

## Agenda – Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith

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Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 4 Tŷ Hywel a fideogynadledd drwy Zoom	Marc Wyn Jones Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Iau, 16 Mawrth 2023	0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.30	<a href="mailto:SeneddHinsawdd@senedd.cymru">SeneddHinsawdd@senedd.cymru</a>

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### Rhag-gyfarfod preifat (09.15–09.30)

### Cyfarfod cyhoeddus (09.30–12.40)

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon, a datgan buddiannau  
(09.30)

2 Datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus – sesiwn friffio gan  
Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru

(09.30–10.15)

(Tudalennau 1 – 48)

Adrian Crompton, Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru

Stephen Lisle, Rheolwr Archwilio – Archwilio Cymru

Sian Davies, Uwch-archwilydd – Archwilio Cymru

Dogfennau atodol:

Briff ymchwil – Datgarboneiddio yn y sector cyhoeddus

Adroddiad Archwilio Cymru – Parodrwydd y Sector Cyhoeddus ar gyfer

Carbon Sero Net erbyn 2030 – Gorffennaf 2022

### Egwyl (10.15–10.30)



**3 Datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus – sesiwn dystiolaeth gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC)**

(10.30–11.30)

(Tudalennau 49 – 51)

Y Cyngorydd Andrew Morgan, Arweinydd, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac Arweinydd, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf

Y Cyngorydd Mary Ann Brocklesby, Llefarydd ar Newid Hinsawdd, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac Arweinydd Cyngor Sir Fynwy

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur – Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC)

**Egwyl (11.30–11.40)**

**4 Datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus – sesiwn dystiolaeth gyda Phartneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru**

(11.40–12.40)

(Tudalennau 52 – 59)

Neil Davies, Cyfarwyddwr, Gwasanaethau Ystadau Arbenigol – Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru

Jonathan Irvine, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Caffael – Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru

Tony Chatfield, Pennaeth Cadwyn Gyflenwi, Logisteg a Thrafnidiaeth GIG Cymru – Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru

Craig Morgan, Cyngorydd Rheoli Amgylchedd a Chyfleusterau,

Gwasanaethau Ystadau Arbenigol – Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur – Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru (Saesneg yn unig)

**5 Papurau i'w nodi**

(12.40)

## **5.1 Cyllideb Ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2023–24**

(Tudalennau 60 – 85)

Dogfennau atodol:

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Gyllideb Ddrafft

Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2023–24 (Saesneg yn unig)

## **5.2 Y fframwaith cyffredin dros dro ar gyfer adnoddau a gwastraff**

(Tudalennau 86 – 89)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Cadeirydd at y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd mewn perthynas â'r fframweithiau cyffredin dros dro ar gyfer adnoddau a gwastraff.

## **5.3 Rheoliadau Gwastraff Pecynnu (Casglu a Chofnodi Data) (Cymru) 2023**

(Tudalennau 90 – 91)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor

Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau

Gwastraff Pecynwaith (Casglu ac Adrodd am Ddata) (Cymru) 2023

## **5.4 Cynllun Masnachu Allyriadau y DU**

(Tudalennau 92 – 93)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd at y Cadeirydd mewn perthynas â'r

Cytundeb Amlinellol Fframwaith terfynol ar gyfer Cynllun Masnachu

Allyriadau'r DU

## **5.5 Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd yng Nghymru**

(Tudalen 94)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus a Gweinyddiaeth

Gyhoeddus at y Cadeirydd mewn perthynas â Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd yng

Nghymru

## **5.6 Gwasanaethau bysiau**

(Tudalen 95)

Dogfennau atodol:

Llythyr gan Bennaeth Ffederasiwn Cenedlaethol Sefydliadau'r Merched at y Cadeirydd mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau bysiau (Saesneg yn unig)

**6 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(vi) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod**

(12.40)

**Cyfarfod preifat (12.40–13.00)**

**7 Datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus – trafod y dystiolaeth a ddaeth i law**

**8 Bil yr Amgylchedd (Ansawdd Aer a Seinweddau) (Cymru) – trafod y dull ar gyfer craffu yng Nghyfnod 1**

(Tudalennau 96 – 105)

Dogfennau atodol:

Papur – Dull o graffu ar Fil yr Amgylchedd (Ansawdd Aer a Seinweddau) (Cymru) (Saesneg yn unig)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# Parodrwydd y Sector Cyhoeddus ar gyfer Carbon Sero Net erbyn 2030

Adroddiad Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru

Gorffennaf 2022



Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn i'w gyflwyno i'r Senedd o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 a Deddf Llesiant a Chenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015.

Mae'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn annibynnol o'r Senedd ac o lywodraeth. Mae'n archwilio ac yn ardystio cyfrifon Llywodraeth Cymru a'r cyrff cyhoeddus sy'n gysylltiedig â hi ac a noddir ganddi, gan gynnwys cyrff y GIG. Mae ganddo'r pŵer i gyflwyno adroddiadau i'r Senedd ar ddarbodaeth, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y defnydd a wna'r sefydliadau hynny o'u hadnoddau wrth gyflawni eu swyddogaethau, a sut y gallent wella'r defnydd hwnnw.

Mae'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol hefyd yn archwilio cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, mae'n cynnal astudiaethau gwerth am arian mewn llywodraeth leol ac yn arolygu cydymffurfiaeth gydag anghenion Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009.

Mae'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn ymgymryd â'i waith gan ddefnyddio staff ac adnoddau eraill a ddarperir gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, sydd yn fwrdd statudol wedi'i sefydlu ar gyfer y nod hwnnw ac i fonitro a chynghori'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol.

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Archwilio Cymru yw brand ymbarél Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, sy'n endidau cyfreithiol ar wahân gyda'u swyddogaethau cyfreithiol eu hunain. Nid yw Archwilio Cymru ei hun yn endid cyfreithiol. Er bod gan yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol y swyddogaethau archwilio ac adrodd a ddisgrifir uchod, prif swyddogaethau Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yw darparu staff ac adnoddau eraill ar gyfer arfer swyddogaethau'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol, ac i fonitro a chynghori'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol.

Cewch aildefnyddio'r cyhoeddiad hwn (heb gynnwys y logos) yn rhad ac am ddim mewn unrhyw fformat neu gyfrwng. Os byddwch yn ei aildefnyddio, rhaid i chi ei aildefnyddio'n gywir ac nid mewn cyd-destun camarweiniol. Rhaid cydnabod y deunydd fel hawlfraint Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru a rhaid rhoi teitl y cyhoeddiad hwn. Lle nodwyd deunydd hawlfraint unrhyw drydydd parti bydd angen i chi gael caniatâd gan ddeiliaid yr hawlfraint dan sylw cyn ei aildefnyddio.

Am fwy o wybodaeth, neu os ydych angen unrhyw un o'n cyhoeddiadau mewn ffurf ac/neu iaith wahanol, cysylltwch â ni drwy ffonio 029 2032 0500 neu drwy e-bostio [post@archwilio.cymru](mailto:post@archwilio.cymru). Rydym yn croesawu galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg a Saesneg. Gallwch ysgrifennu atom hefyd, yn Gymraeg neu'n Saesneg, a byddwn yn ymateb yn yr iaith rydych chi wedi ei defnyddio. Ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

This document is also available in English.

Diwygiwyd arddangos 2 o'r adroddiad hwn ar 9 Awst 2022 i gywiro mân wall.

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# Adroddiad manwl

## Cefndir

- 1 Mae newid hinsawdd yn un o heriau diffiniol y byd ac mae angen i bawb weithredu ar unwaith. Dywed [adroddiad](#) nodedig gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig ym mis Awst 2021 fod gweithgarwch dynol yn newid ein hinsawdd mewn ffyrdd digynsail a bod angen lleihau allyriadau carbon yn sylweddol.
- 2 Mae'r amcanestyniadau hinsawdd diweddaraf ar gyfer Cymru yn dangos mwy o siawns o aeafau mwynach a gwlypach, a hafau poethach a sychach, gyda lefelau'r môr yn codi a chynnydd yn amllder a dwyster digwyddiadau tywydd eithafol. Mae'r goblygiadau'n amlwg.
- 3 Un ffordd hanfodol o liniaru effeithiau newid hinsawdd yw lleihau allyriadau carbon. Ym mis Mawrth 2021, yn dilyn cyngor gan y Pwyllgor ar Newid Hinsawdd<sup>1</sup> ym mis Rhagfyr 2020, pennodd Llywodraeth Cymru [dargedau](#) newydd, sef gostyngiad o 63% mewn allyriadau carbon erbyn 2030, gostyngiad o 89% erbyn 2040, a gostyngiad o 100% erbyn 2050<sup>2</sup>. Hefyd, nododd Llywodraeth Cymru uchelgais gyfunol fwy heriol i'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru<sup>3</sup> sef cyflawni carbon sero net erbyn 2030 (uchelgais gyfunol 2030).
- 4 Ym mis Mehefin 2021, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei [Rhaglen Lywodraethu ar gyfer 2021-2026](#), sy'n rhoi mynd i'r afael ag argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur wrth wraidd y llywodraeth newydd. Mae'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu hefyd yn gwneud cyfres o ymrwymïadau i ymgorffori ymateb i newid yn yr hinsawdd ym mhopeth a wneir gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

1 Corff annibynnol statudol a sefydlwyd o dan Ddeddf Newid yn yr Hinsawdd 2008 yw'r Pwyllgor ar Newid Hinsawdd. Ei swyddogaeth yw cynghori llywodraethau'r DU ar dargedau allyriadau ac adrodd ar y cynnydd a wnaed o ran lleihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr a pharatoi ar gyfer effeithiau'r newid yn yr hinsawdd ac addasu iddynt.

2 Nid yw sero net yn golygu dileu allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr, ond cydbwysu'r allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr â swm y nwyon sy'n cael eu tynnu o'r atmosffer.

3 Mae diffiniad Llywodraeth Cymru o'r 'sector cyhoeddus' yn yr achos hwn yn cynnwys 65 o gyrff fel y nodir yn Atodiad 2 [Sero Net y Sector Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru: Llinell sylfaen ac argymhellion](#), Llywodraeth Cymru, Mehefin 2022.

- 5 Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi cyhoeddi Statws carbon sero-net erbyn 2030: Trywydd ar gyfer datgarboneiddio ar draws sector cyhoeddus Cymru (trywydd y sector cyhoeddus) i gefnogi sector cyhoeddus Cymru i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030. Ochr yn ochr â thrywydd y sector cyhoeddus, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y canllaw ar gyfer adrodd ar garbon sero-net a'r daenlen gysylltiedig i ganiatáu i'r sector cyhoeddus nodi ac adrodd ar allyriadau yn gyson.
- 6 Mae'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol wedi ymrwymo i gynnal rhadlen waith hirdymor ar newid hinsawdd. Ein darn cyntaf o waith yw adolygiad llinell sylfaen sy'n gofyn: **'Sut mae'r sector cyhoeddus yn paratoi i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol Llywodraeth Cymru o sector cyhoeddus sero net erbyn 2030?'**. Er mwyn llywio'r adolygiad llinell sylfaen, cwblhaodd 48 o gyrff cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys
- 7 Rydym yn cyhoeddi dau adroddiad i rannu ein canfyddiadau:
- **yr adroddiad canfyddiadau allweddol hwn:** mae'r adroddiad hwn yn targedu uwch-arweinwyr a'r rhai sydd â swyddogaethau craffu mewn cyrff cyhoeddus, gyda'r nod o'u hysbrydoli i gynyddu cyflymder eu gwaith ar gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030. Rydym wedi cynnwys cwestiynau ar ddiwedd pob adran o'r adroddiad hwn i sefydliadau fyfyrion yn eu cylch. Er nad yw'r cwestiynau hyn yn gynhwysfawr, maent yn darparu awgrymiadau pwysig i sefydliadau eu hystyried.
  - **adroddiad tystiolaeth – i ddilyn:** adroddiad a fydd yn darparu canfyddiadau a data manylach o'r cais am dystiolaeth a'n gwaith ehangach.

## Casgliad cyffredinol

- 8 Mae ansicrwydd amlwg ynghylch a fydd y sector cyhoeddus yn cyflawni ei uchelgais gyfunol ar gyfer 2030. Mae ein gwaith yn nodi rhwystrau sylweddol cyffredin i gynnydd y mae'n rhaid i gyrff cyhoeddus fynd i'r afael â nhw ar y cyd er mwyn cyflawni'r uchelgais o sector cyhoeddus sero net erbyn 2030. Ac er bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn dangos ymrwymiad i leihau allyriadau carbon, erbyn hyn, mae'n rhaid iddynt gynyddu eu gweithgareddau'n sylweddol, cynyddu cydweithrediad a rhoi datgarboneiddio wrth wraidd eu gweithrediadau a'u penderfyniadau o ddydd i ddydd. Mae angen i sefydliadau fod yn feiddgar ac yn arloesol a rhannu profiadau o'u llwyddiannau a'u methiannau. Ni fydd yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn beirniadu sefydliadau am gymryd risgiau a reolir yn dda i fynd i'r afael â'r her ddigynsail hon.
- 9 Rydym wedi nodi pum galwad i weithredu fel y gall sefydliadau fynd i'r afael â'r rhwystrau cyffredin i ddatgarboneiddio yn y sector cyhoeddus. Y rhain yw:



1

Cryfhau eich arweinyddiaeth a dangos eich cyfrifoldeb ar y cyd drwy gydweithrediad effeithiol



2

Egluro eich cyfeiriad strategol a chynyddu cyflymder y gweithrediad



3

Mynd i'r afael â'r cyllid sydd ei angen arnoch



4

Nodi eich bylchau sgiliau a chynyddu eich capasiti



5

Gwella ansawdd data a gwaith monitro i gefnogi eich proses o wneud penderfyniadau

- 10 Nid ydym yn gwneud argymhellion penodol o ystyried natur lefel uchel ein hadolygiad. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn annog cyrff cyhoeddus i ystyried y negeseuon yn yr adroddiad hwn, a thrwy eu strwythurau llywodraethu mewnol, nodi'n gyhoeddus sut y maent yn bwriadu ymateb i'r galwadau i weithredu.

## Galwadau i weithredu



### **Cryfhau eich arweinyddiaeth a dangos eich cyfrifoldeb ar y cyd drwy gydweithrediad effeithiol**

- 11 Dangosodd Llywodraeth Cymru arweiniad pan ddatganodd argyfwng hinsawdd yn 2019. Mae llawer o'r cyrff cyhoeddus eraill wedi dilyn eu hesiampl, er enghraifft, mae 18 o'r 22 o gynghorau yng Nghymru wedi datgan argyfwng hinsawdd erbyn hyn.
- 12 Dangosodd Llywodraeth Cymru arweinyddiaeth hefyd pan bennodd uchelgais gyfunol 2030 ac ym mis Mai 2021 pan sefydlodd bortffolio Gweinidogol newydd ar gyfer newid yn yr hinsawdd. Daeth newid cysylltiedig i strwythur sefydliadol Llywodraeth Cymru i rym o 1 Ebrill 2022.
- 13 Rydym wedi dod o hyd i weithgarwch sylweddol gan gyrff cyhoeddus sy'n cefnogi'r symudiad tuag at ddatgarboneiddio. Felly, mae'n amlwg bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn cymryd yr agenda hon o ddifrif.
- 14 Er gwaethaf hyn, mae'n rhaid iddynt wneud mwy oherwydd bod cryn ansicrwydd (ac amheuaeth glir gan rai sefydliadau) ynghylch a fydd uchelgais gyfunol 2030 yn cael ei chyflawni. Yn y GIG, gwelsom ansicrwydd y byddai hyd yn oed gostyngiad o 34% mewn allyriadau yn cael ei gyflawni ar draws y sector hwnnw<sup>4</sup>. Dywedodd cyrff wrthym am rwystrau sylweddol i gynnydd o ran datgarboneiddio, megis anawsterau wrth droi strategaeth yn weithred, ansicrwydd ynghylch cyllid, diffyg sgiliau a chapasiti, a materion yn ymwneud â data datgarboneiddio. Trafodir y materion hyn drwy gydol yr adroddiad hwn.
- 15 Nawr yw'r amser am arweinyddiaeth feiddgar. Mae'n rhaid i gyrff cyhoeddus leihau allyriadau carbon o'u hystadau, o'u gwasanaethau, ac o'r nwyddau a'r gwasanaethau y maent yn eu caffael. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae'n rhaid iddynt fabwysiadu swyddogaeth arwain ehangach drwy hyrwyddo'r agenda datgarboneiddio ym mhob sector yn y cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu i weithio tuag at 'broses bontio deg'<sup>5</sup>.
- 16 Bydd angen i gyrff cyhoeddus ddangos arweiniad cyfunol cryfach oherwydd y bydd cydweithredu rhwng sefydliadau yn hanfodol i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030. Dywedodd rhai ymatebwyr wrthym fod angen newid meddwl ar raddfa eang, gyda dull mwy cydgysylltiedig ar draws y sector cyhoeddus.

