

Agenda

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| Teitl y cyfarfod: | Cyfarfod Bwrdd CNC – Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus |
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | Dydd Mercher 25 Medi 2024 |
| Amser y cyfarfod: | 14:00 – 17:00 |
| Lleoliad: | Microsoft Teams |

| Amser | Eitem |
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| 14:00 | Eitem 1. Agor y cyfarfod |
| 5 munud | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Croeso• Datganiad Buddiannau• Egluro trefn y cyfarfod <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Syr David Henshaw (Cadeirydd)</p> <p>Crynodeb: NODI unrhyw ddatganiadau o fuddiannau</p> |
| 14:05 | Eitem 2. Adolygu Cofnodion a'r Log Camau Gweithredu |
| 5 munud | <p>2A. Adolygu Cofnodion Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus 17 Gorffennaf</p> <p>2B. Adolygu'r Log Camau Gweithredu Cyhoeddus</p> <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Syr David Henshaw (Cadeirydd)</p> <p>Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO cofnodion y cyfarfod blaenorol a'r Log Camau Gweithredu</p> |
| 14:10 | Eitem 3. Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan y Cadeirydd |
| 5 munud | <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Syr David Henshaw (Cadeirydd)</p> <p>Crynodeb: NODI diweddariad Cadeirydd y Bwrdd</p> |
| 14:15 | Eitem 4. Adroddiad gan y Prif Weithredwr |
| 15 munud | <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr</p> |

Crynodeb: NODI'r sefyllfa bresennol a diweddaru'r Bwrdd ar weithgareddau allweddol

Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B10

14:30

20 munud

Eitem 5. Adroddiadau Diweddaru y Pwyllgorau a'r Fforymau

Noddwyr a Chyflwynwyr: Cadeiryddion Pwyllgorau

- Pwyllgor Archwilio a Rheoli Risg – 5 Medi
 - Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth
 - Pwyllgor Cyllid – 12 Medi
 - Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd
- Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B11**
- Pwyllgor Ystad Tir – 18 Gorffennaf
- Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B12**
- Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid –11 Medi
 - Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchoddedig

- Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru
- Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B13**
- Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru
- Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B14**
- Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru
 - Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru
- Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B15**
- Grŵp Galluogi'r Sector Amgylcheddol

Crynodeb: NODI'r diweddariadau gan Bwyllgorau'r Bwrdd a Fforymau CNC, mewnol ac allanol, a chyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd

14:50

15 munud

Eitem 6. Adroddiad ar Berfformiad Cyllid

Noddwr: Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

Cyflwynydd: Mark Collins, Rheolwr, Tîm Cyllid Busnes 2

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO'r sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf

Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B17

15:05 **Eitem 7. Cynllun Sero Net CNC**

30 munud Noddwyr: Ceri Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu; Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol

Cyflwynwyr: Clive Walmsley, Uwch Gyngorydd Arbenigol, Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio; Mary Lewis, Lleoedd Cynaliadwy, Rheolwr Tir a Môr

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO Cynllun Sero Net CNC

Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B18

15:35 **Egwyl**

15 munud

15:50 **Eitem 8. Siarter Profedigaeth**

15 munud

Noddwr: Gareth O'Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau

Cyflwynwyr: Lyndsey Rawlinson, Pennaeth Gweithrediadau Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru

Yn bresennol: Jeremy Parr, Pennaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Digwyddiadau; Sarah Asbrey, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO cytundeb CNC i'r siarter ar gyfer teuluoedd mewn profedigaeth

Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B06

16:05 **Eitem 9. Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad Cynllun Busnes ac Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol Chwarter 1**

20 munud

Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr

Yn bresennol: Sarah Williams, Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a PMO; Sue Ginley, Prif Gyngorydd Arbenigol, Cynllunio Corfforaethol a Pherfformiad; Bronia Bendall, Uwch Gyngorydd Arbenigol, Strategaeth a Datblygiad Corfforaethol

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes ac Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol Chwarter 1

Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B19

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| 16:25 | Eitem 10. Eitemau i'w Cymeradwyo |
| 5 munud | a. Adroddiad Chwarter 1 Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch Noddwr: Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO Adroddiad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch ar gyfer Chwarter 1 Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B20 |
| | b. Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern Noddwr: Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern CNC Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B21 |
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| 16:30 | Eitem 11. Eitemau er Gwybodaeth |
| 5 munud | a. Adroddiad Gwerthuso Natur a Ni Noddwr: Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol Crynodeb: I NODI Adroddiad Gwerthuso Natur a Ni Cyfeirnod papur: 24-09-B22 |
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| 16:35 | Eitem 12. UNRHYW FATER ARALL |
| 5 munud | |
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| 16:40 | Diwedd y cyfarfod |
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| 16:40 | Sesiwn Holi ac Ateb i'r Cyhoedd |
| 20 munud | |
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| 17:00 | Diwedd y Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus |

Cofnodion heb eu cadarnhau

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| Teitl y cyfarfod: | Cyfarfod Bwrdd CNC – Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus |
| Lleoliad: | Microsoft Teams |
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 17 Gorffennaf 2024 |
| Aelodau'r Bwrdd yn bresennol: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Dirprwy Gadeirydd Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr Geraint Davies Dr Pete Fox Yr Athro Calvin Jones Lesley Jones Yr Athro Rhys Jones Kath Palmer Helen Pittaway Dr Rosie Plummer |
| Aelodau o'r Tîm Gweithredol yn bresennol: | Ceri Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol Gareth O'Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau Victoria Rose-Piper, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cymorth Busnes ac Adfywio/Pennaeth Trawsnewid Busnes, yn dirprwyo ar ran Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol |
| Mynychwyr yn bresennol: | Phil Williams, Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd (Pob eitem) Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid, Eitem 6 Sarah Williams, Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a PMO, Eitem 7 Sue Ginley, Cynghorydd Arbenigol Arweiniol, Cynllunio Corfforaethol a Pherfformiad, Eitem 7 |
| Arsylwyr CNC yn bresennol: | Dim |

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| Arsylwyr Cyhoeddus yn bresennol: | Polly Ernest Elizabeth Mullan Maggie Young Kim Waters, Undeb Afonydd Cymru Jim Ralph Aelodau ychwanegol o'r cyhoedd |
| Ymddiheuriadau: | Syr David Henshaw Mark McKenna Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol |
| Ysgrifenyddiaeth: | Natalie Williams, Dirprwy Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd ac Arweinydd Tîm Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd Jocelyn Benger, Tîm Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd |
| Datganiadau o Ddiddordeb: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Rosie Plummer - Aelod Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro - rhyngweithiadau eang gan gynnwys Withyhedge gyda CNC gan gynnwys dynodiad tirwedd Parc Cenedlaethol a pharthau gwarchod gan gynnwys afonydd ACA, parthau morol, cydweithredwr a derbynnydd grantiau amrywiol • Yr Athro Steve Ormerod – Cadeirydd y Grŵp Cyngori ar Wyddoniaeth ac Aelod o'r Bwrdd Marchnadoedd Amgylcheddol newydd; Cadeirydd y Grŵp Cyngori ar Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod; Is-lywydd RSPB • Geraint Davies – Mentor gyda Cyswllt Ffermio; Cysylltai Canolfan Ymchwil Ucheldir Pwllpeiran • Yr Athro Rhys Jones – rhan o brosiect ymchwil wedi'i ariannu gyda Phrifysgol Coventry a fydd yn archwilio datblygiad a gweithrediad cynnar y Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy • Yr Athro Calvin Jones – Ysgol Busnes Caerdydd a gyflogir gan Lywodraeth Cymru i edrych ar fodelau ariannu ar gyfer morlynnoedd llanw posibl yng Nghymru |

Eitem 1. Agor y cyfarfod

1. Agorodd y Dirprwy Gadeirydd y cyfarfod, croesawodd bawb, ac eglurodd drefn y cyfarfod. Nodwyd datganiadau o ddiddordeb ac ymddiheuriadau fel y'u gwelir uchod.

Eitem 2. Adolygu Cofnodion a'r Log Camau Gweithredu

Eitem 2A. Adolygu Cofnodion o Gyfarfod 23 Mai

2. Cafodd cofnodion cyfarfod cyhoeddus y Bwrdd ar 23 Mai eu hadolygu a'u cytuno gyda mân ddiwygiad.

Eitem 2B. Adolygu'r Log Camau Gweithredu

3. Cafodd y Log Camau Gweithredu ei adolygu a'i nodi.

Eitem 3. Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan y Cadeirydd

4. Tynnodd y Dirprwy Gadeirydd sylw at ddigwyddiad llwyddiannus CNC a gynhaliwyd yn y Senedd ar 5 Mehefin i nodi Diwrnod Amgylchedd y Byd. Roedd hyn wedi cynnwys diwrnod llawn o ymgysylltu ag Aelodau'r Senedd ac arddangosiad ar brosiect partneriaeth Natur am Byth a gafodd groeso da.

Eitem 4. Adroddiad gan y Prif Weithredwr

5. Rhoddodd y Prif Weithredwr y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am eitemau yn ychwanegol at yr Adroddiad ysgrifenedig.
6. Roedd canlyniadau dau archwiliad allanol mawr wedi dod i law - Cynllun Sicrwydd Coetir y DU (UKWAS) a'r System Rheoli Amgylcheddol (EMS). Roedd disgwyl am y canlyniadau ffurfiol ond roedd y ddau beth yn gadarnhaol. Nid oedd unrhyw Geisiadau Camau Unioni (CARs) o bwys wedi'u nodi yn archwiliad UKWAS. Roedd y CAR bach o'r archwiliad blaenorol wedi'i gau ac roedd pedwar CAR bach newydd wedi'u codi, ynghyd ag un Arsylwad newydd; roedd un Arsylwad presennol yn parhau i fod ar agor. Byddai'r manylion llawn yn cael eu darparu pan gâi'r gwaith papur terfynol ei dderbyn oddi wrth y Gymdeithas Pridd, a oedd wedi aildendro'n llwyddiannus fel archwilwyr UKWAS CNC. Roedd yr archwiliad EMS ar ISO 14001 wedi ymweld ag amryw o safleoedd CNC ac ni chanfuwyd unrhyw achos mawr neu fach o ddiffyg cydymffurfio, ac ni nodwyd unrhyw gyfleoedd i wella ymhellach.
7. Cafwyd diweddariad ar faterion dŵr. Roedd penderfyniad Ofwat bellach allan ar gyfer ymgynghori; roedd hyn wedi'i ohirio oherwydd y saib cyn yr etholiad. Roedd hyn yn nodi'r cynigion ar gyfer biliau cwmnïau dŵr a'u gwariant ar gyfer y Cyfnod Rheoli Asedau (AMP) pum mlynedd o 2025. Y gwariant arfaethedig gan Dŵr Cymru / Welsh Water (DCWW) oedd £5.5bn dros y cyfnod, ac roedd £1.3bn o hyn ar gyfer Cynllun yr Amgylchedd Naturiol (NEP). Amlygwyd bod hyn yn gynnydd sylweddol dros gynigion cychwynnol. Nodwyd bod Ofwat yn erlyn holl gwmnïau dŵr Cymru a Lloegr ar eu perfformiad ar drin dŵr gwastraff.
8. Roedd corff hyd braich newydd Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) ar gyfer ynni, Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru, wedi cael ei lansio. Byddai Memorandwm Cyd-ddealltwriaeth (MoU) yn cael ei ddatblygu ar sut y byddai CNC yn gweithio gyda Trydan wrth symud ymlaen.

9. Nododd aelodau'r Bwrdd y symudiad i System Rhybuddio a Hysbysu am Lifogydd (FWIS) newydd CNC ar gyfer Cymru a holwyd ynghylch y dull o fonitro'r defnydd o'r gwasanaeth. Eglurodd y Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu (EPP) bod y defnydd o'r FWIS yn cael ei asesu a bod hyn yn cael ei gynnwys fel rhan o'r broses ôl-drafod yn dilyn digwyddiadau. Roedd gwybodaeth hefyd wedi cael ei chasglu gan y tîm a oedd yn ymgysylltu â chymunedau yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan ddigwyddiadau. Roedd y wybodaeth wedi cael ei defnyddio i lywio'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r FWIS newydd.
10. Nodwyd Deddf Caffael Cymru gan aelodau'r Bwrdd a holodd ynghylch gwreiddio Rheoli Adnoddau Naturiol yn Gynaliadwy (SMNR) a Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol o fewn y Ddeddf Gaffael newydd. Eglurodd y Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol (CCC) fod y Ddeddf newydd yn mynd y tu hwnt i werth cymdeithasol. Amlygwyd ymrwymiad CNC i gyflawni Amcanion Llesiant (WBOs) y Cynllun Corfforaethol, gan gynnwys gweithio gyda phartneriaid drwy'r fframweithiau caffael ar gamau a fyddai'n cael eu cymryd i gefnogi natur, yr hinsawdd a lleihau llygredd.
11. Holodd aelodau'r bwrdd ynghylch y dull o roi adroddiadau gorfodi chwarterol. Cydnabuwyd y byddai oedi angenrheidiol gyda rhai adroddiadau oherwydd rhesymau cyfreithiol; fodd bynnag, byddai dadansoddiad o dueddiadau yn cael ei groesawu. Trafododd aelodau'r Bwrdd rôl allweddol Rheoleiddio yn y WBO ar leihau llygredd a gofynasant am gyfleoedd pellach i'r Bwrdd drafod ynghylch y mater hwn. Eglurodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol EPP fod y strwythurau llywodraethu presennol yn cael eu hadolygu er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cyd-fynd â WBOs y Cynllun Corfforaethol. Cadarnhaodd y Prif Weithredwr y byddai'r Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd cyn ei gyhoeddi ar y wefan.

CAM GWEITHREDU: Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol i'w gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd

Eitem 5. Adroddiadau Diweddarau y Pwyllgorau a'r Fforymau

12. Rhoddodd Kath Palmer, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Rheoli Risg (ARAC) ddiweddariad ar y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 4 Mehefin, gan nodi cynnwys y papur. Craffwyd ar yr Adroddiad Blynyddol a'r Cyfrifon. Derbyniwyd nifer o adroddiadau Archwilio Mewnol, ac ystyriwyd eu canlyniadau. Disgrifiwyd goruchwyliaeth ARAC o gamau allweddol ar y gwaith ar reoli risg ac aliniad y Gofrestr Risg Strategol i'r Cynllun Corfforaethol. Roedd y gwaith llywodraethu ar adolygu Pwyllgorau'r Bwrdd ac alinio risgiau a sicrwydd wedi cael blaenoriaeth. Adolygwyd camau archwilio, gan gydnabod yr adnoddau cyfyngedig. Roedd y Bwrdd wedi derbyn Adroddiad Blynyddol ARAC yn y cyfarfod preifat. Llongyfarchwyd y tîm Archwilio Mewnol am eu llwyddiant wrth ennill gwobr y DU yn y Gwobrau Archwilio a Risg blynyddol.
13. Nododd yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth (EAC) y byddai'r cyfarfod nesaf yn cael ei gynnal ar 22 Hydref.
14. Diweddarodd Helen Pittaway, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid (FC) y Bwrdd ar y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 13 Mehefin. Cymerwyd bod y papur wedi'i ddarllen. Craffwyd ar

berfformiad cyllid, a derbyniwyd diweddariad ar y Cynllun Cyllideb a Busnes 2024-25. Cefnogodd FC gymeradwyaethau ar dri chais adran 83 a newidiadau arfaethedig i fecanweithiau cyllido. Ystyriwyd cytundebau gweithredu cronfeydd dŵr, a byddai Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen yn adrodd yn ôl i FC ar hyn ym mis Medi. Cafwyd adborth ar yr Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon drafft ac ystyriwyd y camau y cytunwyd arnynt ar yr Adolygiad Cyfalaf Llifogydd. Darparwyd diweddariad ar CNC2030, a chytunwyd ar ddangosfwrdd er mwyn i FC fonitro cynnydd.

15. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i'r Bwrdd gan Dr Pete Fox, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMC). Nodwyd cynnwys y papur. Roedd fformat cyfarfod mis Gorffennaf wedi newid oherwydd pwysau ar ddyddiaduron a byddai'r cyfarfod nawr yn cael ei gynnal drwy ohebiaeth. Derbyniwyd diweddariad ar y Rhaglen Cyfalaf Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd; roedd y Pwyllgor yn falch o nodi bod y rhagolygon yn agos at y gwariant gwirioneddol. Gofynnwyd i FRMC gymeradwyo papur newid ar gyfer Cynllun Llifogydd Stryd Stephenson. Roedd FC wedi cefnogi rhoi cymeradwyaeth yn flaenorol a nodwyd y cynnydd mewn gwariant a'r rhesymau dros hyn. Cyflwynwyd yr Achos Amlinellol Strategol ar gyfer Cynllun Rheoli Llifogydd Pwllheli i'w gymeradwyo; byddai FRMC yn edrych ar y potensial ar gyfer cynllun sy'n gweithio'n dda o ran costau a manteision.
16. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i'r Bwrdd gan yr Athro Calvin Jones, Cadeirydd Pwyllgor yr Ystâd Tir (LEC). Byddai'r cyfarfod nesaf yn cael ei gynnal ar 18 Gorffennaf. Cafodd yr achrediad UKWAS newydd ei nodi a'i groesawu.
17. Fe wnaeth Helen Pittaway, ar ran Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid (PCC), roi diweddariad i'r Bwrdd ar y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Mehefin. Cymerwyd bod y papur wedi'i ddarllen. Craffwyd ar yr Adroddiad Blynyddol Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch a thrafodwyd y cynllun rhanddeiliaid gwleidyddol ynghyd â nifer o adroddiadau Pwyllgor eraill fel y nodwyd yn y papur. Ystyriwyd y camau llywodraethu a adrodd ynglŷn â CNC2030.
18. Rhoddodd Dr Rosie Plummer, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchoddedig (PrAC), ddiweddariad i'r Bwrdd ar gyfarfodydd diweddar PrAC. Roedd y cyfarfod blynyddol ar yr 28^{ain} wedi ymdrin â materion amrywiol gan gynnwys y camau dilynol ar ôl yr archwiliad dwfn yng nghyfarfod Bwrdd mis Mai ar WBO1: Mae Natur yn Gwella. Derbyniwyd Adroddiad Llonyddwch Cymru gyfan, ynghyd â'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y Rhaglen Safleoedd Gwarchoddedig a'r gwaith ar y Parc Cenedlaethol arfaethedig. Cynhaliwyd ymweliad safle blynyddol PrAC ar 11 Mehefin yng Ngharn Owen, sy'n safle o bwys byd-eang o ran cen ac yn Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) sydd â chysylltiadau pwysig â hanes a threftadaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru. Darparwyd diweddariad ar y cyfarfod hysbysu SoDdGA a gynhaliwyd ar 11 Gorffennaf. Clywodd y cyfarfod hysbysu wrthwynebiadau cyhoeddus mewn perthynas â hysbysu safle coetir yng Nghoedwig Dyfi o ddiddordeb o ran cennau a bryoffytau. Cydnabuwyd y materion a godwyd gan dirfeddianwyr. Cadarnhaodd PrAC yr hysbysiad o'r safle fel SoDdGA. Byddai ymarfer gwersi a ddysgwyd yn digwydd ar gyfer cyfarfodydd yn y dyfodol.
19. Trafododd aelodau'r Bwrdd y cyfarfod i hysbysu'r SoDdGA ac ystyriwyd natur y gwrthwynebiadau cyhoeddus. Roedd y materion a godwyd yn cynnwys pryderon cyfredol gyda'r Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy (SFS), pryderon ariannol ynghylch

Cytundebau Rheoli Tir nad ydynt yn cael eu cefnogi, a materion diwylliannol. Amlygwyd bod disgwyl canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad SFS ar gyfer perchnogion safleoedd gwarchoddedig. Cydnabuwyd rôl bwysig tîrffeddiannwyr wrth gynnal a meithrin safleoedd gwarchoddedig ac roedd aelodau'r Bwrdd yn cydnabod balchder a gwerthfawrogiad perchnogion y tir am y safleoedd sydd yn eu perchnogaeth. Roedd pwyntiau pwysig i CNC eu datblygu i annog ymgysylltu a chydweithio.

20. Holwyd ynghylch y broses flaenoriaethu ar hysbysu safleoedd SoDdGA. Cadarnhaodd aelodau PrAC fod cyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol ar CNC i hysbysu safle os oedd yn bodloni meini prawf penodol. Disgrifiwyd y cydbwysedd o ran ystyriaethau. Eglurwyd bod hysbysiad yn darparu offer i ddiogelu safleoedd mewn ffordd wahanol, er enghraifft drwy'r broses gynllunio.
21. Rhoddodd yr Athro Rhys Jones, Cadeirydd Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru (WLMF), ddiweddariad i'r Bwrdd. Roedd y drafodaeth yn y cyfarfod diweddar wedi canolbwyntio ar y rhaglen adfer afonydd, cynlluniau rheoli basnau afonydd, y Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr a'r pwyslais fel rhan o hynny ar sianeli heb eu haddasu a thensiwn gyda rhannau eraill o'r sefydliad. Cydnabuwyd bod CNC yn sefydliad cymhleth a chynhaliwyd trafodaethau ar ble roedd y tensiynau hynny'n datblygu, gyda gwahanol rannau o'r sefydliad yn tynnu i gyfeiriadau gwahanol o bryd i'w gilydd.
22. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i'r Bwrdd gan yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru (WFF) a Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru (WWMF). Nid oedd WWMF wedi cyfarfod ers y cyfarfod Bwrdd diwethaf. Cyfarfu'r CBFF ar 27 Mehefin. Cafwyd cyflwyniad ar ddigwyddiadau, gan nodi disgwyliadau'r cyhoedd a gofynion o ran gwaith, a sut y gallai'r rhain dynnu staff oddi wrth faterion strategol. Rhoddwyd diweddariad ar waith parhaus y Grŵp Cynghori ar Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod, a oedd yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am gynnydd i ailgyflwyno eryrod i Gymru. Disgrifiwyd y dystiolaeth ar y dimensiwn naturiol posibl mewn perthynas ag ysglyfaethwyr a'r gwaith ar gefnogi poblogaethau salmonidau sy'n dirywio.
23. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i'r Bwrdd gan Geraint Davies, Cadeirydd Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru (NAFW). Roedd y cyfarfod diweddar yn Aberystwyth wedi derbyn diweddariad ar reoli basnau afonydd gan gynnwys rheoli tir. Croesawyd y diweddariad gan Jan Newman o DCWW. Roedd hyn yn disgrifio'r canolfannau iechyd a lles ar ystâd DCWW a oedd yn cefnogi cysylltu pobl â natur. Ystyriwyd aelodaeth NAFW a chytunwyd ar gais am aelodaeth o'r Ymgrych dros Barciau Cenedlaethol.

Eitem 6. Adroddiad ar Berfformiad Cyllid

Cyflwynydd: Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid

24. Cyflwynodd y Pennaeth Cyllid yr eitem a rhoddodd drosolwg o'r papur, gan nodi bod yr Adroddiad yn dangos y sefyllfa ddiwedd mis Mai. Roedd ET ac FC wedi craffu ar hyn. Tynnwyd sylw at y pwyntiau allweddol. Roedd y gwariant yn unol â'r proffil ar wahân i'r gyllideb Stiwardiaeth Tir a oedd y tu ôl i'r proffil. Roedd incwm yn unol â'r proffil heblaw am bren oedd uwchlaw'r rhagolygon oherwydd perfformiad cryf ym mis Ebrill, felly gellid ail-gynnal rhagolygon. Atgoffwyd y Bwrdd am y trefniant incwm pren gyda LIC. Disgrifiwyd meysydd risg. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i FC ar y targed arbed cyflog o

£9.3m, gyda £7.8m i'w wireddu erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn, gan adael balans o £1.5m yn weddill i'w ariannu drwy'r gyllideb wrth gefn. Cydnabuwyd y problemau gyda'r rheolaethau recriwtio parhaus ond cydnabuwyd bod angen y rhain. Disgrifiwyd y targedau a'r heriau gor-raglennu ar gyfer eleni ar gyfer y Rhaglenni Argyfwng Natur a Hinsawdd (NaCE) a Chyfalaf Llifogydd. Nodwyd y materion o ran dadfeilio, y brydles a chladin yn Nhŷ Cambria. Roedd disgwyl ymateb gan y landlord.

25. Nododd Helen Pittaway fel Cadeirydd FC ei bod yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn ariannol ond bod rheolaethau tynn ar waith. Rhagwelwyd mwy o eglurder ar dueddiadau ym mis Medi.
26. Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd y newidiadau i'r rhagolwg diweddaraf, o £267.9m i £268.9m a nododd y perfformiad ariannol hyd at ddiwedd mis Mai 2024.

CYMERADWYWYD: Y newidiadau i'r rhagolwg diweddaraf o £267.9m i £268.9m

Eitem 7. Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad Cynllun Busnes ac Adroddiad Diwedd y Flwyddyn Perfformiad Mewnol 2023-24

Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr

27. Cyflwynodd y Prif Weithredwr ddangosfwrdd Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes ac Adroddiad Diwedd y Flwyddyn Perfformiad Mewnol 2023-24, gan nodi y byddai set o ddangosyddion wedi'u diwygio ychydig yn cael eu cyflwyno ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol. Nododd Adroddiad Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes y statws RAG (Coch Ambr Gwyrdd) canlynol ar gyfer y mesurau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn: 1 Coch, 6 Ambr, 15 Gwyrdd. Fel y trafodwyd yn flaenorol, roedd perfformiad wedi cael ei effeithio gan rewi'r broses recriwtio a heriau cyllidebol nad oeddent yn ymwneud â staff. Nodwyd hefyd, gan fod y mesurau'n Dangosyddion Perfformiad Allweddol (KPIs), bod cydweithwyr yn debygol o ganolbwyntio ar y meysydd hanfodol hyn, felly gallai hefyd fod effeithiau dilynol mewn mannau eraill. Rhannwyd y map gwres ar symudiad y statws RAG drwy'r flwyddyn.
28. Disgrifiwyd y materion yn ymwneud â'r mesur Coch. Roedd materion o ran staffio a'r newidiadau diweddar i gaffael wedi arwain at statws Coch ddiwedd y flwyddyn ar gyfer y mesur 'datblygu fflyd ag allyriadau isel a darparu ystâd adeiledig ag allyriadau isel sy'n gallu addasu i'r hinsawdd'. Wrth symud ymlaen, byddai amserlen bum mlynedd yn cael ei llunio i ddatblygu fflyd allyriadau isel. Nodwyd y chwe mesur Ambr. Roedd yr adolygiad monitro dŵr croyw wedi arafu oherwydd effaith materion staffio, ac roedd datganiad strategol wedi'i rannu gyda rhanddeiliaid allanol yn WWMF. Roedd y mesur ar gyfer 'cyflwyno rhaglenni i adolygu gofynion ansawdd dŵr statudol' yn Ambr fel y nodwyd yn Chwarter 3 (Ch3). Cafodd gwaith caled y staff ei gydnabod. Amlygwyd bod y mesur o ran 'camau blaenoriaeth ar safleoedd gwarchodedig ledled Cymru i wella cyflwr nodweddion' yn Wyrdd ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Roedd yr arian drwy Raglen Gyfalaf Rhwydweithiau Natur Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi mwy na 50% o'r gwaith ar y dangosydd hwn. Tynnwyd sylw hefyd at weithredu argymhellion a chamau gweithredu yr Adolygiad Llifogydd. Estynnwyd diolch i'r tîm Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a'r FRMC ar y rhaglen fawr hon o waith ar ôl llifogydd 2020. Roedd hyn wedi bod yn Ambr drwy'r flwyddyn ond roedd bellach yn Wyrdd. Roedd y rhaglen bellach wedi cau a

chynhyrchwyd Adroddiad Pontio ymhellach i'r gwaith monitro parhaus drwy'r Grwpiau Busnes.

29. Disgrifiwyd Adroddiad Diwedd Blwyddyn Perfformiad Mewnol 2023-24. Nodwyd y mesurau fel: 0 Coch, 2 Ambr, 8 Gwyrdd. Amlygwyd y System Rheoli Dysgu (LMS) newydd a'i fanteision. Erbyn hyn roedd modd adrodd am absenoldebau gyda'r fethodoleg ddiwygiedig ar waith. Adroddwyd bod hyn yn Ambr ar 4% ar gyfer mis Mawrth, gan nodi mai 3.5% oedd y targed ar gyfer statws Gwyrdd. Roedd mesurau yn cael eu rhoi ar waith i gefnogi rheolwyr a staff.
30. Trafododd aelodau'r Bwrdd gynnwys yr Adroddiad. Nodwyd y drafodaeth gynharach yn y cyfarfod preifat ar yr Achos dros Newid ac effeithiau'r heriau cyllidebol ar y dangosyddion. Trafodwyd manteision yr LMS newydd. Eglurodd y Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol (CS&D) gefndir yr LMS a'r cyfleoedd yn y dyfodol ynghylch adrodd ar berfformiad ac e-recriwtio. Byddai PCC yn cael ei ddiweddarau ar hyn ond y prif ffocws ar hyn o bryd oedd cau rhai o'r risgiau iechyd a diogelwch ar ofynion dysgu.
31. Ystyriodd aelodau'r Bwrdd sut y gallai rhanddeiliaid allanol a'r cyhoedd weld yr adroddiadau perfformiad. Amlygwyd bod cynnwys y dangosyddion yn cael ei ystyried yn fanwl gan Bwyllgorau'r Bwrdd, ET a Grwpiau Busnes. Roedd gwaith yn cael ei wneud i ddatblygu adroddiadau yn y dyfodol a fyddai wedi'u targedu'n well yn unol â WBOs y Cynllun Corfforaethol. Nodwyd bod Natur a Ni bellach ar ben, ac ystyriwyd y dull o symud ymlaen ynghyd â phartneriaid allanol. Byddai darn yn gwerthuso Natur a Ni yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd. Yr uchelgais oedd cysylltu'r llinynnau allweddol â busnes fel arfer a CNC2030.

