

NASUWT

Undeb yr Athrawon



CYMRU

The Teachers' Union

Guidance on Forced Marriage

The largest teachers' union in Wales

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Introduction and legislative context

In June 2009, the UK Government published *Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling Cases of Forced Marriage*. The primary objective of the guidelines was to offer advice and information to all frontline practitioners and volunteers within agencies in England and Wales that work to safeguard children and young people from abuse and/or protect adults from abuse.

The guidelines complement statutory guidance published in January 2010 in line with the provisions of the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007.¹ The Westminster Coalition Government has retained unchanged legislative and guidance framework in relation to forced marriage that it inherited from its predecessor administration.

The practice guidelines specifically include a chapter entitled 'Guidelines for Schools, Colleges and Universities' (Chapter 7) that makes reference to the role that educational professionals should fulfil in relation to forced marriage.

As a result of these guidelines, the NASUWT has produced this document to highlight the key issues related to forced marriage and to provide advice for school leaders and teachers, including those with designated responsibility for child protection.

Forced marriage – definition

'A forced marriage occurs when one or both spouses do not (or, in the case of children and some adults at risk, cannot) consent to the marriage and duress is involved. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure'.²

Forced marriage is more likely to involve women, and an estimated 85% of cases referred to the UK Government's Forced Marriage Unit involve women.

However, both men and women may be vulnerable to forced marriage and should be entitled to the same level of help.

The UK Government's guidelines make clear the important distinctions between a forced marriage and an arranged marriage:

¹ HM Government (2010). *The Right to Choose: Statutory Guidance for Dealing with Forced Marriage*. (www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/travel-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/fmu-right-to-choose.pdf); retrieved on 23/07/12.

² *ibid*.

*‘An arranged marriage is one in which the families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses’.*³

The guidelines remind practitioners that *‘ignoring the needs of victims is not an option. Forced marriage affects people from many communities and cultures’.*⁴

Forced marriage is an abuse of children’s rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It is also an abuse of the basic human rights of children, young people and adults as set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and is directly contrary to important provisions set out in relevant domestic human rights legislation in England and Wales.

However, forced marriage is not a specific criminal offence and if a marriage is valid overseas, it will, in many cases, be seen as valid in the UK. However, actions that frequently accompany forced marriage, including kidnap, assault, rape or theft, are prosecutable criminal offences.

Forced marriages do not always involve individuals leaving or coming to the UK.

The UK Government’s Forced Marriage Unit confirms that a number of cases involve no overseas element.

Although the majority of forced marriage cases in the UK involve South Asian families, it is not exclusively a South Asian problems. Cases involving families from other European nations, the Middle East and Africa have also been identified.

The Forced Marriage Unit

The Forced Marriage Unit of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) works to provide support and develop strategies to prevent British nationals from being forced into marriage overseas. The Unit offers practical help and guidance to affected British nationals and produces resources and materials for organisations and individuals directly or indirectly involved in issues associated with forced marriage.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

Characteristics that may indicate forced marriage

While individual cases of forced marriage, and attempted forced marriage, are often very particular, they are likely to share a number of common and important characteristics, including:

- an extended absence from school/college, including truancy;
- a drop in performance or sudden signs of low motivation;
- excessive parental restriction and control of movements;
- a history of siblings leaving education to marry early;
- poor performance, parental control of income and students being allowed only limited career choices;
- evidence of self-harm, treatment for depression, attempted suicide, social isolation, eating disorders or substance abuse; and/or
- evidence of family disputes/conflict, domestic violence/abuse or running away from home.

On their own, these characteristics may not indicate forced marriage. However, it is important to be satisfied that where these behaviours occur, they are not linked to forced marriage. It is also important to avoid making assumptions about an individual pupil's circumstances or act on the basis of stereotyping.

For example, an extended holiday may be taken for entirely legitimate reasons and may not necessarily represent a pretext for forced marriage.

Unfounded accusations could obviously cause considerable distress to pupils and their families, and schools should, therefore, act with sensitivity.

Where staff have any concerns about the safety or welfare of an individual pupil, they should follow the appropriate child protection procedures.

The role of schools

Schools should ensure that they are able to respond effectively and swiftly to concerns about forced marriage.