4 Mae Cynllun Cyflenwi Strategol Datgarboneiddio GIG Cymru yn nodi 46 o fentrau yr amcangyfrifir y byddant yn lleihau allyriadau carbon 34% erbyn 2030.

5 Mae 'proses bontio deg' yn golygu gweithredu ar newid yn yr hinsawdd a gwneud yr economi'n fwy gwyrdd mewn ffordd sydd mor deg a chynhwysol â phosibl i bawb dan sylw. Mae Polisi 1 yn Cymru Sero Net Cyllideb Carbon 2 (2021-25) yn nodi barn Llywodraeth Cymru ar broses bontio deg.

- 17 Mae nifer o baneli traws-sefydliadol a byrddau rhaglenni sydd eisoes yn bodoli er mwyn cydweithredu ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r hinsawdd gan gynnwys datgarboneiddio. Ac er bod cyrff cyhoeddus wedi mynegi safbwyntiau cadarnhaol ar y cyfan am y ffordd y maent yn cydweithredu, cydnabuwyd hefyd fod angen cynyddu'r ymdrechion hyn. Mae cyfrifoldeb cyfunol ar y sector cyhoeddus i wneud i'r strwythurau presennol weithio. Mae angen i gyrff cyhoeddus ystyried hefyd pa gydweithrediad ychwanegol sydd ei angen mewn sectorau ac ar draws y sector cyhoeddus.
- 18 Mae'n rhaid i uwch-arweinwyr wneud mwy i ddangos eu bod yn llwyr amgyffred brys a maint yr her ac yn nodi hyn yn glir fel prif flaenoriaeth i'w sefydliad os ydynt am gyflawni eu huchelgeisiau. Mae'n rhaid i ddatgarboneiddio (a risgiau ehangach yn yr hinsawdd) fod wrth wraidd penderfyniadau a gweithrediadau busnes o ddydd i ddydd. Mae'n rhaid i'r agenda hon gael ei hintegreiddio i bob gwasanaeth a gweithrediad, fel bod datgarboneiddio yn cael ei gyflawni ochr yn ochr â chanlyniadau eraill.
- 19 Gellir defnyddio'r fframweithiau a ddarperir gan Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 (gan gynnwys byrddau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a phennu amcanion llesiant) i helpu sefydliadau i ddatgarboneiddio. Bydd cymhwyso'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy mewn meysydd allweddol megis caffael, cynllunio'r gweithlu a chyllid hefyd yn helpu i gyflawni'r agenda ddatgarboneiddio.
- 20 Mae angen i'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am swyddogaethau llywodraethu a chraffu mewn sefydliadau unigol gefnogi'r cyfeiriad teithio gan herio ar yr un pryd a oes digon yn cael ei wneud.

### Cwestiynau y gallai uwch-arweinwyr a'r rhai sy'n craffu arnynt eu gofyn

- A ydym yn trin yr argyfwng hinsawdd a'r angen i ddatgarboneiddio fel 'argyfwng' go iawn?
- A allwn ddangos bod datgarboneiddio wrth wraidd penderfyniadau a gweithrediadau busnes o ddydd i ddydd?
- A yw brys a maint yr her yn cael ei chyfleu'n dda gan uwch-arweinwyr ac yn cael ei deall ym mhob rhan o'n sefydliad?
- A oes gennym drefniadau craffu a llywodraethu penodol ac effeithiol ar gyfer rheoli'r daith tuag at sero net?
- A ydym yn deall y prif rwystrau i gynnydd a pha mor dda ydym yn cydweithredu i'w goresgyn nhw?

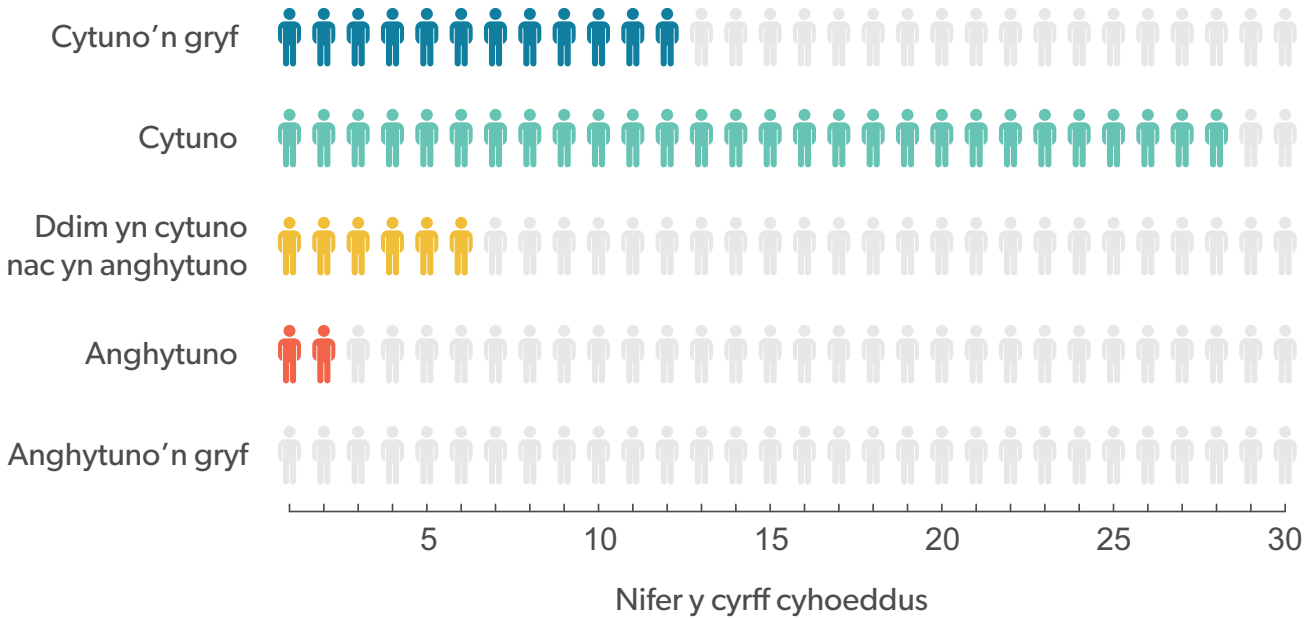




## Egluro eich cyfeiriad strategol a chynyddu cyflymder y gweithrediad

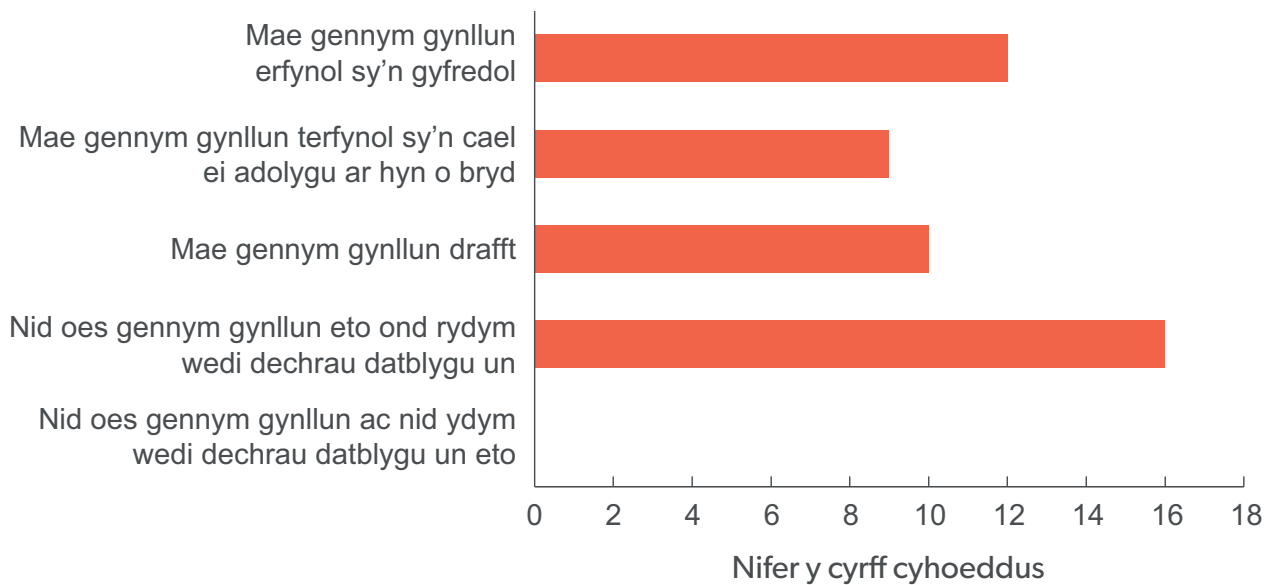
- 21 Er mwyn cyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030, mae'n hanfodol bod gan Gymru strategaethau clir, cydgysylltiedig ac integredig ar draws y sector cyhoeddus. Bydd yn rhaid i'r cynlluniau gweithredu sy'n deillio o'r strategaethau hynny gael eu gweithredu'n gyflym hefyd.
- 22 Mewn ymateb i'n cais am dystiolaeth, roedd cyrff cyhoeddus yn gadarnhaol ar y cyfan am y cyfeiriad strategol a nodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'i fod wedi ei gyfleu'n dda drwy [drywydd y sector cyhoeddus \(Atodiad 3\)](#). Mewn ymateb i'n cwestiwn ynghylch i ba raddau yr oeddent yn defnyddio trywydd y sector cyhoeddus, dywedodd y mwyafrif o'r cyrff cyhoeddus eu bod yn ei ddefnyddio i raddau amrywiol, a dim ond pump a ddywedodd nad oeddent yn ei ddefnyddio.
- 23 Er gwaethaf safbwyntiau cadarnhaol ar y cyfan am y cyfeiriad strategol cenedlaethol, mae cyrff cyhoeddus yn dymuno cael mwy o gymorth i roi'r strategaeth ar waith. Dywedodd sawl sefydliad wrthym, er bod trywydd y sector cyhoeddus yn darparu templed lefel uchel, fod angen mwy o eglurder, cymorth a chanllawiau arnynt ar sut i ddatgarboneiddio.
- 24 Dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru wrthym ei bod wedi cynllunio trywydd y sector cyhoeddus â'r nod o lunio fframwaith lefel uchel i helpu cyrff cyhoeddus i ddatblygu atebion lleol yn seiliedig ar amgylchiadau unigol, yn hytrach nag un dull gweithredu sy'n addas i bawb. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu mathau eraill o gymorth canolog ar ddatgarboneiddio, gan gynnwys cymorth drwy [Wasanaeth Ynni Llywodraeth Cymru](#), sef cyllid grant ar gyfer gwahanol raglenni, a chyllid [rhaglen Gefnogi Trosglwyddiad ac Adferiad Llywodraeth Leol Cymru](#).
- 25 Mae rhai canllawiau ar gyfer sectorau penodol sydd ar gael i gefnogi cyrff cyhoeddus i roi'r weledigaeth ar waith. Ar gyfer y GIG, mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Garbon a Phartneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru wedi nodi camau gweithredu manylach yng [Nghynllun Cyflenwi Strategol Datgarboneiddio GIG Cymru](#). O ran llywodraeth leol, mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn datblygu cymorth a chanllawiau mwy pwrpasol i gynghorau.
- 26 Yn gyffredinol, mae ein gwaith wedi dangos bod cyrff cyhoeddus ar gamau gwahanol iawn o ran nodi eu cynlluniau gweithredu ar gyfer datgarboneiddio. Er bod **Arddangosyn 1** yn dangos bod y mwyafrif o'r cyrff cyhoeddus yn teimlo eu bod wedi pennu cyfeiriad strategol clir, mae **Arddangosyn 2** yn dangos nad oedd gan ychydig dros draean o sefydliadau gynllun datgarboneiddio ar adeg ein cais am dystiolaeth. Roedd pob sefydliad wedi dechrau datblygu eu cynllun o leiaf, ac o dan bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru, mae ganddynt tan fis Ebrill 2023 i ddatblygu un.

### Arddangosyn 1: ymatebion cyrff cyhoeddus i'r datganiad, 'Mae ein sefydliad wedi pennu cyfeiriad strategol clir i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni targedau lleihau carbon 2030'



Ffynhonnell: Cais Archwilio Cymru am dystiolaeth

### Arddangosyn 2: statws cynlluniau gweithredu cyrff cyhoeddus



Noder: Mae un corff cyhoeddus na ymatebodd i'r cwestiwn hwn.

Ffynhonnell: Cais Archwilio Cymru am dystiolaeth

- 27 Mae trywydd y sector cyhoeddus yn nodi cerrig milltir ar gyfer 2021-22 pan mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl i'r sector cyhoeddus 'wasgu'r sbardun'. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn bod cynnydd da wedi bod a bod y sector cyhoeddus yn cyflymu. Fodd bynnag, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod gwaith sylweddol i'w wneud o hyd a, hyd yma, nad yw'r sector cyhoeddus wedi cyflawni cerrig milltir 'gwasgu'r sbardun' yn llawn.

### Cwestiynau y gallai uwch-arweinwyr a'r rhai sy'n craffu arnynt eu gofyn

- A ydym wedi nodi dull strategol a chynllun gweithredu clir ar gyfer datgarboneiddio? Os nad ydym, pam lai?
- A ydym wedi rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i argymhellion Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ar ddatgarboneiddio, gan gynnwys y rhai sydd yn Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2020<sup>6</sup>?
- A ydym yn cynnwys ein staff, ein rhanddeiliaid a'n dinasyddion wrth ddatblygu a chyflawni ein dull strategol?
- A ydym wedi cydweithredu ag eraill i ddatblygu ein dull gweithredu cyffredinol?
- Sut y bydd ein dull o ddatgarboneiddio yn ein helpu i gyflawni o gymharu ag amcanion strategol eraill (gan gynnwys amcanion llesiant) yn ogystal â chyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030?
- A yw ein strategaethau, ein polisiau a'n gweithrediadau corfforaethol eraill yn adlewyrchu'r dull strategol a nodwyd gennym ar gyfer datgarboneiddio?
- A yw ein cynllun gweithredu yn nodi cerrig milltir clir sy'n gyson ag uchelgais gyfunol 2030 ac a yw'n cael ei weithredu'n ddigon cyflym?



6 Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru, Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2020, Mai 2020.

