



Heddlu
Gwent
Police

MAPPA

**MULTI-AGENCY PUBLIC
PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS**
ANNUAL REPORT 2005 - 2006

working together to protect the public

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1. MINISTERIAL FOREWORD

Ministerial foreword by Gerry Sutcliffe MP

Making our communities safer and reducing re-offending is our highest priority and one of our biggest challenges. That is why the work undertaken through these multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) is so important. The supervision and management of sexual and violent offenders who pose the highest risk of serious harm, whether in the community or in custody, is complex and challenging; and is an aspect of public service where the public rightly expects all reasonable action to be taken.

Although we have made significant progress in the last five years with the development of MAPPA across England and Wales, the review this year of a number of tragic incidents where people have been murdered or seriously injured, reminds us of the importance of reviewing performance, improving practice and learning lessons. It is vital that these tasks are undertaken by the probation, police and prison services, as well as by those other agencies that contribute to the assessment and management of offenders. The publication of MAPPA Business Plans by each Area in this year's annual reports offers a helpful and necessary programme of local development and review and must lead to enhanced practice. It is essential that this progress is transparent and shared with local communities.

In addition to this, however, it is important that no opportunity is missed to consider other measures that will further enhance public safety. That is why we are undertaking the Child Sex Offender Review, to look at how a particular group of offenders, who provoke anxiety for many, are best managed in the community. The review is consulting a wide range of practitioners and key stakeholders including the MAPPA lay advisers, and will report around the end of the year.

Finally, in commending this report to you, I want to take the opportunity to thank all those involved locally in working with sexual and violent offenders, or in ensuring that these arrangements are fit for purpose. Where MAPPA is working well it is based on maintaining high professional standards and effective multi-agency collaboration in the delivery of robust risk management plans. While it is not possible to eliminate risk entirely, where all reasonable action is taken the risk of further serious harm can be reduced to a minimum and fewer victims will be exposed to repeat offending.

Gerry Sutcliffe MP

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Criminal Justice and Offender Management

2. CHIEF OFFICER'S INTRODUCTION

by

The Chief Constable of Gwent Police,

The Chief Officer of The National Probation Service – Gwent Area

and

The Governor, HMP Usk

Building safer communities is a key priority for the responsible authorities delivering the Gwent Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. Our work complements that of Community Safety Partnerships and Local Safeguarding Children Boards and contributes to the collective success of all those committed to driving down crime within our communities.

The arrangements to protect the public in Gwent have developed in the last 12 months as a result of a number of new initiatives generated by the Strategic Management Board's work plan for the year. Those developments have included the introduction of new and more robust monitoring processes and information exchange procedures and the creation of a post dedicated to enhancing the coordination of work between all partner agencies involved in protecting the public.

Learning from the case of serious further offending by Craig Sweeney will be used to ensure that arrangements are further strengthened to minimise the risk of such tragic events reoccurring. Our sympathies are with the child and family affected by Sweeney's crimes and we are more determined than ever to make the best possible use of resources to manage violent and sexual offenders.

The highly committed staff from all agencies involved in protecting the public remain our most valuable asset and this report demonstrates the range of work that has been undertaken this year to maximise public safety. We have included in this report some case studies which illustrate how effective our interventions have been in providing a greater degree of safety for local communities and the Strategic Management Board looks forward to building on that progress still further in our future work on behalf of the people of Gwent.

3. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

a) 3 Year Strategy

Prompted by the requirement placed on the Strategic Management Board (SMB) to produce an Annual Business Plan, the Board has developed an overarching 3 year Strategic Vision. This was a collaborative development involving the Responsible Authority and Duty to Cooperate agencies. Each year of the strategy identifies a lead objective to complement the Business Plan. These are:

- Getting the basics right
- Broadening and measuring the effectiveness of the Board
- Building public confidence through community engagement

b) Annual Business Plan

The Annual Business Plan for 2006-07 was agreed in principle at the January 2006 SMB meeting. As noted above, it intertwines with a 3 Year Strategic Vision and will shape the work of the SMB over the next year. The Plan was devised by members of the Responsible Authority, Duty to Cooperate Agencies, Victim Support and a Lay Advisor.

c) Involvement in all-Wales MAPPA Developments

In the last year, there have been two all-Wales meetings of senior Responsible Authority members, and Gwent has been well represented at both. At the most recent, four work streams were identified, and each Welsh SMB has taken responsibility for one. Gwent is leading on Audit of SMB and MAPPA functions including Serious Case Reviews.

d) Accommodation Sub-group

Although the need for the development of a MAPPA accommodation strategy for Gwent had already been identified, a Serious Further Offence in January highlighted the need to give this top priority. The Housing lead manager on the SMB is coordinating this essential piece of work with input from many agencies. It is anticipated that during 2006-07 the strategy will be linked with similar developments across Wales to inform an all-Wales MAPPA accommodation strategy.

e) Strategic Management Board Chair

The SMB has been chaired during 2005-06 by the Assistant Chief Constable with the lead Assistant Chief Probation Officer as his deputy. Both have been heavily involved in MAPPA at a local and regional level.

f) Duty to Cooperate Memorandum

During the year the requirement to create a memorandum between the Responsible Authority and Duty to Cooperate agencies was met and all the agencies concerned have signed the memorandum.

g) Managing Sex Offenders In The Community – A Joint Inspection

This joint inspection by HMIP (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation) and HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary) was published in November 2005. Gwent was one of five areas in England and Wales that was inspected. The report contained a number of recommendations. Several did not apply to Gwent but some were relevant.

The Probation and Police MAPPA leads have undertaken an in-depth analysis of the Inspection Report, and jointly reported to the SMB in April. All of the Areas for Improvement identified by the Inspectorates have either been successfully addressed (e.g. quality of OASys assessments) or are incorporated in the SMB Business Plan for 2006-07 (e.g. the appointment of a MAPPA co-ordinator, and the need for revised procedures).

h) OASys Quality Assurance

OASys is a risk assessment tool used by the Probation and Prison Services. It is an acronym for Offender Assessment System and, through assessment of a wide-ranging variety of dynamic and static risk factors, it enables practitioners to predict an offender's risk of harm and likelihood of reoffending.

As indicated above, the joint inspection identified shortcomings in both the timeliness and quality of OASys assessments. This had previously been identified by the Probation Service locally as an issue through other external, as well as internal, inspections. A major quality assurance drive was launched in June 2005, and this culminated in an exercise in January 2006, when OASys assessments on all potentially dangerous offenders in the community who were supervised by the Probation Service were reviewed systematically. The results were highly encouraging. A full assessment had been completed in every case and the quality had improved dramatically. This has been well received by HMIP and the National Probation Directorate.

i) MAPPA Co-ordinator

The need for a dedicated MAPPA co-ordinator for Gwent has become increasingly apparent in the last two years, and has been accepted in principle by the Responsible Authority. A Job Description and Person Specification have been agreed by SMB, and

while funding arrangements have yet to be finalised, an appointment is anticipated during 2006.

j) Responsible Authority Attendance at MAPPP

The Police are almost always represented by a Detective Chief Inspector and Probation by an Assistant Chief Officer. Meetings that are requested by Probation are chaired by the Police, and vice versa.

k) Victim Liaison Work

The Probation Service is required to contact the victims of all serious sexual and violent crimes when the offender is sentenced to 12 months or more in prison. The purposes are to inform the victim about the status of the sentence, and to seek victims' views on possible licence conditions when a prisoner is due for release.

During 2005-06 such victim liaison work has become integrated into the MAPPA process. Probation Victim Liaison Officers regularly attend MAPP meetings and ensure that victims' views are not only heard, but are appropriately reflected in licence conditions such as non-contact and exclusion from a geographical area.

l) Dedicated Detective Inspector Capacity for Public Protection

Each of the three operational Police Divisions now has a Detective Inspector dedicated to public protection. Their duties include MAPPA, Domestic Abuse and Child Protection. Their expertise, together with that of a small group of Probation middle managers, ensures high standards of professional practice at MAPPP Level 2 meetings.

m) Relocation of the Probation High Risk of Harm Team

The introduction of a new Offender Management Model for the Probation Service led to an opportunity to locate all the specialist staff working with the highest risk offenders to work from the same location. This has been beneficial to both Police and Probation, and is leading to improving standards of professional practice through co-working and better coordination of resources.

4. HOW THE MAPPA OPERATE IN GWENT

The Gwent Multi Agency Public Protection Panel arrangements were established in 2001. Dedicated staff within the probation service and the police have delivered safety plans for communities throughout this period. Dedicated police officers and the Probation High Risk of Harm team work together on a range of cases. A body of expertise has developed in both agencies and has been enhanced through a variety of specialist training.

MAPPA meetings are managed by a cadre of staff from police and probation. Focussing the work of a group of managers from both agencies ensures consistency in the application of thresholds for each level of the MAPPA process. Working relationships are effective, with a broad range of agencies with a duty to cooperate with the MAPPA. Local Authority housing departments and a variety of social landlords and housing associations being integral parts of the process.

The arrangements deal with a wide range of safety planning both for offenders released from prison and when MAPPA offenders transfer to the area. Recent analysis has identified that a minority of MAPPA offenders represent transfer cases. One example of how the MAPPA has effectively dealt with a case involving prison release and transfer to Gwent is **Gordon's**.

He was due to be released from a prison outside Wales having served a long term of imprisonment for sexual offences plus an additional term for a serious offence committed whilst in prison. Gordon expressed a desire to resettle in this area to be with people who could support him.

The Probation Service in the area where the prison is located brought this into the MAPPA process at level 3 and, by consultation and co-operation with the MAPPA agencies in this area, Gordon has been found suitable accommodation locally and supervision has been successfully transferred. The transfer to the area involved a phased approach to Gordon's integration into the community.

The Prison Service is also a responsible authority in law and contributes to the process with a range of information about offenders' conduct whilst in custody. There is close liaison between probation, police and prisons locally. Police officers and probation officers work with the local prisons both to deliver the MAPPA process and contribute safety planning within the establishments. The MAPPA provides operational links between healthcare within prisons and those services that exist in the community. There are effective working relationships between community mental health teams and prisons. These links were used to good effect in the planning for the release back into the community of a convicted sex offender who had exhibited violent behaviour whilst serving a prison sentence.

Darren served a term of imprisonment for sexual offences. During the period leading up to his release, a probation officer from his home area visited him in prison and finalised the terms of his parole licence. Close liaison with prison staff established a pattern of violent behaviour whilst in custody which culminated in treatment for mental health issues.

Careful and detailed planning took place prior to Darren's release, involving prison officers, prison hospital staff and local mental health teams. Support plans for Darren dovetailed into his risk management plan. He was collected from prison by a mental health worker and supported in occupying his local authority provided housing.

Key risk issues identified within the plan related to the threat Darren posed to his own family. Conditions were imposed that prevented him from visiting his family's home town. Details of the restrictions were shared with police and local officers were briefed through the National Intelligence Model briefing processes. This information sharing led to Darren being identified in an excluded area and his arrest being made.

The prompt arrest enabled the Probation Service to initiate the recall process and Darren was returned to prison without committing any further offence.

The National Intelligence Model (NIM) drives the work of Gwent Police. Guidance has been issued to all police forces and compliance is ensured by external inspection. It provides a basis for prioritising tasks and issues at both local and force level, enabling resources to be allocated and directed against emerging policing challenges. At the centre of the NIM is the tasking and co-ordinating process which is informed by analytical work on a range of policing issues. The population of registered sex offenders has been the subject of analysis and the product is being used to inform priorities. The NIM enables police forces to work smarter and an example of this is how the tactical tasking and co-ordinating process is being used to allocate additional resources to individual risk management plans.

Brian has convictions for sexual offences including offences against a teenage girl. On his release from prison he began to associate with a former girlfriend who has a teenage daughter. Brian was also missing appointments with his supervising officer. He was therefore recalled to prison.

Brian could not be located and, using the National Intelligence Model Tasking and Co-ordination process, surveillance resources were made available.

Subsequent surveillance on Brian resulted in information leading to his arrest.

MAPPA Strategic Management Board members collaborate on a range of issues. A number of All Wales events have taken place that are leading to the development of regional approaches to issues including audit procedures, communication including training and accommodation planning. The developing strategic relationships are mirrored at the operational level with individual case management plans providing links between MAPPA areas. The national VISOR database (the violent and sexual offenders register) provides 24/7 access to information about MAPPA offenders for police forces. In addition to the use of a common database specific plans are shared with areas where there is a known link and identified need to raise the intelligence profile of specific offenders. The sharing of information between police forces enable their effective risk management in a case where a MAPPA offender was believed to present a threat to lone women.

Anthony has numerous convictions for indecent assault on females. Use of a vehicle in his offending behaviour was significant.

He was released on licence from prison and managed at MAPPA level 3. He was initially placed in a hostel and then found other accommodation which was approved through the MAPPA process.

A condition of Anthony's licence was that he notify his supervising officer of the details of any vehicle accessed by him. However, as a result of a police stop check, he was found to be driving a vehicle in contravention of this licence condition. He was subsequently recalled to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Minimising the risk to the community is the key priority for the MAPPA. This report includes statistical information about the commission of a serious further offence by a MAPPA offender. The Board hopes that those affected by the offending can begin the process of moving on and takes seriously its role in establishing any learning from the case. The MAPPA Strategic Management Board has commissioned a joint review of the management of the case drawing upon a range of individual agency reviews. The findings from the case will be assimilated into procedures and training. Overseeing and developing the MAPPA is a vital aspect of the work of the Strategic Management Board.

5. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1	Category 1 MAPPA offenders: Registered Sex Offenders	
i	The number of RSOs living in your Area on 31st March 2006. Broken down by Basic Command Unit: A Division [Newport] B Division [Monmouthshire and Torfaen] C Division [Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly]	391 120 109 162
	The number of RSOs per 100'000 head of population.	70
ii	The number of sex offenders having a registration requirement who were either cautioned or convicted for breaches of the requirement, between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006	4 (2 convicted, 2 cautioned)
iii	The number of (a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs) applied for (b) interim SOPOs granted and (c) full SOPOs imposed by the courts in your Area between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006	(a) 15 applications (b) 0 interim (c) 8 imposed
iv	The number of (a) Notification Orders applied for (b) interim Notification Orders granted and (c) full Notification Orders imposed by the courts in your Area between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006	(a), (b) & (c) None
v	The number of Foreign Travel Orders (a) applied for and (b) imposed by the courts in your Area between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006	(a), (b) & (c) None
3.	Category 2 MAPPA offenders: Violent offenders and Other Sexual offenders	
vi	The number of violent and other sexual offenders (as defined by Section 327 (3), (4) and (5) of the Criminal Justice Act (2003)) living in the Area between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006	115
4.	Category 3 MAPPA offenders: Other Offenders	
vii	The number of 'other offenders' (as defined by Section 325 (2)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act (2003)) between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006.	18

5. Offenders managed through Level 3 (MAPPP) & Level 2 (local inter-agency management)		Level 3	Level 2
(viii)	How many MAPPA offenders in each of the three Categories have been managed through the MAPPP (level 3) and through local inter-agency risk management (level 2) between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006.		
	Category 1	48	7
	Category 2	25	3
	Category 3	17	1
(ix)	The number of cases managed at level 2 or 3 where the offender was:		
	Returned to custody for a breach of licence	9	
	Returned to custody for a breach of a restraining order or sexual offences prevention order	0	
	Charged with a serious sexual or violent offence	1	

6. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT BOARD

The chair role of Gwent MAPPA SMB is now undertaken by the Assistant Chief Constable. A three year strategy is in place and has established the key priorities for the work of the SMB in the medium term. The first annual plan has been developed and encompasses work in a variety of areas including the revision of local procedures, establishing new audit and review mechanisms, developing communication and training plans and taking a lead on developing an accommodation strategy. Gwent MAPPA SMB will assume lead regional responsibility for the development of audit and review mechanisms.

The area participated in a joint Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation and Police thematic inspection of managing sex offenders in the community. The review identified good practice by Gwent probation in audit work of pre sentence reports that led to enhanced reports on all sex offenders. The learning points of the review have been incorporated into development work within this year's annual plan.

The links between MAPPA and Area Child Protection Committees are established through the involvement of police managers within the operational processes and ACPC work. Practitioners from other agencies have received inputs on the MAPPA process via ACPC training events. The MAPPA annual plan seeks to develop this work throughout the area.

Work with victims is progressed through links between MAPPA SMB members and the Local Criminal Justice Board and a victims' protocol relevant to all criminal justice agencies is under development.

The role of the lay adviser has expanded to include opportunities to engage in live observations of MAPPA meetings which enables feedback for both the SMB and key managers. The lay involvement in these monitoring arrangements plays a valuable part in the oversight arrangements.

7. CONTACTS

National Probation Service – Gwent Area	Address	Tel:
Assistant Chief Officer Adam Gotley	Cwmbran House Mamhilad Park Estate Pontypool NP4 0XD	01495 762462
<hr/>		
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Peter Keen Detective Chief Inspector	Police Headquarters Croesyceiliog Cwmbran NP44 2XJ	01633 838111
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HMP Usk		
Lisette Saunders Prison Governor	HMP Usk 47 Maryport Street Usk NP15 1XP	01291 671600

APPENDIX

MAPPA – the First Five Years : A National Overview of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements 2001 – 2006

Introduction

It is now just over 5 years since the implementation of the Criminal Justice and Courts' Services Act 2000 that led to the formation of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, commonly known as MAPPA. As the national strategic body overseeing the implementation and development of these arrangements it is important for us to review the progress made, to identify the challenges ahead and set out the national plans for improvement. It is also an opportunity for the first time to provide a national commentary on the MAPPA annual statistics and to explain what they are telling us about the growth and complexity of these arrangements.

Much has been achieved in terms of enhancing public safety in the last 5 years and the arrangements are rightly described as world leading. Yet we are acutely conscious that a number of serious case reviews and other reports published this year indicate there is still much to do to ensure that the arrangements are fit for purpose and apply consistently across England and Wales. Unless those operating these arrangements ensure that all reasonable action is taken to reduce the harm caused by sexual and violent offenders they will have failed. While we recognise that it is never possible to eliminate risk entirely the public are entitled to expect the authorities to do their job properly. Making our communities safer and reducing re-offending is our highest priority and one of the greatest challenges facing the agencies and staff involved.

Over the last year all agencies responsible for establishing, maintaining or contributing to these public protection arrangements have been extremely busy: the probation service, the prison service, the police service who form the Responsible Authority in each area, plus the range of agencies who have a duty to co-operate in these arrangements and include health, housing, education, social services, youth offending teams, Jobcentre Plus, and electronic monitoring services.

In addition to the agencies, each area has this year benefited from the input of lay advisers. These are people recruited locally but appointed by the Secretary of State to offer key support to the strategic management of the MAPPA process. Their role is essentially to ask often fundamental questions of senior practitioners and bring a community perspective to a process that could otherwise lose sight of its main function: to protect members of the public from serious harm. Together, all of those inputting to MAPPA have ensured that more high risk sexual and violent offenders have been identified and proactively managed this year than ever before.

The National MAPPA Statistics

As the scale and complexity of MAPPA has increased so the analysis of the annual report statistics has become more important in understanding local and national developments in these arrangements. The national analysis offered below, based upon reports from the areas, highlights a number of important trends, particularly in respect of the volume of referrals for multi-agency management at Level 2 and Level 3 (MAPPP), and the outcomes of that management. The individual area MAPPA annual reports are published elsewhere on this web-page and should be consulted for detailed local commentary.

MAPPA Offenders

The number of offenders in the community that come within the remit of MAPPA increased this year, as anticipated, although the rate of that increase has slowed from last year (13% to 7%) - see Table 1. A number of factors may have contributed to this slow down. Firstly, the increase of registered sex offenders (RSOs) is much less than in previous years at just over 3%; secondly, fewer offenders than expected have been referred into MAPPA under Category 3. (These are those offenders who are neither registered sex offenders nor currently

supervised by the probation service/ youth offending team but do have a history of physical or sexual violence and are considered by the Responsible Authority to pose a current risk of serious harm to the public.) The reasons for these variations from expectation are unclear but the RSO variation may in part be due to a number of areas last year (2004/5) incorporating offenders who were still in prison and to refinements areas have continued to make to referral procedures and the management of risk thresholds. Registered Sex Offenders continue to form by far the largest category – see Chart 1.

Table.1 Total number of MAPPA Offenders in the Community by Category (% Change)

Category	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
1. Registered Sex Offenders (RSO)	21513	24572 14.22%	28994 18%	29973 3.38%
2. Violent Offenders and other sex offenders	29594	12754* -56.9%	12662 -0.72%	14317 13.07%
3. Other offenders	1802	2166 20.2%	2936 35.55%	3363 14.54%
Totals	52909	39492 -25.36%	44592 12.91%	47653 6.86%

* In 2003/4 the criteria for Violent offenders (Category 2) changed to exclude those offenders held in custody.

Chart. 1 Total number of MAPPA Offenders in the Community 2005/6

MAPPA Offenders by Category 2005 / 06



Registered Sex Offenders

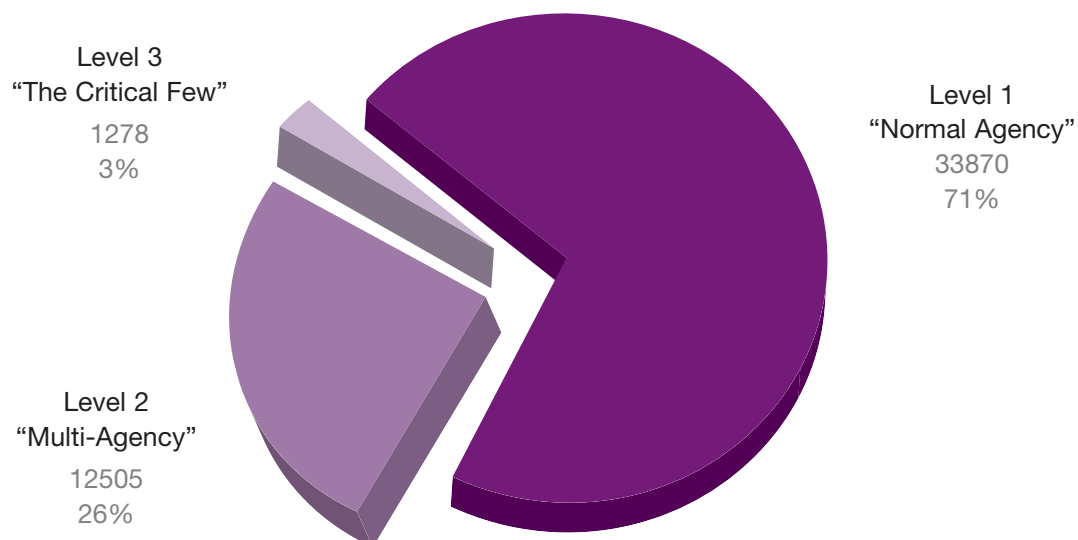
For the first time this year the MAPPA annual reports include a breakdown of the total RSO population for the basic policing units within each area (see individual area reports). This, together with the density of RSOs per 100,000 of the population, which ranges from 36/100,000 to 81/100,000 across the 42 Areas of England and Wales, illustrates the variable distribution of RSOs within the community. There are no obvious or simple explanations for the distribution of RSOs, which in any case is barely significant statistically.

MAPPA management levels

It is important to remember that the majority of offenders within MAPPA do not pose a significant risk of serious harm to the public and can therefore be properly managed through the normal supervision arrangements provided by the probation service, youth offending teams and by police sex offender registration. This is described as level 1 management and accounts for about 71% of the MAPPA population. However, for offenders whose risk of serious harm is high or complex and requires active management by more than one agency, referral to Level 2 or Level 3 (MAPPP) meetings is vital. A case will generally only qualify for level 3 management where the intervention of senior agency representatives is required to effect the risk management plan with the authority to release or prioritise exceptional resources. Chart 2 shows the breakdown of management levels this year.

Chart 2 MAPPA Offenders by Management Level

Total number of MAPPA Offenders by Level 2005 / 06



This is the second year in which both Level 2 and Level 3 (MAPPP) data has been available and Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the number of offenders now subject to collaborative/ multi-agency risk management (29% of the MAPPA total). For each of these 13,783 offenders agencies will be required to meet on a number of occasions and to progress actions that reduce the likelihood of re-offending. The tables also provide a fuller picture of the commitment and resources being provided by the Responsible Authority and other partner agencies within MAPPA. The Level 3 MAPPP, the highest level of risk management, continues to focus on the most complex offenders, sometimes referred to as the 'critical few', and involves senior managers within each area.

The use of Level 3 MAPPP has been refined over the last 3 years as part of a concerted effort to ensure that resources are focused where they can be most effective in enhancing public protection. This year they have been employed in under 3% of the total MAPPA caseload. At the same time, Level 2 risk management meetings, which are locally based, have increased in number (12,505) and become the engine room for MAPPA. Whilst there is an element of focus on level 3, all Areas have recognised the necessity of ensuring adequate management and administrative support for Level 2; and this is reflected in Business Plans.

Table 2. Breakdown of Level 2 and Level 3 MAPPA Offenders for 2005/6

Category of Offender	Level 2 (% of MAPPA Total)	Level 3 (% of MAPPA Total)	Total per Category (% of MAPPA Total)
1. Registered Sex Offenders (RSO)	6014 12.62%	580 1.22%	6594 13.84%
2. Violent offenders and other sex offenders	4280 8.98%	506 1.06%	4786 10.04%
3. Other offenders	2211 4.64%	192 0.4%	2403 5.04%
Total per Level	12505 26.24%	1278 2.68%	13783 28.92%

Table 3. Offenders referred to Levels 2 and 3 - Comparison with last year (% Change)

Category of MAPPA Offender	Level 2		Level 3	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
1. Registered Sex Offenders (RSO)	5381	6014 11.76%	626	580 -7.35%
2. Violent offenders and other sex offenders	3615	4280 18.39%	547	506 -7.49%
3. Other Offenders	2292	2211 -3.53%	305	192 -37.05%
Total:	11288	12505 10.78%	1478	1278 -13.53%

Interventions and Outcomes

Information about the scale and categories of offender is complemented by information on direct interventions and outcomes for this MAPPA managed group (ie those under Levels 2 and 3). These measures deal with breaches of licence and court order, with sex offender registration requirements and related court orders, and with further offending – see tables 4 and 5.

The headline figure is, no doubt, that reflecting the number of offenders who, while managed at levels 2 or 3, are charged with a serious sexual or violent offence. Compared with 2004/5, this year saw a reduction in the number of serious further offences in this population from 79 (0.6%) to 61 (0.44%) cases this year. And the biggest impact was where you would want and expect it – with the more intensively managed Level 3 cases. On the face of it the figures are encouraging but they should be treated with caution for 2 reasons. Firstly, we have only collected the data for 2 years; secondly, with such small numbers any change can trigger a wholly disproportionate, misleading percentage variation. What is apparent, however, is that the figure is low and whilst any serious re-offending is a matter of great concern, such a low serious re-offending rate for this particular group of offenders is to be welcomed and supports the view that MAPPA is making a real contribution to the management of dangerousness in communities.