It is critical that arrangements in respect of forced marriage at school level include support staff as well as teachers, as they are likely to have a key role to play in dealing with forced marriage and will be in contact with

pupils and their families as frequently as teachers. It is important that all members of staff receive training and support on this issue to ensure that they recognise the presenting symptoms, how to respond if there are concerns and where to turn for advice.

Advice and help can be obtained nationally through the Forced Marriage Unit and locally through the local police Child Protection or Domestic Abuse Unit, the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) or the children's social care service of the local authority. Schools should develop policies and procedures that take account of resources locally to ensure that expertise in this complex and challenging area of child protection is utilised. Policies and practices in schools should reflect the fact that while all members of staff, including teachers, have important responsibilities with regard to pupils who may be at risk of forced marriage, teachers and school leaders should not undertake roles in this regard that are most appropriately discharged by other children's services professionals such as police officers or social workers.

The role of school staff

All members of staff should ensure that they are familiar with their school's child protection procedures.

Schools are places of relative calm and security in the lives of many children and young people. There is strong evidence that pupils who experience risk in their home lives often feel safer when they are in school.

Schools should encourage pupils to talk about their problems, and where they express their fears, students should be confident in the knowledge that the school will take those worries seriously.

All schools should have appropriate policies and procedures in place and should train all members of staff to ensure that they are able to deal with concerns appropriately.

The UK Government's guidelines refer to a number of organisations that can be contacted to support students further where there are concerns about the risk of forced marriage.

If teachers have suspicions or are concerned that a pupil may be about to be forced into a marriage or may be a victim of forced marriage, their key responsibility is to inform the person with designated responsibility for child protection in their school as soon as possible.

The UK Government's guidelines on forced marriage make clear that it is not the role of staff to investigate allegations of abuse of a student and, therefore, if pupils are under 18 years of age, all referrals should be made in accordance with local safeguarding arrangements.

These referrals will usually be to children's social services, the police or the Forced Marriage Unit.

Handling information from pupils

While teachers and other staff must pass on their concerns about pupils who are displaying characteristics that may indicate forced marriage to the member of staff in their school with designated responsibility for child protection, it is important to recognise that they are not responsible for the collation or assessment of evidence or data to support investigations into suspected cases of forced marriage.

These responsibilities are most appropriately undertaken by children's social care professionals, the police or officials of the Forced Marriage Unit. Any relevant documentation received should be passed on by the school in accordance with established child protection arrangements.

School staff must be aware that they should deal with information relating to forced marriage given by pupils in the same way that they would with other issues concerning child protection. Therefore, teachers should advise that they cannot necessarily guarantee that disclosures made by a student will remain confidential.

Pupils who do not wish to be referred

If the pupil does not wish to be referred, advice can be sought without revealing the pupil's identity. However, it is important for school staff to remember that if information in their possession gives rise to child protection issues, established procedures should be followed.

The role of the designated person responsible for child protection

It is generally appropriate for the designated person for child protection to be responsible for issues to do with forced marriage. Being the designated person is a significant responsibility that requires access to appropriate training, structured time to discharge the role, and appropriate remuneration.

The designated person responsible for child protection should use existing safeguarding procedures and therefore schools should not need to

develop a specific policy on forced marriage but should adapt their safeguarding policies to take account of the issue. Staff training on safeguarding children should address the issue of forced marriage.

Mediation or counselling

Under no circumstances should any members of a school's staff attempt to operate as mediators or family counsellors.

The Forced Marriage Unit has stated that any attempts to try to mediate can be extremely dangerous as mediators may unintentionally place pupils who are at risk of forced marriage in greater harm or force the family to act quickly before the relevant authorities can become involved.

At all stages, advice from the appropriate agencies and authorities should be taken.

Further Information:

Stobart, E. (2005). *Dealing with Cases of Forced Marriage: Guidance for Education Professionals*. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office. London.
www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/FCO%2075263.pdf

The Forced Marriage Unit (2008). *The Right to Choose: Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage*. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office. London.
www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/3849543/forced-marriage-right-to-choose

Stobart, E. (2009). *Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage*. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office. London.
www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/3849543/forced-marriage-guidelines09.pdf

There is a range of other resources available in the main forced marriage portal on the FCO website at:
www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/forced-marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit can be contacted by telephone on **020 7008 0151** or by email at **fmufco.gov.uk**.

For additional advice and support, contact:



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Canllawiau ar Briodasau dan Orfod

Yr undeb athrawon mwyaf yng Nghymru

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Cyflwyniad a chyd-destun deddfwriaethol

Ym Mehefin 2009, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig *Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling Cases of Forced Marriage*. Prif amcan y canllawiau oedd cynnig cyngor a gwybodaeth i'r holl ymarferwyr a gwirfoddolwyr rheng flaen yng Nghymru a Lloegr sy'n gweithio er mwyn diogelu plant a phobl ifanc rhag cael eu cam-drin a/neu amddiffyn oedolion rhag cael eu cam-drin.

Mae'r canllawiau'n ategu canllawiau statudol a gyhoeddwyd yn Ionawr 2010 yn unol â darpariaethau Deddf Priodasau dan Orfod (Amddiffyn Sifil) 2007.¹ Mae Llywodraeth Glymblaid San Steffan wedi cadw deddfwriaeth a chanllawiau fframwaith yn ymwneud â phriodasau dan orfod a etifeddodd gan y weinyddiaeth o'i blaen heb wneud unrhyw newidiadau iddynt.

Mae'r canllawiau ymarfer yn cynnwys pennod dan y teitl 'Guidelines for Schools, Colleges and Universities' (Pennod 7) sy'n cyfeirio at rôl gweithwyr proffesiynol ym myd addysg yng nghyd-destun priodasau dan orfod.

O ganlyniad i'r canllawiau hyn, mae NASUWT wedi cynhyrchu'r ddogfen hon er mwyn tynnu sylw at y prif faterion sy'n ymwneud â phriodasau dan orfod a rhoi cyngor i arweinwyr ysgolion ac athrawon, gan gynnwys athrawon sydd â chyfrifoldeb dynodedig am amddiffyn plant.

Priodas dan orfod – diffiniad

'Mae priodas dan orfod yn digwydd pan fo un o'r pêr, neu'r ddau ohonynt, ddim yn cydsynio â'r briodas (neu, yn achos plant a rhai oedolion mewn perygl, yn methu â chydsynio â'r briodas) a'u bod yn cael eu gorfodi. Gall gorfodaeth gynnwys pwysau corfforol, seicolegol, ariannol, rhywiol ac emosïynol'.²

Mae priodasau dan orfod yn fwy tebygol o ymwneud â merched, ac amcangyfrifir bod 85% o'r achosion sy'n cael eu cyfeirio at Uned Priodasau dan Orfod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn ymwneud â merched.

Er hyn, gall dynion hefyd fod yn agored i effeithiau niweidiol priodas dan orfod a dylai cymorth fod ar gael i ddynion a merched fel ei gilydd.

¹ HM Government (2010). *The Right to Choose: Statutory Guidance for Dealing with Forced Marriage*. (www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/travel-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/fmu-right-to-choose.pdf); adalwyd ar 23/07/12.

² *ibid.*

Mae canllawiau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn nodi'n glir bod gwahaniaeth pwysig rhwng priodas dan orfod a phriodas wedi'i threfnu:

'Mewn priodas a drefnir mae teuluoedd y ddau unigolyn yn chwarae rhan arweiniol yn y gwaith o drefnu'r briodas, ond mae gan y darpar ŵr a gwraig hawl o hyd i ddewis a ydynt am dderbyn y trefniant ai peidio'.³

Mae'r canllawiau'n atgoffa ymarferwyr nad yw *anwybyddu anghenion dioddefwyr yn opsiwn. Mae priodas dan orfod yn effeithio ar bobl o lawer o gymunedau a diwylliannau.*⁴

Mae priodas dan orfod yn mynd yn groes i hawliau plant dan Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn.