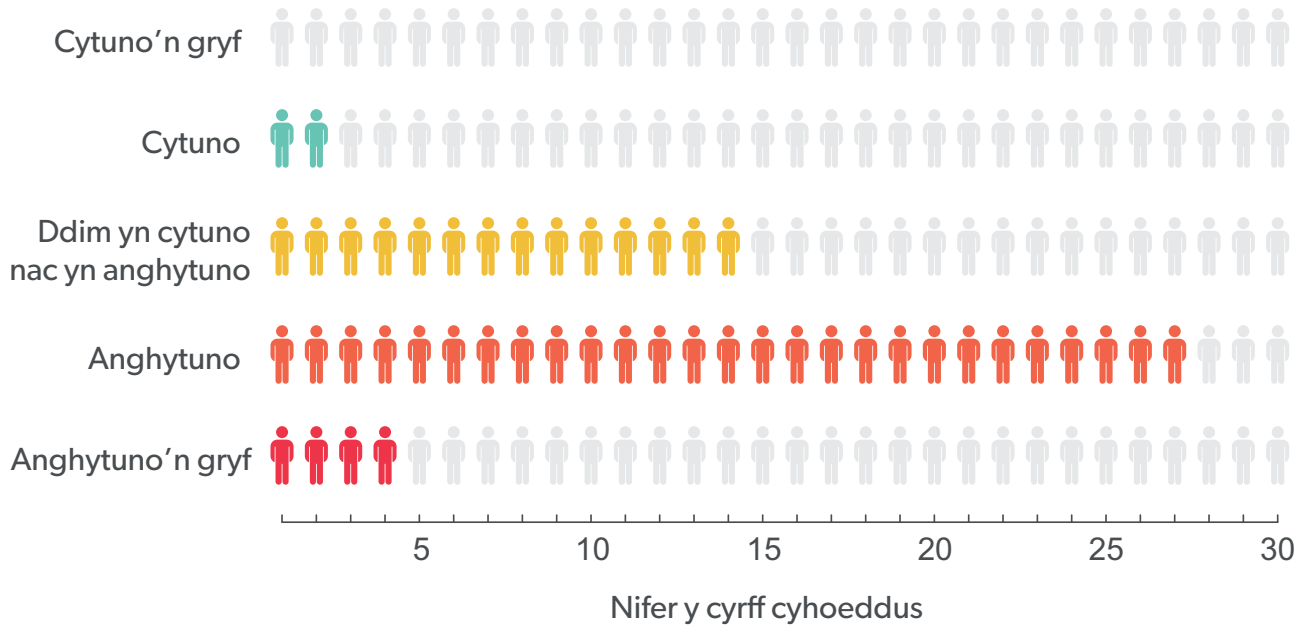




## Mynd i'r afael â'r cyllid sydd ei angen arnoch

- 28 Mae angen i gyrff cyhoeddus gynllunio eu cyllid yn y fath fodd fel y gallant gyflawni eu strategaethau datgarboneiddio a'u cynlluniau gweithredu. Bydd hyn yn gofyn am gynllunio hirdymor oherwydd y bydd angen buddsoddi mewn datgarboneiddio am flynyddoedd lawer. Bydd hefyd yn gofyn am wariant ar unwaith oherwydd, os yw uchelgais gyfunol 2030 i gael ei chyflawni, mae gweithredu ar frys yn hanfodol.
- 29 Roedd cyrff cyhoeddus yn cydnabod y bydd angen buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn datgarboneiddio, yn enwedig ar gyfer costau seilwaith ymlaen llaw. Ond roeddent yn ansicr ynghylch o ble y byddai'r cyllid ar gyfer y buddsoddiad hwn yn dod. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu cyllid i gyrff cyhoeddus mewn gwahanol ffyrdd, ond mae wedi dweud na all gyllido popeth. Felly, bydd angen i gyrff cyhoeddus feddwl yn ofalus am sut y gallant ddefnyddio eu cyllid presennol mewn gwahanol ffyrdd, archwilio cyfleoedd cyllido ychwanegol posibl ac ystyried sut y gallent rannu costau â sefydliadau partner.
- 30 Yn gyffredinol, dywedodd cyrff cyhoeddus wrthym fod cyllid yn rhwystyr sylweddol i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030. Mae hyn oherwydd ansicrwydd o ran y cyllid ychwanegol hirdymor a fydd ar gael iddynt, ac anawsterau wrth fynd i'r afael â chostau datgarboneiddio. Dengys **Arddangosyn 3** nad yw'r mwyafrif o'r cyrff cyhoeddus wedi asesu goblygiadau ariannol uchelgais gyfunol 2030 yn llawn. Mewn rhai achosion, y rheswm dros hyn yw nad ydynt wedi nodi cyfres glir o gamau gweithredu a gweithgareddau i gyflawni sero net eto.

### Arddangosyn 3: ymatebion cyrff cyhoeddus i'r datganiad, 'Mae ein sefydliad wedi asesu'n llawn oblygiadau ariannol cyflawni targedau lleihau carbon 2030'



Noder: Mae un corff cyhoeddus na ymatebodd i'r cwestiwn hwn.

Ffynhonnell: Cais Archwilio Cymru am dystiolaeth

## Cwestiynau y gallai uwch-arweinwyr a'r rhai sy'n craffu arnynt eu gofyn

- A ydym yn gwybod faint yr ydym yn ei wario ar hyn o bryd ar weithgareddau i helpu i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030?
- A ydym yn gwybod faint y byddai angen inni ei wario i helpu i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030?
- Sut yr ydym yn penderfynu faint i'w wario ar ddatgarboneiddio?
- Os nad ydym wedi asesu goblygiadau ariannol uchelgais gyfunol 2030 eto, a ydym yn deall pam nad ydym wedi gallu gwneud hynny?
- Beth yr ydym yn ei wneud i gydweithredu ag eraill, i ddeall y goblygiadau ariannol, ac i rannu costau?
- A yw ein cyllidebau a'n gwariant yn adlewyrchu'r angen i leihau allyriadau carbon ar frys?
- A ydym yn nodi lefel dda o fanylion yn ein datganiadau ariannol mewn cysylltiad â gwariant ar ddatgarboneiddio? (Gweler [ein blog](#) ar y mater hwn).





## Nodi eich bylchau sgiliau a chynyddu eich capasiti

- 31 Mewn cyrff cyhoeddus, cyfrifoldeb pawb yw gweithredu tuag at uchelgais gyfunol 2030. Bydd gwireddu'r uchelgais hwnnw yn gofyn i gyrff cyhoeddus fod â staff ar waith sydd â pheth arbenigedd penodol. Canfu ein gwaith frwdfrydedd i gyflawni, ond gwelsom broblemau eang o ran capasiti a bylchau sgiliau hefyd. Nid yw bylchau sgiliau mewn cysylltiad â datgarboneiddio yn unigryw ac maent yn arwydd o her ehangach ar draws y sector cyhoeddus. Er enghraifft, yn ein hadroddiad [Darlun o Wasanaethau Cyhoeddus 2021](#), rydym yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod nifer y staff wedi gostwng a bod diffygion mewn sgiliau wedi dod i'r amlwg.
- 32 Dywedodd cyrff cyhoeddus wrthym fod eu hadnoddau dan bwysau wrth ddarparu eu gwasanaethau craidd, ac nad oes ganddynt sgiliau arbenigol mewn lleihau allyriadau carbon a monitro allyriadau carbon. Hefyd, mae natur gymhleth y maes yn golygu bod cyrff yn cystadlu am wybodaeth ac arbenigedd cyfyngedig.
- 33 Mae angen i gyrff cyhoeddus ddeall y capasiti staff a'r sgiliau sydd ganddynt ar waith drwy gynllunio'r gweithlu'n gadarn. Bydd hyfforddiant yn chwarae rhan hanfodol o ran sicrhau bod staff yn deall eu cyfrifoldebau datgarboneiddio a'u bod yn y sefyllfa orau i ymdrin â'r dasg dan sylw. Mae cyfle hefyd i rannu'r wybodaeth, yr arbenigedd a'r capasiti sy'n bodoli yn y sector cyhoeddus yn ogystal â'r sector preifat a'r trydydd sector.

### Cwestiynau y gallai uwch-arweinwyr a'r rhai sy'n craffu arnynt eu gofyn

- A ydym yn gwybod pa sgiliau sydd eu hangen, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol, i sicrhau y gallwn gyflawni o gymharu ag uchelgais gyfunol 2030?
- A oes gennym gynllun ar waith i ymdrin ag unrhyw fylchau mewn sgiliau a capasiti a nodwyd trwy hyfforddiant, recriwtio neu weithio gyda chymheiriaid a rhanddeiliaid er mwyn rhannu adnoddau ac arbenigedd?





## Gwella ansawdd data a gwaith monitro i gefnogi eich proses o wneud penderfyniadau

- 34 Mae angen i gyrff cyhoeddus ddeall o ble y mae eu hallyriadau yn dod fel y gallant wirio a ydynt yn gwneud cynnydd. Canfuom fod materion data yn rhwystr mawr i gael dealltwriaeth gyffredin am y broblem ac i wneud penderfyniadau strategol am yr atebion.
- 35 Mae monitro ac adrodd ar allyriadau carbon yn faes cymhleth sy'n datblygu'n gyflym ledled y byd. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi methodoleg adrodd gyffredin fel y gall gyrff cyhoeddus adrodd ar eu hallyriadau drwy Canllaw sector cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer adrodd ar garbon sero-net a'r daenlen adrodd sero net. Wrth wneud hynny, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi cynnig ar ffyrdd newydd o wella data allyriadau. Ymatebodd gyrff cyhoeddus Cymru drwy roi trefniadau newydd ar waith a thrwy gyflwyno ei set gyntaf o ddata blynyddol ym mis Hydref 2021.
- 36 Comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru ymgynghorwyr annibynnol i adolygu'r data allyriadau cyntaf a gyflwynwyd gan gyrff cyhoeddus ac ym mis Mehefin 2022, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru yr adroddiad ymgynghori llawn. Mae'r adroddiad<sup>7</sup> yn rhoi'r amcangyfrif cyntaf o'r ystod llawn o allyriadau gan y sector cyhoeddus wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau i bobl Cymru. Dywed yr adroddiad fod y ffigurau'n cynnwys ansicrwydd sylweddol, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad ag allyriadau'r gadwyn gyflenwi, ac nad yw'r data wedi eu harchwilio'n drylwyr. Mae'r ffigurau'n awgrymu y bu gostyngiad o 5% yn allyriadau'r sector cyhoeddus ledled Cymru rhwng 2019-20 a 2020-21.
- 37 Mewn ymateb i'n cais am dystiolaeth, cydnabu gyrff cyhoeddus pa mor ddefnyddiol oedd cael methodoleg adrodd gyffredin. Fodd bynnag, cyfeiriodd rhai ymatebion at bryderon ynghylch rhai dulliau cyfrifo, yn enwedig o ran y gadwyn gyflenwi a defnydd tir, a galwyd am ragor o eglurder ar gyfer y diffiniadau er mwyn sicrhau bod diffiniadau'n cael eu dehongli a'u hadrodd yn gyson. Nododd rhai ymatebion hefyd nad oedd y systemau presennol yn gallu casglu'r data gofynnol, a bod yn rhaid eu diweddarau, neu fod yn rhaid rhoi systemau newydd ar waith. Roedd hyn yn cymryd llawer o amser yn aml ac yn defnyddio llawer o adnoddau. Cododd gyrff y GIG bryderon ynghylch dyblygu hefyd gyda'r trefniadau adrodd presennol ar allyriadau carbon.

38 Mae'n bwysig cael y data'n iawn oherwydd bydd yr wybodaeth hon yn tanategu'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau ac o fonitro'r cynnydd am ddegawdau i ddod. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn cydnabod mai hon yw blwyddyn gyntaf y trefniadau newydd i adrodd am fater cymhleth ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwmo i ddatblygu'r canllawiau ymhellach er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r materion a nodir yn yr adroddiad ymgynghori (**paragraff 36**) ac adlewyrchu sylwadau ehangach. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ganllawiau adrodd diwygiedig ym mis Gorffennaf 2022. Er ein bod yn cydnabod bod pryderon ynghylch data'r gadwyn gyflenwi, mae'r gofyniad i adrodd y data hyn yn atgyfnerthu canfyddiadau astudiaethau blaenorol sy'n dangos pwysigrwydd lleihau allyriadau o'r broses gaffael a'r gadwyn gyflenwi<sup>8</sup>.

### Cwestiynau y gallai uwch-arweinwyr a'r rhai sy'n craffu arnynt eu gofyn

- A ydym yn chwarae ein rhan yn y broses o adeiladu system a fydd yn darparu data cyson, cywir o ansawdd uchel ar allyriadau carbon ar draws y sector cyhoeddus er mwyn cefnogi tryloywder a gwaith chraffu?
- A ydym yn gwybod beth mae'r data presennol yn ei ddweud wrthym a pha ddata ychwanegol sydd eu hangen arnom i gefnogi'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau?
- Yn seiliedig ar ein dealltwriaeth o'n data ein hunain, a oes gennym gynlluniau ar waith i gymryd camau priodol?
- Sut y gallwn wella ein dealltwriaeth o allyriadau sy'n deillio o'n cadwyn gyflenwi ni a chadwyn gyflenwi trydydd partion perthnasol?



8 Llywodraeth Cymru, Trywydd ar gyfer datgarbonateiddio ar draws sector cyhoeddus Cymru (Atodiad A), Mai 2021.



# Atodiadau

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- 1 Dull a moddau archwilio
- 2 Fframwaith deddfwriaethol a pholisi sy'n tanategu datgarboneiddio
- 3 Trywydd ac arweiniad adrodd y sector cyhoeddus

# 1 Dull a moddau archwilio

Ym mis Tachwedd 2021, gwnaethom gyhoeddi cais am dystiolaeth i 48 o gyrff cyhoeddus, gan ofyn cwestiynau am eu sefyllfa llinell sylfaen o ran cyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030. Ymatebodd y mwyafrif o'r gyrff cyhoeddus yn ystod y cyfnod rhwng mis Rhagfyr 2021 a mis Ionawr 2022. Anfonwyd y cais am dystiolaeth at y gyrff a gwmpaswyd gan [Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol \(Cymru\) 2015](#) ar y pryd. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys yr holl brif gynghorau, awdurdodau tân ac achub, awdurdodau parciau cenedlaethol, byrddau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, a'r gyrff mwy a noddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Anfonwyd y cais am dystiolaeth at Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwylans Cymru, Iechyd a Gofal Digidol Cymru, ac Addysg a Gwella Iechyd Cymru hefyd er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym ddarlun mwy cyflawn ar draws y GIG. Anfonwyd y cais am dystiolaeth i Bartneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru hefyd, sef sefydliad cydfuddiannol annibynnol sy'n eiddo i GIG Cymru ac a gyfarwyddir ganddo, sy'n darparu amrywiaeth o wasanaethau i GIG Cymru ac ar ei ran. Cynhelir Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru o dan fframwaith cyfreithiol Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Felindre ac mae'n gweithredu o dan fframwaith cyfreithiol Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Felindre, a gwmpesir ei hun gan Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.

Cawsom ymatebion gan bob corff yr anfonwyd y cais am dystiolaeth atynt, er nad atebwyd pob cwestiwn mewn nifer fach o achosion. Pan nad atebwyd cwestiynau gan bob corff cyhoeddus, cynhwysir hyn mewn nodyn i bob graff perthnasol.

Er mwyn llywio ein gwaith, gwnaethom gynnal trafodaethau â rhanddeiliaid perthnasol gan gynnwys Llywodraeth Cymru, Swyddfa Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru, cynrychiolwyr GIG Cymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Gwnaethom adolygu dogfennau allweddol hefyd, gan gynnwys polisiau a chanllawiau, a gwybodaeth berthnasol arall a ddarparwyd inni gan Lywodraeth Cymru a rhanddeiliaid eraill.



Ni wnaethom gynnal adolygiad manwl ym mhob un o'r cyrff cyhoeddus. Er ein bod wedi dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar yr hyn a adroddwyd ganddynt drwy eu hatebion i'n cais am dystiolaeth ac unrhyw ddogfennau ategol, rydym hefyd wedi ceisio triongli ein canfyddiadau drwy drafodaethau â rhanddeiliaid a thystiolaeth o'n hadolygiad o ddogfennau a data ehangach. Gwnaethom rannu a thrafod ein canfyddiadau sy'n dod i'r amlwg mewn gweminar gyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd ym mis Mai 2022 hefyd. Roedd 109 o bobl o du allan i Archwilio Cymru yn bresennol yn y gweminar, ac roedd y rhain yn cynrychioli amrywiaeth o sefydliadau yn y sector cyhoeddus, y sector preifat a'r trydydd sector.

Fel y nodir yn gynharach yn yr adroddiad hwn, mae Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru wedi ymrwmo i raglen waith hirdymor ar newid hinsawdd. Yr ydym eisoes wedi adrodd ar ymdrechion datgarboneiddio awdurdodau tân ac achub, yr ydym wedi dechrau adolygu cynlluniau gweithredu datgarboneiddio cynghorau ac yr ydym yn paratoi adroddiad ar reoli'r perygl o lifogydd. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad diweddar ar ein rhaglen waith yn y dyfodol, rydym yn ystyried ein camau nesaf mewn cysylltiad ag archwilio camau gweithredu i ddatgarboneiddio ac addasu i'r newidiadau sydd eisoes yn digwydd i'n hinsawdd.

