

Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

Date: Wednesday 8 January 2020

Time: 10:30-11:30am

Title: Evidence paper to inform scrutiny of Draft Budget 2020-21 from the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

Purpose

1. To provide information in relation to the Welsh language budget proposals as outlined in the Draft Budget 2020-21 published on 16 December 2019. It also provides an update on specific areas of interest to the Committee.

Strategic Direction

2. In July 2017, we launched our Welsh language strategy: [Cymraeg 2050](#) setting out our vision to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050 and increase the percentage of the population who speak Welsh daily from 10% to 20% by 2050. The strategy has three main themes:
 - Theme 1: Increasing the number of Welsh speakers
 - Theme 2: Increasing the use of Welsh
 - Theme 3: Creating favourable conditions – which entails securing the right infrastructure and context to enable themes 1 and 2 to happen.
3. Census results show that in 2011 there were approximately 562,000 Welsh speakers. During the process of drafting the *Cymraeg 2050* strategy, the projection for the number of Welsh speakers by 2050 (i.e. the number of Welsh speakers that was predicted if the prevailing patterns and trends regarding the Welsh language and the population had continued until 2050, with no further intervention to increase the number of speakers), was 666,000.
4. Reaching a million speakers therefore necessitated a step-change in order to see the requisite increase. The approach in the strategy follows a vision to increase the number of speakers, increase use of the language, and improve the infrastructure using a life-course approach followed in other administrations with minority languages such as Catalonia.
5. Previous Welsh Government strategies for the language focussed on maintaining the number of speakers. However, the target of a million speakers is deliberately pioneering. Its aim is to change people's mind sets and work towards a situation where the language is truly thriving and used in all aspects of the daily lives of fluent Welsh speakers, those who may be reluctant to use the language and new speakers.
6. The strategy provides a trajectory for the journey to a million speakers (a trajectory was developed alongside the strategy to demonstrate one possible path of reaching a million Welsh speakers by 2050, based on the policy intentions included in the strategy).

7. The *Cymraeg 2050: Work Programme 2017-21* published in tandem with the strategy, sets out what we will do during this Assembly to lay the foundations. We also publish annual action plans detailing our plans for the year ahead and annual reports detailing what we have achieved during the past year. More information on the milestones included in the Work Programme is included at paras 33-46. We are in the process of establishing Prosiect 2050 to give added impetus to efforts to deliver the *Cymraeg 2050* strategy. In July, the Committee published a report following its inquiry into ‘Supporting and Promoting the Welsh Language’, and provided recommendations as to the next steps. In August, I announced that funding had been agreed to employ experts to lead and advise Prosiect 2050, a new multi-disciplinary unit which will work with partners across Wales and beyond to help deliver our goals together. Prosiect 2050 will be tasked with:

- co-ordinating the planning for our route to a million speakers, from early years through Welsh-medium statutory education provision to post-compulsory education to Welsh for adults;
- doubling the use of Welsh by creating new initiatives, and evaluating current initiatives; and
- supporting policy areas across the Welsh Government to contribute to the maintenance of our Welsh-speaking communities and to the increased use of Welsh, in alignment with *Cymraeg 2050*.

8. The Welsh Government’s Programme for Government as well as the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 support the vision in *Cymraeg 2050*.

2020-21 Draft Budget Allocations

9. The 2020-21 Draft Budget provides a one year spending plan for both revenue and capital. The total Welsh Language budget is £37.216m: revenue £36.831m and capital £0.385m. To note that the Minister for Education has responsibility for Welsh medium and bilingual education which is supported with a revenue budget of £12.675m. The tables below provide an overview of the total Welsh Language budgets by portfolio:

TABLE 1: Overview of the Revenue Budget – Total Welsh Language						
Action	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	2019-20 First Supp Budget £'000	Baseline Adjustments £'000	2020-21 Revised Baseline £'000	Change £'000	2020-21 New Plans Draft Budget £'000
International Relations and Welsh Language MEG						
Welsh Language	Welsh Language	20,949	-	20,949	-	20,949
	Welsh Language Commissioner	3,157	-	3,157	50	3,207
Total		24,106	-	24,106	50	24,156