Mae hefyd yn mynd yn groes i hawliau sylfaenol plant, pobl ifanc ac oedolion, fel y maent wedi'u nodi yn y Confensiwn Ewropeaidd ar Hawliau Dynol, ac mae'n gwbl groes i ddarpariaethau pwysig a nodwyd mewn deddfwriaeth ddomestig berthnasol ar hawliau dynol yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

Er hyn, nid yw priodas dan orfod yn drosedd benodol ac os yw priodas yn ddilys dramor, mewn llawer o achosion bydd yn cael ei hystyried yn ddilys yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Fodd bynnag, mae gweithredoedd sy'n aml yn gysylltiedig â phriodas dan orfod, gan gynnwys herwgipio, ymosod, treisio neu ddwyn, yn droseddau a allai arwain at erlyniad.

Nid yw priodasau dan orfod bob amser yn ymwneud ag unigolion sy'n gadael y Deyrnas Unedig neu'n dod yma.

Mae Uned Priodasau dan Orfod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn cadarnhau bod llawer o achosion nad ydynt yn cynnwys elfen dramor.

Er bod y rhan fwyaf o'r achosion o briodasau dan orfod yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn ymwneud â theuluoedd o Dde Asia, nid yw'r broblem yn ymwneud â De Asia yn unig. Gwelwyd achosion yn ymwneud â theuluoedd o wledydd Ewropeaidd eraill, o'r Dwyrain Canol a hefyd o Affrica.

Uned Priodasau dan Orfod

Mae Uned Priodasau dan Orfod y Swyddfa Dramor a Chymanwlad yn gweithio er mwyn cynnig cefnogaeth a datblygu strategaeth a fydd yn atal dinasyddion Prydeinig rhag cael eu gorfodi i briodi dramor. Mae'r Uned yn cynnig cymorth ymarferol ac arweiniad i ddinasyddion Prydeinig y mae

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

hyn yn effeithio arnynt ac yn cynhyrchu adnoddau a deunyddiau i sefydliadau ac unigolion sy'n ymwneud yn uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol â materion sy'n gysylltiedig â phriodasau dan orfod.

Nodweddion a allai fod yn arwydd o briodas dan orfod

Er bod achosion unigol o briodasau dan orfod, ac ymgeisio i drefnu priodas dan orfod, yn aml yn neilltuoel iawn, maent yn debygol o rannu nifer o nodweddion cyffredin a phwysig, gan gynnwys:

- absenoldeb estynedig o ysgol/coleg, gan gynnwys triwantiaeth;
- dirywiad mewn perfformiad neu arwyddion sydyn o ddiffyg cymhelliant;
- rhieni'n cyfyngu'n ormodol ar eu plant ac yn rheoli eu symudiadau;
- brodyr a chwiorydd wedi gadael addysg i briodi'n ifanc yn y gorffennol;
- perfformiad gwael, rhieni'n rheoli incwm myfyrwyr ac yn cyfyngu ar eu dewisiadau gyrfaol;
- tystiolaeth o hunan-niweidio, triniaeth am iselder, ymgais i gyflawni hunanladdiad, ynysu cymdeithasol, anhwylderau bwyta neu gamddefnyddio sylweddau;
- tystiolaeth o anghydfod/gwrthdaro teuluol, trais/cam-drin domestig neu redeg i ffwrdd o'r cartref.

Efallai nad yw'r nodweddion hyn yn arwydd o briodas dan orfod ar eu pen eu hunain, ond mae'n bwysig eich bod yn fodlon, mewn achosion lle mae ymddygiad o'r fath yn digwydd, nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â phriodas dan orfod. Mae'n bwysig hefyd peidio â gwneud unrhyw ragdybiaeth ynglŷn ag amgylchiadau disgybl unigol neu weithredu ar sail stereoteipiau.

Er enghraifft, gallai teulu fod yn cymryd gwyliau estynedig am resymau cwbl gyfreithlon, ac ni fyddai o reidrwydd yn esgus ar gyfer priodas dan orfod.

Gallai cyhuddiadau di-sail wrth reswm achosi poen meddwl difrifol i ddisgyblion a'u teuluoedd, felly dylai ysgolion fod yn sensitif.

Os oes gan staff unrhyw bryderon ynglŷn â diogelwch neu les disgybl unigol, dylent ddilyn y gweithdrefnau amddiffyn plant priodol.

Rôl ysgolion

Dylai ysgolion sicrhau eu bod yn gallu ymateb yn effeithiol ac yn gyflym i bryderon ynglŷn â phriodas dan orfod.

Mae'n hollbwysig bod trefniadau sy'n ymwneud â phriodasau dan orfod ar lefel ysgolion yn cynnwys staff cymorth yn ogystal ag athrawon, oherwydd eu bod yn debygol o fod â rôl allweddol i'w chwarae wrth ymdrin â phriodasau dan orfod a byddant mewn cysylltiad â disgyblion a'u teuluoedd yr un mor aml ag athrawon. Mae'n bwysig bod pob aelod o'r staff yn cael hyfforddiant a chefnogaeth ynglŷn â'r mater hwn er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn adnabod y symptomau, ac yn gwybod sut i ymateb os oes pryder ac at bwy i droi er mwyn cael cyngor.

Gellir cael cyngor a chymorth ar lefel Brydeinig drwy'r Uned Priodasau dan Orfod, ac yn lleol drwy Uned Amddiffyn Plant neu Gam-drin Domestig yr heddlu lleol, y Bwrdd Lleol Diogelu Plant neu wasanaeth gofal cymdeithasol plant yr awdurdod lleol. Dylai ysgolion ddatblygu polisïau a gweithdrefnau sy'n ystyried adnoddau lleol er mwyn sicrhau bod arbenigedd yn yr agwedd gymhleth a heriol hon ar amddiffyn plant yn cael ei ddefnyddio. Dylai polisïau ac arferion mewn ysgolion adlewyrchu'r ffaith fod gan bob aelod o'r staff, gan gynnwys athrawon, gyfrifoldebau pwysig yng nghyswllt disgyblion y mae risg y gallent gael eu gorfodi i briodi, ond ni ddylai athrawon ac arweinwyr ysgolion gyflawni rolau yn y cyswllt hwn y byddai'n fwy priodol iddynt gael eu cyflawni gan weithwyr proffesiynol eraill sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau plant fel yr heddlu neu weithwyr cymdeithasol.

Rôl staff ysgolion

Dylai pob aelod o'r staff sicrhau ei fod yn gyfarwydd â gweithdrefnau amddiffyn plant yr ysgol.

Mae ysgolion yn lleoedd lle mae llawer o blant a phobl ifanc yn teimlo rhywfaint o lonyddwch a sicrwydd. Mae tystiolaeth gref fod disgyblion sy'n wynebu risg yn eu bywydau bob dydd yn eu cartrefi yn aml yn teimlo'n fwy diogel pan maen nhw yn yr ysgol.

Dylai ysgolion annog disgyblion i siarad am eu problemau, ac os ydynt yn mynegi eu hofnau, dylai myfyrwyr fod yn ffyddiog y bydd yr ysgol yn cymryd y pryderon hynny o ddifrif.

Dylai pob ysgol fod â pholisïau a gweithdrefnau priodol a dylent hyfforddi pob aelod o'r staff er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu ymdrin â phryderon yn briodol.

Mae canllawiau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn cyfeirio at nifer o sefydliadau y gellir cysylltu â hwy er mwyn cael rhagor o gefnogaeth i fyfyrwyr os oes pryder ynglŷn â'r risg o briodas dan orfod.

Os oes gan athrawon unrhyw amheuaeth, neu os ydynt yn poeni y gallai disgybl fod ar fin cael ei orfodi i briodi, neu y gallai fod yn ddioddefwr priodas dan orfod, eu prif gyfrifoldeb yw hysbysu'r sawl sydd â chyfrifoldeb dynodedig am amddiffyn plant yn eu hysgol cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Mae canllawiau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ar briodasau dan orfod yn nodi'n glir nad rôl staff yw ymchwilio i honiadau o gam-drin myfyriwr, felly os yw disgyblion dan 18 oed, dylid eu cyfeirio yn unol â'r trefniadau diogelu lleol.

Fel arfer bydd disgyblion yn cael eu cyfeirio i sylw gwasanaethau cymdeithasol plant, yr heddlu neu'r Uned Priodasau dan Orfod.

Ymdrin â gwybodaeth gan ddisgyblion

Er bod yn rhaid i athrawon a staff eraill hysbysu'r aelod o'r staff sydd â chyfrifoldeb dynodedig am amddiffyn plant yn eu hysgol os ydynt yn poeni am ddisgyblion sy'n dangos nodweddion a allai fod yn arwydd o briodas dan orfod, mae'n bwysig sylweddoli nad ydynt yn gyfrifol am gasglu nac asesu tystiolaeth neu ddata i gefnogi ymchwiliadau i achosion lle mae amheuaeth o briodas dan orfod.