## 2 Fframwaith deddfwriaethol a pholisi sy'n tanategu datgarboneiddio

Mae'r graffigyn isod yn nodi'r ddeddfwriaeth, y polisiau a'r canllawiau allweddol sy'n ymwneud â datgarboneiddio a newid yn yr hinsawdd sy'n berthnasol i'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Rydym yn cyfeirio at ddeddfwriaeth a pholisiau sy'n benodol i'r sector ym mhrif gorff yr adroddiad hwn pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n berthnasol.



### Ebrill 2016

Daeth Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 i rym a oedd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrrff cyhoeddus a gwmpesid gan y Ddeddf weithredu yn unol â'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy.

Nod y pum ffordd o weithio a nodir yn y Ddeddf yw helpu cyrrff i gydweithio'n well, osgoi ailadrodd camgymeriadau'r gorffennol a mynd i'r afael â heriau hirdymor.

### Mawrth 2019

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y Cynllun Cyflawni Carbon Isel statudol cyntaf, Ffyniant i bawb: Cymru carbon isel (LCDP1).

### Tachwedd 2019

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Ffyniant i bawb: Cymru sy'n effro i'r hinsawdd, sef ei chynllun ymaddasu i'r hinsawdd diweddaraf.



### Mawrth 2016

Daeth Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 i rym a rhoddwyd dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i bennu targedau ar gyfer lleihau allyriadau nwy tŷ gwydr ac i osod cyllidebau carbon.

### Gorffennaf 2017

Pennodd Llywodraeth Cymru uchelgais o gyflawni sector cyhoeddus carbon niwtral erbyn 2030.

### Ebril 2019

Gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ddatgan ei bod yn argyfwng ar yr hinsawdd.



### Mawrth 2021

Yn dilyn cyngor gan y Pwyllgor ar Newid Hinsawdd ym mis Rhagfyr 2020, pennodd Llywodraeth Cymru dargedau cyfreithiol newydd, sef gostyngiad o 63% mewn allyriadau carbon erbyn 2030, gostyngiad o 89% erbyn 2040, a gostyngiad o 100% erbyn 2050.

**Mai 2021**

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Canllaw Sector Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer Adrodd ar Garbon Sero-Net a'r daenlen adrodd carbon sero-net. Ceir rhagor o fanylion yn **Atodiad 3**.

**Gorffennaf 2021**

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Statws carbon sero-net erbyn 2030: Trywydd ar gyfer datgarboneiddio ar draws sector cyhoeddus Cymru. Ceir rhagor o fanylion yn **Atodiad 3**.

**Gorffennaf 2022**

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru fersiynau wedi'u diweddarau o ganllaw adrodd sero-net sector cyhoeddus Cymru a'r daenlen adrodd carbon sero-garbon net.

**Mehafin 2021**

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei Rhaglen Lywodraethu ar gyfer 2021-2026, sy'n rhoi mynd i'r afael ag argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur wrth wraidd y llywodraeth newydd ac yn gwneud cyfres o ymrwymadau i ymgorffori newid yn yr hinsawdd mewn nifer o ffyrdd.

**Hydref 2021**

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Cymru Sero Net Cyllideb Garbon 2 (2021-25). Mae hyn yn nodi polisiau penodol ar gyfer y sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys targed ar gyfer rhoi cynlluniau datgarboneiddio ar waith erbyn mis Mawrth 2023, targedau sy'n ymwneud ag adeiladau, cerbydau a chaffael, a datblygu cynllun datgarboneiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol newydd.

### 3 Trywydd ac arweiniad adrodd y sector cyhoeddus

Er mwyn cefnogi'r sector cyhoeddus i gyflawni sero net, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei thrywydd sector cyhoeddus ym mis Gorffennaf 2021. Mae'r trywydd yn nodi pedwar maes blaenoriaeth ar gyfer gweithredu: adeiladau, symudedd a thrafnidiaeth, caffael a defnydd tir. Mae hefyd yn nodi cerrig milltir allweddol i'r sector cyhoeddus eu cyflawni, sef:



2021-  
2022

**Gwasgu'r sbardun:** Lle mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn deall y cyd-destun a'r hyn sydd angen ei wneud, a lle mae angen gweithredu'n gynt.



2022-  
2026

**Cryn bellter ar hyd y daith:** Lle mae disgwyliad i garbon isel ddatblygu'n norm a lle mae'r sector cyhoeddus yn bendant ar y ffordd at sector cyhoeddus sero net.



2026-  
2030

**Cyrraedd Ein Nod:** Lle mae dewisiadau di-garbon yn rhan o'r drefn arferol, lle byddant wedi ymwreiddio yn ein diwylliant ac yn cael eu hunan-reoleiddio.

Ym mis Mai 2021, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Canllaw Sector Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer Adrodd ar Garbon Sero-Net. Nod y canllaw yw datblygu set gyffredinol o gyfarwyddiadau i'w defnyddio gan gyrff cyhoeddus i helpu i gyflawni uchelgais gyfunol 2030, yn benodol:

- **Llinell sylfaen:** Deall maint yr allyriadau sefydliadol a faint sy'n cael ei ddal ar hyn o bryd er mwyn gweld ffin sydd wedi ei nodi mewn modd cyson. A meintioli'r bwlch tebygol o ran allyriadau i weithrediadau carbon niwtral erbyn 2030.
- **Nodi potensial ar gyfer lliniaru:** Asesiad i nodi ffynonellau allyriadau sylweddol gan alluogi sefydliadau a'r sector cyhoeddus i flaenoriaethu camau gweithredu y mae eu hangen i newid i weithrediadau carbon niwtral erbyn 2030.
- **Monitro cynnydd:** Angen i gasglu, coladu a dadansoddi data er mwyn asesu a yw sefydliadau ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd eu nodau o ran niwtraliaeth carbon erbyn 2030.

Ochr yn ochr â'r canllaw, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y Daenlen adrodd carbon sero-net i'w defnyddio gan gyrff cyhoeddus i gasglu ac adrodd eu data allyriadau mewn ffordd gyson. Gofynnodd Llywodraeth Cymru i gyrff cyhoeddus gyflwyno'r data cyntaf erbyn mis Hydref 2021 ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020–21. Mae angen yr ail gyflwyniad erbyn mis Medi 2022 ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021–22.

Mae'r canllaw yn nodi y dylai gyrff cyhoeddus adrodd am gamau gweithredu i leihau allyriadau a symud i weithrediadau carbon niwtral erbyn 2030, ond nid yw fformat na naratif yr adroddiad hwnnw wedi eu rhagnodi. Mae'r canllaw yn awgrymu y gallai fod ar ffurf adroddiad blynyddol ar gynnydd o'i gymharu â chynllun gweithredu cyhoeddedig neu ddogfen ar wahân. Mae hefyd yn awgrymu y bydd gwybodaeth reoli a ddefnyddir wrth goladu adroddiad allyriadau yn darparu sail dda ar gyfer yr adroddiad naratif. Yn rhan o'n gwaith, nid ydym wedi adolygu unrhyw adroddiadau naratif a gynhyrchwyd gan gyrff cyhoeddus, er bod **paragraffau 34-38** o'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi sylwadau ar yr heriau sy'n gysylltiedig â data allyriadau carbon ac adrodd. Yn dilyn sylwadau gan gyrff cyhoeddus ac adolygiad o gyflwyniadau data'r flwyddyn gyntaf, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ganllawiau adrodd diwygiedig ym mis Gorffennaf 2022.

Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru  
24 Heol y Gadeirlan  
Caerdydd  
CF11 9LJ

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## DPS17 Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru

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Senedd Cymru | Welsh Parliament

[Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith](#) | [Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee](#)

[Datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus](#) | [Decarbonising the public sector](#)

Ymateb gan Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru | Evidence from Welsh Local Government Association

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Gan adeiladu ar waith Archwilio Cymru, hoffai'r Pwyllgor gael barn am y canlynol:

### 1. Beth yw eich barn am rôl Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynorthwyo cyrff cyhoeddus i gwblhau'r pum cam a nodwyd yn adroddiad Archwilio Cymru?

Fel llywodraeth genedlaethol Cymru, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru swyddogaethau pwysig o ran (i) rhoi cyfeiriad strategol ar y dull gweithredu i gyrff cyhoeddus ei ddefnyddio i gyflawni sero net erbyn 2030, gan gynnwys amserlenni a thargedau (ii) annog dull partneriaeth o gyflawni'r targedau hyn yn y sector cyhoeddus a (iii) rhoi cefnogaeth – ariannol a thechnegol – i helpu cyrff cyhoeddus fynd i'r afael â'r heriau y maen nhw'n yn eu hwynebu.

### 2. Beth yw eich barn am ddefnyddio Statws carbon sero-net erbyn 2030: Trywydd ar gyfer datgarboneiddio ar draws sector cyhoeddus Cymru, fel ffordd o roi cyfeiriad strategol i gyrff cyhoeddus?

Mae'r map llwybr wedi rhoi arweiniad defnyddiol, lefel uchel mewn cysylltiad â phwynt (i) uchod, gan nodi'r meysydd y dylai cyrff sector cyhoeddus ganolbwyntio arnynt. Dyma'r meysydd y gall camau gweithredu'r sector cyhoeddus gael yr effaith fwyaf posibl o ran lleihau allyriadau. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC) wedi'i ariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi cynghorau i ymhelaethu ar y manylion ynghylch y map llwybr (yn gysylltiedig â phwynt (iii) uchod). Mae'n bwysig nodi rhaglenni gwaith strategol y gellir rhannu ymchwil, arweiniad a dysgu, er mwyn osgoi dulliau ad hoc, pan gaiff popeth ei ailadrodd 22 o weithiau a phan gaiff y posibilrwydd am arbedion ei golli.

### 3. Beth yw eich barn am y cynnydd a wnaed gan gyrff cyhoeddus yn y meysydd gweithredu â blaenoriaeth a nodir yn y ddogfen: caffael cynaliadwy, adeiladau sero net, symudedd a thrafnidiaeth, a defnydd tir?:

Mae cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud ym mhob un o'r pedwar maes. Sefydlodd Cyngor Partneriaeth Cymru Banel Strategaeth Hinsawdd i ganolbwyntio ar y meysydd hyn o safbwynt llywodraeth leol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cynrychiolaeth ar lefel Prif Weithredwr o bob un o bedwar rhanbarth Cymru ac un o Awdurdodau'r Parciau Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â dau gyfarwyddwr Amgylchedd y Cyngor. Mae cyngor arbenigol hefyd yn cael ei roi i'r panel gan dimau polisi perthnasol yn Llywodraeth Cymru, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, y byd academaidd ac undebau. Cymerodd y Panel olwg fanwl ar bob un o'r pedwar maes i ymchwilio i'r heriau a'r materion allweddol. Mae hyn, ynghyd ag adolygiad o waith y cyngor ar ddatgarboneiddio yn 2021, wedi nodi meysydd y mae angen cymorth arnyn nhw fwyaf a'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i rannu dysgu (drwy ddsbarthiadau meistr) a chydweithio. Mae CLILC wedi sefydlu fframwaith o bum ymgynghorydd sy'n cael eu comisiynu i wneud gwaith i lenwi'r bylchau ar ran pob cyngor. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn cael ei rannu â'r cynghorau i gyd a bydd hefyd ar gael i'r cyhoedd ar wefan CLILC i gynorthwyo cyrff sector cyhoeddus eraill pan fo hynny'n briodol ac yn berthnasol.

### 4. Beth yw eich barn am y cymorth sydd ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau cynnydd yn y meysydd blaenoriaeth, gan gynnwys unrhyw fylchau?

Fel y nodir uchod, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi cyllid i CLILC i ddatblygu cefnogaeth wedi'i deilwra i gynghorau. Mae CLILC wedi bod yn cydweithio'n agos iawn â swyddogion yn is-adran Llywodraeth Leol Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu ei rhaglen gymorth, gan weithio'n effeithiol fel tîm. Roedd y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod y Panel i drafod y gwahanol weithgareddau sydd ar y gweill, yn ogystal â thrafod y cynnydd â'r 22 Arweinydd ac arweinwyr eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghyngor Partneriaeth Cymru.

### 5. Oes gennych chi unrhyw sylwadau eraill yr hoffech eu codi o fewn cwmpas yr ymchwiliad hwn?

Mae cefnogaeth LIC hyd yma wedi'i groesawu'n fawr ond mae ar raddfa gymharol fach ac yn gysylltiedig â'r cam 'archwilio'. Wrth i ni symud i'r cam 'cyflawni' mae'n anochel y bydd llawer mwy o faterion ariannol i fynd i'r afael â nhw. Mae'r costau a delir ymlaen llaw am y camau y bydd angen eu cymryd yn debygol o fod yn sylweddol – e.e. yn gysylltiedig ag adeiladau, cerbydau, a chaffael cynhyrchion carbon isel a gwasanaethau (sy'n debygol o fod yn fwy costus).

Bydd hyn yn gofyn am ddulliau arloesol fel 'buddsoddi i arbed', 'costio oes gyfan' ac ystyried goblygiadau carbon yr hyn a brynir, yn hytrach na'r costau ariannol yn unig. Bydd llawer o fesurau hanfodol yn arwain at ad-daliad yn yr hirdymor. Bydd rhywfaint o'r ad-daliad hwn yn ariannol a bydd modd ei 'ddal' (e.e. drwy gostau rhedeg a chynnal a chadw is ar gyfer cerbydau trydan; mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni sy'n arwain at arbedion ar filiau ynni; cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy sy'n darparu ffynhonnell ynni cost isel a gwydn ar gyfer swyddogaeth y cyngor (yn ogystal â'r posibiladau ar gyfer creu buddion economaidd lleol).



Fodd bynnag, bydd rhai o'r buddsoddiadau angenrheidiol mewn 'nwyddau cyhoeddus' a fydd yn cyfrannu at les cymunedau yn y dyfodol ond nad ydyn nhw'n cynhyrchu elw uniongyrchol na dichonadwy o ganlyniad i fuddsoddi. Er enghraifft, bydd adfer tir mawnog yn arwain at fanteision lleihau carbon dros amser (drwy ddal a storio) ond bydd yr elw ar y buddsoddiad cychwynnol yn un amgylcheddol, nid ariannol.

Mae hyn yn berthnasol i fuddsoddiadau addasu/gwytwnwch o ran newid hinsawdd yn ogystal â'r rhai sy'n anelu at gyflawni sero net. Er enghraifft, bydd mesurau atal llifogydd yn diogelu trigolion a busnesau a gallan nhw helpu i osgoi gwariant ar lanhau difrod llifogydd. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n 'enillion cymdeithasol ar fuddsoddiad' heb unrhyw ffrwd incwm uniongyrchol cysylltiedig i ad-dalu costau cyfalaf ymlaen llaw.

Gall cynigion Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy Llywodraeth Cymru, sy'n cynnwys talu perchnogion tir/ffermwyr am wasanaethau ecosystemau, fod â rhan bwysig yma o ran yr ymdrechion i leihau allyriadau carbon ac addasu (yn ogystal ag atal colli natur) yn nhiriogaeth ehangach yr awdurdod lleol (yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar ddatgarboneiddio / ymdrechion sero net cynghorau'n fewnol).

# Eitem 4

DPS18 Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru (PCGC) (Saesneg yn unig)

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Senedd Cymru | Welsh Parliament

Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith | Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee

Datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus | Decarbonising the public sector

Ymateb gan Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau GIG Cymru | Evidence from NHS Wales Shared Services Partnership (NWSSP)

## Summary

The Welsh Government (WG) has great influence over the public sector in Wales, both through its policies as well as its funding responsibilities. Consequently, it has a critical role in supporting public bodies in achieving the net zero carbon ambition by 2030.

Generally, NWSSP believe that the WG's *Net zero carbon status by 2030: A route map for decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector* (the 'route map'), sets out a clear strategic direction for the public sector and that the WG is doing an effective job in supporting the decarbonisation agenda.

However, there are very significant challenges, and we believe the key areas for concern in achieving the 2030 ambition are:

- Lack of capacity both in terms of decarbonisation expertise to plan and drive projects forward and sector capacity across a range of key enablers e.g., electrical infrastructure, electrical fleet vehicles etc.
- Access to capital and revenue funding at the scale needed to deliver the change programme.

