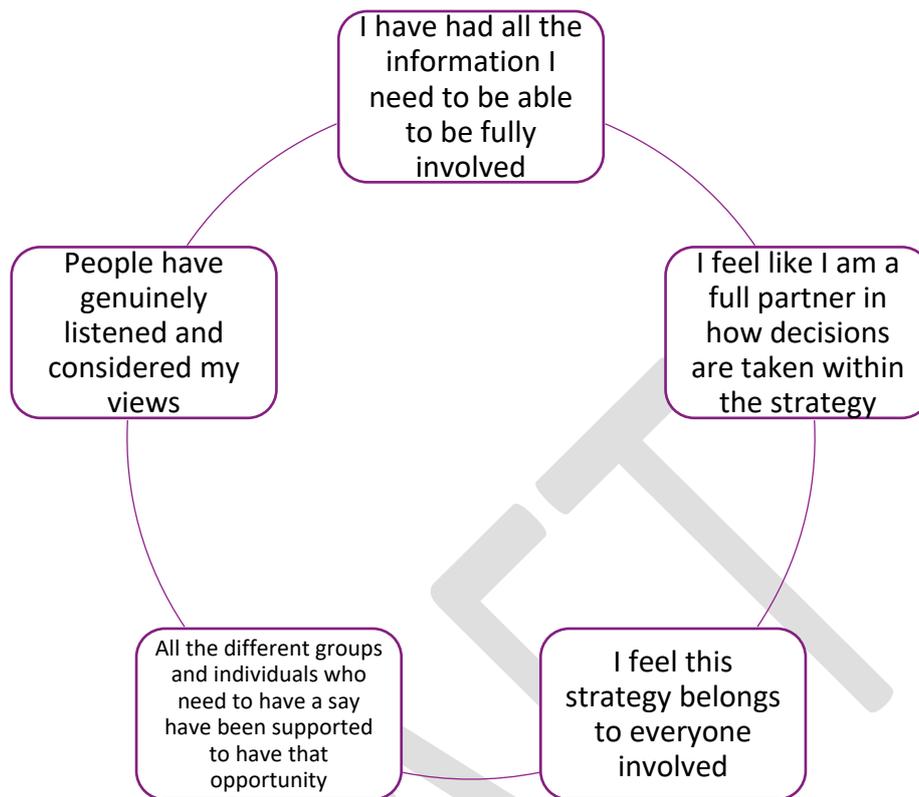
1. Ensure the necessary structures will be supported to develop a culture of effective and meaningful co-production ensuring broad representation of stakeholders across the region who can inform and shape decision-making reflecting what matters most

2. Adopt principles of effective communication, engagement, reflection and learning to shape and inform the approach to commissioning and tendering
3. strengthen the link between the [WWCP](#) and the Regional Advocacy Strategy Network
4. explore opportunities for closer collaboration and integration in advocacy planning and commissioning arrangements between statutory bodies

What will success look like?

- The contributions of citizens, [service-users](#) and carers will be acknowledged and valued
- Decision-making within action-planning to implement the strategy will have been significantly informed by citizens, particularly [service-user](#) groups and carers
- There will be a flow of relevant information between the different groups and structures within [co-production](#) including the Advocacy Strategy Network (ASN), service user groups etc.
- A culture of responsibility and ownership will have been created within the [co-production](#) partners.
- There will be regular engagement between the [WWCP](#) and the Regional Advocacy Strategy Network
- Building on the new regionally commissioned IPA services by ensuring we are working collaboratively to develop service

People receiving advocacy will say?



Priority 2: Raise Awareness Of, And Understanding Of, Advocacy.

Why is this important?

Advocacy provides an essential support service allowing people's voice to be heard, their rights protected and their entitlements to be secured. Raising awareness, and understanding of advocacy, will promote improved access to advocacy, especially for those who need it most.

Our engagement clearly evidenced that there is not always awareness and understanding of the different forms of advocacy, their functions and the benefits that each can offer. There is significant scope to develop both awareness and understanding within professional disciplines, [service-users](#) and key [stakeholders](#).

This commitment to further develop awareness of, and understanding of advocacy, will offer increased opportunities for individuals, especially those in most need, to access the right form of advocacy and in that way ensure that their voices are heard, their rights respected, and their entitlements secured. It is important to remember the correlation between awareness/promotion of advocacy and the number of referrals a service will receive. Advocacy providers must be supported to create well-resourced services that has the capacity to meet this additional demand.

What is the situation in West Wales?

The provision of informational and marketing materials by each advocacy organisation which relates to their own services is apparent but more general awareness and understanding could be further developed.

The rurality of our region presents particular challenges in terms of being able to reach out equitably to isolated individuals, groups and communities in terms of awareness-raising.

There are a range of different advocacy organisations in the region offering different forms of advocacy and this [spectrum of advocacy provision](#) does present challenges in terms of understanding and awareness. [Service-users](#) and professionals have awareness of advocacy services to which they have familiarity and contact but may be unaware of other provision that could also be appropriate.

There is scope for staff working for care providers, including residential and nursing homes, to have a better understanding of advocacy services.

There is scope for advocacy organisations and organisations providing [Information, Advice and Assistance](#) to work more collaboratively to raise awareness and understanding.

What we will do?