Y rhai mwyaf priodol i ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldebau hyn yw gweithwyr proffesiynol gofal cymdeithasol plant, yr heddlu neu swyddogion yr Uned Priodasau dan Orfod. Dylai'r ysgol anfon unrhyw ddogfennau perthnasol a dderbynnir yn eu blaen yn unol â'r trefniadau amddiffyn plant sydd wedi cael eu gwneud.

Rhaid i staff ysgolion fod yn ymwybodol y dylent ymdrin â gwybodaeth yn ymwneud â phriodasau dan orfod a roddir gan ddisgyblion yr un fath yn union ag y byddent yn ymdrin â materion eraill sy'n ymwneud ag amddiffyn plant. O ganlyniad, dylai athrawon ddweud na allant warantu o reidrwydd y bydd datgeliadau sy'n cael eu gwneud gan fyfyrwr yn aros yn gyfrinachol.

Disgyblion nad ydynt yn dymuno cael eu cyfeirio

Os nad yw'r disgybl yn dymuno cael ei gyfeirio, gellir gofyn am gyngor heb ddatgelu manylion y disgybl. Er hyn, mae'n bwysig bod staff ysgolion yn cofio y dylid dilyn gweithdrefnau sydd wedi cael eu sefydlu os yw

gwybodaeth sydd yn eu meddiant yn codi materion sy'n ymwneud ag amddiffyn plant.

Rôl y person dynodedig sy'n gyfrifol am amddiffyn plant

Yn gyffredinol, mae'n briodol i'r person dynodedig sy'n gyfrifol am amddiffyn plant fod yn gyfrifol am faterion sy'n ymwneud â phriodasau dan orfod. Mae bod yn berson dynodedig yn gyfrifoldeb mawr ac mae'n galw am hyfforddiant priodol, amser strwythuredig i gyflawni'r rôl a thâl priodol.

Dylai'r person dynodedig sy'n gyfrifol am amddiffyn plant ddefnyddio'r gweithdrefnau diogelu sy'n bodoli'n barod. O ganlyniad, ni ddylai fod yn ofynnol i ysgolion ddatblygu polisi penodol ar briodasau dan orfod a dylent yn hytrach addasu eu polisiâu diogelu er mwyn rhoi sylw i'r mater. Dylai hyfforddiant staff sy'n ymwneud â diogelu plant roi sylw i fater priodasau dan orfod.

Cyfryngu neu gwnsela

Ni ddylai unrhyw aelod o staff ysgol geisio gweithredu fel cyfryngwr neu gwnselydd teulu mewn unrhyw amgylchiadau.

Mae'r Uned Priodasau dan Orfod wedi dweud y gall unrhyw ymdrech i geisio cyfryngu fod yn beryglus iawn, oherwydd gallai cyfryngwyr yn anfwriadol achosi mwy o niwed i ddisgyblion y mae risg y byddant yn cael eu gorfodi i briodi, neu orfodi'r teulu i weithredu'n gyflym cyn i'r awdurdodau perthnasol allu cysylltu â hwy.

Dylid derbyn cyngor gan yr asiantaethau a'r awdurdodau priodol ym mhob cam.

Gwybodaeth Bellach:

Stobart, E. (2005). *Dealing with Cases of Forced Marriage: Guidance for Education Professionals*. Y Swyddfa Dramor a Chymanwlad. Llundain.
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Stobart, E. (2009). *Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage*. Y Swyddfa Dramor a Chymanwlad. Llundain.
www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/3849543/forced-marriage-guidelines09.pdf

Mae llawer o adnoddau eraill ar gael yn y prif borth priodas dan orfod ar wefan y Swyddfa Dramor a Chymanwlad yn:
www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/forced-marriage.

Gallwch gysylltu â'r Uned Priodasau dan Orfod drwy ffonio **020 7008 0151** neu drwy anfon ebost **fmufco.gov.uk**.

I gael rhagor o gyngor a chefnogaeth, cysylltwch â:



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