## **1. What are your views on the role of the Welsh Government in supporting public bodies to deliver on the five 'calls for action' identified in the Audit Wales' report?**

- 1. Strengthen your leadership and demonstrate your collective responsibility through effective collaboration.***

The WG and NWSSP work closely together on a whole range of decarbonisation issues, much of which is focused on leadership and collaboration. For example, colleagues from the WG's Climate Change and Environmental Public Health Division and NWSSP's Decarbonisation Programme Team and subject matter experts have a very close working

relationship, with activities including supporting the overall governance arrangements and shared monitoring and reporting of the *NHS Wales Decarbonisation Strategic Delivery Plan - 2021 [the NHS Plan]*.

Opportunities for collaboration are also regularly discussed, which on occasion can lead to new arrangements for programme delivery. For example, the establishment of an NHS Wales Transport Task and Finish Group to oversee the development of *Strategic Guidance for EVCP on Healthcare Sites*, was partly due to feedback received from the WG.

Colleagues from the WG's Climate Change and Environmental Public Health Division have also been helpful in facilitating connections to be made between NWSSP and other parts of the WG and elsewhere, where there is common ground or enabling activity being undertaken and shared learning opportunities can be exploited.

The WG have also established a Community of Experts Groups to help review emerging plans and initiatives and share examples of good practice.

## ***II. Clarify your strategic direction and increase your pace of implementation.***

NWSSP commissioned the Carbon Trust to help develop the *NHS Plan* which was developed in parallel with the WG's *Net zero carbon status by 2030: A route map for decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector* and shares a similar format, for example *The Journey to net zero* (and associated timeline) is identical in both documents.

The *NHS Plan* sets out a clear strategic direction for NHS Wales.

Following publication of the *NHS Plan*, and in discussion with WG colleagues, it was recognised that NWSSP needed to bolster its delivery team capacity to help increase the pace of implementation. With the support of the WG, we have agreed a plan to increase our decarbonisation programme resource, although recruitment continues to be hugely challenging, given the demand nationally for these skills.

## ***III. Get to grips with the finances you need.***

Finances will be a critical factor in achieving progress towards a net zero ambition and the WG has established a number of different funding sources to support NHS Wales bodies<sup>1</sup> decarbonisation plans such as Re:fit Cymru, and the Estates and Facilities Advisory Board (EFAB) 1 and EFAB 2 schemes.

The WG has also provided funding to support specialist resources needed to organise and deliver decarbonisation projects, for example, funding to support NWSSP's decarbonisation programme team as well as specialist resources in procurement. This support is extremely welcome and has enabled activity to be taken forward that would not otherwise have been possible.

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<sup>1</sup> NHS Wales bodies is used to describe all NHS organisations including NWSSP, Health Boards and Trusts.

However, as we start to move forward within the delivery phase, and whilst acknowledging that many of the detailed financial plans still need to be finalised, the funding eventually required could well be significantly beyond that available to the WG or the broader public sector.

This is particularly true of NHS Wales, which following Brexit, the covid pandemic and the Ukrainian war with the subsequent cost of living crisis, is currently under immense strain with significant waiting lists and treatment backlogs. Attempting to deliver decarbonisation projects within healthcare facilities, which can be costly and disruptive, against such a backdrop is extremely challenging.

Similarly, developing the infrastructure to accommodate the move to electrical vehicles and the fleet transition challenges will require very detailed planning and significant capital investment in a market that is developing rapidly but is still fragile.

Lack of financial resource has been identified by NWSSP as one of the key risks in delivering the decarbonisation programme.

#### **IV. Know your skills gaps and increase your capacity.**

NWSSP have been aware for some time the significant skills gaps that needed to be filled to help deliver our decarbonisation plan, as referenced above in the response to **3. Get to grips with the finances you need** above.

Closing these skills gaps have, in part, been supported by the WG either directly or indirectly. For example, the Welsh Government's Energy Service (WGES) has on several occasions been used by NHS Wales to augment its own skill base either through commissioning services from WGES or by utilising the likes of the Carbon Trust to help develop core documentation.

Similarly the Re:fit Cymru Programme Implementation Unit also provides a heavily subsidised route to access specialist energy efficiency support for buildings and assets.

A very significant problem encountered by NWSSP has been the inability to recruit staff with the right specialist skills to help drive the programme forward. The reasons for these difficulties are complex but clearly the demand nationally for such staff across all sectors is huge.

Failure to build decarbonisation capacity across the whole industry is identified as another of the key risks to NWSSP's decarbonisation programme.

#### **V. Improve data quality and monitoring to support your decision making.**

NWSSP initially calculated our carbon baseline in accordance with the Carbon Trusts' methodology. This approach has generally been superseded across Wales by the WG's *Welsh Public Sector Net Zero Reporting Guide - May 2021*. Consequently, NWSSP are

discussing with the WG how best to manage the transition from the previous reporting system to the new one.

The current plan indicates full alignment by the end of 2023.

Notwithstanding this specific change, the decarbonisation industry is developing quickly and ongoing refinement of data definitions and means of measurements is to be expected as the process matures.

However, NWSSP greatest concern with data and reporting relates to procurement.

Currently, for procurement activity, carbon is measured on industry averages based on £ spend. Consequently, as the activity of NHS Wales increases with associated procurement spend, an inexorable rise in carbon emissions is recorded. Clearly one of the main challenges facing NWSSP Procurement is the shift from expenditure-based carbon reporting through to actual supply chain carbon measurement to ensure more accurate data is recorded.

This work is a priority area and NWSSP now has a sustainability team in place that is working with procurement teams pan Wales to help address this issue.

## **2. What are your views on the WG's Net zero carbon status by 2030: A route map for decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector as a means of providing strategic direction to public bodies?**

The WG's *Net zero carbon status by 2030: A route map for decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector* (the 'route map'), sets out a clear strategic direction for the public sector. We understand that it was designed to be a high-level framework to allow local solutions to be developed, reflecting organisations' particular circumstances.

The route map is, in NWSSP's opinion, well presented and helpfully includes a broad timeline divided between Moving up a gear 2021-2022; Well on our way 2022-2026 and Achieving our goal 2026-2030, all referenced against changes required to Behaviours, Standards and Innovation as we move towards the 2030 target.

The route map also identifies Buildings; Mobility and Transport; Procurement and Land Use as priority areas, again helpfully expressed with specific targets across the timeline, for example for Buildings:

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**Well on  
our way  
2022-2026**

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**Firm proposals & business cases are in place for hard to decarbonise building types (e.g. complex hospitals) & shared spaces.**

**Transition to all new schools, colleges and offices built to net zero (and associated reduction in supply chain impacts). All remaining existing buildings will be highly energy efficient OR scheduled for replacement & renewable heat schemes will be rolled out.**

The route map does not contain any analysis of the distribution of carbon savings necessary across the public sector to achieve net zero. Consequently, different public sector organisations are unable to determine their 'share' of the savings implicit within the net zero target.

### **3. What are your views on the progress made by public bodies in the priority areas for action set out in the route map: sustainable procurement, net zero buildings, mobility and transport, and land use?**

Whilst NWSSP has many contacts with other public bodies across the range of our activities including decarbonisation, we do not have sufficient information to comment on their progress in the priority areas for action.

The following comments are therefore confined to progress by NWSSP.

#### **Sustainable Procurement**

The *NHS Plan* identifies 46 initiatives, eight directly linked to procurement, which contributes approximately 62% of NHS Wales carbon footprint. The initiatives within procurement have several linked activities involving complex projects and multiple parties. There is collaboration between the WG, the NWSSP Sustainability Team and with procurement teams pan Wales, working together in systems leadership roles within NWSSP.

To further progress and decarbonise the NHS supply chain, NWSSP has engaged with the WGES. To reach net zero by 2030 a co-ordinated input from procuring public bodies and suppliers is required, across both reporting and mitigation to improve the accuracy of emissions calculations and to reduce emissions.

The current methodology based on expenditure used to report supply chain emissions has significant uncertainty and is not appropriate for long-term monitoring or target setting. If we are to progress towards our 2030 target, it is crucial these estimates are replaced by more robust methodology. We are transitioning to a market-based approach; however this involves thousands of suppliers.

Supply chain carbon reporting is a technical, complex and logistical challenge that will require collaboration between our suppliers and procurement teams.

WGES are holding workshops on behalf of the public sector as part of the collaborative effort to improve carbon reporting. In future, our suppliers will have to routinely provide the carbon impact of their goods and services, particularly for contracts identified as high emitting CO<sub>2</sub>e.

We are also working collaboratively with other parts of the UK to reduce and avoid any duplication of efforts.

#### **Net Zero Buildings**

NWSSP works with its partners in NHS England, Scotland and Northern Ireland on the maintenance of a national publications programme covering healthcare building design and engineering standards. All four countries have similar aspirations for net zero buildings and agreed to jointly commission an *NHS Net Zero Building Standard*.

The document was published in February 2023 for information and will now be incorporated into the WG's *NHS Wales Infrastructure Investment Guidance* and will shortly be adopted as mandatory guidance for all new building infrastructure business cases.

NWSSP manages the all-Wales *Building for Wales* construction and consultant frameworks for all new healthcare developments and the frameworks are currently being reproced for April 2024. The *NHS Net Zero Building Standard* will be integrated into the tender documents and implemented for all new projects procured under the new frameworks.

In addition, NWSSP offers advice and guidance to all NHS Health Boards and Trusts on the decarbonisation of existing buildings. For example, we will shortly issue guidance on *Heat Decarbonisation Pathway for NHS Wales* which NWSSP commissioned to support Health Boards and Trusts in planning and delivering local decarbonisation projects.

### **Mobility and Transport**

The transport sector is one of the industries most impacted by worldwide supply chain issues. The current situation means that the supply of raw materials, vehicle parts and vehicle build, as well as items linked to infrastructure have been adversely affected by both availability and cost. As a result, the milestones are more challenging and at risk of not achieving full compliance without sufficient investment.

Despite these challenges progress is being made across a number of mobility and transport initiatives.

NWSSP, are currently developing *Strategic Guidance for EVCP on Healthcare Sites* through the all-Wales Transport Task and Finish Team. This will set out clear guidance and a best practice approach for electric vehicle charging technology, procurement and car park space planning including consideration of NHS Wales's own fleet, staff vehicles, and visitor EV charging. This will need to accommodate the WG's *Welsh National Standards for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure* (expected to be published shortly)

NWSSP is also committed to an EV HGV pilot, as part of a UK Government sponsored trial to test proof of concept for zero emission road freight and we look forward to the operational testing and reporting from late April 2023. In conjunction, our planned fleet replacement for HGV is currently reviewing use of alternative fuels such as HVO or biomethane as more sustainable fuel sources.

We have also taken steps to increase our operational EV fleet and have currently maximised our available charging infrastructure. In conjunction with the strategic guidance being

developed nationally, work is ongoing to review our revised requirements to meet the expected future demand.

### **Land Use**

Land holdings within the public sector are dominated by Natural Resources Wales and Local Authorities with less than 0.2% with NHS bodies.

NWSSP will review the latest GHG Protocol Guidance, when published, for emerging land use opportunities which might be suitable for NHS Wales land.

## **4. What are your views on the support provided by the WG to deliver progress in the priority areas, including any gaps?**

### **Sustainable Procurement**

The WG has provided support to NWSSP through the WGES to identify learnings from initial supply chain engagement workshops, which are due to be published in March 2023. Our belief is this will provide a clear roadmap for suppliers to transition to a market-based approach to supply chain emissions accounting.

In addition to the support offered by WGES, NWSSP Procurement are engaging with suppliers directly, looking at specific categories and opportunities to maximise CO2e reduction opportunities.

The WG has also provided excellent guidance via the *Welsh Procurement Policy Note (WPPN) 06/21 Decarbonisation through procurement – taking account of Carbon Reduction Plans* and *WPPN 12/21 Decarbonisation through procurement – Addressing Co2e in the supply chains*.

There is however a clear skills gap in the wider public sector workforce more generally regarding sustainability, GHG emissions and climate change and as stated previously there is also a gap in the specialist skills to help drive the programme forward.

Any further support in this area would be welcomed.

### **Net Zero Buildings**

A number of large hospital sites have been reviewed by the WGES for potential renewable energy projects, with the outcomes presented to NHS bodies. This work now needs to be developed further to test viability, hopefully replicating the success of the Morrision solar farm project. It is anticipated that in future years this work can be undertaken on more sites within the NHS Wales estate



The *Heat Decarbonisation Pathway for NHS Wales* was partly funded using revenue funding secured from the WG. This has enabled NWSSP to produce guidance and information documents that can be used to develop pathways to achieve low carbon heating on a range of sites.

### **Mobility and Transport**

The WGES are working with NWSSP on the extent of data capture in relation to fleet use and CO2e emissions to help inform minimum system specification and standardised reporting.

The WG has also provided funds to support a commission to help develop *Strategic Guidance for EVCP on Healthcare Sites*.

### **Land Use**

NHS Wales land holding are de minimis in the context of the public sector in Wales and any support needed is provided through the NWSSP-SES property team.

### **NWSSP**

**Date: Feb 2023**

# Eitem 5.1



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Llyr Gruffydd MS

Chair, Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee

6 March 2023

Dear Llyr,

Thank you for your letter of 6 February 2023 containing the Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee's report on its Scrutiny of the Government's Draft Budget 2023 – 24. We are grateful for the Committee's work on this. Please find attached the Welsh Government's response.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Julie James".

**Julie James AS/MS**  
**Lee Waters AS/MS**  
Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Minister for Climate Change

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lee".

**Lee Waters AS/MS**  
Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Minister for Climate Change  
Deputy Minister for Climate Change

# Response to Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee's report on its Scrutiny of the Government's Draft Budget 2023 – 24

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## Climate Change

### Recommendation 1

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should explain whether and how changes have been made to the budget allocations for 2023-24 to reflect the additional climate change adaptation actions it is planning to take, following the CCC's latest assessment of climate risk

#### **Response: Accept**

Through the 2021 Spending Review we undertook a zero-based review of all capital spending through our work developing the Wales Infrastructure and Investment Strategy. A key part of this strategy is resilience to future trends, including our climate.

Our budget allocations for 2023-24 therefore support a wide range of policy measures for addressing the impacts of climate change and the areas of risk highlighted by the CCC. The progress report we published in December on our national climate change adaptation plan, *Prosperity for All: A Climate Conscious Wales*, sets out the huge amount of climate adaptation work we are taking forward across policy areas, often tackling climate risk as an additional benefit, integrating climate conscious ways of working to existing activities and spend allocations. This includes measures for safeguarding our land, water resources, health, nature and built environment in the face of climate change. Funding for these policy measures is embedded within the budget allocations across departments for 2023-24.

The Strategic Integrated Impact Assessment published alongside the Budget provides details of the allocations made, including details of the Infrastructure Investment Pipeline to show where we have aligned activity (the environmental section, page 35 - section 46 – 51). Looking to the future, we continue to work with the Budget Improvement and Impact Advisory Group (BIIAG) looking at how tools such as carbon and nature budgeting can be used more effectively in the budget process.

**Financial Implications** – no additional implications.

### Recommendation 2.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should commit to including annual updates on how the Welsh Government is working to leverage private investment to finance the transition to net zero. These updates should be incorporated into information provided by the Minister to the Committee to inform its scrutiny of future draft budgets.

#### **Response: Accept**

Net Zero Wales [Net Zero Wales Carbon Budget 2 \(2021 to 2025\) | GOV.WALES](#) set out the latest estimates on the approximate level of additional investment required for delivering net zero in Wales, based on analysis by the Climate Change Committee (CCC 2020). Whilst we recognise that investment in the net zero transition needs to ramp up significantly over the short, medium and long-term, there is little variability on Welsh Government actions year to year due to budget and policy making cycles. In addition, many of the key levers to drive private investment lie outside devolved competence.

Taking a systems-based approach and strategic view aligned with our carbon budgets is an appropriate way to consider the role, scale and opportunities to stimulate private investment in Wales. The carbon budget cycle has been intentionally aligned with the Senedd cycle to aid scrutiny and transparency. Consequently, we will provide the detail of the work to leverage private investment in line with the policy cycle (the next plan for Carbon Budget 3, due in 2026) but in the meantime we will provide an annual update of any significant changes which have material implications in Wales.