Education MEG						
Welsh in Education	Welsh in Education	14,325	(500)	13,825	(1,150)	12,675
Total	TOTAL	14,325	(500)	13,825	(1,150)	12,675
Overall Total		38,431	(500)	37,931	(1,100)	36,831

TABLE 2: Overview of the Capital Budget – Total Welsh Language					
Action	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	2019-20 First Supp Budget £'000	2020-21 Plans as per 2019-20 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	2020-21 New Plans Draft Budget £'000
Welsh Language	Welsh Language Commissioner	-	-	385	385
Total		-	-	385	385
Overall Total		-	-	385	385

10. Within the International Relations and Welsh Language MEG, additional funding has been provided to the Welsh Language Commissioner: revenue funding of £0.05m to support staffing costs and capital of £0.385m to implement a new IT system.
11. Within the Education MEG, the Welsh in Education budget is £12.675m for 2020-21. The budget includes a transfer of funding of £1.650m within the MEG for Welsh Language practitioner training, due to the responsibility for the Sabbatical scheme and CYDAG now falling to the Teacher Development and Support BEL. In addition, £0.5m removed from the baseline in relation to funding allocated in the Two Year Plaid Cymru Budget agreement for bilingual education resources has been reinstated for 2020-21. This funding will ensure the continuation of the ongoing programme to commission Welsh-medium and bilingual teaching and learning resources in support of the new curriculum and post-16 vocational qualifications.
12. The Welsh in Education budget for 2020-21 therefore includes continuation of additional £1.5m funding allocated in 2018-19 as a result of the two year Budget agreement with Plaid Cymru: £0.5m as stated above to improve provision of bilingual education resources and £1m for Mudiad Meithrin to increase Welsh-medium childcare provision.
13. The final outturn for 2018-19 for Welsh Language was £37.838m. In 2019-20 the forecast outturn is £38.431m in line with the allocated budget.
14. I must also note that the aim is to mainstream *Cymraeg 2050* into all Welsh Government portfolio areas and there is expenditure on the language embedded in delivery within many other ministerial portfolios.

Part 1: Commentary on Budget Expenditure Line (BEL) allocations

Welsh Language BEL

15. The purpose of the Welsh language BEL is to support *Cymraeg 2050* in relation to increasing the use of Welsh and securing the right infrastructure.
16. Funding within the Welsh Language BEL has been maintained at £20.949m for 2020-21. As outlined in the table above, the baseline for 2020-21 includes the continuation of £5m funding for *Cymraeg Gwaith / Work Welsh* initiative and promotion allocated in the Two Year Budget Agreement with Plaid Cymru. The budget primarily supports partnership activities including:
 - **Cymraeg for Kids** – to support parents, prospective parents and other family members in using Welsh at home, transmit Welsh to their children, and to support children’s linguistic development in a social and educational context. Further detail is provided at para 37;
 - The delivery of Welsh-language training through the **National Centre for Learning Welsh**. Further detail is provided at para 47.
 - Delivering the **Welsh Language Technology Action Plan**;
 - Increase **language use within communities** for example through providing grants to the Mentrau Iaith, Merched y Wawr and the Young Farmers;
 - Delivery of the **Siarter Iaith / Welsh Language Charter** programme;
 - Fund additional expertise in language planning as part of **Prosiect 2050**;
 - Fund **Business Officers** within the community and the new **Welsh language helpline** for small businesses;
 - Fund the **Welsh Language Tribunal**;
 - **Research**, evaluation and marketing in respect of the Strategy.

Welsh Language Commissioner BEL

17. The budget supports the Welsh Language Commissioner who has wide ranging functions and powers which include:
 - Working towards ensuring that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language;
 - Implementing the Welsh language standards system;
 - Conducting inquiries into matters relating to the Commissioner's functions;
 - Investigating alleged interference with an individual’s freedom to communicate in Welsh;
 - Promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language with a view to increasing language use – especially within the third and private sectors.