CAM GWEITHREDU: Cyflwyno gwerthusiad ar Natur a Ni i'r Bwrdd

32. Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd Ddangosfwrdd Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes ac Adroddiad Diwedd y Flwyddyn ar Berfformiad Mewnol 2023-24.

CYMERADWYWYD: Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes ac Adroddiad Diwedd y Flwyddyn ar Berfformiad Mewnol 2023-24

Eitem 8. Adroddiad Blynyddol Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch 2023-24

Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol

33. Cyflwynodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol CS&D Adroddiad Diwedd y Flwyddyn Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch (WHS) 2023-24 i'r Bwrdd a thynnu sylw at y materion canlynol. Roedd y pum Adolygiad Digwyddiad Difrifol (SIR) yn ymwneud â thri digwyddiad yn ymwneud â chontractwyr a dau yn ymwneud â staff; darparwyd adroddiadau a diweddariadau rheolaidd i Fforwm WHS. Roedd pum digwyddiad RIDDOR (Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Anafiadau, Clefydau a Digwyddiadau Peryglus) i'w nodi a chwe Digwyddiad Amser Coll (LTIs); roedd hyn yn gynnydd bach o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Roedd adroddiadau ar ddamweiniau fu bron â digwydd wedi cynyddu, a oedd yn beth

cadarnhaol a oedd yn dangos newid mewn ymwybyddiaeth o ddiwylliant diogelwch. Roedd CNC wedi ail-gyflawni achrediad ISO 45001 ac eglurwyd bod yr achrediad yn gysylltiedig â rhai o'r buddsoddiadau mewn hyfforddiant a'r LMS. Tynnwyd sylw at fentrau lles drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Roedd gwaith cynllunio wedi dechrau gyda chyrrff cyhoeddus eraill ar brofi prosesau WHS drwy ymchwiliadau anffurfiol. Roedd hyfforddiant penodol ar iechyd a lles hefyd yn cael ei gynnal.

34. Croesawodd aelodau'r Bwrdd yr Adroddiad a chanmol y datblygiadau cadarnhaol yn niwylliant WHS y sefydliad. Cydnabuwyd mai dyma'r allwedd i atal digwyddiadau trwy ddysgu o ddamweiniau fu bron â digwydd. Amlygwyd y dull cadarn a gymerwyd gyda chontractwyr a'r gwaith cadarnhaol gyda Chytundeb Diogelwch y Diwydiant Coedwigaeth (FISA). Croesawyd yr LMS newydd a chefnogaeth ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol. Nodwyd y byddai hyn yn rhoi sicrwydd da i'r Bwrdd ynghylch hyfforddiant iechyd a diogelwch. Awgrymwyd y gellid darparu diweddariadau ar gyfer y Bwrdd cyfan yn ogystal â PCC.
35. Disgrifiodd y Prif Weithredwr y pryderon parhaus o ran y problemau parhaus ym Mro'r Sgydau, gan egluro y bu marwolaeth arall mewn lle tebyg i farwolaethau blaenorol. Roedd CNC yn parhau i weithio gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol a phartneriaid y Parc Cenedlaethol, gan gydnabod yr her sylweddol i bob tîrffediannwr sydd â mynediad i'r cyhoedd. Nododd aelodau'r Bwrdd y marwolaethau diweddaraf gyda phryder. Cydnabuwyd yr heriau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ymddygiad sy'n cael ei ddylanwadu gan gyfryngau cymdeithasol a nodwyd trafodaethau blaenorol ar y mater hwn yn y Bwrdd, CSD a NAFW.

36. Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd Adroddiad Blynyddol Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch 2023-24.

CYMERADWYWYD: Adroddiad Blynyddol Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch 2023-24

Eitem 9. Unrhyw fater arall

37. Ni chodwyd unrhyw faterion eraill.

Diwedd y Cyfarfod

Sesiwn Holi ac Ateb i'r Cyhoedd

38. Eglurodd y Dirprwy Gadeirydd fod CNC yn gweithio ar adolygu sut y gellid gwella ymgysylltiad â'r cyhoedd.
39. Nodwyd y cwestiynau a dderbyniwyd ymlaen llaw ar Ganolfannau Ymwelwyr a darllenodd y Dirprwy Gadeirydd y datganiad canlynol.
40. *Diolchwn i Gyfeillion Ynyslas am rannu eu cwestiynau gyda ni. Byddwch yn dawel eich meddwl bod y rhain wedi'u rhannu gyda'n Tîm Gweithredol ac aelodau'r Bwrdd. Yn anffodus, nid ydym mewn sefyllfa i ateb llawer ohonynt ar hyn o bryd oherwydd bod blaenoriaethu gwaith CNC yn parhau, ac mae'r Adolygiad o Ganolfannau Ymwelwyr yn rhan o'r ymdrech ehangach hon, wrth i ni ymateb i'r heriau ariannol sy'n wynebu CNC*

a'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach. Mae'r Gwarchodfeydd Natur Cenedlaethol a'r Coedwigoedd o amgylch canolfannau ymwelwyr yn safleoedd allweddol i ni. Nid oes amheuaeth ein bod am warchod y safleoedd hyn fel y gall natur ymadfer, ac rydym yn benderfynol y bydd mynediad cyhoeddus i'r safleoedd hyn yn cael ei gynnal.

41. Gwahoddwyd aelodau'r cyhoedd i gyfrannu at y sesiwn. Gwnaed sylwadau ar ran Grŵp Achub ein Canolfan Ynyslas, a oedd yn pwysleisio pryderon am ddiogelwch a'r effaith ar y gymuned pe bai'r Ganolfan Ymwelwyr yn cau. Nid oedd aelodau'r cyhoedd yn teimlo bod eu cwestiynau a godwyd mewn gohebiaeth wedi cael eu hateb yn ddigonol.
42. Rhoddodd y Prif Weithredwr ymateb, gan nodi bod Canolfannau Ymwelwyr yn rhan o broses flaenoriaethu ehangach ar draws CNC, a oedd â goblygiadau i'r holl staff yn CNC. Roedd hi'n bwysig felly i drafodaethau ddigwydd gyda staff yn gyntaf, er y deallwyd y byddai hyn yn anodd i'r aelodau hynny o'r cyhoedd oedd yn poeni'n fawr am ddyfodol y Canolfannau Ymwelwyr. Byddai CNC yn ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd cyn gynted ag y gellid.
43. Diolchodd y Dirprwy Gadeirydd i bawb am eu cyfraniadau.

Diwedd y Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus

Log Gweithredu'r Bwrdd — Cyhoeddus

| Rhif Cam Gweithredu | Categori Cyfarfod | Dyddiad Cyfarfod | Rhif yr Eitem | Rhif paragraff | Noddwr y Papur | Cam gweithredu | Perchennog | Erbyn | Statws | Nodiadau/Diweddariadau |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--|--|--|------------|----------------|---|
| 2 | Cyhoeddus | 27/01/2023 | 9 | 47 | Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol CSD | CAM GWEITHREDU: Y Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd i ddatblygu sesiynau ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd y Bwrdd sy'n seiliedig ar leoedd | Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd | 31/10/2024 | Parhaus | Datblygir opsiynau ar gyfer sesiynau ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd y Bwrdd. Y dull i'w gytuno gyda'r Cadeirydd a'r Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd newydd y Bwrdd. |
| 32 | Cyhoeddus | 17/07/2024 | 4 | 11 | Clare Pillman, Prif Swyddog Gweithredol | CAM GWEITHREDU: Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol i'w gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd | Nadia De Longhi, Pennaeth Rheoleiddio a Thrwyddedu | 30/10/2024 | Parhaus | Ychwanegwyd at Ragolwg y Bwrdd ar gyfer mis Tachwedd |
| 33 | Cyhoeddus | 17/07/2024 | 7 | 31 | Clare Pillman, Prif Swyddog Gweithredol | CAM GWEITHREDU: Cyflwyno gwerthusiad Natur a Ni i'r Bwrdd | Russell De'Ath, Uwch Ymgynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 | 04/09/2024 | Wedi'i gwblhau | Wedi'i gynnwys yn eitem 10 ar agenda'r Bwrdd ar gyfer mis Medi |

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Adroddiad y Prif Weithredwr (Sesiwn Gyhoeddus) |
| Cyfeirnod y papur: | 24-09-B10 |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr |
| Diben | Gwybodaeth a thrafodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Mae'r papur yn rhoi diweddariad i'r Bwrdd ar faterion cyfredol. |

Cyflwyniad

- Fel bob amser, mae Sioe Frenhinol Cymru wedi bod yn un o uchafbwyntiau misoedd yr haf. Yn ystod tridiau yn y digwyddiad, cyfarfûm â phartneriaid a rhanddeiliaid o, ymhlith eraill, Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr (NFU), Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru (FUW), Cymdeithas Tir a Busnesau Cefn Gwlad (CLA), a Confor, a chydag Emma Palmer, Prif Swyddog Gweithredol newydd Cyngor Sir Powys. Fel bob amser, roedd nifer dda yn bresennol yn y cyflwyniadau amrywiol ar ein stondin, gan gynnwys dathliad o gyflawniadau ein prosiect LIFE a lansiad ein prosiect Adfer Gwy Uchaf. Helpodd ein model Shaun the Sheep i ddenu aelodau o'r cyhoedd. Roedd yn dda iawn gweld cydweithwyr o'r De-orllewin yn derbyn gwobrau yng Nghystadleuaeth Coetiroedd eleni; mae cael cydnabyddiaeth o'r fath am waith caled yn dra haeddiannol. Diolch i bawb a weithiodd mor galed i drefnu a chyflwyno ein presenoldeb yn y sioe – bu'n flwyddyn lwyddiannus arall, gyda wythnos yr un mor brysur yn Eisteddfod Rhondda Cynon Taf yn dilyn. Diolch hefyd i aelodau'r Bwrdd sy'n cymryd amser i fynychu a'n cefnogi ni yn y digwyddiadau hyn.
- Tua diwedd mis Awst, treuliais sawl diwrnod gyda thimau yn y Canolbarth, yn ymweld â Gwlad y Sgydau, gwaith cynaeafu coedwigaeth byw yng Nghoed y Rhaeadr, y traeth ymdrochi mewndirol sydd newydd ei ddynodi yn y Warren ger y Gelli Gandryll, ein swyddfeydd newydd yn Llandrindod, a fferm ieir. Bu'r ymweliad â Gwlad y Sgydau yn arbennig o ddefnyddiol wrth alluogi Gareth a minnau i gael y cyfle i drafod gyda'r tîm yr heriau sy'n ein hwynebu wrth reoli diogelwch y cyhoedd yno ac i drafod y gwaith pwysig i roi argymhellion yr Adolygiad o Ddiogelwch Ymwelwyr ar waith.

3. Ar ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf, cyfarfûm â Martin Nicholls o Gyngor Abertawe ynghylch Mynydd Cilfái a Phrosiect Skyline. Cyfarfûm hefyd â Chris Llewellyn a Tim Peppin o Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC), gyda chyfarfod llawn, chwe-misol CLILC yn dilyn ar ddechrau mis Medi. Roedd y mis hwn hefyd yn cynnwys cyfarfod â Derek Walker, Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, a sesiwn dal i fyny â Llyr Griffiths AS, sy'n cadeirio Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith y Senedd.
4. Parhaodd yr ymgynghoriad ar yr Achos dros Newid drwy gydol yr haf a daeth i ben ar 13 Medi. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'm cydweithwyr yn y Tîm Gweithredol a'r Tîm Arwain am fod ar gael yn ein swyddfeydd ac ar-lein yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, o gwmpas eu gwyliau, i siarad ag aelodau'r tîm ac i ateb cwestiynau. Rydym wedi parhau i gyfathrebu'n rheolaidd ar ffurf e-byst a galwadau briffio i'r holl staff, ochr yn ochr â chyfarfodydd ar lefel cyfarwyddiaeth a thîm a diweddariadau rheolaidd i'r wybodaeth ar ein tudalen fewnwyd bwrpasol.
5. Mae'r ymgynghoriad wedi ennyn llawer iawn o ymholiadau ac adborth gan gydweithwyr, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar i dîm y Rhaglen Newid, cydweithwyr Adnoddau Dynol a'n cynrychiolwyr undebau llafur am eu ffocws a'u hymdrechion wrth ymdrin â'r ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad. Er mwyn sicrhau bod ymgynghoriad ystyrlon yn digwydd, bydd yr Achos dros Newid yn cael ei adolygu eto gan y Bwrdd yn gynnar ym mis Hydref, yn hwyrach nag a gynigiwyd yn wreiddiol, gan ganiatáu amser ychwanegol ar gyfer trafodaeth gyda'r undebau llafur.
6. Yn ogystal, rydym wedi derbyn adborth a phryderon gan lawer o aelodau'r cyhoedd a grwpiau cymunedol lleol ynghylch y newidiadau arfaethedig i'n gwasanaethau. Mae ffocws sylweddol wedi bod ar y cynnig i roi terfyn ar wasanaethau arlwyio a manwerthu yn ein canolfannau ymwelwyr; mae Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Senedd wedi ystyried deiseb yn ymwneud â Chanolfan Ymwelwyr Ynys-las ac mae'n debygol y gofynnir am ddadl yn y Senedd oherwydd lefel diddordeb y cyhoedd. Rydym hefyd wedi cael pryderon ynghylch y bwriad i gau ein llyfrgell a'r posibilrwydd o golli arbenigedd bioamrywiaeth a thacsonomig gan ein timau. Mae ein tîm Cyfathrebu yn parhau i sicrhau bod pob gohebiaeth yn cael ymateb defnyddiol ac amserol.
7. Rydym wedi cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â'n timau nawdd a pholisi Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Yn dilyn canlyniad etholiad y DU, manteisiwyd ar y cyfle i ysgrifennu at yr holl Aelodau Seneddol Cymreig newydd, a'r rhai sy'n dychwelyd, i dynnu sylw at amcanion ein cynllun corfforaethol a'n dull sy'n seiliedig ar le at ein gwaith, ac fe wnaethom ysgrifennu at bob Aelod o'r Senedd ac Aelod Seneddol Cymreig ar ddechrau ein hymgynghoriad ar yr Achos dros Newid, i ddarparu'r cyd-destun a'r amserlen ddisgwyliedig. Roedd newid Prif Weinidog Cymru ym mis Awst yn arwain at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig yn cymryd y rôl ychwanegol o Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog. Gallai newid yn y Cabinet ym mis Medi olygu mwy o newid goruchwyliaeth ar gyfer rhai meysydd polisi.

Materion Strategol

Dal a Storio Carbon Padeswood

8. Mae prosiect Dal a Storio Carbon Padeswood yn fenter ddatgarboneiddio nodedig yn y DU, gyda'r nod o gyflawni'r gwaith sment carbon sero net cyntaf. Mae'r prosiect hwn ar gyfer lleihau allyriadau carbon o gynhyrchu sment yng Nghymru yn targedu gostyngiad trawiadol o 800,000 tonn o CO₂ bob blwyddyn. Mae Padeswood yn atebol am tua 60% o allyriadau sment Cymru.
9. Mae'r tîm Datgarboneiddio a Safonau wedi bod yn goruchwyllo'r broses o wneud cais am drwydded i sicrhau ei bod yn bodloni gofynion rheoleiddio llym ac yn cydfynd â'n hamcanion amgylcheddol. Mae'r cais am drwydded yn cael ei adolygu ar hyn o bryd.
10. Mae'r prosiect yn cynnwys integreiddio offer lefel uwch i ddal carbon gyda'r broses gweithgynhyrchu sment bresennol, gan ymgorffori atebion peirianeg gemegol blaengar. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys gwella'r broses o leihau llygryddion, technegau gwahanu CO₂ arloesol gan ddefnyddio toddyddion amin, a chreu system dolen gaeedig i leihau'r effaith amgylcheddol. Mae'r broses Rheoliadau Trwyddedu Amgylcheddol gysylltiedig yn arbennig o heriol oherwydd maint a newydd-deb y dechnoleg dan sylw, sy'n gofyn am gydweithredu ar draws amrywiol adrannau CNC i asesu'r effeithiau amgylcheddol posibl yn drylwyr.
11. Un o'r prif heriau yw rheoli'r risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cemegau amin a ddefnyddir i ddal CO₂, sy'n gymharol newydd fel allyriadau aer ac sydd angen asesiad risg gofalus. Mae ein tîm yn cynnal gwerthusiadau trylwyr ac yn gweithredu strategaethau lliniaru effeithiol i sicrhau bod y prosiect yn cadw at yr holl safonau amgylcheddol wrth gydbwyso cymhlethdodau ansicrwydd dylunio ac amserlen dynn a arweinir gan y llywodraeth.
12. Mae'r prosiect yn cynrychioli buddsoddiad sylweddol (£600 miliwn) ac mae ar yr un lefel â rhai o'r datblygiadau diwydiannol mwyaf a welodd Cymru yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Bydd llwyddiant prosiect Dal a Storio Carbon Padeswood yn gofyn am ddulliau rheoleiddio arloesol a chydbwysedd gofalus o ddulliau rheoli risg, gan osod cynsail ar gyfer ymdrechion datgarboneiddio ar raddfa fawr yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.

Adolygiad Prisiau Ofwat (PR24)

13. Mae proses Adolygiad Prisiau Ofwat yn bwysig i ni wrth bennu maint buddsoddiad cwmnïau dŵr mewn gwaith cynnal a chadw a gwelliannau amgylcheddol sy'n cefnogi cyflawni'r gwaith ar gyfer natur a lleihau llygredd o fewn ein cynllun corfforaethol.
14. Ym mis Gorffennaf, cyhoeddodd Ofwat ei benderfyniad drafft ar gyfer ymgynghoriad tan 28 Awst. Ynghyd â rhanddeiliaid eraill a'r cwmnïau dŵr, rydym wedi cyflwyno

sylwadau i Ofwat yn ceisio sicrhau camau gweithredu y mae mawr eu hangen ar gyfer yr amgylchedd, i leihau'r niwed y mae gweithrediadau cwmnïau dŵr yn ei wneud i'r amgylchedd ac i atal oedi wrth fuddsoddi ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Wrth wneud hynny, rydym yn cydnabod pa mor bell y mae'r cwmnïau dŵr wedi dod. Rydym hefyd yn croesawu gwaith timau ledled Cymru o ran darparu tystiolaeth o'r angen i weithredu, a chefnogaeth Bwrdd CNC wrth alw am newid sylweddol mewn buddsoddiad, camau gweithredu, a pherfformiad amgylcheddol gwell. Bydd Ofwat yn cyhoeddi ei benderfyniad terfynol ar 19 Rhagfyr.

15. Rydym bellach yn paratoi gyfer gweithredu, a byddwn yn troi ein gwaith llywodraethu tuag at sicrhau y cyflawnir y cynlluniau, y bydd y cwmnïau dŵr yn eu cyflwyno rhwng 1 Ebrill 2025 a 31 Mawrth 2030. Rydym yn cydnabod y bydd monitro darpariaeth y Rhaglen Amgylchedd Genedlaethol yn hollbwysig, a byddwn yn gweithio'n agos gydag Ofwat ar hyn.
16. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn gweithio ar fecanwaith ariannu ymlaen llaw gyda Dŵr Cymru (DCWW), gyda chymorth cydweithwyr Cyfreithiol, gyda'r nod o sicrhau bod y prif delerau a chytundebau ariannol ar waith erbyn diwedd mis Rhagfyr. Bydd hyn yn galluogi CNC i sicrhau adnoddau ychwanegol er mwyn bod yn barod i brosesu a phenderfynu ar tua 1,700 o drwyddedau cwmni dŵr yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.
17. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r cwmnïau dŵr, Llywodraeth Cymru ac aelodau Fforwm PR24 i fyfyrto ar y dull gweithredu a nodi gwersi i'w dysgu ar gyfer adolygiadau prisiau yn y dyfodol. Byddwn hefyd yn cyfathrebu am y manteision i adnoddau naturiol Cymru a ddaw yn sgil y buddsoddiad.

Rheoliadau Ailgylchu yn y Gweithle

18. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn arwain ar raglen uchelgeisiol o ddiwygiadau gwastraff trawsnewidiol fel yr amlinellwyd yn eu strategaethau Mwy nag Ailgylchu a Sero Net Cymru. Mae'r diwygiadau hyn yn newid y dirwedd rheoleiddio gwastraff yng Nghymru. Un enghraifft yw deddfwriaeth newydd Rheoliadau Gofynion Gwahanu Gwastraff (Cymru) 2023 (y Rheoliadau Ailgylchu yn y Gweithle), a ddaeth i rym ar 6 Ebrill eleni. Mae'r rhain yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob eiddo annomestig, gan gynnwys busnesau, elusennau a sefydliadau trydydd sector, gyflwyno deunyddiau ailgylchadwy penodedig i'w casglu a'r diwydiant gwastraff i gasglu'r deunyddiau hynny ar wahân a'u cadw ar wahân ar ôl eu casglu. Y nod yw cynyddu ailgylchu o ansawdd uchel.
19. Mae'r rheoliadau newydd ar raddfa lawer mwy nag unrhyw reoliadau gwastraff eraill o fewn CNC, gan effeithio ar ddegau o filoedd o fusnesau a'r diwydiant gwastraff. Fel rhan o'n Rhaglen Diwygio Rheoleiddio Gwastraff, sefydlwyd tîm Ailgylchu yn y Gweithle newydd yn cynnwys deuddeg lleoliad addysg uwch ym mis Medi 2023. Mae'r lleoliadau wedi'u penodi tan fis Mawrth 2025 i gyflawni'r dyletswyddau newydd a'u bwriad oedd darparu cynllunio olyniaeth o fewn ein timau rheoleiddio gwastraff.

20. Y ffocws rheoleiddiol cychwynnol yw sicrhau bod busnesau'n ymwybodol o ofynion y Rheoliadau Ailgylchu yn y Gweithle newydd a darparu cymorth a chyngor i'w helpu i gydymffurfio. Mabwysiadwyd dull sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth i nodi sectorau â blaenoriaeth sy'n cynhyrchu llawer o wastraff, a defnyddiwyd ystod eang o ddulliau rheoleiddio i dargedu'r sectorau amrywiol hyn ac asesu cydymffurfedd.
21. Ar y cyfan, mae'r darlun yn gadarnhaol ac mae'r mwyafrif o fusnesau yn gefnogol, yn ymwybodol o'r rheoliadau newydd ac yn cydymffurfio, neu wedi cymryd camau i gydymffurfio. Lle bu ymateb negyddol i'r gofynion newydd, mae hyn wedi newid yn bennaf i safbwynt cadarnhaol yn dilyn ymgysylltiad CNC. Mae tîm y Rhaglen Diwygio Rheoleiddio Gwastraff wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a WRAP (yr elusen lleihau gwastraff a chynaliadwyedd) i ddatblygu'r ddeddfwriaeth a'r canllawiau cysylltiedig a datrys materion ac ymholiadau, gan gynnwys rhoi cyflwyniad yn ddiweddar yn y Senedd ar gais Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig. Mae gwaith bellach ar y gweill gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ar y paratodau ar gyfer ail gam y rheoliadau, a fydd yn ymgorffori ysbytai a ffrydiau gwastraff eraill.

Adolygu'r Rheoliadau Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol

22. Ym mis Gorffennaf, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig fod Dr Susannah Bolton wedi'i phenodi'n gadeirydd allanol annibynnol i oruchwylio'r adolygiad statudol o Reoliadau Adnoddau Dŵr (Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol) (Cymru) 2021. Cyflwynwyd y rheoliadau ym mis Ebrill 2021 ac maent yn nodi dull Cymru gyfan o leihau effeithiau andwyol llygredd o weithgareddau amaethyddol ar ein hamgylchedd ac ar lesiant cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Mae angen adolygu effeithiolrwydd y mesurau, ac os oes angen eu diwygio, o leiaf bob pedair blynedd, a bwriedir i'r dull gweithredu fod yn un o ymgysylltu a chydweithio â rhanddeiliaid. Dylai'r adroddiad terfynol a'r argymhellion fod ar gael i weinidogion Llywodraeth Cymru erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2025.

Bil Mesurau Arbennig Dŵr

23. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyflwyno'r Bil Mesurau Arbennig Dŵr gyda'r nod o fynd i'r afael â materion ansawdd dŵr a chynyddu pwerau rheoleiddiwr y diwydiant. Mae'r mesurau newydd arfaethedig yn ymateb i fethiannau eang canfyddedig gan y sector dŵr i fynd i'r afael â llygredd a achosir gan ollyngiadau carthffosiaeth a seilwaith sy'n heneiddio, ac yn adlewyrchu ymrwymiad maniffesto y Blaid Lafur i gryfhau'r gwaith o reoleiddio cwmnïau dŵr a chefnogi gwaith tymor hwy i lanhau afonydd, llynnoedd a moroedd.
24. Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig wedi cytuno i ymestyn pob un ond un o'r mesurau newydd arfaethedig i Gymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos gyda DEFRA i ddatblygu'r Bil a bydd yn parhau i graffu ar y mesurau arfaethedig ac ystyried yr effeithiau posibl ar Gymru wrth i'r Bil fynd drwy Senedd y DU. Mae CNC wedi rhoi cyngor a thystiolaeth i swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi'r broses.

25. Yn dilyn gosod y Bil Mesurau Arbennig Dŵr, mae disgwyl i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig gyhoeddi cynlluniau ar gyfer adolygiad blwyddyn o hyd, a fydd yn arwain at ddiwygiadau mwy sylfaenol yn y sector dŵr. Dan arweiniad cadeirydd annibynnol, disgwylir i'r adolygiad hwn gychwyn ym mis Hydref, gyda'r canlyniad a'r argymhellion yn llywio datblygiad y Bil Diwygio'r Diwydiant Dŵr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi y gallai Cymru ddymuno bod yn rhan o'r adolygiad ehangach hwn, ond bydd hyn yn dibynnu ar gwmpas a manylion yr adolygiad, nad ydynt wedi'u cyhoeddi eto.

Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy

26. Yn dilyn cyhoeddiad Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig am yr amserlen newydd ar gyfer cyflwyno'r Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy, ym mis Gorffennaf cyhoeddwyd datganiad ysgrifenedig pellach ochr yn ochr ag ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i adborth yr ymgynghoriad. Ailadroddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet nad oedd unrhyw benderfyniadau wedi'u gwneud am dyluniad y cynllun, ac mai dim ond pan fydd yn barod y byddai'n cael ei gyflwyno. Cyn lansio'r cynllun yn 2026, bydd cyfnod paratoi yn 2025, pan fydd cyngor a chymorth yn cael eu darparu i ffermwyr.
27. Bydd cynlluniau i gefnogi ffermwyr dros y flwyddyn nesaf yn cynnwys parhad y Taliad Cymorth Organig ac estyniad i Cyswllt Ffermio, sy'n cefnogi trosglwyddo gwybodaeth ac arloesi ym maes ffermio. Bwriad y Cynllun Adnoddau Naturiol Integredig newydd yw cefnogi partneriaethau sy'n canolbwyntio ar ffermwyr i ddarparu atebion ar sail natur ar draws tirwedd neu ddalgylch, neu ar raddfa Cymru gyfan. Gall cytundebau tir comin presennol Cynllun Cynefin Cymru gael eu hystreyn ar gyfer 2025 ac mae Cynllun Cynefin Cymru yn parhau i fod ar gael i ffermwyr unigol cymwys. Bydd ymarfer cadarnhau data gwirfoddol hefyd yn cael ei gynnal i ddarparu darlun mwy cywir o gynefin, gorchudd coed a choetir ar ffermydd, wrth baratoi ar gyfer cyflwyno'r Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy.
28. Ar ôl trafodaeth Bord Gron Gweinidogol yn Sioe Amaethyddol Frenhinol Cymru, cadarnhaodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet y byddai rheoli Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) yn cael ei gynnwys yn y taliad sylfaenol cyffredinol ar gyfer y Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy. Seiliwyd y penderfyniad hwn ar adborth o'r ymgynghoriad a'r drafodaeth bord gron, ac roedd yn cydnabod ymdrechion ffermwyr i reoli safleoedd bywyd gwyllt a daearegol pwysicaf Cymru. Mae CNC yn mynychu'r cyfarfodydd Bord Gron Gweinidogol, sy'n adlewyrchu'r dull cydweithredol, partneriaeth a ddefnyddir gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet.