**Financial Implications** – Although none, there are resource costs from officials undertaking a review each year

## Renewable Energy

### Recommendation 3.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should provide details of:

- work undertaken to assess the cost of establishing the new publicly-owned renewable energy developer and the ongoing operational costs,
- the budget allocation for the renewable energy developer for 2023-24 and the indicative allocation for 2024-25 (when the developer will be operational), and
- the steps the Welsh Government has taken, and plans to take, to attract private investment to support the work of the publicly-owned renewable energy developer.

### Response: Accept

In Net Zero Wales, the Welsh Government committed to “Establish a Welsh Government or public energy developer to accelerate the delivery of renewables”. We have engaged a small project team with extensive professional experience in the renewables industry and in establishing organisations, who are working with Welsh Government officials to deliver the commitment to establish the organisation by April 2024. We have benchmarked costs for the company against other similar organisations and these assumptions will now be market tested as we start to establish the company.

The budget allocated to the Renewable Energy Developer for 2023-24 within the existing Clean Energy budget is up to £2.7m. This includes the cost of the project team, initial set up costs for the organisation, and recruiting and transitioning to the permanent team and Board. The indicative budget allocated to support the organisation for 2024-25 is £1.8m, which will be refined as actual costs are established during the next year.

Projects will be developed in stages, with a number of decision points where the viability of the project will be assessed before Ministers make a decision to commit additional funding. Our development team estimate large wind projects will have an average development phase cost of between £3 million and £4 million. This will take the project up to securing a planning consent, although costs will vary depending on the scale and complexity of the project.

Following award of planning permission, Ministers will decide whether to sell each project or retain ownership during the construction and operational phases on a case-by-case basis. Retaining ownership through the construction and operational phase would give Welsh Government the opportunity to have a greater influence over supply chain and workforce benefits.

We will be looking at how Welsh ownership of projects can be retained through different approaches to funding. For example, this is likely to include working with pension funds and organisations such as Ripple Energy. The Ripple model, pioneered in Wales, allows families and businesses to be part of a cooperative that owns a wind farm, connecting their bills directly with the electricity it generates. Establishing the developer provides the opportunity to explore a range of approaches to ensure Welsh citizens receive direct benefits from generation in Wales.

#### **Recommendation 4.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should provide a detailed explanation of what the additional allocation for the Welsh Government Energy Service is expected to deliver.

#### **Response: Accept**

A new Energy Service contract is currently being procured. Once a new supplier is in place, we will work with the new supplier to formulate the Energy Service's delivery plan.

The new service will be required to evolve its provision in response to the changing demands of decarbonisation. We have been clear in specifying the requirement for the new service that we expect a shift to focus resources on the newer and tougher challenges within the energy system. This will involve support for the better understood areas being provided through guidance and communities of peers within the public and community sectors who have delivery expertise.

However, we are clear that additional support is needed to tackle some of the tougher challenges. Decarbonising heating is one of these areas. We have previously provided revenue funding for 18 organisations across the public sector to plan and develop low carbon heat projects to directly address building emissions. We expect these pilots will develop into projects requiring capital funding through the energy service. In addition to the existing Energy Service capital allocation, the Local Government budget is providing £20m for low carbon heat projects which the Energy Service will help to support through to successful delivery.

Additional funding is also needed to address the significant challenges around decarbonising heat and achieving net zero, by widening the scope of support to consider place based approaches to private and residential heat. The delivery plans associated with the four Regional Energy Strategies address issues such as decarbonisation of homes and increased local generation to meet the needs of electrified heating, transport and industrial electrification. The allocation will fund the service to work with regions and authorities to turn these ambitious plans into deliverable projects.

Procurement approaches are also vital to delivering our ambition for a net zero public sector by 2030. Scope 3 emissions currently account for over 60% of

emissions across the public sector, and in some organisations, it accounts for 80%. We will shortly have a report of recommendations and actions to deliver decarbonisation through procurement. The Energy Service will be a key mechanism to help public bodies implement these recommendations and actions.

### **Recommendation 5.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should provide a breakdown of how the £1m allocated to Ynni Cymru last year was spent.

### **Response: Accept**

Communities and smart local energy systems are an important part of our future energy system. The Programme for Government commits to work towards the creation of Ynni Cymru to accelerate delivery of community owned renewable energy generation.

The forecast expenditure for 2022/23 is £51,000. This includes work to scope and develop plans to establish Ynni Cymru in initial form. It will also provide resource to accelerate delivery of community owned renewable energy generation.

The overall value of the commitment over the 3 years of the agreement is £6m in revenue and £30m of capital funding. As the commitment is at a relatively early stage of delivery, focused on scoping Ynni Cymru functions and location, the budget has been reprofiled to more closely connect the allocation with the expected profile of expenditure.



## Decarbonising Wales' existing homes

### Recommendation 6.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should clarify the total level of investment in housing retrofit activity for 2023-24, including to support retrofit in the private rented and owner occupier sectors.

### Response: Accept

£92 million is set out in the 2023-24 budget to specifically provide support to housing retrofit activity. Of this £70million has been indicatively allocated to the social housing sector following the implementation of the Optimised Retrofit Programme's third phase. In 2022-23 £60 million was allocated to social housing landlords using a formula funding approach.

For the current phase of ORP (3.0) we have changed our approach and moved away from competitive bidding and to a formula funding basis for our grant. This recognises that all RSLs need to come on the decarbonisation journey; and ensures that support is consistently available to them. The ORP investment sits alongside MRA funding and Dowry funding (for LAs and large-scale voluntary transfers (LSVTs)) of an additional £108 million per annum.

The remaining elements of the budget (circa £22m) will be utilised to support projects including supporting pilots linked to the area-based approach, continuing to support retrofit activities in the private rented sector in partnership with the Leasing Scheme Wales, and exploring other opportunities to support privately owned homes.

£35m capital funding is set out in the 2023-24 budget to support energy efficiency and fuel poverty schemes. This represents a 10% increase in budget compared to 2023/24.

In 2023/24, a funding contribution of £2.325m has been agreed to support two councils (Bridgend County Borough Council and Caerphilly County Borough Council) to undertake remedial works to support the repair of privately owned / rented homes damaged through the UK Government's Community Energy Savings Scheme Programme. In 2023/24 £2.320m has also been agreed to support Cardiff Council to undertake remedial work to privately owned hard-to-treat steel frame homes, also as part of a joint project.

The remaining element of the budget (circa £30m) is set to deliver energy efficiency measures through the Warm Homes Programme. While the details of a new scheme are yet to be fully developed, I expect to procure a new, demand led scheme which tackles both the climate emergency and fuel poverty towards the end of the year. There will be no gap in provision between the new and existing programmes. The financial split between the current Nest scheme and the new Programme will be monitored to optimise in-year delivery.

## Recommendation 7.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should explain the £15m reduction in capital allocation in the 'Residential Decarbonisation and Quality' BEL for 2023-24, including any assessment made on the impact on the delivery of the ORP.

### Response: Accept

There is no reduction in the capital allocation in the 'Residential Decarbonisation and Quality' BEL for 2023-24. The BEL includes £108 million support for MRA and Dowry (equivalent to previous years) and an increased allocation of £92 million to the Optimised Retrofit Programme. £70 million of the ORP is indicatively allocated to social landlords, with the remaining £22 million reserved for pilot projects.

## Recommendation 8.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should clarify the number of social homes that have benefitted from the ORP to date. She should also provide details of any assessment made of whether the ORP is on track to have contributed to the decarbonisation journey of 148,000 social homes by the end of 2025 (as set out in Net Zero Wales).

### Response: Accept

Current figures for ORP show that the following level of properties have benefitted from the scheme to date across the various phases:

Phase of ORP	Year	Number of Homes benefitting
ORP 1	2020/21	1,741
ORP 2.1	2021/22	1,802
ORP 2.2	2021/22	3,526
ORP 3.0	2022/23	5,426 (target numbers based on current finalised schemes but not final numbers)

The initial stages of ORP supported small numbers as the programme commenced, reflecting the test and learn approach of the early phases. The initial stages were also curtailed due to the COVID pandemic with access to homes, workforce and supplies compromised during this period. The numbers of properties supported have increased in subsequent years.

For the current phase of ORP we have changed our approach and moved away from the competitive bidding process that was used in previous rounds. We have moved to implement a formula funding basis for the grant which has been well received by our partners and responds to their feedback, and feedback raised by the Committee. This approach recognises that all Residential Social Landlords need to come on the

decarbonisation journey; and ensures that support is consistently available to them to support this.

During the 2022/23 financial year we are making £60m available via grant funding to social landlords and have provided indicative funding for the next two financial years based on £70 million. This allows for better planning by our partners and will, we believe, help to ensure that more homes are retrofitted across the remaining term of government increasing the scale and pace as all our partners are engaged in the programme.

ORP should not be seen as stand-alone in respect to the decarbonisation of Wales's social homes. Integral to the decarbonisation of the social housing sector is our planned new WHQS standard. I will shortly be bringing forward my response to the recent consultation on the revised Standard but fundamental to the way forward is our social housing providers undertaking whole stock assessments and developing target energy pathways for all social homes over the next three years. This is an essential element in the decarbonisation of our housing stock.

### **Recommendation 9.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should clarify whether the draft budget 2023-24 includes allocation for the 'new programme' to support the delivery of a whole housing stock approach to decarbonisation.

### **Response: Accept**

The development of a whole housing stock approach to decarbonisation is intended to provide a long-term strategy for energy efficiency, fuel poverty and decarbonisation for the housing sector. It will help meet the expectations of our second carbon budget Net Zero Wales and integrate with broader housing objectives. The 'new programme' is expected to support the social, owner occupier and private rented sectors and is expected to be accessible to all, including those in the 'able to pay' category, but includes emphasis on funding worst homes first, including those in fuel poverty.

We intend for the approach to be developed through the learning from the Warm Homes and ORP programmes and aligned to other Welsh Government approaches such as the Welsh Housing Quality Standard and Local Area Energy Planning. A core element of the new programme will be learning from the collaboration and partnership that has been gained through our multiple housing programmes, for example working successfully with local authorities, Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), community groups and others.

Decarbonisation of privately owned homes is undoubtedly more complex than dealing with the social sector or those in fuel poverty so we will continue to apply the ORP ethos of 'test and learn'. ORP and the Innovative Housing Programme are already encouraging small scale local community initiatives, across housing sectors as a starting point.

It is intended that work can begin immediately with the evolution of existing mechanisms and project mobilisation to create an integrated approach to transition to the new programme. Funding for pilot schemes can be met from the Optimised Retrofit budget.

## **Transport**

### **Recommendation 10.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should continue to explore all opportunities to reduce fares to ease the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on public transport users in Wales.

Response:

#### **Response: Accept**

We are currently looking at a range of options to make bus travel easier and more accessible for all in the community by simplifying the fares and ticketing system. Current arrangements are very complex and inconsistent across Wales.

Options under consideration include better combined bus and rail ticketing, simplified cash fares, multi journey tickets and opportunities to target younger people when introduced.

Bus deregulation has resulted in a complex, fragmented system of fares and ticketing on local bus services across Wales. Our plans to introduce a franchised network will give us control over fares. We have recently re-let the contract for the T1 bus service and have been able to improve fares on this key strategic bus route.

We have tried to keep the recent increase in regulated rail fares as low as possible. Unfortunately given the disappointing budget settlement from the UK Government we cannot afford to deliver a lower increase or a wholesale freeze of rail fares in Wales.

We recognise rail fares are far more complicated for passengers than they need to be. That is why we have asked Transport for Wales to deliver simple, integrated ticketing solutions across public transport modes to help make public transport easier and more affordable for passengers to use. In addition, despite the challenging financial position, Transport for Wales are retaining a range of cheaper fares for passengers, including free travel for children when they travel with a fare paying adult.

### **Recommendation 11.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should ensure that TfW's budget is transparent, reflects all of its responsibilities and functions and is publicly available in good time.

#### **Response: Accept**

In order to ensure that TfW's budget is transparent and reflects all of its (current and future) responsibilities and functions, we will be undertaking an exercise in advance of the publication of the draft 24/25 budget to review the structure of the transport activities within the Climate Change MEG to ensure that they align with our programmes and priorities.

To ensure that these are publicly available in good time, we are progressing work to update Transport for Wales' Articles of Association and Management Framework. This will include publishing an annual timetable for working with TfW to produce and publish the Welsh Government's funding letter and TfW's business plan which better aligns with the publication of the Welsh Government's budgets and the Committee's scrutiny process.

## **Recommendation 12.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide more information about the specific policy interventions it expects to be delivered by the £35m allocated to the Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle Transformation Fund.

### **Response: Accept**

This funding includes activities to decarbonise the transport fleet as well to support the rollout of EV charging infrastructure.

We have already invested in a number of electric buses and will continue to expand this programme in line with the commitments set out in the Programme for Government and Net Zero Wales. We will shortly publish the report of the Bus Fleet Decarbonisation and Demand Aggregation Task and Finish Group, and our response and investment plans over the coming years.

The Welsh Government has developed a programme-level roadmap, setting out actions across five key priorities for Welsh Government and delivery partners for the next 3-5 years, pivotal to the successful **acceleration of EV charging infrastructure across Wales**, and meeting the defined KPIs set by the Strategy. ULEV will support the delivery of these priorities:

- 1. Establish a Programme Management Office (PMO) to govern delivery arrangements, set standards and monitor progress.** This will provide a centralised oversight and management of EV charging infrastructure, creating synergies and cross-collaboration between the public sector and private sector, to the benefit of different charging needs and consumers, from rural communities to public sector fleet.
- 2. Provide support, tools and guidance to enable local authorities (and private sector) to deliver the preferred network of EV charging infrastructure for Wales.** The objective is to optimise the delivery of charging infrastructure, fostering

collaboration between local authorities and private sector. This includes the set-up of a support function, as well as facilitating funding for local authorities.

**3. Engage with the private sector to ensure we optimise the delivery of the preferred network and foster public-private sector collaboration.** Understanding the private sectors' priorities for investment and charge point installation will allow the public sector to intervene where required to maximise equitable access to high quality EV charging for all, as well as avoid duplication of efforts. Incentives for the private sector may also be developed to encourage accelerated roll-out of the preferred network. Cross-sector knowledge sharing and lessons learned can help identify solutions to maximise network coverage across Wales.

**4. Develop the mechanisms, knowledge and tools to deliver the preferred network.** A number of mechanisms need to be in place to enable the delivery partners (TfW, local authorities and the private sector) to implement EV charging infrastructure across Wales. This includes review of regulation and policy, develop funding and financing mechanisms, to futureproofing the grid network and raising public awareness. Furthermore, suitable locations for renewable generation coupled with energy storage will be sought to assist in providing and futureproofing power for the preferred network.

**5. Leverage the resources and mechanisms necessary to rapidly deliver the preferred network in line with policy objectives.** Effective utilisation of the resources and mechanisms developed from priority actions 1-4 will enable projects to be developed and promoted across on-route, destination and on-street charging. Where feasible, the private sector will continue to lead the implementation and operations of the EV charge points across Wales, with expectation where TfW and local authorities will address charging infrastructure gaps, e.g. deliver chargepoints at rural sites deemed commercially unviable. Increasing coverage of EV chargepoints, particularly ultra rapid/rapid chargers across the strategic road network, will ease range anxiety and boost public confidence that long-distance travel is feasible, and encourage the switch from diesel/petrol vehicles to EVs. The role and influence of the public sector aims to ensure that all different charging needs and inclusivity are addressed.

### **Recommendation 13.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should share with the Committee its action plan for decarbonising taxis and PHVs and set out a timeline for consultation and implementation.

### **Response: Accept**

The Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle White Paper will be published in March and will be followed by a formal 12 week consultation. Although the focus of the consultation is not decarbonisation of the fleet, it will ask questions on emissions and vehicle age as

part of national standards and we anticipate respondents will wish to make wider points on the challenges around decarbonisation of the Welsh taxi fleet. Welsh Government officials are also planning a series of face-to-face and virtual engagement events as part of the consultation.