We will through a co-produced action plan:

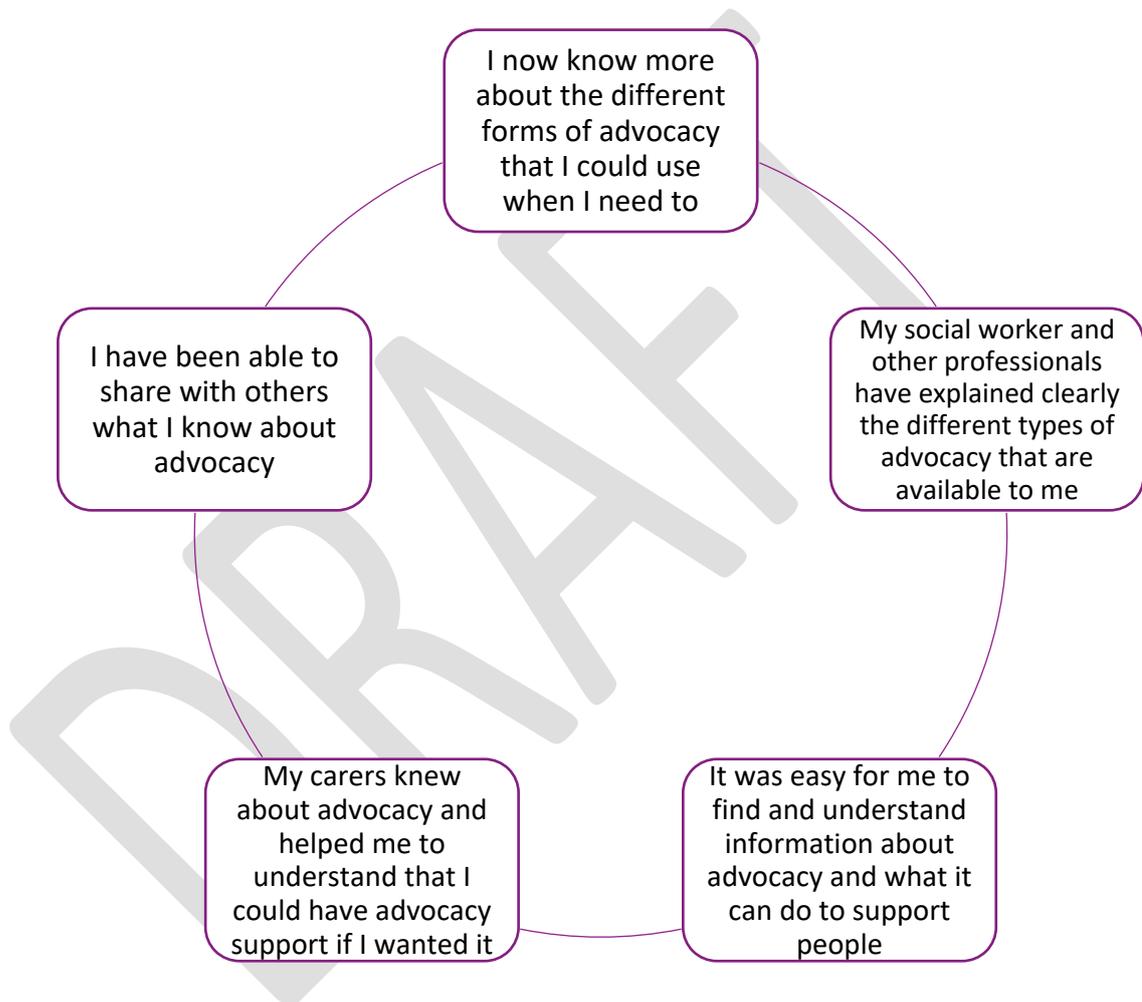
1. Agree a shared and structured approach to raising awareness and understanding of advocacy amongst citizens, [service-user](#) groups, health and social care professionals, care providers and other relevant [stakeholders](#).
2. Explore opportunities for using creative approaches to awareness-raising, including the range of digital platforms
3. Ensure that commissioned advocacy services provide information in the most accessible formats
4. Support & promote collaborative arrangements between advocacy organisations and those organisations offering [Information, Advice and Assistance](#)

What will success look like?

- There will be improved and updated informational materials in a range of accessible formats covering the [spectrum of advocacy provision](#) which will be widely distributed.

- Other creative approaches, including digital platforms, will have been further developed
- All relevant professionals will have an awareness and understanding of advocacy provision and its functions
- Those who are eligible to access advocacy support will know what the different types of advocacy can offer

People receiving advocacy will say?



Priority 3: Ensure Advocacy Is Easily Accessible and Equitably Available

Why is this important?

For advocacy to be able to provide support to those who need it most, it must be easy to access and equitably available.

Our [co-production](#) engagement identified that it was not always easy for people who would benefit from advocacy to get in touch with the most appropriate advocacy

organisation to support them. It was also clear that advocacy services were not always equitably distributed across the region. A more equitable geographical spread of the range of advocacy services, would allow individuals from different [service-user](#) groups to access advocacy support more locally.

The various engagement events evidenced that whilst there is a range of provision available, some people find it difficult to navigate to find the service that is right for them.

A key requirement in the Social Services and Well-Being Act Advocacy Code of Practice is for advocacy services to be engaged at an early stage in social care processes as an aspect of the 'preventative agenda'. This requires referrals from professionals being made at the earliest possible time allowing advocacy support to be meaningful and effective by ensuring that an individual's voice is heard when it most matters and to prevent issues escalating.

