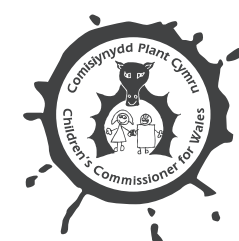


Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon
Annual Report & Accounts
10/11



**Comisiynydd
Plant Cymru**
Children's
Commissioner
for Wales

Comisiynydd Plant Cymru Children's Commissioner for Wales

Rhagair gan/Foreword by
Keith Towler

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Gan fod bron i ddeng mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers sefydlu'r Swyddfa, mae'n gyfle i fyfyrrio ar ddegawd rhyfeddol o safbwynt hawliau plant yng Nghymru.

As my Office enters its tenth year, I can't help but reflect on what has been an extraordinary decade for children's rights in Wales.



Trowch yn ôl i'r flwyddyn 2000; roedd ymchwiliad mwya'r DU i achosion o gam-drin mewn cartrefi plant newydd gael ei gwblhau, roedd grŵp lobio yn galw'n daer am benodi Comisiynydd Plant annibynnol i Gymru, ac roedd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn dechrau ar ei hail flwyddyn.

Flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach, crëwyd hanes yng Nghymru – y wlad gyntaf yn y DU i benodi Comisiynydd Plant annibynnol. Roeddwn i'n gweithio i Nacro, elusen gostwng troseddau, ar y pryd. Wnes i erioed ddychmygu y byddwn i yma ddeng mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, yn ysgrifennu rhagair ar gyfer fy adroddiad blynyddol fel Comisiynydd Plant Cymru.

Ewch ymlaen i 2011, ac mae gennym bellach Swyddfa Comisiynydd Plant Cymru sy'n mynd o nerth i nerth, gyda thîm o 26 o staff. Mae gennym weledigaeth clir: gweithio gyda ac ar ran plant a phobl ifanc er mwyn sicrhau newidiadau cadarnhaol a pharhaol i'w bywydau. Ond hoffwn oedi am ennyd, oherwydd ni allaf ysgrifennu'r rhagair hwn heb dalu teyrnged enfawr i waith fy rhagflaenydd, Peter Clarke. Aeth ati i hyrwyddo llais plant, a sicrhau bod pobl yn gwrandao arnynt. Fel y dywedodd rhywun ar ôl ei farwolaeth annhymig, "Mae yna blant yng Nghymru sy'n byw bywyd gwell diolch i'w ofal a'i waith ef, ac mae'n rhaid i ni wneud popeth posibl i sicrhau nad yw hynny'n mynd yn angof, a helpu i hwyluso'r gwaith hwnnw." Ymlaen fo'r nod felly.

Yn ystod 2010-11, mae gwasanaeth cwnsela ar gael mewn pob ysgol uwchradd, a chyngor ysgol ar waith ym mhob ysgol gynradd, uwchradd ac arbennig. Rydym yn disgwyl am Gydsyniad Brenhinol ar gynllun arloesol arall gan Lywodraeth Cymru: sef y Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011 arfaethedig. Bydd y datblygiad arbennig hwn yn sicrhau bod Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn dod yn rhan o gyfraith ddomestig - gyda Chymru'n arwain y blaen eto ar weddill y DU.

Ond mae rhyw ymdeimlad o ofn ac ansicrwydd ynghlwm wrth y datblygiadau newydd hyn. Rydym bellach yn byw mewn cyfnod o gyni a chaledi, lle mae toriadau'r llywodraeth yn effeithio'n waeth pan fo mwy a mwy o'n plant yn byw mewn tlodi. Er bod gennym bod hawl i ymfalchïo yn y pethau a gyflawnwyd mewn degawd, mae'n rhaid i ni gadw llygad ar y dyfodol nawr. Gwelsom gynnydd, ond mae angen i'r llywodraeth barhau i newid a gweithredu'r rhaglen ddeddfu uchelgeisiol, a rhoi pwyslais ar fesur effeithiau'r datblygiadau hyn ar blant a phobl ifanc Cymru. Mae'n bryd i ni wireddu'r uchelgais, cydnabod potensial pob plentyn a sicrhau bod y potensial hwnnw'n cael ei gyflawni.

Rewind to 2000; we had just seen the conclusion of the UK's largest inquiry into abuse in children's homes, an intense lobby group was calling for an independent Children's Commissioner for Wales to be appointed, and the new Welsh Assembly Government was heading into its second year.

A year later, Wales made history. It became the first country in the UK to appoint an independent Children's Commissioner. At the time I was working for the crime reduction charity, Nacro. Little did I imagine that a decade later I would be writing the foreword to my annual report as the Children's Commissioner for Wales.

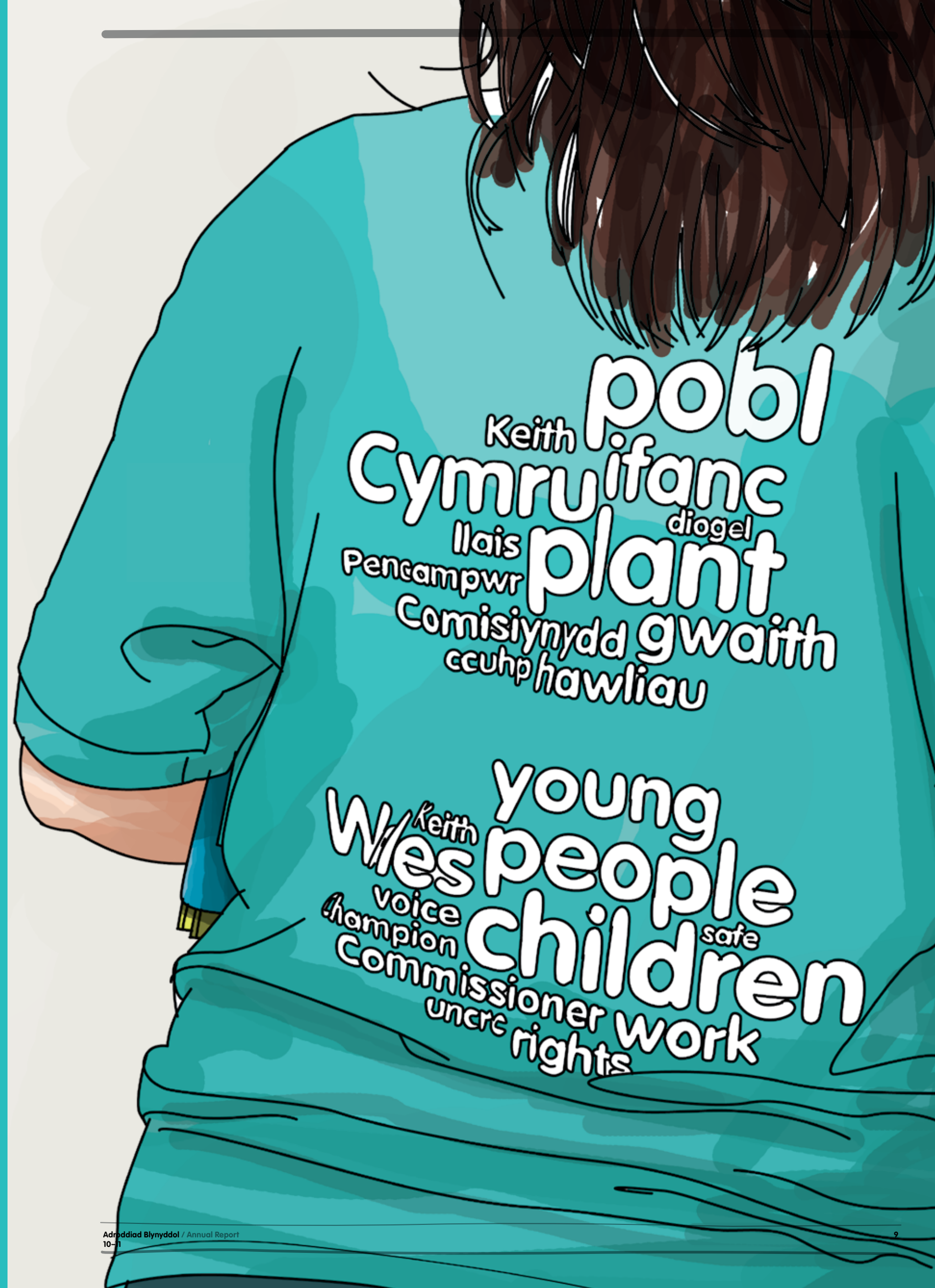
Fast-forward to 2011, we now have a flourishing Office of the Children's Commissioner for Wales, with a staff team of 26. Our vision is clear: we work with and on behalf of children and young people to achieve positive and lasting changes in their lives. But I want to press that pause button for just a moment because it would be remiss of me to write this foreword without paying tribute to the tremendous work of my predecessor, Peter Clarke. He set about championing the voice of children, making sure people listened to them. As someone said during his untimely passing, "There are children in Wales whose lives have been improved by his care and his work and we must do everything we can to help ensure that isn't forgotten, and to help make it go on." And go on we must.

During 2010-11, all our secondary schools now boast a counselling service, every primary, secondary and special school has a school council and Royal Assent on another ground breaking first from our Welsh Government: the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 is awaited. This particular development will see the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child become a part of domestic law – yet another first in the UK for Wales.

But with new developments comes uncertainty and fear. We are living in an 'age of austerity', where government is cutting deeper at a time when more of our children are now living in poverty. Whilst we have every right to be proud of what's happened this decade we must now have an eye on the future. Yes, there's been progress but we need to see government maintain its pace of change, deliver on its ambitious legislative programme and for there to be a real focus on measuring the impact of these developments on children and young people in Wales. It's time to translate ambitions into practice and recognise and unlock every child's potential.

Sut ry' ni wedi codi llais

How we have
championed



Rydym yn siarad ar ran plant a phobl ifanc ledled y wlad ar faterion pwysig – fel eiriolwr dros blant yng Nghymru.

Fel yn y blynyddoedd blaenorol, roedd gan y cyfryngau gryn ddiddordeb yn ein gwaith. Yn 2010/11, fe wnaethom lwyddo i sicrhau 210 o erthyglau a thros 8,000 o eiliadau o sylw gan ddarlledwyr Cymraeg a Saesneg, a all fod wedi cyrraedd dros 147,965,240 o bobl. Cawsom werth dros £181,000 o sylw gan y cyfryngau yn ystod tri mis diwetha'r flwyddyn ariannol hon yn unig.

Yn ogystal â rhyddhau datganiadau rhagweithiol i'r cyfryngau ac ymateb i ymholiadau'r cyfryngau, buom yn cydweithio â'r cyfryngau ar brosiectau penodol. Yn 2010, cyfrannodd y Comisiynydd at raglen arbennig oedd yn edrych ar sut mae cael plentyn gyda ADHD yn effeithio ar deulu, ac yn nechrau 2011, fe wnaethom gydweithio â rhaglen Eye on Wales BBC Radio Wales i dynnu sylw at gyrhaeddiad addysgol gwael plant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn, cafodd llais y Comisiynydd ei ddefnyddio yn ymgyrchoedd eich partneriaid, gan gynnwys ymgyrch Chwaraeon Cymru ar weithwyr cymdeithasol cudd, a gwaith Llais Defnyddwyr Cymru ar E.coli.

Yn ogystal â'r cyfryngau traddodiadol, rydym hefyd yn dibynnu ar y cyfryngau newydd i godi ymwybyddiaeth o swyddogaeth y Comisiynydd a'n gwaith – ar 31 Mawrth 2011, roedd gennym dros 450 o ddilynwyr i'n proffil Twitter yn Saesneg, a thros 80 o ddilynwyr Cymraeg; ac mae'r ffigyrau hyn yn tyfu bob dydd.

Mae ein gwefan – www.complancymru.org.uk – hefyd yn gyfrwng allweddol i rannu gwybodaeth â phobl. Y llynedd, ymwelodd 15% yn fwy o bobl â'r wefan a sicrhawyd dros 1,718,350 o 'drawiadau'. Trwy ddadansoddi data'r wefan, rydym wedi sylwi ar gydberthynas amlwg rhwng y sylw a gawsom gan y wasg a'r cyfryngau a'r cynnydd mewn ymwelwyr â'n gwefan. Mae'r cynnydd sylweddol mewn ymweliadau oddeutu'r dyddiadau y cawsom sylw gan y cyfryngau traddodiadol yn dangos fod pobl eisiau dysgu mwy am y Comisiynydd a'n gwaith trwy fynd i'n gwefan.

Mae blog y Comisiynydd yn rhan o'r wefan, ac ymddangosodd darnau ohono yn rheolaidd gydol y flwyddyn yn atodiad addysg y Western Mail. Mae dros 300 o bobl wedi cofrestru i dderbyn ein cylchlythyr chwarterol hefyd.

We speak up for children and young people nationally on important issues – being the children's champion in Wales.

In keeping with previous years, there was significant media interest in our work. In 2010/11, we secured 210 articles and over 8,000 seconds of English and Welsh broadcast coverage, which resulted in over 147,965,240 impressions. In the last three months alone of this financial year, we secured over £181,000 of media coverage.

As well as issuing proactive media statements and responding to media enquiries, we also worked collaboratively with the media on particular projects. In 2010, the Commissioner took part in a special programme about the effects on a family with a child suffering from ADHD, and early in 2011 we worked with BBC Radio Wales' Eye on Wales programme to draw attention to the poor educational attainment of looked after children and young people.

During the year we also added the Commissioner's voice to our partners' campaigns, including Sport Wales' hidden social workers work and Consumer Focus Wales' campaign on E.coli.

To complement traditional media channels, we also rely on new media tools to raise awareness of the Commissioner's role and our work – on 31 March 2011 we had over 450 followers on our English language profile on Twitter and over 80 on our Welsh language profile; figures which are increasing daily.

Our website – www.childcomwales.org.uk – is also a key instrument we use to share information with people. Last year, we saw a 15% increase in unique visitors and secured over 1,718,350 hits. By analysing our website data, we have identified a clear correlation between press and broadcast coverage we have secured and an increase in traffic to our website. Significant spikes in visits around the dates we've secured traditional media coverage signals that people seem to want to learn more about the Commissioner and our work by visiting our website.

Housed on the website are the Commissioner's blog, extracts of which frequently appeared throughout the year in the Western Mail's education supplement. Over 300 people have also registered to receive our quarterly newsletter.

Sut ry' ni wedi cynghori

How we
have advised



Rydym yn cynghori plant, pobl ifanc, y rhai sy'n gofal amdanynt a gweithio gyda nhw os ydynt yn teimlo nad oes ganddynt unman arall i droi gyda'u problemau.

— Fe wnaethom ymdrin â 477 o achosion yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf

Mae achos yn codi pan fod rhywun yn cysylltu â ni ar ôl i rywbeth ddigwydd, neu rhywbeth y maent yn anfodlon ag ef. Gall achos gynnwys un neu fwy o bobl ifanc, a gall ymwneud ag un neu fwy o faterion.

— O'r 477, cafodd 172 o achosion eu cyfeirio gennym yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf

Mae cyfeirio achos yn golygu ein bod ni'n dweud wrth yr unigolyn am sefydliad arall sy'n gallu helpu. Rydym bob amser yn rhoi manylion cyswllt y sefydliad arall i'r galwr, ond yn achos plentyn neu berson ifanc, ni sy'n ffonio'r sefydliad. Weithiau, rydym yn cyfeirio achos hefyd. Mae hyn yn golygu ein bod ni'n cysylltu â sefydliad arall ar ran y galwr ac yn gofyn iddynt helpu i ddatrys y sefyllfa. Rydym wedi cyfeirio achosion at sefydliadau fel adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol a Meic, y llinell gymorth gwybodaeth, cyngor a chefnogaeth i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

— Cafodd 127 o'r achosion eu categorio'n rhai un-tro.

Mae hyn yn golygu ein bod ni wedi gallu rhoi'r cyngor angenrheidiol i'r galwr er mwyn datrys y mater ei hun – er enghraifft, rhiant yn ffonio i ofyn am amserlen asesiad statudol, neu sut i wneud cwyn.

— Datblygodd 178 o'r achosion yn achosion llawn.

Ystyr achos llawn yw pan rydyn ni'n dal yn gysylltiedig â'r achos ac yn helpu'r plentyn neu berson ifanc i gydweithio ag asiantaethau eraill er mwyn datrys y mater.

Ym mhob achos, mae ein gwasanaeth cyngor a chymorth yn rhoi cyngor annibynnol a diduedd, am ddim, a'r nod bob amser yw datrys y mater yn fuan. Lle bo'n briodol, ac er budd y plentyn/plant, mae ein swyddogion yn ymyrryd yn y mater er mwyn sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau posibl. Wrth ymdrin ag achosion llawn, rydym bob amser yn ystyried y materion ehangach a'r cyfleoedd dysgu i weithwyr proffesiynol a'r llywodraeth – yn yr ardal leol ac ymhellach ledled Cymru.

Gan weithio yn ôl Gweithdrefnau Amddiffyn Plant Cymru Gyfan 2008, mae ein ffin o bedwar swyddog yn cynnal system rheoli achosion electronig sy'n eu galluogi i gofnodi achosion, ac mae'n cynnig cipolwg o'r materion sy'n effeithio plant, pobl ifanc a'u teuluoedd.

We advise children, young people and those who care for and work with them if they feel they've got nowhere else to go with their problems.

— We handled 477 cases over the past year

A case is when someone gets in touch with us about something that has happened, or something that they aren't happy about. A case could be about one or many young people and could be about one or a number of issues.

— Of the 477, we signposted 172 cases over the past year

Signposting a case means we tell the person about another organisation that can help. We always make sure we give the caller the contact details of the other organisation but if it's a child or young person, we'll make the call. Sometimes we also refer a case. This means that we contact another organisation on behalf of the caller and ask them to get involved to help find a solution. Organisations we have signposted to include social services departments, the Equalities and Human Rights Commission and Meic, the information, advice and support helpline for children and young people in Wales.

— 127 cases were categorised as one-off cases

This means that we were able to give the caller the advice they needed to enable them to resolve the issue themselves, for example a parent may call and ask for advice around the timeline for statutory assessment or how to make a complaint.

— The remaining 178 cases became full cases

A full case is when we stay involved and support the child or young person to work with other agencies to reach an appropriate solution.

In all cases our advice and support service provide free, independent and impartial advice and the aim is always to seek resolution at an early stage. Where appropriate, and in the best interest of the child/children, our officers make interventions to achieve the best outcomes. When handling full cases, we always look at the wider issues and learning opportunities for professionals and government, both within the local area concerned and further afield across Wales.

Working to the All-Wales Child Protection Procedures 2008, the team of four officers maintain an electronic case management system that enables them to record cases and provides an insight into the issues affecting children, young people and their families. This learning directly feeds into our policy work.

Ffeithiau allweddol

Bu ein gwasanaeth cyngor a chymorth yn ymdrin â 477 o achosion rhwng 1 Ebrill 2010 a 31 Mawrth 2011.

Pwy gysylltodd â ni: **Rhieni (232) // Plentyn neu berson ifanc (62) // Aelodau eraill o'r teulu (38) // Gofalwr maeth (19) // Aelod etholedig (14).**

*Roedd hi'n braf gweld bod bron i 15% yn fwy o blant a phobl ifanc wedi cysylltu â ni eleni.

(Roedd eraill yn cynnwys: gwasanaeth eirioli, gweithiwr cymdeithasol, sefydliad gwirfoddol, athrawon, cyfreithwyr, MEIC, CAF/CASS Cymru a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill).

Sut y cysylltodd pobl â ni: **ffôn (300) gyda 199 o alwadau trwy'n gwasanaeth rhadffon // E-bost (97) // Llythyr (39) // Yn bersonol (29) // Neges destun (12).**

Rhesymau dros gysylltu â ni:

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (206 o achosion) Addysg (198 o achosion) // Cyfraith Teulu (64) // Cyngor cyffredinol (47 achos) // Cyfiawnder ieuencid (46 achos).

Eleni, gwelwyd cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer yr achosion gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gyfeiriwyd atom. Y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yw'r prif reswm y mae pobl yn cysylltu â ni bellach, am y tro cyntaf ers i Keith gychwyn gweithio fel Comisiynydd. Nid yw'r cynnydd o 72% mewn achosion sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn syndod o gofio'r holl fethiannau proffil uchel mewn trefniadau amddiffyn a diogelu plant. Roedd y prif bryderon yn ymwneud â lleoliadau maeth, pobl ifanc yn gadael gofal, a chwynion cyffredinol.

Tueddiadau eraill

- 20% yn fwy o achosion addysg

Mae materion a phryderon addysg yn uchel o hyd, gyda phobl yn cysylltu â ni i drafod anghenion addysgol arbennig, cwynion, darpariaeth a chludiant ysgol.

- 66% yn fwy o achosion tai a llefy

Darpariaeth tai oedd y gyfran uchaf.

- Mae achosion iechyd yn parhau'n uchel

Roedd cyfran helaeth o'r achosion hyn yn ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau iechyd i blant; gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed (CAMHS), a darparu gwasanaethau i rai gyda ADHD.

Astudiaethau achos

1. Iechyd

Cawsom alwad ffôn gan dad oedd yn poeni am gwŷn a wnaeth yn erbyn bwrdd iechyd lleol. Roedd y gwŷn yn ymwneud â'r driniaeth feddygol a'r cymorth a gafodd ei fab anabl na allai fynd i gael gofal seibiant.

Roedd y tad bron â chyrraedd pen ei dennyn, ac yn ystyried trosglwyddo'r dyletswyddau gofal am ei fab i'r awdurdod lleol. Teimlai ei fod mewn sefyllfa amhosibl – nid oedd yn credu ei bod hi'n deg disgwyl i'r awdurdod lleol wario miloedd o bunnoedd ar ofal ei fab, ac nid oedd chwaith am olchi'i ddwylo o'i gyfrifoldebau a rhoi ei fab dan bwysau diangen. Gan ei fod yn poeni am y diffyg cyfathrebu rhwng adrannau perthnasol yr awdurdod lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd, fe wnaethom gyfarfod â'r teulu i gasglu gwybodaeth berthnasol. Yna, fe wnaethom gyflwyno sylwadau i'r bwrdd iechyd a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a aeth ymlaen i ymchwilio i'r pryderon dan sylw. Yn sgil eu hymchwiliad, rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r teulu a ninnau y byddai gofal seibiant ar gael ac y byddant yn cynnal adolygiad o drefniadau gweithio mewnol rhwng yr asiantaethau â'i gilydd.

2. Amddiffyn plant

Cysylltodd aelod o'r proffesiwn cyfreithiol â ni i fynegi ei bryderon am rieni neu warcheidwaid sy'n cam-drin neu'n niweidio plant, yna'n mynd trwy'r system achosion gofal / llys teulu ond ddim yn cael eu cynnwys ar y gronfa ddata amddiffyn plant. Nid oes unrhyw un yn cofnodi hyn oherwydd cyfrinachedd y system llys teulu, felly os bydd teulu'n symud i ran arall o'r wlad, fe allan nhw fynd ar goll yn y system a byddant yn rhydd i niweidio eto. Ar ben hynny, os bydd rhiant yn cael plentyn arall, efallai nad yw'n cael ei nodi fel risg posibl gan nad oes system ar waith i nodi'r risg i blentyn newyddanedig. Cyfeiriodd y Comisiynydd at y bwch difrifol hwn yn y system amddiffyn plant yng nghyfarfod y Bwrdd Diogelu Plant Cenedlaethol, y mae'n aelod ohono. Gofynnodd i'r Bwrdd nodi'r mater fel rhan o'i argymhellion i Lywodraeth Cymru.

3. Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Cawsom llythyr gan berson ifanc a oedd yn byw gyda gofalwyr maeth. Ar ôl cael ei gam-drin fel plentyn, roedd y person ifanc wedi treulio'r rhan fwyaf o'i fywyd mewn gofal. Roedd hefyd ar ei hól hi o ran gwaith ysgol ac ar fin dechrau cwrs Safon Uwch ym mis Medi. Roedd hyn yn golygu y byddai'n 18 oed yn dechrau arni, ac felly, byddai'r cymorth ariannol tuag at ei leoliad maeth yn dod i ben. Yn awyddus i aros gyda'i deulu maeth a bwrw ymlaen â'i addysg, penderfynodd y person ifanc gyda chymorth eiriolwr, herio penderfyniad yr awdurdod lleol oedd yn gofyn iddo baratoi i adael gofal. Hefyd, roedd angen cymorth a chefnogaeth gennym i herio penderfyniad yr awdurdod.

Cawsom gyfarfod gyda'r person ifanc, casglu gwybodaeth berthnasol a thrafod yr achos gyda Swyddog Cwynion a Rheolwr Gwasanaethau'r awdurdod. Hefyd, aethom ati i drefnu cyfarfod amlasiantaeth. Cyn i'r cyfarfod cael ei gynnal, fodd bynnag, penderfynodd yr awdurdod wyrddo'i ei benderfyniad i orfodi'r person ifanc i symud o gartref ei deulu maeth. Sicrhawyd cymorth ychwanegol hefyd fel nad oedd ei arholiadau mewn perygl, a rhoddwyd caniatâd i'r person ifanc aros gyda'i deulu tan fod darpariaeth priodol ar gael iddo adael gofal.

Key facts

Our advice and support service handled 477 cases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011.

Who contacted us: **Parents (232) // Child or young person (62) // Other family member (38) // Foster carer (19) // Elected member (14).**

*It was encouraging to see nearly 15% increase in contact from children and young people this year.

(Others included: advocacy service, social worker, voluntary organisation, teachers, solicitors, MEIC, CAF/CASS Cymru and other professionals).

How people contacted us: **Telephone (300) of which 199 came via our freephone service // Email (97) // Letter (39) // In person (29) // Text message (12).**

They contacted us about:

Social Services (206 cases) Education (198 cases) // Family Law (64) // General advice (47 cases) // Youth justice (46 cases).

This year has seen a significant increase in the number of social services-related cases brought to our attention. For the first time since Keith's tenure began as Commissioner, social services has become the main issue people contact us about. Against the backdrop of very high profile child protection and safeguarding failures, this 72% increase in social services-related cases is no surprise. The main social services-related issues brought to our attention related to foster placements, young people leaving care and general complaints.

Other trends identified

- 20% increase in education cases

Education-related issues and concerns remain high, with people contacting us about special educational needs, complaints, provision and school transport.

- 66% increase in accommodation and housing cases

The highest proportion related to provision of housing.

- Health cases remain high

A large number of these cases related to provision of health services for children; child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), and the provision of services for those with ADHD.

Case studies

1. Health

We took a call from a father who was concerned about a complaint he had made against the health board. The complaint related to medical treatment and support provided to his disabled son, who was unable to access respite care.

The father was near breaking point and was considering the possibility of handing over the care duties for his son to the local authority. He felt that he was in an impossible situation – he didn't think it was fair to expect the local authority to spend thousands to care for his son neither did he want to wash his hands of all responsibility and place his son under unnecessary duress. Concerned about the lack of communication between relevant departments within the local authority and health board, we met the family to gather the relevant information. We then made representation to the health board and social services who subsequently investigated the concerns raised. As a result of their investigation, reassurance was given to the family and to us that respite care would be made available and that a review of their internal joint agency working would get underway.

2. Child protection

A person working within the legal profession contacted us with concerns that parents or guardians who abuse or harm children, who are then dealt with within the care proceedings / family court system are not entered onto a child protection database. No log is taken due to the confidentiality surrounding the family court system so if a family move to a different part of the country, they may get lost in the system and are free to harm again. Moreover, when that parent has another child they may not be identified as a potential risk as there's no system to identify risk to a new born. This apparent serious gap in child protection was raised by the Commissioner at the National Safeguarding Children's Board, of which he's a member. He requested the Board refers to it in its recommendations to Welsh Government.

3. Social Services

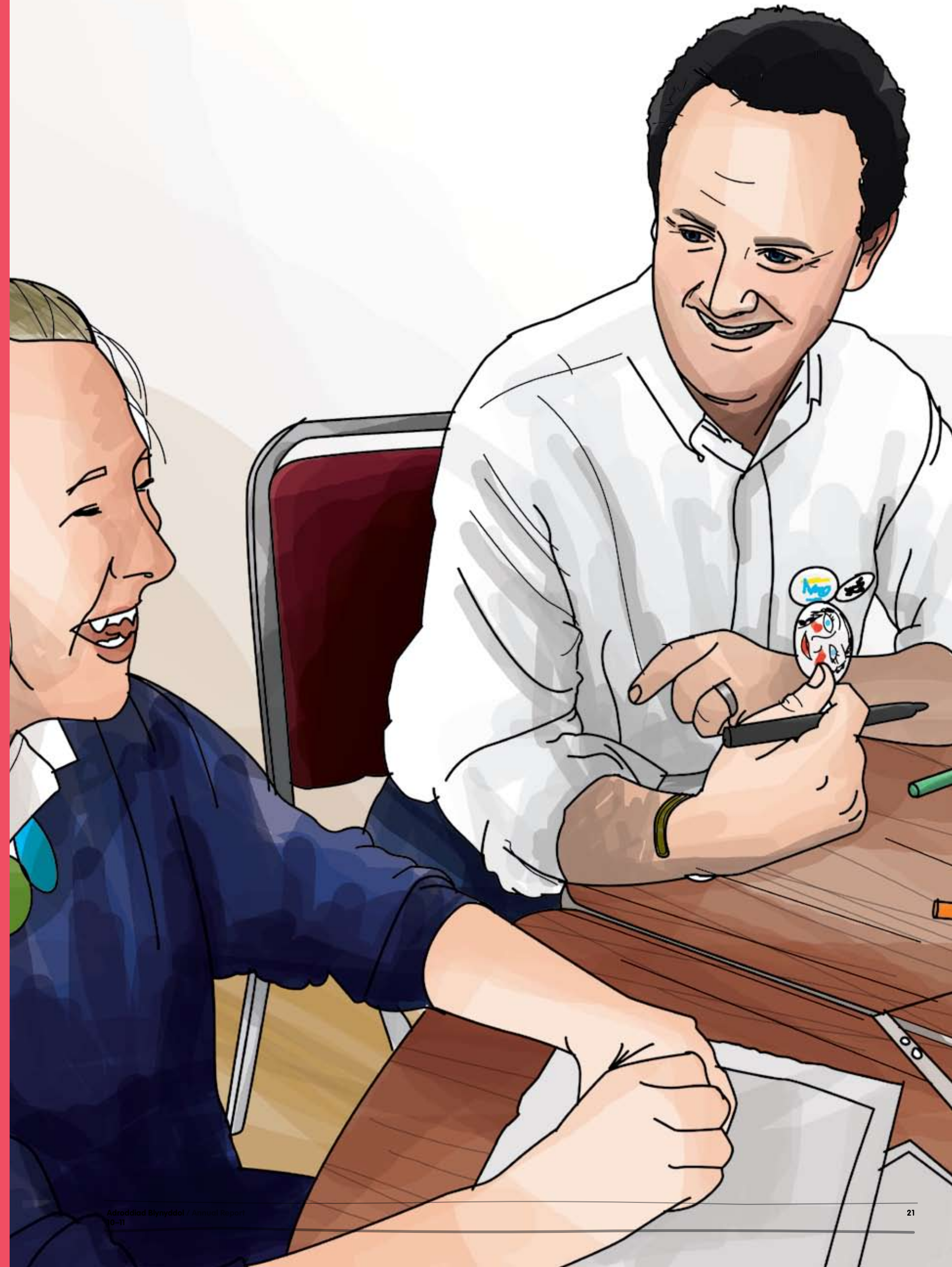
We received a letter from a young person who lived with foster carers. Having suffered abuse as a child, the young person had spent most of their life in care. Also, they had fallen behind with schoolwork and were due to start their A Level course that September. That meant they would be 18 starting their course and as such, funding for their foster placement would end. Keen to stay with their foster family and pursue their education, the young person, with the help of an advocate, challenged the local authority's decision to ask them to prepare for leaving care. They also wanted our advice and support to challenge the authority's decision.

We met with the young person, gathered the relevant information and discussed his case with the local authority's Complaints Officer and Service Manager. We also arranged a multi-agency meeting. But before the multi-agency meeting took place, the authority decided to reverse its decision to force the young person to move out of his foster family home. Additional support was also put in place not to jeopardise his exams and the young person was allowed to stay with his family until appropriate provision was put in place for him to leave care.



Sut ry' ni wedi gwrando ac ymrwymo

How we have
listened and
involved



Fe wnaethom helpu plant a phobl ifanc i ddysgu mwy am eu hawliau, ta gwrando ar blant a phobl ifanc er mwyn deall beth sy'n bwysig iddynt.

Rydym yn gwrando ar faterion sy'n destun diddordeb a phryder i blant a phobl ifanc, bob dydd yn ein gwaith. Boed yn ymweliadau ysgol, gweithdai neu alwadau ffôn i'n gwasanaeth cyngor a chymorth, mae plant a phobl ifanc wedi rhannu eu pryderon a'u safbwyntiau ar bob math o faterion gwahanol gyda ni eleni, gan gynnwys cau ysgolion, effaith y toridau ariannol a chlodiant ysgol. Mae canlyniadau ein holiadur ar-lein 'Ateb Nôl' hefyd wedi llywio ein gwaith polisi, gan gynnwys ein hymateb i ymgynghoriadau Llywodraeth Cymru ar doiledau ysgol a bagiau plastig.

Elfen arall o'n swyddogaeth craidd yw sicrhau bod cymaint ag sy'n bosibl o blant a phobl ifanc yn cyfrannu at ein gwaith. Crewyd cynllun newydd: y 'Darlun Mawr' i sicrhau bod hyn yn gweithio mewn modd systematig. Ei nod yw ein helpu ni i ddatblygu ein ffordd o weithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc, a dangos yn glir pam a sut rydym yn eu cynnwys yn ein gwaith. Mae sicrhau bod y broses o gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i'w bywydau wrth wraidd ein gwaith. Rydym yn gwybod bod cynnwys plant a phobl ifanc:

- Yn eu grymuso i ddweud eu dweud a sicrhau bod eu safbwyntiau yn cael eu clywed
- Yn creu cyfleoedd dysgu
- Yn hyrwyddo democratiaeth ac yn annog plant a phobl ifanc i ddylanwadu ar greu newidiadau cadarnhaol
- Yn darparu cyfleoedd i wella gwasanaethau, yn seiliedig ar anghenion plant a phobl ifanc

Mae cynllun y 'Darlun Mawr' yn cynnig cyfleoedd i ni weithio mewn partneriaeth â sefydliadau allweddol, fel mudiad yr Urdd. Yn 2010, fe wnaethom gychwyn cynllun peilot gyda'r Ddraig Ffyni, Cynulliad plant a phobl ifanc Cymru. Prif nod y cynllun yw sefydlu dull effeithiol o rannu'r materion a godwyd gan gannoedd o aelodau'r Ddraig Ffyni, â thîm y Comisiynydd. Mae 14 o aelodau ifanc y Cynulliad wedi gwirfoddoli i weithio gyda ni yn 2011 er mwyn pennu union fanlyon y berthynas waith newydd.

We advise children, young people and those who care for them if they feel they've got nowhere else to go with their problems.

Listening to children and young people's issues that interest and concern them is something we do on a daily basis. Whether it's via school visits, workshops or calls to our advice and support service, children and young people have shared their experience and perspectives on a number of issues with us this year, including school closures, effect of funding cuts and school transport. Results from our online questionnaire 'Backchat' have also directly informed our policy work, including our response to the Welsh Government's consultations on school toilets and plastic bags.

Another of our core functions is to enable as many children and young people as possible to get involved in our work. To ensure a systemic approach to this work, in 2010 a new plan was devised: the 'Big Picture'. Its aim is to help us develop the way we work with children and young people and makes it clear why and how we involve them in our work. Central to all our involvement work is to ensure it makes a real difference to children and young people's lives. We know that involving them:

- Empowers children and young people to have their voices and opinions heard
- Creates learning opportunities
- Promotes democracy and works toward children and young people influencing positive change
- Provides opportunities for services to improve, based on the needs of children and young people

Identified within the Big Picture are opportunities for us to work in partnership with key organisations, including the Urdd. In 2010, we also began a pilot scheme with Funky Dragon, the children and young people's Assembly for Wales. The scheme's principal aim to establish an effective mechanism for the issues raised by the hundreds of Funky Dragon members to be shared with the Commissioner's team. Fourteen of the Assembly's young members have volunteered to work with us in 2011 to determine the exact details of the new working relationship.

Rydym yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda'n llysgenhadon – rhwydwaith sydd ddwywaith yn fwy erbyn eleni, ac sydd wedi ehangu i bron 100 o ysgolion, ledled y 22 awdurdod lleol. Cynllun ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd yw hwn, lle mae'r plant yr ysgol yn ethol dau ddisgybl i fod yn llysgenhadon y Comisiynydd. Mae'r llysgenhadon yn gwneud tri phrif beth:

1. Dweud wrth blant yn eu hysgol am Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru

2. Dweud wrth blant eu hysgol am hawliau plant a Chonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn

3. Gweithio gyda chynghor yr ysgol i weld beth y gellir ei wella ym marn plant, yna gweithio gydag eraill yn yr ysgol i newid pethau.

Am y tro cyntaf eleni, fe wnaethom recriwtio gwirfoddolwyr i helpu ein llysgenhadon. Ar ôl i athrawon a phlant ddweud wrthym eu bod yn gwerthfawrogi'r cyfle i gysylltu wyneb yn wyneb â'n Swyddfa, rydym yn treialu'r syniad o gynnwys ein gwirfoddolwyr cymunedol ac yn trafod ffyrdd eraill o helpu ac ysgogi ein llysgenhadon. Byddwn yn parhau i gyflwyno'r cynllun peilot hwn fesul tipyn ledled Cymru wrth i fwy o wirfoddolwyr gael eu recriwtio.

Mae'r gwerthusiad o'r cynllun llysgenhadon yn dangos bod manteision amlwg i'r disgyblion a'r athrawon:

Meddai'r disgyblion: "Dwi wedi dysgu mwy am hawliau a democratiaeth i blant" // "Dwi'n hoffi cyflwyno newidiadau i'n hysgol, mae'n golygu fy mod i wedi gwneud rhywbeth er lles pawb" // "Y peth da am fod yn llysgennad yw meddwl am syniadau da"

Mae'r athrawon yn gwerthfawrogi: Cysylltiad clir rhwng y cynllun a'r cwricwlwm ABCh // gwella hunan-hyder y plant // sut mae'n galluogi plant i gyfrannu mwy at benderfyniadau // sut mae plant yn dyheu am fod yn llysgenhadon.

O'r herwydd, rydym yn bwriadu cynyddu nifer yr ysgolion llysgennad yn sylweddol yn 2011/12.

Gan adeiladu ar ein gwaith gydag ysgolion cynradd, rydym hefyd wedi meithrin cysylltiadau â fforymau ieuencid iau ledled Cymru, ac wedi mynychu nifer o'u digwyddiadau. Er nad yw pob awdurdod lleol yn gallu hwyluso fforwm o'r fath ar hyn o bryd, maent yn gallu rhoi llwyfan i blant gyfrannu at benderfyniadau sir-gyfan. O'u defnyddio'n effeithiol, gallant hefyd adeiladu ar waith cynghorau ysgol a chynnig cyfle i'r athrawon ac eraill glywed eu safbwyntiau a'u syniadau. Bydd y ffin yn meithrin cysylltiadau pellach â fforymau iau eraill y flwyddyn nesaf.

Rydym am i'r 'Darlun Mawr' helpu i sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau plant a phobl ifanc. Mae adeiladu ar a chynnal y cysylltiadau â grwpiau o blant a phobl ifanc agored i niwed yn fodd i ni ddeall y materion go iawn sy'n eu hwynebu. Felly, bydd ein gwaith gyda grwpiau fel Together4Rights, criw o blant a phobl ifanc anabl a ddefnyddiodd ein cyfleusterau fideogynadled i ail-lansio eu grŵp yn ein swyddfeydd yn Abertawe a Bae Colwyn, yn parhau yn 2011.

Bydd ein gwaith manwl yn canolbwyntio ar bedwar grŵp o blant a phobl ifanc agored i niwed a nodwyd yn ein cynllun corfforaethol: rhai ag anabledau, rhai sydd wedi'u dal yn y system cyfiawnder ieuencid, plant a phobl ifanc o'r gymuned sipsiwn a theithwyr a rhai sy'n derbyn gofal. Y dasg gyntaf fydd sicrhau bod canran uchel o'r plant a'r pobl ifanc hyn yn gwybod am eu Comisiynydd, ac yn ail, gwybod beth sydd o ddi-ddordeb iddynt a beth sy'n eu poeni.

We have continued working closely with our ambassadors – a network that has doubled in size this year and has expanded now to nearly 100 schools, spread across all 22 local authorities. The scheme, run in primary schools, requires that two pupils be elected by their peers to be the Commissioner's ambassadors. Each ambassador then takes on three roles:

1. Tell children in their school about the Children's Commissioner for Wales

2. Tell children in their school about children's rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

3. Work with the school council to find out what children in the school think could be improved and then work with others within the school to change things.

For the first time this year, we have recruited the help of volunteers to support our ambassadors. Reacting to feedback from teachers and pupils who valued the face-to-face contact with our Office, we are piloting the involvement of our community volunteers and discussing other ideas of how we support and motivate our ambassadors. This pilot scheme will continue to roll out across Wales as more volunteers are recruited.

The ambassadors' scheme's evaluation shows clear benefits for both pupils and teachers:

Pupils say: "I've learnt more about children's rights and democracy" // "I love making changes in our school because it means that I have done something for the benefit of everyone" // "The good thing about being an ambassador is thinking about good ideas"

Teachers value: Clear linkage between the scheme and the PSE curriculum // children's raised self-esteem // how it enables children to be more involved in decision-making // how children aspire to be ambassadors.

As such, in 2011/12 we aim to increase significantly the number of ambassador schools.

Building on the work with primary schools, we have also been forging links with junior youth forums across Wales and attended a number of their events. Whilst not all local authorities are able to facilitate a junior youth forum at present, they have the potential to provide a platform for children to get involved in county-wide decisions. Used effectively, they can also build upon the work of school councils and enable teachers and others to hear views and ideas. Further engagement will be made with other existing junior youth forums by the team next year.

We want the 'Big Picture' to help make sure we make a difference to children and young people's lives. Building and maintaining links with groups of vulnerable children and young people enables us to hone in on the real issues they face. As such, work with groups such as Together4Rights, a group of disabled children and young people who decided to hold their re-launch at our offices in Swansea and Colwyn Bay via our video conferencing facilities, will continue in 2011.

Our in-depth work will focus on the four groups of vulnerable children and young people identified within our corporate plan: those with disabilities, those caught up in the youth justice system, gypsy and traveller children and young people and those who are looked-after. The first task will be to ensure a high percentage of these children and young people find out about their Commissioner and secondly to glean from them matters of interest and concern.



Diwedd y trydydd cynulliad: Dal ati

The End of the
Third Assembly:
Much to build on



Er bod yr adroddiad hwn yn gyfle perffaith i mi fyfyrto ar ddatblygiadau polisi'r deuddeg mis diwethaf, mae hefyd yn ffordd o bwysu a mesur bywyd y trydydd Cynulliad ar drothwy cyfnod newydd yng ngwleidyddiaeth Cymru. Roedd y pedair blynedd rhwng 2007 a 2011 yn gyfnod pwysig o aeddfedu yn hanes ein deddfwrfa genedlaethol: o ddatblygu'r cymhwysedd estynedig trwy'r broses gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol i'r refferendwm hanesyddol sy'n golygu bod gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau deddfu llawn yn y meysydd polisi a ddatganolwyd. Mae'r broses ffurfiol o wahanu gwaith seneddol a llywodraethol yn golygu fod rôl Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o arfer ei swyddogaethau seneddol gan gynnwys creu deddfau a chraffu ar Lywodraeth Cymru, yn gliriach.

Whilst this report provides an ideal opportunity for me to reflect on the policy developments of the last twelve months, it is also apt to take stock of the life of the third Assembly as we prepare to enter a new era in Welsh politics. The four years between 2007 and 2011 was an important period of maturation for our national legislature: from the development of the extended competency via the legislative competency order process through to the historic referendum which has resulted in the National Assembly for Wales (NAfW) gaining full legislative powers in devolved areas of policy. The formal separation of the parliamentary and governmental has clarified the role of the NAfW to exercise its parliamentary functions, which include law making and scrutiny of the Welsh Government.

Dyma’r ddau ddatblygiad sylweddol sy’n werth eu canmol, yn fy marn i:

Cyfranogi

Y datblygiad cyntaf yw’r gwaith aruthrol a wnaed gan Gomisiwn y Cynulliad, a’i Lywydd, yr Arglwydd Dafydd Elis Thomas, wrth iddynt ymroi i ddangos pa mor berthnasol yw’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ddinasyddion Cymru ac annog mwy o bobl i gyfrannu’n llawnach yn y broses ddemocrataidd. Rwy’n falch o nodi bod hyn yn cynnwys plant a phobl ifanc.

Mae mwy i’w wneud o hyd a rhagor o wersi i’w dysgu, ond dylem hefyd werthfawrogi’r camau breision a wnaed gan ein deddfwrfa genedlaethol i addysgu, hysbysu, cynnwys a rhyddfrenio pleidleiswyr y dyfodol. Roedd y camau cadarnhaol yn cynnwys:

— **Sefydlu’r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc i graffu ar faterion sy’n effeithio ar blant a phobl ifanc ledled yr holl feysydd polisi. Roedd hi’n braf gweld plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu gwahodd i roi tystiolaeth yn ystod tymor y Cynulliad, er mwyn helpu i lywio blaenraglen waith y Pwyllgor, ac mae’n addas fod plant a phobl ifanc wedi cyflwyno tystiolaeth er mwyn helpu i lywio adroddiad etifeddiaeth y Pwyllgor hwnnw ar ddiwedd y tymor. Byddaf yn parhau i annog y ddeddfwrfa i gynyddu’r arfer o gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc, a’u defnyddio i lywio’u gwaith**

— **Agor Siambr Hywel, y siambr drafod gyntaf yn Ewrop i bobl ifanc, gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn 2008. Mae’n parhau i fod yn enghraifft bwysig o ymgysylltu’n llawn â phobl ifanc, gan ddefnyddio technoleg fodern. Mae dros 30,000 o fyfyrwyr wedi cymryd rhan ers i’r siambr gael ei hagar**

— **Gwaith y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Lles gyda thîm addysg y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i fynd â’r ymchwiliad i’r Cydsyniad Tybiedig ynghylch Rhoi Organau i ysgolion**

Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011: Diolch Rhodri!

Ers sefydlu’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, mae’n amlwg fod yna gonsensws trawsbleidiol ar bwysigrwydd hawliau plant a sicrhau bod plant wrth wraidd popeth a wnawn yng Nghymru. Adlewyrchir hyn yn y datblygiadau deddfwriaethol a welwyd dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, gan gynnwys y Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008, Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010, y Mesur Bwyta’n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Cymru) 2009. Er mai cynigion y Llywodraeth yw’r mwyafrif ohonynt nid dyna ydynt i gyd, a chafwyd trafodaethau cadarnhaol iawn ar y cynigion a oedd yn aml yn seiliedig ar hawliau plant.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2009, daeth cyfnod Rhodri Morgan fel Prif Weinidog Cymru i ben, ond nid cyn cyflwyno a datblygu un o’r deddfwriaethau pwysicaf o bosibl ym maes plant yn y pedair blynedd diwethaf – Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011.

Beth fydd yn rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru ei wneud?

Bydd dyletswyddau’r Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011 yn cynnwys:

- **Bod Gweinidogion Cymru’n sicrhau eu bod ystyried hawliau plant ym mhopeth a wnânt**
- **Bod Gweinidogion Cymru’n paratoi ac adrodd ar Gynllun Plant**
- **Dyletswydd i hyrwyddo’r ymwybyddiaeth o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn (y Confensiwn)**
- **Y grym i newid deddfwriaeth gyfredol er mwyn iddo gyd-fynd â’r Confensiwn**
- **Darpariaeth i ehangu’r Mesur i bobl ifanc o dan 25 oed.**

Ni fydd pob dyletswydd yn berthnasol ar unwaith, ond hytrach bydd angen i Weinidogion Cymru ystyried y Confensiwn wrth wneud penderfyniadau ar bolisi a deddfwriaeth o fis Mai 2012, a’u gwaith i gyd o fis Mai 2014.

Fy ngobaith i

Credaf y bydd y mesur hwn yn fodd i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn ac ein helpu i feithrin diwylliant sy’n ein hannog i feddlw am effaith yr hyn sy’n digwydd mewn cymdeithas ar blant, ac sy’n herio arferion gwael. Mae’r Mesur yn cynnig potensial i fod yn ddull ymarferol o edrych ar gonfensiwn rhyngwladol o safbwynt Cymreig trwy gynnwys Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn yn deddfwriaeth Cymru.

Mewn maes fel hawliau plant, gall y ffaith fod deddfwriaeth yn bodoli gael effaith gymdeithasol a seicoleg uniongyrchol, trwy hoelio’r mater ym meddyliau’r cyhoedd, yr awdurdodau a’r plant a phobl ifanc eu hunain.

Canlyniadau

Mae gwelliannau ymarferol sy’n arwain at ganlyniadau manteisiol yn hollbwysig i’r deddfwriaeth fod yn ystyrion. Mae hwn yn Fesur pwysig ac arloesol, ond ni fydd yn effeithiol oni bai bod ewyllys ac ymrwymiad gwleidyddol ynghlwm wrtho; o du Llywodraeth Cymru o ran cyflawni’r ymrwymadau, a hefyd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o ran craffu ar broses weithredu’r Mesur.

Fy Rôl

Bydd gennyf rôl bwysig, fel Comisiynydd, o ran sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn atebol a bod y Gweinidogion yn cydymffurfio, a byddaf yn trafod y rôl hon gyda Llywodraeth Cymru wrth baratoi’r Cynllun Plant i sicrhau bod y mecanweithiau sy’n cyd-fynd â’r Mesur mor gadarn ag y bo modd.

Gwaddol Rhodri oedd mai ef, fel Prif Weinidog Cymru, a sicrhodd y bydd rhwymedigaeth ar Lywodraeth Cymru i brofi sut mae’n cynnal hawliau plant a phobl ifanc fel dinasyddion llawn ein gwlad. Os caiff y Mesur hwn ei weithredu’n effeithiol, bydd pawb ohonom – yn enwedig plant a phobl ifanc o Fôn i Fynwy – yn ddyledus iddo am byth.

Here I will highlight two significant developments I believe are worthy of significant commendation:

Participation

The first is the tremendous work undertaken by the Assembly Commission, and its Presiding Officer, Lord Dafydd Elis Thomas, as they sought to demonstrate the relevance of the National Assembly to Wales’ citizens and encouraged greater and more active participation in the democratic process. This, I am happy to report, included children and young people.

There is always more to do and lessons to be learnt, however we must not underestimate the significant steps taken by our national legislature to educate, inform, include and enfranchise future voters. Positive steps included:

— **Establishing the Children and Young People’s Committee to scrutinise issues affecting children and young people across all policy areas. It was pleasing to see children and young people being invited to give evidence during the Assembly term, to help inform the Committee’s forward work programme and fitting that children and young people gave evidence to help inform that Committee’s legacy report at the end of the term. I will continue to encourage the legislature as a whole to increase the practice of children and young people’s participation**

— **The opening of Europe’s first dedicated youth debating chamber, Siambr Hywel, in 2008 by the National Assembly for Wales. This continues to be a prime example of active engagement with young people, making use of modern technologies. Over 30,000 students have participated since its opening**

— **The Health and Wellbeing Committee’s work with the National Assembly’s education team to take the inquiry into Presumed Consent for Organ Donation into schools**

The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011: Thanks Rhodri!

Since the National Assembly’s inception it has become apparent that there is a cross party consensus on the importance of children’s rights and of placing children at the heart of what we do in Wales. This is reflected in the legislative developments we have seen emanating from the legislature during the last four years, including The Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008, the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, the Healthy Eating in Schools (Wales) Measure 2009. Whilst the majority are Government proposals they are not exclusively so and the debates surrounding such proposals have been positive and often based on children’s rights.

In November 2009, Rhodri Morgan stepped down as First Minister, however, not before putting in train the development of potentially the most important piece of legislation for children during the last four years – the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011.

What will Welsh Ministers have to do?

Duties within the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 include:

- **Welsh Ministers to ensure that they consider children’s rights in everything that they do**
- **Welsh Government to prepare and report on a Children’s Scheme Duty to promote knowledge of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)**
- **Power to amend current legislation to bring it in line with the UNCRC**
- **Provision to extend the Measure to young people under 25.**

Not all the duties will be applied immediately but instead Welsh Ministers will have to pay due regard to the UNCRC when making decisions on policy and legislation from May 2012 and then in all they do from May 2014.

My Hope

I believe that this measure will help heighten public awareness of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and help us to foster a culture which promotes thinking about the impact of what goes on in society on children, and which challenges bad practice. The Measure represents the potential to ensure a practical tool which provides a Welsh focus on an international convention by incorporating the UNCRC into Welsh legislation.

In an area such as children’s rights, the very fact that legislation exists can have a direct social and psychological impact, by grounding the issue in the minds of the public, the authorities and children and young people themselves.

Outcomes

Practical improvements leading to beneficial outcomes are essential for the legislation to have real meaning. This is an important and groundbreaking Measure but it will only be as good as the political will and commitment attached to it; both from the Welsh Government in delivering the commitments, but also from the National Assembly for Wales in scrutinising delivery.

My Role

I will have an important role as Commissioner in the process of holding Welsh Government to account and monitoring the compliance of Ministers and I will be discussing this role with Welsh Government in the preparation of the Children’s Scheme to ensure that the mechanics which accompany the Measure are as robust as possible.

Rhodri’s legacy is that he, as First Minister, ensured that the Welsh Government will be obligated to prove how they are upholding the rights of children and young people as full citizens of our nation. If this Measure is effectively implemented, we will all, especially children and young people across Wales, be indebted to him.

Sut ry' ni wedi dylanwadu

How we have influenced



Rydym yn dylanwadu ar lywodraeth a sefydliadau eraill sy'n dweud eu bod am wneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau plant, ac yn gwneud yn siŵr eu bod nhw'n cadw at eu haddewidion i blant a phobl ifanc.

Unwaith eto, byddaf yn defnyddio saith nod craidd Llywodraeth Cymru – sy'n dod o ddogfen y Llywodraeth 'Plant a Phobl Ifanc: Gweithredu'r Hawliau' – fel templed ar gyfer craffu ar y cynnydd a wnaed wrth roi agenda polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar waith.

We influence government and other organisations who say they're going to make a difference to children's lives, making sure they keep their promises to children and young people.

Once again, I will be using the Welsh Government's seven core aims – taken from Government's Children and Young People: Rights to Action – as a template for scrutiny of the progress made in implement Welsh Government's policy agenda.

Amserlen ddeng mlynedd Ten-year timeline



2002/03

Adroddiad Blynyddol Cyntaf
Datgan Pryderon
1st Annual Report
Telling Concerns

2003/04

2il Adroddiad Blynyddol (2003/04)
Clywch // Codi'r Clawr //
Ond mod i'n cyrraedd yn saff
2nd Annual Report (2003/04)
Clywch // Lifting the Lid //
As long as I get there safe

2004/05

3ydd Adroddiad Blynyddol (2004/05)
Llysgenadon Ysgol // Dydy plant ddim yn cwyno
3rd Annual Report (2004/05)
School ambassadors // Children don't complain

2005/06

4ydd Adroddiad Blynyddol (2005/06)
Rhywun i wrando, rhywbeth i'w wneud
4th Annual Report (2005/06)
Someone to listen: something to do

2006/07

5ed Adroddiad Blynyddol (2006/07)
Gwaharddiadau ansydddogol // gwasanaeth rhadffon // marwolaeth Peter Clarke
5th Annual Report (2006/07)
Unofficial Exclusions // freephone service // passing of Peter Clarke

2007/08

6ed Adroddiad Blynyddol (2007/08)
Adroddiad cyntaf Keith Towler // Gwrando a Dysgu
6th Annual Report
First Keith Towler report // Listening & Learning

2008/09

7fed Adroddiad Blynyddol (2008/09)
Ffiniau Pryder
7th Annual Report (2008/09)
Bordering on Concern

2009/10

8fed Adroddiad Blynyddol (2009/10)
Bywyd Llawn Gofal
8th Annual Report (2009/10)
Full of Care

2010/11

9fed Adroddiad Blynyddol (2010/11)
...dyma fe!
9th Annual Report (2010/11)
...this is it!

Nod 1: Cychwyn bywyd yn dda

Plant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal

Deng mlynedd ers cyhoeddi Ar Goll mewn Gofal, adroddiad ar yr achosion o gam-drin eang a ddigwyddodd yn y system ofal yn y gogledd, daeth prif awdur yr adroddiad yn ôl i Gymru yn 2010 i weld faint o gynnydd a gyflawnwyd mewn perthynas â'i 72 o argymhellion.

Clywsom gan Syr Ronald Waterhouse, a gadeiriodd yr ymchwiliad dwy flynedd i'r 'camdriniaeth ddifrifol' ymhlith plant dros ddau ddegawd. Roedd adroddiad yr Ymchwiliad yn cynnwys cyfres o argymhellion ar gyfer diogelu'r rhai sy'n chwythu'r chwiban a sefydlu'r Comisiynydd Plant annibynnol cyntaf yng Nghymru, a'r cyntaf o'i fath yn y DU.

Yn y digwyddiad, soniodd Dirprwy Gweinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol y Llywodraeth ac eraill am y gwelliannau sylweddol i'r ffordd rydym yn gofalu am blant agored i niwed a sut mae'r mwyafrif ohonynt nawr yn fwy diogel nag erioed o'r blaen. Ond clywsom hefyd am y diffygion. Penderfynais ganolbwyntio ar un o'r meysydd hyn eleni – sef trosglwyddo neu bontio o ofal i fyw'n annibynnol.

Gan weithio gyda rhai sy'n gadael gofal a phobl ifanc sy'n paratoi i wneud hynny, fe wnaethom benderfynu creu pecyn adnoddau yn llawn gwybodaeth ac arweiniad defnyddiol i'r broses bontio hon. Byddwn yn anfon copïau o Fy Nghynllunwydd i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru, ac yn cyhoeddi adroddiad yr un pryd ar brofiadau plant sy'n gadael gofal i fyw'n annibynnol. Bydd yr adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at welliannau ymarfer i'r llywodraeth a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill sy'n gweithio gyda'r grŵp hwn o bobl ifanc sy'n arbennig o agored i niwed.

Rhianta

Gall rhianta fod yn dasg anodd a heriol tu hwnt yn ogystal â bod yn brofiad gwerth chweil. Fel aelod o Banel yr Adolygiad Cyfiawnder Teuluol, mae'n amlwg iawn fod cymorth ac arweiniad y ddau riant yn bwysig iawn i'r plentyn. Hefyd, gwelais fod yna nifer o amgylchiadau amrywiol lle mae'r rhieni eu hunain angen cymorth ac arweiniad i gyflawni'u cyfrifoldebau fel rhieni i'w plant.

Cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ymchwiliad dilynol i rianta a'r broses o gyflwyno argymhellion Gweithredu'r Hawliau yn Chwefror 2011. Roedd yr adroddiad yn cynnwys datganiad clir y dylai cymorth rhianta fod ar gael i bwy bynnag oedd ei angen, waeth ble bynnag yr oeddynt yn byw yng Nghymru. Roedd hefyd yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n sicrhau nad yw'r fenter Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn cadarnhau'r myth mai dim ond pobl dlawd sy'n cael problemau rhianta. Dywedodd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor ar y pryd:

"Mae effaith rhianta ar blentyn yn ddwys ac mae'n para am oes, gan effeithio ar gyfraniad y plentyn i'w gymdeithas. Rydym yn croesawu ymateb cadarnhaol y llywodraeth i'n hadroddiad ac rydym yn edrych ymlaen at ei drafod heddiw..."

Derbyniodd Lywodraeth Cymru pob un o ddeg argymhelliad yr adroddiad, ac rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld sut y bydd yn gweithredu'r argymhellion hynny yn y flwyddyn i ddod.

Nid oes amheuaeth bod gennym rhai polisiâu blaengar iawn ym maes rhianta yng Nghymru. Cafodd rhianta ei bennu'n fater strategol pwysig gan y Cynllun Gweithredu Rhianta ac roedd y dystiolaeth a gafwyd i'r ymchwiliad yn cadarnhau bod gwaith da yn cael ei wneud i gefnogi rhieni yng Nghymru. Ond mae angen mwy o eglurder gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae holl strategaethau'r llywodraeth, fel Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf, a'r timau cymorth rhianta yn peri dryswch. Mae trefniant ariannu Cymorth – a ddefnyddiwyd yn draddodiadol i ariannu darpariaeth o'r fath – hefyd yn newid, ac mae ar fin cael ei gyfuno â'r grant cymorth referniw yn 2012. Mewn cyfnod o doriadau llym i wasanaethau a newidiadau yn rhaglenni gwaith y llywodraeth, nid wyf am weld y gwasanaethau cymorth gwerthfawr i rieni a theuluoedd yn cael eu colli.

Aim 1: Flying start in life

Looked after children and young people

Ten years since the publication of Lost in Care, a report into the wide scale abuse that took place in the care system in north Wales, its lead author returned to Wales in December 2010 to see what progress has been made against his 72 recommendations.

Delegates heard from Sir Ronald Waterhouse, who chaired a two year inquiry which catalogued the 'appalling mistreatment' of children over two decades. Included in the Inquiry's report were a series of recommendations around the protection for whistleblowers and the establishment of the UK's first independent Children's Commissioner.

At the event we heard from the government's Deputy Minister for Social Services and others about the significant improvements in the way we look after these vulnerable children and how the majority of them are now safer than ever before. But we also heard of the shortcomings. I decided to focus on one of these areas this year – the transition from care to independent living.

Working with care leavers and young people preparing to leave care, we decided to produce a resource packed with useful information and guidance about the transition process. Copies of My Planner will be sent to all local authorities in Wales and to coincide with its launch we will be producing a report on the suggested experience of young people moving from care to independent living. This report will highlight practice improvements for government and other professionals who work with this particularly vulnerable group of young people.

Parenting

Parenting can be an extremely difficult and challenging task as well as a rewarding experience. As a member of the Family Justice Review Panel, the importance to a child of having the support and guidance of both parents has been very evident. It has also become clear to me that there are a variety of circumstances in which parents also require support and guidance in order to fulfil their responsibilities as parents to their children.

The National Assembly for Wales' Children and Young People Committee conducted a follow up inquiry into parenting and the delivery of the Parenting Action reporting in February 2011. The report made a clear statement that parenting support should be available to anyone who needs it, regardless of where they live in Wales. It also stipulated that the Welsh Government ensures its Families First initiative does not unintentionally perpetuate the myth that only poor people have problems with parenting. The then Chair of the committee commented that:

"The impact of parenting on a child is profound and lasts for a lifetime, affecting the contribution they make to their society. We welcome the Government's positive response to our report..."

The Welsh Government accepted all ten of the report's recommendations and I look forward to seeing how those recommendations will be implemented in the coming year.

There is no doubt that in Wales we have had some very progressive policies in relation to parenting. The Parenting Action Plan established parenting as an important strategic issue and evidence received for the inquiry confirmed that there is good work taking place to support parents in Wales. But there is a need for clarity from Welsh Government. There is much confusion around the number of governmental strategies, such as Families First and parenting support. We're also seeing changes with Cymorth funding – traditionally used to finance such provision – which is due to be merged with the revenue support grant in 2011. At a time of stringent economic cuts to services and changes to government work programmes, I would not want to see valuable support services to parents and families lost.

Gofalwyr ifanc

Yn fy adroddiad blynyddol diwethaf, cyfeiriais at y gwaith o ddatblygu'r Mesur Strategaeth ar gyfer Gofalwyr (Cymru) 2010 arfaethedig.

Mae'r Mesur newydd hwn, a ddaeth i rym ym mis Tachwedd 2010, yn gosod gofyniad newydd ar y GLG ac awdurdodau lleol Cymru i weithio mewn partneriaeth er mwyn paratoi, cyhoeddi a gweithredu strategaeth ar y cyd ar gyfer gofalwyr. Disgwylir i'r strategaethau hyn nodi sut y dylid cyfleu gwybodaeth berthnasol a sut mae'r asiantaethau statudol yn ymgysylltu'n effeithiol â gofalwyr wrth asesu, cyflenwi a gwerthuso trefniadau gofal.

Croesawais y sicrwydd a gafwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ynghylch cynnwys gofalwyr ifanc yng nghwmpas y ddeddfwriaeth, gan bwysleisio pwysigrwydd cynnwys anghenion gofalwyr ifanc a'u llais wrth ddatblygu'r rheoliadau a chanllawiau cysylltiedig.

O gofio ymrwymiad y Dirprwy Weinidog i ddarparu adnoddau ychwanegol – £430,000 dros dair blynedd - er mwyn ymdrin â gofalwyr ifanc yn arbennig, a neilltuo pennod benodol ym mhob strategaeth, rwy'n obeithiol y bydd hyn yn digwydd. Serch hynny, byddaf yn cadw llygad barcud ar y datblygiadau hyn, ac yn sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn atebol wrth ddraffio'r rheoliad a'r canllawiau, a'r byrddau iechyd lleol a llywodraeth leol yn atebol pan fyddant yn datblygu ac yn gweithredu eu strategaethau lleol.

Er i'r Llywodraeth benderfynu na fyddai'n cynnwys yr holl asiantaethau perthnasol sydd mewn cysylltiad â gofalwyr o'r cychwyn cyntaf, hoffwn gael rhywfaint o eglurder ynghylch yr amserlen y 'cyfrannau' ychwanegol fel bod addysg, tai a'r holl wasanaethau perthnasol eraill yn rhan o'r rheoliadau.

Byddaf hefyd yn parhau i bwysleisio'r ffaith y dylid asesu gofalwyr ifanc fel gofalwyr ac fel plant mewn angen posibl, a bod angen i'r rheoliadau a'r canllawiau adlewyrchu hyn.

Elfen arall o'r gwaith hwn yw papur Llywodraeth Cymru – Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru: Fframwaith Gweithredu. Rwyf wedi galw eisoes am ddatblygu strategaeth benodol i ofalwyr ifanc yng Nghymru, ond ym mis Mawrth eleni, dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog fod gofalwyr, gan gynnwys gofalwyr ifanc, yn flaenllaw yn ei meddwl wrth drafod materion fel adolygu asesiadau gofalwyr a sefydlu meini prawf cymhwysedd cenedlaethol i sicrhau cysondeb a datblygu fframwaith gweithredu ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld sut mae hyn yn datblygu.

Cyllidebu ar gyfer Plant

Cafwyd cynnydd o ran gweithredu'r agenda cyllidebu ar gyfer plant yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ond rwy'n poeni ein bod yn colli'r momentwm.

Hoffwn gael eglurhad yn gl n â chynnydd mewn perthynas ag ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i adroddiad Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar gyllidebu ar gyfer plant. Yn fwy na dim, byddwn yn croesawu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gasglu data lleol a datganiadau cyllidebau plant, Datganiad Cyllideb Plant a Phobl Ifanc Llywodraeth Cymru. Ynghlwm wrth hyn oedd ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru fod canllawiau statudol i awdurdodau lleol, sy'n deillio o Fesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010, yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am alluogi plant a phobl ifanc i gyfrannu at benderfyniadau cyllidebol.

Rwyf hefyd yn cymryd y bydd Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2010 yn sbardun pellach gan y bydd Gweinidogion, dros amser, yn gorfod dangos sut maent wedi rhoi sylw i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn wrth bennu cyllidebau. Bydd angen gwneud gwaith paratoadol ar hyn fel y bydd y ddyletswydd ar Weinidogion yn cael ei gweithredu'n effeithiol pan ddônt i rym.

Young carers

In my last annual report, I referred to the development of the Proposed Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure 2010.

This new Measure, which came to effect in November 2010, places a new requirement on the NHS and local authorities across Wales to work in partnership to prepare, publish and implement a joint strategy in relation to carers. The strategies will be bound to include how relevant information is communicated and how statutory agencies effectively engage with carers in the assessment, delivery and evaluation of care arrangements.

I welcomed the assurances from Welsh Government regarding the inclusion of young carers within the scope of the legislation and emphasised the importance of including the needs of young carers as well as their voice in the process of developing the regulations and associated guidance.

Bearing in mind the Deputy Minister's commitment that extra resource will be provided - £430,000 over three years - to deal specifically with young carers and to provide a specific chapter within each strategy I am hopeful that this will happen. I will, however, be monitoring the developments very closely, holding Government to account in drafting the regulation and guidance and local health boards and local government in developing and implementing their local strategies.

Whilst the Government decided they would not include all relevant agencies that are in contact with carers from the outset, I seek some clarity on the timetable by which additional 'tranches' will materialise so that education, housing and other relevant services will be incorporated into the regulations.

I will also continue to stress the point that young carers should be assessed both as carers and potentially children in need and that this be reflected in regulations and guidance.

Another dimension to this work is the Welsh Government's paper Sustainable Social Services: framework for action. I have previously called for a distinct overarching strategy for young carers to be developed in Wales but the Deputy Minister stated in March this year that she had carers, including young carers, very much in mind when discussing issues of reviewing carers assessments and establishing national eligibility criteria to ensure consistency and also developing a framework for action for young carers. I look forward to seeing how this develops.

Child budgeting

In recent years there has been progress on the child budgeting agenda however I am concerned that momentum is being lost.

I would seek clarification regarding progress against the Welsh Government's response to the National Assembly's Children and Young People Committee report on child budgeting. In particular I would welcome an update on local data collection and child budget statements, a Welsh Government Children and Young People's Budget Statement. Allied to this was a commitment by Welsh Government that statutory guidance to local authorities, emanating from the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, includes information about enabling children and young people's engagement in participatory budgetary decision making.

I would also assume that the Rights of Children and Young People (Wales) Measure 2011 will provide an additional drive as Ministers will, in time, be obligated to show how they have paid due regard to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in setting their budgets. Preparatory work will be needed so that the duty on Ministers will be effectively implemented when they come into force.

Nod 2: ystod gynhwysfawr o gyfleoedd addysg, hyfforddiant a dysgu

Addysg

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2010, cyhoeddwyd canlyniadau Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr (PISA) 2009. Yn sgil hyn, mynegwyd cryn bryder ynghylch goblygiadau'r canlyniadau hyn ar gyfer addysg plant yng Nghymru.

Tra bo'r adroddiad yn cynnwys rhywfaint o newyddion da – fel barn gadarnhaol plant tuag at eu hysgolion a'u perthynas ag athrawon – mae'n ofid mawr fod canlyniadau PISA yn awgrymu fod cyrhaeddiad addysgol yn ddisymud ac yn is na'r hyn y gellir disgwyl yn rhesymol o gofio'r holl adnoddau rydym yn ei wario ar addysg, ac er gwaethaf blaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar addysg.

Mae'n amlwg felly ein bod yn wynebu heriau gwirioneddol wrth geisio bodloni'r dyheadau rhyngwladol hyn ar gyfer ein holl blant yn holl ysgolion Cymru. Rwy'n cytuno gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg: mae'n rhaid i bawb ohonom fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn ar y cyd â'r rhieni ac oedolion eraill fel bod pob plentyn yn elwa i'r eithaf ar brofiad addysg.

Rwy'n croesawu cynllun gweithredu 20 cam y Gweinidog, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n rhoi pwyslais ar gefnogi athrawon yn y dosbarth gan gynnwys newidiadau posibl i hyfforddiant athrawon. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at ymgysylltu ag Uned Safonau newydd Llywodraeth Cymru a thrafod pwysigrwydd cyfranogiad plant mewn addysg ar bob lefel.

Rwyf hefyd yn croesawu'r pwyslais o'r newydd ar y Cynllun Gweithredu Ymddygiad a Phresenoldeb gan gynnwys y gofyniad ar bob athro newydd gymhwyso i ddilyn modiwlau datblygu mewn rheoli ymddygiad fel rhan o'u proses ymsefydlu, a phwyslais o'r newydd ar bresenoldeb. Er hynny, mae'n bwysig bod ni fel oedolion yn deall pam nad yw plant yn mynychu'r ysgol, a'r rhesymau y tu ôl i hynny, trwy drin a thrafod gyda'r plentyn yn ogystal â'i rieni. Efallai nad yw'r plentyn yn mwynhau dysgu, neu fod ganddo anghenion dysgu ychwanegol heb eu nodi, neu'n cael ei fwlio neu'n anfodlon gyda'r ysgol.

Byddaf yn monitro effaith y newidiadau hyn ar wella cyrhaeddiad addysgol holl blant Cymru. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pawb ohonom yn cynnwys plant a phobl ifanc er mwyn ceisio canfod atebion i'r materion hyn yng Nghymru, gan fod gan blant bob hawl i gyfrannu at y trafodaethau cenedlaethol hyn a gweithredu'r newidiadau ar lawr gwlad. Os na fyddwn yn cynnwys plant a phobl ifanc, mae perygl y byddwn yn creu polisi cyhoeddus aneffeithiol.

Cynigion trefniadaeth ysgolion

Rwyf eisoes wedi ymateb i'r trefniadau o ran y cynigion trefniadaeth ysgolion ac i ba raddau y mae'r rhai sy'n ystyried cynigion o'r fath yn meddwl am safbwyntiau plant. Rwy'n poeni fod y trafodaethau ar gau ysgolion yn hollti barn, gydag oedolion yn dylanwadu ar blant a phobl ifanc i ochri heb wybodaeth ddigonol am y problemau dan sylw. Hoffwn weld plant ac oedolion yn cael eu cynnwys mewn trafodaeth aeddfed am faterion trefniadaeth ysgolion sy'n ystyried yr holl factorau sy'n cyfrannu at benderfyniad i wneud newidiadau sylweddol.

Eleni, cyflwynwyd sawl achos i mi lle'r oedd plant a'r rhai sy'n eu cynrychioli yn teimlo nad oedd eu safbwyntiau'n cael digon o ystyriaeth gan rai sy'n cynnig newidiadau. Cysylltodd plant mewn un ysgol â'm gwasanaeth cynghori a chymorth, i ddweud nad oedd y corff oedd yn cynnig newidiadau wedi ystyried eu barn yn ystod y broses ymgynghori neu'r cyfnod cynnig statudol. O'r herwydd, roedd y plant yn teimlo'n rhwystredig ac nad oedd eraill yn gwerthfawrogi eu safbwyntiau.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi adolygu cydymffurfiaeth cynigwyr â'r gofynion newydd yn nogfen ganllawiau 21/09 y Llywodraeth a ddaeth i rym ar 1 Ionawr 2010.

Mae'r sefyllfaoedd a ddaeth i'm sylw yn dangos fod plant yn poeni'n fawr am nad ydynt yn cael cyfle i ddweud eu dweud. Rwy'n annog pawb sy'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu a gweithredu cynigion trefniadaeth ysgolion i ystyried hawliau plant yn unol â Chonfensiwn y Cenedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, yn enwedig rhai sy'n gysylltiedig â darparu gwybodaeth a chyfle i leisio barn ar bynciau sy'n effeithio ar eu bywydau nhw yn ogystal â'r egwyddor bwysig fod pob sefydliad yn gweithio er budd pennaf plant.

Ym mis Chwefror 2011, fe ymatebais i ymgynghoriad y Llywodraeth ar gyflwyno newidiadau pellach i'r system a all gael ei gweithredu yn y flwyddyn i ddod. Mae'r ddogfen ymgynghori yn rhagweld cyhoeddi'n orfodol dogfennau ymgynghori a fydd yn disgrifio'r effaith ar hawliau plant. Wrth ymlo, hoffwn weld pawb yn datblygu dull cyson i'r egwyddor o gynnwys plant mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar fywydau plant. Bydd yn hyn yn golygu ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i blant dderbyn gwybodaeth mewn fformatau sy'n ddealladwy iddynt a rhoi cyfle iddyn nhw fynegi barn yn effeithiol. Byddwn yn croesawu'r syniad o ddatblygu deddfwriaeth newydd yn y maes i gymryd lle'r ddarpariaethau presennol, a bod datblygu deddfwriaeth o'r fath yn cynnig cyfle i ddefnyddio neu brofi'r ddyletswydd 'sylv dyledus' ar Weinidogion Cymru yn rhan o Fesur Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011.

Aim 2: access to education, training and learning opportunities

Education

The outcomes of the Progress in International Student Assessments (PISA) from 2009 were announced in December 2010. Considerable concern has been raised as to the implications of these results on the education of children in Wales.

Whilst the report contained some good news – the report highlighted how positively children view their schools and their relationships with teachers - it is of deep concern that despite the priority that education has within Welsh Government, the PISA results suggest that educational attainment is stagnant, falling below that which we could reasonably expect given the resources that we spend on education.

It is clear to me that we have some real challenges to achieving these international aspirations for all of our children in all of our schools in Wales. I concur with the Education Minister: we must collectively tackle these issues in conjunction with parents and other adults to ensure that all children benefit the most from their experience of education.

I welcome the Minister's 20-point action plan and in particular those with a focus on supporting teachers in the classroom including potential changes to the training of teachers. I look forward to engaging with the newly formed Standards Unit in the Welsh Government and discussing with them the importance of children's participation in education at all levels.

I also welcome the renewed focus on the Behaving and Attendance Action Plan including the requirement that all newly qualified teachers will undertake development modules in behaviour management as part of their induction process and a renewed focus on attendance. It is important however that we as adults understand the underlying reasons behind non attendance at school by engaging with the child as well as their parents. It may be that non attendance is driven by a failure to enjoy learning, undiagnosed additional learning needs, bullying or dissatisfaction with school.

I will be monitoring the impact of these changes in terms of the improvement in educational attainment for all of our children in Wales. I hope that we all ensure children and young people's participation in finding the solutions to these issues in Wales as children have a right to participate in these national debates and local implementation of such changes. Without engaging children and young people we run the risk of making ineffective public policy.

School organisation proposals

I have previously commented on the arrangements in relation to school organisation proposals and the extent to which those who are considering such proposals consider children's perspectives. I am concerned that debates about school closures quickly polarise views, with children and young people being influenced by adults to take sides without fully being informed of all the issues at stake. I would like to see children and adults involved in a mature debate about the issues of school organisation that took account of all the factors that contribute to a decision to make significant changes.

A number of cases have been brought to my attention this year, where children and those representing them have felt that their views have not been given due consideration by those proposing the changes. My advice and support service was contacted by children in one school who felt that the body proposing changes had not taken account of their views during either the consultation or statutory proposal phase. This made the children feel frustrated and that their views were not valued.

The Welsh Government has also been actively reviewing the compliance of proposers with the new requirements set out in the Government's guidance document 21/09 which came into effect on 1st January 2010.

The situations that have been brought to my attention have highlighted to me the considerable concern that not being able to have their voices heard has caused to the children. I would urge all who are involved in developing and implementing school organisation proposals to consider the rights of children as provided by the UNCRC, particularly those in relation to the provision of information and opportunity to have their voices heard on all matters that affect their lives as well as the overriding principle that all organisations work in children's best interests.

In February 2011, I responded to the Government's consultation on further changes to the system which could be implemented in the coming year. The consultation document foresees the mandatory publication of consultation documents that will describe the impact on children's rights. Moving forward, I would want there to be a consistent approach to the principle of children's participation in this important area of decision making that affects children's lives. This would require children receiving information in formats that they can understand and to be given the opportunity to make their views known effectively. I would welcome new legislation being developed in this area to replace the current provisions and that the development of such legislation provides an opportunity to use or test the due regard duty on Welsh Ministers contained within the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011.

Cwnsela mewn ysgolion

Un o argymhellion adroddiad Clywch, adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn 2004 gan fy Swyddfa i, oedd cwnsela mewn ysgolion uwchradd. Nod strategaeth genedlaethol gwasanaethau cwnsela mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru (2008) oedd sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cwnsela ar gael yn holl ysgolion uwchradd Cymru erbyn 2011.

Ers ei lansio, mae'r nifer sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth yn well na'r disgwyl ac mae adroddiadau gan ddisgyblion sydd wedi defnyddio'r gwasanaeth yn addawol. Mae ystadegau ar ddefnyddio'r gwasanaethau hyn, a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd, yn dangos fod disgyblion yn defnyddio'r gwasanaeth am wahanol resymau gan gynnwys materion teuluol, profedigaeth, bwlio, perthnasoedd ac anhwylderau bwytia. Mae adroddiad gwerthusiad annibynnol o'r gwasanaeth ar fin cael ei gyhoeddi ac rwy'n edrych ymlaen at ddarlennu y casgliadau.

Er hynny, nid yw rhai plant yn gallu defnyddio gwasanaeth o'r fath gan nad ydynt yn mynychu ysgol uwchradd, er enghraifft plant mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion a rhai sy'n cael eu haddysgu gartref. Mae angen ystyried sut gallwn ni sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn gallu manteisio ar y gwasanaethau hyn, nid rhai mewn ysgolion uwchradd yn unig. Hoffwn weld y gwasanaeth hwn yn cael ei ehangu i blant nad ydynt mewn addysg brif ffrwd, ac i ysgolion cynradd hefyd yn enwedig er mwyn helpu disgyblion blwyddyn chwech wrth iddyn nhw baratoi i bontio i'r ysgol uwchradd. Rhaid cofio y gallai materion lles y tu allan i'r ysgol amharu ar ddatblygiad a chyrhaeddiad addysgol, ac mae angen mynd i'r afael â hyn er mwyn gwella lles cyffredinol y plentyn neu'r person ifanc.

Toiledau ysgol

Unwaith eto, rwyf mewn perygl o ailadrodd fy hun ar y mater hwn. Ymatebodd llawer o bobl i'r pryderon a godais yn fy adroddiad blynyddol diwethaf ar gyflwr toiledau ysgol, ac rwy'n dal i glywed gan blant ysgol am eu profiadau gwael o ran y ddarpariaeth toiledau ysgol. Mae rhieni hefyd yn dweud wrthyf mai'r peth cyntaf y mae eu plant yn ei wneud ar ôl dychwelyd o'r ysgol yw mynd yn syth i'r tŷ bach.

Wrth ymateb i'r pryderon eraill a godais yn fy adroddiad blynyddol y llynedd, gofynnodd un oedolyn:

“Beth yw pwynt cael systemau rhwydwaith TG soffistigedig mewn ysgolion pan fo hawl mor sylfaenol yn cael ei anwybyddu?”

ac meddai un arall:

“Pam bod ysgolion, a'r oedolion yn yr ysgolion hynny, yn athrawon, staff eraill neu'n lywodraethwyr, yn ddall i'r mater hwn, ac yn wffio'r pryderon yn rhy hawdd?”

Yn ôl ymchwil a gynhaliats i gyda phlant a phobl ifanc yn 2010, dim ond traean o'r rhai a atebodd a oedd yn teimlo fod eu toiledau ysgol bob amser yn lân. Dywedodd tua thraean fod sebon a dŵr poeth bob amser ar gael, dim ond 40% ddywedodd fod papur toiled ar gael bob amser neu'r rhan fwyaf o'r amser. Dywedodd dros hanner y plant nad oedd eu drysau toiled yn cau nac yn cloi, ac nid oedd seddi ar bron hanner y toiledau.

Rwy'n disgwyl i'r canllawiau arfer gorau terfynol i ysgolion gael eu cyhoeddi sy'n ceisio sicrhau lefelau hylendid cyson, ac a fydd yn cyfrannu at wella safon y ddarpariaeth. Rwy'n annog pob oedolyn sy'n gysylltiedig â threfnu, rhedeg, cynnal ac arolygu ysgolion i sicrhau bod y cyfleusterau toiledau gorau posibl ar gael i'r disgyblion. Mae rheidrwydd arnom fel oedolion i sicrhau hyn i'n plant gan fod hawl ganddynt i fwynhau'r safon iechyd uchaf.

Er hynny, rwy'n poeni ei bod hi'n cymryd amser i gytuno ar y canllawiau hyn a'u cyhoeddi, ac rwy'n annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ei bod yn pennu amserlenni pendant er mwyn i lywodraeth leol ymateb i ddogfennau ymgynghori a gweithredu arnynt.

Mae'n amlwg i mi mai'r unig ffordd o sicrhau arferion gorau yw bod cyrff llywodraethu ysgolion a chynghorau lleol yn mynd i'r afael â phryderon plant a phobl ifanc o ddifrif, a'u bod yn gweithio gyda nhw i ganfod atebion hirdymor i'r mater sylfaenol hwn. Ni hoffwn weld pobl yn defnyddio sefyllfa ariannol anodd bresennol fel esgus dros beidio ag ymateb i'r flaenoriaeth hon.

School-based counselling

School-based counselling in secondary schools was a recommendation made in Clywch, a report published by my Office in 2004. The national strategy for school-based counselling services (2008) aimed to have counselling services available in all secondary schools in Wales by 2011.

Since its launch, the take-up of the service has exceeded expectations and reports from the pupils who have used the service are promising. Statistics about the use of the service published last year show that pupils access the service for a wide variety of reasons including family issues, bereavement, bullying, relationships, and eating disorders. A report of the independent evaluation of the service is about to be published and I look forward to reading its findings.

However there are children who are unable to access such a service as they do not attend a secondary school, for example those children in pupil referral units and those who may be home educated. We need to be looking at how we can ensure access to such services for all children and not just those in secondary schools. I would want to see the development of this service extended to children who are not in mainstream education and to primary schools particularly to assist year six pupils as they prepare for the transition to secondary school. We must remember that educational development and achievement may be impaired because of emotional well being issues outside of school and that these need to be addressed to improve the overall well being of the child or young person.

School toilets

Once again I'm in danger of repeating myself on this issue. The concerns I raised in my last annual report around the state of school toilets was commented upon by many people and I continue to hear from school children about their poor experiences of school toilet provision. I also hear from parents that the first thing that their children do when they return from school is to go straight to the toilet.

In response to the concerns I raised in my annual report last year, one adult asked:

“What is the point of sophisticated IT network systems in schools when such a fundamental right is overlooked?”

whilst another asked:

“Why do schools and the adults in those schools, either teachers, other staff or governors have a 'blind spot' in relation to this issue and dismiss concerns too lightly?”

Research that I conducted with children and young people in 2010 found that only a third of respondents feel that their school toilets are always clean, around a third reported that soap and hot water is always available, only forty per cent said that soft toilet paper is always or most of the time available to them. More than half of the children reported that toilet doors do not close and lock and almost half did not have seats on their toilets.

I await the final publication of the best practice guidance for schools which aims to achieve a consistent level of hygiene and will contribute to improving the standard of provision and I urge all adults concerned with the organisation, running, maintenance and overview of schools to ensure that toilet facilities for their pupils are the best that they can be within their schools. We as adults owe this to children as they have the right to the highest standard of dignity.

I am concerned however about the length of time it is taking to agree and publish this guidance and would urge Welsh Government to ensure that clear response timeframes are agreed for local government to respond to and act upon consultation documents.

It is clear to me that best practice can and will only be secured through schools governing bodies and local councils taking seriously the concerns of children and young people and working with them to find long-term solutions to this basic issue. I don't want to see the difficult current financial situation being used as an excuse not to respond to this priority.

Nod 3: Iechyd corfforol a meddyliol, cymdeithasol ac emosiynol gorau posibl

Cadeiriau olwyn

Mae darpariaeth cadair olwyn arbenigol i blant anabl yn destun pryder difrifol, ac yn fater rwyf wedi cyfeirio ato mewn sawl adroddiad blynyddol. Er enghraifft, rwyf wedi clywed am achosion o blant yn cael eu mesur a'u hasesu am gyfarpar ond bod hyd at 18 mis o oedi cyn darparu'r cyfarpar iddynt. Yn y cyfamser, efallai fod y plentyn wedi tyfu ac amgylchiadau eraill wedi newid, a bod angen addasu'r cyfarpar neu gael un newydd yn ei le. Roedd hyn yn golygu oedi pellach. Rydym wedi monitro'r datblygiadau o ran darpariaeth gwasanaethau yn ofalus iawn ers i'r Gweinidog Iechyd orchymyn adolygiad sylfaenol o'r gwasanaeth hwn.

Roeddwn yn fodlon gyda chanlyniadau Cam 2 Adolygiad Cymru Gyfan ar Ystum Corff a Symudedd, sy'n darparu llwyfan cadarn ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â'r materion a ddaeth i'm sylw. Roeddwn i'n falch hefyd o glywed cyhoeddiad y Llywodraeth y bydd yn darparu £2.2 miliwn ychwanegol tuag at wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, sy'n cynnwys lleihau'r amseroedd aros a hyfforddiant. Rwy'n gobeithio fod unrhyw arian sy'n cael ei wario ar blant a phobl ifanc yn cael ei ddefnyddio a'i olrhain yn effeithiol, a bod y buddsoddiad yn arwain at ganlyniadau cadarnhaol i'r plant a'r bobl ifanc hynny. Yn wyneb problemau sylweddol y gorffennol, mae'n bwysig fod y Llywodraeth yn monitro effaith yr arian hwnnw ar brofiadau plant sydd angen cyfarpar o'r fath.

Gwelyau haul

Mae pobl ifanc sy'n defnyddio gwelyau haul a'r perygl cynyddol o ddatblygu canser y croen yn fy mhoeni, yn enwedig gan fod ymchwil a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n dangos fod 8.2% o bobl ifanc 11-17 oed wedi defnyddio gwelyau haul ac 16% yn dweud y byddant yn ystyried defnyddio gwely haul yn y dyfodol. Roedd 41.5% wedi defnyddio cyfarpar gwely haul heb unrhyw oruchwyliaeth.

Felly, rwy'n canmol penderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i gryfhau deddfwriaeth Cymru a Lloegr ymhellach, a'i gwneud hi'n anghyfreithlon i weithredwr busnes gwely haul ganiatáu neu gynnig i rywun dan 18 oed ddefnyddio gwelyau haul ar eu safle.

Gan ddefnyddio'r pwerau a roddwyd i'r Gweinidogion dan Ddeddf y DU, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru reolau llymach i'w gorfodi gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru. Ym mis Mawrth 2011, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bwriad i wahardd rhywun rhag darparu gwely haul heb oruchwyliaeth, gwahardd gwerthu neu logi gwely haul i unrhyw un o dan 18 oed, ehangu'r gwaharddiad i fusnesau sy'n gweithredu o safleoedd domestig a chyflwyno rheolau yn nodi'r wybodaeth am iechyd y mae'n rhaid ei harddangos.

Rwy'n gobeithio yn bydd y camau cadarnhaol hyn yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i iechyd ein pobl ifanc yn y dyfodol.

Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010

Rwy'n croesawu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnwys y Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a Phobl Ifanc (CAHMS) o fewn cwrpas y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Cafwyd trafodaethau addawol hyd yma, gan fod potensial i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r gwendidau presennol wrth weithredu strategaeth Busnes Pawb.

Un o brif amcanion y Mesur yw darparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl ynghynt i unigolion sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl, a lleihau'r perygl i'w hiechyd meddwl waethygu. Rwy'n disgwyl i ddarpariaethau'r Mesur helpu'r Partneriaethau Plant a Phobl Ifanc wrth iddynt baratoi eu cynlluniau iechyd sylfaenol.

Wrth weithredu'r Mesur, mae'n bwysig sicrhau nad yw'n tansellio'r gweithwyr iechyd sylfaenol sydd eisoes yn rhan o weithlu CAMHS. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd datblygu adnoddau CAMHS law yn llaw â meddygfeydd yn ychwanegol at yr adnoddau cyfredol sydd dan fygythiad eisoes.

Mae cwestiwn hefyd ynghylch gallu plant a phobl ifanc i gael gafael ar wasanaethau trwy ddulliau eraill heblaw eu meddyg teulu (trwy wasanaethau cwnsela'r ysgol efallai), ac mae angen mynd i'r afael â hyn wrth gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth fesul tipyn.

Aim 3: Enjoy the best possible physical, mental, social and emotional health

Wheelchairs

Specialist wheelchair provision for disabled children has been a serious concern and an issue I have highlighted in a number of annual reports. I have heard of instances where children were being measured and assessed for equipment but the delay in the delivery of the equipment was as much as 18 months. In the intervening time the child may have grown and other circumstances may have changed and often the equipment needed adjustment or replacement. This meant further delays. We have been carefully monitoring developments in service provision since the Health Minister ordered a root and branch review of this service.

I was content with the outcomes from the Phase 2 of the All Wales Posture and Mobility Review, which provides a solid platform from which to address the issues brought to my attention. It was also pleasing to see the Government announce a £2.2million of additional funding for wheelchair services, which included reducing waiting times and training. I would hope that any money spent on children and young people is effectively used and tracked and that the investment leads to positive outcomes for these children and young people. In view of the considerable problems of the past it will be important for Government to monitor the effect of that funding on the experiences of children who require such equipment.

Sunbeds

Sunbed use by young people in Wales and the increased risks of developing skin cancer is something which concerns me, especially with research commissioned by Welsh Government showing that 8.2% of young people aged 11-17 have used sunbeds with 16% saying they would consider usage in the future. 41.5% of those were unsupervised when using the tanning equipment.

I therefore commend the Welsh Government for their decision to further strengthen the England and Wales legislation which makes it an offence for an operator of a sunbed business to allow, or offer, someone under the age of 18 to use sunbeds on their premises.

Using the powers conferred to Ministers under the UK Act, the Welsh Government introduced stricter controls, to be enforced by local authorities in Wales. In March 2011 the Welsh Government announced their intention to ban unsupervised sunbed provision, to ban the sale or hire of sunbeds to under 18s, extend the ban to businesses that operate from domestic premises and to introduce rules relating to health information which are to be made available.

I hope these positive steps will make a real difference to the future health of our young people.

Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010

I welcomed the commitment by Welsh Government to include Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) within the scope of this legislation and the discussions thus far have been promising as it has the potential to address some of the current weaknesses in delivering the CAMHS strategy Everybody's Business.

One of the aims of the Measure is to provide mental health services at an earlier stage for individuals who are experiencing mental health problems and to reduce the risk of further decline in their mental health. I would expect that the provisions within the Measure assist Children and Young People's Partnerships as they produce their primary health plans.

It is important that the implementation of the Measure does not compromise the current primary health workers within the CAMHS workforce. I would hope that the development of CAMHS resources alongside GP practices will be over and above the current resources which are already vulnerable.

There is also a question of the ability of children and young people to access services via routes other than GPs (perhaps via school counseling services) which needs addressing in rolling out the legislation.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a Phobl Ifanc (CAMHS)

Mae'r Mesur a nodir uchod wedi arwain at ofynion statudol y mae'n rhaid i ddarparwyr gydymffurfio â nhw, sy'n rhoi cyfle i Gymru brif-frydio darpariaeth CAMHS. Rwy'n croesawu'r flaenoriaeth gynyddol a roir i CAMHS, a'r ffaith fod argymhellion Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac adroddiad Arolygiaeth Iechyd Cymru Gwasanaethau i Blant a Phobl Ifanc ag Anghenion Emosiynol ac Iechyd Meddwl yn rhan o gynllun gweithredu Chwalu'r Rhwystrau. Bellach, mae grŵp sicrhau cyflawni yn ymroi i wireddu hyn.

Rwyf hefyd yn ymwylbodol o'r ffactorau a rwystrodd plant a phobl ifanc rhag derbyn gwasanaethau yn gorffennol oherwydd cyflyrau sy'n cyd-ddigwydd gan gynnwys anableddau dysgu. Dylai Byrddau Iechyd Lleol ac awdurdodau lleol gofio nad yw achosion o wahaniaethu wrth roi cymorth angenrheidiol yn dderbyniol o gwbl.

Gall y Mesur hwn gyfrannu cymaint at weithredu'r strategaeth CAMHS yng Nghymru. Er hynny, mae angen sicrhau dull cydgysylltiedig rhwng y model newydd o ddarparu gwasanaethau sy'n ymwneud â'r Mesur, Grŵp Sicrhau Cyflawni Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am gyflwyno cynllun gweithredu CAMHS (Chwalu'r Rhwystrau) a Grŵp Cyfeirio Arbenigol CAMHS. Rhaid i hyn ddigwydd cyn y gallwn fwrw ymlaen a gweithredu egwyddorion Busnes Pawb.

Rwyf yn croesawu swm ychwanegol o £1.7miliwn a neilltuwyd er mwyn helpu i ddarparu gwasanaethau CAMHS i blant a phobl ifanc ag anableddau dysgu. Gobeithio y bydd y datblygiadau hyn yn cynyddu a chyflymu'r broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau da a chyson ledled Cymru.

Eleni, agorodd uned cleifion mewmol CAMHS yn y gogledd, a bydd uned y de yn barod yn ystod 2011. Rwy'n croesawu'r datblygiadau hyn yn fawr iawn, gan fod fy Swyddogion Ymchwilio a Chynghori wedi ymdrin ag achosion o blant yn dal i gael eu hanfon i wardiau oedolion, a bod uned De Cymru wedi gorfod gwrthod cleifion newydd ar adegau.

Er ein bod wedi gweld cynnydd eleni, mae cryn dipyn o ffordd i fynd eto hyd nes y bydd holl bobl ifanc Cymru yn gallu derbyn triniaeth briodol yn brydlon ac mor agos i'w cartrefi ag sy'n bosibl. Er bod llawer o'r hyn a welais eleni wedi fy mhlesio, rwy'n dal i gadw llygad ar y datblygiadau a'r cynnydd gyda diddordeb mawr.

Byddaf yn disgwyl i'r Gweinidog fynnu bod grŵp sicrhau cyflawni CAMHS yn rhoi cyngor ac arweiniad clir iddi ynglyn ag effeithiolrwydd cynlluniau gweithredu CAMHS y byrddau iechyd lleol.

Ymddygiad rhywiol niweidiol

Mae'r ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sy'n dangos ymddygiad rhywiol niweidiol yn destun pryder o hyd. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithredu argymhellion yr adroddiad blaenorol a gomisiynwyd ganddynt (2008) ac mae'n parhau'n broblem. Mae'r galwadau ffôn i'm gwasanaeth cynghori a chymorth eleni yn pwysleisio pa mor anodd yw hi i blentyn gael gafael ar wasanaethau cymorth. Fel arfer, yr adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a/neu wasanaethau plant lleol sy'n atgyfeirio plant i gael eu hasesu, ac mae'r trothwyon sydd wedi'u gosod i ddefnyddio'r gwasanaethau hyn yn uchel iawn. Rwy'n poeni nad yw llawer o blant sydd efallai'n dangos ymddygiad rhywiol niweidiol yn gallu cael y cymorth a'r therapi angenrheidiol i fynd i'r afael â'u hymddygiad.

Yn gynharach eleni, cyhoeddodd y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y byddai Grŵp Adolygu Gweithdrefnau Amddiffyn Plant Cymru Gyfan yn cydweithio â Barnardo's Cymru i baratoi protocol Cymru gyfan ar ymddygiad rhywiol niweidiol.

Er fy mod i'n edrych ymlaen at yr ymgynghoriad ar y protocol cenedlaethol, ni fydd ynddo'i hun yn datrys yr anawsterau o ran darpariaeth gwasanaeth i'r plant hyn. Dim ond cam cynta'r broses ymyrryd yw nodi'r broblem, ac mae gwir angen prosesau asesu cyson sy'n rhoi lle canolog i gynnwys y plentyn. Rwy'n galw ar bawb sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn, gan gynnwys byrddau iechyd lleol ac awdurdodau lleol, i adolygu'r gwasanaethau y maent yn eu comisiynu i blant agored i niwed. Gall ymyriadau ataliol sy'n cael eu comisiynu nawr leihau'r costau sylweddol a all godi os na fyddwn yn mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad.

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)

The Measure noted above has resulted in statutory requirements that providers must conform to which gives Wales a major opportunity to mainstream CAMHS provision. I welcome the growing priority given to CAMHS and the fact that the recommendations of the Wales Audit Office and Health Inspectorate Wales' report Services for Children and Young People with Emotional and Mental Health Needs are included within the action plan Breaking the Barriers. There is now a delivery assurance group working to make this a reality.

I have been made aware in the past of barriers for children and young people in receiving services due to co-occurring conditions which have included learning disabilities. Local Health Boards and local authorities should be in no doubt that such discrimination in providing much needed support is not acceptable.

This Measure has the potential to contribute much to the delivery of CAMHS strategy in Wales. There is a need, however, to ensure a coordinated approach between the delivery model which relates to the Measure, the Welsh Government's Delivery Assurance Group tasked with driving forward the national action plan for CAMHS (Breaking the Barriers) and the National Expert Reference Group for CAMHS. Only if this happens can we progress and implement the principles outlined within Everyone's Business.

I welcome the additional funding of £1.7million that has been allocated to support the provision of CAMHS services to children and young people with learning disabilities. I am hopeful that these developments will lead to an increase in the pace of progress towards good and consistent provision across Wales.

This year saw the opening of the inpatient CAMHS unit in North Wales with the South Wales unit due to be completed during 2011. This is a very welcome development, as I have been made aware by my Investigation and Advice Officers that we have dealt with cases where children are still being admitted to adult wards and where the South Wales unit has been closed to new admissions on occasions.

Although there has been progress reported this year we still have a way to go before all young people across Wales can confidently expect to receive appropriate treatment in a timely manner as close to their homes as possible. I am pleased with much of what I have seen this year but I continue to monitor developments and progress with great interest.

I would expect the Minister to require the CAMHS delivery assurance group to provide clear advice and guidance to her in relation to the effectiveness of local health boards' CAMHS action plans.

Sexually harmful behaviour

Service provision for children and young people displaying sexually harmful behaviour continues to be an issue of concern. Welsh Government has not implemented recommendations from previous reports they have commissioned (2008) and it remains a problem. Calls to my advice and support service this year have highlighted just how challenging it is for a child to be able to access support services. The referral route for an assessment is invariably through local Children's Services departments and the thresholds set for access to such services are very high. I am concerned that a number of children who may display sexually harmful behaviour are unable to access the support and therapy that they require to address this behaviour.

Earlier this year the Deputy Minister for Social Services announced that the All-Wales Child Protection Procedures Review Group would be working in collaboration with Barnardo's Cymru to produce an all-Wales protocol on sexually harmful behaviour.

Whilst I await the consultation on the national protocol with keen interest, this by itself will not resolve the issues of availability of service provision for these children. Identification is merely the first stage of the intervention with the child and there is a clear need for consistent assessment processes that have the participation of the child at their centre. I call on all those involved including local health boards and local authorities to review the services that they commission for these vulnerable children. Preventative interventions commissioned now may reduce greater costs that could be incurred if the behaviour is not addressed.

Diogelu ac amddiffyn plant

Cafodd Fforwm Diogelu Plant Cymru ei sefydlu gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol er mwyn ystyried sut y gellir cryfhau'r trefniadau diogelu ac amddiffyn plant ymhellach yng Nghymru. Yn fforwm â chadeirydd annibynnol, fe'i sefydlwyd fel grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i gwblhau rhaglen waith erbyn Gorffennaf 2011, pan fyddai dyfodol y fforwm yn cael ei adolygu.

Rwyf wedi bod yn aelod o'r fforwm ers y cychwyn cyntaf. Er i mi deimlo'n rhwystredig gydag arafwch y rhaglen waith ar brydiau, rwy'n dal yn argyhoeddedig bod angen bwrdd cenedlaethol i roi arweiniad strategol ar faterion diogelu plant yng Nghymru er mwyn sicrhau'r gwelliannau a'r cysondeb sydd eu hangen mewn perthynas ag ymarfer.

Fe oruchwyliodd y Fforwm adolygiad radical o'r broses adolygu achosion difrifol yng Nghymru, gan sefydlu dull newydd o weithio ar gyfer byrddau diogelu lleol sy'n cael ei dreialu gan rai awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd. Bu'r fforwm yn allweddol o ran adolygu strwythur, trefniant a chylch gorchwyl y byrddau diogelu gan ystyried egwyddorion allweddol papur Llywodraeth Cymru – Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru: Fframwaith Gweithredu.

Dylai'r bwrdd cenedlaethol yr hoffwn ei weld gynnwys cadeirydd annibynnol. Dylai fod yn atebol i Lywodraeth Cymru a sicrhau bod asiantaethau sy'n gweithio o fewn Byrddau Lleol Diogelu Plant hefyd yn atebol. Nid wyf yn argyhoeddiedig fod y niferoedd cyfredol o Fyrddau Lleol Diogelu Plant yng Nghymru yn cyflenwi'r gwasanaethau mwyaf effeithiol. Ymddengys bod y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn canolbwyntio ar amddiffyn plant ac nad ydynt yn rhoi fawr o sylw i ddiogelu. Dylai'r bwrdd cenedlaethol bennu cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer trefniadau amddiffyn a diogelu plant yn lleol, mynd i'r afael â materion datblygu a hyfforddi'r gweithlu, a phennu llinellau atebolrwydd clir.

Camfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant

Mae cam-fanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant wedi cael cryn dipyn o sylw gan y wasg a'r cyfryngau eleni. Mae'n bwnc hynod gymhleth a sensitif i'w drafod, ac mae angen polisi ac arferion soffistigedig.

Ym mis Ionawr 2011, cyhoeddodd Lywodraeth Cymru ganllawiau clir iawn ar Amddiffyn Plant a Phobl Ifanc rhag Camfanteisio Rhywiol. Roeddwn yn croesawu hyn, ac ar ôl cyhoeddi'r canllawiau, ysgrifennaiis at gadeiryddion yr holl Fyrddau Lleol Diogelu Plant yn gofyn iddynt rannu'r ddogfen ymhlith aelodau'r bwrdd, annog aelodau unigol i'w rannu gyda'u sefydliad nhw a rhoi hyfforddiant a chymorth i weithwyr proffesiynol sy'n gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc.

Rwy'n gobeithio fod ymarferwyr sy'n gweithio ledled Cymru yn rhoi'r flaenoriaeth haeddiannol i'r ddogfen hon, ac yn ei hystyried yn ffordd ddefnyddiol o feithrin gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gamdriniaeth gudd hon.

Pan gyhoeddwyd y canllawiau, dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y byddai'n ymrwmo i adolygu'r modd y cafodd y canllawiau eu gweithredu gan Fyrddau Lleol Diogelu Plant. Y bwriad oedd cynnal yr adolygiad hwn cyn pen chwe mis i'r dyddiad cyhoeddi. Rwy'n deall fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dechrau ystyried yr adolygiad, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld ffrwyth y gwaith hwn.

Safeguarding and child protection

The Welsh Safeguarding Children Forum was established by the Deputy Minister for Social Services to consider how children's safeguarding and child protection arrangements could be further strengthened in Wales. The independently chaired forum was set up as a task and finish group to complete a programme of work by July 2011, at which time the future of the forum would be reviewed.

I have been a member of that forum since its inception. Whilst at times I have been frustrated by the slow progress of the work programme, I remain convinced that a national board providing a strategic lead on children's safeguarding issues in Wales is necessary to achieve the improvements and consistency in practice that we all acknowledge are needed.

The forum has overseen a radical review of the serious case review process in Wales, establishing a new model of working for local safeguarding boards currently being piloted in some local authorities. The forum has also been instrumental in reviewing the structure, organisation and remit of safeguarding boards taking into account the key principles of Welsh Government's paper Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A framework for action'.

The national board I envisage should be independently chaired. It should report to Welsh Government and hold agencies working in the Local Safeguarding Children's Boards (LSCBs) to account. I'm not convinced that the current number of LSCBs in Wales deliver the most effective service. Most seem to focus on child protection with very little attention given to safeguarding. The national board should be tasked with setting the remit for local safeguarding and child protection arrangements, addressing workforce development and training issues and setting clear lines of accountability.

Child sexual exploitation

The issue of child sexual exploitation has received a considerable media and public attention this year. It is a highly complex and sensitive issue to address, and one which requires a sophisticated approach to both policy and practice.

In January 2011, the Welsh Government published very clear guidance on Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation. I welcomed the guidance and following its publication, I wrote to the chairs of all Local Safeguarding Children Boards asking them to disseminate the document among board members, encouraging individual members to share it with their own organisations and to provide training and support for professionals working with children and young people.

I hope that practitioners working across Wales have given this document the priority it deserves and have found it a useful tool in developing a greater understanding of this hidden form of abuse.

When the guidance was published the Deputy Minister for Social Services committed to undertake a review examining how the guidance was being implemented by Local Safeguarding Children Boards. This review was to take place within six months of the publication date. I am aware that the Welsh Government has started to consider this review and I look forward to seeing the outcome of this work.

Children and young people are naturally concerned about issues that affect their safety and wellbeing. I have been impressed by the contributions of two junior safeguarding boards in Powys and Merthyr Tydfil. In both of these examples they have contributed to the safeguarding agenda in their area. Whatever the future arrangements are in relation to local children's safeguarding, I would want all local authorities to ensure that the voice of children and young people helps to determine local safeguarding priorities.

On a wider level, the UK Government engaged in a review of its vetting and barring scheme. That scheme was introduced with a view to ensuring more effective protection of children from adults who are defined to be unsuitable to work with children. The UK Government consulted on revised proposals on how to implement the vetting and barring scheme following concerns that the scope of the proposed scheme was too great. The findings of the review were published in February 2011 and the government is currently consulting on how it will implement the recommendations of the review.

Whilst acknowledging that the existing arrangements had perhaps become overly bureaucratic and time consuming in their application, I am concerned that the proposed recommendations potentially put children at risk by reducing the number of positions for whom a check is needed. I would urge the UK Government to ensure that the protection of children from unsuitable adults is the paramount consideration in implementing the new arrangements.

Gofal iechyd parhaus

Mae gennyf bryderon ers sawl blwyddyn bellach am drefniadau asesu anghenion gofal iechyd hirdymor plant a phobl ifanc â chyflyrau meddygol cymhleth sydd angen cryn dipyn o ofal a chymorth. Efallai fod gan y plant hyn anghenion gofal iechyd hirdymor cymhleth, sylweddol a pharhaus oherwydd anabledd neu salwch cronig, ond mae ganddynt bob hawl i gael gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf.

Nid oes un diffiniad o anghenion gofal parhaus, ond yn gyffredinol, cydnabyddir eu bod yn cynnwys anghenion iechyd niferus amryfal sy'n gofyn am gydgyfylltu llwybrau gofal, oherwydd cymhlethdod darpariaethau gwasanaethau a chyfraniad gan wasanaethau plant a phobl ifanc awdurdodau lleol. Dywedodd meddygon a nyrsys wrth fy nhim fod defnyddio meini prawf a ddatblygwyd i asesu oedolion er mwyn asesu plant yn weithdrefn anodd ac amhriodol; ond eu bod o leiaf yn gallu defnyddio fframwaith y meini prawf hynny i asesu eu hanghenion a threfnu darpariaeth ar eu cyfer.

Fodd bynnag, cafodd canllawiau newydd ar wasanaethau oedolion eu cyhoeddi gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2010. Yn wahanol i'r hen ganllawiau, roedd y rhain yn dweud yn glir na ddylid eu defnyddio i asesu anghenion plant gan y byddai dogfen ar wahân yn mynd i'r afael â hynny. Yn anffodus, roedd cryn oedi cyn paratoi'r canllawiau plant.

Mae gweithwyr proffesiynol mewn sefyllfa anodd, felly, gan nad oes ganddynt ddull arbennig i asesu anghenion plant – dyma un o'r pynciau a godwyd yn un o'n seminarau arbennig i swyddogion cyswllt iechyd ym mis Medi 2010. Yn fwy pryderus fyth, mae'n golygu nad yw plant, pobl ifanc a'u teuluoedd yn cael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt.

Byddwn yn parhau i fonitro'r materion yn ein seminarau a gynhelir gyda swyddogion cyswllt iechyd ddwywaith y flwyddyn.

Gofal newyddenedigol

Mae tua 4,000 o blant yn cael gofal newyddenedigol yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, un o bob naw plentyn sy'n cael ei eni yn ein gwlad.

Rwy'n croesawu'r datblygiadau cadarnhaol mewn gofal i rai o'n plant mwyaf agored i niwed, mewn lleoliadau gofal newyddenedigol yn y blynyddoedd diweddar. Maent yn cynnwys sefydlu rhwydwaith newyddenedigol Cymru gyfan a gwasanaeth trosglwyddo 12 awr. Er hynny, rwy'n nodi bod pryderon wedi codi ddechrau 2011 ynghylch effaith gwasanaethau newyddenedigol ar deuluoedd o Bowys sy'n byw'n agos i'r ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Rwy'n deall fod hwn yn fater cymhleth dros ben o safbwynt gwasanaethau sy'n cael eu darparu yn Lloegr. Er hynny, hoffwn atgoffa Llywodraeth Cymru fod gan bob plentyn hawl i gael gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf, ac y dylid ystyried lles y plentyn yn bennaf wrth wneud penderfyniadau. Mae angen sicrhau bod penderfyniadau'n cael eu cymryd er budd y plant ac nid er hwylustod i drefnwyr gwasanaethau yn unig. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y rhwydwaith clinigol newyddenedigol yn monitro faint o drosglwyddiadau trawsffiniol sy'n angenrheidiol, ac effaith hyn ar y teuluoedd dan sylw.

Yn Rhagfyr 2010, adroddodd BLISS, yr elusen gofal arbennig i fabanod, nad oedd nifer y swyddi nyrsio a ariennir mewn pedair uned o'r chwech a ymatebodd i gais am wybodaeth ar gyfraddau staffio a meddiannaeth, yn ddigonol i fodloni safonau newyddenedigol Cymru gyfan. Rwyf hefyd yn galw ar fyrdau iechyd lleol ym mhob cwr o Gymru i ddatblygu cynlluniau clir i weithredu'r Safonau Newyddenedigol Cymru gyfan yn eu hardaloedd nhw, ac am ddull Cymru gyfan i fynd i'r afael â'r elfen bwysig hon o ofal iechyd i blant, yn enwedig ym maes staffio unedau.

Continuing health care

I have for a number of years had concerns about the arrangements for assessing the long-term health care needs of children and young people who may have complex medical conditions requiring a lot of care and support. These children may have long-term complex, substantial and ongoing health care needs because of a disability or chronic illness but they have the right to the highest standard of health care.

There is no single definition of continuing care needs but it is generally recognised that they include multiple health needs where care pathways require co-ordination because of the complexity of service provision and input from local authority children's and young people's services. Doctors and nurses told my team that assessing the needs of children and young people using the criteria that had been developed for assessing adults was a difficult and inappropriate procedure; but they were at least able to use the framework of those criteria to assess their needs and arrange provision for them.

However, in 2010 new adult guidance was issued by the Welsh Government. Unlike the old guidance, the new guidance was clear that it should not be used to assess children's needs as guidance for children would be addressed in a separate document. However, there was a long delay in producing the children's guidance.

Health professionals find themselves left in a difficult situation without a tool with which they can use for assessing children's needs – it was something health professionals highlighted to us in one of our seminars for health designated liaison officers in September 2010. Even more worryingly, it means that children, young people and their families are not getting the support they need.

We will continue to monitor the issues at the bi-annual seminars we hold with health designated liaison officers.

Neo natal care

Approximately 4,000 babies are admitted to neonatal care in Wales every year, one in nine of all babies born in Wales.

I welcome the positive developments in care of some of our most vulnerable children within neo natal care settings in recent years. These have included the establishment of an all-Wales neo natal network and a 12 hour transfer service. However, I note that concerns were raised in early 2011 as to the impact on neo natal services for families living close to the England and Wales border in the Powys area. I understand that this is a highly complex issue with services being provided in England. However, I would remind the Welsh Government that every child has the right to the highest standard of healthcare and that all decisions should be taken with the best interests of the child being a primary consideration. There is a need to ensure that decisions are taken with the best interests of children as a paramount consideration and not merely for convenience of service planners.

I hope that the neonatal clinical network will monitor the number of cross border transfers that are required and the impact that these have on the families concerned.

The special care baby charity BLISS reported in December 2010 that of the six units who responded to information requests relating to staffing and occupancy rates, the number of funded nurse posts in four is set at a level that is insufficient to meet the all-Wales neonatal standards. I also call on local health boards across Wales to develop clear plans to implement the all Wales Neo Natal standards in their areas and for there to be a clear all Wales approach to tackling this important area of healthcare for children particularly in the area of staffing of units.

Nod 4: Gweithgareddau chwarae, hamdden, chwaraeon a diwylliant

Chwarae

Dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bod yn llunio'r rheoliadau, safonau a chanllawiau a fydd yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau yn y dyfodol o safbwynt chwarae yn y Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010.

Effaith fwriedig y Mesur oedd sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn asesu a oes digon o gyfleoedd chwarae yn eu hardaloedd, fel bod gan blant ddigon o gyfleoedd i chwarae gan ystyried yr asesiad digonolrwydd.

Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y rheoliadau a'r canllawiau cysylltiedig yn cael eu cyhoeddi. Mae chwarae yn ganolog i fywyd plant, ac rwy'n gofyn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymateb i'r dasg hon ar fyrder.

Aim 4: Have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural identity recognised

Play

The Welsh Government has stated that they are drafting regulations, standards and guidance which will enable local government to fulfill their future duties in relation to play within the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010.

The intended impact of the Measure was that local authorities would be obliged to carry out assessments of the sufficiency of play opportunities in their area, to ensure that children have sufficient access to opportunities to play having regard to the sufficiency assessment.

I await the publishing of the associated regulations and guidance with keen interest. Play is central to all children's lives and I would ask Welsh Government to approach this task with some urgency.



Nod 5: Yn cael eu trin â pharch a bod eu hil a'u hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol yn cael eu cydnabod

Eiriolaeth

Roeddwn yn croesawu gweld y gwasanaeth llinell gymorth genedlaethol ynghylch eiriolaeth, gwybodaeth a chynghor i blant a phobl ifanc (MEIC) yn cael ei gyflwyno ac rwy'n parhau i'w gefnogi er gwaethaf ei gyfyngiadau.

Mae llawer o waith wedi'i wneud hefyd i gynhyrchu canllawiau a safonau statudol ar gyfer comisiynu gwasanaethau eiriolaeth ledled y wlad. Gobeithiaf y bydd y canllawiau comisiynu terfynol a ddaw yn dilyn yr ymgynghori yn arweiniad awdurdodol a chilir i'r rhai sy'n rhan o'r gwaith comisiynu a darparu eiriolaeth. Gobeithiaf hefyd y byddant yn cyflymu'r broses o wella a chysoni'r ddarpariaeth.

Er gwaethaf y datblygiadau hyn, mae pobl yn tynnu fy sylw at fethiannau yn y system. Eleni, drwy weithio gyda nifer o blant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal, yn ogystal â'r dystiolaeth a ddaeth yn sgil gwaith achos fy ngwasanaeth cynghori a chefnogi, rwyf ar ddeall bod darpariaeth eiriolaeth ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal, pobl sy'n gadael gofal a phlant mewn angen yn anghyson ledled Cymru. Mae rhai darparwyr eiriolaeth yng Nghymru hefyd wedi cyfleu'r neges hon.

Y gwersi sy'n deillio o adroddiad Syr Waterhouse, Ar Goll Mewn Gofal, adolygiad Carlile, Peth Rhy Ddifrifol, a'n hadroddiad ni, Datgan Pryderon, yw bod eiriolaeth yn elfen hanfodol o ddiogelu - gan alluogi plant a phobl ifanc i siarad pan fyddant yn gweld bod rhywbeth o'i le. Os yw pob plentyn a pherson ifanc am wneud hyn, byddem yn disgwyl i bob un ohonynt gael ei annog i gael eiriolwr y gall feithrin perthynas ag ef ac ymddiried ynddo.

O ganlyniad i'r pryderon hyn, rwy'n bwriadu cynnal adolygiad o ddarpariaeth eiriolaeth annibynnol/proffesiynol ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal, y rhai sy'n gadael gofal a phlant mewn angen. Rwy'n cydnabod bod y camau rydym wedi eu cymryd yng Nghymru yn y maes hwn yn ystod y ddegawd ddiwethaf ond nid yw'r datblygiadau a'r ddarpariaeth yn datblygu'n ddigon cyflym. Rydw i'n gobeithio cyhoeddi canfyddiadau fy adolygiad yn gynnar yn 2012.

Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010

Y llynedd, dywedais fy mod yn gobeithio y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn archwilio'r cyfleoedd a oedd ar gael iddynt cymaint â phosibl wrth ddatblygu dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb y sector cyhoeddus ar gyfer Cymru (sy'n deillio o Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010). Dywedais fod angen i unrhyw ddatblygiadau i'r dyletswyddau adlewyrchu anghenion ei holl ddinasyddion ac y dylai plant a phobl ifanc gael ystyriaeth briodol gydol y broses ac yn y rheoliadau.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Ddyletswyddau Cydraddoldeb y Sector Cyhoeddus ym mis Mawrth 2009 ac mae'r dyletswyddau hyn yn galonogol iawn. Disgwylir y bydd angen i gyrrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys cyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion, ymgynghori'n uniongyrchol â phlant a phobl ifanc wrth weithio ar y dyletswyddau a sicrhau bod gwybodaeth ar gael i blant a phobl ifanc.

Mae'r Ddeddf Gydraddoldeb yn berthnasol i'r rhai dan 18 oed (er nid ar sail oedran) felly mae'n iawn bod cyrrff cyhoeddus yn ymgysylltu'n effeithiol a theg. Rwy'n obeiithiol hefyd y bydd gofalfwyr ifanc yn cael eu hamddiffyn yn effeithiol gan ddeddfwriaeth ac nad ydynt dan anfantais wrth ddefnyddio gwasanaethau yn sgil eu dyletswyddau gofalu.

Y cam nesaf fydd sicrhau bod y canllawiau statudol yn parhau'n gadarnhaol ac y bydd cyrrff cyhoeddus yn gweithredu'r dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb yn effeithiol yng Nghymru yn ddiweddarach gan sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal.

Plant sy'n ceisio lloches

Yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, gwelwyd cynnydd sylweddol mewn rhai meysydd polisi yn ymwneud â phlant sy'n ceisio lloches. Yn dilyn etholiad cyffredinol y DU, cyhoeddodd llywodraeth y DU y byddai'r arfer o gadw plant yn y ddalfa at ddibenion mewnffudo yn dod i ben. Roeddwn i a Chomisiynwyr Plant eraill ledled y DU yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn.

Rwy'n cydnabod bod gan y wladwriaeth yr hawl i reoli ei ffiniau ac y gall hyn olygu mynnu bod plant a'u rhieni yn gadael y DU pan nad oes ganddynt hawl i fod yma bellach. Pan fo hyn yn angenrheidiol, mae diogelwch a lles plant a phobl ifanc yn bwysicach na dim arall. Y safonau derbyniol a nodir yng Nghonfensiwn y Deyrnas Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ddylid eu dilyn ar gyfer asesu priodoldeb unrhyw system. Rwy'n cydnabod bod angen i Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r DU ddefnyddio dulliau sy'n seiliedig ar risgiau mewn perthynas â mewnfudo. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf o'r farn na all hyn gyd-fynd â gweithredu er lles y plentyn fel sy'n ofynnol dan Erthygl 3 y Confensiwn.

Mae'n bwysig nodi efallai y bydd angen parhau i amddifadu plentyn o ryddid fel cam olaf proses raddol er mwyn sicrhau bod rhai teuluoedd yn gadael y DU. Pan fo hyn yn digwydd, rwyf am sicrhau, yn unol ag Erthygl 37 (b) y Confensiwn, y dylid arestio a chadw'r plentyn yn gaeth 'dim ond ar ôl rhoi cynnig ar bopeth arall' ac am y cyfnod byrraf posibl, fel y nodir yn y Confensiwn.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod ni'n sicrhau bod hawliau pob plentyn yn cael eu cynnal yn y system hon a bydd rôl y Panel Annibynnol ar gyfer Dychwelyd Teuluoedd yn hanfodol yn y broses hon wrth sicrhau bod y plant a'r teuluoedd hynny sydd heb yr hawl i aros yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn cael eu trin ag urddas, gan sicrhau lles y plant bob amser.

Aim 5: Treated with respect and have their race and cultural identity recognised

Advocacy

The introduction of MEIC, the advocacy and advice helpline for children and young people, is something which I welcomed and continue to support, despite its limitations.

Much work has been done also to produce statutory guidance and standards for the commissioning of advocacy services across the country. I hope that the final commissioning guidance following the consultation exercise will prove to be an authoritative and clear guide for those involved in commissioning and providing advocacy which will push forward improvements and consistency of provision.

Despite these developments, I am being made aware of failings within the system. Working with a number of looked after children and young people this year, coupled with the evidence gleaned from the casework of my advice and support service, I hear that the provision of advocacy for looked after children, care leavers and children in need is inconsistent across Wales. It is a message that has been repeated to me by some advocacy providers in Wales.

Lessons from Sir Waterhouse's report, Lost in Care, the Carlile review, Too Serious a Thing, and our own Telling Concerns are that advocacy is an essential element of safeguarding – enabling children and young people to speak up when they perceive that something is wrong. If this is to happen for all children and young people in care, we would expect that all of them would be actively encouraged to have an advocate with whom they can build up a trusting relationship.

As a result of these concerns, I am planning to conduct a review of the provision of independent/professional advocacy for looked after children, care leavers and children in need. I acknowledge the steps that we have taken in Wales during the last decade in this area but the pace of the developments and provision is not good enough. I will hope to publish the findings of my review early in 2012.

Equality Act 2010

Last year I expressed my hope that in developing the public sector equality duties for Wales (emanating from the Equality Act 2010), the Welsh Government would explore as extensively as it could, the opportunities available to them. I said that the development of the duties needed to reflect the needs of all its citizens and that children and young people were given appropriate consideration throughout the process and within the regulations.

The Public Sector Equality Duties were published by the Welsh Government in March 2009 and I am very encouraged by them. It is expected that public bodies in Wales, including school governing bodies, will need to consult directly with children and young people when working on the duties and that information is made accessible to children and young people.

The Equality Act does apply to under 18s (though not on the grounds of age) so it is right that public bodies engage effectively and equitably. I am also hopeful that young carers will be effectively protected by the legislation and that they are not disadvantaged in accessing services due to their caring responsibilities.

The next step will be to ensure that the statutory guidance continues in this positive vein and that public bodies will subsequently effectively implement the equalities duties in Wales ensuring that children and young people are treated equally.

Children seeking asylum

The past year has seen some considerable progress in some areas of policy relating to children seeking asylum. Following the UK general election there was an announcement by the UK Government that the detention of children for immigration purposes would end. I along with the other Children's Commissioners across the United Kingdom welcomed this announcement.

I recognise that the State has the right to control its borders and that this may mean requiring children and their parents to leave the UK when they no longer have that right. When this becomes necessary children and young people's safety, welfare and well-being are paramount. The standard for assessing the appropriateness of any system must be the accepted standards set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. I acknowledge that the United Kingdom Border Agency needs to take a risk-based approach to immigration, however, I do not believe that this needs to be incompatible with acting in the best interests of the child as required by Article 3 of the UNCRC.

It is important to note that as the final stage in a graduated process deprivation of a child's liberty may continue to be necessary in order to effect the removal of some families. Where this happens, I would want to ensure that, in line with Article 37 (b) of the UNCRC, the arrest and detention of the child is used only as 'a measure of last resort' and 'for the shortest appropriate period of time' as set out in the UNCRC.

It is also important that we ensure that the rights of all children in this system are upheld and within that process the role of the Independent Family Returns Panel will be crucial in ensuring those children and families with no right to remain in the United Kingdom are treated with dignity, ensuring the welfare of children at all times.

Asesiadau oedran

Rwyf i a Chomisïynwyr Plant eraill y Deyrnas Unedig wedi mynegi pryderon yn flaenorol mewn perthynas â'r broses asesiadau oedran ar gyfer plant sy'n ceisio lloches ar eu pennau eu hunain. Mae asesiadau oedran yn broses gymhleth a heriol i bawb sy'n rhan ohoni. Fodd bynnag, mae canllawiau cenedlaethol gan y Cenedloedd Unedig yn nodi os oes testun dadl dylid rhoi mantais yr amheuaeth i'r plentyn. Yn 2008, roedd Pwyllgor y Cenedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn galw ar Lywodraeth y DU i "give benefit of the doubt in age-disputed cases of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum, and seek experts' guidance on how to determine age".

Yn fy mam i, mae'n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg arweiniad clir yn y maes hwn ar gyfer gweithwyr cymdeithasol fel bod modd sicrhau dulliau cyson ar gyfer y mater cymhleth hwn ledled Cymru oherwydd y diffyg arweiniad a hyfforddiant proffesiynol ar sut i gynnal asesiadau oedran ym maes gwaith cymdeithasol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae awdurdodau lleol mewn perygl o adolygiad barnwrol ac mae'n bosibl bod plant sy'n ceisio lloches ar eu pennau eu hunain ac sy'n cael eu cam-nodi fel oedolion, yn cael eu rhoi mewn llety amhriodol heb y cymorth a'r gofal y mae ganddynt hawl iddo. Mae'n hanfodol felly bod gweithwyr proffesiynol yn cael cymorth i gynnal asesiadau oedran pendant a chywir a fydd yn sicrhau bod plant sy'n ceisio lloches ar eu pennau eu hunain yn cael eu hamddiffyn yn well.

Rwyf felly'n disgwyl canlyniadau'r gwaith rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Swyddogion Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r DU ar y mater hwn. Mae'n bwysig bod y mater hwn yn cael ei ddatrys a bod dulliau cyson yn cael eu mabwysiadu ledled Cymru sy'n seiliedig ar becyn cymorth ar gyfer ymarferwyr i gefnogi buddiannau gorau'r plentyn.

Rwy'n croesawu'r gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud i ddatblygu protocol Cymru gyfan ar Ddiogelu a Hyrwyddo Lles Plant sy'n Ceisio Lloches ar eu Pennau eu hunain a Phlant sy'n Ffoaduriaid. Bydd y protocol hwn yn hanfodol er mwyn gwella cysondeb eto yn ymatebion yr holl weithwyr proffesiynol i'r plant agored i niwed hyn ac rwy'n galw ar bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru i weithredu'r protocol hwn yn effeithiol.

Gobeithio y bydd y protocol hwn yn helpu i atal achosion fel yr un a gyflwynwyd i fy swyddfa yn gynharach eleni rhag digwydd eto pan gafodd disgybl ei arestio gan Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r DU am droseddau mewn fudo ar dir ysgol a hynny heb roi'r sylw dyledus i ddiogelu plant yr ysgol honno na'r sylw dyledus i'w lles.

Age assessment

I have previously raised concerns alongside the other Children's Commissioners across the United Kingdom in relation to the process of age assessment for unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Age assessment is a complex and challenging process for all those involved, however international guidance from the United Nations states that where there is a dispute the child should be given the benefit of the doubt. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child called on the UK Government in 2008 to give the benefit of the doubt in age-disputed cases of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum, and seek experts guidance on how to determine age.

It is in my view imperative that the Welsh Government address the lack of clear guidance in this area for social workers so that there is a consistent approach to this complex issue across Wales because of the lack of guidance and professional training on how to conduct a social work age assessment. Local authorities are currently at risk of judicial review and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children who are misidentified as adults may be placed in inappropriate accommodation without the support and care that they are entitled to. It is therefore crucial that professionals are supported to undertake robust and accurate age assessments which will ensure that unaccompanied asylum seeking children are better protected.

I therefore await the outcomes of the work between the Welsh Government and United Kingdom Border Agency Officials on this issue. It is important that this issue is resolved and a consistent approach adopted across Wales underpinned by a toolkit for practitioners to support the best interests of the child.

I welcome the work that has been undertaken to develop an all Wales protocol relating to Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking and Refugee Children. This protocol will be vital in further enhancing the consistency of response of all professionals to these vulnerable children and I urge all local authorities in Wales to effectively implement this protocol.

I would hope that this protocol would help to prevent any repetition of the incident that was reported to my office earlier this year of a pupil being arrested for immigration offences by United Kingdom Border Agency within the grounds of a school with little regard to the welfare of children within that school.

Masnachu mewn plant

Rwy'n falch bod y momentwm yn cael ei gynnal yn y maes pwysig hwn o ddiogelu plant agored i niwed. Comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru raglen hyfforddiant ar-lein o'r enw, In Your Hands, ar gyfer pob gweithiwr proffesiynol sy'n gweithio gyda phlant er mwyn amlgu'r broblem o fasnachu mewn plant.

Eto i gyd ymddengys bod y diwylliant o anghrediniaeth y bu i mi adrodd arno yn 2009 yn y cyhoeddiad Ffiniau Pryder yn parhau. Cysylltwyd â'm Swyddfa yngŷn ag achos tybiedig o fasnachu mewn plant yn ystod y flwyddyn, a daeth yn amlwg bod gan weithwyr proffesiynol a oedd yn gweithio â phlant wybodaeth gyfyngedig am fasnachu mewn plant a'r Mecanwaith Cyfeirio Cenedlaethol. Roedd yn destun pryder i mi bod yr oedi wrth ymateb i bryderon am ddangosyddion masnachu posibl wedi rhoi'r plant hynny mewn perygl o niwed pellach.

Nodaf fod Grŵp Gweithdrefnau Amddiffyn Plant Cymru Gyfan wedi ymgynghori ar Brococol Masnachu mewn Plant Cymru Gyfan. Mae cyflwyno a gweithredu protocol o'r fath yn ddull pwysig ar gyfer sicrhau bod asiantaethau yn ymateb yn effeithiol i bob dioddefwr o fasnachu mewn plant. Rwy'n argymhell bod pob Bwrdd Lleol Diogelu Plant ledled Cymru yn mabwysiadu'r protocol terfynol ac yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o broblemau masnachu mewn plant a bodolaeth y protocol gyda phob gweithiwr proffesiynol y maent yn ymgysylltu â nhw. Mae angen dulliau amlasiantaethol i ymdrin â dioddefwyr masnachu mewn plant er mwyn sicrhau eu hawl i gael eu hamddiffyn a'u hadsefydlu ac felly mae angen i bob gweithiwr proffesiynol wybod a deall sut i adnabod ac ymateb i achosion posibl o fasnachu.

Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011

Cymeradwywyd Mesur y Gymraeg ym mis Chwefror 2011. Mae'r Mesur hwn yn ceisio moderneiddio'r darpariaethau ar gyfer cyrff cyhoeddus yn Neddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993, sydd wedi dyddio erbyn hyn.

Croesawir yr amcanion a nodwyd mewn perthynas â sicrhau eglurder ynglŷn â'r hyn y dylai'r dinesydd ei ddisgwyl, cael eiriolwr a hyrwyddwr cryf ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg, rhoi statws swyddogol i'r iaith Gymraeg a darparu atebolrwydd a chymorth drwy system atgyfnerthu fwy effeithiol.

Yn ddiweddar, cynhaliodd Grŵp Arbenigol Pwyllgor y Cyngor Ewropeaidd ar Siarer Ieithoedd Rhanbarthol neu Leiafrifol Ewrop ymweliad dirybudd i'r DU ac fe nododd fod darpariaeth gwasanaethau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn anghyson, yn enwedig ym meysydd iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Roeddent hefyd yn nodi pryderon ynglŷn ag achosion o fethu â chydymffurfio â Chynlluniau Iaith Gymraeg yn ogystal ag anghysondeb darpariaeth addysg gyfrwng Gymraeg, yn ddaearyddol a rhwng y sectorau.

Gobeithio bod y 'safonau' o ran darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn rhoi'r pwyslais ar ddarparu gwasanaethau wyneb i wyneb rheng flaen ac nid gwasanaethau gweinyddol yn unig. Mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn fwy na chyhoeddiadau a deunydd ysgrifenedig ac mae angen i ni ddatblygu ein gweithlu yn briodol er mwyn sicrhau y gall plant a phobl ifanc fanteisio ar wasanaethau Cymraeg a Saesneg ar sail cydraddoldeb.

Byddaf yn edrych sut mae Comisiynydd newydd y Gymraeg yn gwneud i'r mecanwaith cymorth weithio ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc. Byddaf yn rhoi pwyslais hefyd ar y meysydd hynny lle mae diffyg dewis o ran iaith yn amharu ar gynnal hawliau ein plant.

Trafficking

I am pleased that momentum is being maintained in this vital area of safeguarding vulnerable children. The Welsh Government commissioned the production of an online training programme, In Your Hands, for all professionals working with children to highlight the issue of child trafficking.

Yet the culture of disbelief I reported on in the publication *Bordering on Concern* in 2009 seems to prevail. My office was contacted about a suspected case of trafficking during the year and it became clear that the professionals working with the children had a limited knowledge of child trafficking and the National Referral Mechanism. I was concerned that the delays in responding to concerns around potential trafficking indicators may have placed those children at risk of further harm.

I note that the All Wales Child Protection Procedures Group has consulted on an all Wales Child Trafficking Protocol. The roll out and implementation of such a protocol is an important tool for ensuring that all alleged victims of child trafficking receive an effective response from agencies. I would recommend that all Local Safeguarding Children's Boards across Wales adopt the final protocol and raise awareness of the issue of child trafficking and the existence of the protocol with all professionals that they engage with. Victims of child trafficking require a multi-agency approach to ensuring their right to protection and rehabilitation and so all professionals need to know and understand how to identify and respond to possible cases of trafficking.

In May 2010, the report *Knowing no Boundaries* was published by the National Assembly for Wales Cross Party Group on Human Trafficking and this report highlighted that of the 22 local authorities in Wales, only four reported that they had had a proven case of child trafficking.

The report recommended the appointment of an All Wales Human Trafficking Coordinator which the Welsh Government accepted and I welcome the funding of that appointment by the Welsh Government. I look forward to working with the Coordinator to ensure that the issue of child trafficking is not lost within the wider human trafficking agenda.

During 2010, there has been an increased focus on the implications/ outcomes for children who go missing from home or from care settings. These children can be extremely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. I have received representations about the impact of changes to procedure in finding children who go missing from home or care settings. There has been a consultation on a national protocol to assist professionals who may be working with children in these situations.

There needs to be a clear focus on working with the child to identify the reasons why they have gone missing so that they can be supported and safeguarded effectively at all times. I look forward to the publication and implementation of this national protocol and would seek the view of Welsh Government as to how they will monitor the effectiveness of its implementation. Government could consider committing to a review of the protocol within six months of its publication date as they have done with the child sexual exploitation protocol.

Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011

February 2011 saw the approval of the Welsh Language Measure, which seeks to modernise the outdated provisions relating to public bodies in Wales within the 1993 Welsh Language Act.

The stated objectives in relation to clarity of what the citizen should expect, having a strong advocate and champion of the Welsh language, affording official status to the Welsh Language and providing a level of accountability and recourse via a more effective reinforcement regime is to be welcomed.

The European Council's Committee Expert Group on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages recently undertook a spot visit to the UK and they commented on inconsistency of service provision through the medium of Welsh, especially in the fields of health and social care. They also noted concerns about non-compliance with Welsh Language Schemes and the inconsistency of Welsh medium education provision, both geographically and between sectors.

I hope that the 'standards' in respect of providing public services will emphasise delivery of front line face to face services and not just administrative ones. Public services go beyond publications and written material and we need to develop our workforce appropriately to ensure that children and young people can access services in Welsh and English on a basis of equality.

I will be looking at how the new Welsh Language Commissioner makes the recourse mechanisms work for children and young people and also provide focus for those areas where upholding the rights of our children is impinged by a lack of language choice.

Nod 6: Cael cartref a chymuned diogel

Delweddau cadarnhaol o blant a phobl ifanc

Eleni gwelwyd cynnydd yn ein gwaith mewn perthynas â phortreadau negyddol o blant a phobl ifanc. Mae'n parhau'n un o'r prif faterion y mae pobl ifanc yn eu codi gyda mi. O ganlyniad, dyna fydd un o'r prif feysydd gwaith ar gyfer fy swyddfa am y pedair blynedd sy'n weddill o fy nghyfnod fel Comisiynydd.

Mae fy staff wedi bod yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ar ddatblygu pecyn cymorth cyfryngol ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Credaf fod grymuso plant a phobl ifanc i ddylanwadu ar yr agenda newyddion yn ffactor hanfodol os ydym am frwydro'n effeithiol yn erbyn y portreadau negyddol ohonynt a geir yn y wasg.

Er mwyn ategu gwaith Llywodraeth Cymru, mae fy nhim wedi bod yn gweithio gyda grwpiau o bobl ifanc frwdfrydig o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr a Rhondda Cynon Taf er mwyn annog y cyfryngau i wrando ar farn plant a phobl ifanc a'i gyfleu yn gywir. Eleni, cyhoeddir canllawiau newydd ar adrodd – rhestr gair i gall ar gyfer newyddiadurwyr sy'n ysgrifennu am faterion plant a phobl ifanc – a bydd cyfres o weithdai wedi'u targedu gyda newyddiadurwyr dan hyfforddiant a newyddiadurwyr presennol er mwyn annog pobl i'w ddefnyddio.

Ni fydd y diwylliant hwn yn newid dros nos. Ond credaf fod gennym y cymysgedd cywir o allu ac ymrwymiad yng Nghymru i ddatblygu'r agenda hon ar y cyd.

Cyfiawnder Ieuencid

Gwelwyd nifer o ddatblygiadau sylweddol ym maes troseddau ieuencid yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

Yn hydref 2010, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU bapur gwyrdd ar y system gyfiawnder gyfan, gan gynnwys adran benodol ar gyfiawnder ieuencid.

Dylid mynd i'r afael â'r materion canlynol yn benodol:

— Dylid defnyddio llai o'r ddalfa i gadw unigolion ac eithrio'r troseddwr mwyaf difrifol. Er bod nifer y plant a'r bobl ifanc o Gymru a ddedfrydir i'r ddalfa wedi gostwng o flwyddyn i flwyddyn am y chwe blynedd ddiwethaf, mae'r niferoedd yn dal yr un fath â'r niferoedd a welwyd ar ddiwedd y 1990au. Gall effeithiau negyddol y ddalfa fod yn niweidiol iawn ar gyfer adsefydlu hirdymor, felly mae'n rhaid sicrhau bod ymdrechion parhaus yn cael eu gwneud i gynnal y llwybr gostyngol hwn.

Un o gynigion y papur gwyrdd yw lleihau'r arfer o gadw plant a phobl ifanc yn y ddalfa. O'r holl bobl yn y ddalfa, mae 28% ohonynt yn cael eu cadw yno tan iddynt ymddangos gerbron llys. Fodd bynnag, bydd llai na 50% o'r rheiny'n cael eu trosedd mor ddifrifol yn y lle cyntaf. Mae'n amlwg i mi bod angen adolygu'r system gadw ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc ac edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda'r Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid a phartneriaid eraill ar y mater hwn.

— Rwyf am weld gwasanaethau ataliol yn cael eu cynnal a'u cryfhau er mwyn sicrhau bod cymaint o blant a phobl ifanc â phosibl yn symud oddi wrth y system cyfiawnder troseddol.

Rwyf o'r farn y dylid cadw plant oddi wrth y system cyfiawnder ffurfiol cyn belled â bod hynny'n rhesymol trwy ymgysylltu'n gadarnhaol â gwasanaethau eraill. Dylai unrhyw system sy'n penderfynu bod plentyn wedi torri rheolau cymdeithas fynd i'r afael â'r ymddygiad troseddol trwy weithrediadau sy'n rhoi'r pwyslais ar fuddiannau'r plentyn gan ganolbwyntio ar adsefydlu ac nid cosb yn unig. Mae'n bwysig bod Cronfa Cymunedau Diogelach Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i gefnogi timau troseddau ieuencid er mwyn darparu amrywiaeth o wasanaethau ataliol

— Wrth ymdrin â throseddwr ifanc, mae'n bwysig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau ei bod yn parhau i ddefnyddio y dulliau sy'n seiliedig ar hawliau mewn amser lle cynigir bod y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid yn dod yn rhan o'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder.

Ni ddylid colli dulliau unigryw Cymru o ran ymdrin â Chyfiawnder Ieuencid a grisialwyd yn Strategaeth Cyfiawnder Ieuencid Cymru Gyfan, ac a ddatblygwyd yn strategol trwy Bwyllgor Cyfiawnder Ieuencid Cymru. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru gyfrifoldeb i sicrhau bod llais Cymru a phersbectif Cymru wrth ymdrin â phlant a phobl ifanc sy'n troseddau yn parhau i ddiwallu anghenion Cymru. Ar ddiwedd 2010, cyhoeddodd Cyngor Ewrop gyfres o'u safonau eu hunain yn seiliedig ar hawliau mewn perthynas â chyfiawnder addas i blant y gall Llywodraethau eu mabwysiadu ac rwy'n annog Llywodraeth Cymru i fabwysiadu'r cynigion hyn fel sail i unrhyw ddatblygiadau a diwygiadau i system cyfiawnder ieuencid Cymru yn y dyfodol.

— Hoffwn i blant gael mwy o hyder yn y system gwyno.

Rwyf wedi ymgysylltu â'r Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid mewn perthynas â'u hadolygiad o'r gweithdrefnau cwyno mewn lleoliadau cadw neu garcharu. Mae hwn yn gwireddu'n glir erthygl 12 hawliau plant ac mae'n rhan allweddol o'r broses ddiogelu ehangach ar gyfer plant. Canfyddodd yr adolygiad nad oes gan blant lawer o hyder mewn systemau o'r fath. Wrth gyfarfod plant yn y ddalfa, dywedodd rhai nad oedd swyddogion yn mynd i'r afael yn effeithiol â'u cwynion bob amser. Mae rhai wedi dweud wrthym eu bod yn ofn i swyddogion unigol ddial arnynt. Mae eraill wedi mynegi pryder oherwydd nad oes unrhyw beth yn newid yn eu profiad o ddydd i ddydd er iddynt gwyno felly mae ganddynt lai o ffydd yn y system. Fodd bynnag, mae trafodaethau gyda staff yn y sefydliadau hynny yn dangos i mi bod cwynion yn cael eu trin yn ddifrifol yn y sefydliadau a bod cwynion yn cael eu hadolygu o safbwynt diogelu ac rwy'n croesawu hynny. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid a'r Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwr yn gweithredu argymhellion yr adolygiad er mwyn gwella hyder plant yn y system gwyno.

Aim 6: Have a safe home and community

Positive images of children and young people

This year has seen us progress our work in relation to the negative portrayals of children and young people. It remains one of the key issues young people raise with me and as such, I have committed that it will be one of the main areas of work for my office in my remaining four years as Commissioner.

My staff have taken an active role in working with Welsh Government on developing a media toolkit for young people. I believe that empowering children and young people to influence the news agenda is a critical factor if we're to effectively combat such negative portrayals of them in the media.

To complement the work of Welsh Government, my team has been working with groups of enthusiastic young people from Bridgend and Rhondda Cynon Taf to encourage the media to listen to and accurately report children and young people's views. New reporting guidelines – a list of do's and don'ts for journalists writing about children and young people's issues – will be published this year and a series of targeted workshops with trainee and existing journalists will take place to encourage take up.

A cultural shift is not going to happen overnight. But I believe we have the right blend of talent and commitment in Wales to be able to drive forward this agenda collectively.

Youth justice

The past year has seen a number of major developments in the area of youth offending.

In the autumn of 2010, the UK government published a green paper on the entire justice system, including a specific section on youth justice.

I am particularly concerned to see the following issues addressed:

— The use of custody other than for the most serious offenders must be reduced further. Whilst the number of children and young people sentenced to custody in Wales has decreased year on year for the past six years the numbers are still only at levels seen in the late 1990s. The negative effects of custody that can prove so damaging for long term rehabilitation must ensure that continued efforts are made to maintaining this downward trajectory.

One of the proposals within the green paper is to reduce the use of remands to custody for children and young people. Custodial remands represent 28% of the overall total in custody however less than 50% of those remanded into custody receive a custodial sentence when they are sentenced thus suggesting their offending wasn't so serious in the first place. It is clear to me that there is a need to review the system of remand for children and young people and I look forward to working with the Youth Justice Board and other partners on this issue.

— I want to see preventative services maintained and strengthened to ensure that as many children and young people as possible are diverted from the criminal justice system.

My belief is that as far as is reasonable children should be kept away from the formal justice system through positive engagement with other services. Any system that decides that a child has broken the rules of society should address that offending behaviour through actions which retain a focus on the best interests of the child with an emphasis on rehabilitation and not merely punishment. It is vital that Welsh Government's Safer Communities fund continues to support youth offending teams to deliver a range of preventative services

— It is important for Welsh Government to ensure that their rights based approach to dealing with young offenders is maintained at a time when it is proposed that the Youth Justice Board becomes part of the Ministry of Justice.

Wales' unique approach to Youth Justice encapsulated within the All Wales Youth Justice Strategy, and strategically driven through a Welsh Youth Justice Committee, must not be lost. It is incumbent upon Welsh Government to ensure that the Welsh voice and the Welsh perspective in dealing with children and young people who offend continues to meet the needs of Wales. In late 2010, the Council of Europe published a set of their own rights based standards in relation to child friendly justice which governments can adopt and I would urge Welsh Government to adopt these proposals as the basis for any future development and reform of the youth justice system within Wales.

— I want to see improvement in children's confidence in the complaints system.

I have engaged with the Youth Justice Board in relation to their review of complaints procedures within custodial settings. This is a clear realisation of children's article 12 rights and also a key part of the wider safeguarding process for children. The review found that children's confidence in such systems is not high and when I have met children in custody some have said that in their view complaints, if made, are not always effectively addressed. Some have told us that they fear possible retribution from individual officers. Others have expressed concern that despite making a complaint nothing in their view changes in their daily experience and thus their confidence in the system is lessened. However discussions with staff in those institutions demonstrate to me that complaints are taken seriously within the institutions and that complaints are reviewed with a safeguarding perspective which I welcome.

I look forward to seeing the Youth Justice Board and National Offender Management Service implement the recommendations of the review to improve children's confidence in the complaints system.

— Cyfranogiad plant yn y system cyfiawnder ieuencid

Rwyf hefyd wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid yng Nghymru i ddatblygu dulliau a phrosesau ar gyfer sicrhau bod cyfraniad a llais y plant sydd mewn cysylltiad â'r system cyfiawnder ieuencid yn rhan o'u gwaith yn systematig. Mae fy staff wedi bod yn gweithio gyda phobl ifanc sydd yn y ddalfa ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn cael eu barn ar gyfer llywio'r gwaith hwnnw, a gobeithiaf weld plant a phobl ifanc yn cael budd o'r gwaith hwn yn y flwyddyn i ddod. Rhan o'r gwaith hwn yw datblygu llyfryn canllaw ar gyfer pobl ifanc sydd yn y system cyfiawnder ieuencid am y tro cyntaf. Pan gyhoeddir y pecyn, gobeithio bydd yn lleihau'r risg o aildrosedd ac yn helpu pobl ifanc i ddeall yn well beth sy'n digwydd iddynt gydol y broses.

— Pryderon ynglyn â gwrandawriadau llys

Amlygodd adolygiad diweddar o waith llys gan Arolygiaeth Prawf Ei Mawrhydi, Arolygiaeth Gweinyddu Llysoedd Ei Mawrhydi ac Arolygiaeth Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron Ei Mawrhydi nifer o bryderon ynglyn â sut mae plant yn cael eu trin mewn gwrandawriadau llys. Wrth gydnabod bod gwaith llys yn faes cymhleth, daeth yr adroddiad i'r casgliad nad oedd y gwaith o 'wneud gwahaniaeth yn y llys' yn cael ei wneud yn ddigon da, yn ddigon aml.

Canfyddodd yr adroddiad achosion lle nad oedd plant yn cael gwybodaeth am beth oedd yn digwydd yn y gwrandawriad llys a'r goblygiadau ar gyfer eu dyfodol. Canfyddodd hefyd mai dim ond 25% o'r adroddiadau a baratowyd ar gyfer y llysoedd a oedd wedi'u trafod gyda'r person ifanc. Roedd yn codi pryderon hefyd am drefniadau trafniadaeth ar gyfer troseddwr ifanc sy'n cael eu cludo mewn faniau diogelwch i'r llys gydag oedolion ac yn a'n cael eu cadw mewn celloedd gydag oedolion wrth iddynt ddisgwyl am eu hymddangosiad yn y llys.

Edrychaf ymlaen at gael ymateb Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid Cymru a Lloegr i'r adroddiad hwn a byddaf yn ceisio cael sicrwydd bod gwaith a thrafnidiaeth y llys yn ogystal â threfniadau disgwyl yn gwell.

Hylendid bwyd

Yn gynnar yn 2011 cyhoeddodd Llais Defnyddwyr Cymru adroddiad ynglyn â chanfyddiadau cyntaf yr arolygiadau hylendid bwyd. Roedd yr adroddiad yn galw ar arolygiaethau addysg, iechyd a gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol Cymru i archwilio eu gweithdrefnau arolygu safonol er mwyn sicrhau bod hylendid bwyd wedi'i gynnwys wrth asesu gwasanaethau prydau, ac yn nodi y dylid ystyried cynnal asesiad thematig Cymru gyfan o safonau hylendid y gwasanaethau prydau.

Gall sgoriau hylendid amrywio o sero (angen gwelliant brys) i bump (da iawn). Canfyddodd yr adroddiad fod 24 o ysgolion a cholegau yng Nghymru wedi derbyn sgôr o ddau neu is ers i'r cynllun gychwyn ym mis Hydref 2010. Er y gall problemau gyda phrosesau fel diffyg dogfennau polisi achosi sgôr isel, mae angen i'r cyhoedd gael ffydd yn safonau hylendid bwyd ysgolion a lleoliadau eraill fel ysbytai.

Deallaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi comisiynu adolygiad o orfodi cyfraith bwyd gan obeithio y bydd yr adolygiad yn nodi ffyrdd pellach o wella hylendid bwyd yng Nghymru.

— Children's participation in the youth justice system

I have also been working with the Youth Justice Board in Wales to develop tools and processes for embedding the participation and voice of children in contact with the youth justice system into their work on a systematic basis. My staff have been working with young people who are currently in custody to gather their perspectives in order to inform that work and I hope that in the coming year we will see the benefits of this work for children and young people. Part of this work is the development of a guidance booklet which is aimed at the young people who are entering the youth justice system for the first time. I hope that the pack when published will also reduce the risks of reoffending and help young people better understand what is happening to them throughout the process.

— Concerns in relation to court hearings

A recent review of court work by HMI Probation, HMI Courts Administration, HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate highlighted a number of concerns in relation to the treatment of children during court hearings. Whilst recognising that court work is a complex area the report concluded that 'the work to 'make a difference in court' just wasn't being done well enough, often enough.'

The report found occasions where children were not being given information as to what was happening at the court hearing and the implications for their futures. It also found that only 25% of the reports prepared for the courts had been discussed with the young person. It also raised concerns about the transport arrangements for young offenders who are transported in security vans to court with adults and then held in cells with adults while they await their appearance in court.

I look forward to seeing the response from the Youth Justice Board in England and Wales to this report and will seek assurance that court work and transport and waiting arrangements are improved.

Food hygiene

Early in 2011 a report in relation to the first findings of the food hygiene inspections was published by Consumer Focus Wales. Within the report there was a call for inspectorates of education, health and social care services in Wales to examine their standard inspection procedures to ensure that food hygiene is included in assessments of meals services, and should consider carrying out a Wales-wide thematic assessment of standards of hygiene in meals services.

Food hygiene ratings can vary from zero (urgent improvement necessary) to five (very good). The report found that since the scheme started in October 2010, 24 schools and colleges in Wales were rated two or below. Whilst low ratings may be caused by process issues such as a lack of policy documents, there is a need for there to be public confidence in the food hygiene standards in schools and other settings such as hospitals.

I understand the Welsh Government has commissioned a review of food law enforcement and hope that the review will identify further ways to improve food hygiene in Wales.

Teithio i ddysgwyr

Datblygwyd cyfraith arall yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf mewn perthynas â cherbydau trafniadaeth ysgolion, sef y Mesur ynghylch Diogelwch ar Gludiant i Ddysgwyr. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn berthnasol i deithiau ysgolion dan gontract yn unig ond bydd y gyfraith yn helpu i sicrhau gwell safonau diogelwch ar bob gwasanaeth dan gontract.

Amlygwyd yr angen am fesurau o'r fath yn sgil y trafodaethau am Fesur Teithio Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008, nad oedd yn caniatáu i Lywodraeth Cymru ar y pryd ddeddfu ym maes safonau diogelwch ar fysiau. Wrth gydnabod bod hi'n fwy diogel i deithio ar fws ysgol, yn ystadegol, neu ddulliau eraill o drafniadaeth, gan gynnwys ceir, rwyf i ac eraill wedi galw'n gyson am welliannau i drafniadaeth ysgol.

Mae'r gyfraith newydd yn rhoi dyletswydd ar y rhai sy'n darparu gwasanaethau dan gontract i sicrhau bod gan bob cerbyd un gwregys diogelwch i bob teithiwr o fis Hydref 2014. Bydd hyn yn dod a'r consesiwn '3 disgybl yn rhannu sedd i 2' i ben.

Bydd y gyfraith hefyd yn caniatáu Llywodraeth Cymru i wneud rheoliadau ym meysydd hyfforddiant gyrwyr, goruchwyliaeth ar gerbydau, y defnydd o deledu cylch cyfyng yn ogystal â sut i orfodi'r rheoliadau hynny. Rwy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried hawliau pawb wrth ddatblygu'r rheoliadau ar y defnydd o deledu cylch cyfyng er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r defnydd ohono ar wasanaethau ysgol dan gontract yn tramgwyddo ar yr hawl i breifatrwydd. Mae angen sicrhau bod hyfforddiant ar gyfer gyrwyr sy'n gweithio gyda phlant yn cynnwys gwybodaeth glir am hawliau, cyfranogiad a diogelu plant.

Nodaf fod y wefan Cod Ymddygiad wrth Deithio wedi'i sefydlu ers dros flwyddyn ac wedi cael adborth cadarnhaol gan ysgolion, athrawon a phlant. Awgrymaf ei bod bellach yn gyfle da i adolygu effeithiolrwydd y cod ymddygiad wrth deithio cenedlaethol gyda phob parti, gan gynnwys plant, o'r cychwyn cyntaf.

Gwasanaethau Integredig Cymorth i Deuluoedd

Dan y Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010 mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol sefydlu timau integredig cymorth i deuluoedd. Mae'r timau'n amlasiantaethol a byddant yn cynnwys cynrychiolaeth o fyrdau iechyd lleol a fydd yn darparu ymyriadau i deuluoedd lle mae plant mewn perygl o ddatblygu anawsterau tymor hir a/neu mewn perygl o gael eu hunain yn y system gofal. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dangos y bydd y pwyslais cychwynnol ar anghenion penodol teuluoedd, mewn perthynas â dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau ac alcohol yn benodol.

Edrychaf ymlaen at gyflwyno'r Timau Integredig Cymorth i Deuluoedd ledled Cymru ac rwy'n disgwyl adroddiadau ar y meysydd arloesi cychwynnol. O ddiddordeb i mi'n arbennig fydd sut y bydd adrannau amrywiol ar draws awdurdodau lleol, er enghraifft tai, yn cyfrannu at y Timau Integredig Cymorth i Deuluoedd a pha ganlyniadau fydd y swyddogaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol graidd newydd hon yn eu sicrhau i deuluoedd agored i niwed.

Learner travel

The past year has seen the development of a further piece of law in relation to school transport vehicles, the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure. This legislation will only apply to contracted school journeys but the law will help to ensure improved safety standards on all contracted services.

The need for such measures was highlighted by the discussions around the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure in 2008, which did not allow the Welsh Government at that time to make legislation in the area of safety standards on buses. Whilst recognising that statistically it is safer to travel by school bus and other modes of transport, including cars, I along with others have consistently called for improvements to school transport.

The new law places a duty on those providing contracted services to ensure that all vehicles have one seatbelt per passenger from October 2014. This will end the 3-for-2 concession whereby more than two children can sit on a seat for two people.

The law will also allow the Welsh Government to make regulations in the areas of driver training, supervision on vehicles, the use of CCTV and also how those regulations will be enforced. I would urge the Welsh Government to consider the rights of everyone when they develop the regulations on the use of CCTV to ensure that the right to privacy is not infringed by the use of CCTV on school contracted services. There is a need to ensure that training for drivers in working with children includes clear information about children's rights, participation and also safeguarding.

I note that the Travel Behaviour Code website has been running for over a year and has received positive feedback from schools, teachers and children. I would suggest that now is an opportune time to review the effectiveness of the national travel behaviour code with all parties, including children from the outset.

Integrated Family Support Services (IFSS)

The Children and Families Measure (Wales) 2010 requires local authorities to establish integrated family support teams. The teams are multi-agency which will include representation from local health boards, who will deliver interventions to families where children are at risk of developing long term difficulties and are at risk of entering the care system. Welsh Government has indicated that the initial focus will be on particular needs of families, namely in relation to dependence on drugs and alcohol.

I look forward to the roll out of the Integrated Family Support Teams (IFSTs) across Wales and await the reports on the initial pioneer areas. Of special interest to me will be how various departments across local authorities, for instance housing, will contribute to the IFSTs and what outcomes this new core social services function will deliver for vulnerable families.

Nod 7: Heb fod dan anfantais oherwydd tlodi

Tlodi Plant

Y Sefyllfa

— Mae data a gyhoeddwyd yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn dangos bod 32% o blant Cymru'n byw ar aelwydydd sydd ar lai na 60 y cant o'r incwm canolrifol (y trothwy tlodi a dderbynnir)

— Mae 14% o blant Cymru'n byw ar aelwydydd sydd ar lai na 50 y cant o'r incwm canolrifol (y trothwy tlodi difrifol a dderbynnir)

— Mae teuluoedd mewn tlodi difrifol yn byw ar lai na £134 yr wythnos ar gyfer un rhiant gydag un plentyn a lai na £240 yr wythnos ar gyfer cwpl gyda dau o blant. Mae hon yn gyfran uwch na Lloegr, Gogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban

— Mae gan dros hanner awdurdodau lleol Cymru gyfradd tlodi plant ddifrifol o 15% neu uwch

— Ym mis Tachwedd 2010, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddata ar y 32 o ddangosyddion tlodi plant yn y strategaeth a chanfod bod 10 ohonynt wedi dangos gwelliant amlwg, roedd 12 wedi dangos ychydig o newid neu ddim o gwbl, roedd 3 wedi dangos dirywiad clir ac nid oedd gan 7 ohonynt ddigon o ddata i'r statws cynnydd i'w gael ei ddyrannu

Mae Tlodi Plant yng Nghymru yn broblem sylweddol sy'n parhau i amharu ar fywydau plant a phobl ifanc gan effeithio ar eu gallu i ffynnu a datblygu i'w llawn botensial.

Strategaethau a Pholisïau

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei Strategaeth Tlodi Plant Cymru ym mis Chwefror 2011. Mae'r strategaeth yn ceisio:

— Lleihau nifer y teuluoedd sy'n byw ar aelwydydd di-waith

— Gwella sgiliau rhieni/gofalwyr a phobl ifanc sy'n byw ar aelwydydd incwm isel fel y gallant sicrhau cyflogaeth sy'n talu'n dda

— Lleihau anghydraddoldebau sy'n bodoli yng nghanlyniadau iechyd, addysg a chanlyniadau economaidd plant a theuluoedd drwy wella canlyniadau'r tiota

— Mae'n cadarnhau hefyd ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddileu tlodi plant erbyn 2020

Fodd bynnag, rwy'n siomedig gyda'r oedi o ran cynhyrchu'r Cynllun Cyflawni cysylltiedig ac rydw i'n disgwyl yn eiddgar at ei gyhoeddi yn y dyfodol agos. Ai hynny, rwy'n annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod gweithredu'r Strategaeth Tlodi Plant yn cael blaenoriaeth uchel ar adeg o gyfyngiadau ariannol difrifol, a bod ymdrechion sylweddol yn cael eu gwneud er mwyn lleihau lefelau tlodi plant yng Nghymru.

Mae Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010 yn cyflwyno dyletswyddau cyfreithiol ar awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff eraill, gan gynnwys cyrrff iechyd, i baratoi a chyhoeddi strategaeth ar gyfer cyfrannu at ddileu tlodi plant. Mae canllawiau a rheoliadau mewn perthynas â'r dyletswyddau hyn wedi'u cyhoeddi. Mae'r amseru'n anffodus fodd bynnag, gan y bydd llawer o awdurdodau lleol eisoes wedi llunio eu cynlluniau plant a phobl ifanc, sydd bellach yn cynnwys amcanion tlodi plant. Yn ogystal, nid yw'r canllawiau mewn perthynas â Theuluoedd yn Gyntaf - sydd, yn ôl Llywodraeth Cymru, yn fecanwaith cyflawni allweddol ar gyfer y strategaeth tlodi plant - wedi'u cyhoeddi eto. Yn fy marn i, nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyfleu'n glir sut fydd amcanion y strategaeth tlodi plant yn cysylltu â Theuluoedd yn Gyntaf ac i'r gwrthwyneb, ac felly mae hyn yn parhau'n aneglur. Mae'n hanfodol nad yw'r agenda tlodi plant yn cael ei ymgorffori mewn model gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a bod dulliau cyfannol o fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant yn cael eu cynnal.

Aim 7: Not disadvantaged by poverty

Child poverty

The situation

— Data published within the last year shows that 32% of children in Wales live in households below 60 per cent of the median income (accepted poverty threshold)

— 14% of children in Wales live in households below 50 percent of the median income (accepted severe poverty threshold)

— Families in severe poverty are getting by on less than £134 per week for a lone parent with one child and less than £240 per week for a couple with two children. This is a higher proportion than in England, Northern Ireland, and Scotland

— More than half of Welsh local authorities have a severe child poverty rate of 15% or higher

— In November 2010, the Welsh Government published data on the 32 child poverty indicators in the strategy and found that 10 had shown a clear improvement, 12 had shown little or no change, 3 had shown a clear deterioration and 7 did not have sufficient data for a progress status to be allocated

Child Poverty in Wales is a significant problem that continues to blight the lives of children and young people affecting their ability to thrive and develop their potential to the full.

Strategies and Policies

The Welsh Government published its Child Poverty Strategy for Wales in February 2011. The strategy seeks:

— To reduce the number of families living in workless households

— To improve the skills of parents/carers and young people living in low-income households so they can secure well-paid employment

— To reduce inequalities that exist in health, education and economic outcomes of children and families by improving the outcomes of the poorest

— It also affirms the Welsh Government's commitment to eradicate child poverty by 2020

I am however disappointed in the delay of the production of the accompanying Delivery Plan and I eagerly await its publication in the near future. Moreover, I would urge Welsh Government to ensure that implementation of the Child Poverty Strategy assumes a high importance at a time of severe financial restraint and that significant inroads are made to reduce levels of child poverty in Wales.

The Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 introduces legal duties on local authorities and other bodies, including health, to prepare and publish a strategy for contributing to the eradication of child poverty. Guidance and regulations in relation to these duties have been published. The timing has been unfortunate as many local authorities will have already drafted their children and young people plans, where child poverty objectives should sit. In addition, the guidance in relation to Families First – which, according to Welsh Government, is a key delivery mechanism for the child poverty strategy – has yet to be published. What hasn't been communicated clearly by Welsh Government in my opinion, and therefore remains unclear, is how the child poverty strategy objectives link in to Families First and vice versa. It is essential that the child poverty agenda is not subsumed by a social services model and that an holistic approach to child poverty is maintained.

Er ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi'r ymdrechion i ddileu'r rhwystrau sydd weithiau'n gysylltiedig â'r dull haenog o ymyrryd, mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau nad ydym yn colli golwg ar wasanaethau cyffredinol, fel addysg, sy'n gallu nodi anghenion plant sy'n byw mewn tloedi a mynd i'r afael â'r anghenion hynny.

Rwy'n galw ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod yr holl ddatblygiadau'n cael eu gweithredu'n gydyfnol a chadarn gan anelu'n glir at y targed o 2020. Mae angen i hyn oll fod yn seiliedig ar fframwaith canlyniadau cyson er mwyn fesur effeithiolrwydd y cyfeiriad a'r ymdrech strategol.

Rwy'n cydnabod yn llawn nad yw llawer o'r dylanwadau a all gyfrannu at dloedi plant, yn ogystal â llawer o'r dulliau allweddol ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â chanlyniadau tloedi plant, o fewn gallu Llywodraeth Cymru. Yn ystod y cyfnodau ariannol anodd, mae Cymru'n cael ei heffeithio fwy gan bolisiau a phenderfyniadau macro economaidd na wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sy'n effeithio ar allu i greu swyddi. Mae'r system fudd-daliadau yn gysylltiedig â hyn.

Rwy'n bryderus y bydd yr agenda ddiwygio lles yn cael effaith negyddol anghymesur yng Nghymru oherwydd ein demograffeg. Rwy'n bryderus y bydd effaith gronws amrywiol bolisiau yn anodd iawn i rai teuluoedd, llawer ohonynt y rhai mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas. Er bod symleiddio'r system fudd-daliadau yn rhywbeth i'w groesawu, rwy'n poeni y bydd yn arwain at ostyngiad mewn incwm i lawer o aelwydydd - yn sylweddol mewn rhai achosion, gan arwain at fwy o ddyled a straen i deuluoedd. Mae'n rhaid dod i'r casgliad mai plant fydd yn dioddef fwyaf yn sgil unrhyw effaith negyddol ar agenda ddiwygio lles y DU.

Nid yw hynny'n golygu y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ildio cyfrifoldeb a gwneud dim mwy na derbyn anwybyddu'r amgylchiadau sy'n wynebu teuluoedd Cymru. Mae'r agenda tloedi plant yn fater rhy bwysig i roi bai ar rywun arall. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru gyfrifoldeb i ymgysylltu'n adeiladol ym mhob agwedd. Mewn rhai achosion mae peidio â chael rheolaeth dros rhai dulliau yn ffordd ddefnyddiol o orfodi Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu ffyrdd creadigol a chyfannol wrth ddefnyddio dulliau amgen.

Yn olaf, rwy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i beidio â cholli golwg ar agweddau cyfranogi a gwasanaeth tloedi ar gyfer plant mewn cyfnod o gyfyngiadau ariannol. Mae'n rhaid i ni fod yn wylidwrus rhag cynnig 'atebion' i deuluoedd. Yn hytrach, mae'n rhaid ymgysylltu'n adeiladol, gan sicrhau y gall pob plentyn gyfrannu at benderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar ei fywyd. Yn aml, bydd atebion yn deillio o'r cymunedau. Mae'r adroddiad Cadw'n Gynnes y Gaeaf hwn: Clywed lleisiau plant a phobl ifanc o ran goresgyn tloedi tanwydd yng Nghymru, a ariannwyd gan Lais Defnyddwyr Cymru ac a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror 2011 yn brawf o hyn. Dangosodd y plant a'r bobl ifanc wir effaith tloedi tanwydd ar fywydau llawer ohonynt ac arweiniodd hyn at gynhyrchu poster gwybodaeth i ysgolion.

Whilst appreciating the drive towards eliminating the barriers sometimes associated with a tiered approach to intervention, we must ensure that we don't lose focus on universal services, such as education, which can identify and address the needs of all children living in poverty.

I would call on Government to ensure that all developments are implemented coherently and robustly with a clear view towards the 2020 target. All of this needs to be underpinned by a consistent outcomes framework to measure the effectiveness of the strategic direction and drive.

I fully acknowledge that many influences that may contribute to child poverty, as well as many of the key levers for addressing the consequences of child poverty lay outside of the Welsh Government's competency. During the difficult financial times, Wales is ever more at the mercy of macro economic policies and decisions, made not by the Welsh government and which impact upon economic development and the benefit system. Allied to this is the benefits system.

I have concerns that the welfare reform agenda will have a disproportionately negative impact in Wales due to our demography. I am concerned that the cumulative impact of various policies will hit particular families especially hard, many of which will be the most vulnerable in our society. Whilst simplifying the benefits system is something to be welcomed I worry that for many households it will lead to their income decreasing – in some cases substantially, leading to greater levels of debt and stress for families. I cannot help but conclude that children will be the hardest hit by any negative impact of the UK welfare reform agenda.

That is not to say the Welsh Government can wash its hands and sit back and accept the circumstances Welsh families find themselves in. The child poverty agenda is too important an issue to simply play the blame game. Welsh Government has a responsibility to engage constructively in all facets. It is also the case that not having control over some levers provides a useful dynamic which forces Welsh Government to develop creative and holistic approaches in using alternative levers.

Finally, I would urge Welsh Government not to lose sight of the participation and service aspects of poverty for children in financially restrained times. We must be wary of imposing 'solutions' on families but rather constructively engage, ensuring every child is able to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Solutions will often emanate from within communities. The report Keeping Warm This Winter: Hearing the voices of children and young people in tackling fuel poverty in Wales, funded by Consumer Focus Wales and published in February 2011 is testament to this. It saw children and young people highlight the real impact of fuel poverty has on many of their lives and led to the production of an information poster for schools.

Tua'r dyfodol Beth nesaf...

An eye on
the future
What's next...



...i'r Llywodraeth

Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru a phob darparwr gwasanaethau ystyried sut rydym yn darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i blant a phobl ifanc. Mae angen datblygu strategaeth sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr agenda ymarfer a chanlyniadau trwy sicrhau bod y gweithlu wedi'i baratoi'n briodol. Mae angen i ni sicrhau hefyd y gallwn wneud darparwyr gwasanaethau'n atebol pan nad yw'r safonau rydym yn ymgymraedd atynt yn cael eu cyflawni.

Rydym wedi gweld enghraifft o'r bwriad hwn yn y ddogfen gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror 2011: Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i Gymru : Fframwaith Gweithredu. Mae'n darparu arweiniad llywodraethol clir ar yr egwyddorion sylfaenol gofynnol i wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ledled Cymru, a fydd yn cynnwys gwasanaethau plant. Cydnabyddir bod llais y plentyn yn hanfodol er mwyn gwella'r gwasanaethau hyn ac mae'r cam hwn yn cael ei groesawu.

Yr hyn sydd angen i'r Llywodraeth nesaf ei wneud yw pennu amserlenni a llinellau cyfrifoldeb clir . Gobeithio bydd y ddogfen yn ysgogi trafodaeth fywiog ar sut y bydd y llywodraeth yn mabwysiadu'r egwyddorion sylfaenol hyn. Mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru lunio cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer cyflawni i wireddu uchelgais, gan arwain at gyfleoedd bywyd gwell ar gyfer mwyaf y rhai agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas.

Mae cyd-destun polisi cenedlaethol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi bod yn gadarnhaol o'r cychwyn cyntaf. Fy mhrif bryder yw'r methiant i weithredu cyfreithiau a pholisiau cenedlaethol yn gyson. Mae'n debyg mai'r bwlch gweithredu hwn yw'r rhwystr mwyaf i rai o'n grwpiau o blant a phobl ifanc mwyaf agored i niwed o ran gwreiddu eu hawliau, ac o ran manteisio ar wasanaethau sylfaenol. Gall fod gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc anabl, plant sy'n derbyn gofâl, ein plant sy'n byw mewn tlodi a'r rhai sydd mewn perygl o gam-drin a sydd angen eu hamddiffyn. Mae'r un peth yn wir hefyd am lawer o wasanaethau cyffredinol fel cyflwr ein toiledau ysgol, ac anallu rhai darparwyr gwasanaethau i wrando a gweithredu'n iawn ar bryderon a chyfraniadau a fynegir gan blant a phobl ifanc.

Ar nodyn cadarnhaol, rwyf wedi fy argyhoeddi'n llwyr bod gennym weithlu sydd wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i gyflawni ar gyfer ein plant a phobl ifanc. Dylai Llywodraeth nesaf Cymru, beth bynnag fo'i ffurf, ddefnyddio'r uchelgais hon, gan gydweithio ar draws pob plaid wleidyddol ac ar draws y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar bob lefel, gan sicrhau bod cyfranogiad plant a phobl ifanc wrth wraidd hyn oll, er mwyn cyflawni'r canlyniadau rydym yn ymgymraedd atynt.

...y Swyddfa

Yn fy Adroddiad Blynyddol cyntaf fel Comisiynydd, dywedais y byddwn yn gwasanaethu plant Cymru orau drwy ganolbwyntio ar y meysydd lle gallaf wneud y gwahaniaeth mwyaf. Mae'r ymrwymiad hwn yn parhau'r un fath. Yn y pedair blynedd nesaf, byddaf i a fy nhim yn targedu pobl mwyaf agored i niwed y gymdeithas: plant a phobl ifanc ag anableddau, y rhai sydd wedi'u dal yn y system cyfiawnder ieuenctid, y rhai sy'n derbyn gofâl a phlant a phobl ifanc y gymuned sipsiwn a theithwyr. Gan weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda'r rhai sy'n rhannu'r un uchelgais â ni, byddwn yn gweithio er mwyn sicrhau newidiadau effeithiol i wella canlyniadau i'r plant a'r bobl ifanc hyn.

Er bod ein cynllun yn glir, mae newidiadau posibl ar droed, a allai ddylanwadu'n sylweddol ar fy Swyddfa. Yn ystod y cyfnod ymgyrchu cyn etholiad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, craffwyd ar sail ddeddfwriaethol fy swyddfa. Roedd hyn yn anochel o gofio bod y Swyddfa wedi'i sefydlu ers deng mlynedd a bod Cymru mewn sefyllfa wahanol iawn gyda strwythurau gwleidyddol a sifil cryfach ar waith na phan luniwyd y ddeddfwriaeth wreiddiol.

Mae'r trafodaethau amserol hyn ynglyn ag a oes gennyf y dulliau angenrheidiol i fod yn sefydliad hawliau dynol yn digwydd mewn cyd-destun o ddylanwadau allanol perthnasol, gan gynnwys:

— **Adolygiad John Dunford o Gomisiynydd Plant Lloegr, a argymhellodd y dylid egluro rôl Comisiynwyr Plant ledled y gwleidydd datganoledig mewn meysydd heb eu datganoli. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gan Gomisiynwyr y DU unrhyw bwerau i weithredu mewn meysydd nad ydynt o fewn pwerau eu llywodraethau datganoledig unigol. Nododd yr adolygiad fod hyn yn gymhleth i blant a phobl ifanc a chytunodd Llywodraeth y DU i ystyried atebion posibl.**

— **Roedd Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) yn codi sawl cwestiwn ar draws pob plaid wleidyddol am rôl fy Swyddfa i o ran gwneud Llywodraeth Cymru yn atebol a phriodoldeb y drefn o gael y Prif Weinidog i benodi'r Comisiynydd.**

— **Trafodaethau am sut i wneud y Comisiynydd yn rhan annatod o'r ddeddfwrfa a sicrhau bod gan fy Swyddfa ddulliau mwy strwythuredig o gyflwyno adroddiadau i'w trafod gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Un dewis sy'n haeddu sylw yw'r posibilrwydd o gael y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i benodi Comisiynydd yn hytrach na'r Llywodraeth, fel sy'n digwydd gydag Ombwdsman Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru.**

Edrychaf ymlaen at fonitro a chyfrannu at y trafodaethau hyn wrth i ni fynd ati i drafod sut i sicrhau bod gan Gymru'r Comisiynydd Plant mwyaf effeithiol i hybu ac amddiffyn hawliau plant ein cenedl am y ddegawd nesaf.

...for Government

The Welsh Government and service providers across the board need to take stock of how we deliver public services to children and young people. There is a need to develop a strategy focused on the practice and outcomes agenda by equipping the workforce appropriately. We also need to ensure we can hold service providers to account when the standards to which we should all aspire are not achieved.

We have seen an example of this intent in the social services document published in February 2011: Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A framework for action. It provides a clear government direction on the basic principles required to improve social services provision across Wales, which will include children's services. There is also a welcome recognition of the principle that the voice of the child is essential in improving these services.

What we need to see from the next Government are clear timescales and clear lines of responsibility. I hope the document will stimulate a vibrant discussion on how the government will adopt these basic principles. Critically though the Welsh Government must match ambition with a clear delivery action plan, leading to improved life chances for the most vulnerable in society.

The national policy context since the inception of the National Assembly for Wales is positive. But my biggest concern is the failure to consistently implement national law and policy. It seems that this implementation gap is the biggest barrier for some of our most vulnerable groups of children and young people in realising their rights, and in accessing basic services. This may be in relation to disabled children and young people, looked after children, our children living in poverty and those at risk of abuse and in need of protection. The same is also true of many universal services such as the state of our school toilets and the inability of some service providers to properly listen and act upon the concerns and contributions that children and young people express.

On a positive note, I am totally convinced that we have a workforce wholly committed to deliver for our children and young people. The next Welsh Government, whatever form it takes should harness this ambition, work together across all political parties and across services provided at all levels, with the participation of children and young people at the very core, in order to achieve the outcomes to which we aspire.

...for my Office

I said in my first Annual Report as Commissioner, I will best serve children in Wales by concentrating on the areas where I can make the most difference. This commitment remains unaltered. The next four years will see my team and I hone in on society's most vulnerable: children and young people with disabilities, those caught up in the youth justice system, those who are looked after and gypsy and traveler children and young people. Working in partnership with those who share the same ambitions as us, we will work to bring about effective change to improve outcomes for these children and young people.

Whilst our road map is clear, there are potential changes afoot, which could have a significant bearing on the Office. During the run-up to the National Assembly for Wales election, the legislative basis of my Office came under scrutiny. This was inevitable given that the Office has reached its tenth year with Wales in a very different place with stronger political and civil structures that at the time in which the original legislation was drafted.

These timely discussions around whether I have the tools I need at my disposal to be an effective human rights institution are taking place against a backdrop of relevant external influences, including:

— **The John Dunford Review of the Children Commissioner for England, which recommended clarifying the role of the Children's Commissioners across the devolved nations in non-devolved areas. Currently, the other UK Commissioners have no powers to act in areas which are not within the powers of their respective devolved governments. The review stated that this was complicated for children and young people and the UK Government has agreed to look at possible solutions.**

— **The Rights of Children and Young People (Wales) Measure raised many questions across all political parties about the role of my Office in holding Welsh Government to account and the appropriateness of the Commissioner being appointed by the First Minister.**

— **Discussions about how to more fully embed the Commissioner within the legislature and having more structured avenues for the Office to present reports to be debated in the National Assembly. An option which has merited attention is the possibility of the Commissioner being appointed by the National Assembly rather than by the Government, as is the case with the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.**

I look forward to monitoring and contributing to these discussions as we discuss how to ensure Wales has the most effective Children's Commissioner to promote and protect the rights of our nation's children for the next decade.

Cyfrifon Sylwadau Rheoli

Accounts Management Commentary

Comisiynydd Plant yw rhywun sy'n siarad ar ran plant a phobl ifanc a'u hawliau ac yn helpu i gryfhau a gwella'r systemau sydd ar gael i'w hamddiffyn a'u galluogi i gyflawni eu potensial. Ystyrir bod angen sefydlu sefydliadau hawliau dynol annibynnol o'r fath i blant mewn llawer o wledydd ledled y byd oherwydd:

- Bod hawliau plant weithiau'n cael eu hanwybyddu neu eu hanghofio
- Nad oes gan blant unrhyw rym economaidd na gwleidyddol
- Nad yw plant bob amser yn cael yr hyn sydd ei angen arnynt
- Oherwydd eu bod weithiau mewn perygl

A Children's Commissioner is someone who speaks up for children and young people and their rights and helps strengthen and improve the systems there to protect them and enable them to fulfil their potential. The establishment of such independent human rights institutions for children in many countries throughout the world is considered necessary because:

- Sometimes children's rights are ignored, or forgotten about
- Children lack economic and political power
- Sometimes children don't get what they need
- Sometimes children are at risk

Sefydlwyd swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru – y swydd gyntaf o’i fath yn y DU – gan Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000. Aeth Deddf Comisiynydd Plant Cymru 2001 ati i ehangu’r cylch gwaith ac amlinellu prif nod y Comisiynydd, sef diogelu a hyrwyddo hawliau a lles plant yng Nghymru.

Ar 1 Mawrth 2008, dechreuodd Keith Towler yn ei swydd newydd fel Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, ar ôl cael ei benodi gan Brif Weinidog Cymru a chael ei gyfwrdd gan blant, pobl ifanc ac oedolion.

Mae ffin y Comisiynydd Plant yn gweithio i sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru:

- Yn ddiogel rhag niwed a chamdriniaeth
- Yn cael y cyfleoedd a’r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen arnynt ac y maent yn eu haeddu
- Yn cael eu parchu a’u gwerthfawrogi
- Yn cael llais yn eu cymunedau ac yn gallu cyfrannu mor llawn â phosibl at benderfyniadau sy’n effeithio arnynt
- Yn ymwybodol o’u hawliau a Chonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn

Y prif grŵp cleientiaid yw pawb hyd at 18 oed sy’n byw yng Nghymru, neu sydd fel arfer yn byw yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, gall y Comisiynydd Plant hefyd weithredu ar ran pobl ifanc hŷn o dan rai amgylchiadau – er enghraifft, os ydynt wedi derbyn gofal gan awdurdod lleol. Os oes yna oblygiadau i blant a phobl ifanc heddiw, gall hefyd ymchwilio i bethau a ddigwyddodd i oedolion pan oeddent yn blant.

O dan y ddeddfwriaeth a sefydlodd swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, mae ganddo ddyletswydd i:

- Roi sylw i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn ym mhopeth y mae ef a’i dîm yn ei wneud
- Sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn gwybod ym mhle mae ei swyddfeydd a sut i gysylltu ag ef a’i dîm
- Annog plant i gysylltu ag ef a’i dîm
- Gofyn i blant am eu barn am ei waith a gwaith yn y dyfodol, a rhoi cyfle iddynt ddylanwadu ar y rhaglen waith
- Sicrhau ei fod ef a’i staff yn cyfarfod â phlant a phobl ifanc

Nid yw’r gwaith wedi’i gyfyngu i’r hyn a ystyrir fel arfer yn faterion plant, megis iechyd, addysg a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae’r gwaith hefyd yn rhoi sylw i gynllunio, trafniadaeth, yr amgylchedd, datblygiad economaidd a materion gwledig.

Gall y Comisiynydd:

- adolygu effeithiau polisiâu, polisiâu arfaethedig a’r gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau i blant;
- archwilio achos plentyn neu blant yn fanylach os yw’n cynnwys mater sydd â goblygiadau cyffredinol i fywydau plant yng Nghymru;
- gofyn am wybodaeth gan asiantaethau neu bobl sy’n gweithredu ar eu rhan, a gofyn i dystion roi tystiolaeth ar lw; a
- darparu cyngor a chymorth i blant a phobl ifanc ac eraill sy’n poeni am eu hawliau a’u lles.

Mae ganddo hefyd rym ychwanegol pwysig sef ystyried a chyflwyno sylwadau i’r Cynulliad yngl n ag unrhyw fater sy’n effeithio ar hawliau a lles plant yng Nghymru.

Mae’r Comisiynydd Plant wedi ymrwmo i:

- Sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn gwybod ym mhle mae ei swyddfeydd a sut i gysylltu â nhw
- Annog plant i gysylltu
- Gofyn i blant am eu barn am y gwaith a gwaith yn y dyfodol, a rhoi cyfle iddynt ddylanwadu ar eu rhaglen waith
- Sicrhau ei fod ef a’i staff yn cyfarfod â phlant, ble bynnag y maent
- Rhoi sylw priodol i blant sy’n ‘anodd eu cyrraedd’, yn agored i niwed, yn cael eu hallgáu’n gymdeithasol neu sy’n cael eu hymyleiddio mewn rhyw ffordd
- A rhoi sylw i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn ym mhopeth y mae ef a’i dîm yn ei wneud

Mae staff y Comisiynydd wedi’u lleoli mewn swyddfeydd yn Abertawe a Bae Colwyn, ond maent yn gweithio ym mhob cwr o Gymru.

Dyma enghreifftiau o’r gwaith a gyflawnir a’r gwasanaethau a ddarperir:

- Gwasanaeth cyngor a chymorth i blant a phobl ifanc neu oedolion sy’n poeni am eu hawliau a’u lles
- Adolygiadau polisi a gwasanaeth, er enghraifft mewn perthynas â systemau a threfniadau sydd ar waith ar gyfer cwynion gan blant, eiriolaeth ac adrodd am gamymddygiad
- Gwefan ddwyieithog a dull electronig o gynnal deialog o dan gyfleuster Backchat/Atebnôl
- Y cynllun Llysgenhaddon Ysgol
- Digwyddiadau i blant a phobl ifanc fel y gallant ddylanwadu a helpu i flaenoriaethu cynllun gwaith y Comisiynydd Plant a’i dîm
- Gwaith ymgynghori gyda phlant a phobl ifanc
- Ymweliadau ag ysgolion, grwpiau lleol a phrosiectau a phresenoldeb mewn digwyddiadau mawr
- Rhaglen o weithdai arbennig gyda phlant a phobl ifanc o grwpiau agored i niwed ac ‘anodd eu cyrraedd’
- Dylanwadu ar weithgareddau sydd wedi’u cynllunio ar gyfer y cyhoedd a llywodraeth ar bob lefel
- Amrywiaeth o weithgareddau i godi ymwybyddiaeth o hawliau’r plentyn, yn enwedig Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn

The post of Children’s Commissioner for Wales – the first of its kind in the UK – was established by the Care Standards Act 2000. The Children’s Commissioner for Wales Act 2001 broadened the remit and set out the Commissioner’s principal aim, which is to safeguard and promote the rights and welfare of children in Wales.

On 1st March 2008, Keith Towler took up his post as the new Commissioner, having been appointed by the First Minister for Wales after being interviewed by children, young people and adults.

The Children’s Commissioner’s team works to help make sure that children and young people in Wales:

- Are safe from harm and abuse
- Get the opportunities and services they need and deserve
- Are respected and valued
- Have a voice in their communities and are able to play as full a part as possible in decisions that affect them
- Know about their rights and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The main client group is everyone up to the age of 18 living in Wales, or who normally lives in Wales. However, the Children’s Commissioner can also act on behalf of older young people under certain circumstances – for example if they have been looked after by a local authority. If there are implications for today’s children and young people, he can also investigate things that happened to adults when they were children.

Under the legislation that established the Children’s Commissioner for Wales there is a duty to:

- Have regard to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in everything he and his team do
- Make sure that children and young people know where his offices are and how to contact him and his team
- Encourage children to contact him and the team
- Ask children what they think about his work and future work, and allow them to influence the work programme
- Make sure that he and his staff go and meet children and young people

The work isn’t confined to what are usually considered to be children’s issues, like health, education and social services. Planning, transport, the environment, economic development and rural affairs also fall within the scope of the role.

The Commissioner can:

- Review the effects of policies, proposed policies and the delivery of services to children
- Examine in more depth the case of a particular child or children if it involves an issue that has a general application to the lives of children in Wales
- Require information from agencies or persons acting on their behalf, and require witnesses to give evidence on oath
- Provide advice and assistance to children and young people, and others concerned about their rights and welfare

There is also an important additional power to consider and make representations to the National Assembly for Wales about any matter affecting the rights and welfare of children in Wales.

The Children’s Commissioner is committed to:

- Making sure that children and young people know where his offices are and how to contact them
- Encouraging children to get in touch
- Asking children what they think about the work and future work, and allowing them to influence their work programme
- Making sure that he and his staff go and meet with children wherever they are
- Paying particular regard to children who are ‘hard to reach’, vulnerable, subject to social exclusion or marginalised in some way
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, having regard to it in everything he and the whole team do

The Commissioner’s staff are based in offices in Swansea and Colwyn Bay, but work all over Wales.

Among the work conducted and services provided are:

- An advice and support service for children and young people or adults who are concerned about their rights and welfare
- Policy and service reviews, for example of systems and arrangements in place for children’s complaints, advocacy and reporting malpractice
- A bilingual website and electronic methods of maintaining a dialogue under the banner Backchat/Atebnôl
- The School Ambassadors scheme;
- Events for children and young people to allow them to influence and help prioritise the workplan of the Children’s Commissioner and his team
- Consultation work with children and young people
- Visits to schools, local groups and projects and a presence at larger events
- A targeted programme of workshops with children and young people from vulnerable or ‘hard to reach’ groups
- Influencing activity aimed at government at all levels and the general public
- A range of activities designed to promote awareness of children’s rights and in particular the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Y Pwyllgor Archwilio

Mae Pwyllgor Archwilio'r Comisiynydd yn rhoi cyngor a sicrwydd ynghylch llywodraethu corfforaethol, rheoli risgiau a mesurau rheoli yn swyddfa'r Comisiynydd a digonoldeb y trefniadau archwilio mewnol ac allanol.

Fel arfer, mae'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cynnwys tri aelod annibynnol, yn cyfarfod bedair gwaith y flwyddyn. Yn ystod y cyfnod, cynhaliwyd pedwar cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Archwilio. Cynhaliodd y Comisiynydd ymgyrch recriwtio, ac mae bellach wedi penodi tri aelod newydd. Dyma aelodau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio ar hyn o bryd:

Wyn Mears

Ymgynghorydd Busnes a Chyn Gyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas y Cyfrifyddion Siartredig Ardystiedig;

Ian Summers

Ymgynghorydd Cyllid a Llywodraethu i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Chyn Bartner yn Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru; a

Greta Thomas

Cyn Gyfarwyddwr NSPCC Cymru.

Uwch swyddogion

Bu'r bobl ganlynol yn gwasanaethu fel Tîm Rheoli yn ystod y flwyddyn:

Keith Towler – Comisiynydd Plant Cymru;

Eleri Thomas – Prif Swyddog Gweithredol a Dirprwy Gomisiynydd Plant;

Tony Evans – Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol;

Andy Wallsgrove – Pennaeth Gweithrediadau;

Sara Young – Swyddog Cyfathrebu; ac

Amanda Evans – Swyddog Adnoddau Dynol.

Ariannu

Mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru, ond yn cael ei ariannu ganddi. Yn 2010-11, derbyniodd y Comisiynydd £1.8 miliwn (2009-10: £1.8 miliwn) i dalu am ei weithgareddau. Ers sefydlu'r swyddfa yn 2001, mae cyllid y Comisiynydd Plant a dderbynnir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, wedi cynyddu'n gyson i gyfateb i lwyth gwaith y Comisiynydd sy'n cynyddu o hyd, ond mae wedi aros ar ei lefel bresennol ers 2008-09.

Fformat y cyfrifon

Paratowyd y datganiadau ariannol hyn yn unol â Pharagraff 7(2) Atodlen 2 o Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000 a'r Cyfarwyddyd Cyfrifon a gyflwynwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru. Mae copi o'r cyfarwyddyd hwnnw ar gael oddi wrth Y Comisiynydd Plant, Tŷ Ystumllwynarth, Llys y Siarter, Ffordd Ffenics, Abertawe, SA7 9FS.

Paratowyd y cyfrifon hyn ar gyfer y cyfnod o 1 Ebrill 2010 tan 31 Mawrth 2011, ac maent yn adlewyrchu asedau, rhwymedigaethau a gwariant net cynhwysfawr y Comisiynydd Plant. Maent yn cydymffurfio â Llawlyfr Adroddiadau Ariannol y Llywodraeth (FReM) a gyhoeddwyd gan Drysorlys Ei Mawrhydi. Mae'r polisiau cyfrifyddu sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y FReM yn gweithredu Safonau Cyfrifyddu Rhyngwladol (IFRS) fel y'u mabwysiadwyd neu y'u dehonglwyd ar gyfer cyd-destun y sector cyhoeddus.

Canlyniadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn

Mae'r Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr yn dangos cost weithredol net, ar gyfer y cyfnod, o £1.688 miliwn (2009-10: £1.826 miliwn). Y balans yn y gronfa gyffredinol ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn yw £256,000 (2009-10: £107,000).

Yn ystod 2010-11, newidiodd staff y Comisiynydd i 24.5 (cyfwerth amser llawn) o 26.6 (cyfwerth amser llawn) aelod o staff, sy'n cynnwys gweithwyr llawn amser a rhan-amser. Digwyddodd y newid yn nifer y staff o ganlyniad i newidiadau wedi i'r Comisiynydd ad-drefnu ei swyddfa yn ystod y cyfnod.

Ymgynghori â staff

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn ymgynghori'n rheolaidd â staff ar newidiadau mawr i'r sefydliad. Gwneir hyn mewn sawl ffordd, gan gynnwys cyfarfodydd staff, negeseuon e-bost a chyfathrebu dros fewnrwyd. Mae'r Comisiynydd hefyd wedi sefydlu Gweithgor Polisi Cyflogaeth i adolygu'r holl bolisiau a gweithdrefnau cyflogaeth mewnol i sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â gofynion deddfwriaethol ac arfer gorau.

Hyfforddiant

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn parhau i fuddsoddi mewn darparu cyfleoedd datblygu a hyfforddi i staff.

Absenoldeb staff

Yn ystod 2010-11, cyfradd yr absenoldeb salwch yn swyddfa'r Comisiynydd oedd 3.97 y cant (2009-10 5.16 y cant), wedi'i seilio ar ganran o gyfanswm y diwrnodau gwaith oedd ar gael.

Audit Committee

The Commissioner's Audit Committee provides advice and assurance in respect of corporate governance, risk management and control within the Commissioner's office and the adequacy of the internal and external audit arrangements.

The Audit Committee normally meets four times a year and currently comprises three independent members. During the period there were four meetings of the Audit Committee. The Commissioner undertook a recruitment campaign in the period and has now appointed three new members. The current members of the Audit Committee are:

Wyn Mears

Business Consultant and Former Director of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants;

Ian Summers

Finance and Governance Advisor to the National Assembly for Wales and Former Partner of the Wales Audit Office; and

Greta Thomas

Former Director of NSPCC in Wales.

Senior officers

The following persons served as the Management Team during the year:

Keith Towler – Children's Commissioner for Wales;

Eleri Thomas – Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Children's Commissioner;

Tony Evans – Head of Corporate Services;

Andy Wallsgrove – Head of Operations;

Sara Young – Communications Officer; and

Amanda Evans – Human Resources Officer.

Funding

The Children's Commissioner for Wales is independent of, but funded by the Welsh Government. In 2010-11 the Commissioner received £1.8 million (2009-10: £1.8 million) to fund his activities. Since the establishment of the office in 2001 the Children's Commissioner's funding, received from the Welsh Government has increased steadily to match the ever increasing workload of the Commissioner, but has remained at its current level since 2008-09.

Format of the accounts

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Paragraph 7(2) Schedule 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 and the Accounts Direction issued by Welsh Ministers. A copy of that direction can be obtained from The Children's Commissioner, Oystermouth House, Charter Court, Phoenix Way, Swansea, SA7 9FS.

These accounts cover the period from 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 and reflect the assets, liabilities and comprehensive net expenditure of the Children's Commissioner. They comply with the Government's Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies specified by the FReM apply International Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted or interpreted for the public sector context.

Results for the year

The Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure shows a net operating cost, for the period, of £1.688 million (2009-10: £1.826 million) The general fund balance as at the year-end is £256,000 (2009-10: £107,000).

During 2010-11 the Commissioner's staff changed to 24.5 (whole time equivalent) from 26.6 (whole time equivalent) members of staff which includes full time and part time employees. The change in staff numbers was the result of changes following the Commissioner's restructuring of his office in the period.

Staff Consultation

The Commissioner regularly consults with staff on major changes to the organisation. This is achieved through a variety of methods which includes staff meetings, email and intranet communications. The Commissioner has also established an Employment Policy Working Group to review all internal employment policies and procedures to ensure they comply with legislative requirements and best practice.

Training

The Commissioner continues to invest in the provision of development and training opportunities for staff.

Staff absences

During 2010-11 the sickness absence rate within the Commissioner's office was 3.97 percent (2009-10 5.16 percent), based as a percentage of the total available working days.

Cynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol

Gofynnodd y Comisiynydd i'w archwilywyr mewnol, RSM Tenon, gynnal archwiliad cynaliadwyedd yn 2009-2010. Ar ôl cwblhau'r archwiliad, cyflwynwyd nifer o argymhellion a ystyriwyd gan Dîm Rheoli'r Comisiynydd. Un o'r argymhellion yw cwblhau Cynllun Gweithredu Cynaliadwyedd, sy'n cael ei ddatblygu ac a gaiff ei roi ar waith yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf.

Mae'r Comisiynydd wedi ymrwymo i leihau ei effaith ar yr amgylchedd. Lle bo'n bosibl, mae'r Comisiynydd yn ceisio lleihau ei effaith trwy'r camau canlynol:

- **Offer ac adnoddau swyddfa:** anogir staff i ddefnyddio llai o ddeunyddiau traul y swyddfa os yn bosibl;
- **Teithio:** mae swyddogion yn defnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus os yw hynny'n ymarferol. Yn ogystal, cynhelir cyfarfodydd trwy ddefnyddio cyfleusterau fideogynadledda os yn bosibl;
- **Ynni:** mae'r Comisiynydd yn annog staff i geisio defnyddio llai o ynni ac ystyried ffyrdd o leihau eu hól-troed carbon; a
- **Gwaredu gwastraff:** mae'r Comisiynydd wedi ymrwymo i ailgylchu'r holl wastraff, yn amodol ar gyfyngiadau allanol.

Penodi uwch swyddogion

Penodwyd Keith Towler yn Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru o 1 Mawrth 2008 am gyfnod o saith mlynedd (anadnewyddadwy). Penodwyd gweddill yr uwch swyddogion gan y Comisiynydd rhwng mis Mai 2006 a mis Tachwedd 2009.

Cyfle cyfartal

Cafodd pob cais am gyflogaeth gyda Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru eu hystyried ar y sail y dylai pob ymgeisydd am swydd gael cyfle cyfartal am gyflogaeth a dyrchafiad ar sail eu gallu, eu cymwysterau a'u haddasrwydd ar gyfer y gwaith.

Ni ddylai unrhyw ymgeisydd am swydd na gweithiwr dderbyn triniaeth lai ffafriol ar sail hil, lliw, rhyw, cyfeiriadedd rhywiol, oedran, statws priodasol, anabledd, crefydd, cyfrifoldebau teuluol/domestig na phatrymau gwaith, ac ni ddylai unrhyw unigolyn gael ei roi dan anfantais chwaith gan amodau na gofynion na ellir eu cyfiawnhau.

Polisi taliadau

O dan Ddeddf Talu Dyledion Masnachol (Llog) yn Hwyr 1998, mae gofyn bod Comisiynydd Plant Cymru'n talu anfonebau cyflenwyr na ddadleuir yn eu cylch o fewn 30 diwrnod i dderbyn nwyddau neu wasanaethau neu anfoneb ddilys, p'un bynnag sydd hwyr. Yn achos 2010-11, cyflawnodd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru 98.6 y cant (98.7 y cant yn 2009-10) o'r holl daliadau o'r fath a wnaed yn ystod y cyfnod. Ni thalwyd llog yng nghyswllt taliadau hwyr.

Archwilywyr

Caiff cyfrifon Comisiynydd Plant Cymru eu harchwilio a'u hardystio gan Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru yn unol â pharagraff 9 o Atodlen 2 i Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000.

Mae RSM Tenon yn darparu gwasanaethau archwilio mewnol ar gyfer y Comisiynydd.

Yn ystod y cyfnod ni thalwyd unrhyw gydnabyddiaeth i'r archwilywyr am waith heblaw archwilio.

Datgelu gwybodaeth i'r Archwilywyr

Mor bell ag yr wyf yn ymwybodol, nid oes gwybodaeth archwilio nad yw'r archwilywyr yn ymwybodol ohoni; ac rwyf wedi cymryd pob cam y dylwn ei gymryd i'm gwneud fy hun yn ymwybodol o unrhyw wybodaeth archwilio berthnasol ac i sicrhau bod yr archwilywyr yn ymwybodol o'r wybodaeth honno.

Digwyddiadau'n ymwneud â data personol

Yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol, ni adroddwyd unrhyw ddigwyddiad yn ymwneud â data personol. Mae'r Comisiynydd yn cynnal polisi a gweithdrefnau diogelwch gwybodaeth sy'n sicrhau llai o ddigwyddiadau'n ymwneud â data personol.

Digwyddiadau ers diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol

Ni fu unrhyw ddigwyddiadau ers dyddiad y datganiad o'r sefyllfa ariannol sy'n effeithio ar ddealltwriaeth o'r datganiadau ariannol hyn.

Environmental sustainability

The Commissioner asked his internal auditors, RSM Tenon, to undertake a sustainability audit in 2009-2010. Following the completion of the audit a number of recommendations were made which were considered by the Commissioner's Management Team. One of the recommendations is the completion of a Sustainability Action Plan, which is being developed and is due for implementation in the next financial year.

The Commissioner is committed to minimising its impact on the environment wherever possible the Commissioner seeks to reduce its impact via the following steps:

- **Stationery and office resources:** staff are encouraged to minimise their use of office consumables whenever possible;
- **Travel:** where practical, public transport is used by officers. In addition, meetings are held using video conferencing wherever possible;
- **Energy:** the Commissioner encourages all staff be energy conscious and consider ways of reducing their carbon footprint; and
- **Waste disposal:** the Commissioner is committed to recycling all waste, subject to external restrictions.

Senior official appointments

Keith Towler was appointed as Children's Commissioner for Wales with effect from 1st March 2008 for a seven year period (non-renewable). The remaining senior officers were appointed by the Commissioner between May 2006 and November 2009.

Equal opportunities

All applications for employment with the Children's Commissioner for Wales are considered on the grounds that all job applicants should have equal opportunity for employment and advancement on the basis of their ability, qualifications and suitability for the work.

No job applicant or employee should receive less favourable treatment on grounds of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, disability, religion, family/domestic responsibilities or working patterns, nor should any individual be disadvantaged by conditions or requirements which cannot be shown to be justifiable.

Payment policy

Under the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998, the Children's Commissioner for Wales is required to pay suppliers' invoices not in dispute within 30 days of receipt of goods or services or valid invoice, whichever is the later. For 2010-11 the Children's Commissioner for Wales achieved 98.6 percent (98.7 percent in 2009-10) of all such payments made during the period. No interest was paid in respect of late payments.

Auditors

The Children's Commissioner for Wales accounts are examined and certified by the Auditor General for Wales in accordance with paragraph 9 of Schedule 2 to the Care Standards Act 2000.

RSM Tenon provides internal audit services for the Commissioner.

During the period no remuneration was paid to the auditors for non-audit work.

Disclosure of information to the Auditors

So far as I am aware, there is no audit information of which the auditors are unaware; and I have taken all the steps that I ought to have taken to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Personal data related incidents

Within the financial year, there were no reported incidents involving personal data. The Commissioner maintains an information security policy and procedures that ensure incidents related to personal data related incidents are minimised.

Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no events since the statement of financial position date that affect the understanding of these financial statements.

Adroddiad Taliadau Cydnabyddiaeth

Remuneration Report

Taliadau i aelodau o'r Tîm Rheoli

Gweinidogion Cymru sy'n pennu'r taliad i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru, yn unol ag Atodlen 2 paragraff 3 o Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000.

Yn achos aelodau eraill y Tîm Rheoli (TRh), pennwyd y taliadau gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru, ar sail cyfarwyddyd gan arbenigwyr recriwtio yn y gwasanaeth sifil.

Mae'r adrannau canlynol, a fu'n destun archwiliad, yn darparu manylion taliadau a buddion pensiwn swyddogion uchaf y sefydliad:

Remuneration of members of the Management Team

The Welsh Ministers determine the remuneration of the Children's Commissioner for Wales in accordance with Schedule 2 paragraph 3 to the Care Standards Act 2000.

For other members of the Management Team (MT), remuneration was determined by the Children's Commissioner for Wales based on guidance from civil service recruitment specialists.

The following sections, which have been subjected to audit, provide details of the remuneration and pension benefits of the most senior officials of the organisation:

	2010-11 Ystod cyflog Salary range £000*	2010-11 Buddion mewn Nwyddau (at y £100 agosaf)* Benefits in Kind (to nearest £100)*	2009-10 Ystod cyflog Salary range £000*	2009-10 Buddion mewn Nwyddau (at y £100 agosaf)* Benefits in Kind (to nearest £100)*
Keith Towler – Comisiynydd Plant Cymru Children's Commissioner for Wales.	95-100	8,500	90-95	5,400
Eleri Thomas – Prif Swyddog Gweithredol a Dirprwy Gomisiynydd Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Commissioner.	55-60	—	25-30**	—
Andy Wallsgrove – Pennaeth Gweithrediadau / Head of Operations.	45-50	—	20-25**	—
Tony Evans – Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol Head of Corporate Services.	50-55	—	20-25**	—

* Darparwyd car prydles i Keith Towler. Mae gwerth ariannol y buddion mewn nwyddau yn cwmpasu unrhyw fuddion a ddarparwyd gan y cyflogwr yr oedd Cyllid y Wlad yn eu trin fel enillion trethadwy.

* Keith Towler was provided with a leased car. The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by the Inland Revenue as a taxable emolument.

** Y symiau cyfatebol ar gyfer blwyddyn lawn oedd: £50 - £55,000 yn achos Eleri Thomas; £45 - £50,000 yn achos Andy Wallsgrove; a £50 - £55,000 yn achos Tony Evans.

** Full year equivalent for: Eleri Thomas was £50-55k; Andy Wallsgrove £45-50k; and Tony Evans £50-55k.

Iawndal a dalwyd, dyfarniadau sylweddol i uwch reolwyr blaenorol Compensation paid, significant awards to former senior managers

Cymerodd uwch swyddog ymddeoliad cynnar hyblyg ar 20 Chwefror 2009. Wrth ymadael, derbyniodd gyfandaliad gwneud iawn, a gwneir taliadau blynyddol nes bod y swyddog yn 60 oed.

A senior officer took flexible early retirement on 20 February 2009. Upon leaving, a lump sum compensation was made and annual payments will be made until officer is age 60.

Buddion Pensiwn – Cynllun Pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil Pension Benefits – Civil Service Pension Scheme

	Pensiwn cronedig ar Accrued pension at 31.3.11* £000	Cynnydd go iawn mewn pensiwn* Real increase in pension* £000	CETV(i) ar at 31.3.11* £000	CETV(i) ar at 31.3.10* £000	Cynnydd go iawn mewn CETV* Real increase in CETV* £000
Keith Towler – Comisiynydd Plant Cymru Children's Commissioner for Wales.	6	3	72	44	23
Eleri Thomas – Prif Swyddog Gweithredol a Dirprwy Gomisiynydd Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Commissioner.	3	1	20	9	9
Andy Wallsgrove – Pennaeth Gweithrediadau / Head of Operations.	26	25	262	11	(10)
Tony Evans – Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol Head of Corporate Services.	58	3	194	169	9

* Archwilir y wybodaeth hon.

* This information is subject to audit.

Cynllun Pensiwn

Darperir buddion pensiwn trwy drefniadau pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil. O 30 Gorffennaf 2007, gall gweision sifil fod yn rhan o un o bedwar cynllun buddion diffiniedig; naill ai cynllun 'cyflog terfynol' (**classic**, **premium** neu **classic plus**); neu gynllun 'gyrfa gyfan' (nuvos). Nid yw'r trefniadau statudol hyn yn cael eu hariannu, a thelir am gost y buddion ag arian a bleidleisir gan y Senedd bob blwyddyn; ac er eu bod yn gynlluniau budd diffiniedig, nid yw hi'n bosibl datgelu cyfanswm asedau a rhwymedigaethau'r cynlluniau. Mae'r pensiynau sy'n daladwy o dan **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus** a **nuvos** yn cael eu cynyddu'n flynyddol yn unol â newidiadau i'r Mynegai Prisiau Adwerthu (RPI). Gall aelodau sy'n ymuno o Hydref 2002 ddewis naill ai'r trefniant buddion priodol diffiniedig neu bensiwn rhanddeiliad 'prynu arian' o ansawdd da, gyda chyfraniad sylweddol gan y cyflogwr (cyfrif pensiwn **partneriaeth**).

Pennir cyfraniadau gweithwyr ar lefel o 1.5% o'r enillion pensiynadwy yn achos y **classic** a 3.5% yn achos **premium**, **classic plus** a **nuvos**. Mae'r buddion **classic** yn cronni ar gyfradd o 1/80fed o'r enillion pensiynadwy terfynol am bob blwyddyn o wasanaeth. Ar ben hynny, mae cyfandaliad sy'n cyfateb i dair blynedd o bensiwn yn daladwy adeg ymdeol. Yn achos y **premium**, mae'r buddion yn cronni ar gyfradd o 1/60fed o'r enillion pensiynadwy terfynol am bob blwyddyn o wasanaeth. Yn wahanol i'r classic, nid oes cyfandaliad awtomatig. Cyfuniad o'r ddau yw classic plus yn y bôn, gyda buddion yng nghyswllt gwasanaeth cyn 1 Hydref 2002 yn cael eu cyfrifyddu'n fras fel yn achos y **classic** a'r buddion am wasanaeth o fis Hydref 2002 yn cael eu cyfrifyddu fel yn achos y **premium**. Yn **nuvos** mae aelod yn crynhoi pensiwn ar sail ei enillion pensiynadwy yn ystod cyfnod ei aelodaeth o'r cynllun. Ar ddiwedd blwyddyn y cynllun (31 Mawrth) mae cyfrif yr aelod ar gyfer y pensiwn a enillwyd yn cael ei gredydu â 2.3% o'i enillion pensiynadwy yn ystod y flwyddyn honno o'r cynllun, a chaiff y pensiwn a gronwyd ei uwchraddio yn unol â'r Mynegai Prisiau Adwerthu. Ym mhob achos gall aelodau ddewis ildio (cymudo) pensiwn am gyfandaliad hyd at y terfynau a bennwyd gan Ddeddf Cyllid 2004.

Trefniant pensiwn rhanddeiliad yw'r cyfrif pensiwn **partneriaeth**. Mae'r cyflogwr yn gwneud cyfraniad sylfaenol o rhwng 3% a 12.5% (yn dibynnu ar oedran yr aelod) i mewn i gynnyrch pensiwn rhanddeiliad a ddewiswyd gan y cyflogai o banel o dri darparwr. Nid oes rhaid i'r cyflogai gyfrannu, ond lle bo'n dewis gwneud cyfraniadau, bydd y cyflogwr yn cyfateb y rhain hyd at derfyn o 3% o'r cyflog pensiynadwy (yn ogystal â chyfraniad sylfaenol y cyflogwr). Mae cyflogwyr hefyd yn cyfrannu 0.8% arall o'r cyflog pensiynadwy i dalu am gost yswiriant buddion risg a ddarperir yn ganolog (marw yn eu gwaith ac ymdddeol oherwydd afiechyd).

Y pensiwn cronol a ddyfynnwyd yw'r pensiwn y gall yr aelod ei hawlio wrth gyrraedd oedran pensiwn, neu ar unwaith pan fydd yn peidio â bod yn aelod gweithredol o'r cynllun os ydyw eisoes wedi cyrraedd oedran pensiwn neu'n hŷn. Oedran pensiwn yw 60 yn achos aelodau **classic**, **premium** a **classic plus** a 65 yn achos aelodau **nuvos**.

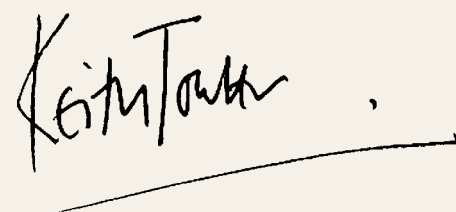
Mae manylion pellach am drefniadau pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil ar gael ar y wefan www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk

(i) Gwerthoedd Trosglwyddo sy'n Gyfwerth ag Arian Parod (CETV)

Gwerth Trosglwyddo sy'n Gyfwerth ag Arian Parod (CETV) yw gwerth cyfalafol aseddig actiwari y buddion cynllun pensiwn a gronwyd gan aelod ar adeg benodol. Y buddion a brisir yw'r buddion a gronwyd gan yr aelod ac unrhyw bensiwn sy'n daladwy i briod amodol o'r cynllun. Taliad yw CETV a wneir gan gynllun neu drefniant pensiwn i sicrhau buddion pensiwn mewn cynllun neu drefniant pensiwn arall pan fo'r aelod yn gadael cynllun ac yn dewis trosglwyddo'r buddion a gronwyd yn y cynllun blaenorol. Mae'r ffigurau pensiwn a ddangosir yn gysylltiedig â'r buddion y mae'r unigolyn wedi'u cronni o ganlyniad i gyfanswm eu haelodaeth o'r cynllun pensiwn, nid eu gwasanaeth mewn swydd uwch y mae datgelu'n berthnasol iddi yn unig. Mae'r ffigurau'n cynnwys gwerth unrhyw fuddion pensiwn mewn cynllun arall y mae'r unigolyn wedi'u trosglwyddo i drefniadau pensiwn y Prif Wasanaeth Sifil. Maent hefyd yn cynnwys unrhyw fuddion pensiwn ychwanegol a gronnir i'r aelod o ganlyniad i brynu buddion pensiwn ychwanegol ar eu cost eu hun. Cyfrifir CETVs o fewn y canllawiau a'r fframwaith a ragnodwyd gan Sefydliad a Chyfadran yr Actiwariad ac nid ydynt yn rhoi sylw i unrhyw ostyngiad gwirioneddol na phosibl i fuddion yn sgil Treth Lwfans Oes y gall fod angen ei thalu pan dynnir buddion pensiwn.

(ii) Cynnydd gwirioneddol mewn CETV

Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu'r cynnydd mewn CETV y telir amdano i bob pwrpas gan y cyflogwr. Nid yw'n cynnwys y cynnydd yn y pensiwn a gronwyd yn sgil chwyddiant, cyfraniadau a dalwyd gan y cyflogai (gan gynnwys gwerth unrhyw fuddion a drosglwyddwyd o gynllun pensiwn arall), ac mae'n defnyddio ffactorau prisio'r farchnad gyffredin ar gyfer dechrau a diwedd y cyfnod.



Keith Towler,

Comisiynydd Plant Cymru
a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu
19 Gorffennaf 2011

Pension Scheme

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service pension arrangements. From 30 July 2007, civil servants may be in one of four defined benefit schemes; either a 'final salary' scheme (**classic**, **premium** or **classic plus**); or a 'whole career' scheme (**nuvos**). These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year; and although these are defined benefit schemes it is not possible to disclose the amount of assets and liabilities of the schemes. Pensions payable under **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus** and **nuvos** are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail Prices Index (RPI). Members joining from October 2002 may opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a good quality 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with a significant employer contribution (**partnership** pension account).

Employee contributions are set at the rate of 1.5% of pensionable earnings for **classic** and 3.5% for **premium**, **classic plus** and **nuvos**. Benefits in **classic** accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years' pension is payable on retirement. For **premium**, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike **classic**, there is no automatic lump sum. **Classic plus** is essentially a hybrid with benefits in respect of service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per classic and benefits for service from October 2002 calculated as in **premium**. In **nuvos** a member builds up a pension based on his pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March) the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and the accrued pension is uprated in line with RPI. In all cases members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The **partnership** pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a panel of three providers. The employee does not have to contribute but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of **classic**, **premium** and **classic plus** and 65 for members of **nuvos**.

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk.

(i) Cash Equivalent Transfer Values

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarial assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme arrangement which the individual has transferred to the Principal Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their purchasing additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are calculated within the guidelines and framework prescribed by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are drawn.

(ii) Real increase in CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV effectively funded by the employer. It does not include of the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.



Keith Towler,

Children's Commissioner for
Wales and Accounting Officer
19th July 2011

DATGANIAD O GYFRIFOLDEBAU'R SWYDDOG CYFRIFYDDU

O dan Atodlen 2 i Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000, mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi gofyn i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru baratoi datganiad o gyfrifon ar gyfer pob blwyddyn ariannol ar y ffurf a'r sail a amlinellir yn y Cyfarwyddyd Cyfrifon. Paratwir y cyfrifon ar sail gronol, a rhaid iddynt roi darlun gwir a theg o'r sefyllfa fusnes Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, ei incwm a'i wariant, newidiadau i ecwiti trethdalwyr a llifau arian ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol.

Wrth baratoi'r cyfrifon, mae'n ofynnol i'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu gydymffurfio â gofynion Llawlyfr Adroddiadau Ariannol y Llywodraeth, ac yn arbennig i wneud y canlynol:

— **cydymffurfio â'r Cyfarwyddyd Cyfrifon a gyhoeddwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru, gan gynnwys y gofynion perthnasol o ran cyfrifyddu a datgelu, a chymhwyso polisiau cyfrifyddu addas yn gyson;**

— **dod i benderfyniadau a llunio amcangyfrifon ar sail resymol; datgan a yw'r safonau cyfrifyddu perthnasol, fel y'u cyflwynir yn Llawlyfr Adroddiadau Ariannol y Llywodraeth, wedi cael eu dilyn, a datgelu ac egluro unrhyw achosion pwysig yn y cyfrifon lle na ddilynydd y safonau hynny; a**

— **pharatoi'r cyfrifon ar sail busnes gweithredol.**

Y Comisiynydd yw'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu ar gyfer ei swyddfa, fel yr amlinellir ym mharagraff 10 o Atodlen 2 i Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000. Cyflwynir cyfrifoldebau'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu, gan gynnwys cyfrifoldeb am briodoldeb a rheoleidd-dra'r arian cyhoeddus y mae'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu yn atebol amdano, am gadw cofnodion priodol ac am ddiogelu asedau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, yn y Memorandwm ar gyfer Swyddogion Cyfrifyddu a luniwyd gan Drysorlys Ei Mawrhydi.

DATGANIAD AR REOLAETH FEWNOL

Cwmpas cyfrifoldeb

Fel Swyddog Cyfrifyddu, fi sy'n gyfrifol am gynnal system gadarn o reolaeth fewnol sy'n cefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni fy mholisiau, fy nodau a'm hamcanion, ond ar yr un pryd yn diogelu'r cronfeydd cyhoeddus a'r asedau yr wyf i'n bersonol gyfrifol amdanynt, yn unol â'r cyfrifoldebau a roddwyd i mi wrth Reoli Arian Cyhoeddus.

Caiff cofrestr rheoli risgiau'r Comisiynydd ei hadolygu gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Mae'r Comisiynydd hefyd yn cadw mewn cysylltiad â swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru. Fel Swyddog Cyfrifyddu, rwy'n cyfarfod â Gweinidogion Cymru yn rheolaidd i drafod unrhyw feysydd sy'n destun pryder.

Pwrpas y system reolaeth fewnol

Lluniwyd y system reolaeth fewnol i reoli risg ar lefel resymol yn hytrach na dileu pob perygl y methir â chyflawni polisiau, nodau ac amcanion; ni all felly ond darparu sicrwydd rhesymol, yn hytrach nag absoliwt, o effeithiolrwydd.

Mae'r system reolaeth fewnol wedi'i seilio ar broses barhaus a luniwyd i nodi a blaenoriaethu'r risgiau i gyflawni polisiau, nodau ac amcanion, i werthuso pa mor debygol yw gwireddu'r risgiau hynny a'u heffaith petai hynny'n digwydd, ac i'w rheoli'n effeithiol, yn effeithlon ac yn ddarbodus. Mae'r system reolaeth fewnol wedi bod ar waith yn swyddfa'r Comisiynydd ar gyfer y flwyddyn yn diweddu ar 31 Mawrth 2011 a hyd at ddyddiad cymeradwyo'r adroddiad blynyddol a'r cyfrifon, mae'r systemau rheolaeth fewnol yn cyd-fynd â chanllawiau'r Trysorlys.

Gallu i ddelio â risg

Mae gennyf Bolisi a Fframwaith Rheoli Risgiau, ac rwyf wedi penodi Rheolwr Strategaeth Risgiau. Rwyf wedi sicrhau bod fy Rheolwr Strategaeth Risgiau wedi asesu'r risgiau cysylltiedig â rheoli gwybodaeth o fewn fy swyddfa. Mae'r holl staff yn ymwybodol o'r polisi a'r fframwaith sy'n manylu ar y dull o ymdrin â rheoli risgiau a'r agwedd at hynny, ac yn diffinio'r strwythur ar gyfer rheoli risgiau a pherchnogaeth arnynt.

Hyfforddwyd y rheolwyr hynny sydd ag awdurdod i wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch trafod risgiau, gan gydnabod y bydd angen cyfeirio rhai risgiau at y fîm rheoli. Anogir pob aelod o staff i drafod materion rheoli risg yn ystod eu cyfarfodydd fîm. Rwyf hefyd wedi gofyn i'm harchwilwyr mewnol, RSM Tenon, roi'r hyfforddiant diweddaraf i'r staff i sicrhau eu bod yn ymwybodol o'r canllawiau a'r arfer gorau. Darperir yr hyfforddiant hwn i aelodau annibynnol y Pwyllgor Archwilio hefyd. Cynhelir yr hyfforddiant yn y flwyddyn ariannol newydd. Mae Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth Corfforaethol yn aelod o'r Rhwydwaith Cyfarwyddwyr Ariannol, lle trafodir rheoli risgiau, ac rydym yn dysgu o'u profiadau.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Under Schedule 2 to the Care Standards Act 2000, Welsh Ministers have directed the Children's Commissioner for Wales to prepare for each financial year a statement of accounts in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Children's Commissioner for Wales and of its income and expenditure, changes in taxpayers' equity and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual and in particular to:

— **observe the Accounts Direction issued by Welsh Ministers, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;**

— **make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis; state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the Government Financial Reporting Manual have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements; and**

— **prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.**

The Commissioner is the Accounting Officer for his office by virtue of paragraph 10 of Schedule 2 to the Care Standards Act 2000. The responsibilities of the Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the Children's Commissioner for Wales' assets, are set out in an Accounting Officers' Memorandum issued by HM Treasury.

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Scope of responsibility

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of my policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding the public funds and assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Managing Public Money.

The Commissioner's risk management register is reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Commissioner also liaises with Welsh Government officials. As Accounting Officer I meet regularly with Welsh Ministers to discuss any areas of concern.

The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in the Commissioner's office for the year ended 31st March 2011 and continuing up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, accords with Treasury guidance.

Capacity to handle risk

I have a Risk Management Policy and Framework in place and I have appointed a Risk Strategy Manager. I have ensured that my Risk Strategy Manager has assessed the risks associated with the management and control of information within my office. All staff are aware of the policy and framework which details the approach and attitude to risk management and defines the structure for management and ownership of risk.

Training has been provided to those managers with authority to make decisions about risk treatment, recognising that some risks will need to be referred to the management team. All staff are encouraged to discuss risk management issues during their team meetings. I have asked my internal auditors, RSM Tenon, to undertake updated training for all staff to ensure that they are aware of guidance and best practice. This training will also be provided to the independent members of my Audit Committee. The training will take place in the new financial year. My Head of Corporate Service is a member of the Directors of Finance Network, where risk management is discussed and we learn from their experiences.

Y fframwaith risg a rheoli

Ymgorfforir rheoli risgiau i'r broses gynllunio gorfforaethol. Asesir y risgiau strategol allweddol gan y Tim Rheoli (TRh). Mae pob risg yn eiddo i aelod o'r TRh, ac mae'r gofrestr risgiau ar gael i'r holl staff. Yn ystod y flwyddyn, mae'r gofrestr risgiau wedi cael ei hadolygu'n rheolaidd yng nghyfarfodydd y TRh. Caiff unrhyw risgiau newydd neu newidiadau eu nodi a'u gwerthuso. Pennir yr awydd am dderbyn risg gan y Comisiynydd, gan ymgynghori â'r TRh yng nghyd-destun yr effaith ar enw da'r Comisiynydd; perfformiad gweithredol, gweithrediadol ac unigol y Comisiynydd, annibyniaeth y Comisiynydd; ac adolygiad annibynnol, gwrthrychol o weithgareddau, cerydd o unrhyw fath gan gyrrff rheolaidd, colled ariannol, gwerth gwael am arian, defnydd amhriodol o arian cyhoeddus neu unrhyw achos o dorri rheoleidd-dra neu briodoldeb. Cynhelir asesiad risg o bob gweithgaredd gweithrediadol neu brosiect cyn cychwyn arno.

Mae fy archwilyr mewnol, RSM Tenon, wedi cynnal adolygiad o'm strategaeth risgiau. Maent hefyd wedi cynnal adolygiad o'm cydymffurfiaeth â threfniadau rheoli gwybodaeth ac â'r Ddeddf Diogelu Data. Maent wedi cyflwyno nifer o argymhellion, sy'n cael eu rhoi ar waith. Mae'r canfyddiadau allweddol yn ymwneud â'r angen i ddatblygu fy mholisi Diogelwch System Technoleg Gyfathrebu ymhellach a chynnwys canllawiau ar ddefnyddio dyfeisiau symudol.

Adolygu effeithiolrwydd

Fel Swyddog Cyfrifyddu, fi sy'n gyfrifol am adolygu effeithiolrwydd y system reolaeth fewnol. Mae fy adolygiad o'r system honno wedi'i seilio ar waith yr archwilyr mewnol a'r Tim Rheoli sy'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu a chynnal y fframwaith rheoli mewnol a sylwadau'r archwilyr allanol yn eu llythyr at y rheolwyr ac adroddiadau eraill. Rwyf wedi cael fy nghynghori ynghylch goblygiadau canlyniadau fy adolygiad o effeithiolrwydd y system reolaeth fewnol gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Rwyf wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau gwelliant parhaus y system reolaeth fewnol i ymdrin ag unrhyw wendidau wrth iddynt godi.

Roedd y broses a ddefnyddiwyd wrth gynnal ac adolygu effeithiolrwydd y system reolaeth fewnol fel a ganlyn:

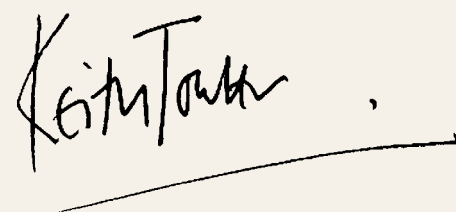
—bu'r TRh yn trafod ac yn adolygu gweithrediad y mesurau rheoli ariannol mewnol ar y cyd;

—cwlhaodd yr archwilyr mewnol adolygiad o effeithiolrwydd mesurau rheoli mewnol allweddol; a

—bu'r Pwyllgor Archwilio yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd yn ystod y flwyddyn a chynghori ar oblygiadau sicrwydd a roddwyd ynghylch llywodraethu corfforaethol, rheoli risgiau a mesurau rheoli, digonoldeb y trefniadau archwilio mewnol ac allanol ac ymatebion rheolwyr i'r argymhellion archwilio.

RSM Tenon sy'n darparu gwasanaeth Archwilio Mewnol i'm swyddfa. Maent yn gweithredu'n unol â safonau Archwilio Mewnol y Llywodraeth. Maent yn cyflwyno adroddiadau rheolaidd sy'n cynnwys barn annibynnol ar ddigonoldeb ac effeithiolrwydd system reolaeth fewnol y Comisiynydd, ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer gwelliant. Yn ystod 2010-2011 darparodd RSM Tenon sicrwydd rhesymol i mi ar gyfer y cyfnod hwn fy mod yn rheoli risgiau yn ddigonol ac yn effeithiol, a bod gennyf fesurau rheoli a phroses lywodraethu priodol ar gyfer cyflawni fy amcanion.

O'm hadolygiad o'r effeithiolrwydd, nid oes unrhyw faterion rheoli mewnol arwyddocaol.



Keith Towler,

Comisiynydd Plant Cymru
a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu
19 Gorffennaf 2011

The risk and control framework

Risk management is incorporated into the corporate planning process. The key strategic risks are assessed by the Management Team (MT). Each risk is owned by a member of the MT and the risk register is made available to all staff. During the year, the risk register has been regularly reviewed at MT meetings. Any new risks or changes are identified and evaluated. The risk appetite is determined by the Commissioner in consultation with the MT in the context of the impact on the reputation of the Commissioner; the independence of the Commissioner; and the independent and objective review of activities, censure of any kind by regulatory bodies, financial loss, poor value for money, inappropriate use of public funds or any breach of regularity or propriety. A risk assessment of each operational or project activity is undertaken prior to commencement.

My internal auditors, RSM Tenon, have previously undertaken a review of my risk strategy. In addition they have undertaken a review of my compliance with the control and management of information and my compliance with the Data Protection Act. They have made a number of recommendations which are being implemented. The key findings relate to further development of my Communicating Technology System Security policy, in particular, the inclusion of guidance on the use of portable devices.

Review of effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the MT who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. I have been advised on the implication of the results of my review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Audit Committee. I have undertaken to ensure the continuous improvement of the system of internal control and to address any weaknesses as they arise.

The process applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control was:

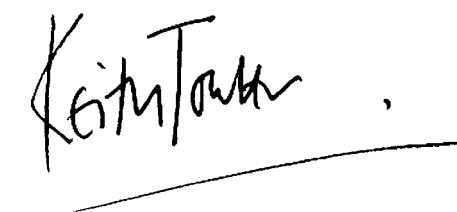
—collectively the MT discussed and reviewed the operation of internal financial controls;

—internal audit completed a review of the effectiveness of key internal controls; and

—the Audit Committee met regularly in the year and advised on the implications of assurances provided in respect of corporate governance, risk management and control, the adequacy of the internal and external audit arrangements and management responses to audit recommendations.

RSM Tenon provides the Internal Audit for my office. They operate to Government Internal Audit standards. They submit regular reports which include the independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Commissioner's system of internal control together with recommendations for improvement. During 2010-2011 RSM Tenon provided me with reasonable assurance for this period that I have adequate and effective risk management, control and governance process to manage the achievement of my objectives.

From my review of the effectiveness there are no significant internal control issues



Keith Towler,

Children's Commissioner for
Wales and Accounting Officer
19th July 2011

TYSTYSGRIF AC ADRODDIAD ARCHWILYDD CENEDLAETHOL CYMRU I GYNULLIAD CENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Rwy'n tystio fy mod wedi archwilio datganiadau ariannol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru ar gyfer y flwyddyn yn diwedd 31 Mawrth 2011 o dan baragraff 9(2) o Atodlen 2 i Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000. Y rhain yw'r Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr, y Datganiad Sefyllfa Ariannol, y Datganiad o Lifau Arian, y Datganiad o Newidiadau i Ecwiti Trethdalwyr a'r nodiadau cysylltiedig. Paratowyd y datganiadau ariannol hyn o dan y polisiau cyfrifyddu a gyflwynwyd ynddynt. Rwyf hefyd wedi archwilio'r wybodaeth yn yr Adroddiad Taliadau Cydnabyddiaeth y mae'r adroddiad hwnnw'n nodi ei bod wedi cael ei harchwilio.

Cyfrifoldebau'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu a'r archwilydd

Fel yr amlinellir yn llawnach yn y Datganiad o Gyfrifoldebau'r Swyddog Cyfrifyddu, y Swyddog Cyfrifyddu sy'n gyfrifol am baratoi'r Adroddiad Blynyddol, sy'n cynnwys yr Adroddiad Taliadau Cydnabyddiaeth a'r datganiadau ariannol, yn unol â Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 a Chyfarwyddyd Gweinidogion Cymru o dan y ddeddf honno, ac am sicrhau rheoleidd-dra trafodion ariannol.

Fy nghyfrifoldeb i yw archwilio'r datganiadau ariannol a'r rhan o'r adroddiad taliadau cydnabyddiaeth sydd i'w harchwilio yn unol â'r gyfraith berthnasol, ac â'r Safonau Archwilio Rhyngwladol (y DU ac Iwerddon). Mae'r safonau hyn yn ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i mi gydymffurfio â Safonau Moesegol i Archwilwyr y Bwrdd Arferion Archwilio.

Cwmpas yr archwiliad o'r datganiadau ariannol

Mae archwiliad yn golygu cael tystiolaeth o'r symiau a'r datgeliadau yn y datganiadau ariannol er mwyn darparu sicrwydd rhesymol bod y datganiadau ariannol yn rhydd o gamdatganiadau pwysig, boed hynny o ganlyniad i dwyll neu gamgymeriad. Mae hyn yn cynnwys asesiad o: a yw'r polisiau cyfrifyddu'n briodol i amgylchiadau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru ac wedi'u gweithredu'n gyson a'u datgelu'n ddigonol; rhesymoldeb amcangyfrifon cyfrifyddu sylweddol a wnaed gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru; a chyflwyniad cyffredinol y datganiadau ariannol.

Yn ogystal, mae gofyn i mi sicrhau tystiolaeth ddigonol i ddarparu sicrwydd rhesymol bod y gwariant a'r incwm wedi'u defnyddio ar gyfer y dibenion a fwriadwyd gan y Cynulliad a bod y trafodion ariannol yn gydymffurfio â'r awdurdodau sy'n eu llywodraethu.

Rwyf hefyd yn darllen yr holl wybodaeth ariannol ac anariannol yn y Rhagair, y Crynodeb o Weithgarwch a'r Sylwadau Rheoli yn yr Adroddiad Blynyddol i nodi anghysondebau pwysig yn y datganiadau ariannol a archwilwyd. Os byddaf yn dod yn ymwybodol o unrhyw anghysondebau neu gamdatganiadau pwysig, byddaf yn ystyried y goblygiadau i'm hadroddiad.

Barn ynghylch Datganiadau Ariannol

Yn fy marn i, mae'r datganiadau ariannol:

— yn rhoi golwg wir a theg ar gyflwr materion busnes Comisiynydd Plant Cymru ar 31 Mawrth 2011, a'i Ddatganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr, y Datganiad Sefyllfa Ariannol, y Datganiad o Lifau Arian a'r Datganiad o Newidiadau i Ecwiti Trethdalwyr ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben yr adeg honno; a
— wedi'u paratoi'n briodol yn unol â chyfarwyddyd Gweinidogion Cymru a gyhoeddwyd o dan Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000.

Barn ynghylch Rheoleidd-dra

Yn fy marn i, ym mhob ystyr bwysig, defnyddiwyd y gwariant a'r incwm ar gyfer y dibenion a fwriadwyd gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ac mae'r trafodion ariannol yn cydymffurfio â'r awdurdodau sy'n eu llywodraethu.

Barn ynghylch materion eraill

Yn fy marn i:

— mae'r rhan o'r Adroddiad Taliadau Cydnabyddiaeth sydd i'w harchwilio wedi cael ei pharatoi'n briodol yn unol â chyfarwyddiadau Gweinidogion Cymru o dan Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000; ac
— mae'r wybodaeth yn y Rhagair, y Crynodeb o Weithgarwch a'r Sylwadau Rheoli yn yr Adroddiad Blynyddol yn cyd-fynd â'r datganiadau ariannol.

Materion yr wyf yn cyflwyno adroddiadau arnynt fel eithriad

Nid oes gen i unrhyw beth i'w adrodd mewn perthynas â'r materion canlynol os yw'r canlynol yn berthnasol, yn fy marn i:

— nid yw'r Datganiad o Reolaeth Fewnol yn adlewyrchu cydymffurfiaeth â chanllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi;
— nid oes cofnodion cyfrifyddu priodol wedi'u cadw;
— nid yw gwybodaeth a nodwyd gan Drysorlys Ei Mawrhydi am daliadau cydnabyddiaeth a thrafodion eraill wedi'i datgelu; neu
— nid wyf wedi derbyn yr holl wybodaeth ac esboniadau sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer fy archwiliad.

Adroddiad

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw sylwadau i'w gwneud ar y datganiadau ariannol hyn.

Y Comisiynydd Plant sy'n gyfrifol am gynnal a chadw a sicrhau cywirdeb gwefan y Comisiynydd Plant; nid yw'r gwaith a gyflawnir gan yr archwilwyr yn ystyried y materion hyn ac, felly, nid yw'r archwilwyr yn derbyn unrhyw gyfrifoldeb dros unrhyw newidiadau a all fod wedi digwydd i'r datganiad o gyfrifon ers ei gyflwyno ar y wefan am y tro cyntaf.

Huw Vaughan Thomas

Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru

24 Heol y Gadeirlan, Caerdydd CF11 9LJ
25 Gorffennaf 2011

THE CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL FOR WALES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Children's Commissioner for Wales for the year ended 31 March 2011 under paragraph 9(2) of Schedule 2 to the Care Standards Act 2000. These comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for preparing the Annual Report, which includes the Remuneration Report and the financial statements, in accordance with the Care Standards Act 2000 and Welsh Ministers' directions made thereunder and for ensuring the regularity of financial transactions.

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements and the part of the remuneration report to be audited in accordance with applicable law and with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). These standards require me to comply with the Auditing Practice Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Children's Commissioner for Wales' circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Children's Commissioner for Wales; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by the National Assembly for Wales and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

In addition, I read all the financial and non-financial information in the Foreword, the Summary of Activity and the Management Commentary, included within the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies I consider the implications for my report.

Opinion on Financial Statements

In my opinion the financial statements:

— give a true and fair view of the state of the Children's Commissioner for Wales' affairs as at 31 March 2011 and of its Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the year then ended; and
— have been properly prepared in accordance with Welsh Ministers' directions issued under the Care Standards Act 2000.

Opinion on Regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by the National Assembly for Wales and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

— the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with Welsh Ministers' directions made under the Care Standards Act 2000; and
— the information which comprises the Foreword, the Summary of Activity and the Management Commentary, included within the Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

— the Statement on Internal Control does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury guidance;
— proper accounting records have not been kept;
— information specified by HM Treasury regarding the remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed; or
— I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

The maintenance and integrity of the Children's Commissioner web site is the responsibility of the Children's Commissioner; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the statement of accounts since it was initially presented on the web site.

Huw Vaughan Thomas

Auditor General for Wales

24 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF11 9LJ
25 July 2011

Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2011
Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Nodyn Note	2010-11 £000	*Wedi'i ailddatgan/ Restated 2009-10 £000
Gwariant/Expenditure			
Costau gweinyddo/Administration costs:			
Costau staff/Staff Costs	3	1,263	1,273
Dibrisiant/ Depreciation	5	43	56
Costau gweinyddol eraill/ Other Administration Costs	5	418	584
		1,724	1,913
Incwm/Income			
Incwm o weithgareddau /Income from Activities		-	-
Incwm arall/Other Income	6	36	87
		36	87
Gwariant net/Net Expenditure		1,688	1,826
Llog taladwy/derbyniadwy/ Interest payable/receivable		-	-
Gwariant net ar ôl llog/ Net Expenditure after interest		1,688	1,826
Gwariant cynhwysfawr arall/ Other Comprehensive Expenditure			
Elw/(colled) net ar ailbriso peiriannau a chyfarpar / Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of Plant and Equipment		-	-
Cyfanswm y Gwariant Cynhwysfawr ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2011 / Total Comprehensive Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2011		1,688	1,826

*Mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u hailddatgan i ddileu'r gost gyfalaf dybiannol, yn dilyn canllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi.

*The prior year figures have been restated to remove the notional cost of capital, following HM Treasury guidance.

Mae'r holl incwm a gwariant yn deillio o weithrediadau parhaus. Nid oes enillion na cholledion heblaw'r rhai yr adroddir amdanynt yn y Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr.

All income and expenditure is derived from continuing operations. There are no gains or losses other than those reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

Mae'r nodiadau ar dudalennau 99 i 111 yn rhan o'r cyfrifon hyn

The notes on pages 99 to 111 form part of these accounts

Datganiad o'r Sefyllfa Ariannol ar 31 Mawrth 2011
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2011

	Nodyn Note	2011 £000	2010 £000
Asedau anghyfredol / Non-current assets:			
Eiddo, peiriannau a chyfarpar / Property, plant and equipment	8	62	84
Asedau cyfredol / Current assets:			
Elfennau masnach ac eraill derbyniadwy / Trade and other receivables	9	45	46
Arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod / Cash and cash equivalents	10	430	274
Cyfanswm asedau cyfredol / Total current assets		475	320
Cyfanswm asedau / Total Assets		537	404
Rhwymedigaethau cyfredol / Current liabilities:			
Elfennau masnach ac eraill taladwy / Trade and other payables	11	(122)	(110)
Cyfanswm rhwymedigaethau cyfredol / Total current liabilities		(122)	(110)
Asedau anghyfredol a/llai asedau/ rhwymedigaethau cyfredol net Non-current assets plus/less net current assets/liabilities		415	294
Rhwymedigaethau anghyfredol / Non-Current liabilities:			
Darpariaeth ar gyfer rhwymedigaethau a thaliadau / Provision for liabilities and charges	17	(159)	(181)
Prydles cyllid / Finance lease	12	-	(6)
Cyfanswm rhwymedigaethau anghyfredol / Total non-current liabilities		(159)	(187)
Asedau llai cyfanswm rhwymedigaethau / Assets less total liabilities		256	107
Ecwiti trethdalwyr / Taxpayer's equity:			
Cronfa gyffredinol / General fund		256	107

Keith Towler
Comisiynydd Plant Cymru a Swyddog Cyfrifyddu
19 Gorffennaf 2011

Mae'r nodiadau ar dudalennau 99 i 111 yn rhan o'r cyfrifon hyn

Keith Towler
Children's Commissioner for Wales
and Accounting Officer
19th July 2011

The notes on pages 99 to 111 form part of these accounts

Datganiad o Lifoedd Arian
Ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng 1 Ebrill 2010 a 31 Mawrth 2011
Statement of Cash Flows
for the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011

	Nodyn Note	2010-2011 £000	*Wedi'i ailddatgan/ Restated 2009-2010 £000
Llifoedd arian o weithgareddau gweithredu Cash flows from operating activities			
Gwariant net/ Net Expenditure	3,5	1,688	1,826
Addasiad ar gyfer trafodion nad ydynt yn cynnwys arian parod / Adjustment for non-cash transactions	5	(43)	(164)
(Gostyngiad) mewn elfennau masnach ac eraill derbyniadwy / (Decrease) in trade and other receivables	9	(1)	(8)
(Cynnydd)/Gostyngiad mewn elfennau masnach taladwy / (Increase)/Decrease in trade payables	11	(6)	29
Defnydd o ddarpariaethau / Use of Provisions	17	22	55
All-lif arian parod net o weithgareddau gweithredu Net cash outflow from operating activities		1,660	1,738
Llifoedd arian o weithgareddau buddsoddi Cash flows from investing activities			
Prynu eiddo, peiriannau a chyfarpar Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	21	29
All-lif arian parod net o weithgareddau buddsoddi Net cash outflow from investing activity		21	29
Llifoedd arian o weithgareddau ariannu Cash flows from financing activities			
Cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru / Financing from the Welsh Government		1,837	1,837
Ariannu net / Net Financing		1,837	1,837
(Cynnydd)/gostyngiad net mewn arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod / Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	10	(156)	(70)
Arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod ar ddechrau'r cyfnod / Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		274	204
Arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod ar ddiwedd y cyfnod / Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		430	274

* Mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u hailddatgan i ddileu'r gost gyfalaf dybiannol, yn dilyn canllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi.

Mae'r nodiadau ar dudalennau 97 i 109 yn rhan o'r cyfrifon hyn

*The prior year figures have been restated to remove the notional cost of capital, following HM Treasury guidance.

The notes on pages 97 to 109 form part of these accounts

ganiad o Newidiadau i Ecwiti Trethdalwyr ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2011
Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the year ended 31st March 2011

	Cronfa Gyffredinol/ General Fund £000
Balans ar 31 Mawrth 2009 Balance at 31 March 2009	96
Newidiadau i bolisi cyfrifyddu Changes in accounting policy	-
Balans wedi'i ailddatgan ar 1 Ebrill 2009 Restated balance at 1 April 2009	96
Newidiadau i Ecwiti Trethdalwyr 2009-2010* Changes in Taxpayers' Equity 2009-2010*	
Cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru Funding from Welsh Government	1,837
Gwariant cynhwysfawr am y flwyddyn Comprehensive expenditure for the year	(1,826)
Balans ar 31 Mawrth 2010 Balance at 31 March 2010	107
Newidiadau i Ecwiti Trethdalwyr 2010-2011 Changes in Taxpayers' Equity 2010-2011	
Cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru Funding from Welsh Government	1,837
Gwariant cynhwysfawr am y flwyddyn Comprehensive expenditure for the year	(1,688)
Balans ar 31 Mawrth 2011 Balance at 31 March 2011	256

* Mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u hailddatgan i ddileu'r gost gyfalaf dybiannol, yn dilyn canllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi.

Mae'r nodiadau ar dudalennau 97 i 107 yn rhan o'r cyfrifon hyn

* The prior year figures for 2009-10 have been restated to remove the notional cost of capital, following HM Treasury guidance.

The notes on pages 97 to 107 form part of these accounts

NODIADAU AR Y CYFRIFON ADNODDAU

1. Datganiad o bolisiau cyfrifyddu

Paratwyd y datganiadau ariannol hyn yn unol â Llawlyfr Adroddiadau Ariannol y Llywodraeth (FReM) a gyhoeddwyd gan Drysorlys Ei Mawrhydi. Mae'r polisiau cyfrifyddu a geir yn yr FReM yn gweithredu Safonau Cyfrifyddu Rhyngwladol (IFRS), fel y'u mabwysiadwyd neu y'u dehonglwyd ar gyfer cyd-destun y sector cyhoeddus. Lle mae'r FReM yn caniatáu dewis o bolisi cyfrifyddu, dewiswyd y polisi cyfrifyddu y barnwyd ei fod yn fwyaf priodol ar gyfer amgylchiadau penodol y Comisiynydd, at ddiben rhoi darlun gwir a theg. Fe'u gweithredwyd yn gyson wrth ddelio ag eitemau y barnwyd eu bod yn bwysig yng nghyswllt y cyfrifon. Disgrifir y polisiau cyfrifyddu penodol a fabwysiadwyd gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru isod.

1.1 Confensiwn cyfrifyddu

Paratwyd y cyfrifon hyn o dan y confensiwn cost hanesyddol gan fod Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn barnu nad yw ailbriso asedau sefydlog yn ôl eu gwerth i'r sefydliad trwy gyfeirio at eu cost gyfredol yn cael effaith sylweddol.

1.2 Incwm a chyllid

Yr unig ffynhonnell o gyllid ar gyfer Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yw grant blynyddol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sy'n cael ei gredydu i'r gronfa gyffredinol pan dderbynnir y grant. Cydnabyddir y grant yn y cyfnod y darperir y gwasanaethau.

Yr unig ffynhonnell incwm yw adennill costau cyflog mewn perthynas â secondiad, sy'n cael ei gredydu i'r gronfa gyffredinol pan dderbynnir yr incwm.

1.3 Eiddo, peiriannau a chyfarpar

Mae'r Comisiynydd wedi priso'r holl asedau anghyfredol yn ôl eu cost hanesyddol, gan nad yw unrhyw addasiadau ailbriso, ym marn y Comisiynydd, yn bwysig. Y lefel isaf ar gyfer cyfalafiad asedau unigol yw £1,000. Grwpwyd niferoedd mawr o'r un math o asedau gyda'i gilydd wrth bennu a ydynt uwchben neu o dan y trothwy.

1.4 Dibrisiant

Darperir dibrisiant ar gyfraddau y cyfrifir y byddant yn diddymu gwerth asedau nad ydynt yn gyfredol mewn rhandaliadau cyfartal dros y cyfnod a amcangyfrifir ar gyfer eu hoes ddefnyddiol, fel a ganlyn:

Cyfarpar TG	3 blynedd
Dodrefn	5 mlynedd
Cyfarpar swyddfa	5 mlynedd
Gosodiadau a ffitiadau	5 mlynedd
Cerbydau	5 mlynedd

Codir am ddibrisiant blwyddyn lawn yn y flwyddyn gaffael.

1.5 Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr

Incwm a gwariant gweithredu yw'r hyn sy'n uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â gweithgareddau gweithredu y Comisiynydd. Mae'n cynnwys taliadau am nwyddau a gwasanaethau a ddarparwyd ar sail cost lawn. Caiff yr holl wariant ei ddsbarthu fel gwariant gweinyddu.

1.6 Treth ar werth

Nid yw'r Comisiynydd wedi'i gofrestru ar gyfer TAW. Cyfrifir gwariant a phwrcasau asedau sefydlog gyda TAW wedi'i gynnwys, gan na ellir adennill TAW.

1.7 Pensiynau

Mae staff y Comisiynydd wedi'u cynnwys o dan ddarpariaethau Prif Gynllun Pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil (PCSPS). Mae'r PCSPS yn gynllun buddion diffiniedig. Cydnabyddir cost elfen buddion diffiniedig y cynllun yn systematig a rhesymegol dros y cyfnod pryd y bydd yn cael mantais o wasanaeth cyflogaion trwy dalu symiau a gyfrifir ar sail gronol i'r PCSPS. Mae'r atebolrwydd am dalu buddion yn y dyfodol yn gyfrifoldeb i'r PCSPS. Yng nghyswllt elfennau cyfraniad diffiniedig y cynllun, mae'r Comisiynydd Plant yn cydnabod y cyfraniadau sy'n daladwy am y flwyddyn; codir y symiau hyn ar y Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr ym mlynyddu eu talu.

1.8 Prydlesi

Caiff prydlesi asedau lle mae holl risgiau a manteision bod yn berchen ar ased wedi'i phrydlesu i bob pwrpas yn gyfrifoldeb i'r Comisiynydd eu dosbarthu fel prydlesi cyllidol. Cofnodir yr ased fel ased sefydlog diriaethol a chofnodir dyled i'r prydleswr o isafswm y taliadau prydles. Codir y taliadau ar y Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr, a chodir tâl cyllid ar sail y gyfradd llog sy'n ddealliedig yn y brydles.

Codir tâl am rentu'r prydlesi gweithredol ar y Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr mewn symiau cyfartal dros gyfnod y brydles.

1.9 Adroddiadau segmentol

Mae swyddfa'r Comisiynydd yn gweithredu yng Nghymru ac yn delio â materion sy'n effeithio ar blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Mae'r Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr a nodiadau cysylltiedig yn adlewyrchu'r segmentau pan adroddwyd y canlyniadau gweithredol.

1.10 Treuliau staff

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn darparu ar gyfer absenoldebau tymor byr adferedig sydd heb eu defnyddio ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn.

1.11 Darpariaethau

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn darparu ar gyfer rhwymedigaethau cyfreithiol neu gontractiol y mae eu hamseriad neu eu symiau'n ansicr ar ddyddiad y datganiad o'r sefyllfa ariannol, ar sail yr amcangyfrif gorau o'r gwariant y bydd ei angen ar gyfer y rhwymedigaeth.

1.12 Arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod

Mae'r Comisiynydd yn cadw arian parod sy'n cael ei roi mewn cyfrif banc masnachol pan gaiff ei dderbyn. Hefyd, cedwir arian mân ym mhob un o swyddfeydd y Comisiynydd.

NOTES TO THE RESOURCE ACCOUNTS

1. Statement of accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government's Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted or interpreted for the public sector context. Where the FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which has been judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Commissioner for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts. The particular accounting policies adopted by the Children's Commissioner for Wales are described below.

1.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as in the opinion of the Children's Commissioner for Wales the effect of the revaluation of fixed assets at their value to the organisation by reference to their current cost is considered to be immaterial.

1.2 Income and funding

The only source of funding for the Children's Commissioner for Wales is from the Welsh Government via an annual grant, which is credited to the general fund when the grant is received. The grant is recognised in the period in which services are provided.

The only source of income is in relation to recover of salary costs related to secondment, which is credited to the general fund when the income is received.

1.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

The Commissioner has valued all non-current assets at historic cost as any revaluation adjustments are, in the Commissioner's opinion, not material. The minimum level for capitalisation of individual assets is £1,000. Large numbers of the same type of asset have been grouped together in determining if they fell above or below the threshold.

1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the value of non-current assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

IT Equipment	3 years
Furniture	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Fixtures & Fittings	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition.

1.5 Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

Operating income and expenditure is that which relates directly to the operating activities of the Commissioner. It comprises charges for goods and services provided on a full cost basis. All expenditure is classed as administration expenditure.

1.6 Value Added Tax

The Commissioner is not registered for VAT. Expenditure and fixed asset purchases are accounted for VAT inclusive, as VAT is irrecoverable.

1.7 Pensions

The Commissioner's staff are covered by the provisions of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). The PCSPS is a defined benefit scheme. The cost of the defined benefit element of the scheme is recognised on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which it derives benefit from employees' services by payment to the PCSPS of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Liability for payment of future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS. In respect of the defined contribution elements of the scheme, the Children's Commissioner recognises the contributions payable for the year; these amounts are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in the year of payment.

1.8 Leases

Leases of assets where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of a leased asset are borne by the Commissioner are classified as finance leases. The asset is recorded as a tangible fixed asset and a debt is recorded to the lessor of the minimum lease payments. Payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure and a finance charge is made at based upon the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in equal amounts over the lease term.

1.9 Segmental reporting

The Commissioner's office operates in Wales and deals with issues that impact upon children and young people in Wales. The Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure and associated notes reflects the segments that the operating results are reported.

1.10 Staff expenses

The Commissioner provides for short term compensated absences unused at the year-end.

1.11 Provisions

The Commissioner provides for legal or contractual obligations which are of uncertain timing or amounts at the statement of financial position date, on the basis of best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalent

The Commissioner holds cash which is deposited in a commercial bank account upon receipt. Petty cash is also held at each of the Commissioner's offices.

2. Newid i bolisi cyfrifyddu Change in accounting policy

	2009-2010 £000
Gwariant net ar gyfer 2009-2010 Net expenditure for 2009-2010	1,830
Addasiadau ar gyfer/ Adjustments for:	
Dileu cost cyfrifo cyfalaf Removal of cost of capital calculation	(4)
Aiiddatgan gwariant net ar gyfer 2009-2010 Restated net expenditure for 2009-2010	1,826

Yn unol â chanllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi, mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u hailddatgan i adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod yr angen i gyfrifo'r gost gyfalaf dybiannol wedi'i ddileu. Nid yw hyn wedi effeithio ar y fantolen ar 31 Mawrth 2010.

In accordance with HM Treasury guidance the prior year figures have been restated to reflect the removal of the need to calculate the notional cost of capital. This has not affected the balance sheet as at 31 March 2010.

3. Niferoedd staff a chostau cysylltiedig Staff numbers and related costs

a) Ar gyfer y flwyddyn, roedd y costau staff yn cynnwys y canlynol: / For the year staff costs consist of:

	2010-2011 £000	2009-2010 £000
Tâl a chyflogau / Wages and Salaries	959	969
Costau nawdd cymdeithasol / Social security costs	81	61
Costau pensiwn / Pension costs	223	176
	1,263	1,206
Secondiad mewnol a staff asiantaeth / Inward secondment and agency staff	-	67
Is-gyfanswm / Sub total	1,263	1,273
Llai adenillion mewn perthynas â secondiadau allanol Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(36)	(87)
	1,227	1,186

b) Roedd nifer cyfartalog y personau cyfwerth amser llawn a gyflogwyd (gan gynnwys uwch reolwyr) yn ystod y cyfnod fel a ganlyn: / The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed (including senior management) for the period was as follows:

	2010-2011	2009-2010
Gweithwyr a gyflogir yn uniongyrchol / Directly Employed	24.5	26.6
Arall / Other	-	-
Staff a gyflogir ar brosiectau cyfalaf / Staff employed on capital projects	-	-
Cyfanswm / Total Number	24.5	26.6

4. Adroddiadau ar gynllun iawndal y Gwasanaeth Sifil a chynlluniau iawndal eraill – pecynnau gadael / Reporting of Civil Service and Other compensation schemes – exit packages

Band cost y pecyn gadael Exit package cost band £000	Dileu swydd gorfodol / Number of compulsory redundancies	Nifer y bobl eraill a gytunodd i adael / Number of other departures agreed	2010-2011		2009-2010	
			Cyfanswm nifer y pecynnau gadael fesul band cost/ Total number of exit packages by cost band	Dileu swydd gorfodol / Number of compulsory redundancies	Nifer y bobl eraill a gytunodd i adael / Number of other departures agreed	Cyfanswm nifer y pecynnau gadael fesul band cost / Total number of exit packages by cost band
< £10	-	-	-	-	-	-
£10-£25	-	-	-	-	-	-
£25-£50	-	1	1	-	-	-
£50-£100	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100-£150	-	-	-	-	1	1
£150-£200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyfanswm nifer y pecynnau gadael fesul math Total number of exit packages by type	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cyfanswm costau adnoddau Total resource cost £000	-	44	44	-	116	116

Mae costau dileu swyddi a chostau gadael eraill wedi'u talu yn unol â darpariaethau Cynllun Iawndal y Gwasanaeth Sifil, sef cynllun statudol a gyflwynwyd o dan Ddeddf Blwydd-daliadau 1972. Caiff costau gadael eu hystyried yn llawn yn y flwyddyn ymadael. Os yw'r Comisiynydd wedi cytuno i ymddeoliadau cynnar, telir y costau ychwanegol gan y Comisiynydd yn hytrach na chynllun pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil. Telir costau ymddeol oherwydd salwch gan y cynllun pensiwn, ac nid ydynt wedi'u cynnwys yn y tabl.

Caiff y costau gadael llawn eu cynnwys yn y Datganiad o Wariant Net Cynhwysfawr yn y flwyddyn y gwneir y penderfyniad. Caiff y symiau i'w talu yn y dyfodol eu credydu i ddarpariaeth a ddefnyddir pan wneir y taliadau (gweler nodyn 17).

Redundancy and other departure costs have been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Compensation Scheme, a statutory scheme made under the Superannuation Act 1972. Exit costs are accounted for in full in the year of departure. Where the Commissioner has agreed early retirements, the additional costs are met by the Commissioner and not by the Civil Service pension scheme. Ill-health retirement costs are met by the pension scheme and not included in the table.

The full costs of departure are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in the year that the decision is made. Amounts payable in future years are credited to a provision which is utilised when the payments are made (see note 17).

5. Costau gweinyddu eraill Other administration costs

	2010-2011 £000	* Wedi'i ailldatgan / Restated 2009-2010 £000
5.1 Rhentu o dan brydlesi gweithredol Rental under operating leases:		
- cerbydau / vehicles	8	5
- llety / accommodation	70	70
- llungopiwr / photocopier	3	3
	81	78
5.2 Rhentu o dan brydlesi cyllidol Rental under finance leases:		
- llungopiwr / photocopier	6	6
	6	6
5.3 Costau gweinyddu: Administration costs:		
Eiddo / Premises	51	49
Swyddfa / Office	70	84
Hyfforddi a recriwtio / Training and recruitment	19	51
Teithio a chynhaliadaeth / Travel and subsistence	43	37
Taliad cydnabyddiaeth archwilydd allanol / External auditors remuneration	18	18
Taliad cydnabyddiaeth archwilydd mewnol / Internal auditors remuneration	8	12
Cyfathrebu / Communication	12	56
Cyfrifiadur / Computer	20	23
Arall / Other	64	9
Ffioedd cyfreithiol a phroffesiynol / Legal and professional fees	26	53
	331	392
5.4 Eitemau heblaw arian parod Non-cash items:		
- tâl dibrisiant asedau cyffredin / depreciation charge on ordinary assets	37	50
- tâl dibrisiant prydles gyllidol / depreciation charge on finance lease	6	6
- colled gwaredu asedau sefydlog / loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-
- cost cyfalaf (wedi'i ailldatgan**) / cost of capital (Restated**)	-	-
- darpariaeth o fewn y flwyddyn / in year provision made	-	108
	43	164
	461	640

*Mae datgeliad costau gweinyddu eraill 2010-11 wedi newid i adlewyrchu'r wybodaeth reoli a adroddir i'r ffin rheoli. Felly, mae ffigurau 2009-10 wedi'u haildatgan i gyfateb i'r datgeliad hwn.

** Mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u haildatgan i ddileu'r gost gyfalaf dybiannol, yn dilyn canllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi.

*The disclosure of the 2010-11 other administration costs has changed to reflect the management information reported to the management team. Therefore the 2009-10 figures have been restated to match this disclosure.

**The prior year figures have been restated to remove the notional cost of capital, following HM Treasury guidance.

6. Incwm Income

	2010-2011 £000	2009-2010 £000
Incwm o secondiad Income from secondment	36	87
	36	87

Mae'r unig ffynhonnell incwm a dderbynnir gan y Comisiynydd yn ymwneud ag adennill costau cyflog a chostau cysylltiedig secondiadau rhwng swyddfa'r Comisiynydd a sefydliadau eraill.

The only source of income received by the Commissioner relates to the recovery of salary and related costs associated with secondments between the Commissioner's office and other organisations.

7. Gwybodaeth segmentol Segmental information

	2010-2011 £000	*Wedi'i ailldatgan/ Restated 2009-2010 £000
	Segment i'w adrodd/ Reportable segment £000	Segment i'w adrodd/ Reportable segment £000
Gwariant gros / Gross expenditure	1,724	1,913
Incwm / Income	(36)	(87)
Gwariant net / Net expenditure	1,688	1,826
Gwybodaeth arall a adroddir i'r Prif Benderfynwr Gweithredol / Other information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker	-	-
Cyfanswm asedau / Total assets	537	404
Asedau net / Net assets	256	107

* Mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u haildatgan i ddileu'r gost gyfalaf dybiannol, yn dilyn canllawiau Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi.

Mae swyddfa'r Comisiynydd yn gweithredu yng Nghymru ac yn delio â materion sy'n effeithio ar blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Mae'r wybodaeth fisol a gyflwynir i'r ffin rheoli yn seiliedig ar y balansau yn y cyfrifiyfrau. Mae'r wybodaeth hon yn cael ei chyfuno yn y llinellau cyllideb ac yn cyfateb i'r llinellau cyllideb a gyflwynir i Lywodraeth Cymru fel rhan o'r broses amcangyfrif. Nid yw'r wybodaeth yn gwahaniaethu rhwng gwahanol weithgareddau yn swyddfa'r Comisiynydd. Nid yw dadansoddiad pellach o'r wybodaeth yn nodi gwahanol weithgareddau neu segmentau. Felly, barn y Comisiynydd yw mai dim ond un mewn segment y mae ei swyddfa'n gweithredu ynddo fel yr adroddwyd.

*The prior year figures have been restated to remove the notional cost of capital, following HM Treasury guidance.

The Commissioner's office operates in Wales and deals with issues that impact upon children and young people in Wales. The monthly information presented to the management team is based upon the ledger balances. This information is consolidated into the budget lines and matches the budget lines presented to the Welsh Government as part of the estimate process. The information does not differentiate between different activities within the Commissioner's office. Further analysis of the information does not identify different activities or segments. It is therefore the Commissioner's opinion that his office only operates in one segment as reported.

8. Eiddo, peiriannau a chyfarpar Property, plant and equipment

	Cyfarpar TG / IT Equipment	Gosodiadau a Ffittiadau/ Fixtures & Fittings	Dodrefn a Chyfarpar Swyddfa / Office Furniture and Equipment	Cyfarpar Cludiant / Transport Equipment	Cyfanswm/ Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost					
Ar 1 Ebrill 2010/ At 1 April 2010	207	189	289	49	734
Ychwanegiadau / Additions	1	16	4	-	21
Gwarediadau / Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Ar 31 Mawrth 2011 At 31st March 2011	208	205	293	49	755
Dibrisiant / Depreciation					
Ar 1 Ebrill 2010 / At 1st April 2010	191	188	251	20	650
Yn ystod y flwyddyn Charged in year	10	4	19	10	43
Gwarediadau / Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Ar 31 Mawrth 2011 At 31st March 2011	201	192	270	30	693
Gwerth net ar bapur Ar 31 Mawrth 2010 Net book value At 31st March 2010	16	1	38	29	84
Gwerth net ar bapur Ar 31 Mawrth 2011 Net book value At 31st March 2011	7	13	23	19	62
Cyllido asedau / Asset financing:					
Perchen / Owned	7	13	17	19	56
Prydles gyllidol/ Finance leased	-	-	6	-	6
Gwerth net ar bapur Ar 31 Mawrth 2011 Net book value At 31st March 2011	7	13	23	19	62
Perchen / Owned	16	1	26	29	72
Prydles gyllidol/ Finance leased	-	-	12	-	12
Gwerth net ar bapur Ar 31 Mawrth 2010 Net book value At 31st March 2010	16	1	38	29	84

9. Elfennau masnachol derbyniadwy ac asedau cyfredol eraill Trade receivables and other current assets

	2010-2011 £000	2009-2010 £000
Symiau sy'n ddyledus o fewn blwyddyn Amounts falling due within one year:		
Elfennau masnachol derbyniadwy Trade receivables	16	14
Rhagdaliadau ac incwm cronedig Prepayments and accrued income	29	32
	45	46

10. Arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod Cash and cash equivalents

	2010-2011 £000	2009-2010 £000
Balans ar 1 Ebrill 2010 / Balance at 1st April 2010	274	204
Newid net yn y balansau arian parod a'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i arian parod / Net change in cash and cash equivalent balances	156	70
Balans ar 31 Mawrth 2011 Balance at 31st March 2011	430	274

Roedd yr holl falansau ar 31 Mawrth ar ffurf daliadau gyda banc Masnachol ac arian mewn llaw.
All balances as at 31 March were held with a Commercial bank and cash in hand.

11. Elfennau masnachol taladwy a rhwymedigaethau cyfredol eraill Trade payables and other current liabilities

	2010-2011 £000	2009-2010 £000
Symiau sy'n ddyledus o fewn blwyddyn Amounts falling due within one year		
Trethi a nawdd cymdeithasol Taxation and social security	25	25
Elfennau masnachol taladwy / Trade payables	13	16
Croniadau / Accruals	78	63
Prydles gyllidol / Finance lease	6	6
	122	110
Symiau sy'n ddyledus ar ôl mwy na blwyddyn Prydles gyllidol / Amounts falling due more than one year	-	6
	-	6

12. RHWYMEDIGAETHAU O DAN BRYDLESI COMMITMENTS UNDER LEASES

12.1 Prydlesi gweithredol Operating leases

Roedd y Comisiynydd wedi ymrwymo i wneud y taliadau canlynol mewn perthynas â phrydlesi gweithredol a oedd yn dod i ben
The Commissioner was committed to making the following payments in respect of operating leases expiring

	2010-2011 £000		*Wedi'i ailddatgan/ Restated 2009-2010 £000	
	Tir ac adeiladau/Land & Buildings	Arall / Other	Tir ac adeiladau/Land & Buildings	Arall / Other
Rhwymedigaethau o dan brydlesi gweithredol Obligations under operating leases:				
Heb fod yn hwyrach na blwyddyn Not later than one year	70	-	70	6
Ar ôl blwyddyn a chyn pen pum mlynedd Later than one year and not later than five years	342	-	354	6
Ar ôl pum mlynedd Later than five years	266	-	324	-
	678	-	748	12

*Mae ffigurau'r flwyddyn flaenorol wedi'u hailddatgan i ddatgelu cyfanswm yr ymrwymadau adnoddau sy'n ddyledus o dan gytundebau'r brydles weithredol.

*The prior year balance has been restated to disclose the total resource commitments liable under the operating lease agreements.

12.2 Lesoedd cyllid Finance leases

Roedd y Comisiynydd wedi ymrwymo i wneud y taliadau canlynol mewn perthynas â phrydlesi cyllidol a oedd yn dod i ben
The Commissioner was committed to making the following payments in respect of finance leases expiring

	2010-2011 £000		2009-2010 £000	
	Tir ac adeiladau/Land & Buildings	Arall / Other	Tir ac adeiladau/Land & Buildings	Arall / Other
Rhwymedigaethau o dan brydlesi gweithredol Obligations under operating leases:				
Heb fod yn hwyrach na blwyddyn Not later than one year	-	6	-	6
Ar ôl blwyddyn a chyn pen pum mlynedd Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-	-	6
Ar ôl pum mlynedd Later than five years	-	-	-	-
	-	6	-	12
Taliadau ar y brydles gyllidol yn y dyfodol Future charges on finance lease	-	-	-	-
Gwerth presennol rhwymedigaeth y brydles Present value of lease obligation	-	6	-	12

13. Offerynnau ariannol

Mae IFRS7, Offerynnau Ariannol, yn nodi bod rhaid datgelu rôl yr offerynnau ariannol yn ystod y cyfnod o ran creu neu newid y risgiau mae endid yn eu hwynebu wrth ymgymryd â'i weithgareddau. Oherwydd natur anfasnachol gweithgareddau'r Comisiynydd, a'r dull o gyllido'i weithrediadau, nid yw ei swyddfa'n cael ei gadael yn agored i'r lefel o risg ariannol a wynebir gan endidau busnes. Ymhellach, mae offerynnau ariannol yn cyflawni rôl sy'n llawer mwy cyfyngedig o ran creu neu newid risg nag a fyddai'n cael ei chyflawni gan y cwmnïau rhestredig y mae IFRS7 yn bennaf berthnasol iddynt. Mae gan y Comisiynydd bwerau cyfyngedig iawn i fenthyl neu fuddsoddi cronfeydd sy'n weddill ac mae asedau ariannol a rhwymedigaethau yn deillio o'i weithgareddau gweithredu o ddydd i ddydd, ac nid ydynt yn cael eu cadw i newid y risgiau y mae'n eu hwynebu wrth ymgymryd â'i weithgareddau.

Risg Hylifedd

Ariennir gofynion y Comisiynydd o ran refeniw net ac adnoddau cyfalaf gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Nid yw ei swyddfa felly yn cael ei gadael yn agored i risgiau hylifedd sylweddol.

Risg cyfradd llog

Nid yw asedau ariannol a rhwymedigaethau'r Comisiynydd yn cael eu gadael yn agored i risgiau cyfradd llog.

Risg arian tramor

Nid yw asedau ariannol a rhwymedigaethau'r Comisiynydd yn cael eu gadael yn agored i risgiau arian tramor.

Gwerthoedd teg

Nid oes gwahaniaeth rhwng gwerthoedd ar bapur a gwerthoedd teg asedau ariannol a rhwymedigaethau'r Comisiynydd ar 31 Mawrth 2011.

14. Ymrwymadau cyfalaf

Nid oedd unrhyw ymrwymadau cyfalaf ar 31 Mawrth 2011.

15. Rhwymedigaethau amodol

Nid oedd unrhyw rwymedigaethau amodol ar 31 Mawrth 2011.

16. Trafodion Parhion Cysylltiedig

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn barti cysylltiedig. Cafodd y Comisiynydd ei holl gyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru; derbyniodd £1.837 miliwn yn ystod y cyfnod. Mae'r Comisiynydd wedi cael nifer bychan o drafodion pwysig gyda Chyllid a Thollau Ei Mawrhydi (taliadau Treth ac Yswiriant Gwladol); a Swyddfa'r Cabinet (taliadau mewn perthynas â Phrif Gynllun Pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil) yn ystod y cyfnod.

Ni chafwyd trafodion o bwys gyda sefydliadau lle roedd gan staff uwch, nac unrhyw aelodau o'u teuluoedd, swyddi dylanwadol.

13. Financial instruments

IFRS7, Financial Instruments, requires disclosure of the role which financial instruments have had during the period in creating or changing the risks an entity faces in undertaking its activities. Because of the non-trading nature of the Commissioner's activities and the way in which his operations are financed, his office is not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. Moreover, financial instruments play a much more limited role in creating or changing risk than would be typical of the listed companies to which IFRS7 mainly applies. The Commissioner has very limited powers to borrow or invest surplus funds and financial assets and liabilities are generated by day-to-day operational activities and are not held to change the risks he faces in undertaking his activities.

Liquidity Risk

The Commissioner's net revenue and capital resource requirements are financed by the Welsh Government. His office is not therefore exposed to significant liquidity risks.

Interest-rate risk

The Commissioner's financial assets and liabilities are not exposed to interest-rate risks.

Foreign Currency risk

The Commissioner's financial assets and liabilities are not exposed to foreign currency risks.

Fair values

There is no difference between the book values and fair values of the Commissioner's financial assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2011.

14. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at 31st March 2011.

15. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31st March 2011.

16. Related Party Transactions

The Welsh Government is a related party the Commissioner received his sole source of funding from the Welsh Government; he received £1.837 million during the period. The Commissioner has had a small number of material transactions during the period with HM Revenue and Customs (Tax and National Insurance payments); and the Cabinet Office (payments in respect of the Principle Civil Service Pension Scheme).

There were no material transactions with organisations in which senior staff, or any of their family, held positions of influence.

17. Darpariaethau ar gyfer Rhwymedigaethau a Thaliadau Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

	Gadael yn gynnar/Early Departure £000	Arall / Other £000	Cyfanswm/ Total £000
Balans ar 1 Ebrill 2010 / Balance as at 1 April 2010	175	6	181
Defnydd o'r ddarpariaeth / Use of provision	(16)	(6)	(22)
Darpariaeth o fewn y flwyddyn/ In year provision	-	-	-
Balans ar 31 Mawrth 2011 Balance as at 31 March 2011	159	-	159

Dadansoddiad o amserau disgwylidig darpariaethau Analysis of expected timings of provisions

	Gadael yn gynnar/Early Departure £000	Arall / Other £000	Cyfanswm/ Total £000
Heb fod yn hwyrach na blwyddyn Not later than one year	16	-	16
Ar ôl blwyddyn a chyn pen pum mlynedd Later than one year and not later than five years	85	-	85
Ar ôl pum mlynedd/ Later than five years	58	-	58
Balans ar 31 Mawrth 2011/ Balance as at 31 March 2011	159	-	159

Costau gadael yn gynnar

17.1 Mae'r Comisiynydd yn talu am gost ychwanegol buddion y tu hwnt i fuddion arferol Prif Gynllun Pensiwn y Gwasanaeth Sifil (PCSPS) yng nghyswllt gweithwyr sy'n ymddeol yn gynnar trwy dalu'r symiau angenrheidiol yn flynyddol i'r PCSPS dros y cyfnod rhwng ymadael yn gynnar ac oedran arferol ymddeol. Mae'r Comisiynydd yn darparu ar gyfer hyn yn llawn pan fydd yr ymadawiad cynnar yn dod yn rhwymol trwy sefydlu darpariaeth ar gyfer y taliadau a amcangyfrifir.

Arall

17.2 Mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru wedi ymddangos gerbron Tribiwnlys Cyflogaeth ynghylch hawliad a wnaed gan gyn-weithiwr cyflogedig. Mae'r Comisiynydd wedi sefydlu darpariaeth yn 2008-09 i dalu am gostau cyfreithiol mynychu gwrandawriad y Tribiwnlys Cyflogaeth. Dyfarnodd y Tribiwnlys o blaid y Comisiynydd ac nid oedd unrhyw rwymedigaethau na chostau eraill yn gysylltiedig â'r gwrandawriad.

18. Digwyddiadau wedi'r cyfnod adrodd

Nid oedd unrhyw ddigwyddiadau rhwng dyddiad y datganiad o'r sefyllfa ariannol a dyddiad llofnodi'r cyfrifon sy'n effeithio ar y datganiadau hyn.

Early Departure costs

17.1 The Commissioner meets the additional cost of benefits beyond the normal Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) benefits in respect of employees who retire early by paying the required amounts annually to the PCSPS over the period between early departure and normal retirement age. The Commissioner provides for this in full when the early departure becomes binding by establishing a provision for the estimated payments.

Other

17.2 The Children's Commissioner for Wales has appeared before an Employment Tribunal regarding a claim made by an ex-employee. The Commissioner provided in the 2008-09 accounts for the legal cost incurred for attending the Employment Tribunal hearing. The Tribunal judgement was in favour of the Commissioner and there are no further liabilities or charges associated with the hearing.

18. Events after the reporting period

There were no events between the statement of financial position date and the date the accounts were signed that impact upon these statements.



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* Tecstiwch ni am ddim (gan ddechrau eich neges â COM)
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