Materion Gweithredol

Cytundebau Rheoli Tir

29. Yn ddiweddar, mae CNC wedi derbyn £400,000 ychwanegol o gyllid cymorth grant gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2024/25 a swm tebyg ar gyfer 2025/26. Bydd y

cyllid ychwanegol hwn yn caniatáu i ni ymestyn hyd at 200 o gytundebau rheoli tir gyda pherchnogion a deiliaid safleoedd gwarchoddedig, gan eu cefnogi i reoli nodweddion arbennig eu safleoedd yn effeithiol ac felly cyfrannu at amcan llesiant mae natur yn gwella ein cynllun corfforaethol. Mae'r broses o ddyrannu a monitro'r cyllid hwn wedi dechrau, gyda'r bwriad o ddechrau cynnig estyniadau i gytundebau o fis Medi.

Cynllun Rheoli Dŵr Dyffryn Hafren

30. Mae Cynllun Rheoli Dŵr Dyffryn Hafren bellach yn cychwyn ar gyfnod o ymwybyddiaeth ac ymgysylltiad cyhoeddus. Defnyddir y cyfnod hwn i hysbysu rhanddeiliaid proffesiynol a chymunedol a cheisio eu barn a'u mewnbwn ynghylch y dulliau arfaethedig o reoli dŵr yn nalgylch uchaf afon Hafren. Mae'r cynigion yn seiliedig ar gyfuniad o ymyriadau peirianeg galed a rheoli llifogydd yn naturiol mewn nifer o safleoedd priodol ar draws y dalgylch.
31. Ym mis Medi, bydd gwefan a brand newydd y cynllun yn cael eu lansio. Hwn fydd y llwyfan ar gyfer rhannu gwybodaeth, newyddion a diweddariadau. Mae cyfres o ddigwyddiadau ymgysylltu wyneb yn wyneb ar y gweill ym mis Hydref, gan gynnwys digwyddiadau yn Aber-miwl, Llandysul, Cegidfa, y Trallwng, y Drenewydd a Llanllwchaearn. Mae rhanddeiliaid proffesiynol allweddol yn cynnwys y ddau undeb ffermio yng Nghymru. Trwy Grŵp Arweinwyr Strategol Cynllun Rheoli Dŵr Dyffryn Hafren, mae CNC yn helpu i lunio'r digwyddiadau hyn ochr yn ochr â Chyngor Sir Powys, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Chyngor Swydd Amwythig, i sicrhau eu bod yn darparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer y lefel gywir o ymgysylltu a sgwrsio i lywio datblygiad pellach y cynllun.

Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd

32. Ym mis Mehefin, fe aeth y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd newydd i Gymru yn fyw. Mae'r prosiect mawr hwn, sy'n werth £5m, wedi'n galluogi i adael y Gwasanaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd blaenorol a reolir gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a gosod y sylfaen ar gyfer gwasanaeth sydd wedi'i deilwra i anghenion cwsmeriaid yng Nghymru. Mae'r gwasanaeth newydd eisoes wedi cyflawni gwelliannau gan gynnwys negeseuon rhybuddio ac effeithlonrwydd prosesau sy'n rhoi llai o bwysau ar y swyddogion dyletswydd yn ystod digwyddiadau llifogydd, a'u caniatáu i ganolbwyntio ar y peryglon mawr. Mae hefyd yn mynd i'r afael â'r hyn a ddysgwyd o lifogydd mis Chwefror 2020. Mae angen mwy o waith a buddsoddiad i ddatblygu'r gwasanaeth ymhellach, ac rydym yn cynllunio ar gyfer hyn.

Diweddariad Withy hedge

33. Er nad yw'r safle tirlenwi wedi derbyn gwastraff ers canol mis Mai, rydym wedi parhau i ymweld â'r safle yn wythnosol. Rydym wedi bod yn monitro cynnydd ar welliannau i'r system casglu a rheoli nwy, a gwaith adeiladu ar Gell naw a'r lagwnau newydd i drin dŵr wyneb. Mae'r gweithredwr wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol ar y safle ac wedi ymrwymo i welliannau pellach mewn seilwaith a gweithdrefnau gweithredu.

34. Fel rhan o'n hymweliadau rheoleiddio, rydym wedi parhau i gynnal asesiadau arogleuon yn y cymunedau cyfagos, ac wedi canfod dim arogleuon llygru oddi ar y safle sy'n deillio o'r safle tirlenwi ers 12 Mehefin. Mae amllder ein hasesiadau wedi lleihau yn ystod y mis diwethaf, mewn ymateb i ostyngiad yn yr adroddiadau arogleuon a dderbyniwyd. Ym mis Awst, cawsom rhwng sero a dim ond ychydig o adroddiadau bob dydd.
35. Mae partneriaid yn y Grŵp Ansawdd Aer a'r Grŵp Rheoli Digwyddiadau amlasiantaeth yn cydnabod y gall adroddiadau gan drigolion helpu i lywio graddau (gofodol a difrifoldeb) problemau arogleuon, ac y bydd hyn yn rhannol yn penderfynu yr ymdrechion i fonitro arogleuon. Mae hyn ar wahân i fonitro ansawdd aer, sydd bellach yn cynnwys y monitor sefydlog parhaus a leolir yn Ysgol Spittal, tua 1.5 cilometr o'r safle. Mae'r wybodaeth a gasglwyd gan y gwaith monitro yn galluogi lechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru i wneud dyfarniad gwybodus ar unrhyw effeithiau ar iechyd y cyhoedd sy'n deillio o weithgareddau ar y safle, er bod ffynonellau eraill o allyriadau ansawdd aer (e.e. tail amaethyddol) yn yr ardal leol a all effeithio ar y data a gasglwyd.
36. Mae'r gell wastraff newydd (Cell 9) wedi'i hadeiladu mewn tri cham is-gell llai fel a ganlyn: 9A, 9B a 9C. Mae Is-gell 9A wedi'i chwblhau a disgwylir y bydd y gwaith o adeiladu Is-gell 9B wedi'i orffen yn fuan. Cyn derbyn gwastraff, rhaid cyflwyno adroddiadau dilysu er mwyn sicrhau ansawdd y gwaith adeiladu i CNC. Rydym yn rhagweld y byddwn yn cael y sicrwydd ansawdd adeiladu ar gyfer 9A yn fuan ac rydym wedi cael gwybod y bydd yr adroddiad ar gyfer 9B yn dilyn ychydig wythnosau'n ddiweddarach.
37. Ar ôl ei dderbyn, mae gan CNC bedair wythnos i adolygu'r adroddiad sicrhau ansawdd adeiladu a naill ai cadarnhau ein bod yn fodlon neu ofyn am wybodaeth ychwanegol. Ystyrir ein bod yn fodlon os na fyddwn yn ymateb o fewn yr amserlen hon. O dan yr amod trwydded perthnasol, unwaith y bydd adroddiad sicrhau ansawdd adeiladu wedi'i dderbyn, mae'n bosibl y gall derbyn gwastraff ddechrau. Fodd bynnag, rydym wedi lleisio a bod yn dryloyw ynghylch y gwelliannau eraill y disgwylwn iddynt gael eu cwblhau cyn i'r broses hon ddechrau. Mae'r gweithredwyr wedi nodi, yn amodol ar ein bod yn cymeradwyo'r adroddiad sicrhau ansawdd adeiladu ar gyfer Is-gell 9A, y byddent yn ceisio ailddechrau derbyn gwastraff ar y safle ar ddiwedd mis Medi. Cyn hyn, rydym yn disgwyl i'r gweithredwyr roi gweithdrefnau derbyn wedi'u diweddarau i ni ar gyfer gwastraff (gan gynnwys mathau o wastraff), er mwyn atal y problemau a brofwyd yn gynharach eleni rhag digwydd eto.
38. Mae Grŵp Rheoli Digwyddiadau amlasiantaeth Withyhedge yn parhau i gyfarfod bob tair neu bedair wythnos, gyda gohebiaeth o'r cyfarfodydd hyn yn cael ei rhannu â phartion allanol. Mae cyfathrebu rhagweithiol yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf wedi'i leihau i alluogi staff CNC i ganolbwyntio ar y camau gorfodi parhaus. Rydym yn rhagweld y bydd y gwaith ymchwilio wedi'i gwblhau erbyn canol mis Hydref gyda staff yn cael eu cymryd all-lein i ganolbwyntio ar y gwaith hwn.

Kronospan

39. Mae tîm Rheoleiddio Diwydiant y Gogledd yn parhau i dderbyn nifer o adroddiadau am ddigwyddiadau a gohebiaeth gysylltiedig yn ymwneud ag arogleuon a llwch o safle Kronospan yn y Waun. Yr hydref hwn, byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r tîm Cyfathrebu i sefydlu 'gofod dinasyddion', sef gwefan bwrpasol lle gall CNC a Kronospan gynnwys diweddariadau ac atebion i gwestiynau cyffredin. Rydym hefyd yn annog Kronospan i chwarae rhan fwy rhagweithiol wrth ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Gobeithiwn y bydd y gwelliannau hyn yn rhoi mwy o wybodaeth a dealltwriaeth i'r cyhoedd o'r safle ac yn helpu i reoli nifer y cwynion a gyfeirir at CNC.

Prosiect Gordyfiant Algâu Afon Gwy

40. Mae Sefydliad Gwy ac Wysg wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad yn nodi cynnydd gyda'r prosiect Gordyfiant Algâu Afon Gwy, yn dilyn ymchwil gyda Phrifysgol Caerdydd, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Dŵr Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi bod lefelau ffosffadau yn afon Gwy yn is na lefelau hanesyddol ac yn bennaf o fewn targedau Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA). Ystyrir ei bod yn annhebygol mai ffosffadau yw prif achos gordyfiant algâu, sy'n cael ei reoli gan dri math o ffosfforws a dau fath o nitrogen, ynghyd â ffactorau megis pori, infertebratau, lefelau golau'r haul, tymheredd a llif yr afon. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymhell mesurau rheoli llifogydd yn naturiol, plannu coed ar hyd glannau afonydd, a safonau cytunedig ar gyfer maethynnau heblaw ffosffadau.
41. Mae canfyddiadau cyffredinol yr adroddiad yn alinio â dealltwriaeth CNC o reoli afonydd a'i ddull o wneud hynny. Rydym yn cydnabod mai dim ond un dangosydd o gyflwr ecolegol yw ffosffadau, a bod adeiladwaith ac ansawdd cynefinoedd yn ffactorau hollbwysig. Mae ein dull o reoli afonydd yn cynnwys gwytnwch y dalgylch ehangach a mesurau sydd â'r nod o leihau mewnbynnau gwaddod a thymheredd y dŵr, sefydlogi llif afonydd, a gwella cynefinoedd ar gyfer ystod eang o rywogaethau afonol a daearol. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda'r sefydliad, y gymuned ffermio a rhanddeiliaid eraill, gan ddefnyddio'r ymchwil newydd i dargedu ein gwaith ar hyd afon Gwy yn well.
42. Yn y cyfamser, mae ffosfforws yn parhau i fod yn ffactor risg difrifol ar gyfer pob math o ecosystemau dyfrol ac yn sbardun allweddol ewtroffigedd. Mae CNC yn dilyn canllawiau'r DU wrth osod safonau a chynnal gwaith monitro, a bydd yn parhau i ddefnyddio'r safon dechnegol gadarn hon, sydd â thystiolaeth dda yn sail iddi, hyd nes y bydd un arall ar gael.

Adolygiad Archwilio Cymru o'r Rhaglen Tai Fforddiadwy

43. Mae Archwilio Cymru wedi cynnal adolygiad o raglen tai fforddiadwy Llywodraeth Cymru i asesu cynnydd yn erbyn y targed o ddarparu 20,000 o gartrefi cymdeithasol cost isel i'w rhentu rhwng 2021 a 2026. Mae ei adroddiad yn cydnabod effaith materion ansawdd dŵr ar y rhaglen, yn enwedig yn dilyn cyflwyno targedau

ansawdd dŵr diwygiedig ar gyfer ffosforws mewn afonydd Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig yn 2021. Bryd hynny, nodwyd gennym fod tua 60% o gyrff dŵr mewn Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig wedi methu â chyrraedd y targedau diwygiedig, a arweiniodd at awdurdodau cynllunio yn oedi neu wrthod caniatâd ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd a fyddai'n cynyddu'r dŵr gwastraff sy'n cael ei ollwng i afonydd.

44. Ers hynny, rydym wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, Dŵr Cymru ac awdurdodau cynllunio i gefnogi gostyngiadau mewn gollyngiadau ffosforws, a sicrhau y gellir gwneud penderfyniadau cynllunio wrth ddiogelu a gwella ansawdd dŵr. Er bod yr adroddiad yn nodi mai dim ond tua 9,000 o gartrefi fforddiadwy sydd wedi'u hadeiladu ers 2021, nid yw'r heriau o ran ansawdd dŵr yn cael eu hamlygu fel ffactor arwyddocaol.

Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith y Senedd

45. Mae Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith y Senedd yn cynnal ymchwiliad i atal a gwrthdroi colledion ym myd natur erbyn 2030. Fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad, gofynnwyd i CNC gyflwyno tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a rhoi tystiolaeth lafar yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor ar 3 Hydref. Bydd dwy sesiwn dystiolaeth yn cael eu cynnal am 9.30am a 10.40am, ac yn cael eu ffrydio'n fyw ar wefan y Senedd.
46. Yn dilyn y gwahoddiad cychwynnol, mynegodd y pwyllgor ddiddordeb mewn cynnal sesiwn atodol gyda chynrychiolwyr CNC i archwilio'r materion a godwyd yn ystod y bennod ddiweddar o *Y Byd ar Bedwar*, a'n hadroddiadau perfformiad diweddaraf ar Dŵr Cymru a Hafren Dyfrdwy. Bydd y sesiwn hon yn rhedeg o 11.50am ar 3 Hydref a bydd hefyd yn cael ei ffrydio'n fyw.

Materion Mewnol

System Rheoli Dysgu a Chanolfan Wybodaeth Newydd

47. Lanswyd y System Rheoli Dysgu a Chanolfan Wybodaeth newydd ar 1 Gorffennaf ac mae dros 1,000 o gydweithwyr wedi mynychu sesiynau hyfforddiant trosolwg i ddysgu am y cynnig newydd. Lanswyd y system gydag ystod eang o gyrsiau e-ddysgu, ac mae mwy o gyrsiau'n cael eu hychwanegu. Mae catalog cynhwysfawr i gefnogi'r Rhaglen Newid, gan gynnwys sesiynau galw heibio Adnoddau Dynol a llesiant, cyrsiau e-ddysgu, a recordiadau o'r galwadau diweddarau a gyflwynir gan ein Tîm Gweithredol. Mae'r adborth wedi bod yn hynod gadarnhaol am y system a'r ffordd y mae wedi'i gweithredu.
48. Byddwn yn lansio'r modiwl Perfformio ar 1 Ebrill y flwyddyn nesaf, er mwyn helpu i wella'r ffordd yr ydym yn rheoli ein proses Sgwrs a datblygu gyrfa.

Cynlluniau Arweinwyr y Dyfodol

49. Ein hymgeisydd llwyddiannus sy'n cynrychioli CNC yn Academi Arweinyddiaeth Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol o fis Medi eleni yw Daniel Wood, Swyddog Asesu Amgylcheddol yn y tîm Asesu a Chyngor Amgylcheddol, sydd wedi'i leoli yn Ne Cymru.
50. Yr ymgeiswyr llwyddiannus CNC ar gyfer y Rhaglen Arweinwyr Coedwigaeth sy'n Dod i'r Amlwg yw Kate Boddington, Dylan Enoch a Jake Burton.

Cyfathrebu

Cyfathrebu Corfforaethol

51. Mae cefnogi'r Tîm Gweithredol a'r Tîm Arwain i ddatblygu cynnwys, canllawiau a deunyddiau cyfathrebu i arwain cydweithwyr drwy'r gwaith o adeiladu a chyflwyno'r ymgynghoriad ar yr Achos dros Newid wedi bod yn ffocws allweddol i'r timau Cyfathrebu, Digidol a Chyfieithu dros y cyfnod hwn. Mae hwn wedi bod yn faes gwaith sylweddol, gan sicrhau bod cydweithwyr yn gallu cymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad a chael mynediad amserol at ganllawiau a gwybodaeth berthnasol.
52. Rydym hefyd wedi gweithio'n agos gyda chydweithwyr a phartneriaid i reoli enw da CNC yn allanol yn y cyfryngau, gan weithio o fewn terfynau'r hyn y gellir ei rannu yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori. Mae ymdrechion sylweddol wedi'u gwneud i sicrhau bod cydweithwyr sy'n gweithio mewn cymunedau lleol ac yn delio â rhwystredigaeth y cyhoedd ynghylch dyfodol arfaethedig ein harlwy hamdden yn gwybod bod systemau cymorth ar waith. Roedd hyn hefyd yn ganolbwynt i'n cyfathrebu mewnol yn dilyn yr achosion o aflonyddwch ar draws y DU, gan sicrhau bod cydweithwyr yn ymwybodol o'r sianeli cymorth iechyd meddwl a llesiant sydd ar gael iddynt.
53. Roedd ein presenoldeb yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru ym mis Gorffennaf a'r Eisteddfod ar ddechrau mis Awst yn blatfform croeso i gysylltu â phartneriaid a'r cyhoedd. Darparodd ein harddangosfeydd a'n hamserlen o sgysiau atgyfnerthiad cryf o ehangder y gwaith cadarnhaol a wnawn yn ein cymunedau, a'r gwahaniaeth a wnawn.
54. Ffarweliwyd â Catrin Hornung ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf. Dros yr haf, bu Sarah Jennings yn gweithio yn ei rôl gyda chefnogaeth eraill yn y tîm Cyfathrebu, ond rydym yn bwriadu rhoi trefniadau dros dro mwy ffurfiol ar waith yn fuan.

Llygredd yn Cael ei Atal Hyd yr Eithaf

55. Roedd ffocws a chraffu rhaglenni materion cyfoes (*Y Byd ar Bedwar, Dispatches*) ar berfformiad rheoleiddio a gorfodi CNC yn her i enw da yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Er bod y cyfyngiadau cyn yr etholiad wedi dylanwadu ar y graddau y gallem ymateb, fe wnaethom fuddsoddi amser i sicrhau bod cynhyrchwyr rhaglenni'n cael eu briffio'n

briodol ar ein rôl, ein cylch gorchwyl a'n proses orfodi, gan helpu i liniaru'r effeithiau ar ein henw da yn allanol a chyda chydweithwyr lle bo modd.

56. Roedd cyhoeddi'r adroddiadau perfformiad ar gyfer cwmnïau dŵr Cymru yn gyfle i gyflwyno ein hunain fel rheoleiddiwr cryf, gyda sylw yn y cyfryngau o ganlyniad yn tynnu sylw at y camau gorfodi yr ydym yn eu cymryd ac ymchwiliadau a allai arwain at erlyniadau. Roedd hyn hefyd yn berthnasol i'n hymateb i bryderon cymunedol ynghylch effeithiau llygredd posibl o Safle Tirlenwi Hafod a Kronospan. Cynorthwyodd y cyfathrebu am ganlyniadau llwyddiannus erlyniadau ar gyfer gwastraff, pysgota a llygredd amaethyddol yn ystod y cyfnod hwn i atgyfnerthu ymhellach effaith ein gwaith cydymffurfedd a gorfodi rheoleiddiol.
57. Mae ymdrech sylweddol yn parhau i reoli cyfathrebiadau o amgylch Safle Tirlenwi Withy hedge, gan weithio gyda phartneriaid i sicrhau bod cynlluniau trin yn cael eu hadolygu a bod cyhoeddiadau'n cael eu halinio, a manteisio ar gyfleoedd i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r gymuned leol am weithgarwch gorfodi.
58. Rhoddwyd sylw hefyd i reoli ac ymateb i ymholiadau'r cyfryngau am achosion o lygredd ar draethau ac mewn dyfroedd ymdrochi dros y cyfnod hwn, gyda'r cyfryngau'n cymryd diddordeb sylweddol yn ein hymchwiliadau i lefelau uwch o facteria a ganfuwyd yn y Warren ar afon Gwy, sef safle ymdrochi swyddogol cyntaf Cymru mewn afon.

Mae Natur yn Gwella

59. Roedd lansiad Prosiect Adfer Gwy Uchaf yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru yn brawf cyhoeddus o'n hymrwymiad i arwain y ffordd a gweithio gyda phartneriaid i adfer afon Gwy.
60. Roedd diddordeb eang yn y cyfryngau yn effeithiau'r pla o gimychiaid yr afon yn afon Irfon, gyda'r tîm Cyfathrebu yn defnyddio gwybodaeth ein cydweithwyr arbenigol i friffio'r cyfryngau a chynnal cyfweiliadau. Gwnaeth cyhoeddi canlyniadau ein harolwg morloi cyntaf o'r awyr fel rhan o'n cefnogaeth i'r Wythnos Forol hefyd ennyn diddordeb eang yn y cyfryngau cenedlaethol a rhanbarthol a dangos sut rydym yn defnyddio tystiolaeth i lywio ein gwaith mewn ardaloedd gwarchoddedig.
61. Mae ein dyletswydd i reoli a diogelu byd natur yn Niwbwrch, a'n gwaith gyda phartneriaid a'r gymuned yno, wedi bod ar flaen y gad yn ein cyfathrebu ynghylch sut rydym yn rheoli effaith y mewnlifiad o ymwelwyr â'r safle dros yr haf. Mae hwn yn fater sensitif ac rydym wedi gweithio'n galed ochr yn ochr â Chyngor Sir Ynys Môn i reoli negeseuon.
62. Roedd y cyfnod hwn hefyd yn gyfle i fyfrio ar lwyddiant prosiectau Twyni Byw LIFE a Chyforgorsydd Cymru a'r cyfraniad y mae pob un wedi'i wneud i adfer byd natur. Amlygwyd ein gwaith i gefnogi adfer rhywogaethau hefyd yn y gwaith parhaus o hyrwyddo prosiectau Rhwydweithiau Natur a gwaith ein timau amgylchedd lleol.

Mae Cymunedau'n Gallu Gwrthsefyll Newid yn yr Hinsawdd

63. Ym mis Gorffennaf, cafwyd lansiad meddal llwyddiannus o'r Gwasanaethau Gwybodaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd. Er y bydd y prif gyfathrebu allanol am y gwasanaeth yn digwydd dros dymor yr hydref, rydym wedi trefnu cyflwyniadau yng nghyfarfodydd grwpiau tactegol a chyfathrebu Fforymau Lleol Cymru Gydnerth i sicrhau bod aelodau'n ymwybodol o'r diweddariadau ac yn gallu rhannu negeseuon yn lleol. Cyflwynwyd gweminar fewnol i gydweithwyr hefyd.
64. Gwnaeth ein gwaith rheoli perygl llifogydd ennyn diddordeb cyfryngau'r Almaen yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Mae profiad diweddar y wlad o lifogydd difrifol wedi ysgogi cyfres ar radio'r Almaen sy'n canolbwyntio ar sut mae gwledydd eraill yn rheoli erydiad arfordirol ac effeithiau newid hinsawdd. Cymerodd ein Pennaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd ran mewn cyfweiliad ar gyfer y gyfres yn amlygu sut rydym yn gweithio i reoli perygl llifogydd yng Nghymru.

Rhagolwg

Dydd Iau 3 Hydref – Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd

Dydd Mercher 9 Hydref – Pwyllgor Ystad Tir

Dydd Mercher 16 Hydref – Galw am Ddiweddariadau gan y Bwrdd

Dydd Iau 17 Hydref – Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchoddedig

Dydd Mawrth 22 Hydref – Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth

Dydd Iau 24 Hydref – Dyddiad wedi'i gadw i gynnal Diwrnod Datblygu'r Bwrdd

Dydd Mercher 20 Tachwedd / Dydd Iau 21 Tachwedd – Cyfarfod mis Tachwedd y Bwrdd

Dydd Llun 25 Tachwedd / Dydd Mawrth 26 Tachwedd – Ffair Aeaf Frenhinol Cymru

Dydd Iau 5 Rhagfyr – Pwyllgor Cyllid

Dydd Mawrth 10 Rhagfyr – Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid

Dydd Mercher 11 Rhagfyr – Galw am Ddiweddariadau gan y Bwrdd

Dydd Gwener 13 Rhagfyr – Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrhau Risg

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Adroddiad Bwrdd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMC). |
| Cyfeirnod Papur: | 24-09-B11 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Dr Peter Fox, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Ysgrifenyddiaeth Bwrdd CNC |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Dr Peter Fox, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd |
| Pwrpas y papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Rhoi diweddariad ar y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd ar gyfer mis Gorffennaf. |

Cefndir

- Dosbarthwyd y papurau ar gyfer sylwadau/cymeradwyaeth trwy ohebiaeth oherwydd y cyfyngiadau amser sylweddol ar aelodau'r Bwrdd ar gyfer meysydd gwaith eraill. Mae crynodeb o'r papurau ac unrhyw sylwadau a dderbyniwyd wedi'u hamlinellu isod.
- Er mwyn cael rhagor o fanylion, gall holl aelodau'r Bwrdd weld papurau'r pwyllgorau drwy borth Diligent.

Adroddiad Diweddarau ar Reoli Perygl Llifogydd

- Cyflwynwyd Adroddiad diweddarau a oedd yn amlygu meysydd gwaith allweddol i'r Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMC) er gwybodaeth. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys Rhagolwg Llifogydd tri mis cyfredol y Swyddfa Dywydd, adolygiad Comisiwn Seilwaith Cenedlaethol Cymru (CSCC) o lifogydd, y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd newydd, yr Adroddiad Blynyddol Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 15 (TAN15).
- Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i'r tîm am gyflawni'r prosiect Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd yn llwyddiannus o fewn yr amserlen ac o fewn y gyllideb. Bu'r grŵp hefyd yn trafod pwysigrwydd buddsoddiad hirdymor yn y gwasanaeth, gan CNC a Llywodraeth Cymru, er mwyn gallu ymdopi â newid hinsawdd (a mwy o lifogydd) ac anghenion defnyddwyr, ac er mwyn gwella a datblygu'r gwasanaeth yn barhaus.

5. Amlygwyd gwaith Comisiwn Seilwaith Cenedlaethol Cymru (CSCC) gan gynnwys y negeseuon allweddol a drafodwyd drwy Grŵp Cyngori'r Prosiect. Byddai cynrychiolwyr CSCC yn cael eu gwahodd i gyfarfod mis Hydref i drafod eu gwaith.

Diweddariad y Rhaglen Gyfalaf Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd

6. Rhoddwyd diweddariad ar sefyllfa bresennol Rhaglen Gyfalaf Rheoli Cyfalaf Llifogydd (FRM) CNC ar gyfer 2024-25 a chynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol o fewn y cynllun tymor canolog. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys crynodeb o ddyraniad y gyllideb a'r sefyllfa bresennol a ragwelwyd.
7. Amlygwyd y risg, yr archwaeth risg a'r cyfleoedd ynghyd â'r cerrig milltir a'r canlyniadau posibl. Darparwyd diweddariadau prosiect allweddol gan gynnwys Stryd Stephenson, Sandycroft, Porthmadog, y prosiect Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth Rhybuddion Llifogydd a'r prosiect Telemetreg. Hefyd darparwyd crynodeb o'r cymeradwyaethau sydd i ddod a thaenlen Rhaglen Gyfalaf FRM.
8. Darparwyd crynodeb o'r papur, a gofynnodd y Cadeirydd am ymweliad safle â'r Foryd a Phwllheli gan fod y rhain yn brosiectau allweddol sydd ar y gweill. Amlygwyd bod cyllideb y Rhaglen Gyfalaf yn unol â'r proffil a thrafodwyd y risgiau o orwario a thanwario. Nododd FRMC y papur a diolchwyd i'r tîm am eu penderfyniad da a'u rheolaeth ofalus o'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf.