Welsh in Education BEL

18. The BEL supports actions related to Welsh-medium and Welsh language education within *Cymraeg 2050*, which includes:

- Funding for Mudiad Meithirn to increase Welsh-medium childcare provision as a pathway onto Welsh medium education;
- The planning of Welsh-medium education to include implementing recommendations made within the Rapid Review of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs) and developing new regulations;
- Commissioning of teaching and learning resources;
- Funding for the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol and the development of post-16 Welsh-medium provision.

Part 2: Other information

Information on how the delivery of the Welsh Language portfolio and associated outcomes are monitored and evaluated to demonstrate value for money

19. In terms of ensuring value for money, clarity over how we use our resources effectively is central to delivering the priorities set out in Taking Wales Forward and Prosperity for All. I have well-established processes in place to ensure that resources are used effectively for the purposes intended.
20. For this administration, progress in delivering the short term targets outlined in the *Cymraeg 2050 Work Programme for 2017-21* will be a measure of progress towards achieving the aims of *Cymraeg 2050*. Progress as a whole is **monitored** annually through a process which includes the publication of an annual Action Plan at the beginning of the financial year, followed by an Annual Report at year's end to report back on the actions detailed in the Action Plan. Regular reviews to monitor expenditure and outcomes are undertaken to ensure that any available resources are reprioritised to deliver the strategy.
21. The Welsh Language Partnership Council plays a role in advising on progress towards the 2050 target and the efficacy of our programmes and interventions. Officials have also set up a Cymraeg 2050 Programme Board within the Welsh Government in order to mainstream the strategy in each of the Government's policy areas, and to assess risks and identify steps to mitigate them.
22. Additionally, we are in the process of establishing Prosiect 2050 to give added impetus to efforts to deliver the *Cymraeg 2050* strategy as detailed above at paragraph 7. This is in line with the recommendations made in the report that the Committee published in July following its inquiry into 'Supporting and Promoting the Welsh Language'.
23. In terms of evaluation, the findings of a research study published in 2017: [Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families](#) are being used to inform the next stages of policy development. We will review the funding allocation to Welsh language transmission and use in families when we consult on the new language transmission policy in 2020.
24. The [Process Evaluation of Cymraeg for Kids: Final Report](#) was published in February 2019. The aim of the evaluation was to examine whether the

programme had been designed in a way that enabled its objectives to be met, and to assess how the programme was being implemented in its current form. Its findings and recommendations encompassed the programme's aims and objectives, structures and processes, and partnership working. Since April this year, the report's recommendations have fed into the process of further developing the programme. We will consider opportunities to further strengthen the programme in future to ensure that the support for families under the Cymraeg for Kids programme fully aligns with other developments in Welsh-medium education.

25. Two evaluations are currently under way: one of the Siarter Iaith / Welsh Language Charter, and one of the Welsh Language Sabbatical Schemes for education practitioners. The findings of the evaluation of the Siarter Iaith are intended to inform the design and delivery of a redesigned Siarter Iaith that is being developed by WG in collaboration with the four regional education consortia. The study is due to be completed in February 2020. The evaluation of the Welsh Language Sabbatical Scheme has two aims. The first is to examine how, and to what extent, the Sabbatical Scheme contributes to change in the way that Welsh is taught or used as a medium of teaching in schools. The second aim is to assess the contribution of the Sabbatical Scheme to professional development provision for practitioners to develop their Welsh language skills or to teach through the medium of Welsh. The evaluation findings will provide the basis for the strategic development of the Sabbatical Scheme and practitioner training in future. This evaluation is due to report in 2020.
26. In addition to these evaluations, a research study on the relationship between the Welsh language and the economy is currently nearing completion. The aim of this study is to provide an assessment of the evidence available on the relationship between language and the economy, and of the methods and approaches that have been used in these studies. It is intended for the findings of this review (to be published in the New Year) to inform future research activity.
27. Regarding **preventative spend**, we are investing in audience insight research to learn more about the public's behaviours and attitudes towards the language. This will shape our marketing strategy, the way we target our audience, and ensure that we are engaging with the right audience with the right message. This will also mean that we will be spending our budget more effectively, driving better results, and will feed into partners' marketing strategies, with the aim of creating a 'one voice' approach to promote the Welsh language, thereby reducing duplication of work and spend on developing messages, branding and resources. The aim is that this work will also prepare the ground for other initiatives, making people more favourably disposed to campaigns such as encouraging parents to consider Welsh language education for their children, transmission in the family etc.
28. Furthermore, our target of increasing Welsh language early years provision by 40 nursery groups by 2021 has the potential to reduce spend on promotion among older age groups, as they help individuals establish robust language

practices at an early age. In this respect, Cylchoedd Meithrin contribute to nurturing the conditions which create new Welsh speakers by immersing children in the language and its culture, and by helping to feed Welsh-medium schools. This spend on the early years prepares the ground for further interventions in the shape of, for instance, the Siarter Iaith (which has the aim of establishing Welsh-language use among school children from an early age).

29. The digital landscape is also a game-changer for the Welsh language, several elements of which could be considered as preventative spend. Our Welsh Language Technology Action Plan is now a year old. The Plan involves ensuring Welsh language digital components are created and maintained so that they can be used and reused widely by all organisations and individuals. The spread of Welsh language technology is also essential for the normalisation of the Welsh language and enabling people to use it in their day to day lives.
30. The Plan was launched in an Oral Statement on 23 October 2018, and deals with three key areas:
 - **Welsh Language Speech Technology** – Welsh language speech to text recognition and text to speech synthesis;
 - **Computer-assisted translation** – sharing and reusing English<>Welsh text translations via ‘translation memory’ technology;
 - **Conversational Artificial Intelligence** – machines would *understand* the Welsh language (in addition to *recognising* it).
31. We will be working cross government and with our public sector partners to increase the use of Welsh language technology in order to make significant savings in relation to translation.
32. As a Government, we are committed to using the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act to improve how we make decisions about the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. Our goal is to ensure we reflect the sustainable development principle and our spending plans aim to achieve a balance between short and long-term priorities.

Information on allocations (and their location) in the International Relations and the Welsh Language portfolio to support the Cymraeg 2050 Welsh Language Strategy, in particular, allocations to achieve the ‘milestones’ as set out in the Work Programme 2017-2021.

33. I have included some information on how allocations support *Cymraeg 2050* in previous sections of this paper. I will now refer specifically to the milestones included in the *Cymraeg 2050* Work Programme for 2017 – 2021.
34. Not all milestones fall within my portfolio. However in relation to each one, expenditure is allocated appropriately to drive an increase towards these milestones.

35. Information about individual milestones is set out below. Information about milestones that are within the Minister for Education's portfolio are listed in the next section from paragraph 40-46.
36. I meet with the Minister for Education regularly to discuss the synergies and overlap between our portfolios where the Welsh language is concerned.

Milestone: a small increase in language transmission rates in families by the 2021 Census, continuing the trend seen between 2001 and 2011

37. To support this aim, we have invested £0.73m in the Cymraeg for Kids programme in 2019-20. This is the first of a four-year contract, and we aim to continue funding at the same level in 2020-21. The objectives of the programme are to support parents, prospective parents and other family members in introducing and using Welsh at home and transmitting Welsh to their children, and to support children's linguistic development in a social and educational context.

Milestone: Keeping a close eye on indicators of language use associated with the initial target of increasing daily use from 10 per cent of the population to 11 per cent by 2021

38. All of the interventions in my portfolio, and therefore all corresponding budget allocations, ultimately have the aim of increasing the use of the language, and are evaluated and monitored to ensure that they are fit for this purpose. This is true of both the Welsh Language BEL (2020-21: £20.949m) and Welsh Language Commissioner BEL (2020-21: £3.592m). Under the new Memorandum of Understanding between the Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, as well as regulating the standards, the Commissioner has the role of increasing use of the language.
39. Projects and partners funded under the Welsh Language BEL to increase the use of the language include:
 - The Mentrau Iaith;
 - The National Eisteddfod;
 - The Urdd;
 - Young Farmers Clubs;
 - Community projects (Cymdeithas Eisteddfodau Cymru and Merched y Wawr);
 - Local Newspapers (Papurau Bro);
 - A network of business officials to promote the Welsh language in the private sector;
 - Bangor University's ARFer project, to increase interpersonal communication and confidence in the use of Welsh in the workplace via behavioural pledges;
 - A fund to promote the use of the Welsh language in the post-16 sector;
 - A fund allocated to Welsh Education Consortia to promote the informal use of the Welsh language (Siarter Iaith);

- Cymraeg for Kids;
- Small festival fund;
- Dydd Miwsig Cymru.