Over the course of the last year there have been two related challenges that need to be factored into plans to decarbonise the fleet – the cost of living crisis and the cost of electricity relative to diesel. In addition, there have been pressures on the global electric vehicle supply chain. My officials are in the process of updating the action plan against this context and are working with external partners to refine proposals for possible incentives as well as modelling potential scenarios for fleet transition. We will share the Action Plan, which will include a timeline for implementation, with the Committee once this work and the White Paper consultation have concluded.

#### **Recommendation 14.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide more information about the "deep reform" of active travel delivery mechanisms, including details of when outcomes can be expected and whether additional funding will be necessary. This should include specific information about the role TfW is expected to play.

#### **Response: Accept**

The planned changes will be set out in more detail in the delivery plan for Active Travel that is being developed in response to the review of the Act and the recommendations made by the Cross-Party working group on active travel. A restructuring of the Active Travel Board as a more independent scrutiny body is already underway. The new board is expected to commence work in April and will consider the draft Delivery Plan before it is finalised. The role of TfW in the active travel delivery system will be further strengthened and clarified. It is expected that all changes will be funded from existing active travel budgets.

#### **Recommendation 15.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide more information about the status of the Major Asset Renewal programme and the reasons for the apparent lack of progress since April 2022.

#### **Response: Accept**

This programme remains unfunded and we are taking development funds from existing budgets at present. Following publication of the Roads Review report and National Transport Delivery Plan, we have re-engaged Matthew Lugg OBE and his



team to assist us with development of the MAR programme to develop prioritisation methodology that is aligned with newly published policy.

The first MAR scheme – A494 River Dee Bridge renewal – is progressing well and should proceed to construction in 2024/25 if funding is available, followed by urgent schemes on the M4, again, subject to funding.

### **Recommendation 16**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should work with local authorities to assess the backlog of local highway maintenance and develop a plan to address it.

### **Response: Accept**

The Local Government revenue settlement to help maintain roads in 2021-2022 was increased in year by £60m to £4.711bn (to allow authorities to manage their budgets more effectively over the medium term). This meant an increase of 5.2% at a Wales level on the 2020-2021 settlement. Funding provided through the Local Government Settlement is un-hypothecated, so Local Authorities may choose how to use this funding alongside their other resources to assess and maintain their local roads and active travel infrastructure. There was also £20m public highways refurbishment capital grant.

We have provided grant aid to all local authorities to assist with the introduction of the 20mph default speed limit. This funding could be used to undertake surveys of the highway network for the condition of road signs and markings, and the company undertaking the survey offered a discount to provide other highway condition data collected at the time.

### **Recommendation 17.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide reassurance that the £30m funding for introducing 20mph zones is sufficient to deliver the Welsh Government's ambitions and projected savings, and explain how the funding amount was determined.

### **Response: Accept**

The transitional costs were calculated to be £32.5m. The calculation of which was made as part of the [Regulatory Impact Assessment](#) for the introduction of the legislation to reduce the default speed limit on restricted roads in Wales from 30mph to 20mph. £11m was provided this financial year and £21.5 will be provided in the next.

## **Biodiversity**

### **Recommendation 18.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide an update within the next six months on progress in developing a "whole-government" programme for the nature emergency, including the timescales for implementation.

#### **Response: Accept**

The Biodiversity Taskforce has been established to mainstream biodiversity and deliver against the Programme for Government objective to embed biodiversity in all we do. Further details of the work programme will be provided within the next six months.

### **Recommendation 19.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should explain what impact the reduction of £1.4m for the 'Enabling Natural Resources' BEL will have on specific projects, programmes or interventions.

#### **Response: Accept**

Officials continue to work with the remaining ENRaW projects to maximise their delivery. Many have been negatively affected by the restrictions and implications of the Covid 19 pandemic which will result in a number underspending. Individual projects will not be restricted as a result of this budget change.

### **Recommendation 20.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide an update within the next six months on the progress of the 30x30 target in Wales, including reassurance that there is sufficient staffing resource with the right mix of skills to deliver on this agenda. This should include further information about progress towards the development of financial models to deliver the 30x30 targets.

#### **Response: Accept**

Following publication of the recommendations, the core group have agreed to continue to meet to oversee the implementation. Work is underway to co-produce the action plan underpinning the recommendations with a broader set of

stakeholders to support the approach of delivery by 'Team Wales'. An update will be provided within six months on delivery against the deep dive 30x30 recommendations.

### **Recommendation 21.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide details about the timeline for introducing statutory biodiversity targets and the legislative vehicle that will be used to bring them forward.

#### **Response: Accept**

Following the agreement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2023, officials have begun the work of scoping appropriate statutory domestic targets to drive transformative action to tackle the nature crisis. The Government remains committed to working towards a statutory duty and targets to protect and restore biodiversity this Senedd.

### **Recommendation 22.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should provide reassurance that there is sufficient staff to progress the Marine Conservation Zone process and confirm how much of the £1.9m of the overall marine biodiversity allocation has been earmarked for this work.

#### **Response: Accept**

The Marine Conservation Zone designation process is an active priority for this Government and I can assure you it continues to be adequately resourced. Sufficient allocation of funding has been provided for this year to ensure the programmes delivery.

### **Recommendation 23.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should provide an update on her consideration of whether the Nature Networks Programme can fund MPA feature condition assessments.

#### **Response: Accept**

The Improving Marine Conservation Advice (IMCA) project is one of several being delivered by NRW and funded through the Nature Networks Programme. The project will run for 3 years with provisional condition assessments expected in 2025.

**Recommendation 24.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Welsh Government should keep the Committee informed of the progress towards developing a replacement scheme for the EU LIFE programme after it ends in 2023-24.

**Response: Accept**

Unfortunately, there are currently no UK Government plans for a replacement scheme for the EU LIFE funding programme. We will continue to argue the case with the UK Government and keep the Committee informed of any progress. As things stand the last two projects in Wales that commenced in 2022/23 which Welsh Government is match funding will end in 2025/26.

## Forestry and Woodland

### Recommendation 25.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should report back to the Committee on take-up of the My tree, Our forest initiative in 2022-23, including total spend, the number of trees planted, and any assessment made of its impact on public attitudes towards climate change.  
Response:

#### **Response: Accept**

As of 28 February, 56,022 trees had been given away or planted on behalf of someone through the My Tree, Our Forest campaign. Over 50 hubs were open across Wales to give out trees between 15/11/22 and 19/12/22. The hubs re-opened on 20/02/23 and will be open until 31/03/23. There are also options for someone to have a tree posted for them or planted on their behalf.

The total budget for the campaign is £1.5 million, and we expect the campaign to be delivered within that total. Coed Cadw and their community partner Llais y Goedwig are monitoring the reaction to the campaign. Informal feedback reports a very positive reaction from people collecting their trees from the distribution hubs around the country, however evaluation of the success of the campaign will be carried out after the campaign has finished.

**Financial impact:** None.

### Recommendation 26.

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should provide further details on the pilot projects to test approaches to private investment in forestry. This should include an indicative timetable for the development and delivery of these projects and the rollout of subsequent learning.

#### **Response: Accept**

The Woodland Finance Working Group recommended pilot approaches to securing private finance in woodland creation. The Integrated Natural Resources Scheme (INRS) which is being developed will support increased collaborative and partnership working between farmers, land managers, foresters and eNGOs to deliver actions and interventions at landscape scale. We intend to use this scheme as a funding mechanism for woodland creation pilots, ensuring that afforestation objectives align across Welsh Government initiatives and avoiding the need for a separate scheme.

INRS is currently being prepared for launch and we expect to receive the first applications in late Spring. When we have details on which pilots have been

successful with applications, we will evaluate whether we need to develop additional initiatives using lessons learnt from the scheme.

**Financial Implications** – None. Costs for the pilots will be met through the Integrated Natural Resources Scheme.

### **Recommendation 27.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should explain the reason for the delay in the publication of the new Woodland for Wales Action Plan (due by the end of 2021) and the Timber Industrial Strategy (due by the end of 2022), and in the consultation on a long term strategy for the National Forest (due in January 2022). The Minister should also provide an update on timeframes for the publication of each of these.

### **Response: Accept**

The Trees and Timber Deep Dive published 39 recommendations in 2021 towards achieving the Welsh Government's forestry objectives. The Welsh Government is focussed on delivering these recommendations rather than publishing a further set of actions. A Deep Dive Delivery Panel has been established to oversee the delivery of the recommendations. Work on the Timber Industrial Strategy is underway with the aim of developing it by the end of 2023.

Rather than a published consultation on the National Forest, we took the decision to carry out targeted stakeholder engagement on our overall approach, alongside establishing two expert task and finish groups. The Task and Finish groups considered how to give woodlands National Forest status and the most suitable long-term delivery model for the National Forest. Recommendations were provided to Ministers at the end of 2022.

**Financial Implications** – None.

## **Environmental Governance**

### **Recommendation 28.**

The Committee recommends that:

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

- the findings of the initial work to assess the costs associated with establishing and maintaining a permanent environmental governance body for Wales, and
- the outcome of her discussions with the IEPAW on future resource requirements for the service.

### **Response: Accept**

An initial estimate of the running costs for the permanent environmental governance body, based on the budget for similar bodies, was £2m per annum. A full scoping of the costs associated with setting up and maintaining the body will take place as the functions of the Commission are identified.

I can confirm that Welsh Government officials met with the IEPAW recently to discuss resourcing needs. These discussions will be used to inform our review and to identify whether additional support is required to ensure the IEPAW can carry out its functions effectively. A copy of the review, including details of any decisions taken as a result of it, will be issued to the Committee shortly.

### **Recommendation 29.**

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

The Minister should clarify whether the IEPAW has submitted any reports following investigations into complaints made about the functioning of environmental law. If no reports have been submitted, the Minister should set out her understanding of the reason for the ongoing delay, in particular, whether it is due to lack of capacity and resource, or some other reason.

### **Response: Accept**

I can confirm that the first report of the IEPAW was submitted to me on 16 February. This report was in relation to the UK Government's proposed Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Bill. The report, and my response to it, will be laid in the Senedd by 30 March 2023.

## **Natural Resources Wales**

### **Recommendation 30.**

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

The Welsh Government should provide details on how and when NRW's funding gap will be addressed. This should include an update on progress in resolving the historic problem with pension liability.

### **Response: Accept**

Welsh Government has worked extensively over the past year with NRW on a review of baseline funding as well as on the development of service level agreements (SLAs) to build consensus on delivery requirements for key ministerial priorities and PfG commitments. I have accepted the detailed evidence in relation to the funding gap reported through that process. I will write to the Committee by 17 March 2023 to set out our plan to correct that position.

### **Recommendation 31.**

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

The Welsh Government should publish, alongside the findings of the marine-end-to-end licensing review, an explanation of how the outcomes of the review will be taken forward.

### **Response: Accept**

A high-level summary report detailing the independent findings from the review of marine licensing will be published shortly along with a Statement setting out how the recommendations will be taken forward by my officials and NRW.



## **Waste**

### **Recommendation 32.**

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

The Minister should report back to the Committee with details of any assessment made of the infrastructure investment required to support the delivery of the DRS. She should also clarify whether and how this is reflected in the budget allocation for 2023-24.

### **Response: Accept**

Deposit Return Schemes are a form of Extended Producer Responsibility which applies the polluter pays principle. The scheme sees businesses become responsible for the costs of managing the waste associated with the products they produce, which means that the operational and implementation costs, including infrastructure, fall to the sector. A Regulatory Impact Assessment setting out the costs and benefits of the scheme will be published alongside the regulations when they are brought to the Senedd later this year.

## **Flooding and Water**

### **Recommendation 33.**

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

The Minister should explain whether and how the independent Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee's resources review and NRW's report on long-term investment requirements for maintaining flood assets have influenced the budget allocation for 2023-24.

### **Response: Accept**

Despite record levels of funding over this Government term, keeping pace with the impacts of climate change remains challenging. I welcome the work carried out by the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee and Natural Resources Wales highlighting the long term work required to ensure that we can develop the skills we need across the flood sector – both public and private, to safeguard the future interests of Wales.

Wider budgetary pressures this Government is facing means that we have to make the best use of the funding available. Revenue funding to support the delivery of local authority flood risk activities increased by over 110% between 2021 and 2022. Pending Senedd budget approval, which we are intending to sustain this level of financial support in 2023-24 and, looking further ahead, increase it from 2024-25. We are working with our delivery partners, supported by expert input from the independent Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee, to develop and agree how we can best prioritise allocate this additional funding support to achieve optimal impact to reduce flood risk and impacts, tackle strategic challenges, such as long-term sector capability, while securing maximum value for money for the taxpayer. We are taking full account of the findings of the resources review from the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee and work carried out by NRW. Both reports will help direct and support our decisions on future planning and funding. Officials will continue to work closely with the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee, Risk Management Authorities and WLGA to ensure that we make best use of the funding available, supporting current delivery and continue to tackle the skills shortage that will support the future management and maintenance of our flood assets.

### **Recommendation 34.**

The Minister should report back to the Committee on:

- the level of funding that will be made available to NRW to deliver its programme of work designed to decrease the number of watercourses failing to meet good ecological status,
- any assessment made of the costs associated with delivering the cross-sector action plan on river quality, and
- how these have been reflected in the budget allocations for 2023-24

## **Response: Accept**

There are three River Basin Management Plans which cover Wales. The Western Wales plan which is wholly in Wales, and the Severn and Dee plans which are both cross border plans.

The RBMPs confirm the action required to bring all water bodies into good ecological status. There are 933 surface and ground waterbodies in Wales with 40% of these achieving either good or better status (ecological and chemical status combined). This represents an improvement of 3% since 2015, and an 8% improvement since 2009.

For a large number of Wales' water bodies, it is either technically infeasible or disproportionately costly to achieve good status and these are therefore discounted from achieving good status.

Much of the work needed is undertaken by NRW in its role as Wales' principal environmental regulator and funded from their grant in aid. The Welsh Government has committed to provide over £40 million of additional funding between 2022-23 and 2024-25 to address water quality problems across Wales, including funding for nutrient management boards established to address SAC river catchment challenges. Wales' water companies, Hafren Dyfrdwy and Dŵr Cymru also have significant environmental investment plans which contribute to helping water bodies in Wales achieve good ecological status also.

# Eitem 5.2

## Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith

### Climate Change, Environment, and Infrastructure Committee

#### Senedd Cymru

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Julie James AS

Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd

3 Mawrth 2023

Annwyl Weinidog,

### Y fframwaith cyffredin dros dro ar gyfer gwastraff ac adnoddau

Trafododd y Pwyllgor y fframwaith cyffredin dros dro mewn perthynas ag adnoddau a gwastraff yn ei gyfarfod ar 9 Chwefror. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor y dylwn ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch nifer o faterion a gododd yn ystod ein trafodaethau.

### Diben y fframwaith

Mae'r fframwaith wedi bod yn weithredol ar sail interim ers diwedd y cyfnod pontio ar 31 Rhagfyr 2020 ond ni chafodd ei gyhoeddi tan 4 Ionawr 2023.

Er bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n dweud na fydd y fframwaith yn effeithio ar gymhwysedd y Senedd, mae effaith ymarferol y broses newydd hon ar ddeddfwriaeth a llunio polisiau yn y Senedd yn aneglur. Nodwn y bydd y fframwaith yn canolbwyntio i ddechrau ar feysydd polisi datganoledig lle mae dull gweithredu ledled y DU eisoes wedi'i fabwysiadu. Fodd bynnag, gall hefyd wasanaethu fel mecanwaith i ystyried neu hwyluso dull ar gyfer y DU gyfan neu aml-genedl.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi amlinellu dau fath o benderfyniadau polisi i'w cymryd o fewn y fframwaith: penderfyniadau 'creu polisi' a phenderfyniadau 'gweithredu polisi'. Ond nid yw rôl y Senedd a rhanddeiliaid yn y broses hon wedi'i diffinio eto.

1. Allwch chi egluro safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru ar y fframwaith a'i effaith ar gymhwysedd y Senedd? Ydych chi'n fodlon nad yw'r fframwaith yn cyfyngu ar gymhwysedd y Senedd?
2. Allwch chi roi rhagor o fanylion am y ddau fath o benderfyniadau polisi fydd yn cael eu gwneud o fewn y fframwaith a pha rôl fydd y Senedd neu rhanddeiliaid yn ei chwarae yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau?