Papur Newid Stryd Stephenson

9. Anfonwyd papur newid Cynllun Llifogydd Stryd Stephenson i FRMC i'w gymeradwyo oherwydd cost prosiect oes gyfan ddiwygiedig o £25.2m. Roedd y papur yn amlinellu'r trefniadau llywodraethu a chefnidir y Prosiect. Amlinellwyd y rhesymau dros y cynnydd mewn costau a thros geisio cymeradwyaeth FRMC.
10. Byddai'r cynnydd yn cael ei ariannu gan gyllideb cyfalaf FRM a byddai'n cael ei broffilio i fod yn fforddiadwy dros y blynyddoedd ariannol gyda Chynllunio Strategol a Buddsoddi a Chyllid.
11. Nodwyd bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid eisoes wedi cymeradwyo'r cynnydd. Gofynnwyd i FRMC ddarparu sylwadau a sicrwydd ar y cynnig a nodi'r newidiadau a nodwyd i Gynllun Atal Llifogydd Stryd Stephenson.
12. Cymeradwyodd FRMC y papur newid a chyllideb y prosiect newydd ar gyfer Cynllun Llifogydd Stryd Stephenson.

Achos Amlinellol Strategol Pwllheli

13. Cyflwynwyd yr Achos Amlinellol Strategol ar gyfer Cynllun Rheoli Llifogydd Pwllheli i'r Pwyllgor. Cyflwynodd yr Achos Amlinellol Strategol asesiad cychwynnol o'r peryglon llifogydd i'r ardal ac yn sefydlu achos dros newid. Gofynnwyd am gymeradwyaeth i

symud y prosiect ymlaen i'r cam nesaf (Achos Busnes Amlinellol) lle byddai asesiadau manylach yn cael eu cynnal i nodi a rhoi hyder i hyfywedd yr opsiwn sy'n cael ei ffafrio ar gyfer buddsoddi.

14. Cymeradwyodd FRMC Achos Amlinellol Strategol Pwllheli a'r dilyniant i'r Achos Busnes Amlinellol, gyda'r ddealltwriaeth mai datblygu'r opsiynau prosiect oedd hyn ar hyn o bryd ac nid ymrwymiad i ateb penodol. Nodwyd yr amrywiaeth eang yng nghyfanswm y costau posibl dros oes y prosiect a chadarnhawyd y byddai hyn yn lleihau yn ystod datblygiad yr Achos Busnes Amlinellol.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Trosolwg o'r Pwyllgor Ystâd Tir (LEC). |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-09-B12 |
| Papur wedi ei noddi gan: | Yr Athro Calvin Jones, Cadeirydd LEC |
| Papur wedi'i gyflwyno gan: | Yr Athro Calvin Jones, Cadeirydd LEC |
| Pwrpas y papur | Er gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Darparu trosolwg o gyfarfod y Pwyllgor Ystâd Tir ar 18 Gorffennaf 2024. |

Cefndir

- Mae'r diweddariad hwn i'r Bwrdd mewn perthynas â chyfarfod y Pwyllgor Ystâd Tir (LEC) ar 18 Gorffennaf 2024. Mae papurau a chofnodion y cyfarfodydd hyn ar gael i aelodau'r Bwrdd eu gweld ar Diligent.

Trafod Risgiau a Materion Cyfredol

- Trafododd LEC y newidiadau a wnaed i helpu CNC i gyflawni'r Cynllun Corfforaethol a sut y gellid cefnogi staff pan oedd newidiadau'n cael eu rhoi ar waith, yn dilyn ymgynghoriad yr Achos dros Newid.

Risg a Sicrwydd y Grŵp Busnes Stiwardiaeth Tir a Masnachol

- Darparwyd crynodeb o Gofrestr Risg y Grŵp Busnes Stiwardiaeth Tir (LSBG) a nodwyd, oherwydd pryderon ynghylch y diffyg symudiad mewn sgoriau risg, y byddai proses ddeinamig newydd i reoli risg yn cael ei rhoi ar waith.
- Rhodddwyd trosolwg o'r cofrestrau risg Masnachol, a oedd yn y broses o gael eu hadolygu. Nodwyd y gallai fod yn fuddiol ychwanegu cyflymder y risgiau at y cofrestrau risg a chael ymagwedd fwy integredig er mwyn rheoli canlyniadau anfwriadol. Awgrymodd LEC y gallai CNC ganolbwyntio ar y cyfleoedd yn ogystal â'r risgiau; gallai

fod yn fuddiol hefyd adrodd am newyddion cadarnhaol i'r Bwrdd, ochr yn ochr â'r risgiau a'r materion.

Ymatebion LEC i Ymholiadau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio a Rheoli Risg (ARAC).

5. Trafododd LEC yr ymholiadau a godwyd yn y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Rheoli Risg (ARAC) ac awgrymodd y gellid cynnwys crynodeb i grynhoi'r wybodaeth am ddibynadwyedd Cynllun Sicrwydd Coetiroedd y DU (UKWAS) fel ffordd o sicrhau gweithgarwch CNC ar lawr gwlad, mewn cyd-destun cenedlaethol a lleol.

Unrhyw fater arall

6. Byddai'r Pwyllgor yn cyfarfod yn bersonol ar gyfer y cyfarfod ar 9 Hydref.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru (WLMF). |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-09-B13 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Yr Athro Rhys Jones, Cadeirydd WLMF |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Bronwen Martin, Cynghorydd Arbenigol: Amaethyddiaeth |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Yr Athro Rhys Jones, Cadeirydd WLMF |
| Pwrpas y papur | Gwybodaeth |

Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru (WLMF)

- Cynhelir cyfarfodydd Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru (WLMF) bedair gwaith y flwyddyn, ac maent yn rhoi cyfle i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) a sefydliadau eraill sy'n aelodau o WLMF rannu gwybodaeth, nodi buddiannau cyffredin a chydweithio mewn ffordd gydweithredol ar faterion rheoli tir strategol.

[Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru - Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru \(WLMF\)](#)

Diweddariad

Cyfarfod 24 Mehefin 2024

- Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod WLMF ar 24 Mehefin 2024. Roedd yr agenda'n cynnwys cyflwyniad ar y Rhaglen Adfer Afonydd gan Suzanne Hearn a Rhodri Powell, CNC. Rhoddwyd trosolwg i'r grŵp o'r rhaglen a chrynodeb o rai o'r prosiectau. Adfer afonydd yw adfer ffurfiau a phrosesau naturiol afonydd sy'n creu ac yn cynnal cynefinoedd a rhywogaethau ffisegol, a thrwy hynny gynnal ecosystemau dŵr croyw gwydn. Mae'n golygu cymryd agwedd sy'n ystyried y rhyngweithio rhwng coridor yr afon a'r dalgylch ehangach.
- Cafodd holl aelodau WLMF gyfle hefyd i ofyn am Ddiweddariadau CNC a hefyd rhannu diweddariadau gan eu sefydliadau eu hunain.

Cyfarfod 9 Medi 2024

- Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod diweddaraf WLMF ddydd Llun 9 Medi 2024. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod hwn wyneb-yn-wyneb yn Swyddfa Llywodraeth Cymru, Aberystwyth. Roedd yr

agenda'n cynnwys cyflwyniad ar Natur am Byth gan John Clark, CNC, a chyflwyniad ar y Rhaglen Tirweddau Dynodedig gan Keith Davies, CNC. Cafodd holl aelodau WLMF gyfle hefyd i ofyn am Ddiweddariadau CNC a hefyd rhannu diweddariadau gan eu sefydliadau eu hunain.

5. Mae cyfarfod nesaf WLMF wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer dydd Llun 9 Rhagfyr.
6. Unwaith y bydd cofnodion y cyfarfod wedi'u hadolygu a'u cytuno'n ffurfiol gan yr aelodau, cânt eu cyhoeddi ar dudalen WLMF ar wefan CNC.

Is-grŵp WLMF ar Lygredd Amaethyddol

7. Prif ddiben yr Is-grŵp WLMF hwn yw nodi cyfleoedd i ddileu llygredd amaethyddol yng Nghymru tra'n cynnal sector ffermio ffyniannus gan ddilyn pum thema allweddol (cyngor ac arweiniad, ymagwedd wirfoddol, rheoleiddio, arloesi a buddsoddi), a gweithio ar y cyd â amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid amaethyddol ac amgylcheddol.

[Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru - Is-grŵp Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru \(WLMF\) ar Lygredd Amaethyddol](#)

Diweddariad

8. Cafodd y cyfarfod a drefnwyd ar gyfer 15 Gorffennaf ei ganslo.
9. Cynhelir cyfarfod nesaf Is-grŵp WLMF ar 16 Medi a bydd ganddo thema 'dip defaid'. Bydd hwn yn gyfarfod ar y cyd ag aelodau Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru a Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru.
10. Unwaith y bydd cofnodion y cyfarfod wedi'u hadolygu a'u cytuno'n ffurfiol gan yr aelodau, cânt eu cyhoeddi ar dudalen Is-grŵp WLMF ar wefan CNC.

Adolygiad Fforwm CNC

11. Efallai eich bod yn ymwybodol bod CNC wedi cychwyn adolygiad o fforymau a sut rydym yn ymgysylltu â'n rhanddeiliaid. Mae'n bwysig i CNC fod profiad aelodau gwerthfawr ein fforwm/gweithgor yn cael ei gynnwys yn yr adolygiad hwn. Rydym yn cynnal arolwg (ar Citizen Space) er mwyn iddynt allu rhoi adborth.
12. Gwahoddir aelodau o'r fforymau a'r gweithgorau canlynol i gymryd rhan yn yr arolwg:
 - Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru (WLMF)
 - Is-grŵp WLMF ar Lygredd Amaethyddol
 - Pwyllgor Cynghori Rhanbarthol ar Goedwigaeth
 - Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru (NAFW)
 - Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru (WWMF)

- Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru (WFF)
- Grwpiau Pysgodfeydd Lleol WFF
- Fforwm Bioamrywiaeth a Gwydnwch Ecosystemau (a elwir hefyd yn Fforwm WEL)
- Tasglu Gwella Ansawdd Afonydd Cymru

13. Mae'r arolwg ar hyn o bryd yn mynd trwy gamau olaf ei ddatblygiad a bydd yn cael ei lansio maes o law.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru, Mehefin 2024 |
| Cyfeirnod y papur: | 24-09-B14 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Ben Wilson, Prif Gynghorydd Pysgodfeydd; Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu, Tîm Rheoli Adnoddau Naturiol |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru |
| Diben y papur | Er gwybodaeth |

Cefndir

- Mae Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru yn cyfarfod deirgwaith y flwyddyn ac yn rhoi cyfle i randdeiliaid pysgodfeydd a chyrrff anllywodraethol rannu tystiolaeth a chyfleoedd ar gyfer cydweithio i sicrhau bod pysgodfeydd yn cael eu rheoli'n gynaliadwy yng Nghymru.
- Cylch gorchwyl y grŵp yw fel a ganlyn:
 - Cynrychioli'r ystod o randdeiliaid sydd â buddiant yn adnoddau pysgodfeydd dŵr croyw ac ymfudol Cymru ac yng ngwaith Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) ac eraill i gynnal, gwella a datblygu pysgodfeydd mudol a dŵr croyw yng Nghymru.
 - Darparu cyngor strategol i CNC sy'n adlewyrchu barn buddiannau pysgodfeydd. Llywio cyngor CNC i Lywodraeth Cymru (LIC), gan gynnwys datblygu polisi a strategaeth yn ymwneud â physgodfeydd.
 - Adolygu perfformiad pysgodfeydd CNC a gwaith cysylltiedig i sicrhau bod genweirwyr a buddiannau pysgodfeydd yn deall yn eglur bod incwm trwyddedau gwialen a chyllid arall yn cael eu defnyddio yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni dyletswydd pysgodfeydd statudol CNC.
 - Ystyried yr effaith ecolegol, fiolegol ac economaidd materion newydd a materion sy'n dod i'r amlwg sy'n effeithio ar ein pysgodfeydd.

- e. Helpu i ledaenu gwybodaeth oddi wrth CNC a mannau eraill i fuddiannau genweirio a physgodfeydd.
- f. Darparu adborth clir oddi wrth fuddiannau genweirio a physgodfeydd i CNC a hwyluso darparu gwybodaeth i'r buddiannau hynny.
- g. Nodi cyfleoedd ar gyfer gweithio mewn partneriaeth a chyllid newydd.
- h. Cefnogi gwaith i sganio'r gorwel am ddatblygiadau, cyfleoedd a risgiau newydd sy'n ddisgwyliedig, a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o faterion ehangach yn ymwneud â rheoli pysgodfeydd dŵr croyw a mudol – er enghraifft, pysgodfeydd morol.

Diweddariad

3. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod diweddaraf yn rhithwir ar 27 Mehefin 2024.
4. Roedd y cyfarfod yn cynnwys yr eitemau a ganlyn:
 - a. **Diweddariad ar ddigwyddiadau (Ilinell gymorth):** Cyflwyniad ar sut mae CNC yn prosesu ac yn ymateb i ddigwyddiadau pysgodfeydd a dŵr.
 - b. **Diweddariad ar adar sy'n bwyta pysgod:** Cyflwyniad a thrafodaeth – Dave Charlesworth, Prif Gynghorydd Arbenigol, ar weithredu argymhellion y Grŵp Cynghori Annibynnol ar Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod.
 - c. **Ailgyflwyno'r Eryr Cymru:** Cyflwyniad gan Sophie-Lee Williams (Ymddiriedolaeth Durrell) ar gynigion i gyflwyno eryrod cynffonwyn i dde Cymru.
 - d. **Cynllun Gweithredu Eogiaid a Brithyllod y Môr:** Cyflwyniad gan Ben Wilson ar gynnydd parhaus canlyniadau'r cynllun gweithredu presennol yn ogystal â diweddariad ar gynlluniau i adolygu'r cynllun gweithredu yn seiliedig ar asesiad o'r pwysau.
 - i. Yn gyffredinol, mae CNC ar y trywydd iawn i gyflawni'r rhan fwyaf o'r camau gweithredu yn y cynllun gweithredu presennol.
 - ii. Cyflwynwyd gwaith gennym ar yr asesiad o bwysau a fydd yn llywio camau gweithredu'r cynllun gweithredu yn y dyfodol (gweler NASCO – Sefydliad Cadwraeth Eogiaid Gogledd yr Iwerydd isod).
 - e. **Sefydliad Cadwraeth Eogiaid Gogledd yr Iwerydd (NASCO):** Adborth o agenda a phapurau cyfarfod blynyddol NASCO. Gan CNC (Ben Wilson) a chorff anllywodraethol (Samuel Jones – yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genweirio).
 - i. Newyddion allweddol i Fwrdd CNC eu nodi yw'r cynnig i gynnal Cyfarfod Blynyddol 2025 ar NASCO yng Nghaerdydd yn wythnos 2 Mehefin 2025. Rydym yn croesawu'r cyfle hwn i arddangos y problemau y mae eogiaid yn eu hwynebu yng Nghymru a sut y mae CNC a phartneriaid yn mynd i'r afael â hyn. Mae CNC yn gweithio

gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a DEFRA ar drefniadau lletya ac rydym yn cydlynu ymweliadau safle cysylltiedig â phartneriaid.

- ii. Dangosodd yr adolygiad blynyddol o gynlluniau gweithredu cenedlaethol fod CNC (ynghyd ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd) ar y trywydd iawn ar hyn o bryd ac yn cyflawni mesurau arfaethedig yn ein cynlluniau gweithredu ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr.
- iii. Adroddiadau NASCO yn y dyfodol. Yn dilyn adolygiad o amserlenni ac amcanion strategol NASCO, bydd angen i CNC gyflwyno cynllun gweithredu newydd, y tro hwn ar gyfer Cymru yn unig, erbyn mis Mehefin 2026. Yn y cyfamser, mae angen i bob awdurdodaeth gyflwyno Aseiad Pwysau Eogiaid yn 2025, a fydd wedyn yn llywio eu cynllun gweithredu. Fel y soniwyd uchod, mae CNC eisoes wedi dechrau ar hyn.
- iv. Canllawiau stocio NASCO: Cyflwynodd NASCO ganllawiau stocio diwygiedig sy'n cefnogi polisi presennol CNC i beidio ag ymgymryd â stocio lliniarol neu at ddibenion cynyddu stociau, neu ganiatáu i hyn ddigwydd. Yn benodol, maent yn datgan fel a ganlyn:

Mae'r dystiolaeth a gynhyrchwyd o bedwar degawd o ymchwili i effeithiau stocio ar boblogaethau eogiaid yr Iwerydd wedi ysgogi'r consensws gwyddonol canlynol, sef lle mae integredd (h.y. naturioldeb esblygiadol ac ecolegol) y stoc wyllt yn flaenoriaeth reoli, na ddylid ystyried stocio fel mesur adfer.

Fodd bynnag, maent hefyd yn dod i'r casgliad bod:

... yna rhai sefyllfaoedd cyfyngedig lle gallai stocio fod o fudd i eogiaid gwyllt. Gall stocio fod yn fuddiol lle mae poblogaeth eogiaid gwyllt yr Iwerydd wedi'i dinistrio neu mewn perygl uniongyrchol o ddiflannu.

Rydym wedi awgrymu gwaith pellach i egluro a fyddai CNC yn ystyried bod unrhyw fentrau deorfeydd yn ddiogel neu'n briodol, a sut. Bydd hyn yn cael ei lywio gan ganllawiau trawsleoli'r Undeb Rhyngwladol dros Gadwraeth Natur (IUCN).

- f. **Strategaeth Gallu Pysgodfeydd i Wrthsefyll y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd:** Cyflwyniad gan Ben Wilson ar benderfyniad CNC i ddatblygu strategaeth pysgodfeydd newydd ar gyfer CNC.

Mae hwn yn ddiweddariad mawr ei angen ar strategaeth bresennol "Agenda ar gyfer Newid" 2014 ac mae'n angenrheidiol i ddangos sut y bydd CNC yn cyflawni ei ddyletswydd statudol i "gynnal, gwella a datblygu pysgodfeydd eogiaid, brithyllod, llysywod, llysywod pendoll, brwyniaid Conwy a physgod dŵr croyw" o fewn cyd-destun yr argyfwng hinsawdd a natur ac yn unol â chynllun corfforaethol CNC.

Mae'r strategaeth ddrafft arfaethedig yn cyflwyno gweledigaeth ar gyfer pysgodfeydd Cymru:

Mae gan Gymru ecosystemau dŵr croyw, aberol a morol iach a gwydn sy'n cynnal poblogaethau pysgod ffyniannus ac amrywiol gyda physgodfeydd a reolir yn gynaliadwy. Bydd y pysgodfeydd hyn yn caniatáu i fwy o bobl o fwy o gefndiroedd gysylltu â byd natur, gan roi cymhelliad pwerus i'w hadfer a'u cynnal er mwyn i genedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol eu mwynhau.

Rydym hefyd yn cynnig tri amcan strategol newydd:

1. Mae poblogaethau pysgod a physgodfeydd Cymru yn gallu gwrthsefyll y newid yn yr hinsawdd.
2. Mae stociau sy'n prinhaus ac sy'n agored i niwed yn cael eu hamddiffyn a, lle bo modd, maent ar y trywydd iawn i'w hadfer.
3. Mae mwy o bobl yn gysylltiedig â natur trwy bysgota.

Rydym yn bwriadu ymgynghori ar y strategaeth hon yn ehangach yn yr hydref, a defnyddio'r amcanion strategol hyn i lywio'r gwaith o flaenoriaethu gweithgareddau pysgodfeydd CNC o 2025 ymlaen.

- g. **Ymgynghoriad Gweithio gyda'n Gilydd ar Gynlluniau Rheoli Basnau Afonydd:** Trafodaeth gan Ruth Johnston, Prif Gynghorydd Arbenigol: Sicrhau bod aelodau'n ymwybodol o'r ymgynghoriad sydd ar ddod ac sy'n cau ar 20 Rhagfyr. <https://ymgyngori.cyfoethnaturiol.cymru/evidence-policy-and-permitting-tystiolaeth-polisi-a-thrwyddedu/gweithiogydangilydd/>
- h. **Papur diweddarau Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru:** Roedd y papur hwn yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am faterion pysgodfeydd cyfredol o amgylch Cymru. Mae copi o'r papur diweddarau ar gael drwy e-bostio Fisheries.Wales@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
- Diweddariad ar werthu trwyddedau gwialen
 - Diweddariad ar bysgota yng Nghymru
 - NASCO
 - Diweddariad ar yr adolygiad o adar sy'n bwyta pysgod
 - Gwangod
 - Eitemau newyddion diweddar
 - Cynllun i helpu pysgod i symud yn naturiol trwy gored Rhydaman
 - A allwch chi ein helpu ni i ddarganfod pysgod cynhanesyddol yn ein hafonydd?
 - Mae afon Cleddau yn elwa o ddau brosiect adfer cynefinoedd afon
 - Cwblhau cynllun i roi bywyd newydd i afon Pelenna
 - Bydd ffensys yn darparu buddion mewn dalgylch afon
 - Mae ymladdwyr jac y neidiwr allan yn mynd i'r afael â rhywogaethau ymledol ar hyd afon Teifi
 - Mae'r prosiect yn helpu i gyflwyno buddion lluosog i fyd natur a ffermio yn Sir Fynwy
 - Wythnos Rhywogaethau Goresgynnol – Ysgrifenyddiaeth Rhywogaethau Anffrodorol Prydain Fawr

- Dal a rhyddhau!
- Thermomedr dŵr: Pysgota neu beidio â pysgota am eogiaid a brithyllod y môr

9. Rhagolwg

Bydd eitemau Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru a awgrymir yn y dyfodol yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Adolygiad asesu stoc eogiaid
- Strategaeth Gallu Pysgodfeydd i Wrthsefyll y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd
- Ranunculus

Dyddiad y cyfarfod nesaf: 28 Tachwedd 2024

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru (FfCC). |
| Cyfeirnod Papur: | 24-09-B15 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Geraint Davies, Cadeirydd FfMCC |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Carys Drew, Ysgrifenyddiaeth NAFW (Cynghorydd Arbenigol: Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus a Rhwydweithiau) |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Geraint Davies, Cadeirydd FfMCC |
| Pwrpas y papur | Gwybodaeth |

Cefndir

- Mae Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru (FfCCC) yn fforwm anstatudol sy'n dod â rhanddeiliaid ynghyd o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus, y sector preifat a'r trydydd sector sydd â diddordeb ac arbenigedd mewn mynediad awyr agored a hamdden yng Nghymru.
- Prif ddibenion FfCCC yw:
 - Helpu i wella ansawdd a chynyddu mynediad i gefn gwlad ac arfordir Cymru, ac ymestyn y cyfleoedd o fwynhad a hamdden awyr agored cyfrifol i bawb, o ran cynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol ac addysg.
 - Cydweithio fel rhwydwaith rhanddeiliaid, gan feithrin dealltwriaeth, a rhannu gwybodaeth ac arfer da; cefnogi gwireddu manteision hamdden a mynediad i'r awyr agored yng Nghymru
 - Cefnogi CNC yn ei nod o sicrhau bod mwy o bobl yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden awyr agored ac yn elwa arnynt yn amlach
- Mae CNC yn darparu'r Cadeirydd (Geraint Davies) a'r Ysgrifenyddiaeth (Carys Drew). Mae'r Dirprwy Gadeirydd yn cael ei enwebu o blith yr aelodaeth (Ruth Rourke, Sefydliad Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus a Rheoli Mynediad). Mae Dr Rosie Plummer, Bwrdd CNC hefyd yn cefnogi ac yn mynychu cyfarfodydd.
- Mae Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cyfarfod deirgwaith y flwyddyn. Mae cyfarfodydd fforwm yn agored i arsylwyr ac yn cael eu cynnal yn gyhoeddus ond nid ydynt yn gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus. Pan fo angen, gall y Cadeirydd sefydlu gweithgorau i ystyried materion penodol ac adrodd i gyfarfodydd dilynol, ni chynhelir cyfarfodydd gweithgorau yn gyhoeddus.

5. Mae'r Ysgrifenyddiaeth yn coladu cyfraniadau ysgrifenedig cyn pob cyfarfod. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i aelodau, CNC a LIC rannu gwybodaeth fanwl. Mae'r cyfraniadau ysgrifenedig ar gyfer pob cyfarfod, ynghyd ag agendâu a nodiadau cryno o'r cyfarfodydd yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar wefan CNC: [Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru](#)

Diweddariad

6. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod diweddaraf Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar 2 Gorffennaf 2024. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod wyneb yn wyneb ond ymunodd rhai mynychwyr ar-lein. Mae pob eitem ar yr agenda yn cynnwys amser ar gyfer cwestiynau a thrafodaeth.
7. Clywodd y Fforwm gan Julia Mansbridge, CNC am Gynlluniau Rheoli Basn Afon a'r ymgynghoriad Gweithio Gyda'n Gilydd a agorwyd yn ddiweddar. Anogwyd aelodau'r Fforwm i gymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad.
8. Cyflwynodd Jen Newman, cynrychiolydd Dŵr Cymru ar y Fforwm, waith am rôl atyniadau ymwelwyr ar gyfer Dŵr Cymru a'i weledigaeth ar gyfer canolfannau iechyd a lles ac ymgysylltu ag ymwelwyr. Rhannodd Jen y polisi a oedd yn datblygu a'r cynllun peilot cysylltiedig â nofio dŵr agored a dipio dŵr oer ac i orffen rhannodd waith a chynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol yng Nghwm Elan.
9. Dosbarthwyd cyfraniadau ysgrifenedig cyn y cyfarfod ac anogwyd yr aelodau i adolygu'r rhain ac i gysylltu â chyfranwyr yn uniongyrchol gyda rhagor o gwestiynau. Nododd Sarah Smith, Llywodraeth Cymru, fod Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet wedi derbyn nodiadau briffio ar ddiwygio mynediad yn ddiweddar. Cadarnhaodd Sarah nad oedd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet wedi gwneud unrhyw benderfyniadau eto ynglŷn â'r rhaglen ddiwygio mynediad a'i flaenoriaethau wrth symud ymlaen a'i fod wedi gofyn am ragor o sesiynau briffio.
10. Cyflwynodd Carys Drew, Ysgrifennydd CNC, bapur Edrych i'r Dyfodol FfCC a oedd wedi'i ddsbarthu ymlaen llaw. Pwrpas hyn yw cynnwys aelodau wrth gynllunio eitemau, pynciau a themâu cyfarfodydd y dyfodol. Anogwyd yr aelodau i gyfrannu at ddatblygu'r ddogfen weithio hon, gan ddarparu syniadau ar gyfer pynciau a threfn blaenoriaeth.
11. Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Fforwm fod CNC wedi cyhoeddi adolygiad o'r holl Fforymau y mae CNC yn ymgysylltu â nhw ac yn eu hwyluso. Cawsant eu cynghori y byddai arolwg yn cael ei anfon atynt i gasglu eu barn a chawsant eu hannog i ymateb i hyn.
12. Gwnaeth yr Ymgyrch dros Barciau Cenedlaethol gais am aelodaeth i'r Fforwm. Yn dilyn cyflwyniad gan Gareth Ludkin, Uwch Swyddog Polisi, bu'r aelodau'n ystyried a oedd y sefydliad wedi bodloni'r gofynion yng Nghylch Gorchwyl y Fforwm. Roedd consensws ymhlith yr aelodau yn y cyfarfod i dderbyn y cais ac mae Ymgyrch y Parciau Cenedlaethol wedi cael gwybod fod eu cais wedi bod yn llwyddiannus a'u bod erbyn hyn yn aelodau o'r Fforwm.

13. Mae dyddiadau cyfarfodydd 2024/25 wedi'u cynllunio fel a ganlyn: 5 Tachwedd (ar-lein), 4 Mawrth 2025 (ar-lein).

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Adroddiad Perfformiad Cyllid |
| Cyfeirnod Papur: | 24-09-B17 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid; Mark Collins, Rheolwr Cyllid Busnes |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Mark Collins, Rheolwr Cyllid Busnes |
| Pwrpas y papur: | Cymeradwyo (newid yn y rhagolwg) /Trafodaeth (Perfformiad Ariannol) |
| Crynodeb | <p>Cymeradwyo:</p> <p>Newid yn y rhagolwg diweddaraf o £268.9m i £269.0m a ragwelir.</p> <p>Craffu ar:</p> <p>Perfformiad ariannol hyd at ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf 2024.</p> |

Cefndir

- Mae'r adroddiad Perfformiad Cyllid yn rhoi manylion ar gynnydd ar draws y gwahanol fathau o incwm, gwariant a rhaglenni. Mae Atodiad A yn crynhoi'r negeseuon allweddol mewn cysylltiad â:
 - Newid yn y rhagolwg cyllideb o'i gymharu â'r rhagolwg blaenorol a gymeradwywyd (mis Mai).
 - Perfformiad hyd at ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf 2024.