As we are concerned at the possible impact that Brexit could have in particular on some of our heartland areas, we are determined to ensure that we give more support to provide opportunities to use Welsh in more social and workplace settings. The budget will be reviewed in year once we know the final Brexit outcome.

Information on allocations (and their location) in the Minister for Education's portfolio to support Cymraeg 2050, and in particular, to support and develop Welsh-medium education.

40. Allocations for activities within the Minister for Education's portfolio, that support *Cymraeg 2050*, sit within the Welsh in Education BEL, located in the Education MEG. As outlined in paragraph 11, the budget stands at £12.675m for 2020-21. The change is primarily due to a transfer of £1.650m within the MEG following the transfer of responsibility for the Sabbatical Scheme and CYDAG to the Teacher Development and Support BEL. CYDAG undertake a programme of activities to support the development of Welsh-medium education in support of the Welsh in Education Action Plan. The Welsh Language Sabbatical Scheme has a central role in continuing to develop the current workforce's Welsh language skills and ability to teach through the medium of Welsh.
41. Activities funded from the allocation include the development of Welsh-medium and bilingual early years provision, the development and implementation of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs), support for FE colleges and training to enable tutors and assessors to teach and train learners bilingually, support the development of Welsh-medium HE provision and lead on post-16 development. Other activities include the development of teaching and learning resources to support the teaching of Welsh and other subjects through the medium of Welsh, as well as bilingual resources to support the new curriculum.

Milestone: Aim to support the expansion of Welsh language early years by 40 new groups by 2021

42. An additional £1m per year has been allocated to Mudiad Meithrin in 2018-19 and 2019-20 to enable it to undertake work specifically focussing on developing new early years settings in areas of Wales with a current lack of Welsh-medium provision as an access point to Welsh-medium education (see para 46-47 below for further details). This funding is being maintained for 2020-21.

Milestone: Keeping an increase in the percentage of learners in Welsh-medium education, from 22 per cent (based on 7,700 seven-year-old learners in 2015/16) to 24 per cent (about 8,400) by 2021

43. Funding of £100,000 from Welsh in Education BEL is allocated to support work on the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs). Under this work stream, *The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019* were laid on 5 December 2019 setting out new arrangements for the preparation and implementation of Welsh in Education Strategic Plans. New provisions include the introduction of longer term Plans (10 years) as well as Plans that are prepared on the basis of clear, ambitious targets. These targets have been calculated in such a way as to demonstrate the contribution every individual local authority needs to make in order to support the Welsh Government's *Cymraeg 2050* education milestone targets. These Regulations will come into force on 1 January 2020.
44. Responses to consultation on the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations ("the 2019 Regulations") called for opportunities to discuss WESP implementation and good practice at a national level. The first ever national WESP conference is being planned for March 2020 and will be one for the first conferences to be held in Welsh Government's new conference facility, "Yr Hafod" in Cardiff.
45. Furthermore, a review of school designations according to their provision of Welsh has been underway, in accordance with recommendations made by the WESP Advisory Board in May 2019. The aim is to consult on high level options to redefine school designations according to the provision of Welsh over the coming months. This may lead to revision of the School Organisation Code and potentially new guidance around school designations. The final report, with recommendations to improve the current system is due to be submitted by the end of December 2019. **Early indications suggest that we are on track to reach the 2021 milestone of 24% learners in Welsh-medium Education.**

Milestone: support growth in the number of teachers in Wales who can teach Welsh or teach through the medium of Welsh by 2021 as follows:

- 3,100 primary teachers who can teach through the medium of Welsh (from a baseline of 2,900 in 2015/16);
 - 600 secondary teachers who can teach Welsh (from a baseline of 500 in 2015/16);
 - 2,200 secondary teachers who can teach through the medium of Welsh (from a baseline of 1,800 in 2015/16).
46. The Welsh in Education: action plan 2017-21, published in December 2017, sets out our direction for the development of compulsory Welsh-medium and Welsh language education over the next four years, in line with the vision of *Cymraeg 2050* and *Our national mission*. The Minister for Education leads on the implementation of activities and actions in response to the education priorities identified within the action plan, for example increasing the number of teachers, curriculum development and support for learners with additional learning needs. The Education MEG will continue to provide support for these activities in 2020-21. I will shortly be publishing figures in relation to progress against this target in the *Cymraeg 2050* Annual Report for 2018-19.

Part 3: Specific areas

Updates on allocations in 2020-21 budget

Information on the allocation of £13.21m for the National Centre for Learning Welsh and associated projects.

47. A total of £13.21m was allocated from the Welsh Language BEL to the National Centre for Learning Welsh in 2019-20. This allocation was split £8.810m to fund the 11 providers who deliver the training courses, £2.5m for the Cymraeg Gwaith / Work Welsh initiative and £1.9m to maintain the running costs of the Centre. This funding has enabled the Centre to continue to offer opportunities for individuals to learn Welsh and develop their confidence in using their Welsh language skills. This includes:

- offering a wide range of opportunities across five levels for learners across Wales via the Centre's network of 11 providers;
- working with partners, including S4C, BBC Radio Cymru and the Welsh Books Council, to strengthen support for learners;
- further develop the Cymraeg Gwaith / Work Welsh initiative, offering tailored training to build Welsh language skills in the workplace.

We are currently discussing opportunities to mainstream the Cymraeg Gwaith work across Welsh Government portfolio areas, as well as considering further efficiencies with the National Centre for Learning Welsh in order to release some funding for other priority areas, whilst maintaining opportunities for learners.

An update on the £3.22m allocated to develop Welsh-medium education and bilingual early years' provision, and information on any evaluation or assessment made as a result.

48. Funding of £3.03m, which includes an additional £1m per year for 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, has been allocated from the Welsh in Education BEL to Mudiad Meithrin enabling it to strengthen its support for Welsh-medium early years provision as an access point into Welsh medium education. As well as supporting its existing membership, this funding has also allowed Mudiad Meithrin to establish a programme focusing specifically on creating new early years settings in areas of Wales with a current lack of Welsh-medium provision. Twelve new Cylchoedd Meithrin have been established in 2018-19, and a further 14 new Cylchoedd Meithrin are due to be established by March 2020.

49. As part of its monitoring processes, Mudiad Meithrin gathers data from each of its member settings regarding numbers of children attending as well as their progression to Welsh-medium education. This information is shared with local authorities to feed into planning cycles. According to the most recent data, 12,773 children attended its Cylch Meithrin and day nurseries. 88.1% of children transferring from these settings to education progressed to Welsh-

medium education – the highest proportion since this data began to be gathered – evidencing the importance of this work in increasing access to Welsh-medium education.

50. The remaining £0.19m has been provided to Cwlwm – a consortium of five leading organisations representing providers in the childcare and play sectors – to develop the use of Welsh in childcare and play settings. This has included working in collaboration with the National Centre for Learning Welsh to identify practitioners to participate in the ‘Camau’ Welsh language training programme and support their use of Welsh in delivering childcare and play services. We aim to ensure 600 practitioners across a wide range of settings will participate in this programme by March 2020.

Information on the allocation of £3.17m for the commissioning of bilingual learner resources and outcomes.

51. Funding of £3.17m is allocated from the Welsh in Education BEL to ensure the provision of:
 - resources to support the teaching and learning of Welsh as a subject;
 - resources to support the teaching and learning of other subjects through the medium of Welsh;
 - bilingual resources to support qualifications and the new curriculum.
52. Work in ensuring Welsh-medium textbooks and revision books are available for all of the revised WJEC general qualifications at GCSE, AS and A level will continue. Budget will also be allocated to ensure provision of resources for vocational qualifications such as sports, business and childcare.
53. With the publication of a new curriculum in January 2021, we will continue to ensure that Welsh language and bilingual resources are available to support its delivery. Priority areas currently include computing / coding, Welsh oracy, Welsh dimension in particular in STEM subjects and Welsh writing in English.
54. Budget will be allocated to provide resources to support Welsh-medium apprenticeships in agriculture, construction, health and social care, and childcare.
55. To support practitioners and learners in Welsh-medium schools and further education colleges, funding will be provided to maintain and further develop the online terminology portal ‘Termiadur addysg’, ensuring that terminology for use in education and qualifications are up to date and standardised.

Details regarding the allocation of £0.73m for ‘Cymraeg for Kids’ and how it has been utilised.

56. The ‘Cymraeg for Kids’ programme, within the Welsh Language BEL, has continued to support families to use Welsh at home, transmit Welsh to their

children, and support children's linguistic development in a social and educational context, with the aim of increasing the number of children in Welsh-medium childcare. Funding has been maintained in 2020-21.

57. A new contract for delivery of local activities and offering advice and support for the target audience at the heart of this programme commenced in April 2019. The £0.73m allocated to this contract in 2019-20 will aim to offer 3,000 activities, providing a platform for Cymraeg for Kids officers to hold 13,000 one-to-one discussions with parents and prospective parents during the year. Intensive support has been aligned to areas where new early years provision is being developed to provide a clear pathway from birth to Welsh-medium childcare and onwards to Welsh-medium education.

Allocations and commentary in respect of the budget allocation for the Welsh Language Commissioner in 2020-21.

58. The Welsh Language Commissioner's revenue allocation for 2020-21 is £3.207m which allows the Commissioner to fulfil his duties. The Commissioner's budget for 2019-20 was £3.157m. An additional £0.05m has been allocated to support the pay award.
59. In 2020-21, an additional capital allocation of £0.385m will support essential upgrades to the IT system. This will include adopting an IT model that uses a cloud rather than a physical structure and upgrading the wi-fi system and hardware to build resilience. These changes will take time to embed and implement, but I am confident that this investment will result in some revenue savings over time as the Commissioner will be able to reduce expenditure on IT contractors and licenses. I will also be asking the Commissioner to ensure that this investment results in efficiency savings, and that it reduces the body's carbon footprint by reducing the need for travel between offices.

Capital expenditure in relation to the Welsh Medium Capital Grant: Progress relating to the £46m of capital expenditure allocated to support the growth of Welsh medium education, and additional capital of £5m allocated for the development of Pantycelyn Hall

60. To support the milestone of increasing the percentage of learners in Welsh-medium education, we are driving forward the delivery of capital projects funded through the combined Welsh medium Capital and Childcare offer Grant Fund of £46m announced during 2018-2019 (£32.81m from the Welsh Medium Capital Grant and £13.02m from the Early Years Capital Grant). This injection of grant funding is supporting 46 projects across 20 local authorities which will, when all projects are realised, lead to an additional 2,818 school and childcare places for Welsh-medium learners. This funding boost will go some way to support the increase in provision needed to respond to the *Cymraeg 2050* ambition.
61. Funding of £5m was awarded to the Neuadd Pantycelyn development and £2.75m for the Urdd outdoor adventure camps, making a total of £53.75m to

support Welsh education. The Pantycelyn Project has £0.13m outstanding on its budget – it is anticipated that this funding will be claimed in January 2020 on completion of the project. Work on the Urdd's outdoor adventure camp at Glanllyn has begun – to date, no funding has been claimed against this project.

62. These projects will provide a huge boost for the Welsh language in the areas concerned. For example:

- a third Welsh-medium school in Monmouthshire;
- new Welsh-medium primaries in Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen (linked to a secondary school);
- expansion of existing Welsh-medium primary provision to cope with demand in e.g. Wrexham, Flintshire, Cardiff, Neath Port Talbot, Caerphilly;
- provision of Welsh-medium childcare to support early language acquisition and attract further learners to the Welsh-medium sector in e.g. Rhondda Cynon Taf, Bridgend, Conwy;
- innovative Welsh language centre in Denbighshire linked to childcare provision and support for Welsh second language learners;
- support for centres who work with incomers in Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire.

63. Two projects that were placed on the reserve list have now been approved, these being a seedling school in Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent and a seedling school at the Pillgwenlly site in Newport.