The data relating to breach of licence and court orders is positive as this reflects an increase in action taken in level 2 and 3 cases prior to them having opportunity to commit serious further harm; ie to recall offenders to prison. A similarly encouraging picture emerges from a reading of the data on various sex offender provisions – see table 5. Action taken to enforce the sex offender registration requirements through caution and conviction increased by 30% from last year and affected 1295 offenders, 4.3% of the total registered in the community. There was also considerable use made of the range of new civil orders available under the Sex Offences Act 2003 (sexual offences prevention orders, notification orders, foreign travel orders). In total 973 orders have been granted this year an increase of 446.

Table 4. Outcome measures: Level 2 and Level 3 activity for 2005/6 (% Change)

Category of MAPPA Offender	Level 2		Level 3		Total of Level 2 & 3	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
1. Breach of License	1084 21.86%	1321	222 -1.35%	219	1306 17.92%	1540
2. Breach of Orders	55	82 49.09%	18	22 22.22%	73	104 42.47%
3. Charged with SFO	47	50 6.38%	32	11 -65.63%	79	61 -22.78%

Table 5. Outcome measures: RSO arrests and Sex Offences Act Civil Orders 2004/5 and 2005/6 (% Change)

RSO Enforcement	Number of Offenders (04/05)	Number of Offenders (05/06)
1. Registered sex offenders (RSO's) charged/cautioned	993	1295 30.41%
Sex Offences Act Orders	Number of Orders (04/05)	Number of Orders (05/06)
2. Sexual offences prevention orders (SOPOs) granted	503	933 85.49%
3. Notification Orders (NOs) granted	22	39 77.27%
4. Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs) granted	1	1 0%
Total Number of Orders	526	973 84.98%

A Year of Challenges

The raw data provided in the national statistics is helpful but necessarily quantitative. In order to get a better feel for the quality of MAPPAs business it is necessary to work with other forms of analysis and, during the course of this year, a number of inspection reports and a small number of management reviews of specific cases have been published which have both detailed shortcomings in practice and highlighted many positive developments in public protection practice.

It is essential that the product of these, and future, reviews and reports shape the development of MAPPAs through central guidance and local practice and it is instructive to set out the lessons learned this year.

Strengthening Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (Published in October 2005 and available on www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsintro1.html)

This research was undertaken by De Montfort University and found evidence of greater effectiveness and efficiency across MAPPAs teams in England and Wales, compared to an earlier review of public protection arrangements, which had been conducted before the MAPPAs legislation was introduced in 2001. It found that areas were meeting the MAPPAs Guidance specification to a large extent.

It also found that the arrangements had been strengthened by the inclusion of the Prison Service within the Responsible Authority and by the designation of a number of duty-to-co-operate agencies (a consequence of the Criminal Justice Act 2003). The MAPPAs process facilitated effective contributions by agencies so that representatives could make operational decisions and develop risk management plans.

The report made a number of recommendations for policy and practice development which are being taken forward through the revision of the MAPPAs Guidance and the MAPPAs business planning process.

Managing Sex Offenders in the Community (A joint thematic inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorates of Probation and Police published in November 2005 and available on <http://inspectors.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>)

This inspection found that there was greater focus by police and probation on improving the assessment and management of high risk sex offenders which offered the prospect of improved performance. However it noted a number of deficiencies in relation to MAPPA case management records; police home visits for registered sex offenders and training for both police and probation staff on assessment and management of risk of harm.

These deficiencies have been addressed through the National Offender Management Service Risk of Harm Improvement strategy and the development and imminent publication of the Police Public Protection Manual.

An Independent Review of a Serious Further Offence case: Damien Hanson and Elliot White published in February 2006 and available on <http://inspectorates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

This was a report by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Probation into the murder of John Monckton and attempted murder of his wife Homeyra in November 2004 by two men under the supervision of the London Probation Area. The report identified overall failures and some specific deficiencies in the way the two cases were managed.

Although neither offender was referred to MAPPA Damien Hanson, who was assessed as presenting a high risk of serious harm, should have been. Importantly the report has established a number of principles against which future case management within MAPPA and the National Probation Service will be judged. Key amongst these is that the public is entitled to expect that the authorities will do their job properly i.e. to take all reasonable action to keep risk to a minimum.

In response to this report, an action plan was issued to the National Probation Services to ensure delivery of effective implementation of the report's five 'key' recommendations and 31 practice recommendations.

An Independent Review of a Serious Further Offence case: Anthony Rice published in May 2006 and available on <http://inspectorates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

This report was completed following the murder of Naomi Bryant in August 2005. The independent review was requested by the Responsible Authority for MAPPA in Hampshire who were concerned by a number of issues that had contributed to the risk management failure.

The report details principal findings and recommendations for a range of agencies within and outside MAPPA. Each of which is being taken forward. Importantly it revealed the failure to manage the offender's risk of harm to the public was not due to any single act of negligence or deficiency. Rather it was a cumulative failure of processes and actions throughout his sentence supervision, both in prison and in the community. This is an essential point to grasp and reinforces the importance of having an integrated offender management system from start to end of sentence with clear and consistent practice between the three core MAPPA agencies, prisons, probation and police.

The key recommendation for MAPPA was about maintaining a better balance between human rights of offenders and protecting the public, and using existing MAPPA guidance properly. Work is already underway to revise and strengthen national guidance and improve MAPPA's foundations by way of the national and Area MAPPA business plans.

Joint Police/Probation/Prisons Thematic Inspection Report: Putting Risk of Harm Into Context – published in September 2006 and available on <http://inspectorates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

This report found that much had been achieved, including that planned interventions were generally effective in containing offending behaviour. There were also many areas for improvement and the report makes recommendations for the more consistent use of MAPPA and sharing of MAPPA good practice, improved risk of harm assessments and sentence planning and greater victim awareness.

It is important to note that the fieldwork to support the inspection concluded in the autumn of 2005, prior to the launch of the Risk of Harm Improvement Action plan and other actions referred to in this overview. Nevertheless, the report has been welcomed and will be considered in further detail by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) Risk of Harm Improvement Board as well as the Responsible Authority National Steering Group (RANSNG).

Actions to develop MAPPA

Effecting change to these public protection arrangements requires concerted action from a range of agencies and key stakeholders. MAPPA is not an agency but a set of national arrangements that requires each contributor to ensure that their own agency's practice is fit for purpose and that the manner of their collaboration is effective in assessing and managing the risk posed by sexual and violent offenders.

It is important to note that MAPPA has benefited significantly this year from the work undertaken by individual agencies; work that has a direct bearing on how dangerous offenders are assessed and managed. This includes the OASys Quality Assurance Programme implemented from July 2005; implementation of the offender management model from April 2006; the launch of the NOMS Risk of Harm Guidance and Training resource pack June 2006; and the planned roll-out of the Police Public Protection Manual.

MAPPA will increasingly benefit from the expansion of ViSOR (the Violent and Sex Offenders Register). ViSOR is an integral part of plans to strengthen public protection through improved risk assessment and management and will provide electronic support for MAPPA allowing efficient data sharing between Police, Probation and Prisons. The police have been using ViSOR since April 2005 and the system will be implemented into the prison and the probation service during 2006/7. For the first time the Responsible Authorities will be working together on the same I.T system to Reduce Re-offending.

The National MAPPA Business Plan

As the national coordinating body for the Responsible Authority, the RANSNG, is tasked with exercising oversight of MAPPA and ensuring its continued development. To help meet these aims the RANSNG published, in November 2005, a three year National MAPPA Business Plan 2005-8. The plan identifies four broad areas of MAPPA where significant and consistent improvement is necessary. These include the following;

MAPPA Development Strategy

- Achieve dedicated MAPPA coordination and administration capacity in all areas during 2006/7 (*underway*)
- Develop RANSNG to include national representation of Duty to cooperate agencies (*achieved*)
- Revise and publish MAPPA Guidance (*by April 2007 – see existing Guidance at: <http://www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk/output/page30.asp>*)

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Areas to implement a MAPPA Business Plan for 2006/7 (*achieved – see area annual reports*)
- Development of multi-agency public protection performance indicators (*underway*)
- Improve the recording and collation of data (*underway*)
- Develop guidance for a serious case review process (*planned for consultation later this year*)

Communication and Strategic Partnerships

- The publication of the MAPPA Annual report (*achieved*)
- Development of the annual report to improve public understanding and engagement (*ongoing*)
- National MAPPA conference (*achieved – November 2005*)
- Develop a national communication strategy (*issued in June, but Child Sex Offender Review may add further impetus*)

Training

- Delivery of lay adviser national training (*delivered but also developing so far*)
- National coordinators conference (*delivered – May 2006*)
- Collate core training material (*underway*)
- Areas to implement a training strategy for new practitioners, new members of the strategic management board and for coordinators and administrators (*underway*)

Areas have been asked to produce annual reports on this model and local business plans are attached to area annual reports for the first time. Future reports will record the progress that has been achieved.

Conclusion

The introduction of MAPPA enables agencies to work more closely than ever before to exchange information and manage offenders collaboratively, ensuring that potentially dangerous offenders are being properly risk assessed and robustly managed in the community.

Effective management of high-risk offenders, as a discipline, is still relatively in its infancy. There is continuous development and the standards and good practice of tomorrow are likely to be different from today's, achieved through experience and research. The challenge therefore is not only to match current practice with what we know, but also to respond rapidly to new learning.

The Inspectorate helpfully suggests that what they are describing can be better understood as the identification of stages on a journey rather than a destination reached. Since their introduction in 2001, the 42 MAPPAs covering England and Wales have travelled a great distance in a short time to establish the new arrangements. The vital public protection work of MAPPA is undertaken by skilled and committed staff and everyone engaged in the arrangements acknowledges the need for constant vigilance and improvement. The journey is not easy, but communities are safer because, as this report demonstrates, the Responsible Authorities are travelling together in the right direction.

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Terence Grange

Chief Constable of Dyfed Powys Police and ACPO Public Protection Lead

Tony Robson

Her Majesty's Prison Service

On behalf of the Responsible Authority National Steering Group



Heddlu
Gwent
Police

MAPPA

**TREFNIADAU AML-ASiantaeth
DIOGELU'R CYHOEDD**

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL 2005 - 2006



cydweithio i ddiogelu'r cyhoedd

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- Atodiad** MAPPA – y Pum Mlynedd Cyntaf: Trosolwg Cenedlaethol
o Drefniadau Aml-Asiantaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd 2001-2006

1. RHAGAIR Y GWEINIDOG

Rhagair y Gweinidog gan Gerry Sutcliffe AS

Gwneud ein cymunedau'n ddiogelach a lleihau ail-droseddu yw ein prif flaenoriaeth ac un o'n sialensiau mwyaf. Dyna paham y mae'r gwaith a ymgymerwyd gan drefniadau aml-asiantaeth diogelu'r cyhoedd (MAPPA) mor bwysig. Mae arolygu a rheoli troseddwr rhywiol a threisgar â'r risg uchaf o beri niwed difrifol, p'un ai yn y gymuned neu yn y ddalfa, yn gymhleth a heriol, ac yn agwedd o wasanaeth cyhoeddus lle mae'r cyhoedd yn iawn i ddisgwyl i bopeth rhesymol gael ei wneud i ddatrys y broblem.

Er ein bod wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol yn y pum mlynedd diwethaf gyda datblygiad MAPPA ar draws Cymru a Lloegr, wrth ddarllen yn yr adolygiad eleni am nifer o ddigwyddiadau trychinebus lle mae pobl wedi eu llofruddio neu wedi eu hanafu'n ddifrifol cawsom ein hatgoffa o bwysigrwydd y perfformiad adolygu, gwella arfer, a dysgu gwersi. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y gwasanaethau prawf, heddlu a charchar a'r asiantaethau eraill hynny sy'n cyfrannu at asesiad a rheolaeth troseddwr yn ymgymryd â'r tasgau hyn. Mae cyhoeddiad Cynlluniau Busnes MAPPA gan bob Ardal yn yr adroddiadau blynyddol eleni yn cynnig rhaglen ddefnyddiol ac angenrheidiol o ddatblygiad ac adolygiad a rhaid i hyn arwain at welliant mewn arfer. Bydd yn hanfodol i'r cynnydd yma fod yn dryloyw a rhaid iddo gael ei rannu gan gymunedau lleol.

Yn ogystal â hyn, fodd bynnag, ni ddylid colli unrhyw gyfle i ystyried mesurau eraill a fydd yn cynyddu diogelwch y cyhoedd ymhellach. Dyna paham yr ydym yn cynnal Adolygiad Troseddwr Rhywiol Plant , i edrych ar y modd gorau o reoli grŵp arbennig o droseddwr yn y gymuned, sy'n creu gofid i lawer. Mae'r adolygiad yn ymgynghori ag amrediad eang o ymarferwyr a phrif fudd-ddeiliaid yn cynnwys cynghorwyr lleyg MAPPA, a byddant yn adrodd yn ôl tua diwedd y flwyddyn.

Yn olaf, wrth gymeradwyo'r adroddiad yma i chi, hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle i ddiolch i bob un a gymerodd ran yn lleol wrth gydweithio â throseddwr rhyw a throseddwr treisgar, neu a sicrhodd bod y trefniadau hyn yn ateb y galw. Lle mae MAPPA'n gweithio'n dda mae wedi ei seilio ar gynnal safonau proffesiynol uchel a chydweithio effeithiol aml-asiantaeth wrth gyflwyno cynlluniau rheoli risg grymus. Er nad yw'n bosibl dileu risg yn gyfan gwbl, lle mae pob cam rhesymol yn cael ei weithredu gellir gostwng perygl o niwed difrifol pellach i'r lefel isaf posibl gyda nifer llai o ddiodefwr yn agored i ail-droseddu.