Risgiau a chyfleoedd

- Nodir risg yn y Gofrestr Risg Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol ar gyfer 'yn y flwyddyn gwario'. Mae hyn hefyd yn cysylltu â'r risg strategol "Methiant i gyflawni

sefydlogrwydd ariannol". Ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon, mae risgiau gorwariant wedi'u lliniaru gan gamau gweithredu a gymerwyd gan y Tîm Gweithredol a chyllid ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

3. Y goblygiadau ehangach yw:

- (a) **Cyllid:** Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ymwneud â pherfformiad ariannol CNC. Nodir risg o fewn Cofrestr Risg y Gyfarwyddiaeth Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol.
- (b) **Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol:** Mae pob elfen o'r gyllideb yn cyfrannu at un neu lawer o'n Hamcanion Lles.

Y Camau Nesaf

4. Bydd y Tîm Gweithredol yn parhau i fonitro'r prif risgiau o fewn y gyllideb.
5. Cynhyrchir yr adroddiad hwn bob dau fis ar gyfer y Bwrdd a'r Tîm Gweithredol.

Argymhelliad

6. Bwrdd i gymeradwyo newidiadau i'r rhagolwg diweddaraf, o £268.9m i £269.0m.
7. Bwrdd i graffu ar berfformiad ariannol hyd at ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf 2024.

Mynegai o Atodiadau

Atodiad A — Adroddiad Perfformiad Ariannol



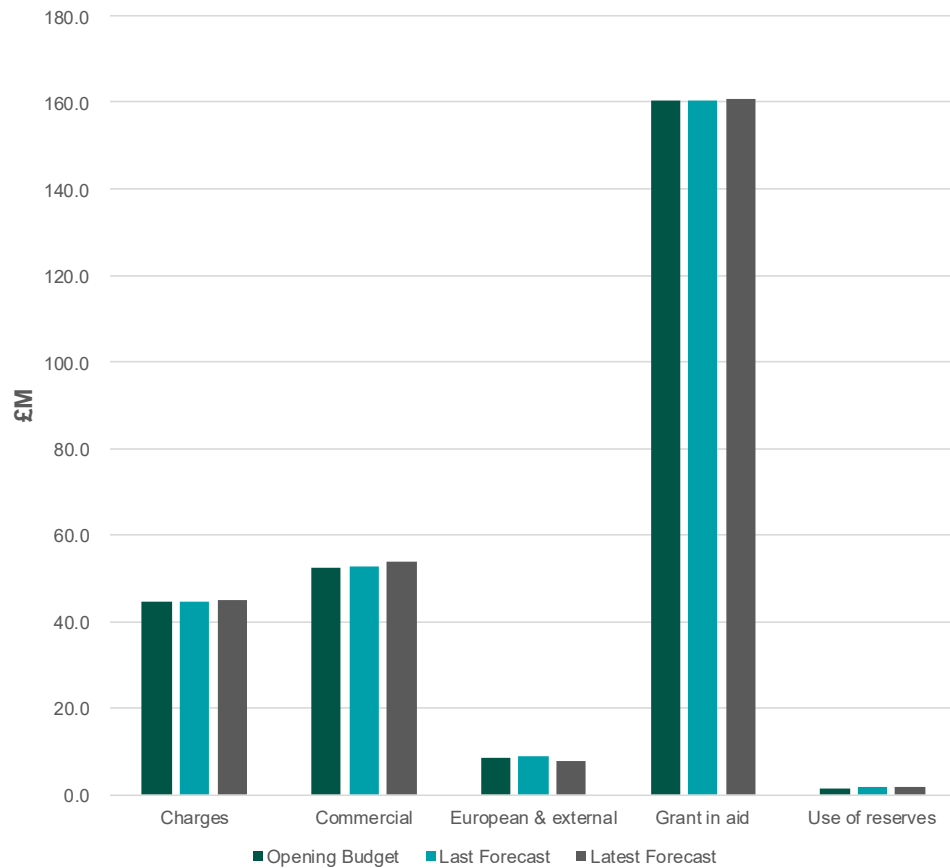
NRW Board – 26 September 2024

Financial Performance Report – July 2024

Content and Key Messages

| Update will cover: | Messages: |
|---|--|
| 1. Update on the latest forecast changes as at July 2024 compared to the opening budget. | 1. The overall forecast has increased by £0.1m, mainly due to additional commercial income and Grant in Aid / Grants (£0.8m & £0.3m respectively) offset by a reduction in external funding (£1.2m). The increase in commercial income is for additional wind energy income & habitat management work at Pen Y Cymoedd. The increase in Grant in Aid / Grants was mainly due to additional funding allocated by WG for land management agreements (£0.4m). The external funding reduction is due to a change in the multi-year profile of projects within the LIFE programme. That income will be deferred for those LIFE projects to future years. |
| 2. Financial Performance as at July 2024. | 2. Expenditure at the end of July equates to £69.1m against a planned spend of £69.4m, an underspend to date of £0.3m. This is mainly due to underspend on non staff costs predominantly linked to Land Stewardship activities across Operations (£0.3m) and EPP (£0.1m), and ICT license costs within Finance & Corporate Services (£0.2m). These are offset by overspend within EPP in Evidence (£0.2m). The income position is ahead of profile by £1.2m due to commercial timber and charge income (£0.7m & £0.5m respectively) being ahead of expectation at this stage. Timber income has shown a positive start to the year with both volume and price per tonne greater than expected. An increase to the timber forecast would reduce the additional £2m support that is part of the agreement with WG. The latest timber forecast is being reviewed for sign off by the Head of Sustainable Commercial Development. |
| 3. Update on the plan to balance in year budgetary pressures. | 3. There is a page in the report where we set out the contingencies and over-programming we are holding. There are several contingencies - pay award, general (for potential redundancies), precautionary (for corporate costs recharge being re-forecasted). We also hold over-programming allocations - central (prudently set at £1m, previous years set at £3m+) and in the main programmes (Flood, NaCE and NRW2030). These have reduced considerably since the last report and we are only over-programmed by £1.3m across all the main programmes. We have taken into consideration the lessons learnt from the Local Partnerships review in managing over-programming within programmes - though we have acknowledged there is an increased risk of underspend as a result. The budget for Case For Change (CFC) will be transferred in August (£0.5m) from the central contingency budget of £2m. There is also £1m of grant received for the Peatlands project that is likely to be returned to Welsh Government as we will not be able to use it and it cannot be re-allocated as it's not been provided from our sponsoring department's budget. |
| 4. Endorse change in forecast since the last revised forecast was agreed - from £268.9m to £269.0m. | 4. The main risks and opportunities to our budget this year, currently are: (Risk) - achievement of the salary budget savings target (see point 5 below) (Risk) - Ty Cambria exit strategy, the position is progressing, with new legal representation acting on our behalf but we still await the Section 18 report from Cooke and Arkwright which will allow us to finalise the financial impact. (Risk) - emerging pressure on electricity and maintenance costs within Operations, primarily linked to flood assets and pumping stations. A review is currently underway to determine the budget shortfall and the mitigating actions. (Risk) - We still await the pay remit from WG which will allow us to have meaningful discussions with the Trade Unions about the level of pay award for this financial year. Until we have that clarity there will remain a risk whether we have sufficient budget cover. An update was taken to the People & Customer Committee (PCC). (Risk / Opportunity) - levels of over-programming, which have been much more prudently set. Risks of overspend should now be fully mitigated but there is a risk of underspend. (Opportunity) - WG are also in discussion with UK government about funding for the additional Civil Service Pension scheme costs this year, which we have absorbed into our budget. If that is successful, it's possible that could be allocated to us. (Opportunity) - we are in discussion with the Commercial team about a potential small increase in our retainable income budget this year following discussions with the operators of the Cefn Croes site on the unit price that was applied by them which we reported a significant reduction in March / April. Whilst there are a number of significant variables that need to be managed - at this stage, we do not need to take any further actions other than we have indicated in this report (for e.g. recruitment control and liaison with WG over the pay situation, determining the Ty Cambria exit strategy). |
| 5. An update on the potential risks & opportunities. | 5. The opening staff budget deficit stood at £9.3m. The current recruitment controls have generated "core" post savings at the end of July of £2.4m, however, current projections show an expected deficit of £1.7m against the £9.3m target at year end, which will need to be funded from the contingency budget (£1.5m) or other in year savings. Whilst we hold a contingencies budget, this is also a source of funding for redundancies. We do hold another contingency budget but this will be a limited source of funding. |

Financial Performance – Income Forecast



Charges

Charge income forecast has increased by £0.1m in relation to EPR charges.

Commercial

Commercial income has increased by £0.8m. This is due to additional income for the Pen Y Cymoedd Habitat Management Plan (£0.3m) and additional Wind Energy income (£0.3m surrenderable, £0.1m retainable).

European & Other External

European and other external income has reduced by £1.2m due to a reduction in the LiFE project programme. The income will be deferred into future years for use on the LiFE programme.

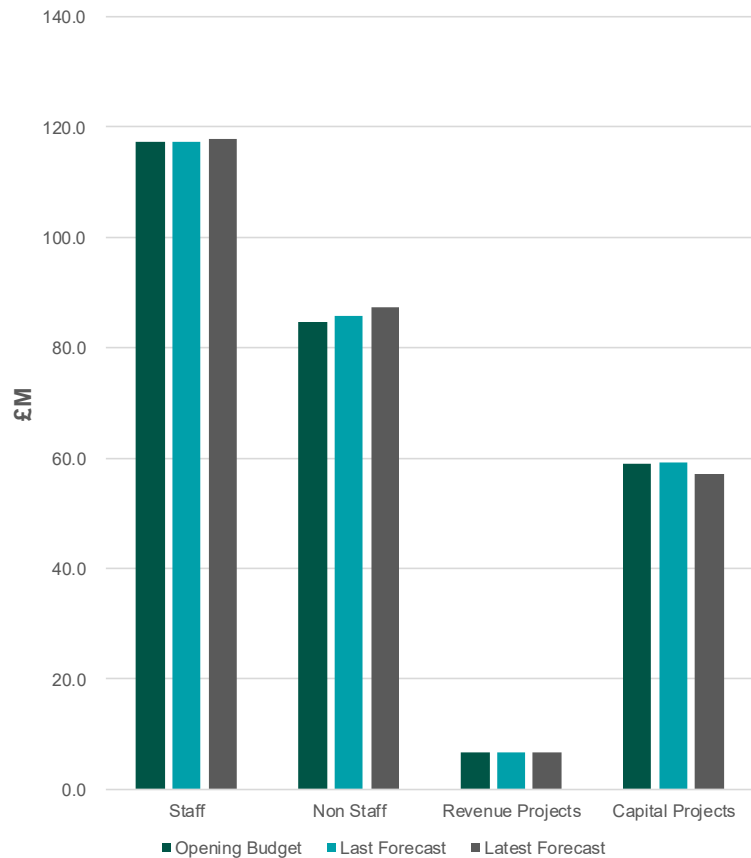
Grant in Aid

Grant in Aid / WG grants has increased by £0.3m, following an additional allocation by WG for Land Management Agreements (£0.4m), NaCE Programme (£0.1m) and a number of smaller WG Grants (£0.2m), which is offset by a reduction in Coal Tip Safety (£0.3m) & Invasive Non Native Species (INNS) (£0.1m) work.

Use of Reserves

The use of reserves remains static from the last reporting period. The increase in EPR income has reduced the draw on reserves, which is offset by an increase required for other charge funded posts.

Financial Performance – Expenditure Forecast



Staff

Staff budgets have increased by £0.5m, split between additional WG Grant funding (£0.1m), charge funded posts (£0.2m) and a movement from NRW contingencies (£0.2m).

Due to the continued recruitment control measures, staff budgets have reduced by a further £1.3m. However, the latest forecast shows a deficit £1.7m against the £9.3m target. The £1.7m would be funded from the contingency budget. Both these budgets are within the 'staff' category, so there is no net impact on the graph.

Non Staff

Overall, non staff budgets have increased by £1.5m. This is predominantly due to a number of changes within the Wind Energy surrenderable income payment to WG, which has increased by £1.8m. The main contributing factors are a significant reduction in the compensatory planting programme and the associated corporate costs, along with an increase in the surrenderable income forecast of £0.3m. Further changes relate to Land Management Agreements increasing by £0.4m, following the additional WG Grant in Aid funding and NRW contingency budget reducing by £0.2m following a number of staff budget changes.

Revenue Projects

Revenue projects have increased by £0.2m mainly due to additional income relating to Pen Y Cymoedd Habitat Management Plan (£0.3m) which is offset by a reduction in Natur Am Byth (£0.1m).

Capital Projects

Capital projects have reduced by £2.2m; £1m of which relates to a reduction in the compensatory planting land acquisition budget which is then offset by an increase to Wind Energy re-payment to WG.. LiFE projects have reduced by £1.3m, with the adjustment increasing NRW LiFE income in future years. WG Grants have reduced by £0.5m, linked to the Coal Tip Safety Work, with the NaCE and Natur Am Byth projects increasing by £0.1m and £0.4m respectively. The Flood Warning System a project and the Telemetry project have this month been transferred back from NRW 2030 programme to Flood and Water Resource Programmes, and the funding given to NRW 2030 for these projects has transferred back to these programmes with it; Flood £3.2m and Water Resources £0.5m.

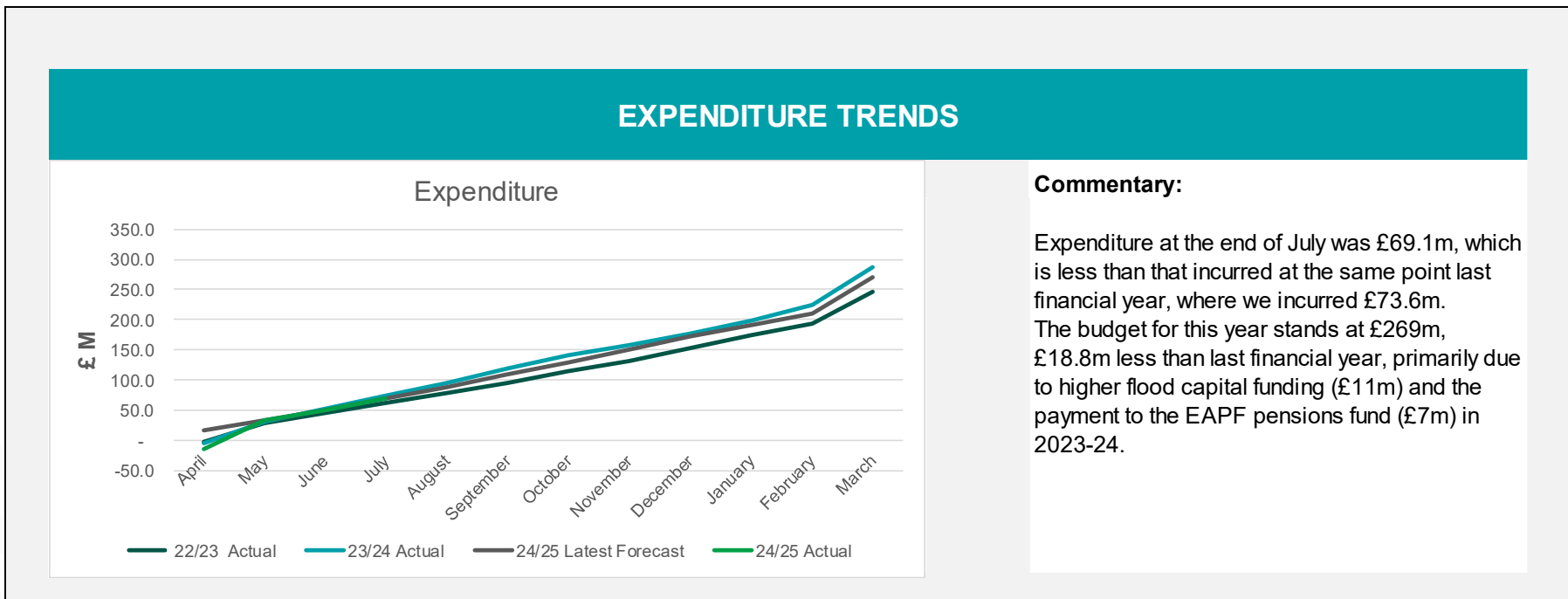
Financial Performance - Income

| INCOME | Actual | Approved Forecast | Variance | Approved Forecast | Remaining Budget | Commentary |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| by Account Type | YTD £m | YTD £m | YTD £m | FY £m | FY % | |
| Charges | 30.8 | 30.2 | 0.5 | 45.0 | 32% | Charges are £0.5m ahead of forecast with greater than expected EPR applications and rod licence purchases. Finance will re-assess the forecast with the regulation team. Any increase would be ring fenced within those specific regimes, the impact of which would be seen in the September figures. |
| Commercial | 20.9 | 20.2 | 0.7 | 53.7 | 61% | Timber Sales are £0.7m ahead of forecast with timber dispatches higher than expected and an increase in the expected price per tonne. This is an indication that the full year forecast will need to be increased and a formal revised forecast is expected from the Commercial team. The impact of any increase to the timber forecast will be to reduce the additional £2m support which WG have put in place this year. |
| European & external | 1.5 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 7.7 | 81% | Income received in line with profile. Overall income to be applied this year has been reduced following a review of the projects within the various LiFE programmes, and will be used in future financial years. |
| Grant in Aid | 20.1 | 20.1 | -0.0 | 160.6 | 88% | Income received in line with profile. |
| Use of Reserves | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100% | The movement in reserves is the current estimate of the funds we will need to draw down from deferred and accrued income accounts to cover the gap between charge income and expenditure on the various regimes. This will be monitored and reviewed throughout the year in conjunction with the Regulatory Business Management team. |
| TOTAL: NRW | 73.3 | 72.1 | 1.2 | 269.0 | 73% | |

Financial Performance - Expenditure

| EXPENDITURE | Actual | Approved Forecast | Variance | Approved Forecast | Remaining Budget | Commentary |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| by Account Type | YTD | YTD | YTD | FY | FY | |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | % | |
| Staff | 37.2 | 37.1 | -0.1 | 117.9 | 68% | The position at the end of July shows an over spend of £0.1m linked to other staff costs spread across directorates. Due to the current recruitment controls we have generated a further £1.3m of savings at the end of July on core funded posts, which has been used to offset the opening staff budget deficit of £9.3m. This will gradually reduce as we go through the year, however, current projections show an expected deficit of £1.7m against the £9.3m target at year end, which will need to be funded from other in year savings and contingencies. The vacancy rate currently stands at 11%. |
| Non Staff | 20.0 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 87.3 | 77% | The current under spend of £0.4m is predominantly linked to under spend within Land Stewardship activities across Operations (£0.3m) and EPP (£0.1m), and ICT license costs within Finance & Corporate Services (£0.2m). These are offset by overspend within EPP in Evidence (£0.2m). Significant variances will be continually assessed, with profiles amended as appropriate. The Land Stewardship variance has reduced significantly from the last reporting period. |
| Revenue Projects | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 81% | Whilst there are relatively minor variances +/- across revenue projects, the two projects with the largest variances are Reservoir Compliance (Internal Funded) which is £0.1m behind target and Cardiff Opportunity (NRW2030) which is £0.1m ahead of target. |
| Capital Projects | 10.6 | 10.6 | -0.0 | 57.0 | 81% | The current capital variance is predominantly linked to two programmes. NRW2030 which is ahead of target (£0.4m) due to costs incurred on a project where there has been a delay in the project code being set up whilst awaiting IPAG assurance. The budget is currently held in a holding code pending transfer now that assurance has been received. Offsetting this is Flood Risk which is £0.3m behind target, mainly in relation to the Flood Warning System project, although we have successfully gone live - however, there are significant funds in the budget for the remainder of the year for continuous improvement. |
| TOTAL: NRW | 69.1 | 69.4 | 0.3 | 269.0 | 74% | |

Financial Performance – Expenditure Trends



Trajectory Financial Performance

| Trajectory Financial Performance - as at the end of July | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Directorate | Expenditure variance | Turnover variance | Net variance | Core / Project Split | |
| | £000's | £000's | £000's | Core £000's | Projects £000's |
| Communications, Customer and Commercial | 78 | -38 | 40 | 16 | 24 |
| Corporate Strategy and Development | -31 | -14 | -45 | -57 | 12 |
| Evidence, Policy and Permitting | 369 | -118 | 251 | 154 | 97 |
| Finance and Corporate Services | 153 | -40 | 112 | 104 | 8 |
| Operations | 853 | -212 | 640 | 537 | 103 |
| TOTAL | 1421 | -423 | -999 | 754 | 245 |
| Commentary | | | | | |
| <p>Recruitment controls continue to have a positive budgetary impact.</p> <p>Total core savings at the end of July were £2.4m, however £0.6m relates to charge income vacancies, leaving an overall saving of £1.8m with a current projection of £7.6m (net of charge funded posts) for the financial year.</p> <p>£2m of the £7.6m is forecasted to come from keeping recruitment controls in place (future vacancies created) and the implementation of the Case for Change proposals (staff redeployed into charge or project funded posts or exits).</p> <p>That still leaves a balance of £1.7m to meet against the £9.3m target. Whilst we hold a contingencies budget of £1.5m (£2m currently less £0.5m to be transferred to the change programme) – this is also a source of funding for redundancies. But we have an additional pay budget equivalent to 1.5% of pay (about £1.8m) which is dependent on the outcome of the pay award which has a budget equivalent of 3.5%.</p> <p>As previously noted CSD is showing a negative saving as staff in the flexible resource pool staff not currently on assignment are costed to that directorate.</p> | | | | | |

Financial Performance – Revenue Projects

| Revenue Projects by Programme | Actual YTD £m | Approved Forecast YTD £m | Variance YTD £m | Approved Forecast FY £m | Remaining Budget FY % | Commentary |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| External Funded | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 73% | Whilst there are relatively minor variances +/- across Revenue Projects, the two projects with the largest variances are Reservoir Compliance (Internal Funded) which is £0.1m behind target and Cardiff Opportunity (NRW2030) which is £0.1m ahead of target. |
| Internal Funded | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 83% | |
| NaCE | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 84% | |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100% | |
| NRW 2030 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 90% | |
| Grants | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 93% | |
| TOTAL: NRW | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 81% | |

Financial Performance – Capital Projects

| Capital Projects by Programme | Actual YTD £m | Approved Forecast YTD £m | Variance YTD £m | Approved Forecast FY £m | Remaining Budget FY % | Commentary |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| NRW 2030 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 3.3 | 86% | The Flood Warning System and Telemetry projects have now been categorised within the Flood Risk and Water Resources capital programmes rather than the NRW 2030 programme and the baseline funding allocated to these projects has transferred accordingly - £3.2m for Flood and £0.5m for Water Resources, reducing the capital programme for NRW 2030 from £7.0m to £3.3m. Within the capital programme, £2.8m is currently held in holding accounts for projects that were awaiting IPAG assurance before project codes were issued. This relates to two projects Tech Stabilisation (£2.3m) and Web Development (£0.5m). Since the end of the month we have had confirmation that Tech Stabilisation has had IPAG assurance and the project code issued. Currently the NRW 2030 is over-programmed by £0.5m. The programme is currently showing as being ahead of target due to costs incurred on the project which was waiting for the project code to be set up whilst awaiting IPAG assurance. The budget will now be transferred from the holding code. |
| External Funded | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 82% | Whilst there are some minor variances +/-, overall external funded projects are on track against the revised forecast. |
| Flood Risk | 4.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 18.4 | 78% | The funding allocated to flood risk projects this month has increased by £3.2m (from £15.2m to £18.4m), due to the re-categorisation of Flood Warning System and Telemetry projects from NRW 2030 programme. The overprogramming balance of £2.4m in May is now eliminated and currently stands as a surplus of £0.2m. The largest of the forecast reductions are on Stephenson Street (£0.8m), Cwm Clydach Dam (£0.8m) and Cadoxton Brook (£0.5m). Currently the programme is showing an underspend against the year to date budget, the main variance is on the Flood Warning System where expenditure is currently showing as behind the planned profile by £0.2m. |
| Water Resources | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 88% | The funding allocated to Water Resources projects this month has increased by £0.5m (from £1.1m to £1.6m), due to the transfer of the Telemetry project from NRW 2030 programme. Overall the Water Resources programme is currently under-programmed by £0.3m, this is reduced by £0.5m in May. We will be discussing this with the Programme lead during September and if this funding is not required in the programme this year then it can be used to help the NRW contingency. There are projects that some of this balance maybe allocated to. |
| Internal Funded | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 94% | Whilst there are some minor variances +/-, overall internal funded projects are on track. |
| NaCE | 4.5 | 4.4 | -0.1 | 22.5 | 80% | The NaCE overprogramming is now showing as zero due to the forecasted underspend of £1.9m on the Peatlands programme, £1m of which has been transferred to Nature Networks (agreed with WG). The Peatlands programme is still forecasting an £900k underspend but it's likely we will need to return the budget back to WG as it is from a WG budget outside of our sponsoring department's control. Once that budget is adjusted it will show the true over-programme position, which is £1m. We have projects that we can increase in spend in the coming months should we need to, but most programmes are trying to work to budget to ensure no overspend. There is a risk to this approach but is in line with the approach being taken on the Flood Risk programme to ensure we don't get ourselves in a position whereby we can't slow the spend down. |
| IFRS 16 Capital Leases Only (non-cash) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100% | The overall lease programme is still under consideration by the Head of Business Support Services and Adfywio - it is dependant on the outcome of the Ty Cambria exit strategy as dilapidations are a charge against this capital budget. The other use will be for electric vehicles leases or purchases, whichever provides us with the better value for money. |
| TOTAL: NRW | 10.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 57.0 | 81% | |

Contingency and over-programming budgets

| Balances (contingencies and programme under/overs) | /£m May-24 | /£m Jul-24 | /£m Movement | Confidence Level (RAG Status) | Comments |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| In year pressure balancing targets | | | | | |
| Staff Reduction Targets | -8.2 | -6.9 | 1.4 | Yellow | Reduced from £9.3m in the original budget, accounting for savings in April to July. £1.4m is the movement from the end of May. |
| Vacancy Management | -4.2 | -3.4 | 0.8 | Green | We are on target to manage the vacancy management target this year. |
| Contingencies and provisions | | | | | |
| Pay Award Provisions | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | Green | Provision equivalent to a level above CPI. |
| Other staff contingency | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | Green | Additional provision as identified in the opening budget. |
| Central Contingencies | 2.2 | 2.0 | -0.2 | Yellow | The general contingency is reduced back to £2m in July, which is in line with our planning assumption, this follows a reduction of £0.2m for workforce recharges to projects. |
| Central Contingencies (corporate cost recharges) | 0.9 | 0.5 | -0.4 | Green | Corporate costs have reduced on External funded projects (£90k), wind energy income by (£286k) and WG Grants (£14k). This balance should be retained until the revised corporate cost recharge rates are agreed for 2024-25. |
| Staff Budget Undistributed (Directorates) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | Green | A paper has been approved by ET on 20 August which will clear the majority of this balance. |
| Staff budget allocation (under review) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | Green | Budgets approved for new posts not yet created. |
| Over-programming | | | | | |
| Central Overprogramming | -1.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 | Green | As set out in the opening budget. |
| Overprogramming (Directorates) | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | Green | Previous balances have been reviewed within their respective programmes and removed. |
| NaCE (Directorates) | -3.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | Green | Once the Peatlands programme budget has been adjusted for the £0.9m to be returned to WG, the over-programming will approximately be £1m. |
| NRW 2030 (Directorates) | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.5 | Green | The programme has been developed since May which has resulted in an over-programming of £0.5m which is being assessed. |
| Welsh Government Grants | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | Green | Whilst the Waste Reform EPR Programme is showing an element of overprogramming, WG have confirmed an additional allocation, which will be input for the next reporting period. |
| Staff Budget Overprogramming (Directorates) | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | Green | Funding has now been received from WG. |
| Under-programming | | | | | |
| Water Resources Capital (Directorates) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | Yellow | The programme remains under-programmed, currently showing as £0.5m, however the true position is £0.3m due to two project not being included in the latest transfer of data from the project delivery system. These have now been incorporated. We will be discussing this with the Programme lead during September and if this funding is not required in the programme this year then it can be used to help the NRW contingency. |
| Flood Risk Capital (Directorates) | -2.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 | Green | Following a review of the capital programme, overprogramming has been removed, currently showing a relatively small under programming of £161k. There are projects that can / will be introduced into the programme or budgets increased to mitigate the risk of underspend. |
| Awaiting distribution | | | | | |
| NRW 2030 (Directorates) | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.5 | Green | A balance of £2.8m is currently held in holding accounts for project that were awaiting IPAG assurance before project codes are issued for these projects. This relates to two projects Tech Stabilisation £2.3m and Web Development £0.5m, since July we have had confirmation that Tech Stabilisation has had |
| Note | | | | | |
| All contingencies/over programming are held centrally unless indicated otherwise. | | | | | |



Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Cynllun Sero Net CNC |
| Cyfeirnod y papur: | 24-09-B18 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Ceri Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Clive Walmsley, Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol, Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio, a Gabrielle Torkington, Arweinydd Tîm, Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Clive Walmsley, Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol – Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio |
| Diben y papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | <p>Mae Cynllun Sero Net CNC yn nodi ein huchelgais ar gyfer lleihau ein hól troed carbon sefydliadol. Mae'n ofyniad gan Lywodraeth Cymru (a nodir yn Sero Net Cymru) i holl gyrrff sector cyhoeddus Cymru gyhoeddi cynllun o'r fath. Dylai'r Bwrdd nodi'r targedau lleihau allyriadau a pherchnogaeth a chyfrifoldeb clir am gamau gweithredu wedi'u blaenoriaethu i sicrhau bod darpariaeth wedi'i hymgorffori ar draws y sefydliad. Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo'r cynllun.</p> |

Cefndir

1. Ers i Lywodraeth Cymru (LIC) ddatgan argyfwng hinsawdd yn 2019, mae ein gwaith lleihau allyriadau mewnol wedi'i lywio gan *Gynllun Galluogi Carbon Bositif CNC* a'r 'pymtheg blaenoriaeth uchaf' a nodwyd mewn trafodaeth â Bwrdd CNC ym mis Gorffennaf 2019. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru yr ail *Gynllun Cyflawni Carbon Isel – Sero Net Cymru* ym mis Hydref 2021, a oedd yn cynnwys gofyniad polisi y '*dylai pob sefydliad sector cyhoeddus ... ddatblygu a chyhoeddi cynlluniau [sero net] erbyn mis Mawrth 2023 i gyflawni sector cyhoeddus sero net cyfunol [Cymreig] erbyn 2030*'.
2. Gweithredodd *Gynllun Galluogi Carbon Bositif CNC* fel ein Cynllun Sero Net cyntaf rhwng 2019 a 2023. Mae'r Cynllun Sero Net hwn yn darparu dull targed a senario mwy

manwl ar gyfer diffinio ein camau gweithredu hyd at 2030. Mae Cynllun Strategol Sero Net Llywodraeth Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2022, yn nodi ei huchelgais sero net ei hun a'i mentrau datgarboneiddio â blaenoriaeth. Rydym wedi mabwysiadu dull tebyg i gynllun Llywodraeth Cymru, gan gyflwyno nifer o lwybrau allyriadau a senarios ar gyfer adeiladau, y fflyd, teithio busnes, cymudo a gweithio gartref sy'n adlewyrchu ei senarios *gwneud dim, ennill momentwm, newid cyflymach*. Mae defnyddio'r dull senarios hwn yn hanfodol o ystyried yr ansicrwydd ynghylch adnoddau datgarboneiddio yn y dyfodol, yn enwedig wrth ystyried y cynigion yn yr achos dros newid i leihau ein gallu newid hinsawdd strategol o 30%. Fel Llywodraeth Cymru, rydym wedi defnyddio egwyddorion y Fenter Targedau'n Seiliedig ar Wyddoniaeth (SBTi) <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/> i osod targedau ar gyfer llawer o allyriadau.

3. Mae ein cynllun corfforaethol newydd a'n cynlluniau gwasanaeth yn cydnabod yr heriau ehangach a achosir gan y newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac yn ymrwmo i leihau allyriadau a diogelu a gwella storffeydd carbon hirdymor, o fewn ein gweithrediadau ein hunain a thrwy ein dylanwad ehangach. Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio mai dim ond mynd i'r afael â'r rhan o'r gwaith hwnnw i leihau ôl troed carbon ein sefydliad ein hunain y mae'r cynllun hwn. Trafodwyd rôl CNC mewn datgarboneiddio diwydiannol yn y Bwrdd (ym mis Medi 2023) a bydd agweddau eraill ar ein gwaith i hwyluso datgarboneiddio ledled Cymru, megis defnydd tir a dylanwadu ar y sector cyhoeddus ehangach, yn cael sylw yn sesiwn strategol Amcan Llesiant 2, a drefnwyd ar gyfer mis Tachwedd 2024. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn lleihau ein hól troed carbon ein hunain os ydym am fod ag enw da i eirioli, cynghori a rheoleiddio eraill i wneud yr un peth.
4. Cyn belled ag y bo modd, rydym wedi alinio ein ffin sefydliadol ar gyfer adeiladau, asedau a thir â dull gwasanaeth y sector cyhoeddus a nodir yng *Nghanllaw Adrodd Sero Net* Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer holl sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru, a ddatblygodd o allbynnau Prosiect Carbon Bositif CNC. Y ffynonellau allyriadau a gwmpesir yn y cynllun hwn yw adeiladau, trafndiaeth a pheiriannau, gwastraff a gynhyrchir mewn gweithrediadau, nwyddau a gwasanaethau a brynwyd, teithio busnes, cymudo gan weithwyr, gweithio gartref, ac allyriadau tir (ac atafaelu). Allyriadau sy'n gysylltiedig â thanwydd y fflyd ac offer (8%), gweithio gartref (6%), a'r defnydd o wres a thrydan mewn adeiladau (4%) yw categorïau mwyaf ein hallyriadau gweithredol.
5. Ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023-24, cyfrifwyd mai allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr CNC, h.y. ein hól troed carbon sefydliadol, oedd 30,536 tCO_{2e} – nid yw hyn yn cynnwys allyriadau yn seiliedig ar dir ac atafaelu. Amcangyfrifwyd mai cyfanswm net y carbon a atafaelwyd mewn cynefinoedd ar ystad CNC yw -390,924 tCO_{2e} (yn seiliedig ar ddata 2023/24). Cyfrifwyd yr ôl troed carbon gweithredol yn y cynllun hwn ar gyfer ein cyflwyniad adrodd sero net blynyddol ar gyfer sector cyhoeddus Cymru, sydd â blwyddyn sylfaenol o 2019-20.
6. Cyfanswm allyriadau gweithredol CNC (ac eithrio'r gadwyn gyflenwi a defnydd tir) oedd 6,962 tCO_{2e} yn 2019-20, 3,120 tCO_{2e} yn 2020-21, 4,666 tCO_{2e} yn 2021-22, a 5,044 tCO_{2e} yn 2022-23, a 5,321 tCO_{2e} yn 2023-24 (cafodd yr holl allyriadau eu cyfrifo gan ddefnyddio templed adrodd Sero Net 2023-24). Mae effeithiau COVID-19 ar allyriadau gweithredol yn glir, gyda gostyngiadau mawr mewn allyriadau o'r rhan fwyaf o

gategoriâu yn 2020-21 o gymharu â'r flwyddyn sylfaenol o 2019-20, yn fwyaf nodedig allyriadau cymudo. Fodd bynnag, ers hynny, mae allyriadau wedi adlamu, gan adlewyrchu newidiadau ar ôl y pandemig, gydag allyriadau gwastraff, gweithio gartref, cyfarpar a theithiau busnes yn cynyddu. Mae allyriadau ein cadwyn gyflenwi sefydliadol wedi cynyddu 58% o gymharu â'r flwyddyn sylfaenol (2019/20), sy'n adlewyrchu cynnydd mewn gwariant, ond hefyd awtomeiddio a ffyrdd well o goladu data gwariant sy'n rhoi amcangyfrif gwell o'i hallyriadau.

7. Er gwaethaf amrywiaeth o gamau datgarboneiddio hyd yma, mae'r tueddiadau yn ein data allyriadau yn dangos bod y gostyngiadau hirdymor mewn allyriadau yr ydym wedi'u hadrodd drwy'r System Reoli Amgylcheddol dros y degawd diwethaf yn cael eu llywio'n bennaf gan ddatgarboneiddio grid (y tu allan i reolaeth CNC) a mwy o weithio gartref (o ganlyniad i'r pandemig), ynghyd â gostyngiadau rhagweithiol CNC drwy leihau ein portffolio adeiladau. Nid yw CNC wedi cyflawni cynnydd sylweddol yn bwrpasol eto tuag at leihau dwyster carbon ei weithgareddau.
8. Nod y cynllun hwn yw sicrhau bod gennym strategaeth i leihau ein hallyriadau hyd at 2030 ac i gyfrannu at uchelgais datgarboneiddio ehangach y sector cyhoeddus ar gyfer 2030. Mae'r senarios datgarboneiddio a'r camau gweithredu y manylir arnynt ynddo yn amlygu'r gostyngiadau posibl mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr y gellid eu cyflawni'n realistig drwy ystod eang o gamau gweithredu, yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth a thystiolaeth gyfredol. Er mwyn cynyddu'r cyfraniad hwn ymhellach, byddai angen rhagor o arloesi, gwelliannau technolegol, a gwella adnoddau a chamau gweithredu'n sylweddol.
9. Bydd ein targed cyffredinol ar gyfer lleihau carbon yn lleihau ein hallyriadau o leiaf 35% erbyn 2030 ar draws yr holl categorïau allyriadau sylweddol, o gymharu â'r flwyddyn sylfaenol (2019/20). Gellid cyflawni gostyngiadau o 56% a 66% mewn allyriadau o ystadau adeiledig a fflyd, yn y drefn honno, gyda lefel briodol o fuddsoddiad a thrwy gyflawni'r camau gweithredu arfaethedig. Bydd pob un o'n targedau'n cael eu hadolygu er mwyn ystyried cynnydd, adnoddau, a newidiadau mewn dichonoldeb – er enghraifft, ystyried newid technolegol.
10. Mae'r rôl sydd gan newid ymddygiad i'w chwarae wrth leihau ein hól troed carbon sefydliadol ein hunain yn bwysig hefyd. Fel rhan o'n gwaith i ymgorffori ystyriaeth o ddatgarboneiddio a newid hinsawdd yng ngwaith pawb, mae CNC wedi datblygu hyfforddiant newid hinsawdd pwrpasol sy'n bodloni safon yr Ymddiriedolaeth Llythrennedd Carbon gyda Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Manceinion a Cynnal Cymru–Sustain Wales. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'n bosibl mesur cyfraniad newid ymddygiad wrth wneud penderfyniadau, ond dangosodd y pandemig sut mae newidiadau ymddygiad sylweddol yn bosibl.
11. Mae'r Cynllun Sero Net wedi'i adolygu'n ddiweddar a'i gymeradwyo gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd (Gorffennaf 2024) a'r Tîm Gweithredol (Awst 2024). Cwblhawyd archwiliad mewnol o'n proses adrodd a chynllunio sero net (Ionawr 2024), gan roi barn sicrwydd cymedrol. Mae'r tri argymhelliad sy'n deillio o'r archwiliad ar gyfer llywodraethu, lledaenu a phrif ffrydio cyflawni'r cynllun wedi'u hymgorffori yn y Cynllun Sero Net a'r camau nesaf a amlinellir yn y papur hwn.

12. Mae'r Cynllun Sero Net wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad 1 ynghyd â rhestr wedi'i blaenoriaethu'n ansoddol o'r camau gweithredu i leihau allyriadau yn Atodiad 2. Llwyddwyd i flaenoriaethu camau gweithredu gyda chymorth adrannau ar draws CNC sy'n gyfrifol am eu cyflawni. Mae hefyd wedi'i alinio â dull ehangach y sector cyhoeddus o flaenoriaethu camau gweithredu sero net gyda chymorth gan Wasanaeth Ynni Llywodraeth Cymru.
13. Er bod y camau gweithredu wedi'u blaenoriaethu, mae'n bwysig nodi o dan bob maes (e.e. cadwyn gyflenwi, ystad adeiledig ac ati) bod y rhan fwyaf o'r camau gweithredu'n rhyngddibynnol ac mae angen eu datblygu gyda'i gilydd i gyflawni'r effaith datgarboneiddio. O ganlyniad, yn ymarferol mae blaenoriaethu yn fwy o fater o raddfa a chyflymder y newid y mae gan CNC yr awydd, yr ysgogiad a'r adnoddau i'w cyflawni, yn hytrach na blaenoriaethu un cam dros un arall.

Risgiau, parodrwydd i dderbyn risg a chyfleoedd

14. Yn amlwg, mae risg i enw da wrth gymryd camau datgarboneiddio annigonol o fewn CNC, a heb hynny ni fyddai CNC yn gallu dangos rôl arweiniol mewn gweithredu amgylcheddol yng Nghymru. Cafodd yr angen am ddull strategol ar gyfer datgarboneiddio, fel y nodir yn y cynllun hwn, ei gynnwys yng Nghofrestr Risgiau Strategol CNC (Risg Strategol 05). Bydd cyflawni'r camau datgarboneiddio yn y cynllun yn sicrhau manteision lluosog i'r amgylchedd y tu hwnt i fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd, e.e. drwy leihau llygredd.

Goblygiadau ehangach

- (a) **Amcanion Llesiant:** Mae'r Cynllun Sero Net hwn yn hanfodol i allu CNC i gyflawni canlyniadau Amcan Llesiant 2, ond hefyd, drwy fanteision lluosog rhai camau gweithredu, bydd hefyd yn cyfrannu at gyflawni amcanion Llesiant 1 a 3 – er enghraifft, drwy fudd bioamrywiaeth adfer mawndiroedd, a lleihau adnoddau/llygredd drwy reoli gwastraff yn well.
- (b) **Cyllid:** Mae'r cynllun hwn yn nodi maint ein huchelgais a graddau'r hyn sy'n ymarferol ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw'n asesiad wedi'i gostio'n llawn o'r camau gweithredu gofynnol. Bydd angen achosion busnes a chostau unigol ar gyfer pob un o'r meysydd allyriadau neu gamau gweithredu penodol. Fodd bynnag, mae amcangyfrifon cost ar gyfer nifer o'r targedau wedi llywio'r cynllun hwn, e.e. ar gyfer yr ystad adeiledig a'r fflyd, gyda'r targedau'n seiliedig ar y tybiaethau a wneir wrth gynllunio busnes ar gyfer y meysydd hynny.
- (c) **Goblygiadau o ran adnoddau:** Bydd y cynllun hwn yn gofyn am newid ffyrdd o weithio (er enghraifft, ystyried carbon wrth gaffael ar draws y sefydliad) ac adnoddau ychwanegol (er enghraifft, darparu gwres carbon isel yn ein swyddfeydd), ac i adnoddau gael eu defnyddio mewn ffordd wahanol, e.e. trwy newid i lesio cerbydau trydan yn hytrach na cherbydau tanwydd ffosil. Mae datblygu'r cynllun hwn a'i

dargedau eisoes wedi cychwyn sgysiau pellach ynghylch camau gweithredu blaenoriaethol penodol a'u goblygiadau o ran adnoddau, ac mae cynlluniau i'w mireinio ymhellach, e.e. cyflwyno ynni adnewyddadwy ar asedau gweithredol. O ystyried goblygiadau hirdymor y cynllun hwn ar gyfer adnoddau, gan gynnwys costau cyfalaf ymlaen llaw, rhai costau refeniw hirdymor, ond hefyd arbedion drwy ddefnyddio llai o ynni, bydd cyflawni'r cynllun hwn yn gofyn am ystyriaeth bellach o adnoddau gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd a'r Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau.

(d) Cydraddoldeb: Amherthnasol

(e) Diogelu data: Amherthnasol

Y camau nesaf

15. Bydd y Cynllun Sero Net yn cael ei gyhoeddi'n llawn fel Adroddiad Tystiolaeth CNC gyda fersiwn gryno yn cael ei chynhyrchu i'w dosbarthu'n allanol erbyn Rhagfyr 2024.
16. Bydd cynllun cyflenwi gyda thargedau, camau gweithredu, perchnogion ac amserlenni y cytunwyd arnynt yn cael ei gynhyrchu gan y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio mewn ymgynghoriad â'r timau ac unigolion perthnasol i sicrhau perchnogaeth a chyfrifoldeb clir am gamau gweithredu erbyn mis Mawrth 2025.
17. Bydd proses o lywodraethu, lle bydd y cynllun cyflenwi gyda thargedau, camau gweithredu, perchnogion ac amserlenni y cytunwyd arnynt yn cael ei reoli gan y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio ac yn destun adroddiadau drwy'r Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd, yn sicrhau goruchwyliaeth.
18. Yn dilyn ei gymeradwyo, bydd y cynllun yn cael ei rannu ar draws CNC drwy'r fewnrwyd gan y timau Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio a Chyfathrebu yn hydref 2024 i gael perchnogaeth ehangach o'r camau gweithredu blaenoriaethol ar gyfer datgarboneiddio.
19. Bydd cyfrifiad allyriadau ac atafaelu tir diwygiedig, gan ddefnyddio offeryn Ymchwil Diwydiant Dŵr y DU (UKWIR) a defnyddio ffin ddiwygiedig ar gyfer yr ystad ac ystod o adnoddau data cynefinoedd, yn darparu cyfrifiad statws carbon net wedi'i ddiweddarau i adroddiadau carbon sector cyhoeddus Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer ein blwyddyn adrodd ddiweddaraf (2023/24).
20. Mewn cysylltiad â'r strategaeth gorfforaethol, ystyrir gweithredu'r cynllun trwy'r dull cynllunio amflwyddyn.
21. Mae ystod eang o gamau nesaf ar gyfer pob math o ffynhonnell allyriadau wedi'i nodi yn y cynllun ac mae'r camau wedi'u crynhoi mewn tabl yn y Crynodeb Gweithredol.

Argymhelliad

22. Rydym yn argymhell y canlynol:

- a. Cymeradwyo'r Cynllun Sero Net a'i gamau gweithredu, targedau a senarios wedi'u blaenoriaethu, yn amodol ar eu hadolygiad cyfnodol, i lywio ein camau lliniaru yn y dyfodol hyd at 2030.
- b. Cymeradwyo datblygu cynllun cyflenwi sy'n nodi'r camau gweithredu wedi'u blaenoriaethu, y perchnogion a'r amserlenni y bydd yn destun adroddiadau drwy'r Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd er mwyn sicrhau goruchwyliaeth a chyflawniad.

Rhestr atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Cynllun Sero Net CNC

Atodiad 2 – Camau Gweithredu wedi'u Blaenoriaethu CNC o'r Cynllun Sero Net

Proses gymeradwyo / ymgynghori

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Cyfrifoldeb: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael mewnbwn?</p> | <p>Cynhyrchwyd y cynllun gan y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio a'r Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol gyda mewnbwn gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd ac ystod o staff sy'n gyfrifol am y meysydd allyriadau ar draws y sefydliad. Er mwyn sicrhau aliniad â'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach yng Nghymru, mae Gwasanaeth Ynni Llywodraeth Cymru wedi adolygu ein cynllun a'n dull o flaenoriaethu.</p> |
| <p>Yn atebol: Pwy sy'n atebol am y gymeradwyaeth derfynol? Pwy fydd yn ei gymeradwyo neu y gofynnir iddo ei gymeradwyo?</p> | <p>Mae'r cynllun drafft wedi'i gymeradwyo gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd a'r Tîm Gweithredol a gofynnir am gymeradwyaeth gan y Bwrdd, o ystyried effaith y cynllun ar draws y sefydliad.</p> |
| <p>Y sawl yr ymgynghorwyd â nhw: Gyda phwy yr ymgynghorwyd hyd yma? Lle mae angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hon ar waith? A fydd</p> | <p>Rydym wedi ymgynghori â thimau a fydd yn gyfrifol am gyflawni camau gweithredu penodol a cheisio mewnbwn ganddynt. Fel y nodir o dan y camau nesaf, rydym yn bwriadu cyfleu cynnwys y cynllun i'r holl staff ar ôl ei gymeradwyo. Yn ogystal, bydd angen rhagor o</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| angen ymgynghori pellach? | ymgyngori a chydweithio â'r timau hynny a fydd â rolau allweddol wrth gyflawni'r camau gweithredu. |
| Hysbyswyd: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu pwy sydd angen gwybodaeth bellach am y gwaith? | Bydd cynnwys y cynllun yn cael ei gyfleu i'r holl staff a bydd hefyd yn cael ei rannu'n allanol gyda sefydliadau eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Rydym yn rhagweld y bydd y cynllun hwn yn ysgogi trafodaethau pellach gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch mesurau lliniaru CNC dros y blynyddoedd i ddod. |



Natural Resources Wales' Net Zero Plan 2024 - 2030

Report No:

Authors: Anna Jones, Mefty Haider, Sadie Waterhouse, Clive Walmsley, Gabrielle Torkington, Joanna Kowalska

About Natural Resources Wales

Natural Resources Wales' purpose is to pursue sustainable management of natural resources. This means looking after air, land, water, wildlife, plants and soil to improve Wales' well-being, and provide a better future for everyone.

Evidence at Natural Resources Wales

Natural Resources Wales is an evidence-based organisation. We seek to ensure that our strategy, decisions, operations and advice to Welsh Government and others are underpinned by sound and quality-assured evidence. We recognise that it is critically important to have a good understanding of our changing environment.

We will realise this vision by:

- Maintaining and developing the technical specialist skills of our staff;
- Securing our data and information;
- Having a well resourced proactive programme of evidence work;
- Continuing to review and add to our evidence to ensure it is fit for the challenges facing us; and
- Communicating our evidence in an open and transparent way.

This Evidence Report series serves as a record of work carried out or commissioned by Natural Resources Wales. It also helps us to share and promote use of our evidence by others and develop future collaborations. However, the views and recommendations presented in this report are not necessarily those of NRW and should, therefore, not be attributed to NRW.

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Tbc following approval

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Executive summary

This Net Zero Plan supersedes NRW's Carbon Positive Enabling Plan that was published in 2019 following the declaration of a Climate Emergency by the Welsh Government. It was in effect our first Net Zero Plan and set the strategic direction and priorities for decarbonisation in NRW between 2019 and 2023.

Our new Corporate Plan and our Business and Service Plans recognise the environmental challenges posed by climate change, and commit to reducing emissions, protecting and enhancing long-term stores of carbon both within our own operations and through our wider influence.

We have, as far as possible, aligned our organisational boundary for buildings, assets and land to the public sector service-approach set out in the WG Net Zero Reporting Guide that evolved out of NRW's Carbon Positive Project work. The emissions sources reported by NRW in this Plan are buildings, transport and plant, land-based emissions and sequestration (including agriculture), waste generated in operations, purchased goods and services, business travel, employee commuting and homeworking. All scope 1, and upstream scope 2 and 3 emissions sources are included but not our downstream scope 3 emissions, which are currently not accounted for in Welsh public sector Net Zero Reporting.

In developing NRW's Plan, we have sought to be consistent where appropriate with Welsh Government's Net Zero Strategic Plan (Welsh Government 2022), which sets out the ambitions for their own organisational decarbonisation. Similarly, to the WG Plan, we have used the principles of the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) for target setting for many operational emissions. We have also developed several emission pathways and scenarios for 'do nothing', 'gaining momentum' and 'accelerated change' for most operational emissions in a similar manner.

In the financial year 2022-23, NRW's greenhouse gas emissions, i.e., our organisational carbon footprint, was calculated to be 22,962 tCO₂e. This excludes land-based emissions and sequestration. This total figure also excludes outside of scope emissions that amounted to an additional 552.3 tCO₂e. The total net quantity of carbon sequestered in habitats on the NRW estate was estimated to be -390,000 tCO₂e (based on 2015/16 data).

The carbon footprint in this plan for operational activity was calculated for our Welsh public sector Net Zero reporting submission, which is updated annually. NRW's total operational emissions (excluding both supply chain and land use) were 6,955 tCO₂e in 2019-20; 3,093 tCO₂e in 2020-21; 3,556 tCO₂e in 2021-22 and 3,655 tCO₂e in 2022-23. Emissions associated with fleet and equipment fuel (8%), homeworking (6%) and building-related emissions from heating and electricity use (4%) are the largest categories of our operational emissions.

Trends in NRW's operational emissions are evaluated based on the baseline year 2019-20 for Net Zero reporting. The impacts of Covid on operational emissions is clear with significant decreases in emissions from most categories in 2020-21 compared to the 2019-20 baseline, most notably the large reduction in commute emissions. Emissions from both waste and homeworking increased in 2020-21 and equipment and business travel emissions increased in

2022-23 reflecting post pandemic changes. Our organisational supply chain emissions increased by over 12% in 2022-23 compared to the previous financial year and by 22% compared to the baseline year (2019/20), reflecting both an increase in spend and improvements and automation of collation methods for spend data.

The trends in our data reflect the fact that we have made passive reductions in emissions through grid decarbonisation along with proactive reductions through reducing our buildings portfolio along with Covid-19 driving increased homeworking. Despite a range of decarbonisation actions, NRW has not yet purposefully achieved significant progress towards its' own carbon reduction goals. The aim of this plan is to ensure we have a plan to minimise our emissions through to 2030 and to contribute to the wider public sector decarbonisation ambition for 2030.

In relation to our target setting, NRW has chosen a hybrid approach, developing bespoke targets, where high quality internal data is available to support their development, but, where good internal data is not available, we have used generic SBTi targets. This Plan contains the strategic initiatives that will move us towards our emissions reduction ambitions and will be reviewed periodically.

The decarbonisation scenarios detailed in this plan highlight the possible greenhouse gas emission reductions that could be achieved through a range of actions, based on current knowledge and evidence.

The scenarios cover both operational and supply chain greenhouse gas emissions from the following areas:

- The built estate
- Fleet and plant/equipment
- Staff commute
- Homeworking
- Supply chain
- Operational assets, such as pumping stations
- Business travel

These scenarios are:

- 'do nothing' (business as usual),
- 'gaining momentum' and
- 'accelerated change'

The scenarios demonstrate different levels of decarbonisation action. They demonstrate the scale and pace of change that is required. To increase this contribution further would require further innovation, technological improvements and upscaling of action. Given resource limitations, we have also undertaken a prioritisation exercise within each of the thematic decarbonisation areas to help prioritise the delivery of actions during the period of the plan. However, this revealed the reality that for many areas, for example buildings and fleet, actions are interrelated and need to be implemented in an integrated manner either within a building or across the fleet rather than in isolation. Consequently, it is the scale and pace of action as set

out in the pathways rather than the number of actions taken at any one time that will determine resource needs and progress.

NRW recognises the important role behavioural change has to play in reducing our own organisational carbon footprint too. As part of our work to embed consideration of decarbonisation and climate change in everyone's work, NRW has worked with Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU) and Cynnal Cymru-Sustain Wales to develop a bespoke climate change training package that meets the Carbon Literacy Trust standard.

Further refining the effective collection and use of data will be an iterative process that will require clear roles and responsibilities across the organisation as to who is responsible for collection, collation and evaluation of data. An agile approach will be promoted to ensure that systems and ways-of-working that are proportionate are adopted.

Overleaf is a summary table of the key actions proposed in this plan to meet our planned emission reduction trajectories, which will be subject to review periodically, but provides a clear list of next steps.

Summary of key actions required by NRW to achieve the outcomes of the Net Zero Plan

| Emissions Category | Proposed Decarbonisation Action | Lead NRW Delivery Function |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Built Estate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset rationalisation; • Effective energy management (energy procurement, energy data analysis, reviewing heating settings); • Energy efficiency measures e.g., insulation, heating controls; • Building mounted renewable energy systems; • Low carbon heating (heat pumps); • Behaviour change; • Ensuring buildings are resilient to current and future climate change. | Renewal/FFM |
| Fleet & Plant | <p>Fleet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new ICE vehicles should be leased from 2023 onwards unless absolutely necessary. Any new ICE vehicles and all existing ICE vehicles should be operated using HVO, although this will increase the operational cost due to a higher fuel price; • All badged ICE vehicles (except 4x4s and HGVs) should be replaced with BEVs by 2029-30; • ICE 4x4s and HGVs should be operated using HVO and replaced with BEVs when feasible; • A review should be carried out on the use of existing ICE 4x4s to establish if current activities | Fleet |

| | | |
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| | <p>are necessary, can be carried out remotely or by other means with lower carbon footprint;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investigation should be undertaken to identify the causes of low utilisation (<6k annual miles) of some badged vehicles; • Identify steps to improve utilisation of existing badged BEVs by staff; • Integrate data capture system to monitor mileage and energy use by BEVs as soon as technically feasible; • Improve tracking data to determine peak mileage and typical patterns of use for individual vehicles. <p>Plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRW should carry out an assessment of plant use and create a forward plan that assesses the feasibility of progressively transitioning fossil fuel-based plant with both electric and hydrogen technology. | Facilities |
| Business Travel | <p>Grey Fleet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A periodic review should be carried out to ensure NRW's Travel Decision Tree is fit for purpose and applied when travelling for business purposes. • Staff should be encouraged to use badged pool vehicles for business travels where possible if the private vehicle is not a ULEV (<75g/CO₂/km). • NRW should introduce a salary sacrifice scheme for staff to lease BEV's, which will have a positive impact in terms of emissions reduction from grey fleet and staff commute. <p>Hire Car Fleet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In association with a periodic review of NRW's Travel Decision Tree an assessment to ensure that the most efficient vehicle types are being hired (suitable for the intended use) should be undertaken to assess BEV uptake. | Fleet |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise existing low carbon IT services and continue investing in digital infrastructure that enables productive remote working and connectivity across the organisation. | ICT/CC&D/ HR/Renewal/ Facilities |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to conduct an annual 'staff travel' survey to reduce our reliance on generic benchmarks and identify tailored decarbonisation initiatives related to agile working. • Continue to align our planning/decision making to the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy and support its' uptake among staff to shift commuting habits to low carbon forms of travel. • Engage with staff to understand existing barriers to the use of active travel and public transport. • Provide an enabling environment for low carbon travel, including improvements to provision of bicycle storage, showers, electric vehicle (EV) chargers, and maintain enabling policies such as our cycle-to-work scheme. • Develop a staff calculator to explore the impact of householder heating fuel and commuting distance on emissions to inform staff decisions on these daily matters. | |
| Supply chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing a tiered system of carbon reporting & reduction requirements for all suppliers by 2025 • Developing a toolkit for staff to support contract managers to include the carbon reduction and reporting requirements relevant to their contract tier • Developing a supplier emissions questionnaire on organisational emissions • Integrating basic carbon questions into all of our tender and quotation templates for suppliers • Exploring the use of carbon calculators for high value, high emission contracts and frameworks to require suppliers to baseline and demonstrate contract or project level savings • Developing a system to centrally record contract level emissions data and combine this with allocated organisational emissions and spend based emissions data for lower value contracts to produce whole supply chain emissions estimates for NRW. | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Operational Assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure electricity supplies have Automatic Meter Readers (AMR) so that electricity data and invoices are accurate, and ensure all assets are on our main 100% renewable energy contract. • Review current progress in retrofitting renewable energy technologies to assets and revisit previous feasibility studies and update where necessary. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |

| | | |
|------------------|---|----------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install ground mounted renewable energy to self-supply energy to NRW assets, where suitable and feasible. • Further explore renewable energy generation on the NRW managed estate for self-supply where the location of assets allows. • Retrofit all NRW managed pumping stations with energy efficient pumps and renewable energy generation, where feasible. • Retrofit all smaller NRW managed assets (e.g. gauging stations) with microgeneration renewable energy, where feasible. • Ensure solar PV is considered when designing and developing all new assets. • Review progress with Hydrometry and Telemetry and develop a programme of further renewable energy retrofit across operational assets. | |
| Land Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the net carbon status modelling assessment of the habitats on the Estate over the next year, taking account of the latest available estimates of carbon fluxes for each habitat, as well as the restoration of peatlands on the Estate. | CC&D |
| Behaviour Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the roll out of our bespoke climate change training to staff and to monitor through post course surveying its impact on behaviour and decision-making. | CC&D/L&D |
| Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and implement a Circular Economy and Waste Minimisation policy by end of 2023. | Waste |

Policy Context and Background

Addressing climate change is a key priority of both the UK and Welsh Governments, as part of the international response to climate change driven by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Paris Accord objective to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C remains the principal international policy driver. In the UK, the Climate Change Act (2008) sets out a framework to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Act commits the UK to be net zero by 2050 across all four nations.

Two key Welsh Acts provide direction for decarbonisation and the climate emergency response in Wales. The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) requires public bodies to ensure that sustainable development is the central organising principle and that the social, environment and economic impacts of short- and long-term decisions are accounted for. The Act sets out five ways of working to integrate wellbeing and sustainable development and seven Wellbeing Goals. The goals for 'a prosperous Wales' and 'a globally responsible Wales' help drive climate change action, including reference to transition to a 'low carbon society' and 'make a positive contribution to global well-being' respectively. The Environment (Wales) Act (2016) sets out the key principles of sustainable management of natural resources as well as placing a duty on Welsh Ministers to set decadal Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction targets and 5-yearly carbon budgets. Wales has a legally binding target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 with the carbon budgets and decadal targets setting the trajectory to reach it. Net Zero Wales (Welsh Government, 2021a) sets out the policies and proposals for meeting carbon budget 2 (2021-2025) which requires a 37% average reduction in emissions. Carbon budget 3 (2026-2030) will require a 58% average reduction based on a 1990 baseline. The public sector chapter of Net Zero Wales identifies several policies for public sector organisations to contribute towards meeting carbon budget 2. This Net Zero Plan has been published to address the policy that states 'all public sector organisations should develop and publish plans by March 2023 to achieve a collective net zero public sector by 2030'. Another example is for all public sector organisations work towards Wales' target to have 'all new cars and light good vehicles in the public sector fleet as ultra-low emission vehicles by 2025 and where practicably possible, all heavy goods are ultra-low emission by 2030' (Welsh Government 2021a). Net Zero Wales also reinforces the ambition for the Welsh public sector to be collectively net zero by 2030, for which NRW has an important role to play.

To steer the Welsh public sector in delivering this ambition, the Net Zero Carbon Status Route Map sets out the strategic overview of the key priority areas for action and milestones needed for the public sector to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (Welsh Government 2021b). These key priority areas are buildings, mobility and transport, procurement, and land use, with decarbonisation milestones between 2021 and 2030. This route map, based on NRW's earlier work through the Carbon Positive project [Carbon Positive Summary report](#), has been used to frame NRW's Net Zero Plan and its approach to decarbonising the organisation.

Welsh Government's Net Zero Strategic Plan sets out its own net zero ambition for the organisation and outlines their priority decarbonisation initiatives (Welsh Government 2022). For operational emissions (buildings, fleet, business travel, commuting and homeworking) several emission pathways and scenarios are detailed which include do nothing, gaining momentum, accelerated change and an annual reduction to meet a 90% reduction by 2030 based on the principles of the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). This SBTi target for operational emissions has been adopted by Welsh Government in its strategic plan. In developing NRW's Plan we have sought to be consistent with the WG Plan where appropriate.

This Net Zero Plan supersedes NRW's Carbon Positive Enabling Plan that was published in 2019 following the declaration of a Climate Emergency by the Welsh Government. It was effectively our first Net Zero Plan and set the strategic direction and priorities for decarbonisation in NRW between 2019 and 2022. This new plan builds upon this work in providing greater detail in terms of the priorities we need to address and the targets that we are able to set.

Alongside decarbonisation, reducing climate risks and impacts through adaptation action is the other half of our Climate Emergency response. Whilst this Net Zero Plan does not include actions related to climate risk and adaptation, NRW has produced a climate risk baseline assessment to consider how the risks in the UK's 3rd Climate Change Risk Assessment relate to NRW. We have now in parallel with the production of this report, produced an organisational adaptation plan setting our priorities to manage how climate risks impact on our own delivery of our work.

Natural Resources Wales – what we do

Our roles

NRW has a wide range of roles and responsibilities which we deliver in an integrated way to achieve our overall purpose of the sustainable management of natural resources in Wales. In summary, our main roles are:

- Adviser to Welsh Government, industry, farming, landowners, land managers, the wider public and voluntary sectors;
- Regulator including for industry and waste sites, energy, marine, forest and designated sites. Our statutory obligations are to permit, ensure compliance and take enforcement action to reduce the risk of environmental harm, protect people and the natural environment, support legitimate business and facilitate renewable energy generation. We issue about 4,500 permits and species licences in total each year;
- Designator for sites of special scientific interest, areas of outstanding natural beauty, national parks and for national nature reserves;
- Responder to environmental incidents: we receive over 8,500 reports of environmental incidents a year and target our response to those categorised as 'high';
- Statutory consultee for about 7,000 planning applications a year;
- Manager of 7% of Wales' land area, including the Welsh Government Woodland Estate, national nature reserves and our flood defences and assets. We have 500km of flood defences and about 4,000 assets. We also run recreation facilities (such as visitor centres and mountain biking trails) and a laboratory;
- Partner, educator, enabler supporting and facilitating other organisations' work and helping people enjoy, learn in, learn for and learn about the natural environment;
- Evidence gatherer monitoring the environment, influencing, commissioning and undertaking research, developing and sharing knowledge and holding public records;
- Employer of our own staff as well as contractors, and working with volunteers.

Our organisation

Our organisational structure is designed to deliver locally, whilst maintaining high standards in the services we provide across the whole of Wales. At a local level, we follow a place-based approach with seven place-based teams (including a marine team). These are led by our seven Heads of Place. This is underpinned by a central directorate for evidence, policy, and permitting led by our heads of business. Delivery is supported by our central finance & corporate services, corporate strategy & development, communications, customer and commercial directorates.

Each of the seven places has an area statement which highlights the opportunities and challenges in a particular geographical area to both enhance the local natural environment, provide opportunities for business and improve people's health and well-being. Working in partnership is key to making the most of these opportunities.



Figure 1. A summary of NRW's role as Wales' environment agency.

Our approach to decarbonisation

NRW is committed to taking action to address the climate emergency, declared by Welsh Government in 2019, and to help through collaboration the Welsh public sector to collectively reach net zero by 2030. Limiting further emissions must now be key in the delivery of all our operations, in all the advice we provide and for every pound we spend.

This is a challenge for all NRW staff to face, both individually and as teams in our day-to-day decisions, and collectively as an organisation through our long-term business planning and risk management processes.

Our new corporate plan and our business plans recognise the environmental challenges posed by climate change, and commit to reducing emissions, protecting and enhancing long-term stores of carbon both within our own operations and through our wider influence.

Progress to date

2013-2023

NRW has had an Environmental Management System (EMS), which has been accredited to the ISO14001 standard since 2014. The EMS provides a framework for managing the organisation's environmental impacts, including our direct carbon emissions, energy use, travel and waste.

2015-2019

Building on the work of the EMS, NRW's Carbon Positive Project was started in 2015 to progress our understanding and management of organisational greenhouse gas emissions. The project:

- Calculated NRW's first detailed organisational carbon footprint including direct, upstream and downstream emissions for 2016-2017 providing a crucial baseline (Jones 2018);
- Identified the purchase of goods and services and the processing and transport of sold timber as our main sources of emissions;
- Estimated land-based emissions, sequestration and carbon stocks on the NRW managed estate (Williams et al 2016 and Matthews et al 2017);
- Showed that more carbon is sequestered annually on the NRW estate than is emitted through our operations;
- Delivered decarbonisation projects including installation of solar panels and biomass boilers; integration of the first EVs into the NRW fleet and associated charging infrastructure at offices and visitor centres; peatland restoration;
- Developed an evidence base to inform delivery and prioritisation of decarbonisation projects including a strategic fleet review and building energy surveys (Hodgson et al 2021, Carroll et al 2017).
- Developed our Carbon Positive Enabling Plan, which set the strategic direction for decarbonisation in NRW between 2019 and 2022.

2020 – 2023

Our detailed emissions and sequestration calculations informed the development of Welsh Government's Net Zero Reporting Guide, which provides a methodology for annual public sector emissions accounting across Wales. Alongside other public sector bodies, we submitted our first organisational footprint using the Net Zero Reporting Guide and template to Welsh Government in 2021. Our annual submissions will enable future progress monitoring within NRW and form part of Welsh Government's public sector progress monitoring towards the 2030 ambition.

In 2021 a dedicated climate change team was formed within NRW for the first time, with a remit including provision of decarbonisation strategy, evidence, advice and support to the rest of the organisation. Key pieces of recent work delivered by the team include:

- The development and adoption of a set of principles for managing NRW's built estate in response to the climate emergency;
- Deliver and develop our annual carbon reporting process, including a plan of continuous improvement;
- Trialling approaches for asking suppliers to report and reduce emissions in contracts;

- Developing a tailored climate change training course that has been delivered to hundreds of our staff to date;
- Initiating a review to assess opportunities to integrate consideration of carbon in our governance and processes, to link the climate emergency as a corporate priority with key internal decision-making processes.

During 2022 and 2023 the team has developed three decarbonisation forward plans to 2030 for our fleet, built estate and supply chain. These are currently being finalised and approved and will sit under and deliver on this new overarching net zero plan.

Some of NRW's decarbonisation achievements to date include:

- 179,034 kWh of renewable electricity generated for self-supply, equating to 6.3% of our total usage in 2021-22;
- 100% of electricity purchased on a renewable tariff;
- 29 electric cars and 8 electric vans integrated into our fleet of vehicles by 2022, equating to 6.8% of our fleet;
- Requirement for contractors to use a carbon calculator and carbon optioneering modelling included in our framework agreement for flood defence and civil engineering projects (covering approximately 6% of our supply chain emissions);
- Restoration action undertaken on 1650 hectares of peatland nationally between 2020 and 2022 as part of the National Peatland Action Programme, including 640ha of peatland on the NRW managed estate.

Our operational and organisational boundaries for emissions reporting

NRW's emissions impact, both from our own operations and from activities occurring upstream and downstream of our organisation as a result of our operations are illustrated in Figure 2.

The operational boundary for Welsh public sector net zero emissions reporting in 2022 and therefore the emissions sources reported by NRW are: buildings, fleet and other mobile equipment, land-based emissions and sequestration (including agriculture), waste generated in operations, purchased goods and services, business travel, employee commuting and homeworking. i.e., all scope 1, and upstream scope 2 and 3 emissions sources identified in Figure 2. Our downstream scope 3 emissions (in red) are currently not accounted for in our Net Zero Reporting. The guide states that NRW may optionally report downstream emissions associated with transportation and distribution, processing of sold products and end-of-life of sold products given that they were significant in our original Carbon Positive Project calculations (pre-dating the Net Zero Reporting Guide). The inclusion of additional downstream emissions sources may be reconsidered in future.

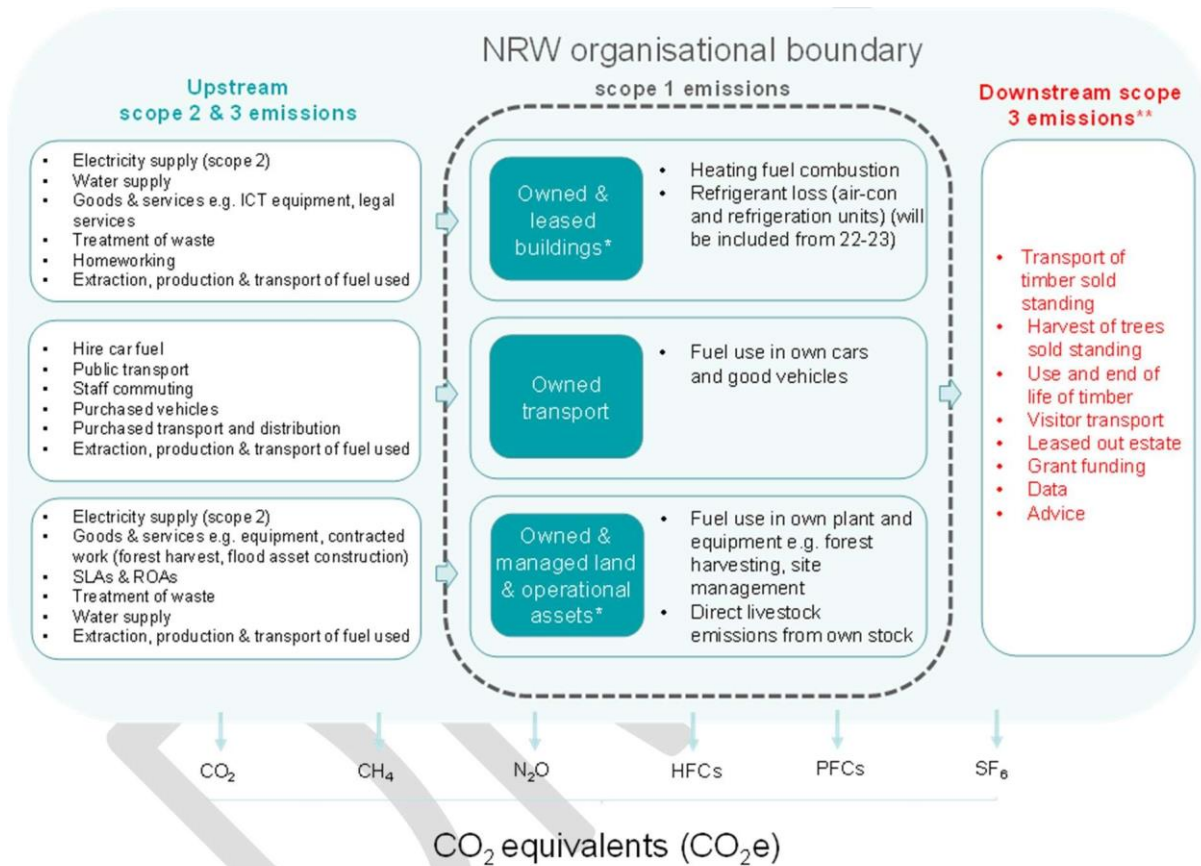


Figure 2. Schematic of NRW's emissions impact, showing our upstream and downstream emissions and illustrating the breadth of emissions covered within our organisational boundary and emissions reporting. Crucially, our downstream emissions (in red) are not included within our net zero reporting in line with the WG guidelines.

Organisational boundary

We have, as far as possible, aligned our organisational boundary for buildings, assets and land to the public sector service-approach set out in the Net Zero Reporting Guide. Figure 3 sets out which buildings land and assets are included within our organisational boundary.

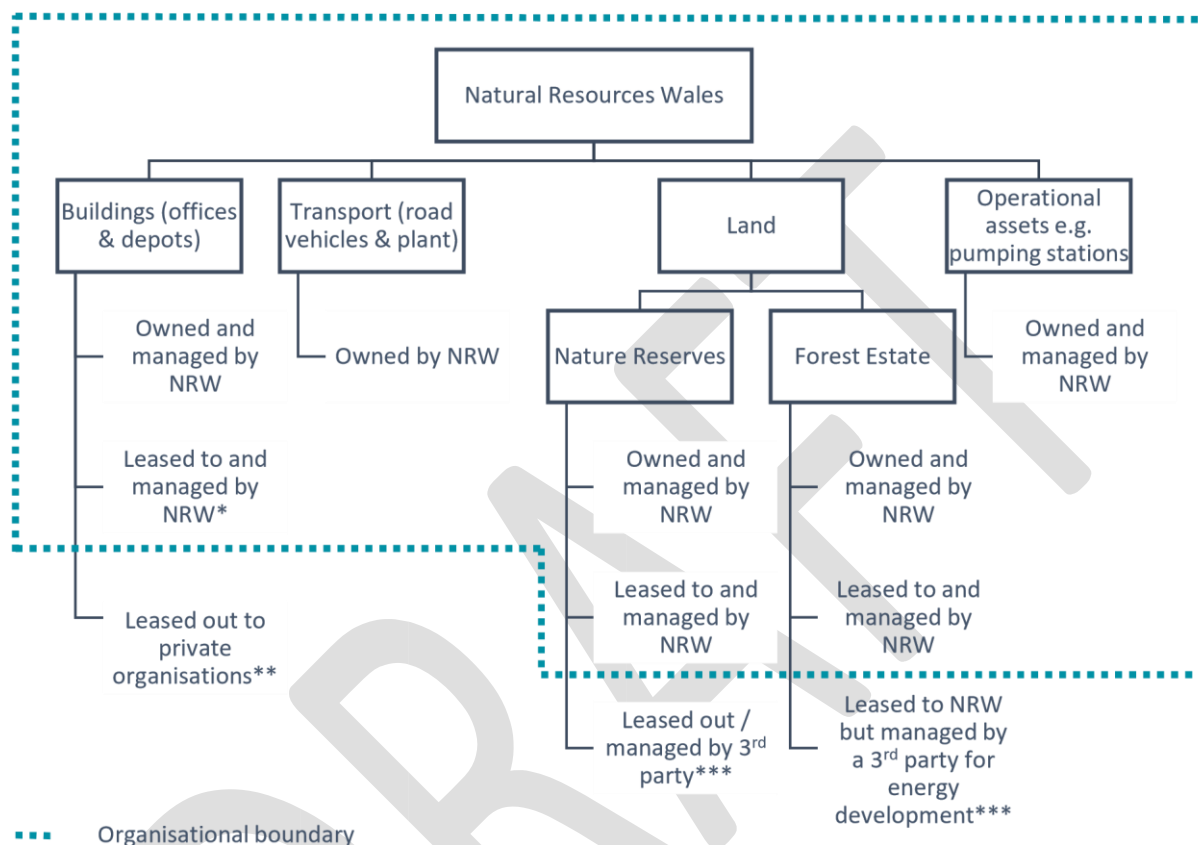


Figure 3. NRW's organisational boundary for emissions reporting.

* Excludes building space leased to NRW where the lessor pays the bills. Swansea Laboratory and space in the Aberystwyth Office are leased to us but are excluded from our organisational boundary because the bills are paid by Swansea University and Welsh Government respectively (as per page 29 of reporting guide). These emissions will be included within the organisational boundary of the organisation acting as the lessor.

** Buildings owned by NRW but leased to private organisations are excluded from our organisational boundary (as page 29 of the reporting guide). At the time of writing farm tenancies, Garwnant Visitor Centre and Hafod Office are all excluded for this reason.

*** The organisational boundary for land currently matches that defined for our original net carbon status calculation predating the Net Zero Reporting Guide. Parcels of land leased out by NRW and parcels managed by a 3rd party for NRW still need to be assessed against the public sector service approach outlined in the Net Zero Reporting Guide. This will be done as part of planned updates to our land-based emission and sequestration calculations. Any boundary changes are likely to be small proportion of the overall total land owned and managed by NRW.

Our carbon footprint

Operational and supply chain emissions

In the financial year 2022-23 NRW's greenhouse gas emissions, i.e., our organisational carbon footprint, was calculated to be 22,962 tCO_{2e}. This excludes land-based emissions and sequestration which are reported separately. This also excludes outside of scopes emissions which amounted to an additional 552.3 tCO_{2e} emitted in the financial year.

This carbon footprint was calculated for our net zero reporting submission to Welsh Government and is updated annually.

Figure 4 gives a breakdown of our 2022-23 carbon footprint by emissions category, highlighting emissions arising in our supply chain from the goods and services we purchase as the dominant emissions category (77%). Emissions associated with fleet and equipment fuel (8%), homeworking (6%) and building related emissions from heating and electricity use (4%) are the largest categories of our operational emissions.

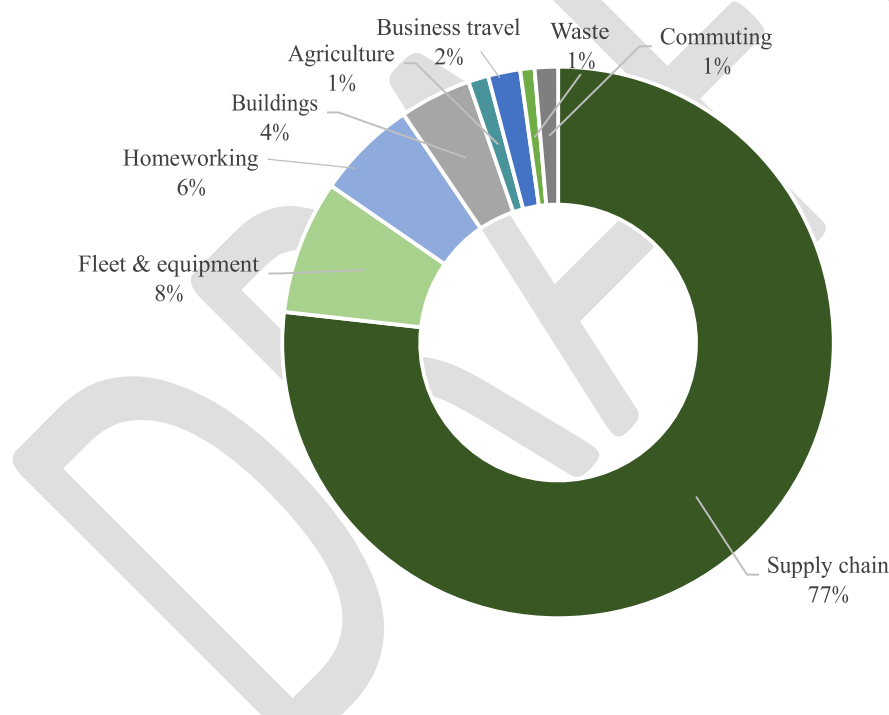


Figure 4. NRW's carbon footprint by emissions category in 2022-23.

The supply chain emissions category total given in Figure 4 comprises emissions across a wide range of purchase types. Figure 5 shows the contribution of individual NRW account codes to total supply chain emissions. These account codes are categories of purchase types used internally to group and record all spend.

In 2022-23, 66.16% of NRW's supply emissions arose from our top 10 account codes.

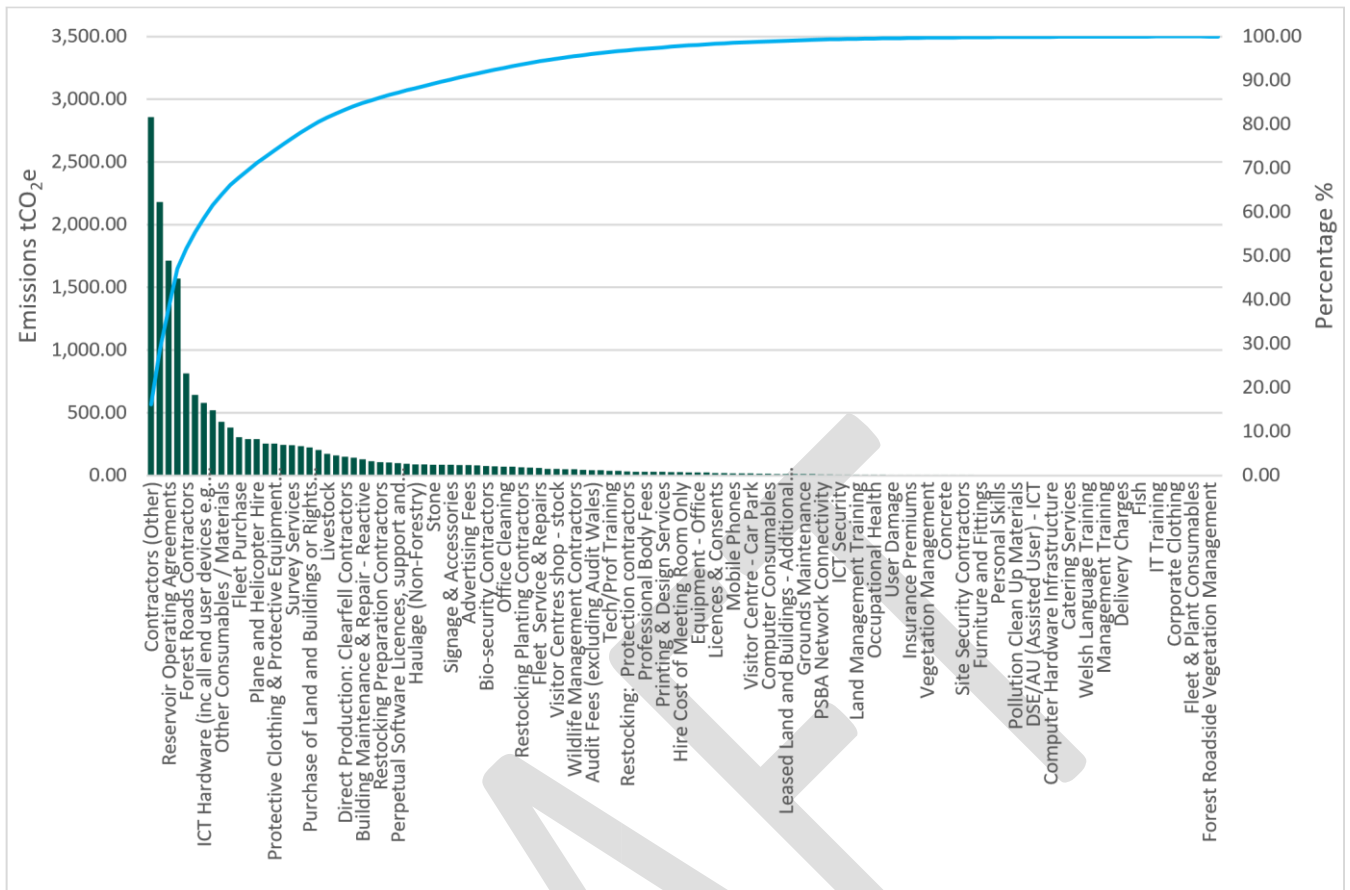


Figure 5. Breakdown of NRW's operational emissions by source. Bars show emissions in tCO₂e by source, in descending order. The line shows the cumulative total percentage of operation emissions.

The broad operational emissions categories in Figure 4 are comprised of emissions from multiple sources. Figure 6 shows the contribution of each of our operational emissions sources. NRW's top five sources of operational emissions are:

- 1) fleet vehicle diesel (1,577.1 tCO₂e);
- 2) homeworking (1,353.9 tCO₂e);
- 3) office and depot grid electricity use (405.7 tCO₂e);
- 4) asset electricity use including pumping stations (250.9 tCO₂e); 5) grazing ponies (246.0 tCO₂e)*.