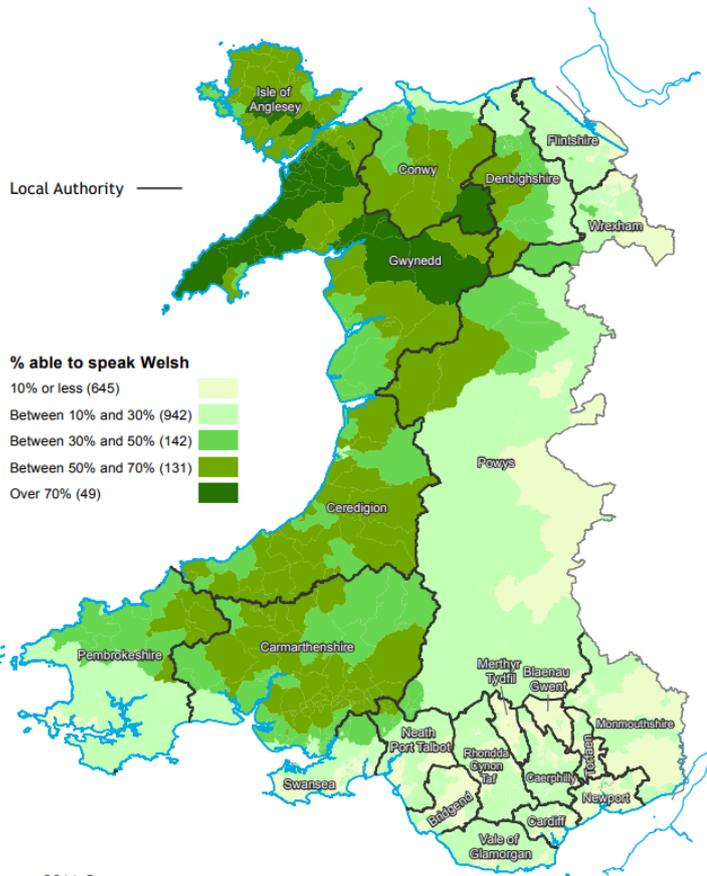
Similarly, [the Act](#) stresses the key role of advocacy support in [Safeguarding](#) processes and how advocacy referrals need to be made at the early stage of involvement to allow individuals the support they need to fully participate in decision-making and to achieve the most positive person-centred outcomes. A consistent and equitable approach to engaging [Independent Professional Advocacy](#) at the right time is essential.

Situation in West Wales

Advocacy provision in West Wales is relatively well established in our region, particularly in relation to specialist support for people with learning disabilities and people with mental health needs. For other [service-user](#) groups and carers generic [IPA](#) services are now in place and becoming established. This means that for most people who require advocacy, services are available.

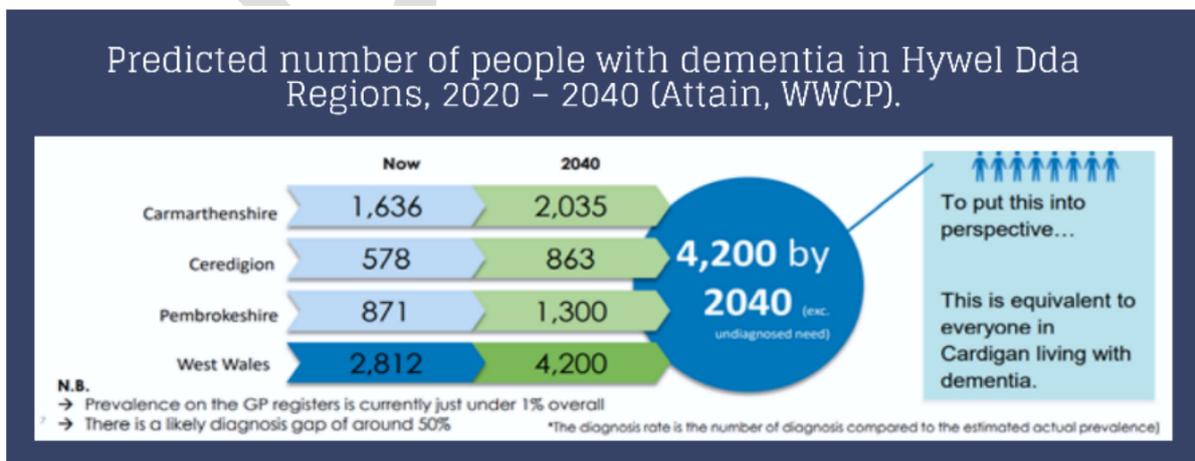
The predominantly rural nature, demography and geography of our region poses some challenges to facilitating physical access to most community-based health and social care services, including advocacy.

Similarly, we have significant numbers of Welsh speakers in our region and for our advocacy services to provide equitable access there is a need to ensure that advocacy services can be accessed through the Welsh language.



% of Welsh Speakers in Wales (Population Census, 2011)

The most significant factor identified in the [West Wales Population Assessment](#) is the growing numbers of older people likely to need some level of support services and specifically a sharp increase in the projected number of people with dementia. These demographic changes are most significant in isolated rural areas. These demographic changes will also increase the number of people becoming unpaid carers. These changes are likely to require a greater focus on access to advocacy services for older people and carers in the region and particularly in the more rural areas.



West Wales Population Assessment (2022)

What we will do?

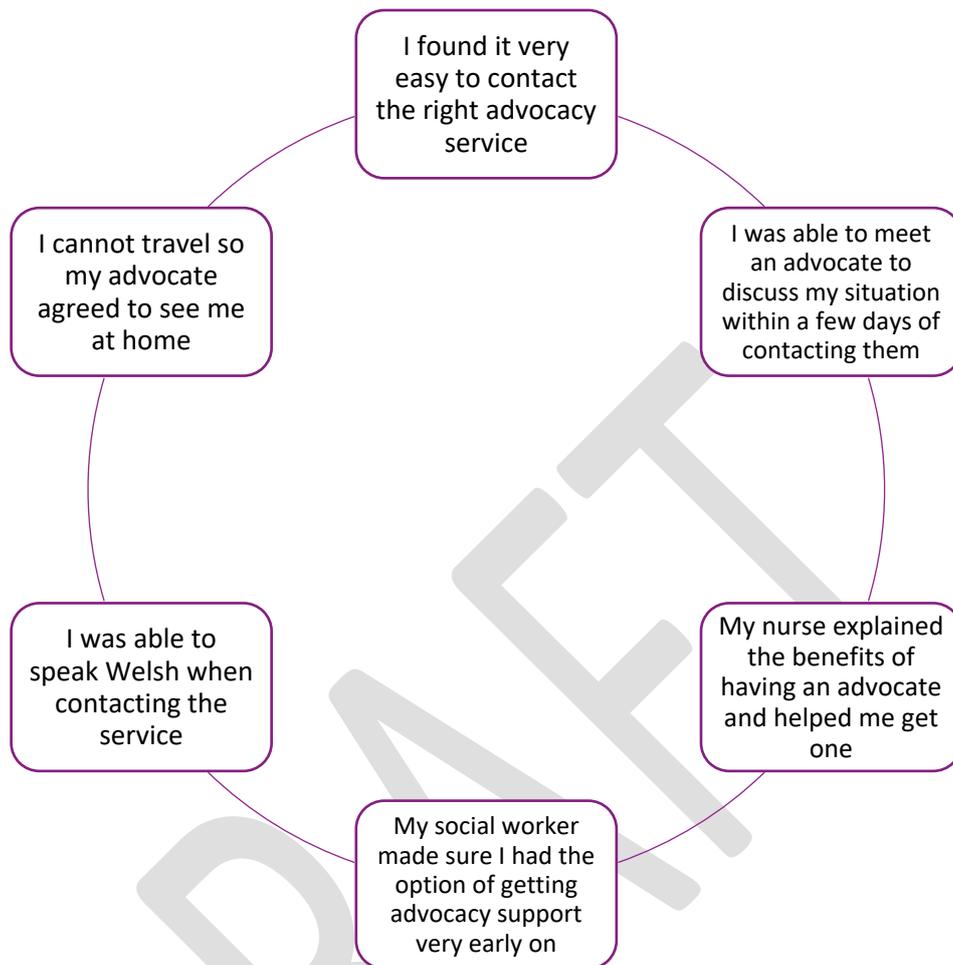
We will through a co-produced action plan:

1. Ensure improved access to advocacy provision and ensuring people who need it most can access it in a way suitable for them e.g. In Welsh, in person, online etc.
2. Develop an '[active offer](#)' approach to be employed by professionals which promotes and facilitates contact with an advocate so they can explain the support they can offer
3. Ensure that there will be equitable access to advocacy across our region taking into account the rurality and demography of our region
4. Evaluate the most effective referral '[gateways](#)' that facilitate ease of access

What will success look like?

- There will be easy ways by which people can access the form of advocacy that is right for them through the most effective referral '[gateway](#)' or '[gateways](#)'
- Advocacy will be made available at the earliest and most supportive time through the '[active offer](#)' approach
- People who prefer to access advocacy through the medium of Welsh can do so equitably
- People living in rural areas will have easy and equitable access to advocacy

People receiving advocacy will say?



Priority 4: Ensure Advocacy Is of a Consistently High Standard of Quality

Why is it important?

To achieve consistently positive outcomes for those receiving advocacy support there needs to be consistently high standards of quality in terms of governance and service delivery.

This priority was most significantly highlighted by organisations providing advocacy and other third sector organisations within the engagement process and is also key legal requirement on statutory bodies that commission advocacy services. A number of respondents felt that the quality of advocacy provision in the region was inconsistent and that all advocacy providers should have governance and delivery arrangements that met the highest standards.

Within the independent advocacy sector there has been a long-standing commitment to ensuring the quality of their advocacy. What has emerged over recent years has been the establishment of standards, as defined in the sector's own Advocacy Charter and Code of Practice and more recently the standards set out in the SSWBA Advocacy Code of Practice.

The key tool of quality assurance within independent advocacy is the [Quality Performance Mark\(QPM\)](#) which is independently assessed and awarded by the [National Development Team for Inclusion](#) (Advocacy) and this assurance is supported by the vocational [advocacy qualification](#) framework for advocates created by [Social Care Wales](#).

It is intended, in the near future, commissioned [Independent Professional Advocacy](#) will come within the [Regulation and Inspection of Social Care in Wales Act \(RISCA\)](#), once a framework can be agreed. When legally required this framework will need to be adopted within the strategy.

All forms of advocacy need to be able to evidence quality also need to evidence positive outcomes deriving directly, or indirectly, from their engagement. Outcome's frameworks and indicators vary across services and this does not always present an accurate comparative picture across services. There is scope for development and standardisation of [outcomes monitoring](#) and reporting in commissioned advocacy.

Quality in service delivery relies upon a reasonable period of service continuity. This allows for effective service delivery planning. Short term contractual arrangements do not support the development of quality in service delivery or accessibility. Contracts do need to be monitored and reviewed and periodically re-tendered. However, these processes should support the need to maintain quality in service delivery through a considered approach to appropriate continuity.

All advocacy services need to have systems that deal effectively with complaints and comments, as well as compliments. These systems, as a method of service improvement and learning from mistakes and successes, are a necessary aspect of quality.

The situation in West Wales

Most currently commissioned independent advocacy services in West Wales have either been awarded the [QPM](#) or are registered and working towards an award. Similarly, most also employ advocates who have achieved the appropriate independent [advocacy qualification](#) for their particular role, or, are registered and working towards the award. Support has been available through till Spring 2021, through the Advocacy Development Project, for those organisations that intend to register for both the [QPM](#) and their advocates for the relevant qualification.

[Outcomes monitoring](#) arrangements across commissioned advocacy services are inconsistent and there is scope for some degree of standardisation whilst

recognising that different services do meet different statutory functions and have different service specifications.

Some advocacy organisations have established arrangements for ongoing service improvement but there is some scope for the [WWCP](#) to support all advocacy organisations to focus on both quality assurance and service improvement.

There are issues of service continuity, especially in respect of non-statutory and specialist advocacy and there is scope for further consideration of how to balance tendering compliance and service continuity.

The [WWCP](#) is committed to ensure that all commissioned [Independent Professional Advocacy](#) along with other advocacy provisions in the region will be of a consistently high standard. This will ensure that all people receiving [Independent Professional Advocacy](#) support can expect a good quality service, wherever they live in the region

What will we do?

We will through co-productive action plans:

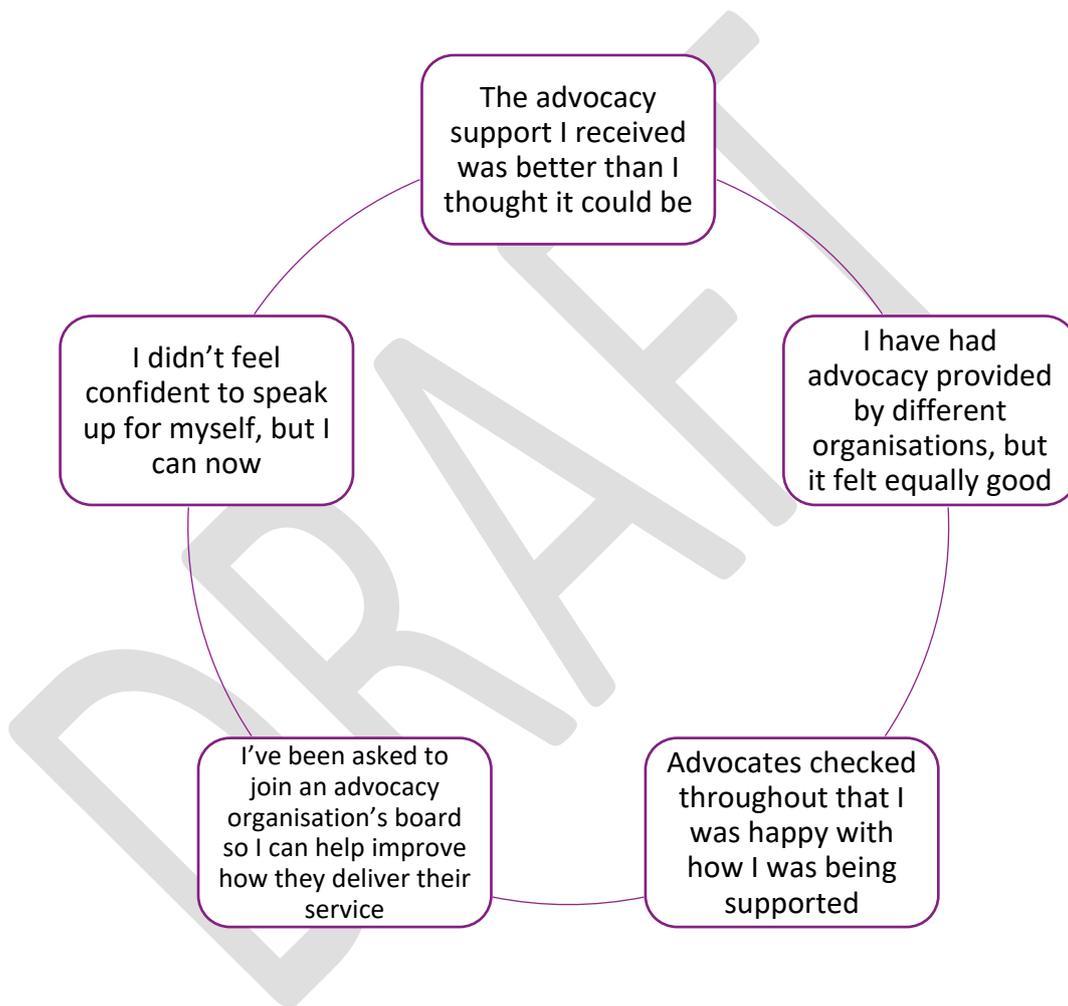
1. Commission sustainable independent advocacy services that can evidence and assure the quality of their governance and practice arrangements through recognised external quality assurance and practice competency systems.
2. Introduce the necessary quality assurance within commissioning arrangements required by any future [RISCA](#) advocacy framework
3. Support developments in the advocacy sector that progress service improvements in terms of quality and best practice, including in relation to learning from mistakes and complaints.
4. Introduce more standardisation in [outcomes monitoring](#) across the region and across comparable advocacy services

What will success look like?

- All commissioned independent advocacy will meet recognised quality assurance and practice competency standards.
- A culture of service improvement will be supported across all advocacy services
- Appropriate consideration will be given to service continuity in the tendering and contracting of commissioned advocacy services
- Any future requirements for advocacy commissioning under [RISCA](#) legislation will be fully introduced and embedded.

- A more robust and standardised approach to the [outcomes monitoring](#) and reporting of commissioned independent advocacy services will be introduced and embedded.
- All commissioned advocacy services will have effective systems for dealing with complaints and learning from mistakes.
- A high number of trained advocates to cope with high capacity and demand

People receiving advocacy will say?



This priority has been developed to encompass two issues raised throughout stakeholder engagement. Firstly, recognising the full spectrum of advocacy services and how we need to develop it equitably with partners. Secondly, the importance of collaboration between different providers on the advocacy spectrum to collectively share knowledge, skills, capacity and experience.