## Ymwahanu

Crewyd y fframwaith gyda'r nod o reoli ymwahanu polisi ledled y DU ac mae'n gosod paramedrau ar gyfer penderfynu ar lefelau derbyniol o ymwahanu. Mae'r fframwaith yn datgan y bydd yn darparu datrysiaid anghydfod mewn achosion lle gallai dulliau ymwahanu gael "effaith amlwg" ar barti arall. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n egluro beth sy'n gyfystyr ag effaith amlwg neu'n darparu unrhyw feini prawf ar gyfer penderfynu ar lefelau derbyniol o ymwahanu. O ganlyniad, nid yw'n glir pa ymwahanu fydd yn cael ei ystyried yn dderbyniol a beth allai arwain at anghydfod o dan y fframwaith hwn.

- 3.** Allwch chi ddarparu diffiniad neu feini prawf ar gyfer yr hyn fyddai'n cael ei ystyried yn "effaith amlwg" o dan y fframwaith at ddibenion datrys anghydfod?
- 4.** Allwch chi ddarparu unrhyw enghreifftiau o bolisiau Llywodraeth Cymru y disgwylir iddynt gael eu cyflwyno yn ystod tymor y Senedd hon o dan y fframwaith hwn a allai gael "effaith amlwg" ar barti arall?

## Strwythurau newydd

Mae'r fframwaith yn amlinellu strwythurau newydd ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau, gan gynnwys sefydlu gweithgor adnoddau a gwastraff o swyddogion polisi a fydd yn gwneud penderfyniadau o ddydd i ddydd ac yn adrodd i uwch swyddogion a gweinidogion perthnasol y Llywodraeth. Bydd y gweithgor yn cwrdd yn fisol i ddechrau, yna'n chwarterol, ond nid oes esboniad dros y newid mewn amllder.

Mae'r fframwaith yn sôn am y posibilrwydd o is-grwpiau a bwrdd prosiect ar y cyd a phwyllgor addasu technegol ond nid yw'n rhoi unrhyw fanylion pellach am eu haelodaeth na'u diben.

- 5.** Allwch chi esbonio rôl y gweithgor adnoddau a gwastraff? Allwch chi ddarparu'r rhesymeg dros y newid yn amllder cyfarfodydd y gweithgor a phryd y bydd y newid hwn yn digwydd?
- 6.** Allwch chi roi rhagor o fanylion am ddiben ac aelodaeth yr is-grwpiau, y bwrdd prosiect ar y cyd, a'r pwyllgor addasu technegol a sefydlir gan y gweithgor?

## Deddfwriaeth y DU

Nod Deddf Marchnad Fewnol y DU yw gosod egwyddorion mynediad i'r farchnad i sicrhau y gellir gwerthu nwyddau a gwasanaethau y gellir eu gwerthu mewn un rhan o'r DU, mewn unrhyw ran arall. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r fframwaith yn cyfeirio at y broses ar gyfer ystyried eithriadau i Ddeddf Marchnad Fewnol y DU na chytuno ar yr eithriadau hynny.

Mae'r fframwaith yn datgan y caiff ei ategu gan gyfraith yr UE a ddargedwir a safonau gofynnol. Nid yw'n glir pa effaith y bydd Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir yn ei chael ar y fframwaith, yn enwedig lle mae canlyniadau'r Bil yn arwain at ymwahanu.

**7.** Allwch chi esbonio sut y bydd darpariaethau Deddf Marchnad Fewnol y DU yn rhyngweithio â'r fframwaith ac gaiff y fframwaith ei ddiweddarau i gyfeirio at y broses eithrio y cytunwyd arni ym mis Rhagfyr 2021?

**8.** Allwch chi ymhelaethu ar oblygiadau Bil Cyfraith yr UE a Ddargedwir ar y fframwaith?

### Rhwymedigaethau rhyngwladol

Mae'r fframwaith yn cynnwys cyfeiriadau at rwymedigaethau rhyngwladol llywodraeth Cymru a llywodraeth y DU. Mae'r gwaith o reoli'r rhwymedigaethau hyn yn seiliedig ar Femorandwm Cydddealltwriaeth Datganoli a'r Concordat Cysylltiadau Rhyngwladol sy'n atodol iddo. Mae'r fframwaith yn rhoi cyfle i ystyried effaith masnach ryngwladol, ond nid yw'n glir sut y bydd yn rhyngweithio'n benodol â thrafodaethau masnach ryngwladol.

**9.** Allwch chi esbonio sut y bydd y fframwaith yn rhyngweithio â thrafodaethau masnach ryngwladol ac a fyddai darpariaethau perthnasol sy'n cael eu cytuno mewn trafodaethau masnach yn ddarostyngedig i'r broses fframwaith cyffredin hon?

### Ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid

Nid yw'r fframwaith yn sôn am sut roedd rhanddeiliaid yn ymgysylltu yn y broses ddatblygu na beth oedd eu barn. Dywed y fframwaith y bydd y rhyngwyneb â chyrrff rheoleiddio yn parhau i gael ei ddatblygu, ond nid yw'n egluro'r berthynas gyda rheoleiddwyr.

Mae'r fframwaith yn ymdrin ag ymgysylltu â seneddau a rhanddeiliaid yn wahanol, gan ddweud y bydd deddfwrfeydd yn ymgysylltu â datblygu deddfwriaeth a rhanddeiliaid yn ymgysylltu â datblygu polisi. Ni roddir esboniad am y rheswm dros y gwahaniaeth hwn.

Yn y gorffennol, mae'r Pwyllgor hwn wedi argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gynnwys rhanddeiliaid wrth ddatblygu fframweithiau fel mater o drefn.

**10.** Allwch chi roi gwybodaeth am sut yr oedd rhanddeiliaid, gan gynnwys Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, yn rhan o ddatblygu'r fframwaith?

**11.** Allwch chi egluro'r broses ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid allanol a amlinellir yn y fframwaith ac esbonio pam mae gwahaniaeth rhwng ymgysylltu â seneddau a rhanddeiliaid wrth ddatblygu deddfwriaeth a pholisi?

### Adrodd a thryloywder

Mae'r fframwaith wedi bod yn weithredol ers dros dair blynedd ond dim ond yn ddiweddar y cafodd ei gyhoeddi. Mae'r rheswm dros yr oedi cyn cyhoeddi yn aneglur.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU wedi cytuno i roi adroddiad ar y fframwaith a fframweithiau cyffredin eraill, ond nid yw manylion ynghylch pryd a sut y bydd yr adrodd yn digwydd

wedi' u cadarnhau eto. Ar hyn o bryd nid oes cynllun clir ar gyfer sut y bydd seneddau a rhanddeiliaid yn cael diweddariadau o ran gweithredu'r fframwaith.

**12.** Allwch chi esbonio'r oedi o ran cyhoeddi'r fframwaith?

**13.** Pryd y bydd y gwaith adrodd rheolaidd ar weithredu'r fframwaith yn dechrau?

### Adolygu a diwygio'r fframwaith

Mae'r fframwaith yn amlinellu proses adolygu a fydd yn digwydd ar ôl chwe mis, ar ôl blwyddyn, ac yna tair blynedd. Nid yw'r rheswm am yr amserlenni penodol hyn yn cael ei esbonio yn y fframwaith. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cytuno i hysbysu'r Senedd a rhanddeiliaid ac i ystyried eu hargymhellion cyn dod ag adolygiad i ben. Fodd bynnag, ni chaiff yr ymrwymiad hwn ei adlewyrchu eto yn nhestun y fframwaith.

Yn flaenorol, argymhellodd y Pwyllgor hwn yn ei adroddiad ar y fframweithiau ansawdd aer a chemegau a phlaladdwyr y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru weithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU tuag at ddarparu rôl ddiffiniedig ar gyfer seneddau'r DU wrth adolygu fframweithiau cyffredin. Cefnogwyd y safbwynt hwn gan Bwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig y Senedd a Phwyllgor Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ar gyfer Craffu ar Fframweithiau Cyffredin .

**14.** Allech chi esbonio'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r amserlenni a bennir yn y fframwaith ar gyfer cynnal adolygiadau ar ôl chwe mis, blwyddyn, a thair blynedd?

**15.** Allech chi esbonio sut y bydd yn sicrhau bod testun y fframwaith yn adlewyrchu ei hymrwymiad i hysbysu'r Senedd a rhanddeiliaid ac i ystyried eu hargymhellion cyn gorffen adolygiad?

**16.** Allech chi roi diweddariad i'r Pwyllgor ar y camau y mae wedi' u cymryd i geisio cael cytundeb rhyng-lywodraethol i ddarparu rôl a ddiffinnir yn glir ar gyfer seneddau'r DU wrth adolygu fframweithiau cyffredin?

Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am ymateb o fewn 30 diwrnod gwaith, erbyn 19 Ebrill 2023 fan bellaf.

Yn gywir,



Llyr Gruffydd AS,  
Cadeirydd, Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd, a Seilwaith

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg. / We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.



Ein cyf/Our ref MA/JJ/2983/22

Huw Irranca-Davies AS  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad  
Senedd Cymru  
Bae Caerdydd  
Caerdydd CF99 1SN

[SeneddLJC@senedd.wales](mailto:SeneddLJC@senedd.wales)

1 Mawrth 2023

Annwyl Huw,

Rwy'n ysgrifennu cyn ystyriaeth eich Pwyllgor i'ch hysbysu, yn dilyn ail-osod rheoliadau drafft Gwastraff Pecynnu (Casglu a Chofnodi Data) (Cymru) 2023 yn y Senedd ar 14 Chwefror 2023, mae pedwar mân wall croesgyfeirio wedi cael eu nodi yn y manau canlynol yn Atodlen 2 i'r Rheoliadau:

- Paragraff 2(2)(a) – croesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(3)(a) ond yn hytrach dylai groesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(4)(a).
- Paragraff 2(2)(b) – croesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(3)(b) ond yn hytrach dylai groesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(4)(b).
- Paragraff 5 – croesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(3)(b) ond yn hytrach dylai groesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(4)(b).
- Paragraff 7(1) – croesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(3)(b) ond yn hytrach dylai groesgyfeirio at reoliad 11(4)(b).

Mae'r gwallau'n fân iawn a byddaf felly yn sicrhau bod y Rheoliadau hyn yn cael eu cywiro i ddelio â'r pwyntiau hyn cyn eu gwneud.

Yn ogystal â hysbysu'r Pwyllgor o'm bwriadau byddaf hefyd yn tynnu sylw Aelodau'r Senedd at y drafodaeth lawn ar y Rheoliadau sydd i'w chynnal ar 14 Mawrth. Mae hyn yn unol â'r camau a nodwyd gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol yn ei ohebiaeth gyda chi ar 18 Ionawr a 15 Chwefror 2023.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:  
0300 0604400

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[Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales](mailto:Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales)

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

**Tudalen y pecyn 90**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.



Rwy'n copïo'r llythyr hwn at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Seilwaith.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Julie James". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Julie James AS/MS**  
Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Minister for Climate Change

# Eitem 5.4

Mulca-Jones AS/MS  
Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Minister for Climate Change



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: MA/JJ/3009/22

Llyr Gruffydd AS  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith  
[SeneddClimate@senedd.cymru](mailto:SeneddClimate@senedd.cymru)

Huw Irranca-Davies AS  
Cadeirydd  
Y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth, Cyfiawnder a'r Cyfansoddiad  
[SeneddLJC@senedd.cymru](mailto:SeneddLJC@senedd.cymru)

28 Chwefror 2023

Annwyl pawb

Rwy'n falch o rannu gyda chi a'ch Pwyllgorau y Cytundeb Fframwaith Amlinellol terfynol ar gyfer Cynllun Masnachu Allyriadau'r DU (FOA) a'r Concordat cysylltiedig, i gyd-daro â'u cyhoeddiad.

Mae'r FOA yn sefydlu disgwyliadau cyffredin ynghylch meysydd allweddol o gydweithrediad wrth weithredu Cynllun Masnachu Allyriadau'r DU (ETS y DU), yng nghyd-destun ymadawiad y DU â'r UE. Cytunodd pob un o bedair gweinyddiaeth y DU i weithio gyda'i gilydd i sefydlu dulliau cyffredin, a elwir yn Fframweithiau Cyffredin, mewn meysydd polisi a lywodraethwyd yn flaenorol gan gyfraith yr UE, ac sy'n croestorri â meysydd o gymhwysedd datganoledig. Mae'r Concordat yn sefydlu fframwaith llywodraethu lle bydd penderfyniadau sy'n ymwneud ag ETS y DU yn cael eu gwneud.

Mae swyddogion yn Llywodraeth Cymru, ynghyd â'u cyd-swyddogion ledled y DU, wedi bod yn gweithio ar y cyd i ddatblygu'r FOA hwn a'r Concordat.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
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0300 0604400  
[Email@llyw.cymru](mailto:Email@llyw.cymru)  
[Email@gov.wales](mailto:Email@gov.wales)

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Tudalen y pecyn 92

Gellir gweld y dogfennau hyn yn:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-emissions-trading-scheme-common-framework>

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Julie James". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Julie James AS/MS**

Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd  
Minister for Climate Change

**Public Accounts and Public  
Administration Committee**

Martin Buckle  
Y Pwyllgor Llifogydd ac Erydu Arfordirol

7 Mawrth 2023

Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd yng Nghymru

Annwyl Martin,

Yn ei gyfarfod ar 15 Chwefror 2023, gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus a Gweinyddiaeth Gyhoeddus drafod canfyddiadau adroddiad yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol: 'Darlun o Reoli Perygl Llifogydd'.

Er mwyn llywio ein trafodaethau yn y maes hwn ymhellach, gofynnwn am gopi o'ch adroddiad adolygiad o adnoddau y deallwn ei fod ar gael ar gais.

Rwy'n anfon copi o'r llythyr hwn at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith er gwybodaeth.

Diolch



Mark Isherwood AS  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus a Gweinyddiaeth Gyhoeddus

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg.  
We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.

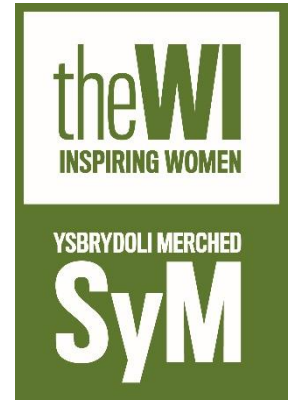
Anfonwyd copi at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith

Ffederasiwn Cenedlaethol  
Sefydliad y Merched  
Ystafell 66,  
33 Heol yr Eglwys Gadeiriol,  
Caerdydd CF11 9HB  
T: +44 29 2022 1712

NFWI Wales Office  
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Cardiff CF11 9HB  
walesoffice@nfwl-wales.org.uk

8 March 2023

Llyr Gruffydd MS  
Chair  
Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee  
Senedd  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff CF99 1NA



Annwyl Llyr Gruffydd AS

Further to the recent announcement by the Welsh Government that the Bus Emergency Scheme will end in June, I am contacting you regarding our concerns about the potential impact of this decision on bus services across Wales, in particular services in rural communities.

Bus services play a vital role in ensuring communities remain sustainable, reduce social isolation and ensure access to employment, education, local facilities and health services. Cuts to bus services disproportionately impact women.

In research published by the NFWI in 2021, 52% of respondents in Wales told us that their local bus service had been reduced in the last 3 years. As a result of these changes, 23% said they are now unable to make this journey and 20% said they leave the house less frequently. 52% told us that their access to basic services had been negatively impacted and 38% said the same about accessing health services and 48% about social activities. Moreover, 28% of respondents said this had negatively impacted their mental health and 32% felt more isolated.

We have welcomed the ambitious plans set out by the Welsh Government in Llwybr Newydd and Bws Cymru along with the commitment to introduce legislation for bus reform later in the year. However it will take time for these to come into effect. We would like to see action taken now to protect bus services from further cuts which could impact significantly on people who rely on buses. Additionally, in order to encourage people to move away from their reliance on cars, it will be essential that people can access an affordable, accessible and reliable public transport network. Long-term, sustainable funding for bus services will be key to delivering this.

We would be grateful for your support in highlighting our concerns.

Yn gywir

Rhian Connick  
**Head of NFWI-Wales**

Tudalen y pecyn 95

# Eitem 8

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon