



# Stop, Look, Listen: the road to realising children's rights in Wales

A summary of the non-governmental organisation's report to the United Nations on Children's Rights in Wales



**Save the Children**

Achub y Plant



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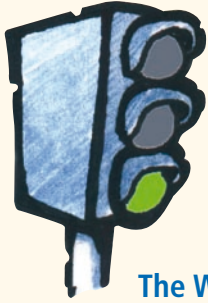
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# Foreword

## This is a report about Children's Rights in Wales



It is a young people's summary of a longer report, called Stop, look, listen. Both reports will go to the United Nations to tell them about children's rights in Wales.

Wales has lots to be proud of! The Welsh Assembly Government sees children as citizens with rights and opinions to be taken account of now!

The Welsh Assembly Government has made lots of good plans to improve the lives of children and young people but more needs to be done to make these plans happen. There are still some groups of children and young people whose rights are not being protected or respected.

### Are your rights being respected?

Read on and find out.

*Keith*



**Keith Towler**

Chair of UNCRC Monitoring Group and  
Director of Save the Children Wales Programme

# Contents

Chapter	<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
Chapter	<b>2</b>	<b>How governments should make your rights happen</b>	<b>4</b>
Chapter	<b>3</b>	<b>General principles</b>	<b>6</b>
		Discrimination Best interests Participation	
Chapter	<b>4</b>	<b>Civil rights and freedoms</b>	<b>8</b>
		Physical punishment Children of prisoners	
Chapter	<b>5</b>	<b>Family environment and care</b>	<b>10</b>
		Child protection Looked after children	
Chapter	<b>6</b>	<b>Basic health and welfare</b>	<b>12</b>
		Health Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, young people Disabled young people Poverty	
Chapter	<b>7</b>	<b>Education, leisure and activities</b>	<b>15</b>
		Education Play	
Chapter	<b>8</b>	<b>Rights to special protection</b>	<b>17</b>
		Asylum seeker children Roma, Irish and Gypsy Travellers Sexual exploitation Children and crime	

# Introduction

## What's this all about?

### Rights!

All human beings have rights and that includes children and young people!

**Rights** are things you are entitled to.

For example you have the right to life and the right to an education. You also have the right to take part in decisions that affect you.

**The United Nations** is a group that all the governments of the world have joined. It's goal is to help the countries of the world work together.

The United Nations has written a list of children's rights and this is called the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** or the **UNCRC** for short. All except two countries of the world (USA and Somalia) have promised that children and young people will get these rights.

Every five years the governments of the world have to tell the United Nations how well they are respecting children's rights in their country. 18 experts inspect what the government is doing. The last time the experts inspected what the UK Government was doing was in 2002 and the next time will be 2008.

The experts get one report from the UK government (with separate bits on Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland). They also get a report from organisations not in the government (called the NGO report) and from young people led organisations (like Funky Dragon, the Children and Young People's Assembly for Wales). Reports can also go from the independent people (the Children's Commissioners) in each country who check to make sure children and young people get their rights.

**When the United Nations experts have read all these reports and listened to people, they write a report, called the Concluding Observations. This says how well they think the government has done so far and what they need to do.**

**You are now reading a summary of the Wales Non-Governmental Organisation's (NGO) report that will go to the United Nations. The group of non-governmental organisations that wrote the main report is called the Wales UNCRC Monitoring Group.**

## What's in this summary?

In each chapter you will see what the United Nations experts said five years ago and some information on what has happened since.

If you want to know more about anything take a look at the longer report. You can find this on the Save the Children website. (See page 20 for details)

You will see traffic lights that show how well the government is doing. If it's a red light we are very concerned. If it's amber the government has made some good changes but these changes are not yet having much of an impact on children's lives. If it's green we think the government is doing an excellent job!

Each traffic light has Wales or UK written on it. If it has Wales written on it this means that it is the Welsh Assembly Government's responsibility to make changes for children and young people and if it has UK written on it this means it is the UK Government's responsibility to make changes for children and young people. If it has nothing written on it this means it is a shared responsibility.

Here is an example:



This report also says what the NGOs think the governments of Wales and the UK **should do next**, to make children's rights really happen.

## Chapter 2

## How governments should make your rights happen

Articles of the UNCRC: 4, 42 &amp; 44.6

Governments should make sure that all children and young people get their rights. The United Nations calls these 'General Measures of Implementation'.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Make the rights of the UNCRC part of UK law.**

There's good progress in Wales:

- The **UNCRC** guides the work of the Welsh Assembly Government, the National Assembly for Wales and the Children's Commissioner for Wales (who checks to make sure you get your rights).

But the Welsh Assembly Government needs to try to make sure that the UNCRC is understood and used as a guide by all professionals who work with children and young people in Wales.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:**

- **Use its new powers to strengthen children's rights in Wales.**

Even though Wales has told them to, it looks like the UK government does not want to put children's rights into all its laws.

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK government should:**

- **Make the UNCRC part of UK law.**



RED



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Show how much money is spent on children and young people, so we can tell if the UK is doing the best it can.**

The Welsh Assembly Government has done this once. 30% of its money is being spent on children and young people.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:**

- Always make it clear what money is being spent on children and young people.
- Make sure local councils show how they spend the money on children and young people.



RED

**In 2002, the United Nations said: The UK must get rid of its reservations.**

When the UK government signed the UNCRC they did not agree to everything. They refused to give some children and young people certain rights. The things they refused are called "reservations".

It's good that the UK plan to change one reservation that allows children and young people to be put in adult prisons but they need to do this as quickly as possible!

But for asylum seeker children and young people who are not UK citizens, things are getting worse not better.

The Welsh Assembly Government say that if they had the power they would make sure that asylum seeker children and young people have their rights.

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK government should:**

- **End its reservations now.**



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Make it clear who is in charge of children's rights for the whole country.**

Wales has a Minister for Children who is responsible for your rights and committees that make sure rights are seen as important.

But, different parts of the government in Wales do not always work well together to support children's rights.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:**

- **Give the Minister and the Committees more power and support.**





AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said:  
Make sure everyone knows about  
the UNCRC.**

- Some information has been sent out on children and young people's rights, but there needs to be more.
- Only 8% of you have been taught about rights in school.
- Many professionals in Wales do not clearly understand children's rights.
- There are also not enough courses on children and young people's rights in Wales for workers.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly  
Government should:**

- Plan and pay for a way of telling everyone in Wales about children's rights.
- Make sure everyone who works with children and young people has training on children's rights.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said:  
Make sure someone independent  
checks up on children and young  
people's rights.**

The Children's Commissioner for Wales does this, but does not have the power to check up on all children's rights. This should be changed.

The money for the Children's Commissioner for Wales should also be made more independent.

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK government should:**

- Allow the Children's Commissioner for Wales to check up on ALL rights of ALL children and young people who normally live in Wales.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly  
Government should:**

- Make the Children's Commissioner for Wales independent from Government.



## General principles

Articles of the UNCRC: 2, 3, 6, 12

These rights are there to make sure the Convention is used well. They say:

- Every child should have all the rights in the UNCRC.
- What's best for a child is always most important.
- Every child should be able to survive and develop to their full potential.
- Every child should have a say in decisions that affect them.

### Discrimination



In 2002, the United Nations said: Check up on discrimination and work out ways to stop it.

Discrimination is when children and young people are:

- not being listened to
- being wrongly blamed
- being excluded from places because of their age
- being ignored by services.

Discrimination like this is still happening in the UK.

Children and young people can also get discriminated against if they are part of a group whose rights are ignored. This can happen through things like racism or because they are ill, disabled, homeless or poor.

In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:

- Make sure children are not discriminated against because of their age.

In 2007, NGOs think the Commission for Equality and Human Rights should:

- Check that children and young people have access to equal, good quality services.



### Best Interests of children



In 2002, the United Nations said: UK laws should always treat what's best for children and young people as most important, particularly for children affected by crime and immigration.

The criminal justice system and immigration law still sometimes ignores what's best for children and young people. For example:

- Children from the age of 10 years can be charged with and prosecuted for a crime when they break the law.
- Too many children and young people are involved in the criminal justice system at too early an age.
- ASBOs (Anti-Social Behaviour Orders) go against what is in a child's best interests and other UNCRC rights.
- What's best for asylum seeking children and young people is sometimes ignored even when they have come from unsafe situations.

In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:

- Change the laws on crime and immigration to bring them into line with the rights of the child.
- Look at providing guardians (someone who can act like a parent and look after your interests) for asylum seeking children and young people who are here on their own.



AMBER

## Participation

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Do more to make sure children and young people can have a say in all decisions that affect them in society.**

Children and young people in Wales are having more say in decisions and the opportunity to influence what government does.

This is called participation.

There:

- is a Minister in Wales responsible for children and young people's participation.
- are national participation projects.
- are more ways for children and young people to get involved.
- is Funky Dragon. Youth Forums and School Councils have also been set up across Wales.

But, more needs to be done. Future money is uncertain and workers need more training.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:**

- **Make new laws and give long-term money so that participation projects can plan for the future.**
- **Check all policies and plans to make sure they include all children and young people's participation.**
- **Make sure everyone understands why participation is an important right and train all workers to respect this.**



## Civil rights and freedoms

Articles of the UNCRC 7, 8, 13, 14,15,16,17 & 37a

These rights are about making sure children and young people are respected as individuals. That they have the right to know and have contact with their family and to have their culture respected. Also other rights, like to:

- Get and share information.
- Freedom of speech and belief.
- Have respect for your privacy and dignity.
- Protection from attacks and from being punished in cruel ways.

### Physical punishment



In 2002, the United Nations said: The UK Government must immediately, make it illegal for children and young people to be physically punished in the family or anywhere else.

RED

The Welsh Assembly Government agrees with the United Nations that hitting children and young people should be against the law.

But the UK Government has NOT changed the law to stop parents from hitting children. They are still allowed if it is considered "reasonable". This means adults have more protection from hitting than children.

Wales is the only country that has stood up to the UK government about this.

In 2007, NGOs think the UK government should:

- Make new laws that give children and young people equal protection from violence.



In 2002, the United Nations said: Educate everyone to respect children's right not to be hit and to find other ways to discipline.

GREEN

The Welsh Assembly Government has taken lots of good steps to promote better and non-violent ways of disciplining children and young people:

- They fund a group who work to change the law on hitting children.
- They have produced a booklet for parents to help them understand the different ways parents can discipline children without hitting them.

But while the UK law remains in place it's hard to make any progress.

Welsh Assembly Government money runs out in March 2008 for the group who are trying to change the law.

In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:

- Set up their own campaign and involve parents in public education against hitting children.



### Children of prisoners

In 2002, the United Nations said: **NOTHING** about children and young people whose parents are in prison. But children and young people who have a parent in prison are missing out on their rights.

AMBER

The UNCRC says that you should not be separated from your parents unless it is what is best for you. But many children are separated from parents who are in prison.

If you have to be separated from your parents, you have a right to regular contact with them, and the criminal justice system must help the families of prisoners. But:

- The four prisons in Wales do not have child friendly facilities for visiting.
- There are no women's prisons in Wales. This means mothers who are held in prison are usually a long way away from their children.

In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government, working with local councils and others should:

- Make children of prisoners one of the priorities for help.
- Give long-term money to set up services for children of prisoners, both in prisons and in the community.



## Family environment and care

Articles of the UNCRC 5, 9, 10, 11, 18.1, 18.2, 19, 20, 21, 27.4 & 39

These rights are about a child or young person being looked after properly by their family, in a safe and caring way. If children and young people cannot live with their family the government must make sure they are well cared for. These rights also say abuse and violence should be prevented.

### Protecting children and young people



In 2002, the United Nations said: Work out how to reduce child deaths and violence against children and young people.

AMBER

The Welsh Assembly Government has made good plans and wants to make all services work better together. New local groups have been set up to check up on children and young people's safety, but it is too early to say if these are working well.

In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:

- Be clearer about the plans for everyone to work together to protect children and young people.



In 2002, the United Nations said: Collect information on all crimes against children and young people.

RED

The UK Government has not done this.

In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:

- Make sure violence against children and young people in Wales is recorded.



In 2002, the United Nations said: Set up easier systems to report and check up on child abuse. Make sure this system protects children and young people's rights and privacy.

AMBER

In Wales, there is better advice on how to share information to protect children and young people.

But services to support children in courts do not support ALL children and young people well, and there is no clear plan on how to improve this

The Welsh Assembly Government has told local councils to develop training for everyone working with children and young people, but it is not clear how this will work.

In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government, working with local councils and others should:

- Develop training for all people working with children, on how to protect children and young people.
- Support all children and young people who are giving evidence in courts.





**In 2002, the United Nations said: Provide better care for children and young people who have been abused or not cared for.**

RED

Waiting times for specialist help are much too long.

The money to pay for counselling services is only guaranteed for a short time and there may not be enough counsellors.

It is good that the Welsh Assembly Government will be introducing counselling in schools, but children and young people who don't go to school need counselling services too.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Government should:**

- Make sure children and young people who have been abused get the help they need to recover, wherever they live.



AMBER

**Looked after children and young people**  
(these are children and young people who may live with foster parents or in children's homes)

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Make sure laws keep all looked after children and young people safe.**

The Welsh Assembly Government has spent money and made better plans for looked after children and young people.

But now there are:

- More looked after children and young people.
- Few improvements in education, work and training.
- Not enough health, support and advocacy services (advocacy is independent advice and support to speak out or make a complaint).

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should work with local councils to:**

- Make sure there are more and better places to live for looked after children and young people leaving care.
- Make sure children and young people are not moved around as much.
- Improve health, education, social and advocacy services.



## Health and welfare

Articles of the UNCRC 6, 18.3, 23, 24, 26, and 27

These rights are there to support all children and young people to develop and grow to their full potential. Some children and young people need extra help because of discrimination, poverty or their needs are ignored.

### Health



RED

**In 2002, the United Nations said: The UK should improve mental health and counselling services for teenagers.**

There is no information on whether children and young people's mental health has got better or worse.

The Welsh Assembly Government plans to improve mental health services for children and young people, but hasn't given enough money.

16-17 year olds not in education, in some parts of Wales have difficulty accessing mental health services.

Young people want access to better information, support and trained staff.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government, health services and others should:**

- Give mental health services more money so that vulnerable children have access to better information, support and trained staff.
- Stop practices where young people are put on adult mental health wards in hospitals.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: The UK should reduce teenage pregnancy and support mothers under 16.**

There has been a big fall in the number of teenage pregnancies but it's still higher in Wales than in other north European countries.

There are plans to provide better sex education and sexual health services for children and young people and better care for the babies of teenage mothers.

But there are not enough services, doctors or hospital units who specialise in working with teenagers and young mothers.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government, local councils and others should:**

- Make sure children in primary schools have better, understandable sex education, especially for those most at risk.
- Set up more specialist sexual health services for children and young people.







AMBER

Lesbian, gay and bi-sexual young people

In 2002, the United Nations said: Make sure there is enough information and support for lesbian and gay young people. Get rid of the Section 28 law.

Since 1998, the Welsh Assembly Government must make sure that it supports equality for all people.

In 2002 Wales got rid of the law, which stopped some schools teaching about being lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB for short).

But

- There is still a lot of bullying of LGB young people in schools.
- There are very few support groups or housing projects in Wales for young LGB people.

Schools have been given guidance on anti-bullying but we do not know if this is working.

In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:

- Increase the number of support groups for LGB young people.
- Make sure anti-bullying plans are working in Welsh schools and colleges.
- Make sure school staff and governors are trained and confident in promoting equal rights for LGB young people.



RED

Disabled children and young people

In 2002, the United Nations said: NOTHING about disabled children and young people!... We think they should have because these young people are experiencing real problems in Wales.

In some places in Wales, not enough is being done to meet many disabled children and young people's needs.

In 2005, the Welsh Assembly Government set new standards for services for disabled children and young people. But, there was no extra money given.

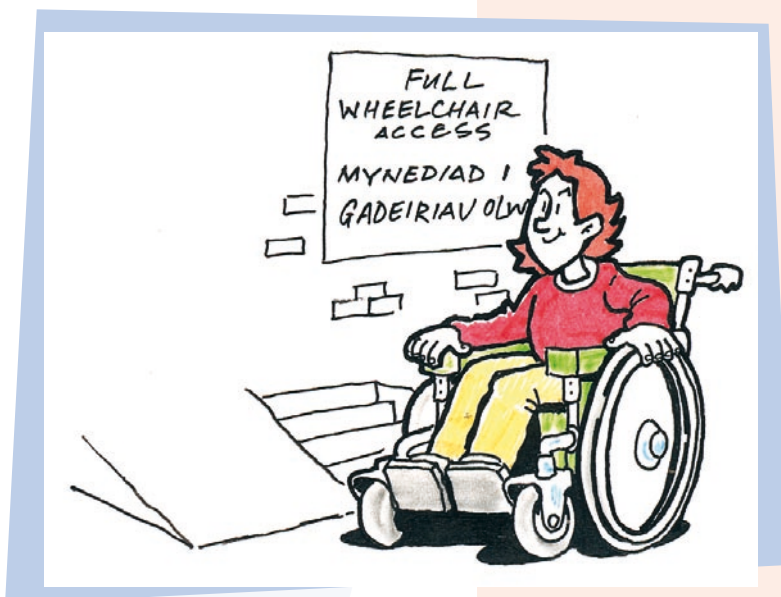
It will be another 8 years before anyone knows if the new standards have been achieved.

Disabled children and young people don't have equal opportunities or enough support in work, education, training and participating in decisions.

Bullying is still a huge problem and disabled children are afraid of telling anyone that they are being bullied just in case they make things worse.

In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:

- Improve all services and support for disabled children and young people as they are growing up.
- Collect better information on services for disabled children and young people.



Child poverty



AMBER

**The United Nations said: The UK must do everything it can to get rid of child poverty.**

The UK is one of the richest countries in the world and something should be done urgently for children and young people growing up in poverty.

Although child poverty has fallen in Wales, 28% of children still live in poverty and more than one in 10 children in Wales live in severe poverty.

The Welsh Assembly Government has got plans for tackling child poverty. Help is available in poor areas but that doesn't help poor families who live outside these areas.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Do more to help all poor children.
- Think about the transport, play and leisure needs of children and young people living in poverty.
- Find ways to work out who are the poorest children and give help to those who need it most.

Wales has no power to change benefits or tax. The UK Government should do more to make sure the benefits and tax system help the poorest children.



RED

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:**

- Spend more money to help low-income people in work and those people who can't work.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: The UK needs to do more about youth homelessness and benefits for 16 and 17 year olds.**

The Welsh Assembly Government supports projects to stop homelessness and projects for young people and care leavers.

But more needs to be done as many young people still end up with no support and nowhere to live.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:**

- Spend more on homelessness support services and safe houses.

16 and 17 year olds get less money to live on. If you are single and under 25, you get less help with housing costs.



RED

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:**

- End the Single Room Rent restriction on housing benefit for under 25 year olds.

## Education, leisure and activities

Articles of the UNCRC 28, 29 & 31

These are rights to an education that respects children and young people and suits their personality and talents. They include the right to relax, play and enjoy leisure activities.



AMBER

### Education

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Make sure all laws support children and young people's right to have a say, including in education and in school discipline.**

In Wales, schools must set up school councils and local councils must ask children and young people for their views on school and other services. Many pupils feel listened to but more work needs to be done to make sure all children and young people have a say.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Make sure all children and young people get a chance to participate in schools.
- Start including pupils in decisions about staff, teaching and inspecting schools.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Make education more equal with quality education for everyone.**

Some groups of children and young people do less well in school or don't get enough education, including:

- Young mothers.
- Boys from working class families.
- Some children from black and ethnic families.
- Looked after children and young people.
- Children and young people in prison.
- Children and young people who are excluded from school.

The Welsh Assembly Government has done some good work for children and young people living in poor areas and also has plans in place to improve education for all disadvantaged children and young people.

**In 2007, NGOs in Wales think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Focus on improving education for children and young people who are discriminated against.
- Reduce exclusions and provide good education to children and young people who are excluded.
- Make sure the plans for better education for children in prison and looked after children and young people really work.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Spend more money on education.**

More is being spent on education including for schools in disadvantaged areas. The Welsh Assembly Government needs to make sure it's work links up, especially on education and poverty.

**In 2007, NGOs think that the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Keep giving more money towards reducing unfairness between different groups of children and link this to what other departments of the Welsh Assembly Government are doing.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: With the help of ideas from children and young people, stop bullying and violence in schools.**

In Wales there is now an anti-bullying strategy (plans and policies). But lots of children and young people have said:

- Bullying is what worries you most.

**In 2007, NGOs in Wales think that the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Make sure anti-bullying policies really work in schools. Find out if they work by asking children and young people about bullying in Wales, every year.



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Teach about children's rights and human rights in primary and secondary schools.**

The Welsh Assembly Government are planning to teach children and young people about their rights in Personal and Social Education (PSE) classes for 7-19 year olds. But rights need to be included in other subjects and in teacher training.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government, local councils and others should:**

- Make sure PSE is done well and put children's rights into every part of school education and teacher training.

Play



AMBER

**In 2002, the United Nations said: NOTHING about play ... but something really important has happened in Wales.**

The Welsh Assembly Government has introduced a **National Play Policy** and this is fantastic! The policy says play is children's **right**. Play is really important, because it helps children and young people become healthy and develops their abilities.

We now need to keep checking that local councils are respecting the Welsh Assembly Government's Play Policy across Wales.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Do a 5-year review on how well it is achieving the national play strategy.
- Make it law that councils must find spaces for children to play.
- Do more research to make sure children have places to play, particularly places for disabled children and young people and black and minority ethnic children.

## Rights to special protection

Articles of the UNCRC 22, 30, 32-36, 37b-d, 39 and 40

These rights give special protection for children and young people, whatever country they move to. They say children and young people should be respected, protected and take part in decisions.



### Refugee and asylum seeker children

In 2002, the United Nations said: Stop locking up asylum seeking children and young people under the age of 18.

Make sure asylum seeking children and young people have all the rights they should have – especially rights to education and health.

Make sure asylum seeking children and young people get quick decisions and don't have to move around.

All young asylum seekers who come to the UK on their own should be given an adult guardian.

Children and young people who arrive in this country to seek asylum are treated much worse and have fewer rights than children and young people who already live here.

The UK Government still locks up many children and young people who have just arrived in this country in a detention centre.

The new asylum rules brought in by the UK Government will make this situation worse.

Young asylum seekers here on their own don't have an adult guardian to protect their rights even though the UN says they should.

### In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:

- Stop putting children and young people who are asylum seekers in a detention centre.
- Immediately take away the reservation that stops asylum seeking children and young people having the same rights as children who are UK citizens.
- Make sure that all the laws and policies about immigration are in line with children's rights.

- Make sure that each young asylum seeker who is here in the UK on their own has a guardian to protect them.

The Welsh Assembly Government has started plans to help asylum-seeking children and young people in Wales have the support they need.

We now need to keep checking that things are getting better for asylum seeking children in all parts of Wales.



### In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government should:

- Make sure all asylum seeker children and young people can use basic services like health, education and mental health.



**Roma, Irish and Gypsy Travellers**

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Treat children and young people from Roma, Irish and Gypsy Traveller families equally. Make a plan to improve things.**

AMBER

Children and young people from Roma, Irish and Gypsy Traveller families are still not treated equally.

- Babies are still more likely to die.
- There are problems with finishing education.
- Better places to live are needed.
- Children and young people have to deal with racist bullying everyday.

The Welsh Assembly Government has listened to and accepted all the recommendations from Gypsy Traveller children and young people. With these ideas they have made an action plan about health, education and accommodation.

This is a good start but things are not changing fast enough.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Make sure education projects have enough money now and in the future.
- Give support, training and check that schools are tackling racist bullying.
- Put in place all the recommendations from the National Assembly's Review of Gypsy Travellers.
- Set up ways to involve young Gypsy Travellers in having their say in services.

**In 2007, NGOs think the Commission for Equality and Human Rights should:**

- Check that government is treating Gypsy Traveller children and young people equally.



**Sexual exploitation**

**The United Nations said: Review the law on children and young people who are sexually exploited for money. Find out more about their needs and give them more help.**

RED

Children and young people who are sexually exploited for money can still be arrested and taken to court. These children and young people should be given help and support and not treated as criminals. Young people, especially those between 16 and 18 are not being protected from this form of abuse.

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:**

- **Change the law that allows children to be treated as criminals if they are being sexually exploited for money.**

A children's charity and some local councils have done a study of the needs of young people sexually exploited for money. The Welsh Assembly Government has checked to make sure all councils have plans on how to protect and look after them. They found that many local councils didn't understand the risks that sexually exploited children face.

In some places councils have trained their workers to provide the right help and support.



**In 2007, NGOs think the Welsh Assembly Government working with local councils and others should:**

- Do more to identify if children and young people have been brought into the country to be exploited and help them.
- Make better plans and put money aside to protect young people who are at risk or are being sexually exploited.

AMBER



## Children, young people and crime

**In 2002, the United Nations said: Set up a criminal justice system that gives children and young people all their rights and special protection. Make sure children and young people are sent to prison only as the last option.**

AMBER

It's hard for the government in Wales to make changes because the UK Government is in charge of this area. The Welsh Assembly Government wants to try to stop youth crime in Wales and has a plan to help make this happen based on the UNCRC.



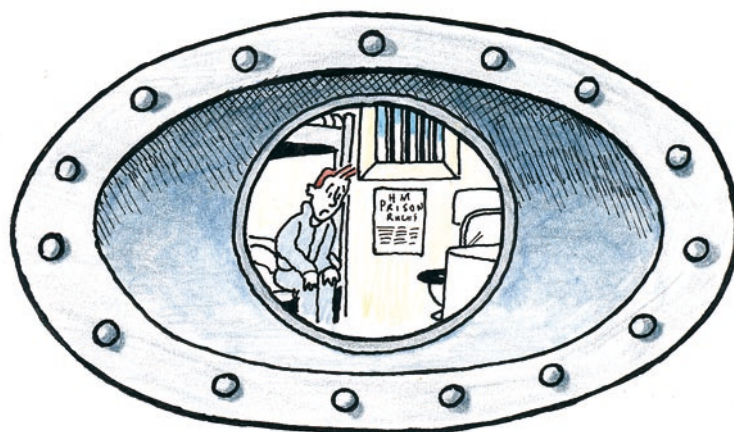
RED

But things the UK Government are in charge of have not improved since 2002:

- Children and young people can still be taken to court and prosecuted from the age of 10.
- Children and young people still have their cases heard in adult courts.
- Too many young people are locked up; often for less serious crimes and the numbers of children and adults in prison continues to get bigger.
- Most young people from Wales are locked up in England, a long way from family contacts and Welsh culture.

**In 2007, NGOs think the UK Government should:**

- Look again at what age children and young people should be responsible for their crimes.
- Make sure children and young people are locked up as a last option and for the shortest time.
- If children and young people have to be locked up, it should be in the best place to help them sort out their problems.



## What do you do now?

### We hope that you enjoyed reading this report and found it interesting.

You will have read how in Wales we have lots to be proud of. The Welsh Assembly Government really want children and young people to have their rights but there are still some groups of young people whose rights are not being protected or respected.

The 'Stop, look, listen' report will be sent to the UN Committee and will be presented to the UN Committee in Geneva in September 2008.

This will be a chance for everyone to hear and learn more about children's rights in Wales and the UK.

So, are your rights being respected?

If you would like an opportunity to express your views on your rights and want to make changes in your community, get in touch with Funky Dragon to find out about how you can become involved with your local youth forum.

For more information ring **Funky Dragon**:  
01792 450000 South Wales  
01978 262370 North Wales  
E-mail: [enquiries@funkydragon.org](mailto:enquiries@funkydragon.org)  
Or, have a look at their website:  
[www.funkydragon.org](http://www.funkydragon.org)

If you have any worries about your rights not being respected, get in touch with the **Children's Commissioner for Wales**, on their free advice line:

0808 801 1000 or Text 80 800, start your message with COM. Or have a look at their website:

[www.childcomwales.org.uk](http://www.childcomwales.org.uk) and  
[www.complantcymru.org.uk](http://www.complantcymru.org.uk)

If you would like to see a copy of the longer report 'Stop, look, listen' please get in touch with:

#### Save the Children Wales

Telephone: 02920 2039 6838  
Email: [walesinfo@savethechildren.org.uk](mailto:walesinfo@savethechildren.org.uk)  
Or have a look at their website:  
[www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk)

If you want to find out more information on any of the rights talked about in the report or about the NGOs that try to make sure children's rights are respected in Wales go to:

[www.barnardoscymru.org.uk](http://www.barnardoscymru.org.uk)

[www.childreninwales.org.uk](http://www.childreninwales.org.uk)

[www.nacro.org.uk/cymru/](http://www.nacro.org.uk/cymru/)

[www.nspcc.org.uk/](http://www.nspcc.org.uk/)

[www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk)

[www.stonewallcymru.org.uk/cymru/](http://www.stonewallcymru.org.uk/cymru/)

[www.peopleandworkunit.org.uk/](http://www.peopleandworkunit.org.uk/)

[www.playwales.org.uk](http://www.playwales.org.uk)

**Last but not least!** Many thanks to the Young people from:

- Save the Children North Wales Advisory Group
- Young People's Welsh language advisory group
- Swansea Community Farm
- Save the Children Asylum Seekers Self-Advocacy Group
- The Festival of Sport organised by Disability Sport Wales Development Officer for Neath Port Talbot.

And the many other young people and adults who have helped write this summary.



## Beth i'w wneud nesaf?

### Gobeithio i chi fwynhau darllen yr adroddiad hwn, a'ch bod yn credu ei fod yn ddiddorol.

Byddwch wedi darllen bod gennyf ni lawer o bethau i ymfyrydu ynddyn nhw yma yng Nghymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wir eisiau i blant a phobl ifanc gael eu hawliau, ond mae hawliau rhai grwpiau o bobl ifanc dal heb eu hamdodffyn na'u parchu.

Antonir yr adroddiad 'Aros, edrych, gwranddo' i Bwyllgor y CU yng ngwanwyn 2008 ac fe'i cyflwynir i Bwyllgor y CU yn Genefa ym mis Medi 2008.

Bydd hwn yn gyfle i bawb glywed a dysgu mwy am hawliau plant yng Nghymru ac yn y D.U.

Felly, ydy'ch hawliau chi'n cael eu parchu?

Os hoffech chi gael cyfle i fynegi eich barn am eich hawliau a'ch bod chi eisiau newid pethau yn eich gymuned, cysylltwch â'r Ddraig Ffynici i weld sut y gallech chi gyfrannu at eich fforwm ieuenticid lleol.

#### I gael mwy o wybodaeth, ffoniwch y Ddraig Ffynici:

01792 450000 De Cymru  
01978 262370 Gogledd Cymru  
Neu, e-bostiwch: [enquiries@funckydragon.org](mailto:enquiries@funckydragon.org)  
Neu, ymwelwch â'u gwefan:  
<http://www.draigffynici.org>

Os ydych chi'n poeni nad yw eich hawliau'n cael eu parchu, cysylltwch â Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru ar ei linell gymorth rad ac am ddim:

0808 801 1000 neu Linell destun 80 800 COM Neu, ymwelwch â'u gwefan:

[www.childcommwales.org.uk](http://www.childcommwales.org.uk) a [www.compliantcymru.org.uk](http://www.compliantcymru.org.uk)

Os hoffech chi weld copi o'r adroddiad hirach, 'Aros, edrych, gwranddo', yna cysylltwch ag:

#### Achub y Plant, Cymru

Rhif ffôn: 02920 2039 6838

E-bost: [walesinfo@savethechildren.org.uk](mailto:walesinfo@savethechildren.org.uk)

Neu, ymwelwch â'u gwefan:

[www.achubplant.org.uk](http://www.achubplant.org.uk)

Fe noddwyd yr adroddiad hwn gan Achub y Plant a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Os ydych chi eisiau cael mwy o wybodaeth am unrhyw un o'r hawliau y soniwyd amdanynt yn yr adroddiad neu am y Cyrrff Anllywodraethol sy'n ceisio gwneud yn siŵr bod hawliau plant yn cael eu parchu yng Nghymru, ewch i:

[www.barnardoscymru.org.uk](http://www.barnardoscymru.org.uk)

<http://www.plantynghymru.org.uk>

[www.nacro.org.uk/cymru/](http://www.nacro.org.uk/cymru/)

[www.nspcc.org.uk/](http://www.nspcc.org.uk/)

[www.achubplant.org.uk](http://www.achubplant.org.uk)

<http://www.stonewallcymru.org.uk/cymru>

<http://www.peopleandworkunit.org.uk/welsh>

[www.playwales.org.uk](http://www.playwales.org.uk)

#### Yn olaf – ond nid y lleiaf! Diolch yn fawr i Bobl Ifanc o:

• Grŵp Ymgynghorol Achub y Plant Gogledd Cymru

• Grŵp Ymgynghorol Pobol Ifanc yr Iaith Gymraeg

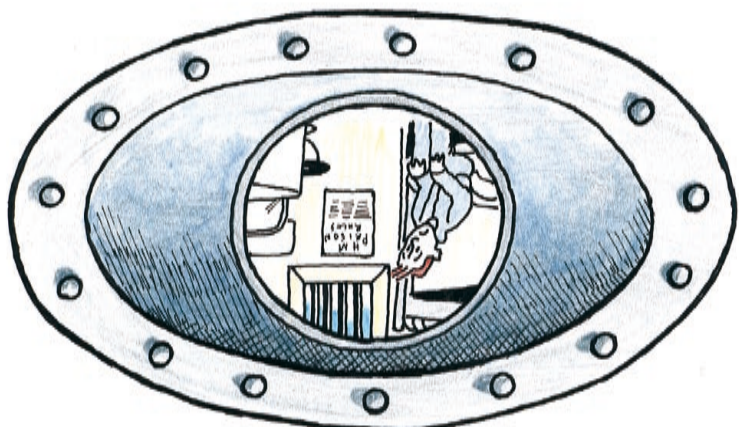
• Fferm Gymunedol Abertawe

• Grŵp Hunan-Eiriolaeth Ceiswyr Lloches Achub y Plant

• Yr Wyl Chwaraeon a drefnwyd gan Swyddog Datblygu Anabled Chwaraeon Cymru ar ran

Castell-nedd Port Talbot.

A'r lluo o bobl ifanc ac oedolion eraill a'n helpodd i ysgrifennu'r crynodeb hwn.



**Plant, pobl ifanc a throsedd**

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Setydlwch system cyfiawnder throseddol sy'n rhoi blant a phobl ifanc eu holl hawliau yn ogystal â gwarchodaeth arbennig. Gwnewch yn siŵr mai dim ond pan fydd pob opsiwn arall wedi methu y bydd plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu hanfon i garchar.**



Mae'n anodd i'r llywodraeth yng Nghymru wneud newidadau oherwydd mai Llywodraeth y D.U. sy'n gyfrifol am y maes hwn. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisiau rhoi terfyn ar droseddau ieuencid yng Nghymru ac mae ganddi gynlluniau i helpu i wneud hyn ddi-gwydd ar sail CCUHP.

Ond nid yw'r pethau y mae Llywodraeth y D.U. yn gyfrifol amdanynt wedi gwella ers 2002: Mae plant a phobl ifanc dal yn gallu cael eu cymryd i'r llys a'u herlyn o 10 oed ymlaen.

Mae plant a phobl ifanc dal i gael eu hachosion wedi eu clywed mewn llysoedd oedolion.

- Mae gormod o bobl yn cael eu rhoi dan glo; yn aml am droseddau llai difrifol ac mae nifer y plant a'r oedolion mewn carcharadau'n parhau i gynyddu.
- Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl ifanc o Gymru'n cael eu cadw dan glo, yn Lloegr, ymhell o atael eu teulu a'r diwylliant Cymreig.



**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Edrych eto ar ba oed y dylai plant a phobl ifanc gael eu dal yn gyfrifol am eu throseddau.
- Gwneud yn siŵr mai dim ond pan fydd pob opsiwn arall wedi methu y bydd plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu rhoi dan glo a hynny am y cyfnod byrraf.
- Os oes rhaid rhoi plant a phobl ifanc dan glo, dylai hynny fod yn y lle gorau i'w helpu i ddatrys eu problemau.

**Cam-fanteisio'n rhywiol**

**Dyweddod y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Adlygwch y gyfrath yng nghyswilt plant a phobl sy'n dioddef cam-fanteisio rhywiol am arian. Dewch i wybod mwy am eu hanghenion a rhoch fwy o help iddyn nhw.

**COCH**

Mae plant a phobl ifanc sy'n dioddef cam-fanteisio rhywiol am arian dal i allu cael eu harestio a'u cymryd i'r llys. Dylid rhoi help a chefnogaeth i'r plant a'r pobl ifanc hyn, yn hytrach na'u trin fel troseddwy. Nid yw pobl ifanc, yn enwedig rhai rhwng 16 ac 18 oed, yn cael eu hamddiffyn rhag y math hwn o gamdriniaeth.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Newid y gyfrath sy'n caniatáu i blant gael eu trin fel troseddwy'r os ydynt yn dioddef cam-fanteisio rhywiol am arian.

Mae elusen blant a rhai cynghorau lleol wedi cynnal astudiaeth o anghenion pobl ifanc sy'n dioddef cam-fanteisio rhywiol am arian. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi archwilio i wneud yn siŵr bod gan bob cyngor gynlluniau ynglŷn â sut i'w gwarchod ac edrych ar eu hól. Fe wnaethon nhw ddaroganfod bod llawer o gynghorau lleol ddim yn deall y peryglon y mae plant sy'n dioddef cam-fanteisio rhywiol yn eu hwynedu.

Mewn rhai llefydd, mae cynghorau wedi hyfforddi eu gweithwyr i ddarparu'r math priodol o gymorth a chefnogaeth.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud mwy i ganfod a yw plant a phobl ifanc wedi eu denu i mewn i'r wlad hon er mwyn cam-fanteisio arnynt, a'u helpu.
- Gwneud cynlluniau gwell a rhoi arian o'r neillt i amddiffyn pobl ifanc sydd mewn perygl o ddioddef cam-fanteisio rhywiol.

**OREN**



**Teithwyr o dras Romani, Gwyddelig a Sipsiwn**

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Dylech drin plant a phobl ifanc o dras Romani, Gwyddelig a Sipsiwn yn gyfartal. Gwneuch gynllun i wella pethau.

**OREN**

Nid yw plant a phobl ifanc o dras Romani, Gwyddelig a Sipsiwn yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal.

Mae babanod yn fwy tebygol o farw o hyd. Mae problemau gyda gorffen addysg. Mae angen llefydd gwell i fyw. Mae plant a phobl ifanc yn gorfod delio â bwilio hiliol bob dydd.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwrandao ar, a derbyn, holl argymhellion plant a phobl ifanc Sipsiwn-Teithwyr. Mae'n nhw wedi defnyddio'r syniadau hyn i greu cynllun gweithredu am iechyd, addysg a llefy.

Mae hwn yn ddechrau da, ond dydy pethau ddim yn newid yn ddigon cyflym.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod prosiectau addysg yn cael digon o arian 'nawr ac i'r dyfodol.
- Rhoi chefnogaeth a hyfforddiant a gwneud yn siŵr bod ysgolion yn mynd i'r afael â bwilio hiliol.
- Gweithredu holl argymhellion Adolygiad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol o Sipsiwn-Teithwyr. Setydlu ffyrdd i roi llais i Sipsiwn-Teithwyr ifanc am wasanaethau.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod llywodraeth yn trin plant a phobl ifanc Sipsiwn-Teithwyr yn gyfartal.



# Hawl i warchodaeth arbennig

Erthyglau CCUHP: 22, 30, 32-36, 37b-d, 39 a 40

Mae'r hawliau hyn yn rhoi gwarchodaeth arbennig i blant a phobl ifanc, i ba bynnag wlad y byddant yn symud. Maen nhw'n dweud y dylid parchu ac amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc, a rhoi llais iddynt mewn penderfyniadau.

Plant sy'n ffoduriaid ac yn geiswyr lloches



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Stopiwch roi plant a phobl ifanc dan 18 sy'n ceisio lloches dan glo.**

Gwneuch yn siŵr bod plant a phobl ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches yn cael yr holl hawliau sy'n ddyledus iddynt - yn enwedig yr hawl i addysg ac iechyd.

Gwneuch yn siŵr bod plant a phobl ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches yn cael penderfyniad cynnar heb orfod symud o gwmpas. Dylai pob ceisydd lloches ifanc sy'n cyrraedd y D.U. ar ei ben ei hun gael gwarcheiddad sy'n oedolyn.

COCH

Mae plant a phobl ifanc sy'n cyrraedd y wlad hon i geisio lloches yn cael eu trin lawer gwaeth, ac yn cael llai o hawliau, na phlant a phobl ifanc sydd eisoes yn byw yma. Mae Llywodraeth y D.U. yn dal i gloi llawer o'r plant a'r bobl ifanc sydd newydd gyrraedd y wlad mewn canolfan gadw. Bydd y rheolau lloches newydd a gyflwynwyd gan Llywodraeth y D.U. yn gwaethygu'r sefyllfa. Does gan geiswyr lloches ifanc sydd yma ar eu pen eu hunain ddim gwarcheiddad sy'n oedolyn i warchod eu hawliau, er bod y CŴ yn dweud y dylent gael un. Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:

- Ro'i gorau i osod plant a phobl ifanc sy'n geiswyr lloches mewn canolfan gadw.
- Dileu ar unwaith y neilltuedd sy'n rhwystro plant a phobl ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches rhag cael yr un hawliau â phlant sy'n ddinasyddion y D.U.
- Gwneud yn siŵr bod pob cyfrath a pholisi am fewntfudo yn gyson â hawliau plant.

OREN



- Wneud yn siŵr bod pob plentyn a pherson ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches yn gallu defnyddio gwasanaethau sylfaenol fel iechyd, addysg ac iechyd meddwl.

Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi dechrau cynlluniau i helpu plant a phobl ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches yng Nghymru i gael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt. Mae angen i ni yn awr ddal ati i wneud yn siŵr bod bywyd yn gwella i blant sy'n ceisio lloches ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

- Gwneud yn siŵr bod gan bob ceisiwr lloches ifanc sydd yma yn y D.U. ar ei ben ei hun warcheiddad i'w amddiffyn.

**Chwarae**

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: DIM BYD am chwarae ... ond mae rhywberth pwysig iawn wedi digwydd yng Nghymru.**

**OREN**

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cyflwyno Polisi Chwarae Cenedlaethol ac mae hyn yn ffantastig! Mae'r polisi'n dweud bod chwarae'n un o hawliau plant. Mae chwarae'n bwysig iawn, iawn, oherwydd ei fod yn helpu plant a phobl ifanc i ddod yn iach ac mae'n datblygu eu galluedd.

Mae angen i ni yn awr barhau i wneud yn siŵr bod cynghorau lleol yn parhau Polisi Chwarae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ym mhob cwr o Gymru.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Gynnal adolygiad 5-mllynedd i weld pa mor dda mae'n cyflawni'r strategaeth chwarae genedlaethol.
- Ei gwneud hi'n gyfraith bod rhaid i gynghorau ddod o hyd i lefydd i blant chwarae.
- Gwneud mwy o ymchwil i wneud yn siŵr bod gan blant leodd i chwarae, yn enwedig lleodd ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc anabl a phlant du ac o gefndir lleiafrif ethnig.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gyda chymorth syniadau gan blant a phobl ifanc, stopiwch fwllo a thrais mewn ysgolion.**

**OREN**

Yng Nghymru, mae strategaeth (cynlluniau a pholisiau) gwrth-fwllo ar gael yn awr. Ond mae llawer o blant a phobl ifanc wedi dweud:

- Bwllo sy'n eich poeni chi! fwyaf.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yng Nghymru yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod polisiau gwrth-fwllo wir yn gweithio mewn ysgolion. Cantod a ydyn nhw'n gweithio trwy holi plant a phobl ifanc am fwllo yng Nghymru, bob blwyddyn.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Dysgwch blant am hawliau plant a hawliau dynol mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd.**

**OREN**

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n bwriadu dysgu plant a phobl ifanc am eu hawliau mewn dosbarthiadau Addysg Bersoniol a Chymdeithasol (ABCh) ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc 7-19 oed. Ond mae angen cynnwys hawliau mewn pynciau eraill ac mewn hyfforddiant athrawon.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, cynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod ABCh yn cael ei gwneud yn dda a chynnwys hawliau plant ym mhob elfen o addysg ysgolion a hyfforddiant athrawon.



**Chwarae**

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: DIM BYD am chwarae ... ond mae rhywberth pwysig iawn wedi digwydd yng Nghymru.**

**OREN**

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n bwriadu dysgu plant a phobl ifanc am eu hawliau mewn dosbarthiadau Addysg Bersoniol a Chymdeithasol (ABCh) ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc 7-19 oed. Ond mae angen cynnwys hawliau mewn pynciau eraill ac mewn hyfforddiant athrawon.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, cynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod ABCh yn cael ei gwneud yn dda a chynnwys hawliau plant ym mhob elfen o addysg ysgolion a hyfforddiant athrawon.

OREN

OREN

# Addysg, hamdden a gweithgareddau

Erthyglau CSUHP: 28, 29 a 31

Mae'r rhain yn hawliau i addysg sy'n parhau plant a phobl ifanc ac sy'n addas ar gyfer eu personoliaeth a'u talentau. Maen nhw'n cynnwys yr hawl i ymlacio, chwarae a mwynhau gweithgareddau hamdden.

## Addysg

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Gwneud yn siŵr bod pob cyfrath yn cefnogi hawl plant a phobl ifanc i gael llais, gan gynnwys mewn addysg ac mewn prosesau disgyblu ysgolion.



Yng Nghymru, rhaid i ysgolion sefydlu cynghorau ysgol, a rhaid i gynghorau lleoli ofyn am farn pobl ifanc ynglŷn â'u hysgol a gwasanaethau eraill. Mae llawer o ond mwy eto i'w wneud i sicrhau bod pob plentyn ddysgyblion yn teimlo bod rhywun yn gwrandao arnynt, a pherson ifanc yn cael llais.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod pob plentyn a pherson ifanc yn cael cyfle i gyfranogi mewn ysgolion.
- Dechrau cynnwys disgyblion mewn penderfyniadau am staff, dysgu ac arolygu ysgolion.

OREN

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Gwariwch fwy o arian ar addysg.



Mae mwy yn cael ei wario ar addysg, gan gynnwys ar ysgolion mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru wneud yn siŵr bod elfennau ei gwaith yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd, yn enwedig gydag addysg a thlod.

- Barhau i roi mwy o arian tuag at leihau anhewgch rhwng gwahanol grwpiau o blant a chysylltu hyn â beth mae adrannau eraill o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Gwneud addysg yn fwy cyfartal gydag addysg o safon i bawb.



Dydy rhai grwpiau o blant a phobl ifanc ddim yn gwneud cystal yn yr ysgol, neu ddim yn cael digon o addysg, gan gynnwys:

OREN

- Mamau ifanc.
  - Bechgyn o deuluoedd dosbarth gwaith.
  - Rhai plant o deuluoedd du ac ethnig.
  - Plant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal.
  - Plant a phobl ifanc mewn carchar.
  - Plant a phobl ifanc sydd wedi'u gwahardd o'r ysgol.
- Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud peth gwaith da ar ran plant a phobl ifanc sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd tlawd ac mae ganddi hefyd gynlluniau ar droed i wella addysg pob plentyn a pherson ifanc difreintiedig.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yng Nghymru yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Ganolbwyntio ar wella addysg plant a phobl ifanc sy'n dioddef gwahaniaethu yn eu herbyn.
- Lleihau nifer y gwaharddiadau a darparu addysg dda i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n cael eu gwahardd
- Gwneud yn siŵr bod y cynlluniau ar gyfer gwel addysg i blant mewn carchar, a phlant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal, wir yn gweithio.

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Mae'n rhaid i'r D.U. wneud ffinc a budd-daliadau i bobl ifanc 16 ac 17 oed.



OREN

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n cefnogi prosiectau i roi teryn ar ddigartrefedd a phrosiectau ar gyfer pobl ifanc a'r rhai sy'n gadael gofal.

Ond mae angen gwneud mwy, gan fod pobl ifanc dal yn cael eu hunain heb unrhyw gefnogaeth a nunlle i fyw.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cydff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Wario mwy ar wasanaethau cefnogi pobl ddigartref a thai diogel.

Mae pobl ifanc 16 ac 17 oed yn cael llai o arian i fyw arno. Os ydych chi'n sengl a dan 25 oed, rydych yn cael llai o help gyda chostau tai.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cydff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Roi teryn ar y cyfyngiad Rhent Ystafell Sengl ar fudd-dal tai i bobl dan 25 oed.



COCH



**Dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Rhaid i'r D.U. wneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i ddileu tiodi plant.



OREN

Y D.U. yw un o wledydd cyfoethoga'r byd, a dylid gwneud rhywbeth ar fyrder ar ran plant a phobl ifanc sy'n cael eu magu mewn tiodi.

Er bod tiodi plant wedi gostwng yng Nghymru, mae 28% o blant yn dal yn byw mewn tiodi. Ac mae mwy nag un o bob 10 plentyn yng Nghymru'n byw mewn tiodi difrifol.

Mae gan Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gynlluniau i fynd i'r afael â thiodi plant. Mae cymorth ar gael mewn ardaloedd tiawd ond nid yw hynny'n helpu teuluoedd sy'n byw y tu allan i'r ardaloedd hyn.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cydff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Wneud mwy i helpu pob plentyn tiawd.
- Meddwl am anghenion trwmiaeth, chwarae a hamdden plant a phobl ifanc sy'n byw mewn tiodi.
- Canfod ffyrdd i weld pwy yw'r plant tiawt, a rhoi cymorth i'r rhain sydd fwyaf ei angen.

Does gan Gymru ddim pŵer i newid budd-daliadau na threthi. Dylai llywodraeth y D.U. wneud mwy i wneud yn siŵr bod y system budd-daliadau a threthi yn helpu'r plant tiawt.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cydff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Wario mwy o arian i helpu pobl sy'n gweithio ar incwm isel a'r bobl hynny sydd ddim yn gallu gweithio.



COCH



Plant a phobl ifanc anabl



COCH

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: DDim BYD am blant a phobl ifanc anabl! ... Rydyn ni'n credu y dylen nhw fod wedi, oherwydd bod y bobl ifanc hyn yn wynebu problemau go iawn yng Nghymru.**

Mewn rhai thannau o Gymru, nid oes digon yn cael ei wneud i gwrdd ag anghenion llawer o blant a phobl ifanc anabl.

Yn 2005, gosododd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru safonau newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau i blant a phobl ifanc anabl. Ond ni roddwyd unrhyw arian ychwanegol. Bydd yn 8 mlynedd arall cyn y bydd unrhyw un yn gwybod a gyrrhaeddwyd y safonau newydd.

Nid yw plant a phobl ifanc anabl yn cael cyfle cyfartal na digon o gefnogaeth ym myd gwaith, addysg, hyfforddiant a chyfrannu at wneud penderfyniadau. Mae bwlio dal yn broblem aruthrol ac mae ar blant anabl ofn dweud wrth rywun eu bod yn cael eu bwlio rhag ofn iddynt wneud pethau'n waeth.

Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrtff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:

- Wella'r holl wasanaethau a chefnogaeth ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc anabl wrth iddynt dyfu.
- Casglu gwell gwybodaeth am wasanaethau ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc anabl.

Pobl ifanc lesbiaidd, hoyw, a deurywiol



ORWEN

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gwnewch yn siŵr bod digon o wybodaeth a chefnogaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc lesbiaidd a hoyw. Diddymwch gyfratrith Adran 28.**

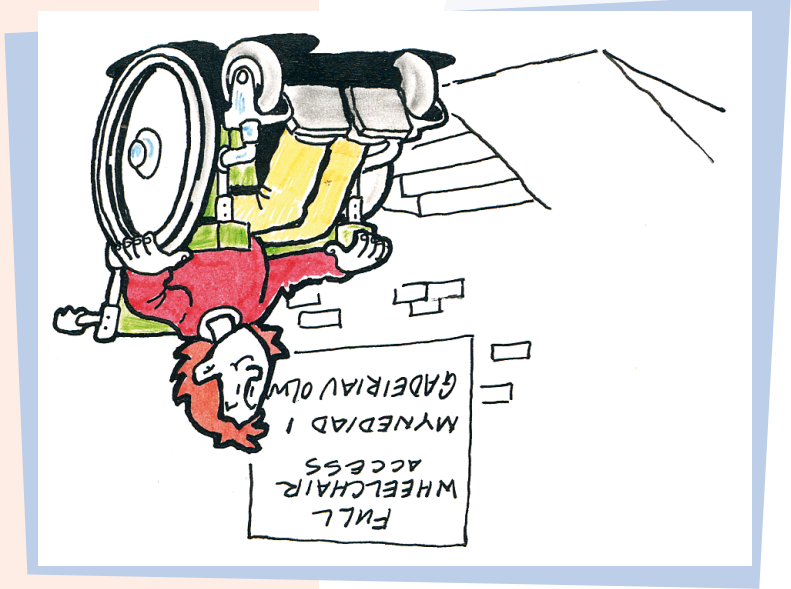
Ers 1998, mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wneud yn siŵr ei bod yn cefnogi cydraddoldeb i bawb. Yn 2002, catodd Cymru wared â'r gyfratrith a oedd yn atal rhai ysgolion rhag dysgu am fod yn lesbiaidd, hoyw neu ddeurywiol (neu LGB).

- Ond
- Mae llawer o bobl LGB yn cael eu bwlio mewn ysgolion.
  - Mae llawer o bobl ifanc LGB yn cael eu bwlio mewn ysgolion.

Mae ysgolion wedi cael arweiniad am wrth-fwlio, ond dydyn ni ddim yn gwybod a yw hyn yn gweithio.

Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrtff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:

- Gynyddu nifer y grwpiau cefnogi sydd ar gael ar gyfer pobl ifanc LGB.
- Gwneud yn siŵr bod cynlluniau gwrth-fwlio'n gweithio yn ysgolion a chollegau Cymru.
- Gwneud yn siŵr bod staff a llywodraethwyr ysgolion wedi eu hyfforddi ac yn hyderus i hyrwyddo hawliau cyfartal i bobl ifanc LGB.





# Iechyd a lles

Erthyglau CCUHP: 6, 18.3, 23, 24, 26, a 27

Mae'r hawliau hyn yno i gefnogi pob plentyn a pherson ifanc i ddatblygu a thyfu i'w llawn botensial. Mae angen cymorth ychwanegol ar rai plant a phobl ifanc oherwydd gwahaniaethu, tloedi neu fod eu hanghenion yn cael eu hanwyblyddu.

## Iechyd



COCH

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Y dylat'r D.U. wella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl a chwmsela ar gyfer pobl ifanc yn eu harddegau.**

Nid oes unrhyw wybodaeth i ddwued a yw iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc wedi gwella neu waethgu.

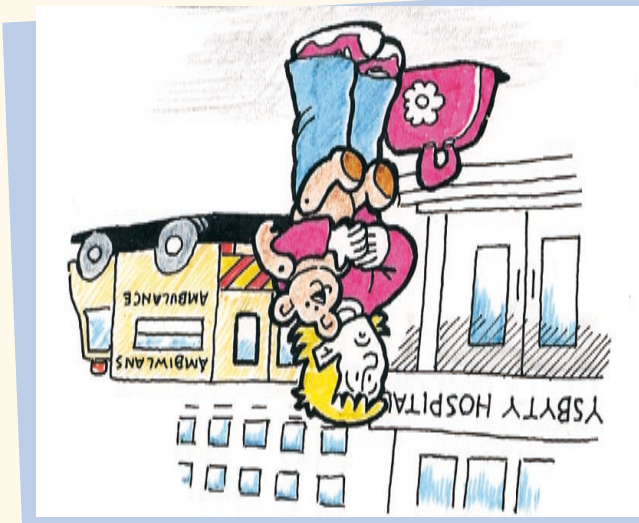
Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu gwella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc, ond nid yw hi wedi cael digon o arian.

Mae pobl ifanc 16-17 oed sydd ddim mewn addysg, mewn thai rhannau o Gymru, yn cael trafwrth cael llwybr at wasanaethau iechyd meddwl.

Mae pobl ifanc eisiau cael llwybr at well gwybodaeth, cefnogaeth a staff sydd wedi'u hyfforddi.

Yn 2007, mae'r Gyrrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai gyrrff iechyd llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac eraill:

- Roi mwy o arian i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl fel bod plant agored i niwed yn gallu cael llwybr at well gwybodaeth, cefnogaeth a staff sydd wedi'u hyfforddi.
- Atal arferion sy'n rhoi pobl ifanc mewn wardiau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer oedolion mewn ysbtyai.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Y dylat'r D.U. leihau beichiogrwydd ymhlith merched yn eu harddegau a chefnogi mamau dan 16 oed.**

OREN



Bu gostyngiad mawr yn nifer y merched yn eu harddegau sy'n feichlog, ond mae dal yn uwch yng Nghymru nag yng ngwledydd eraill gogledd Ewrop. Mae cynlluniau i ddarparu gwell addysg rhyw a gwasanaethau iechyd rhyw i blant a phobl ifanc a gwell gofal i fabanod mamau yn eu harddegau. Ond nid oes digon o wasanaethau, meddygon nac unedau ysbty sy'n arbennigo ar weithio gyda phobl ifanc yn eu harddegau a mamau ifanc.

Yn 2007, mae'r Gyrrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, Cynghorau Lleol ac eraill:

- Wneud yn siŵr bod plant mewn ysgolion cynradd yn cael addysg rhyw well, hawdd ei deall, yn enwedig y rheini sydd fwyaf agored i risg.
- Setydlu mwy o wasanaethau iechyd rhyw arbennigol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Darparwch well gofal ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sydd wedi cael eu cam-drin neu heb dderbyn gofal.



COCH

Mae amseroedd aros am gymorth arbenigol yn llawer rhy hir:

Gwarant tymor byr yn unig sydd ar arian i dalu am wasanaethau cwnsela ac mae'n bosib nad oes digon o gwselwyr.

Mae'n beth da bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n mynd i gyflwyno cwnsela mewn ysgolion, ond mae angen gwasanaethau cwnsela ar blant a phobl ifanc sydd ddim yn mynd i'r ysgol hefyd.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y** dyfai Llywodraeth Cymru:

- Wneud yn siŵr bod plant a phobl ifanc sydd wedi cael eu cam-drin yn cael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt i wella, ble bynnag maen nhw'n byw.

**Plant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal**

(plant a phobl ifanc yw'r rhain sydd, o bosib, yn byw gyda rhieni maeth neu mewn cartref plant)

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Gwnwch yn siŵr bod cyfreithiau'n cadw pob plentyn a pherson ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal yn ddiogel.



OREN

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwario arian a gwned cylluniau gwell ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal.

Ond erbyn hyn:

- Mae yna fwy o blant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal. Ychydig o wellianau a fu mewn addysg, gwaith a hyfforddiant.

- Does dim digon o wasanaethau iechyd, cefnogaeth ac eiriolaeth (mae eiriolaeth yn golygu cyngor a cefnogaeth annibynnol i ddatgan eich barn, neu gwyno).

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y** dyfai Llywodraeth Cymru weithio gyda chynghorau lleol i:

- Wneud yn siŵr bod mwy o lefydd, a llefydd gwell, i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn gofal fyw ar ôl gadael gofal.
- Gwneud yn siŵr nad yw plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu symud o gwmpas gymaint.
- Gwellia gwasanaethau iechyd, addysg, cymdeithasol ac eiriolaeth.

# Amgylchedd teulu a gofal

Erthyglau CCUHP: 5, 9, 10, 11, 18.1, 18.2, 19, 20, 21, 27.4 a 39

Mae'r hawliau hyn yn ymwneud â phlant a phobl ifanc yn cael y gofal priodol gan eu teulu, mewn ffordd ddiogel a chariadus. Os nad ydy'r plant neu bobl ifanc yn gallu byw gyda'u teulu, rhaid i'r llywodraeth wneud yn siwr eu bod yn derbyn gofal da. Mae'r hawliau hyn yn dweud hefyd bod rhaid atal camdriniaeth a thrais.

--- Amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc ---



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd marwolethau plant a thrais yn erbyn plant a phobl ifanc.**

OREN

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud cynlluniau da ac mae eisiau cael pob gwasanaeth i weithio'n well gyda'i gilydd. Setydlwyd grwpiau lleol newydd i archwilio diogelwch plant a phobl ifanc ond mae'n rhy gynnar dweud a yw'r rhain yn gweithio'n dda.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Fod yn gliriach am y cynlluniau i gael pawb yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd bob trosedd yn erbyn plant a phobl ifanc.**

COCH

- Nid yw Llywodraeth y D.U. wedi gwneud hyn.
- Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:
- Wneud yn siwr bod trais yn erbyn plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn cael ei gofnodi.



OREN

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Cynllunwch systemau haws ar gyfer riportio ac archwilio cam-drin plant. Gwnewch yn siwr bod y system hon yn amddiffyn hawliau a phreifatrwydd plant a phobl ifanc.**

Yng Nghymru, ceir gwell cyngor am sut i rannu gwybodaeth er mwyn amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc. Ond nid yw gwasanaethau i gefnogi plant mewn llysoedd yn cefnogi POB plentyn a pherson ifanc yn hysbysu, ac nid oes unrhyw gynllun clir ynghlyn â sut i wella hyn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi dweud wrth gynghorau lleol i ddatblygu hyfforddiant ar gyfer pawb sy'n gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc, ond nid yw hi'n glir sut bydd hyn yn gweithio.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Ddatblygu hyfforddiant ar gyfer pob person sy'n gweithio gyda phlant ynghlyn â sut i amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc.
- Cefnogi pob plentyn a pherson ifanc sy'n rhoi tystiolaeth mewn llysoedd.



## Plant carcharorion

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: DDIM BYD am blant a phobl ifanc sydd â rhieni mewn carchar. Ond mae blant a phobl ifanc sydd â rhieni mewn carchar yn cael eu hamddiffadu o'u hawliau.**

Mae CCUHP yn dweud na ddylech gael eich gwahanu oddi wrth eich rhieni! heblaw bod hynny er eich lles. Ond mae llawer o blant wedi eu gwahanu oddi wrth rieni sydd mewn carchar.

Os oes rhaid i chi gael eich gwahanu oddi wrth eich rhieni!, mae gennych hawl i gael cyswilt rheolaidd â nhw, a rhaid i'r system cyflawnder troseddol helpu teuluoedd carcharorion. Ond:

- Yn y pedwar carchar yng Nghymru, nid oes cyflusterau addas ar gyfer ymweiliadau gan blant. Nid oes un carchar i fenywod yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn golygu bod mamau sy'n cael eu cadw mewn carchar, fel arfer, yn bell iawn oddi wrth eu plant.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrtff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, gan weithio gyda chynghorau lleol ac eraill:**

- Sicrhau bod plant carcharorion yn un o'r blaenoriaethau y mae angen iddyn nhw eu helpu.
- Rhoi arian tymor-hir i sefydlu gwasanaethau ar gyfer plant carcharorion, mewn carchardai ac yn y gymuned.

OREN



## Hawliau sifil a rhyddid

Erthyglau CCUHP: 7, 8, 13, 14,15,16,17 a 37a

Mae'r hawliau hyn yn ymwneud â gwneud yn siŵr fod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu parchu fel unigolion. Bod ganddynt yr hawl i wybod am eu teulu, a chael cyswilt â nhw, a bod eu diwylliant yn cael ei barchu. Mae gennych hefyd hawliau eraill, fel:

- Cael gafael ar wybodaeth a'i rhannu.
- Rhyddid i lefaru a chredu.
- Cael parch i'ch preffatrwydd a'ch urdas.
- Amddiffyniad rhag ymosodiadau a rhag cael eich cosbi mewn ffyrdd creulon.



COCH

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Rhaid i Lywodraeth y D.U., ar unwaith, ei gwneud hi'n anghyfreithlon i blant a phobl ifanc gael eu cosbi'n gortfrol yn y teulu neu yn unrhyw le arall.**

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n cytuno â'r Cenhedloedd Unedig y dylai taro plant a phobl ifanc fod yn erbyn y gyfraith.

Ond NID yw Llywodraeth y D.U. wedi newid y gyfraith i rwystro rhieni rhag taro plant. Maent dal yn cael gwneud hynny os credir bod hynny'n "rhesymol". Mae hyn yn golygu bod oedolion wedi eu gwarchod yn well rhag cael eu taro na plant.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Wneud cyfreithiau newydd sy'n rhoi gwarchodaeth gyfartal i blant a phobl ifanc rhag trais.



GWYRDD



Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud llawer o bethau da i hyrwyddo ffyrdd gwell a di-drais o ddisgyblu plant a phobl ifanc:

- Maen nhw'n rhoi arian i grwp sy'n gweithio i newid y gyfraith am daro plant.
- Maen nhw wedi cynhyrchu llyfryn ar gyfer rhieni i'w helpu i ddeall y ffyrdd gwahanol y gall rhieni eu defnyddio i ddisgyblu eu plant heb eu taro.

Ond tra bydd gyfraith y D.U. yn aros yr un fath, mae'n anodd gwneud unrhyw gynnydd.

Mae'r arian sydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'w roi i'r grwp sy'n ceisio newid y gyfraith yn dod i ben ym mis Mawrth 2008.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Greu eu hymgyrch eu hun, a chynnwys rhieni mewn addysg gyhoeddus yn erbyn taro plant.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gwnech fwy i wneud yn siŵr bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael llais ym mhob penderfyniad sy'n effeithio arny'n nhw mewn cymdeithas.**

Mae plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn cael mwy o lais mewn penderfyniadau a chyfle i ddylanwadu ar beth mae'r llywodraeth yn ei wneud.

Cyfranogaeth yw'r gair am hyn.

Mae yna:

- Weindog yng Nghymru sy'n gyfrifol am gyfranogaeth plant a phobl ifanc.
- prosiectau cyfranogaeth cenedlaethol.
- mwy o ffyrdd i gael plant a phobl ifanc i gymryd rhan.
- y Ddraig Ffyncl. Mae yna hefyd Fforymau Ysgol a Chynghorau Ysgol wedi eu sefydlu ledled Cymru.

Ond mae angen gwneud mwy. Mae arian y dyfodol yn ansicr, ac mae angen mwy o hyfforddiant ar weithwyr.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyrff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Wneud cyfreithiau newydd a rhoi arian tymor hir er mwyn i brosiectau cyfranogaeth allu cynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol.
- Archwilio pob polisi a chynllun i wneud yn siŵr eu bod yn cynnwys cyfranogaeth pob plentyn a pherson ifanc.
- Gwneud yn siŵr bod pawb yn deall pam fod cyfranogaeth yn hawl bwysig a hyfforddi pob gweithiwr i barchu hyn.




OREN

# Egwyddorion Cyffredinol

Erthyglau CCUHP: 2, 3, 6, 12

- Mae'r hawliau hyn yn bodoli er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr bod y Confensiwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n dda.
- Mae'n nhw'n dweud:
- Dylai pob plentyn gael yr holl hawliau sydd yn CCUHP.
- Yr elfen bwysicaf bob tro yw'r hyn sydd orau er lles y plentyn.
- Dylai pob plentyn allu goroesi a datblygu i'w botensial llawn.
- Dylai pob plentyn gael llais mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnyn nhw.

**Gwahaniaethu**



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Edrychwch i mewn i wahaniaethu, a dyfeiswch ffyrdd o roi stop arno.**

Mae gwahaniaethu'n cynnwys pethau fel pam y mae plant a phobl ifanc:

- heb neb i wrando arnyn nhw
- yn cael bai ar gam
- yn methu mynd mewn i lefydd am eu bod yn rhy ifanc
- yn cael eu hanwybuddu gan wasanaethau.

Mae gwahaniaethu fel hyn yn dal i ddigwydd yn y D.U. Mae plant a phobl ifanc hefyd yn gallu dioddef gwahaniaethau yn eu herbyn os ydyn nhw'n perthyn i grwp y mae eu hawliau yn cael eu hanwybuddu. Mae hyn yn gallu digwydd oherwydd pethau fel hiliaeth, neu oherwydd eu bod yn sal, yn anabl, yn ddigartref neu'n dlawd.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Wneud yn siŵr bod plant ddim yn dioddef gwahaniaethu yn eu herbyn oherwydd eu hoed


**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol:**

- Gwneud yn siŵr bod plant a phobl ifanc yn gallu cael gwasanaethau cyfartal, o safon uchel.



**Buddiannau gorau plant**



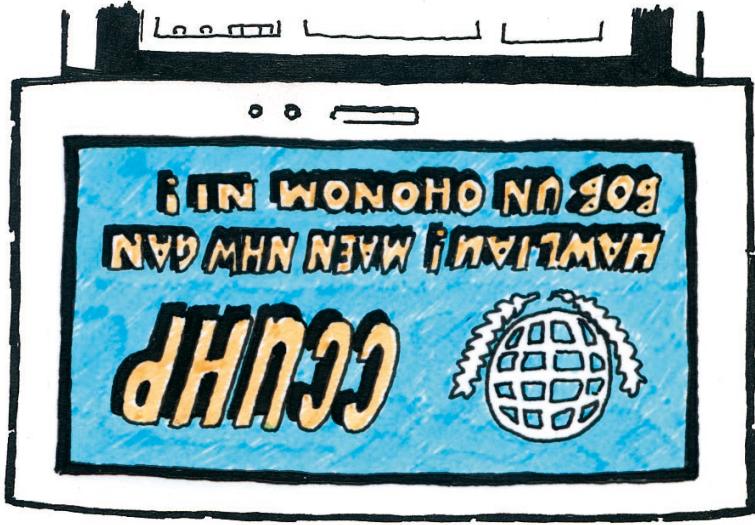
**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Dylai cyfreithiau'r D.U. bob amser roi'r pwys mwyaf ar beth sydd orau i blant a phobl ifanc, yn enwedig gyda phlant sy'n dioddef o effeithiau trosedd a mewtudo.**

Mae'r system cyfiawnder troseddol a chyfrith fewnfwyr yn dal i anwybuddu weithiau beth sydd orau i blant a phobl ifanc. Er enghraifft:

- Mae plant o'r adeg y maent yn 10 oed yn gallu cael eu cyhuddo a'u herlyn am drosedd pan fyddant yn torri'r gyfrith.
- Mae gormod o blant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu tynnu i'r system cyfiawnder troseddol pan fyddant yn rhy ifanc.
- Mae ASBOs (gorchmynion Ymddygiad Gwrthgymerthasol) yn mynd yn groes i les gorau plentyn a hawliau eraill CCUHP.
- Mae beth sydd orau i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches weithiau'n cael ei anwybuddu, hyd yn oed pan fyddant wedi dod o sefyllfaoedd perlyglus.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Newid y cyfreithiau am droseddau a mewtudo i roi iddynt yr un sail â hawliau'r plentyn.
- Ystyried darparu gwarcheidiawid (rhywun sy'n gallu gweithredu fel rhiant ac edrych ar ôl eich buddiannau) ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sy'n ceisio lloches sydd yma ar eu pen eu hunn.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gwneuch yn siŵr bod rhywun annibynnol yn archwilio hawliau plant a phobl ifanc.**

Mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru'n gwneud hyn, ond nid oes pŵer ganddo i archwilio holl hawliau plant. Rhaid newid hyn.

Dylai arian Comisiynydd Plant Cymru fod yn fwy annibynnol hefyd.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Ganiatáu i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru archwilio HOLL hawliau yr HOLL blant a phobl ifanc sy'n byw yng Nghymru fel arfer.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru:**

- Wneud Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn annibynnol o Lywodraeth.



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gwneuch yn siŵr bod pawb yn gwybod am CCUHP.**

- Mae rhywfaint o wybodaeth wedi ei dosbarthu am hawliau plant a phobl ifanc, ond mae angen mwy.
- Dim ond 8% ohonoch chi sydd wedi cael eich dysgu am hawliau yn yr ysgol.
- Dydych chi llawer o weithwyr profesiynol yng Nghymru ddim yn deall hawliau plant yn glir.
- Hefyd, does dim digon o gyrsiau am hawliau plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru ar gyfer gweithwyr.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyff Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru:**

- Ddwyfaisio ffordd o ddwneud wrth bawb yng Nghymru am hawliau plant, a thalu am y ffordd honno.
- Gwneud yn siŵr bod pawb sy'n gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc wedi derbyn hyfforddiant am hawliau plant.






## Sut y dylai Llywodraethau wneud yn siwr bod eich hawliau chi'n digwydd Erthyglau CCUHP: 4, 42 a 44.6

Dylai llywodraethau wneud yn siwr bod pob plentyn a pherson ifanc yn cael eu hawliau. Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn galw'r rhain yn 'Fesurau Gweithredu Cyffredinol'.

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gwneuch hawliau CCUHP yn rhan o gyfraith y D.U.**



• CCUHP yw sail gwaith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru (sy'n gwneud yn siwr eich bod yn cael eich hawliau).

Ond mae angen i Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru geisio gwneud yn siwr bod pob gweithiwr profesiynol sy'n gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn deall CCUHP ac yn ei ddefnyddio fel canllaw.


**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Ddefnyddio ei bwerau newydd i gryfhau hawliau plant yng Nghymru.

Er bod Cymru wedi dweud wrthyn nhw am wneud hynny, mae'n ymddangos nad yw llywodraeth y D.U. eisieu cynnwys hawliau plant yn ei holl gyfreithiau.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Wneud CCUHP yn rhan o gyfraith y D.U.




Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud hyn unwaith yn barod. Mae 30% o'i harian yn cael ei wario ar blant a phobl ifanc.


**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Bob amser ei gwneud hi'n glir faint o arian sy'n cael ei wario ar blant a phobl ifanc.
- Dangos sut maen nhw'n gwario'r arian ar blant a phobl ifanc.

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Dangoswch faint o arian sy'n cael ei wario ar blant a phobl ifanc er mwyn i ni ddweud a yw'r D.U. yn gwneud ei gorau.**



**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Rhaid i'r D.U. gael gwared â'i neilltadau.**



Pan lofnododd llywodraeth y D.U. CCUHP wnaethon nhw ddim cytuno i bopeth. Fe wnaethon nhw wrthod rhoi rhai hawliau penodol i rai blant a phobl ifanc. Mae'r pethau y gwnaethon nhw eu gwrtod yn cael eu galw'n "neilltadau".

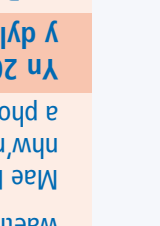
Mae'n dda bod y D.U. yn bwriadu newid un neilltad, set yr un sy'n gadael i blant a phobl ifanc gael eu rhoi mewn carchar oedolion, ond mae angen iddyn nhw wneud hyn mor gyflym â phosibl!

Ond i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n geiswyr lloches ac sydd ddim yn ddinasyddion y D.U., mae pethau'n mynd yn waeth yn lle'n well.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dweud, pe bai ganddyn nhw'r pŵer, y bydden nhw'n gwneud yn siwr bod plant a phobl ifanc sy'n geiswyr lloches yn cael eu hawliau.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth y D.U.:**

- Roi trefn ar ei neilltadau yn syth.




Mae gan Gymru Weinidog Plant sy'n gyfrifol am eich hawliau a phwylligora'u sy'n gwneud yn siwr bod pobl yn deall bod hawliau'n bwysig.

Ond, nid yw gwahanol elfennau o'r llywodraeth yng Nghymru bob amser yn gweithio'n dda gyda'i gilydd i gefnogi hawliau plant.

**Yn 2007, mae'r Cyfrif Anllywodraethol yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:**

- Roi mwy o bwerau a chefnogaeth i'r Gweinidog a'r Pwylligora'u.

**Yn 2002, dywedodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig: Gwneuch hi'n amlwg pwy sy'n gyfrifol am hawliau plant yn y wlad gyfan.**



## Beth sydd yn y crynodeb hwn?

Ym mhob pennod, fe welwch beth ddwywedodd arbenigwyr y Cenhedloedd Unedig bum mlynedd yn ôl a rhywfaint o wybodaeth am beth sydd wedi digwydd ers hynny.

Os hoffech chi wybod mwy am unrhyw beth, gallwch ddarllen yr adroddiad hirach. Fe welwch chi hyn ar wefan Achub y Plant (gweler tudalen 20 am fanylion).

Fe welwch oleuadau traffig sy'n dangos sut mae'r llywodraeth yn gwneud. Os yw'r golau'n goch, rydyn ni'n bryderus iawn. Os yw'n oren, mae'r llywodraeth wedi gwneud rhai newidiadau da, ond nid yw'r newidiadau hyn wedi dechrau cael effaith ar fywydau plant eto. Os yw'n wyrdd, rydyn ni'n credu bod y llywodraeth yn gwneud tro da iawn o wait!

Mae Cymru neu D.U. (y Deyrnas Unedig) wedi ei ysgrifennu ar bob golau traffig. Os yw'n dweud Cymru, mae'n golygu mai Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am wneud newidiadau i blant a phobl ifanc, ac os yw'n dweud D.U., mae'n golygu mai Llywodraeth y D.U. sy'n gyfrifol. Os nad oes unrhywbeth wedi'u ysgrifennu am hyn, golygai ei fod yn gyfrifoldeb cyfrannol.

Dyma engrafft:



Mae'r adroddiad hwn hefyd yn dweud beth mae'r Cyrrff Anllywodraethol yn credu ddylai llywodraethau Cymru a'r D.U. **ei wneud nesaf** i wneud yn siwr bod hawliau plant wir yn digwydd.

## Cyflwyniad

### Beth mae hyn oll yn ei olygu?

#### Hawliau!

Mae gan bob person hawliau, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys plant a phobl ifanc!

**Hawliau** yw pethau y mae gennych hawl i'w cael. Er enghraifft, mae gennych hawl i fywyd a hawl i addysg. Mae hawl gennych hefyd i gael eich cynnwys mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnoch chi.

**Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig** yn grŵp y mae holl lywodraethau'r byd wedi ymuno ag ef. Ei nod yw helpu gwledydd y byd i weithio gyda'i gilydd.

Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig wedi ysgrifennu rhestr o hawliau plant, a gelwir hon yn **Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn** neu **CCUHP** yn gryno. Mae pob un o wledydd y byd - heblaw dwy (UDA a Somalia) - wedi addo y caiff plant a phobl ifanc yr hawliau hyn.

Bob pum mlynedd, mae llywodraethau'r byd yn gortod dweud wrth y Cenhedloedd Unedig pa mor dda maen nhw'n parhau hawliau plant yn eu gwlad. Bydd 18 o arbenigwyr yn archwilio beth mae'r llywodraeth yn ei wneud. Y tro diwethaf i'r arbenigwyr archwilio beth oedd Llywodraeth y D.U. yn ei wneud oedd 2002, a'r tro nesaf fydd 2008.

Mae'r arbenigwyr yn cael un adroddiad gan lywodraeth y D.U. (gyda darnau ar wahân am Gymru, Lloegr, Yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon). Maen nhw hefyd yn cael adroddiad gan sefydliadau sydd ddim yn rhan o'r llywodraeth (mae'r rhain yn cael eu galw'n gyrrff anlywodraethol) a gan fudiadau pobl ifanc (fel y Ddraig Ffynici, Cynulliad Plant a Phobl Ifanc Cymru). Mae adroddiadau hefyd yn gallu cael eu hanfon gan bobl annibynnol (Comisiynwyr Plant) ym mhob gwlad, sy'n gallu gwneud yn siwr bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu hawliau.

Pan fydd arbenigwyr y Cenhedloedd Unedig wedi darllen yr holl adroddiadau hyn a gwrandao ar bobl, maen nhw'n ysgrifennu adroddiad o'r enw **Sylwadau Tertynol**. Mae hwn yn dweud pa mor dda maen nhw'n meddwl bod y llywodraeth yn gwneud cyn belled, a beth mae angen iddyn nhw ei wneud.

Rydych yn awr yn darllen crynodeb o adroddiad **Cyrrff Anlywodraethol Cymru** a gaiff ei anfon at y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Gelwir y grŵp o sefydliadau anlywodraethol a ysgrifennodd y prif adroddiad yn **Grŵp Monitro CCUHP Cymru**.

2	<b>Cyflwyniad</b>	
4	<b>Sut y dylai llywodraethau wneud yn siwr bod eich hawliau chi'n digwydd</b>	
6	<b>Egyddorion Cyffredinol</b>	Gwahaniaethu Buddiannau gorau Cyfranogaeth
8	<b>Hawliau Sifil a Rhyddid</b>	Cosb gorffori Plant carcharorion
10	<b>Amgylchedd Teulu a Gofal</b>	Amdiffyn plant Plant sy'n derbyn gofal
12	<b>Iechyd a Les Sylfaenol</b>	Iechyd Pobl ifanc Lesbïaidd, Hoyw a Deurywiol Pobl ifanc anabl Tlodi
15	<b>Addysg, Hamdden a Gweithgareddau</b>	Addysg Chwarae
17	<b>Gwarchodaeth Arbennig</b>	Plant sy'n ceisio lloches Teithwyr o dras Romani, Gwyddelig a Sipsiwn Cam-fanteisio'n rhywiol Plant a throsedd

## Adroddiad yw hwn am Hawliau Plant yng Nghymru

Mae'n grynodeb ar gyfer pobl ifanc o adroddiad hirach o'r enw Aros, edrych, gwranddo. Bydd y ddau adroddiad yn cael eu hanfon i'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, er mwyn iddyn nhw gael gwybod am hawliau plant yng Nghymru.

Ac mae gan Gymru lawer i fod yn falch ohono! Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn edrych ar blant fel dinasyddion sydd â hawliau a safbwyntiau y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt 'nawr!



Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi dyfeisio llawer o gynlluniau da i wella bywydau plant a phobl ifanc, ond mae angen gwneud mwy er mwyn i'r cynlluniau hynny ddigwydd. Mae hawliau rhai grwpiau o blant a phobl ifanc dal heb eu hamddiffyn na'u parhau.

### Ydych hawliau chi'n cael eu parchu?

Darllenwch ymlaen er mwyn dysgu mwy

Keith Towler

Cadeirydd Grŵp Monitro CCUHP Cymru a chyfarwyddwr Achub y Plant Rhaglen Cymru



**Cyfieithwyd o'r fersiwn oedolion  
gan Trudy Aspinwall a Cath Larkins  
a golygwyd gan Raglen Achub  
y Plant Cymru.**

**Cyhoeddwyd am y tro cyntaf yn 2007  
© Cronfa Achub y Plant 2007  
Rhif Cwmni Cofrestredig 178159**

Mae yna hawffraint ar y cyhoeddiad yma, gellir ei ail-gynhyrchu drwy unrhyw ddull heb ffi na chaniatâd am ddiweddion addysgol, ond nid i'w ail-werthu. Er mwyn copïo'r ddogfen ar gyfer unrhyw ddiben arall, rhaid derbyn caniatâd ysgrifenedig gan y cyhoeddwr, ac mae'n bosib y bydd tal yn daladwy.

Gwadiad: Mae'r hyn sy'n cael ei fnyegi yn yr adroddiad hwn yn farn y cyfrannwr, felly nid yw'r wybodaeth o angenrheidrwydd yn gynrychioli barn neu bolisiau Achub y Plant y DU.  
Cynlluniwyd gan: Photographics 01792 550583 Darlun: Les Evans 01792 427226



# Aros, edrych, gwranddo: sut mae gwreiddu hawliau plant yng Nghymru.

Crynodeb o adroddiad y cyrff anillywodraethol  
i'r Cenhedloedd Unedig am Hawliau Plant yng  
Nghymru.