Why is this important?

There are a wide range of circumstances within which people need advocacy support and many of these are not addressed or best met through statutory advocacy provision. Similarly, many individuals and groups get the best outcomes when this is delivered through specialist provision. In delivering advocacy services we must ensure that individuals retain voice, choice and control over as many aspects of their lives as they can, for as long as they can. This can be achieved through a person-centred approach which understands each individual's personal circumstances, their history, future aspirations and what is important to them.

This strategy recognises there needs to be an appropriate balance between generic and specialist advocacy and similarly between statutory and non-statutory advocacy and that [service-users](#) should be able to have choice of which service provides their advocacy support.

Co-ordination and collaboration is needed to ensure that people receive the most appropriate form of advocacy to meet their particular needs and offer choice of provision.

Specialisms are particularly important in respect of [service-user](#) groups who have different communication needs, such as, people with learning disabilities, autistic people and people from the deaf signing community. Non-statutory mental health advocacy relies upon advocates having very specific knowledge of legal frameworks and services to be able to provide the best quality of advocacy support.

Non-statutory advocacy, both commissioned and grant-funded, is very important as it could provide advocacy support in the aspects of people's lives that statutory advocacy was not directly commissioned to address. It also allows issues to be addressed that prevent escalation in people's issues which then require statutory interventions. Non-statutory independent advocacy is also better placed to provide the enduring advocacy relationships that best facilitate empowerment and the capacity to self-advocate.

[Self-advocacy](#) groups, especially for people with learning disabilities, promote and facilitate the ability to self-advocate and as a result allows more participation in decisions impacting on their lives. This allows for more effective co-produced care planning and also promotes the prevention and [safeguarding](#) agendas.

Independent Advocacy often provides significant support to parents when engaged in child protection and legal hearing processes. As identified in the consultation exercise with advocates, this specialist work involves having knowledge of [safeguarding](#) and legal processes to be able to provide these parents the best possible support at these difficult times in their lives - “not forgetting the huge amount of work that I think all the advocate to do at the moment with child protection cases and parents going through child protection” (Stacey, Advocate)

What is the situation in West Wales?

The situation in West Wales offers both specialist and non-statutory advocacy for some [service-user](#) groups but not all. This seems to reflect the significant demands for these services from active community groups, such as, the learning disabilities and mental health communities.

The balance between statutory and non-statutory and between specialist and generic is felt by the learning disabilities and mental health communities to be appropriate.

Other [service-user](#) communities’ advocacy needs are addressed within generic and statutory services. Our engagement indicates that there needs to be further consideration of this balance, when considering how to shape advocacy services for other [service-user](#) groups. These groups are now starting to become more aware of the potential benefits of specialist and non-statutory advocacy. This was most notable amongst carers responses through our engagement, in particular carers of older people with dementia. Projections suggest a significant increase in the demand for dementia services, including advocacy in the lifetime of the strategy.

There are established learning disabilities [self-advocacy](#) groups operating in the region but this is not currently equitably available across the region.

Required advocacy support for parents in child protection processes is available but there is an indication that specialist provision would produce better outcomes.

What will we do?

We will through co-produced action plans:

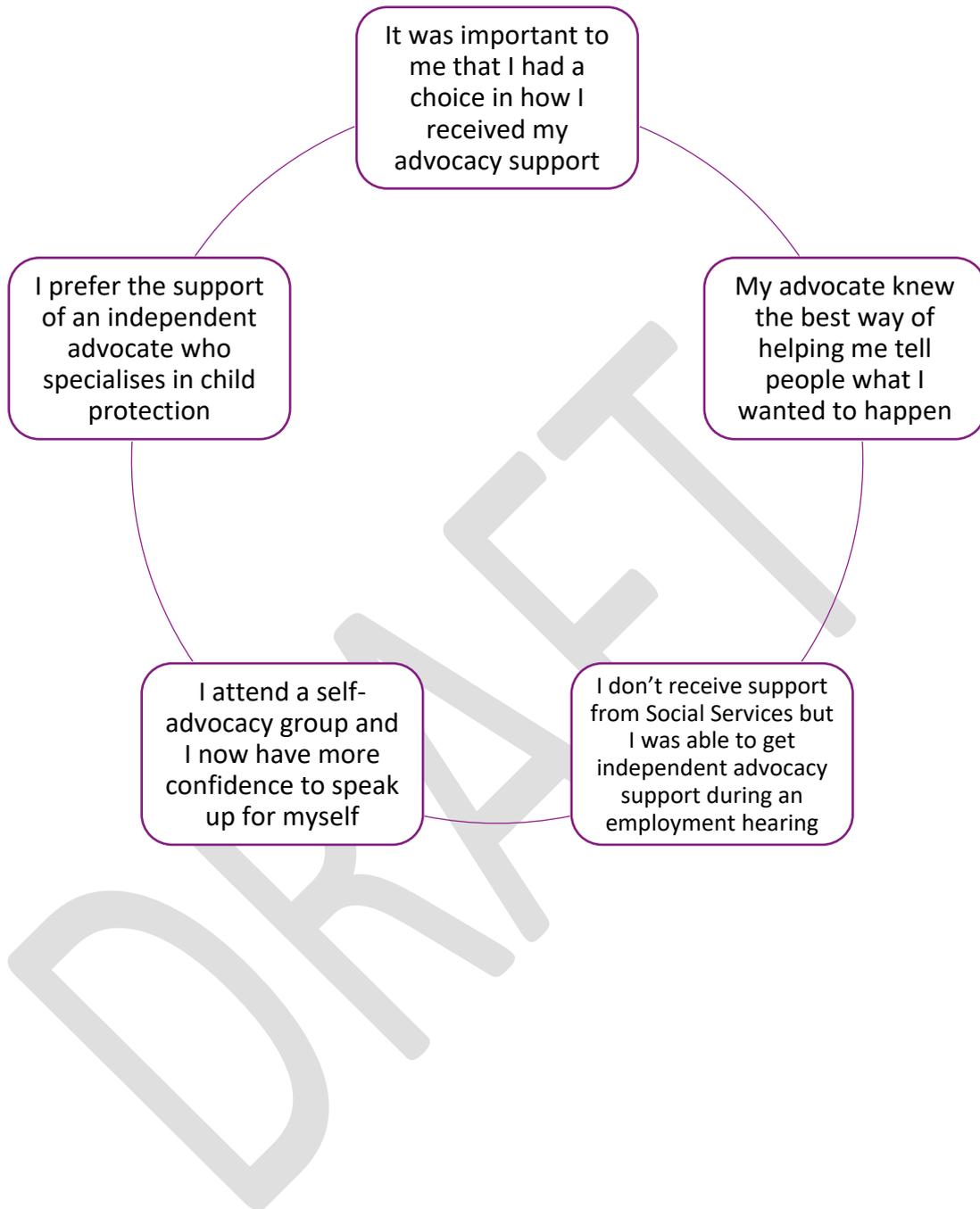
1. Ensure an appropriate balance between generic and specialist and statutory and non-statutory advocacy provision across all [service-user](#) groups in the region.
2. Ensure that people can access the most appropriate form of advocacy to meet their particular needs and offer choice.

3. Ensure that those with complex communication needs will be provided with the most appropriate form of independent advocacy support
4. Develop and support [self-advocacy](#) groups
5. Assess the need for a specialist independent advocacy service to support parents involved in child protection processes that have difficulties understanding key information

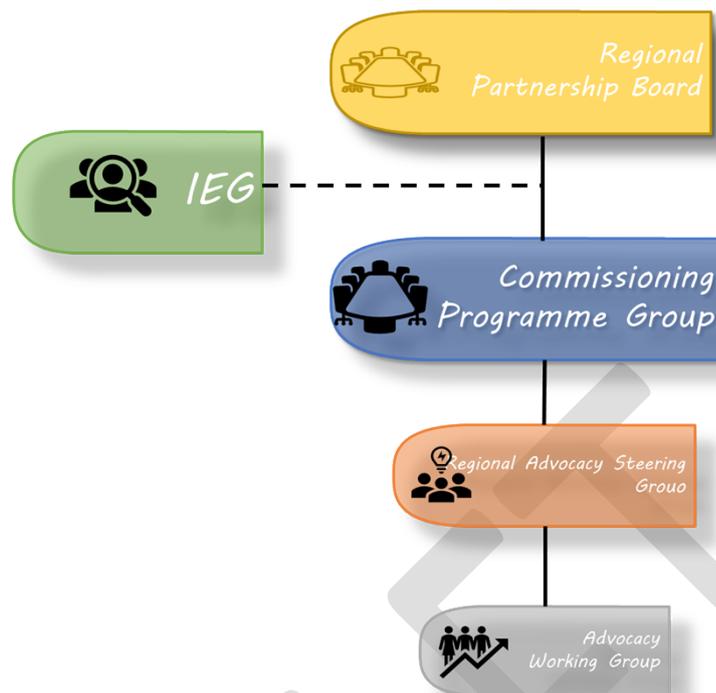
What will success look like?

- There will be a range of specialist and generic provision available to reflect differences in individual need and choice.
- Non-statutory advocacy will be maintained and developed as required to best meet community need
- Individuals with complex communication needs will have access to specialist advocacy services that can best meet their communication needs.
- Endeavour to support the full spectrum of advocacy services such as [Self-advocacy](#)
- If the needs analysis indicates the need for a specialist advocacy service for parents involved in child protection processes, who need support to understand key information, a service will be commissioned

People receiving advocacy will say?



Reporting Our Progress



In line with this strategy a new regional advocacy steering group will be set up to oversee and scrutinise the progress made against the regional adult advocacy strategy. The group is to design and deliver a comprehensive regional implementation plan with clear and measurable actions to shape and guide regional advocacy in West Wales. The plan should align with the National Outcomes Framework (Social Services), the Regional Outcomes Framework and the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

This action plan will be regularly monitored and revised in the light of progress and new opportunities for improving outcomes for users of advocacy services - as part of an on-going commitment to working co-productively with users and providers.

The new regional advocacy steering group will be directly account to the Commissioning Programme Group who, on behalf of the West Wales Regional Partnership Board, will oversee the implementation of this strategy:

- Receiving and scrutinising regular progress reports from the Advocacy Working Group.
- Ensuring [WWCP](#) recognition of successes and issues for resolution.
- Ensuring co-productive contract monitoring arrangements are in place, where providers and users are active participants.
- Ensuring this strategy has the profile and resources for effective implementation.

Reports will be made to Hywel Dda University Health Board and the local authorities of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.

Glossary

Term	Acronym	Explanation
<i>the Act</i>		Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (SSWBA)
<i>'Active offer'</i>		the process by which professionals facilitate a meeting between a person and an advocate allowing the advocate to fully explain their role and allow the person to decide if they would want advocacy support.
<i>Advocacy qualification</i>		the award given to independent advocates that evidences that they are appropriately trained and competent to practise independent advocacy, including any specialist areas, e.g. mental health
<i>the Code</i>		Part 10 of the Act, Code of Practice (Advocacy) updated 2019, which sets out the requirements on local authorities in relation to advocacy services
<i>Co-production</i>		the process of enabling citizens and professionals to work together in equal partnership, to share power and responsibility for decision-making and planning.
<i>Commissioning/commission</i>		the process by which Health Boards and Local Authorities identify needs then plan and review services they want other agencies to provide.
<i>Golden Thread Advocacy Programme</i>	GTAP	The Project funded by the Welsh Government and delivered by AgeCymru to support the commissioning of advocacy in Wales and in particular the Independent Professional Advocate services across Wales.
<i>Independent Professional Advocate</i>	IPA	a form of independent advocacy defined in the Code and delivered by qualified advocates working within quality assured organisations. There are certain circumstances when Local Authorities should instruct IPAs and others when they must, as set out in the Code.
<i>Information, Advice and Assistance</i>		services designed to identify the support people can access to prevent

		them needing a higher level of support in the future.
<i>Instructed Advocacy</i>		an advocate acts solely on the instruction and direction of the person being supported.
<i>National Development Team for Inclusion</i>	NDTi	an organisation that promotes best practice in terms of social inclusion. It administers the Advocacy Quality Performance Mark.
<i>Non-instructed Advocacy</i>		the person cannot provide instruction and the advocate strives to ensure decisions or actions taken on their behalf respect their rights and entitlements and take account of their known preferences and lifestyles.
<i>Outcomes monitoring</i>		the processes by which the intended benefits of an action are assessed and reviewed.
<i>Quality Performance Mark</i>	QPM	the process by which advocacy organisations evidence that their services operate to a high standard
<i>Referral ‘gateway’</i>		the way that people wanting to access a service are able to make first contact.
<i>Regional Advocacy Development Project</i>		a Project funded by the WWCP to support the development of advocacy in the region
<i>Regulation and Inspection of Social Care</i>	RISCA	the process by which organisations providing social care support are registered to ensure that they are providing quality services
<i>Self-advocacy</i>		the ability of a person to effectively share with others the things that are important to them and how they wish to receive services. Self-advocacy is promoted within all forms of advocacy but has a specific focus within self-advocacy groups.
<i>Service-user</i>		a person in receipt of, or eligible for, support or care services
<i>Safeguarding</i>		the process of protecting children and vulnerable adults from harm, abuse or neglect and an ongoing education process designed to facilitate the identification of the signs and risks relating to abuse.
<i>Social Inclusion</i>		the process of supporting people and communities to be able to participate in decisions and actions affecting their lives.

Social Care Wales		<i>the social care workforce regulator in Wales who has responsibility for building confidence in the workforce and leading and supporting improvement in social care.</i>
Stakeholder		Any person or organisation that have an interest or involvement with an issue, e.g. Carers Forums, Peoples First Groups, etc.
Statutory		Processes that are required under legal frameworks and arranged and/or delivered by Public Bodies, e.g. Local Authorities, Health Boards, etc.
Spectrum of advocacy provision		The different types of advocacy including advocacy provided by; family and friends, social care and health professionals, volunteer advocates, collective self-advocacy and paid independent advocates.
West Wales Care Partnership	WWCP	A regional collaboration between the three West Wales Local Authorities, Hywel Dda University Health Board and also third sector, independent sector, service-user and carer representatives. Its role is to implement the transformation and development of health and social care in line with the intentions of the Social Services and Well-Being Act (Wales) 2014
West Wales Population Assessment		an overview of the population and demography of the region used to predict the future necessary service changes to meet the future needs of the population
West Wales		the three counties of Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire

References and Links

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/contents>

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 – Part 2 Code of Practice (General Functions

<part-2-code-of-practice-general-functions.pdf> (gov.wales)

Part 10 Advocacy Code of Practice

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/part-10-code-of-practice-advocacy.pdf>

Advocacy Charter

<https://qualityadvocacy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Advocacy-Charter-A3.pdf>

Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act (RISCA)

<https://careinspectorate.wales/sites/default/files/2018-06/180606-risca-guide-en.pdf>

West Wales Population Needs Assessment www.wwcp-data.org.uk/population-needs-assessment

Welsh Language Measures

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/contents?lang=en><https://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/contents?lang=en>

National Outcomes Framework <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-05/the-national-outcomes-framework-for-people-who-need-care-and-support-and-carers-who-need-support.pdf>

The Well-Being of Future Generations Act <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/about-us/future-generations-act/>

Statistical Focus in Rural Wales <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2018-12/080515-statistical-focus-rural-wales-08-en.pdf>

IMHA Code of Practice(incorporated into Mental Health(Wales) Act Code of Practice Chapter 6)

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/mental-health-act-1983-code-of-practice-mental-health-act-1983-for-wales-review-revised-2016.pdf#:~:text=The%20Mental%20Health%20Act%201983%20Code%20of%20Practice,being%20laid%20before%20the%20National%20Assembly%20for%20Wales.>

Code of Practice (incorporated into the Mental Capacity (Wales)Act Code of Practice chapter 10) <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/744/Code%20of%20Practice%20E.pdf>

Planning, Commissioning and Co-production, Care Council for Wales

https://socialcare.wales/cms_assets/hub-downloads/Planning_and_Commissioning_Resource_Guide_-_January_17.pdf

GTAP Commissioning Independent Professional Advocacy for Adults under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

<https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-cymru/documents/golden-thread-advocacy-programme/programme-documents/commissioning-ipa-framework-english-oct-19.pdf>

West Wales Area Plan 2018-23

www.wwcp.org.uk > [west-wales-area-plan](#)

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Eitem Rhif 9

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A o ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 fel y'i diwygiwyd gan
Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007

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