Gerry Sutcliffe AS

Is-Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Seneddol Cyfiawnder Troseddol a Rheoli Troseddwr

2. CYFLWYNIAD Y PRIF SWYDDOG

gan
Prif Gwnstabl Heddlu Gwent,
Prif Swyddog y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol - Ardal Gwent
a
Llywodraethydd, Carchar Ei Mawrhydi, Brynbuga

Mae adeiladu cymunedau diogelach yn brif flaenoriaeth i awdurdodau cyfrifol sy'n cyflawni Trefniadau Aml-Asiantaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd Gwent. Mae ein gwaith yn cyfannu gwaith Partneriaethau Diogelwch Cymunedau a Byrddau Lleol Diogelu Plant ac yn cyfrannu tuag at gyd-lwyddiant pob un o'r rhai hynny sy'n ymroddedig i lleihau trosedd yn ein cymunedau.

Mae'r trefniadau i ddiogelu'r cyhoedd yng Ngwent wedi datblygu yn y 12 mis diwethaf fel canlyniad i nifer o gynlluniau newydd a gynhyrchwyd gan gynllun gwaith y Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol ar gyfer y flwyddyn. Mae'r datblygiadau hynny wedi cynnwys cyflwyno prosesau monitro newydd a grymusach a chyfnewid gwybodaeth rhwng pob partner-asiantaeth sy'n ymgyfrannu yn niogelwch y cyhoedd.

Bydd dysgu o achos troseddu difrifol pellach gan Craig Sweeney yn cael ei ddefnyddio i sicrhau bod trefniadau'n cael eu cryfhau ymhellach i leihau'r perygl o weld y fath ddigwyddiadau trychinebus yn digwydd eto. Rydym yn cydymdeimlo â'r plentyn a'r teulu a gafodd eu heffeithio gan droseddau Sweeney ac rydym yn fwy penderfynol nag erioed i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o adnoddau ar gyfer rheoli troseddwy'r treisgar a rhywiol.

Mae'r staff ymroddedig iawn o asiantaethau sy'n cymryd rhan mewn diogelu'r cyhoedd yn parhau fel ein hased fwyaf gwerthfawr ac mae'r adroddiad hwn yn dangos yr amrediad o waith sydd wedi ei wneud y flwyddyn yma i gynyddu diogelwch y cyhoedd. Yn yr adroddiad yma rydym wedi cynnwys rhai astudiaethau achos sy'n dangos effeithiolrwydd ein hymyriadau wrth ddarparu mwy o ddiogelwch i gymunedau lleol ac mae'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol yn edrych ymlaen at adeiladu ar y cynnydd ymhellach yn ein gwaith yn y dyfodol ar ran pobl Gwent.

3. PRIF LWYDDIANNAU

a) Strategaeth 3 Blynedd

Fel canlyniad i'r gofyniad a roddwyd ar y Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol i gynhyrchu Cynllun Busnes Blynyddol, mae'r Bwrdd wedi datblygu Gweledigaeth Strategol 3 blynedd gynhwysfawr. Datblygiad cydweithredol oedd hwn yn cynnwys ymgyfraniad yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol ac asiantaethau Dyletswydd i Gydweithredu. Bob blwyddyn mae'r strategaeth yn adnabod amcanion arweiniol i gyfannu'r Cynllun Busnes, sef:

- Sicrhau bod y pethau sylfaenol yn gywir
- Ehangu a mesur effeithiolrwydd y Bwrdd
- Adeiladu hyder cyhoeddus trwy ennyn diddordeb y gymuned

b) Cynllun Busnes Blynyddol

Cytunwyd ar y Cynllun Busnes Blynyddol ar gyfer 2006-07 mewn egwyddor yng nghyfarfod Ionawr 2006 o'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol. Fel y nodwyd uchod, mae'n cydblethu â Gweledigaeth Strategol 3 Blynedd a bydd yn llunio gwaith yr SMB dros y flwyddyn nesaf. Dyfeisiwyd y Cynllun gan aelodau'r Awdurdod Cyfrifol, Asiantaethau Dyletswydd i Gydweithredu, Cymorth i Ddioddefwyr a Chynghorydd Lleyg.

c) Ymgyfraniad yn Natblygiadau MAPPA Cymru-gyfan

Yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, cynhaliwyd dau gyfarfod Cymru-gyfan ar gyfer uwch aelodau'r Awdurdod Cyfrifol, a chynrychiolwyd Gwent yn dda yn y ddau. Yn y diweddaraf, dynodwyd pedair ffrwd waith, ac mae pob Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol Cymraeg wedi ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb am un ohonynt. Mae Gwent yn arwain Archwiliad o'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol a swyddogaethau MAPPA yn cynnwys Adolygiadau Achosion Difrifol.

ch) Is-grŵp Llety

Er bod yr angen am ddatblygiad strategaeth llety MAPPA ar gyfer Gwent eisoes wedi ei adnabod, tanlinellodd Trosedd Ddifrifol Bellach yr angen i roi prif flaenoriaeth i'r mater yma. Mae'r rheolydd a'r prif gyfrifoldeb am Dai ar y Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol yn cydgysylltu'r darn anhepgor hyn o waith gyda chyfraniad oddi wrth nifer o asiantaethau. Rhagwelir y bydd y strategaeth yn ystod 2006-07 yn cael ei chysylltu â datblygiadau tebyg ar draws Cymru i drwytho strategaeth llety Cymru-gyfan MAPPA.

d) Cadeirydd Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol

Mae'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol wedi cael ei gadeirio yn ystod 2005-06 gan y Prif Gwnstabl Cynorthwyol gyda'r Prif Swyddog Prawf Arweiniol yn gweithredu fel ei ddirprwy. Mae'r ddau wedi ymgyfrannu'n helaeth yn MAPPA ar lefel leol a rhanbarthol.

dd) Memorandwm Dyletswydd i Gydweithredu

Yn ystod y flwyddyn diwallwyd y gofyniad i greu memorandwm rhwng asiantaethau Awdurdod Cyfrifol a Dyletswydd i Gydweithredu ac mae pob un o'r asiantaethau perthnasol wedi llofnodi'r memorandwm.

e) Rheoli Troseddwyr Rhyw yn y Gymuned – Archwiliad ar y Cyd

Cyhoeddwyd y cyd-archwiliad yma gan Arolygiaeth Carchardai Ei Mawrhydi ac Arolygiaeth Cwnstablau Ei Mawrhydi ym mis Tachwedd 2005. Roedd Gwent yn un o bum ardal yng Nghymru a Lloegr i gael ei harchwilio. Roedd yr adroddiad yn cynnwys nifer o argymhellion. Roedd nifer ohonynt yn amherthnasol i ardal Gwent ond roedd rhai yn berthnasol.

Mae arweinwyr Prawf a Heddlu arweiniol MAPPA wedi cynnal dadansoddiad trylwyr o'r Adroddiad Archwilio, ac ar y cyd rhoddasant adroddiad i'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol ym mis Ebrill. Mae pob un o'r Ardaloedd a ddynodwyd gan yr Arolygiaethau fel rhai oedd angen Gwelliant naill ai wedi cael sylw llwyddiannus (e.e. ansawdd asesiadau OASys) neu wedi eu hymgorffori yng Nghynllun Busnes SMB ar gyfer 2006-07) (e.e. penodiad cydlynedd MAPPA, a'r angen am weithdrefnau diwygiedig).

f) Sicrwydd Ansawdd OASys

Dull o asesu risg yw OASys a ddefnyddir gan y Gwasanaethau Prawf a Charchar. Acronym ydyw am 'Offender Assessment System' a, thrwy asesu amrywiaeth eang o ffactorau risg deinamig a statig, mae'n galluogi ymarferwyr i ragweld oes yna berygl i droseddwr greu niwed ac a yw'n debygol o ail-droseddu.

Fel y dangoswyd uchod, dynododd y cyd-archwiliad ddiffygion yn amseriad ac ansawdd asesiadau OASys. Roedd y mater hwn wedi ei adnabod cyn hyn gan y Gwasanaeth Prawf yn lleol trwy archwiliad arall allanol yn ogystal â mewnol. Lanswyd ymgyrch sylweddol ar sicrwydd ansawdd ym mis Mehefin 2005, ac arweiniodd hyn at ymarfer yn Ionawr 2006, pan gynhaliwyd asesiad systematig o asesiadau OASys ar holl droseddwyr â'r potensial i fod yn beryglus yn y gymuned oedd o dan arolygiaeth y Gwasanaeth Prawf. Roedd y canlyniadau yn galonogol iawn. Roedd asesiad llawn wedi ei gwblhau ym mhob achos ac roedd yr ansawdd wedi gwella mewn dull dramatig. Mae'r asesiad yma wedi cael croeso gan Arolygiaeth Carchardai ei Mawrhydi a'r Cyfarwyddiaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol.

ff) Cydlynnydd MAPPA

Mae'r angen am gydlynnydd MAPPA neilltuol ar gyfer Gwent wedi dod yn fwyfwy amlwg yn y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, ac wedi ei dderbyn mewn egwyddor gan yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol. Mae'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol wedi cytuno ar Ddisgrifiad Swydd a Manyleb Person, a thra nad oes penderfyniad terfynol wedi ei wneud eto ynglŷn ag ariannu'r swydd, rhagwelir y bydd penodiad i'r swydd yn digwydd yn ystod 2006.

g) Presenoldeb Awdurdod Cyfrifol yn MAPPA

Mae'r heddlu bron yn ddiethriad yn cael eu cynrychioli gan Brif Dditectif Arolygydd a'r Gwasanaeth Prawf gan Brif Swyddog Cynorthwyol. Yr Heddlu sy'n cadeirio cyfarfodydd a elwir gan y Gwasanaeth Prawf, a'r Gwasanaeth Prawf sy'n cadeirio cyfarfodydd a elwir gan yr Heddlu.

ng) Gwaith Cyswllt gyda'r Dioddefwyr

Mae'n ofynnol i'r Gwasanaeth Prawf gysylltu â dioddefwyr pob trosedd rywiol ddifrifol a throedd dreisgar pan gaiff y troseddwr ei ddedfrydu i 12 mis neu fwy mewn carchar. Pwrpas hyn yw rhoi gwybod i'r dioddefwr am statws y ddedfryd, a chael barn dioddefwyr ar amodau trwyddedu posibl pan ddaw'n amser i'r carcharor gael ei ryddhau.

Yn ystod 2005-06 mae'r fath waith cyswllt gyda dioddefwyr wedi cael ei integreiddio i mewn i'r broses MAPPA. Mae Swyddogion Prawf Cyswllt Dioddefwyr yn mynychu cyfarfodydd MAPP yn rheolaidd ac yn sicrhau bod barn dioddefwyr nid yn unig yn cael gwrandawriad, ond yn cael ei adlewyrchu'n briodol yn amodau trwyddedu megis atal cysylltiad ag ardal ddaearyddol neu waharddiad.

h) Cynhwysedd Ditectif Arolygydd Neilltuedig ar gyfer Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd

Mae gan bob un o'r tair Adran Heddlu weithredol yn awr Dditectif Arolygydd sy'n gweithio'n benodol ar ddiogelu'r cyhoedd. Mae eu dyletswyddau'n cynnwys MAPPA, Camdriniaeth yn y Cartref ac Amddiffyn Plant. Mae eu harbenigedd, ynghyd ag arbenigedd grŵp bychan o reolwyr canol Prawf, yn sicrhau safonau uchel o arfer proffesiynol mewn cyfarfodydd MAPPP lefel 2.

l) Adleoli Tîm Prawf Risg Uchel o Niwed

Mae cyflwyniad Model Rheoli Troseddwr newydd ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Prawf wedi arwain at gyfle i leoli holl staff arbenigol sy'n gweithio gyda'r troseddwr risg uchaf i weithio o'r un lleoliad. Mae hyn wedi bod yn fuddiol i'r Heddlu a'r Gwasanaeth Prawf, ac mae'n arwain at wella safonau arfer proffesiynol trwy gydweithio a thrwy well cydlyniaeth adnoddau.

4. SUT MAE MAPPA'N GWEITHREDU YNG NGWENT

Sefydlwyd Panel Aml-Asiantaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd (MAPPA) Gwent yn 2001. Mae staff neilltuol o fewn y gwasanaeth prawf a'r heddlu wedi cyflwyno cynlluniau diogelwch i gymunedau trwy gydol y cyfnod yma. Mae swyddogion heddlu neilltuol a'r Tîm Risg Uchel o Niwed Gwasanaeth Prawf Gwent yn cydweithio ar amrediad o achosion. Mae'r corff o arbenigedd sydd wedi datblygu yn y ddwy asiantaeth wedi ei wella drwy amrywiaeth o hyfforddiant arbenigol.

Rheolir cyfarfodydd MAPPA gan gnewyllyn o staff o'r heddlu a'r gwasanaeth prawf. Mae canolbwyntio gwaith grŵp o reolwyr o'r ddwy asiantaeth yn sicrhau cysondeb wrth gymhwyso trothwyon ar gyfer pob lefel o broses MAPPA. Mae'r berthynas waith yn effeithiol, gydag amrediad o asiantaethau â dyletswydd i gydweithredu gyda MAPPA, ac mae adrannau tai Awdurdodau Lleol ac amrywiaeth o landlordiaid cymdeithasol a chymdeithasau tai yn rhan anhepgor o'r broses.

Mae'r trefniadau'n delio ag ystod eang o gynllunio diogelwch i droseddwr pan gânt eu rhyddhau o garchar a hefyd pan fydd troseddwr MAPPA'n cael eu trosglwyddo i'r ardal. Mae dadansoddiad diweddar wedi dynodi bod lleiafrif o droseddwr MAPPA'n cynrychioli achosion trosglwyddo. Mae **Gordon** yn un enghraifft o'r modd y mae MAPPA wedi delio'n effeithiol ag achos yn ymwneud â rhyddhau troseddwr o garchar a'i drosglwyddo i ardal Gwent.

Roedd yr amser wedi dod iddo gael ei ryddhau o garchar tu allan i Gymru ar ôl cyfnod hir yn y carchar am droseddau rhywiol ynghyd â chyfnod ychwanegol am gyflawni trosedd ddifrifol tra yn y carchar. Mynegodd Gordon ddymuniad i ail-setlo yn yr ardal yma i fod gyda phobl a fedrai ei gynorthwyo.

Dygwyd hyn i mewn i broses MAPPA ar lefel 3 gan y Gwasanaeth Prawf yn yr ardal lle lleoli'r carchar a, thrwy ymgynghori a chydweithredu gydag asiantaethau MAPPA yn yr ardal yma, daethpwyd o hyd i lety addas i Gordon yn lleol, ac mae goruchwyliaeth wedi ei drosglwyddo'n llwyddiannus. Roedd y trosglwyddiad i'r ardal yn golygu ymagwedd cam wrth gam tuag at integreiddiad Gordon i mewn i'r gymuned.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth Carchardai hefyd yn awdurdod cyfrifol mewn cyfraith ac mae'n cyfrannu i'r broses gydag amrediad o wybodaeth am ymddygiad troseddwr tra yn y ddalfa. Mae cysylltiad agos rhwng y gwasanaeth prawf, yr heddlu a charchardai'n lleol. Mae swyddogion yr heddlu a swyddogion prawf yn cydweithio â charchardai lleol i gyflawni'r broses MAPPA a hefyd gyfrannu cynllunio diogelwch o fewn y sefydliadau. Mae MAPPA'n darparu cysylltiadau gweithredol rhwng gofal iechyd o fewn carchardai a'r gwasanaethau hynny sy'n bodoli yn y gymuned. Mae perthynas waith effeithiol ar gael rhwng timau iechyd meddwl cymunedol a charchardai. Defnyddiwyd y cysylltiadau hyn

mewn dull effeithiol wrth gynllunio ar gyfer rhyddhau troseddwr rhyw a euogfarnwyd, oedd wedi ymddwyn yn dreisgar yn ystod ei gyfnod yn y carchar, yn ôl i'r gymuned.

Treuliodd **Darren** dymor mewn carchar am droseddau rhywiol. Yn ystod y cyfnod yn arwain i fyny at ei ryddhau aeth swyddog prawf o'i gymuned leol i ymweld ag ef yn y carchar gan gwblhau'r telerau ar gyfer ei drwydded parôl. Sefydlwyd patrwm o ymddygiad treisgar trwy gysylltiad agos â staff y carchar tra roedd yn y ddalfa a arweiniodd yn y pen draw at driniaeth ar gyfer materion iechyd meddwl.

Bu cynllunio gofalus a manwl cyn i Darren gael ei ryddhau yn cynnwys ymgyfraniad swyddogion carchar, staff ysbyty'r carchar a thimau iechyd meddwl lleol. Cyfunwyd cynlluniau cefnogi Darren â'i gynllun rheoli risg. Casglwyd ef o'r carchar gan weithiwr iechyd meddwl a chafodd gymorth wrth fynd i fyw mewn tŷ a ddarparwyd gan ei awdurdod lleol.

Bygythiad Darren i'w deulu ei hunan oedd y brif risg a ddynodwyd yn y cynllun. Trwy orfodi amodau cafodd ei wahardd rhag ymweld â'r dre lle roedd ei deulu'n byw. Rhannwyd y manylion am y cyfyngiadau â'r heddlu a briffiwyd swyddogion lleol drwy brosesau briffio'r Model Cudd-Wybodaeth Cenedlaethol. Oherwydd y broses rhannu gwybodaeth dynodwyd Darren mewn ardal waharddedig a chafodd ei arestio.

Galluogodd yr arestiad prydlon y gwasanaeth prawf i gychwyn y proses ail-alw ac aeth Darren yn ôl i'r carchar heb gyflawni unrhyw drosedd bellach.

Mae'r Model Cudd-Wybodaeth Cenedlaethol (NIM) yn hybu gwaith Heddlu Gwent. Rhoddwyd arweiniad i'r holl heddluoedd, a sicrheir cydymffurfiad gan archwiliad allanol. Mae'n rhoi sail ar gyfer blaenoriaethu tasgau a materion o bwys ar lefel leol a lefel yr heddlu, gan alluogi dyrannu adnoddau a'u cyfeirio i wrthsefyll sialensiau newydd i blismona. Yn ganolog i NIM mae'r broses oruchwylio a chydlynu a drwythir gan waith dadansoddol ar amrediad o faterion plismona. Mae poblogaeth troseddwr rhyw cofrestredig wedi bod yn bwnc dadansoddiad a defnyddir canlyniadau'r dadansoddiad fel sail i flaenoriaethau. Mae NIM yn galluogi heddluoedd i weithio'n well ac un enghraifft o hyn yw'r modd y mae'r broses gorchwylion tactegol a chyd-drefniadol yn cael ei defnyddio i ddyrannu adnoddau ychwanegol i gynlluniau rheoli risg.

Mae Brian wedi ei euogfarnu am droseddau rhywiol yn cynnwys troseddau yn erbyn merch yn ei harddegau. Yn dilyn ei ryddhau o'r carchar dechreuodd Brian gysylltu â chyn-gariad â ganddi ferch yn ei harddegau. Roedd Brian hefyd heb fynychu apwyntiadau gyda'i swyddog goruchwylio. Felly cafodd ei ail-alw i'r carchar.

Ni fedrid dod o hyd i Brian a, thrwy ddefnyddio proses orchwyllo a chyd-drefnu'r Model Cudd-Wybodaeth Cenedlaethol, sicrhawyd bod adnoddau gwyliadwriaeth ar gael.

Arweiniodd gwyliadwriaeth olynol at arestiad Brian.

Mae aelodau Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol MAPPA'n cydweithio ar amrediad o faterion. Mae nifer o ddigwyddiadau Cymru-gyfan wedi digwydd sy'n arwain at ddatblygiad ymagweddau rhanbarthol tuag at faterion yn cynnwys archwiliad, gweithdrefnau, cyfathrebu, yn cynnwys hyfforddiant a chynllunio llety. Mae'r cysylltiadau strategol sy'n datblygu'n cael eu hadlewyrchu ar y lefel weithredol gyda chynlluniau rheolaeth achosion unigol yn darparu cysylltiadau rhwng ardaloedd MAPPA. Mae cronfa ddata genedlaethol VISOR (cofrestr troseddwr treisgar a rhywiol) yn darparu mynediad 24/7 i wybodaeth am droseddwr MAPPA i heddluoedd. Yn ychwanegol at y defnydd o gronfa ddata gyffredinol rhennir cynlluniau penodol ag ardaloedd lle gwyddys bod cysylltiad a lle mae angen wedi ei ddynodi i godi proffil cudd-wybodaeth am droseddwr penodol. Trwy rannu gwybodaeth rhwng heddluoedd galluogwyd rheolaeth risg effeithiol mewn achos lle credwyd bod troseddwr MAPPA'n fygythiad i fenywod unig.

Mae gan **Anthony** nifer o euogfarnau am ymosodiadau anwedus ar fenywod. Roedd y defnydd o fodur yn ei ymddygiad troseddol yn arwyddocaol.

Cafodd ei ryddhau ar drwydded o'r carchar a'i reoli ar MAPPA lefel 3. I gychwyn cafodd ei roi mewn hostel ac wedyn darganfu lety arall a gymeradwywyd trwy broses MAPPA.

Un o amodau trwydded Anthony oedd ei fod yn rhoi manylion i'r swyddog oedd yn ei oruchwyllo am unrhyw fodur yr oedd yn ei ddefnyddio. Fodd bynnag, fel canlyniad i gael ei stopio gan yr heddlu, darganfuwyd ei fod yn gyrru modur yn groes i amodau ei drwydded. Yn dilyn hyn cafodd ei ail-alw i dreulio gweddill ei ddedfryd yn y carchar.

Mae lleihau'r risg i'r gymuned yn brif flaenoriaeth i MAPPA. Mae'r adroddiad yma'n cynnwys gwybodaeth ystadegol am drosedd ddifrifol arall gan droseddwr MAPPA. Gobeithia'r Bwrdd y gall y rhai hynny sydd wedi eu heffeithio gan y troseddu gychwyn y broses o symud ymlaen ac mae dysgu fel canlyniad i'r achos yn fater o'r pwys pennaf iddynt. Comisiynwyd cyd-adolygiad o reolaeth yr achos yma gan Fwrdd Rheoli Strategol MAPPA gan ddefnyddio amrediad o adolygiadau asiantaethau unigol. Bydd canfyddiadau'r achos yn cael eu hymgorffori mewn gweithdrefnau a hyfforddiant. Mae arolygu a datblygu MAPPA'n agwedd allweddol o waith y Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol.

5. GWYBODAETH YSTADEGOL

1	Categori 1 Troseddwy'r MAPP: Troseddwy'r Rhyw Cofrestredig	
i	Nifer Troseddwy'r Rhyw Cofrestredig yn byw yn eich Ardal ar 31 Mawrth 2006	391
	Wedi eu dadansoddi gan Uned Reoli Sylfaenol:	
	Is-adran A [Casnewydd]	120
	Is-adran B [Sir Fynwy a Thorfaen]	109
	Is-adran C [Blaenau Gwent a Chaerffili]	162
	Nifer Troseddwy'r Rhyw Cofrestredig fesul 100,000 y pen o'r boblogaeth.	70
ii	Nifer troseddwy'r rhyw gydag amodau cofrestru gafodd un ai rybudd neu yn euog o dorri'r amodau rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006	4 (2 wedi eu collfarnu 2 wedi derbyn rhybudd)
iii	Nifer (a) Gorchmynion Atal Troseddau Rhyw (SOPO) y gwnaed cais amdanynt (b) SOPO interim a ddyfarnwyd a (c) Gorchmynion Atal Troseddau Rhyw a orfodwyd gan y llysoedd yn eich Ardal rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006	(a) 15 cais (b) 0 interim (a) 8 wedi eu gorfodi
iv	Nifer: (a) Gorchmynion Hysbysiad y gwnaed cais amdanynt (b) Gorchmynion Hysbysiad interim a ddyfarnwyd (c) Gorchmynion Hysbysiad llawn a osodwyd gan y llysoedd yn eich Ardal rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006	(a), (b) & (c) Dim
v	Nifer Gorchmynion Teithio Tramor (a) y gwnaed cais amdanynt, ac (b) a osodwyd gan y llysoedd yn eich Ardal rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006	(a), (b) & (c) Dim
3.	Troseddwy'r MAPP Categori 2: Troseddwy'r Treisgar a throseddwy'r Rhywiol eraill	
vi	Nifer troseddwy'r treisgar a rhywiol (fel y'u diffinnir gan Adran 327 (3), (4) a (5) o Deddf Cyfiawnder Troseddol (2003) yn byw yn eich Ardal rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006	115
4.	Troseddwy'r MAPP Categori 3: Troseddwy'r Eraill	
vii	Nifer 'troseddwy'r eraill' fel y'u diffinnir gan Adran 325 (2)(b) Deddf Cyfiawnder Troseddol (2003) rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006	18

5. Troseddwr a reolir drwy Lefel 3 (MAPPP) a Lefel 2 (Rheolaeth Rhyng-Asiantaeth Lleol)		Lefel 3	Lefel 2
(viii)	Faint o droseddwr MAPPA ym mhob un o'r tri chategori sydd wedi eu rheoli drwy MAPPP (lefel 3) a thrwy reolaeth risg rhyng-asiantaeth lleol (lefel 2) rhwng 1 Ebrill 2005 a 31 Mawrth 2006		
	Categori 1	48	7
	Categori 2	25	3
	Categori 3	17	1
(ix)	Nifer achosion a reolwyd ar lefel 2 neu 3 lle'r oedd y troseddwr:		
	Wedi ei ddychwelyd i'r ddalfa am dorri trwydded	9	
	Wedi ei ddychwelyd i'r ddalfa am dorri gorchymyn ffrwyno neu orchymyn atal troseddau rhywiol	0	
	Wedi ei gyhuddo o drosedd rywiol ddifrifol neu drosedd dreisgar	1	

6. BWRDD RHEOLI STRATEGOL

Mae cadeiryddiaeth Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol MAPPA Gwent yn awr yn nwylo'r Prif Gwnstabl Cynorthwyol. Mae strategaeth tair blynedd yn ei lle ac mae wedi sefydlu'r prif flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwaith yr Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol yn y tymor canol. Mae'r cynllun blynyddol cyntaf wedi ei ddatblygu ac mae'n cwmpasu gwaith mewn amrywiaeth o feysydd yn cynnwys adolygu gweithdrefnau lleol, sefydlu mecanweithiau archwilio ac adolygu, datblygu cynlluniau cyfathrebu a hyfforddi ac arwain y gwaith o ddatblygu strategaeth llety. Bydd Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol MAPPA Gwent yn ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb rhanbarthol arweiniol ar gyfer datblygu mecanweithiau archwilio ac adolygu.

Ar y cyd ag Arolygiaeth Prawf a Heddlu Ei Mawrhydi cyfranogodd yr ardal mewn arolygiad thematig o reolaeth troseddwr rhyw yn y gymuned. Adnabu'r adolygiad arfer da gan wasanaeth prawf Gwent mewn gwaith archwilio adroddiadau cyn-ddedfryd a arweiniodd at well adroddiadau ar yr holl droseddwr rhyw. Mae'r pwyntiau a ddysgwyd o'r adolygiad wedi eu hymgorffori i waith datblygu yng nghynllun blynyddol eleni.

Mae'r cysylltiadau rhwng MAPPA a Phwyllgorau Ardal Amddiffyn Plant wedi eu sefydlu drwy ymgyfraniad rheolwr heddlu o fewn y prosesau gweithredol a gwaith y Pwyllgorau Ardal. Mae ymarferwyr o asiantaethau eraill wedi derbyn mewnbwn ar broses MAPPA drwy ddigwyddiadau hyfforddi y Pwyllgorau Ardal. Gobeithir y bydd cynllun blynyddol MAPPA yn datblygu'r gwaith yma drwy'r holl ardal.

Eir â gwaith gyda dioddefwyr rhagddo drwy gysylltiadau rhwng aelodau Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol MAPPA a Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Troseddol Lleol ac mae protocol dioddefwyr, perthnasol i bob asiantaeth cyfiawnder troseddol, yn cael ei ddatblygu.

Mae rôl y cynghorydd lleyg wedi ei ehangu i gynnwys cyfleoedd i arsylwi cyfarfodydd byw MAPPA sy'n galluogi adborth i'r Bwrdd Rheoli Strategol a'r prif reolwr. Mae ymgyfraniad lleyg yn y trefniadau monitro hyn yn chwarae rhan werthfawr yn y trefniadau goruchwyllo.

7. CYSYLLTIADAU

Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol - Ardal Gwent	Address	Ffôn:
Adam Gotley Prif Swyddog Cynorthwyol	Tŷ Cwmbrian Stâd Parc Mamhilad Pontypwl NP4 0XD	01495 762462
<hr/>		
Heddlu Gwent		
Peter Keen Prif Dditectif Arolygydd	Pencadlys yr Heddlu Croesyceiliog Cwmbrian NP44 2XJ	01633 838111
<hr/>		
Carchar Ei Mawrhydi Brynbuga		
Lisette Saunders Llywodraethydd Carchar	Carchar Brynbuga 47 Stryd Maryport Brynbuga NP15 1XP	01291 671600

ATODIAD

MAPPA – y Pum Mlynedd Cyntaf:

Arolwg Cenedlaethol o Drefniadau Aml-Asiantaeth ar gyfer Diogelu'r Cyhoedd 2001-2006

Cyflwyniad

Mae pum mlynedd wedi mynd heibio erbyn hyn ers gweithredu Deddf Cyfiawnder Troseddol a Gwasanaethau Llys 2000 a arweiniodd at ffurfio'r Trefniadau Aml-Asiantaeth ar gyfer Diogelu'r Cyhoedd, y cyfeirir ato'n gyffredinol fel MAPPA. Fel y corff strategol cenedlaethol sy'n goruchwyllo gweithrediad a datblygiad y trefniadau hyn mae'n bwysig i ni adolygu'r cynnydd a wnaed, i ddynodi'r sialensiau sy'n ein hwynebu a gosod yn eu lle gynlluniau cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwelliant. Mae hefyd yn gyfle, am y tro cyntaf, i ddarparu sylwebaeth genedlaethol ar ystadegau blynyddol MAPPA ac egluro yr hyn a ddywedant wrthym am dwf a chymhlethdod y trefniadau hyn.

Mae llawer wedi ei gyflawni yn nhermau gwella diogelwch y cyhoedd yn y 5 mlynedd diwethaf ac mae'r disgrifiad o'r trefniadau fel rhai sy'n arwain y byd yn gywir. Eto rydym yn boenus o ymwybodol bod nifer o adolygiadau achosion difrifol ac adroddiadau eraill a gyhoeddwyd eleni'n dangos bod llawer eto i'w wneud i sicrhau bod y trefniadau'n ateb y gofyn ac yn gyson eu cymhwysiad ar draws Cymru a Lloegr. Oni bai bod y rhai sy'n gweithredu'r trefniadau hyn yn sicrhau bod pob cam rhesymol yn cael ei weithredu i leihau niwed a achosir gan droseddwy'r rhywiol a threisgar, byddant wedi methu. Er ein bod yn cydnabod nad yw byth yn bosibl i ddileu risg yn gyfan gwbl mae hawl gan y cyhoedd i ddisgwyl i'r awdurdodau wneud eu gwaith yn iawn. Gwneud ein cymunedau'n ddiogelach a lleihau ail-droseddu yw ein prif flaenoriaeth ac un o'r sialensiau mwyaf sy'n wynebu asiantaethau a'r staff sy'n cymryd rhan.

Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf mae'r asiantaethau sy'n gyfrifol am sefydlu, cynnal neu gyfrannu at y trefniadau hyn ar gyfer diogelu'r cyhoedd wedi bod yn hynod brysur: y gwasanaeth prawf, y gwasanaeth carchardai, y gwasanaeth heddlu sy'n ffurfio'r Awdurdod Gyfrifol ym mhob ardal, ynghyd ag amrediad o asiantaethau sydd â dyletswydd i gydweithredu yn y trefniadau hyn gan gynnwys iechyd, tai, addysg, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, timau troseddu ieuencid, Canolfan Byd Gwaith a gwasanaethau monitro electronig.

Yn ychwanegol at yr asiantaethau, mae pob ardal eleni wedi elwa o gyfraniad cynghorwyr lleyg. Pobl sy'n cael eu recriwtio'n lleol yw'r rhain ond a benodir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i gynnig cefnogaeth allweddol i reolaeth strategol y broses MAPPA. Yn ei hanfod, eu rôl yw gofyn yr hyn sy'n aml yn gwestiynau sylfaenol i uwch-ymarferwyr a dod â phersbectif cymunedol i broses a allai fel arall golli golwg ar ei brif swyddogaeth: sef amddiffyn aelodau o'r cyhoedd rhag niwed difrifol. Gyda'i gilydd, mae pob un sy'n cyfrannu at MAPPA wedi sicrhau bod mwy o droseddwy'r treisgar risg uchel wedi eu dynodi a'u rheoli mewn dull rhagweithiol eleni nag erioed o'r blaen.

Ystadegau Cenedlaethol MAPPA

Wrth i faint a chymhlethdod MAPPA gynyddu felly hefyd y mae dadansoddiad o ystadegau'r adroddiad blynyddol wedi dod yn fwy pwysig wrth ddeall datblygiadau lleol a chenedlaethol y trefniadau hyn. Mae'r dadansoddiad cenedlaethol a gynigir isod, seiliedig ar adroddiadau o'r ardaloedd, yn dangos nifer o dueddiadau pwysig, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â maint yr atgyfeiriadau i reolaeth aml-asiantaeth ar Lefel 2 a Lefel 3 (MAPPP), a chanlyniadau'r rheolaeth hynny. Cyhoeddir adroddiadau blynyddol ardaloedd unigol MAPPA mewn man arall yn yr adran hon a dylid cyfeirio atynt am esboniad lleol manwl.

Troseddwy'r MAPPA

Fel y rhagwelwyd, eleni, cynyddodd y nifer o droseddwy'r yn y gymuned sy'n dod o fewn cylch gwaith MAPPA, er bod cyfradd y cynnydd wedi arafu ers llynedd (13% i 7%) - gweler Tabl 1. Gall fod nifer o ffactorau wedi cyfrannu at yr arafu yma. Yn gyntaf, mae'r cynnydd yn y nifer o droseddwy'r rhyw cofrestredig lawer yn llai nag mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol ar ychydig dros 3%; yn ail, atgyfeiriwyd llai na'r disgwyl o droseddwy'r i MAPPA o dan Gategori 3. (Troseddwy'r yw'r rhain nad ydynt wedi eu cofrestru fel troseddwy'r rhyw nac ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu

goruchwylio gan y gwasanaeth prawf/tîm troseddau ieuencid ond â chanddynt hanes o drais corfforol neu rywiol a'r Awdurdod Cyfrifol o'r farn eu bod ar y pryd mewn perygl o greu niwed difrifol i'r cyhoedd). Nid yw'r rheswm dros yr amrywiadau hyn, o'u cymharu â'r disgwyliadau, yn glir, ond gall mai'r nifer o ardaloedd llynedd (2004/05) a ymgorfforodd droseddwr oedd yn dal yn y carchar sy'n rhannol gyfrifol am yr amrywiadau mewn Troseddwr Rhyw Cofrestredig, a hefyd y newidiadau oedd yn dal i gael eu gwneud gan rai ardaloedd i weithdrefnau atgyfeirio a throthwyon rheolaeth risg. Troseddwr Rhyw Cofrestredig sy'n dal i ffurfio'r categori mwyaf o ddigon – gweler Siart 1

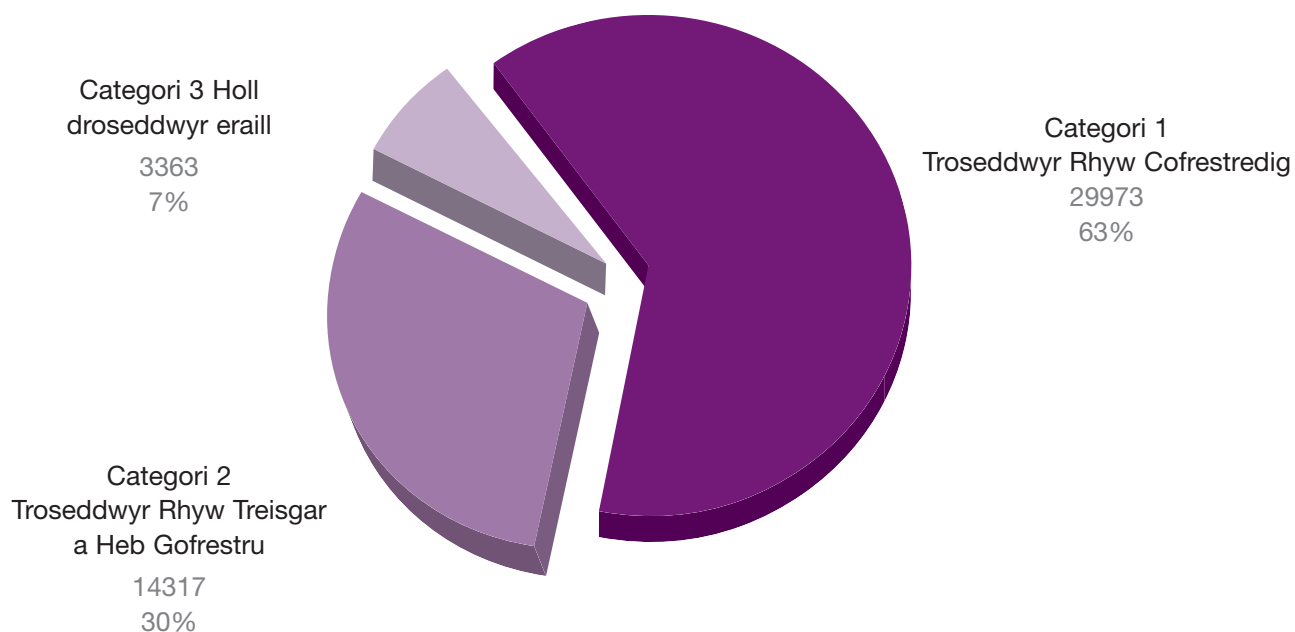
Tabl.1 Cyfanswm Troseddwr MAPPA yn y Gymuned yn ôl Categori (% Newid)

Categori	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
1. Troseddwr Rhyw Cofrestredig	21513	24572 14.22%	28994 18%	29973 3.38%
2. Troseddwr treisgar a throseddwr rhyw eraill	29594	12754* -56.9%	12662 -0.72%	14317 13.07%
3. Troseddwr eraill	1802	2166 20.2%	2936 35.55%	3363 14.54%
Cyfansymiau	52909	39492 -25.36%	44592 12.91%	47653 6.86%

* Yn 2003/4 newidiodd y meini prawf ar gyfer troseddwr Treisgar (Categori 2) i eithrio'r troseddwr hynny oedd yn y ddalfa.

Siart. 1 Cyfanswm Troseddwr MAPPA yn y Gymuned 2005/06

Troseddwr MAPPA yn ôl Categori 2005/06



Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig

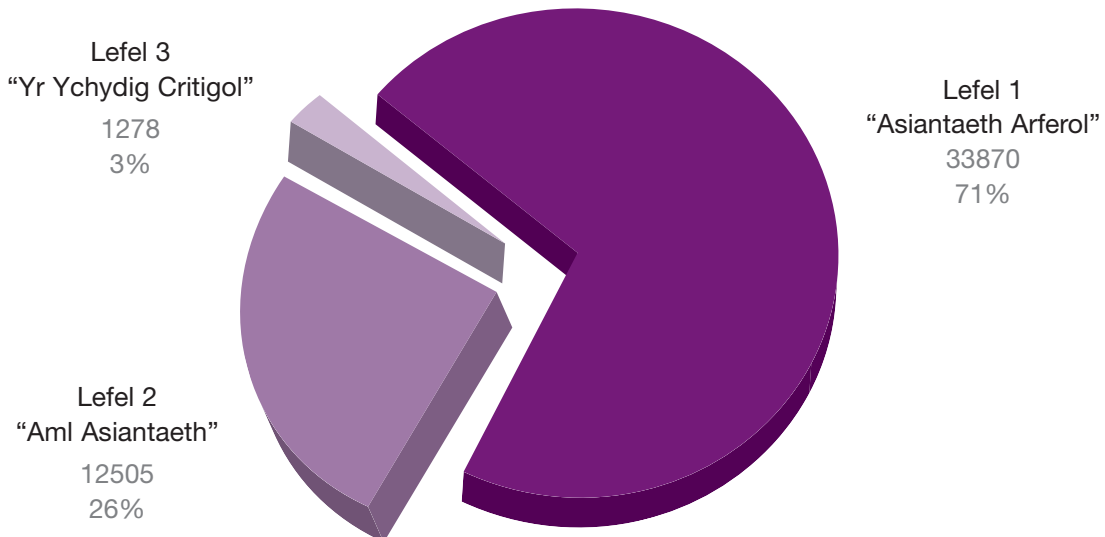
Eleni, am y tro cyntaf, mae adroddiadau blynyddol MAPPA'n cynnwys dadansoddiad o gyfanswm poblogaeth Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig ym mhob un o'r unedau plismona sylfaenol o fewn pob ardal (gweler adroddiadau unigol yr ardaloedd). Mae hyn, ynghyd â dwysedd Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig fesul 100,000 y pen o'r boblogaeth, sy'n amrywio o 36/100,000 i 81/100,000 ar draws 42 Ardal yng Nghymru a Lloegr, yn dangos dosbarthiad amrywiol Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig o fewn y gymuned. Nid oes unrhyw eglurhad amlwg na syml dros ddosbarthiad Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig, nad ydyw, fodd bynnag, yn arwyddocaol iawn yn ystadegol.

Lefelau rheoli MAPPA

Mae'n bwysig cofio nad yw y mwyafrif o droseddwy o fewn MAPPA yn achosi risg sylweddol o niwed difrifol i'r cyhoedd a gallant felly gael eu rheoli'n addas trwy drefniadau goruchwylio normal a ddarperir gan y gwasanaeth prawf, timau troseddu ieuentid a chofrestriad troseddwy rhyw yr heddlu. Disgrifir hyn fel rheolaeth lefel 1 ac mae'n cyfrif am tua 71% o boblogaeth MAPPA. Fodd bynnag, mae troseddwy â risg uchel a chymhleth o achosi niwed difrifol yn gofyn am reolaeth weithgar gan fwy nag un asiantaeth; i'r rhain mae atgyfeiriad i gyfarfodydd Lefel 2 neu Lefel 3 (MAPPP) yn hanfodol. Fel arfer bydd achos yn gymwys ar gyfer rheolaeth lefel 3 yn unig lle mae ymyriad uwch-gynrychiolwyr asiantaeth yn ofynnol i roi'r cynllun rheoli risg ar waith gyda'r awdurdod i ryddhau neu flaenoriaethu adnoddau eithriadol. Mae Siart 2 yn dangos dadansoddiad o lefelau rheoli eleni.

Siart 2 Troseddwy MAPPA yn ôl Lefel Rheoli

Cyfanswm nifer Troseddwy Rhyw yn ôl Lefel 2005/06



Dyma'r ail flwyddyn lle mae Lefel 2 a Lefel 3 cronfa ddata (MAPPP) wedi bod ar gael ac mae Tabl 2 a 3 yn dangos y nifer o droseddwy sydd yn awr yn cael eu rheoli gan reolaeth risg gyd-weithredol/aml-asiantaeth (29% o gyfanswm MAPPA). Ar gyfer pob un o'r 13,783 troseddwr yma bydd yn ofynnol i asiantaethau gwrdd yn aml a dwyn gweithredoedd yn eu blaen a fydd yn lleihau'r tebygrwydd o ail-droseddu. Mae'r tablau hefyd yn rhoi darlun mwy cyflawn o ymroddiad ac adnoddau a ddarperir gan yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol a phartner-asiantaethau eraill o fewn MAPPA. Mae Lefel 3 MAPPA, y lefel uchaf o reoli risg, yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar y troseddwy mwyaf cymhleth, y cyfeirir atynt weithiau fel yr 'ychydig critigol' sy'n gofyn am ymgyfraniad uwch-reolwyr o fewn pobl ardal.

Mae'r defnydd o Lefel 3 MAPPP wedi ei fireinio dros y 3 blynedd diwethaf fel rhan o ymdrech gydunol i sicrhau bod adnoddau'n canolbwyntio ar y manau lle gallant wella diogelwch y cyhoedd yn fwyaf effeithiol. Eleni maent wedi cael eu defnyddio mewn llai na 3% o holl faich achosion MAPPA. Ar yr un pryd, mae cyfarfodydd rheoli risg Lefel 2, a gynhelir yn lleol, wedi cynyddu mewn nifer (12,505) gan ddod yn ystafell injan i MAPPA. Er bod elfen o ffocws ar lefel 3, mae pob Ardal wedi cydnabod yr angen i sicrhau rheolaeth ddigonol a chefnogaeth weinyddol ar gyfer Lefel 2; adlewyrchir hyn mewn Cynlluniau Busnes.

Tabl 2. Dadansoddiad o Droseddwy'r MAPPA Lefel 2 a Lefel 3 ar gyfer 2005/6

Categori Troseddwr	Lefel 2 (% o Gyfanswm MAPPA)	Lefel 3 (% of o Gyfanswm MAPPA)	Cyfanswm ym mhob Categori (% o Gyfanswm MAPPA)
1. Troseddwy'r Rhyw Cofrestredig	6014 12.62%	580 1.22%	6594 13.84%
2. Troseddwy'r treisgar a throseddwy'r rhyw eraill	4280 8.98%	506 1.06%	4786 10.04%
3. Troseddwy'r eraill	2211 4.64%	192 0.4%	2403 5.04%
Cyfanswm ym mhob Lefel	12505 26.24%	1278 2.68%	13783 28.92%

Tabl 3. Troseddwy'r a atgyfeiriwyd Lefelau 2 a 3 – Cymhariaeth â'r flwyddyn ddiwethaf (% newid)

Categori Troseddwr MAPPA	Lefel 2		Lefel 3	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
1. Troseddwy'r Rhyw Cofrestredig	5381	6014 11.76%	626	580 -7.35%
2. Troseddwy'r treisgar a throseddwy'r rhyw eraill	3615	4280 18.39%	547	506 -7.49%
3. Troseddwy'r Eraill	2292	2211 -3.53%	305	192 -37.05%
Cyfanswm:	11288	12505 10.78%	1478	1278 -13.53%

Ymyriadau a Chanlyniadau

Mae gwybodaeth am raddfeydd a chategoriâu troseddwy'r yn cael ei ategu gan wybodaeth ar ymyriadau uniongyrchol a chanlyniadau ar gyfer y grŵp yma a reolir gan MAPPA (h.y. y rhai o dan Lefelau 2 a 3). Mae'r mesurau hyn yn delio â thorri trwyddedau a gorchmynion llys, a gofynion cofrestru troseddwy'r rhyw, a throseddu pellach – gweler tablau 4 a 5.

Y ffigur sy'n denu'r sylw mwyaf, heb amheuaeth, yw'r un sy'n adlewyrchu'r nifer o droseddwy'r sydd, tra'n cael eu rheoli ar lefelau 2 neu 3, yn cael eu cyhuddo o drosedd rywiol ddifrifol neu drosedd dreisgar. O'i gymharu â 2004/5, gwelodd y flwyddyn yma ostyngiad yn nifer troseddau difrifol pellach yn y boblogaeth yma o 79 (0.6%) i 61 (0.44%) o achosion eleni. Ac roedd yr effaith mwyaf yn y man y byddech yn dymuno ac yn disgwyl iddo fod – gydag achosion Lefel 3, a reolwyd yn fwy dwys. Ar yr wyneb, mae'r ffigurau'n galonogol ond dylid eu trin gyda gofal am 2 reswm. Yn gyntaf, dim ond data 2 flynedd yr ydym wedi ei gasglu; yn ail, gyda'r fath niferoedd bychan gall unrhyw newid sbarduno amrywiad canrannol camarweiniol, cwbl anghymesur. Yr hyn sy'n amlwg, fodd bynnag, yw bod y ffigur yn isel a thra bo unrhyw ail-droseddu'n fater o'r pryder mwyaf, mae'r fath gyfradd isel o ail-droseddu ymhlith y grŵp arbennig yma o droseddwy'r i'w groesawu ac mae'n cefnogi'r farn bod MAPPA'n gwneud cyfraniad gwirioneddol i reolaeth perygl mewn cymunedau.

Mae'r data sy'n berthnasol i dorri trwydded a gorchmynion llys yn gadarnhaol ac mae hyn yn adlewyrchu cynnydd mewn gweithredu ar achosion lefel 2 a 3 cyn iddynt gael y cyfle i gyflawni niwed difrifol pellach; h.y. ail-alw troseddwy'r i'r carchar. Mae darlun yr un mor galonogol yn dod i'r amlwg wrth ddarllen y data ar wahanol ddarpariaethau i droseddwy'r rhyw – gweler tabl 5. Cynyddodd y gweithredu i orfodi gofynion cofrestru troseddwy'r rhyw trwy wyladwriaeth ac euogfarnu o 30% ers y flwyddyn ddiwethaf gan effeithio ar 1295 o droseddwy'r, 4.3% o'r cyfanswm a gofrestrwyd yn y gymuned. Gwnaed defnydd sylweddol hefyd o'r amrediad o orchymynion sifil newydd ar gael o dan Ddeddf Troseddau Rhywiol 2003 (gorchmynion atal troseddau rhywiol, gorchmynion hysbysiad, gorchmynion teithio tramor). Mae cyfanswm o 973 o orchymynion wedi eu caniatáu eleni, sef cynnydd o 446.

Tabl 4. Mesurau canlyniadau: Gweithgaredd Lefel 2 a Lefel 3 am 2005/6 (% Newid)

Categori o Droseddwy'r MAPPA	Lefel 2		Lefel 3		Cyfanswm Lefel 2 & 3	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
1. Torri Trwydded	1084 21.86%	1321	222 -1.35%	219	1306 17.92%	1540
2. Torri Gorchmynion	55	82 49.09%	18	22 22.22%	73	104 42.47%
3. Cyhuddo o SFO	47	50 6.38%	32	11 -65.63%	79	61 -22.78%

Tabl 5. Mesurau Canlyniadau: Arestiadau Troseddwy Rhyw Difrifol Gorchmynion Sifil Deddf Troseddau Rhywiol 2004/5 a 2005/6 (%Newid)

Gorfodi Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig	Nifer Troseddwy (04/05)	Nifer Troseddwy (05/06)
1. Troseddwy Rhyw Cofrestredig a gyhuddwyd/rybuddiwyd	993	1295 30.41%
Gorchmynion Deddf Troseddwy Rhyw	Nifer Gorchmynion (04/05)	Nifer Gorchmynion (05/06)
2. Gorchmynion atal troseddau rhywiol a ddyfarnwyd	503	933 85.49%
3. Gorchmynion Hysbysiad a ddyfarnwyd	22	39 77.27%
4. Gorchmynion Teithio Tramor a ddyfarnwyd	1	1 0%
Cyfanswm Gorchmynion	526	973 84.98%

Blwyddyn o Sialensiau

Mae'r data crai a ddarparwyd yn yr ystadegau cenedlaethol yn ddefnyddiol ond o reidrwydd yn feintiol. Er mwyn cael gwell syniad o ansawdd busnes MAPPA mae angen edrych ar ffurfiau eraill o ddadansoddi ac, yn ystod cwrs y flwyddyn yma, cyhoeddwyd nifer o adroddiadau arolygu a nifer bychan o adolygiadau rheoli ar achosion penodol sydd wedi rhoi manylion am ddiffygion mewn arfer ac wedi tanlinellu llawer o ddatblygiadau cadarnhaol mewn arfer diogelu'r cyhoedd.

Mae'n hanfodol bod cynnwys y rhain, ac adolygiadau ac adroddiadau yn y dyfodol yn llunio datblygiad MAPPA trwy arweiniad canolog ac arfer lleol ac mae'n ddefnyddiol i osod allan y gwersi a ddysgwyd eleni.

Cryfhau Trefniadau Aml-Asiantaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd (Cyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref 2005 ac mae ar gael ar www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsintro1.html)

Gwnaethpwyd yr ymchwil yma gan Brifysgol De Montfort a darganfu dystiolaeth bod mwy o effeithiolrwydd ac effeithlonrwydd ar draws timau MAPPA yng Nghymru a Lloegr, o'i gymharu ag adolygiad cynharach o drefniadau diogelu'r cyhoedd, oedd wedi ei gynnal cyn i ddeddfwriaeth MAPPA gael ei gyflwyno yn 2001. Darganfu bod ardaloedd yn cwrdd â manylebau Arweiniad MAPPA i raddau helaeth.

Hefyd darganfu bod trefniadau wedi eu cryfhau gan gynhwysiad y Gwasanaeth Carchardai o fewn yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol a thrwy ddynodiad nifer o asiantaethau dyletswydd-i-gydweithredu (canlyniad Deddf Cyfiawnder Troseddol 2003). Hwylusodd proses MAPPA gyfraniadau effeithiol gan asiantaethau fel bod cynrychiolwyr yn medru gwneud penderfyniadau gweithredol a datblygu cynlluniau rheoli risg.

Gwnaeth yr adroddiad nifer o argymhellion ar ddatblygiad polisi ac arfer sy'n cael eu dwyn ymlaen drwy ddiwygio Arweiniad MAPPA a'r broses gynllunio busnes MAPPA.

Rheoli Troseddwy Rhyw yn y Gymuned: (Cyd-arolygiad thematig gan Arolygwyr Prawf a Heddlu ei Mawrhydi a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd 2005 ac ar gael ar <http://inspectores.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>)

Darganfu'r arolygiad yma bod heddlu a phrawf yn canolbwyntio mwy ar wella asesiad a rheolaeth troseddwr risg uchel a gynigiai debygrwydd o well perfformiad. Fodd bynnag nodwyd nifer o ddiffygion mewn perthynas â chofnodion rheoli achos MAPPA; ymweliadau heddlu â chartrefi ar gyfer troseddwr rhyw cofrestredig a hyfforddiant i heddlu a phrawf ar asesiad a rheolaeth risg o niwed.

Aethpwyd i'r afael â'r diffygion yma trwy strategaeth Gwella Risg o Niwed Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwr a datblygu'r cyhoeddiad Llawlyfr Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yr Heddlu.

Arolygiad Annibynnol o achos Trosedd Ddifrifol bellach: Damien Hanson ac Elliot White a gyhoeddwyd yn Chwefror 2006 ac sydd ar gael ar <http://inspectrates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

Adroddiad Arolygwyr Prawf Ei Mawrhydi oedd hwn ar Iofruddiaeth John Monckton, ac ymgais dau ddyn o dan oruchwyliaeth Ardal Prawf Llundain i Iofruddio ei wraig Homeyra ym mis Tachwedd 2004. Dynododd yr adroddiad fethiannau cyffredinol a rhai diffygion penodol yn y ffordd y rheolwyd y ddau achos.

Er na chafodd yr un o'r ddau droseddwr eu hatgyfeirio i MAPPA, dylid bod wedi atgyfeirio Damien Hanson, a gafodd ei asesu fel un oedd mewn perygl o achosi niwed difrifol. Mae'n bwysig nodi bod yr adroddiad wedi sefydlu nifer o egwyddorion yn erbyn yr hwn y bydd rheolaeth achos yn y dyfodol o fewn MAPPA a'r Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol yn cael ei farnu. Prif elfen yn hyn o beth yw y bydd hawl gan y cyhoedd i ddisgwyl i'r awdurdodau wneud eu gwaith yn iawn h.y. i gymryd pob cam rhesymol i ostwng risg i'r lefel isaf posibl.

Mewn ymateb i'r adroddiad yma, mae cynllun gweithredol wedi ei gyflwyno i'r Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol i sicrhau cyflawniad gweithrediad effeithiol o'r pum 'prif' argymhelliad yn yr adroddiad a 31 o argymhellion arfer.

Adolygiad Annibynnol o achos Troseddol Difrifol Pellach: Anthony Rice a gyhoeddwyd ym Mai 2006 ac sydd ar gael ar <http://inspectrates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

Cwblhawyd yr adroddiad yma yn dilyn Iofruddiaeth Naomi Bryant ym mis Awst 2005. Gwnaethpwyd cais am yr adolygiad annibynnol gan yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol i MAPPA yn Hampshire oedd yn gofidio am y nifer o faterion oedd wedi cyfrannu at fethiant y rheolaeth risg.

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi manylion prif ddarganfyddiadau ac argymhellion ar gyfer amrediad o asiantaethau o fewn a thu allan i MAPPA, ac mae pob un ohonynt yn cael eu dwyn ymlaen. Pwysig nodi iddo ddarganfod nad oedd methiant i reoli perygl y troseddwr i achosi niwed i'r cyhoedd wedi digwydd oherwydd unrhyw weithred sengl o esgeulustod na diffyg. Yn hytrach methiant cronus ydoedd o brosesau a gweithredoedd trwy gydol holl oruchwyliaeth ei ddedfryd, yn y carchar yn ogystal ag yn y gymuned. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y pwynt yma'n cael ei ddeall ac mae'n atgyfnerthu pwysigrwydd cael system reoli troseddwr integredig o ddechrau i ddiwedd y ddedfryd gydag arfer clir a chyson rhwng tri asiant craidd MAPPA, carchardai, prawf a'r heddlu.

Roedd y prif argymhelliad i MAPPA yn ymwneud â chynnal gwell cydbwysedd rhwng hawliau dynol troseddwr a diogelu'r cyhoedd, a gwneud defnydd iawn o arweiniad cyfredol MAPPA. Mae gwaith eisoes ar y gweill i ddiwygio a chryfhau arweiniad cenedlaethol a gwella sylfaen MAPPA trwy gyfrwng y cynlluniau busnes cenedlaethol ac Ardal MAPPA.

Cyd-adroddiad Arolygiaeth Thematig Heddlu/Prawf/Carchardai: Putting Risk of Harm Into Context – a gyhoeddwyd ym Medi 2006 ac sydd ar gael ar <http://inspectrates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

Darganfu'r adroddiad yma bod llawer wedi ei gyflawni, yn cynnwys bod ymyriadau cynlluniedig fel arfer yn effeithiol ar gyfer atal ymddygiad troseddol. Roedd yna hefyd le i wella mewn llawer maes ac mae'r adroddiad yn gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer defnydd mwy cyson o MAPPA a rhannu arfer da MAPPA, gwelliant mewn asesiadau perygl o niwed a chynllunio dedfrydau a mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o'r dioddefwr

Pwysig nodi bod y gwaith maes i gefnogi'r arolygiad wedi gorffen yn hydref 2005, cyn i gynllun Gweithredu Gwella Risg o Niwed gael ei lansio a gweithrediadau eraill y cyfeirir atynt yn yr arolwg yma. Er hynny, cafodd yr adroddiad groeso a chaiff ei ystyried yn fwy manwl gan Fwrdd Gwella Perygl o Niwed Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwy yn ogystal â Grwp Llywio Cenedlaethol yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol.

Gweithrediadau ar gyfer datblygu MAPPA

Mae gwneud newidiadau i'r trefniadau diogelu'r cyhoedd yma'n gofyn am weithredu cydunol gan amrediad o asiantaethau a phrif fudd-ddeiliaid. Nid asiantaeth yw MAPPA ond set o drefniadau cenedlaethol sy'n gofyn i bob cyfrannydd sicrhau bod arfer eu hasiantaeth hwy eu hunain yn ateb y galw a bod natur eu cydweithrediad yn effeithiol ar gyfer asesu a rheoli'r perygl o du troseddwy rhywiol a threisgar.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod MAPPA wedi elwa'n sylweddol eleni o'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan asiantaethau unigol; gwaith sy'n uniongyrchol berthnasol i sut y mae troseddwy peryglus yn cael eu hasesu a'u rheoli. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y Rhaglen Sicrwydd Ansawdd OASys a weithredwyd o fis Gorffennaf 2005; gweithrediad model rheoli troseddwy o Ebrill 2006; lansiad pecyn adnoddau ac Arweiniad a Hyfforddiant Risg o Niwed Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwy Mehefin 2006, a'r cynllun i gyflwyno Llawlyfr Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yr Heddlu.

Bydd MAPPA'n elwa fwyfwy o ehangiad VISOR (Cofrestr Troseddwy Treisgar a Rhywiol). Mae VISOR yn rhan gyfannol o gynlluniau i gryfhau diogelwch y cyhoedd trwy well asesiad a rheolaeth risg a bydd yn darparu cefnogaeth electronig i MAPPA gan ganiatáu rhannu data effeithlon rhwng Heddlu, y Gwasanaeth Prawf a Charchardai. Mae'r heddlu wedi bod yn defnyddio VISOR ers mis Ebrill 2005 a bydd y system yn cael ei rhoi ar waith o fewn carchardai a'r gwasanaeth prawf yn ystod 2006/7. Am y tro cyntaf bydd yr Awdurdodau Cyfrifol yn cydweithio ar yr un system TG i Leihau Ail-droseddu.

Cynllun Busnes Cenedlaethol MAPPA

Fel corff cydlynu cenedlaethol yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol mae Grŵp Llywio Cenedlaethol yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol wedi cael y cyfrifoldeb o arolygu MAPPA a sicrhau ei fod yn parhau i ddatblygu. I helpu i gwrdd â'r amcanion yma, ym mis Tachwedd 2005 cyhoeddwyd Cynllun Busnes Cenedlaethol MAPPA tair blynedd 2005-8 gan Grŵp Llywio Cenedlaethol yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol. Adnebydd y cynllun bedwar o fras feysydd MAPPA lle mae angen gwelliant arwyddocaol a chyson. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys:

Strategaeth Datblygu MAPPA

- Cyflawni gallu cydlynu a gweinyddu MAPPA ym mhob maes yn ystod 2006/7 (*wedi cychwyn*)
- Datblygu Grwp Llywio Cenedlaethol yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol i gynnwys cynrychiolaeth genedlaethol o asiantaethau Dyletswydd i gydweithredu (*cyflawnwyd*)
- Diwygio a chyhoeddi Arweiniad MAPPA (*erbyn Ebrill 2007 – gweler yr Arweiniad cyfredol ar: <http://www.probaton.homeoffice.gov.uk/output/page30.asp>*)

Monitro a Gwerthuso

- Ardaloedd i weithredu Cynllun Busnes MAPPA ar gyfer 2006/7 (*cyflawnwyd - gweler adroddiadau blynyddol ardal*)
- Datblygu dangosyddion perfformiad diogelu cyhoeddus amlasiantaeth (*yn mynd yn ei flaen*)
- Gwella cofnodi a cywain data (*yn mynd yn ei flaen*)
- Datblygu arweiniad ar gyfer proses adolygu achos difrifol (*bwriedir cynnal ymgynghoriad yn ddiweddarach eleni*)

Cyfathrebu â Phartneriaethau Strategol

- Cyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol MAPPA (cyflawnwyd)
- Datblygu adroddiad blynyddol i wella dealltwriaeth a diddordeb y cyhoedd (*yn mynd yn ei flaen*)
- Cynhadledd genedlaethol MAPPA (cyflawnwyd – *Tachwedd 2005*)
- Datblygu strategaeth gyfathrebu genedlaethol (*cyhoeddwyd ym mis Mehefin, ond gallai Adolygiad Troseddau Rhywiol yn erbyn Plant ychwanegu impetws pellach*).

Hyfforddiant

- Cyflwyno hyfforddiant cenedlaethol i gynghorwyr lleyg (*cyflwynwyd ond hefyd yn dal i ddatblygu*)
- Cynhadledd cydlynwyr cenedlaethol (*cyflwynwyd – Mai 2006*)
- Cywain deunydd hyfforddiant craidd (*wedi cychwyn*)
- Meysydd ar gyfer gweithredu strategaeth hyfforddi i ymarferwyr newydd, aelodau newydd o'r bwrdd rheoli strategol ac ar gyfer cydlynwyr a gweinyddwyr (*wedi cychwyn*)

Gofynnwyd i ardaloedd gynhyrchu adroddiadau blynyddol ar y model yma ac am y tro cyntaf, wele ynghlwm wrth adroddiadau blynyddol ardal, gynlluniau busnes. Bydd adroddiadau yn y dyfodol yn cofnodi'r cynnydd a gyflawnwyd.

Casgliad

Mae cyflwyniad MAPPA'n galluogi asiantaethau i gydweithio'n agosach nag erioed wrth gyfnewid gwybodaeth a rheoli troseddwyd ar y cyd, gan sicrhau bod troseddwyd a allai fod yn beryglus yn cael eu hasesu'n gywir o safbwynt risg a'u rheoli'n rymus yn y gymuned.

Mae rheolaeth effeithiol o droseddwyd risg uchel, fel maes astudiaeth, yn dal yn gymharol ifanc. Mae yna ddatblygiad parhaus ac mae safonau ac arfer da yfory, a gânt eu gwireddu trwy brofiad ac ymchwil, yn debygol o fod yn wahanol i'r rhai presennol. Yr her felly yw, nid yn unig i sicrhau bod arfer cyfredol yn cyfateb i'r hyn yr ydym yn ei wybod, ond hefyd i ymateb yn gyflym i'r dysgu newydd.

Mae'r Arolygiaeth yn awgrymu'n adeiladol mai fel proses o ddynodi cyfnodau mewn siwrnai y gellid deall yn well yr hyn y maent yn ei ddisgrifio yn hytrach na thaith sydd wedi ei chwblhau. Ers iddynt gael eu cyflwyno yn 2001, mae'r 42 MAPPA yng Nghymru a Lloegr wedi teithio ymhell mewn amser byr i sefydlu trefniadau newydd. Mae gwaith hanfodol MAPPA ar ddiogelu'r cyhoedd yn cael ei wneud gan staff sgilgar ac ymroddedig ac mae pawb sy'n ymwneud â'r trefniadau'n cydnabod yr angen am wylidwriaeth gyson a gwelliant. Nid yw'r siwrnai'n un hawdd, ond mae cymunedau'n ddiogelach oherwydd, fel y dangosir yn yr adroddiad yma, mae'r Awdurdodau Cyfrifol yn cyd-deithio i'r cyfeiriad cywir.

John Scott

Pennaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a Gwasanaeth Rheoli Troseddwyd Cenedlaethol Uned Rhyddhau Drwyddedig

Terence Grange

Prif Gwnstabl Heddlu Dyfed Powys ac yn gyfrifol am Diogelu'r Cyhoedd Cymdeithas Prif Swyddogion yr Heddlu

Tony Robson

Gwasanaeth Carchardai Ei Mawrhydi

Ar ran Grŵp Llywio Cenedlaethol yr Awdurdod Cyfrifol