* This is likely to be an overestimate due to the use of an emission factor for horses in the net zero reporting spreadsheet which needs revision.

In 2022-23, 89.4% of NRW's operational emissions arose from our top 10 emissions sources.

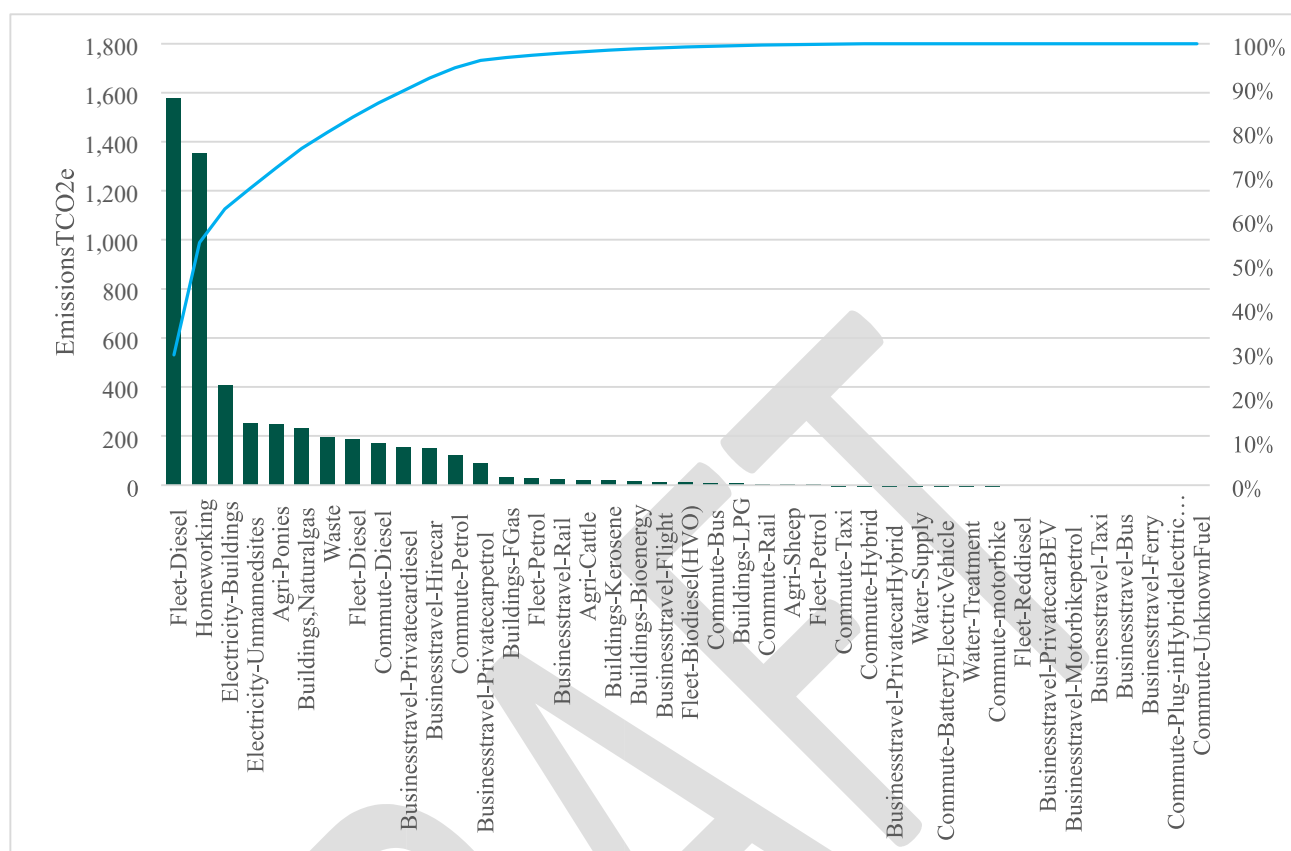


Figure 6. Breakdown of NRW's operational emissions by source. Bars show emissions in tCO₂e by source, in descending order. The line shows the cumulative total percentage of operational emissions.

Land based emissions and sequestration

NRW's land-based emission and sequestration have not been re-calculated since we undertook a detailed baseline assessment for 2015-16 as part of the Carbon Positive project. This baseline has been submitted for net zero reporting, but we are currently developing a process to update these figures on a periodic basis, although we do not intend to revise this data on an annual basis due to the limited changes from year to year.

In the financial year 2015-16, the total net quantity of carbon sequestered in habitats on the NRW estate was -390,924 tCO₂e. This is a GHG balance figure, where habitat emissions were subtracted from gross sequestration to give a net carbon sequestration figure for the estate. Emissions to the atmosphere are reported as a positive numbers and removals as negative.

Table 1. shows the balance between our organisational carbon footprint (operational and supply chain emissions) and our land-based emissions and sequestration over time. In 2022-23 we sequestered approximately -367,961 tCO₂e more than we emitted.

Table 1. NRW's organisational carbon footprint (operational and supply chain emissions) and our land-based emissions and sequestration over time.

| | 2015-16 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Operational emissions | 18,637* | 6,955** | 3,093 ** | 5,125 | 5,336 |
| Supply chain emissions | 22,667 * | 17,465 | 18,898 | 21,084*** | 17,627**** |
| Land based emissions and sequestration (net) | -390,924**** | -390,924 | -390,924 | -390,924 | -390,924 |
| Net total | -349,621 | -366,504 | -368,933 | -364,715 | -367,961 |

*2015-16 operational and supply chain emissions are not directly comparable with 2019-20 onwards because of operational boundary changes to emissions sources accounted for and changes in calculation methods. Our 2015-16 results were calculated as part of our Carbon Positive Project and our 2019-20 and subsequent results following the Welsh Government net zero reporting guide.

** Figures do not include homeworking and agricultural emissions which were not part of the net zero reporting requirements in 2019-20 and 2020-21.

*** 2021-22 supply chain figures are not directly comparable with 2019-20 and 2020-21 because of an improvement in spend data collection methods internally.

**** Our 2015-16 results were also submitted for net zero reporting between 2019 and 2022 and will be updated periodically.

**** Supply chain figures for 2022-23 not directly comparable with previous years data due WG updating emissions factors (EF's) from 2011 to 2019 values. If using 2011 EF's then 2022-23 emissions would be 23,295 tCO_{2e}.

Recent trends in our footprint

Operational emissions

Figure 7 below shows NRW's total emissions (submitted as part of our net zero reporting and excluding supply chain and land use) were 6,955 tCO_{2e} in 2019-20; 3,093 tCO_{2e} in 2020-21; 3,556 tCO_{2e} in 2021-22 and 3,655 tCO_{2e} in 2022-23. The graph demonstrates a decrease in emissions (excluding supply chain emissions) due to the impacts of Covid in 2020-21, a return to more typical working practices post Covid in 2021-22 and finally exceeding baseline emissions figures in 2022-23 period. These totals do not include homeworking emissions for 2019-20 and 2020-21 years as the WG guidelines did not require their inclusion at that time.

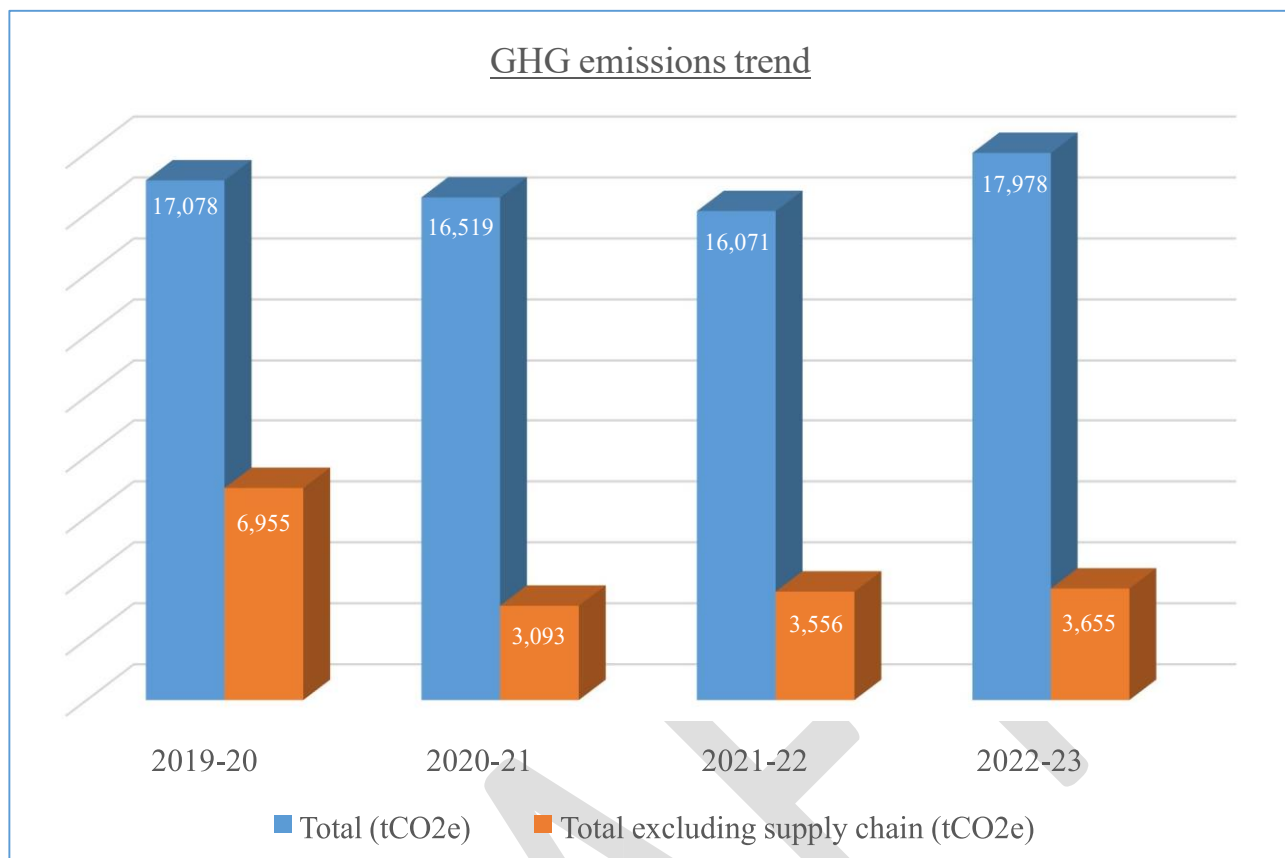


Figure 7: Graph showing NRW's GHG emissions based on Net Zero reporting to WG (using 2019 emission factors to calculate all supply chain emissions).

Figure 8 below shows NRW's operational emissions over time by emissions category, starting with our net zero reporting baseline year 2019-20. The impacts of Covid on operational emissions categories is clear with significant decreases in emissions from most categories in 2020-21 compared to the 2019-20 baseline, most notably the drop in commute emissions. Emissions from both waste and homeworking increased in 2020-21. It is not clear why there was an increase in emissions from waste but NRW's waste data collection and recording system is both outdated and unreliable, and is being reviewed. Emissions from homeworking increased significantly due to the shift towards remote working during Covid-19 lockdowns. Commute, fleet & equipment and business travel emissions all increased in 2022-23 from the previous financial year.

Homeworking emissions were previously calculated for 2019-20 and 2020-21 using our own methodology prior to inclusion in the net zero reporting approach in 2021-22. These data points have been included for information but were not part of the net zero reporting submission in these years and are not directly comparable to the 2021-22 data because of the methodology change. The homeworking emissions are not included in the NRW emissions totals given above for 2019-20 and 2020-21. The impact of Covid on working practices saw a significant increase in emissions arising from homeworking in 2020-21 from the pre-pandemic baseline, which continued to increase year on year. However, homeworking has led to a decrease in emissions from both commute and buildings, with

the combined effect being a net reduction in emissions. The slight increase in homeworking emissions in 2022-23 is thought to be due to an increase in staff numbers.

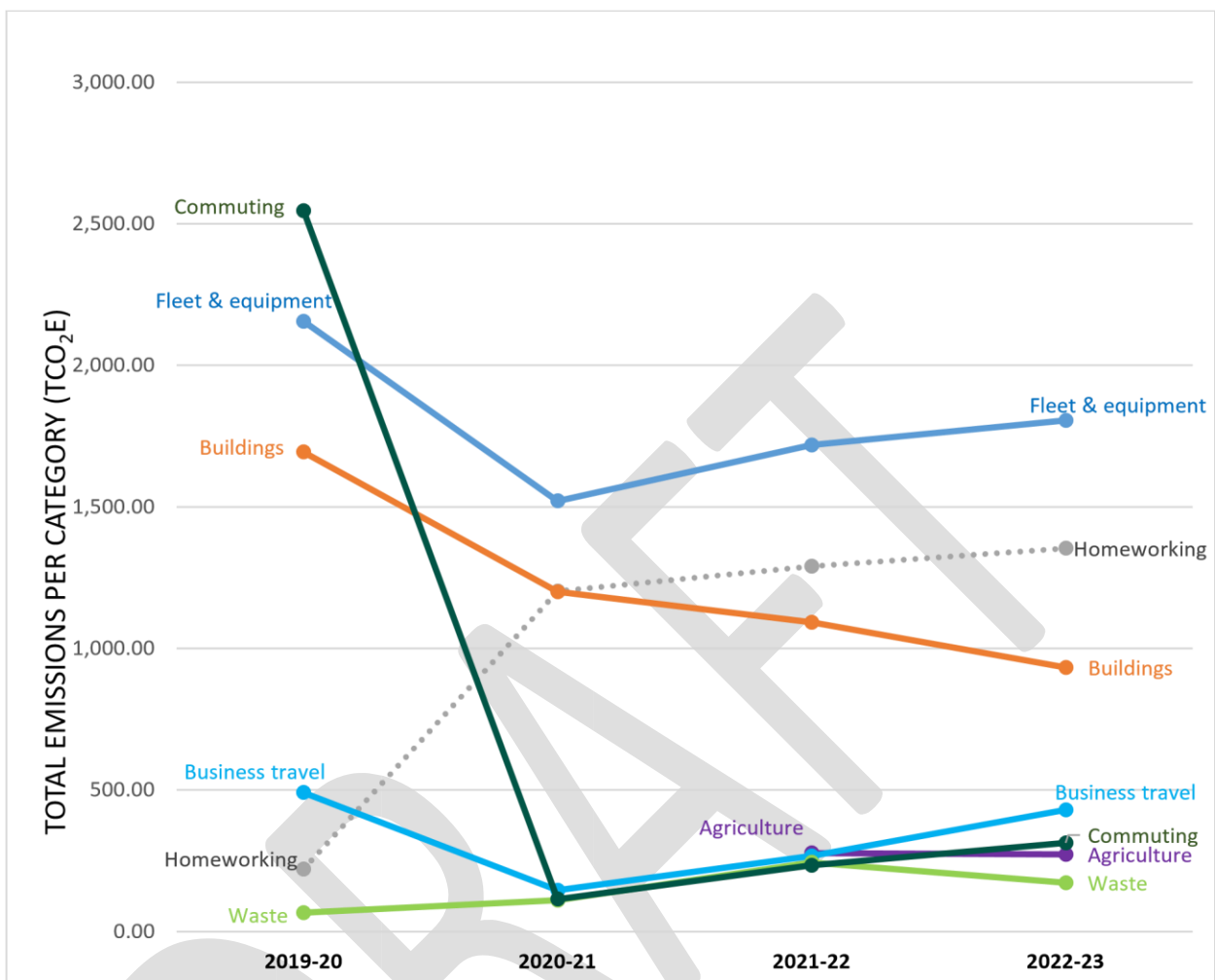


Figure 8: NRW's operations emissions over time by emissions category between our baseline year 2019-20 and 2022-23.

Supply chain emissions

Figure 9 below shows NRW's supply chain emissions over time starting with our net zero reporting baseline year 2019-20. Our organisational supply chain emissions increased by over 12% in 2022-23 compared to the previous financial year and by 22% compared to the baseline year, reflecting both an increase in spend and internal improvements and automation of spend data collation methods. Because our supply chain emissions estimates are currently based on spend-based emissions factors rather than product and service specific data or supplier provided data, results are determined by spend and will not reflect any improvements made over time. However, as set out in our Supply Chain Forward Plan, we are planning to increasingly collect non-spend emissions data from our supply chain.

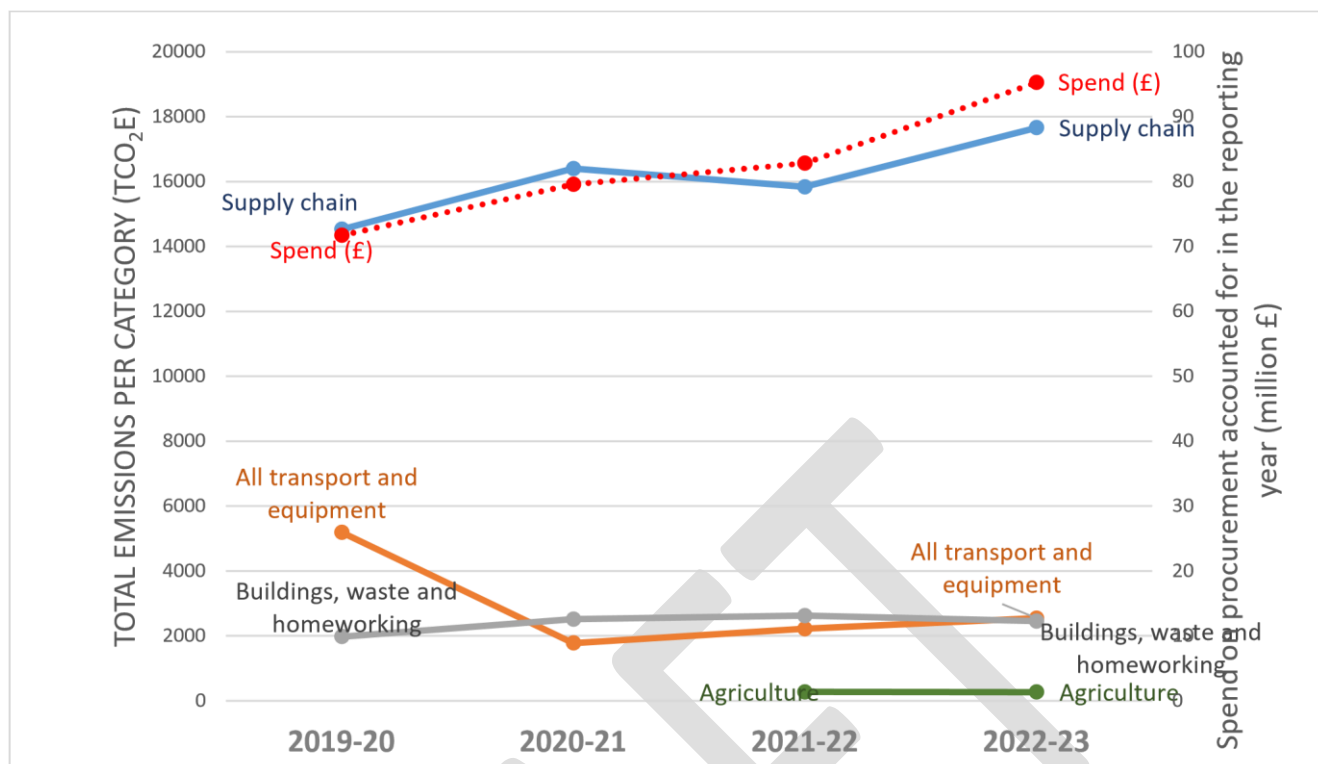


Figure 9. NRW's supply chain and grouped operational emissions over time between our net zero reporting baseline year 2019-20 and 2022-23. Total procurement spend accounted for in the reporting year is also provided on a secondary axis (see red dotted line). Supply chain emissions calculated using 2019 emission factors.

Our targets, commitments and ambitions

NRW is committed to minimising our greenhouse gas emissions as an organisation, thereby supporting the collective 2030 net zero ambition for the Welsh public sector. Net zero emissions are where the emissions are equal to removals within the target boundary and emissions are reduced in line with the 1.5°C global ambition and removals are used to neutralise residual emissions (World Resources Institute, 2023). NRW's net carbon status is the balance of our emissions and sequestration, as an organisation we emit substantially less carbon from our operations than is captured annually (our sequestration) by habitats on our estate. Our carbon status is calculated annually and acts as an important tool to view our decarbonisation progress.

In relation to our target setting, NRW has chosen a hybrid approach, developing bespoke targets, where high quality internal data is available to support their development, but, where good internal data is not available, we have used generic Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) targets. The SBTi provides a comprehensive definition of organisational net zero and has been designed for private sector companies, however, we are aligning ourselves to the SBTi definition firstly due to the absence of a specific international public sector organisational net zero standard and to accord with the WG approach. To continue

to drive down our emissions as an organisation in alignment with the SBTi, we will have to seek to reduce our emissions by at least 90% relative to the baseline year.

This Plan contains the strategic initiatives that will move us towards our emissions reduction ambitions and will be reviewed periodically. Further action planning and development work is required to deliver each initiative and turn strategic ambition into action. We have a series of absolute commitments which we will be accountable for and report progress against, along with a number of longer-term ambitions which will require organisational transformation to achieve.

Given resource limitations, we have also undertaken a prioritisation exercise within each of the thematic decarbonisation areas to help prioritise the delivery of actions during the period of the plan. However, this revealed the reality that for many areas, for example buildings and fleet, actions are interrelated and need to be implemented in an integrated manner either within a building or across the fleet rather than in isolation. Consequently, it is the scale and pace of action as set out in the pathways rather than the number of actions taken at any one time that will determine resource needs and progress.

Our targets for decarbonisation as an organisation have been split into four types:

- 1) an overarching carbon reduction target which sets out how as an organisation we will continue to reduce our emissions;
- 2) measurable carbon reduction targets for some of our operational emissions e.g., fleet and buildings;
- 3) SBTi targets for supply chain, travel, homeworking;
- 4) and habitat restoration figures for land use.

This approach has been taken to utilise all of our developing emissions data whilst ensuring that progress continues for those emissions sources where our carbon accounting approach is evolving to be quantifiable in the future. Our long-term ambition will be to reduce emissions by 90% by 2050, which aligns with the SBTi requirements for net zero. This will be based on the financial year 2019-20 net zero reporting baseline, aligning with SBTi requirements for a recent representative year. We have modelled the impact of measures across our operational emissions out to 2030. The modelling is not exhaustive and it is not to the detail of specific defined measures for specific assets, but it does provide likely pathways for decarbonisation at three levels: do nothing, gaining momentum, and accelerated change – these levels are consistent with those used by Welsh Government.

Our overarching carbon reduction target will reduce our operational emissions by a minimum of 35% by 2030 across all significant emission categories, compared to a baseline year (2019/20). Built estate and fleet emission reductions of 56% and 66% respectively can be achieved with an appropriate scale of investment and delivery of the planned actions. Other qualitative and quantitative targets are set out below.

Quantitative Targets

Based on Data in Forward Plans:

- A. Fleet; 66% reduction in emissions by 2030, subject to continued electric vehicle roll out and running four-wheel drive fleet on HVO (hydrogenated vegetable oil).
- B. Built Estate; 56% reduction in emissions by 2030, subject to continued, planned estate rationalisation.

Based on SBTi Linear Reduction:

- i. Procurement; 2.5% year on year emissions reduction for a 2°C pathway, however our ambition for accelerated change, subject to improved data accuracy is a 7% year on year reduction. This will result in a 51% reduction in emissions by 2030. These targets will be reviewed in 2025.
- ii. Business Travel; 4.2% year on year reduction, resulting in a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030, with review of the target in 2025.
- iii. Homeworking; 4.2% year on year reduction, resulting in a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030, with annual review of this target.
- iv. Operational assets; A target will not be set yet due to a paucity of data to provide a appropriate baseline. We will work with the Operational Assets teams to gather necessary data to set a realistic target by 2025.

Based on Operational Data

- on average of 640 ha per year of peatland will be restored on the NRW Estate.

Qualitative Targets

1. In 2023, we set out in our Supply Chain Forward Plan a process for carbon emissions assessment in tenders and contracts. We will use a carbon assessment calculator in all our construction contracts by 2025.
2. By 2025 we will have a clearer understanding of our scope 3 supply chain emissions and be able to set a measurable target in our revised Plan.
3. We will aim to replace our tier 1 proxy data with tier 3 supplier data by 2025.
4. Develop a sustainable procurement policy by the end of 2024.
5. Aligning with Welsh Governments' Beyond Recycling strategy to aim to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2025.
6. Develop a circular waste policy by the end of 2024.

Decarbonisation scenarios and pathways

The impact of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions between now and 2030 have been modelled to provide scenarios for decarbonisation (Figure 11). These scenarios are do nothing (business as usual), gaining momentum and accelerated change and they demonstrate different levels of decarbonisation action as well as underlying external

assumptions such as electricity grid decarbonisation, shifts to active and sustainable travel, purchase of ULEVs by staff etc.

The scenarios cover both operational and supply chain greenhouse gas emissions from the following areas:

- The built estate
- Fleet and plant/equipment
- Staff commute
- Homeworking
- Supply chain
- Operational assets, such as pumping stations
- Business travel

Actual data from NRW's Net Zero Reporting submission to Welsh Government has been used for 2019-2022 and demonstrates the impact of Covid-19 on total greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 10).

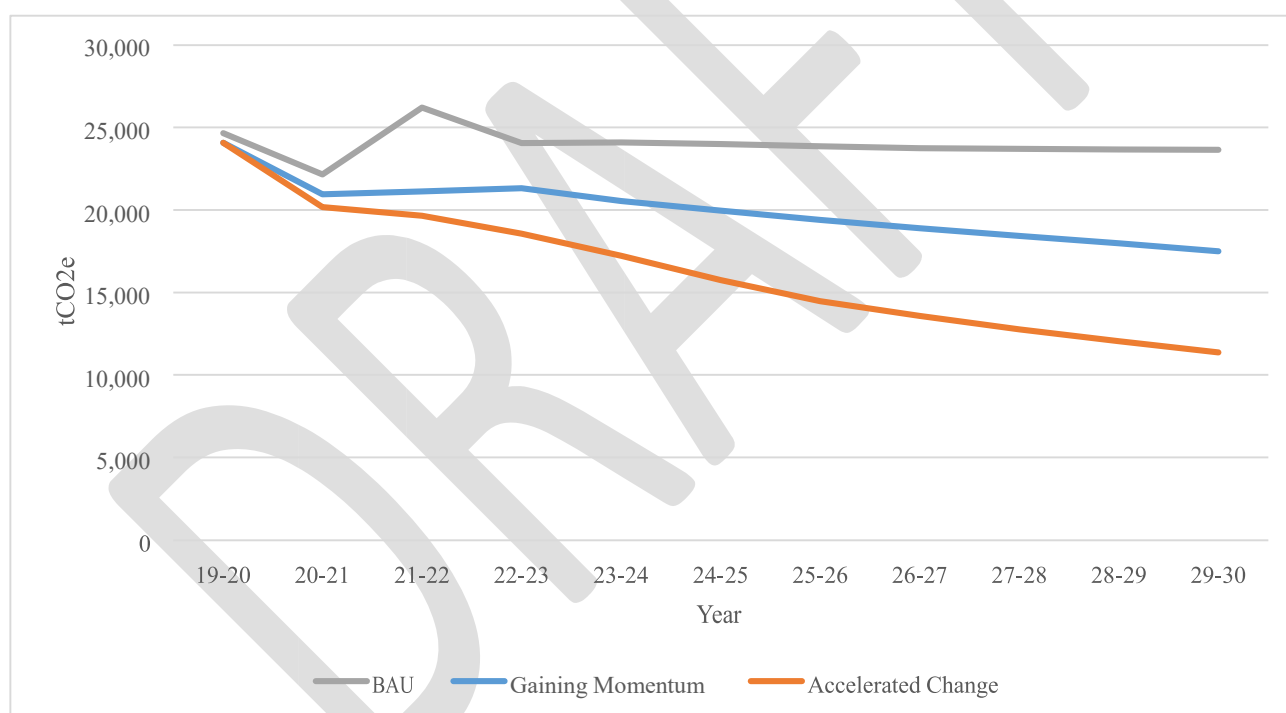


Figure 10: Decarbonisation scenarios to 2030.

Under the do nothing scenario NRW's total greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 are estimated to be 23,642 tCO₂e, a reduction of 4.1% compared to the 2019-2020 baseline. This assumes that there is little or no emission reduction effort or actions and that savings come from predicted electricity grid decarbonisation alone (as set out in the Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal (BEIS 2023)).

Greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 in the Gaining Momentum scenario are 17,510 tCO₂e, a 27% reduction compared to the baseline. This is based on the assumptions and actions detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of the assumptions used in the Gaining Momentum decarbonisation scenario.

| Assumptions | |
|---------------------|--|
| Built Estate | Emissions are reduced by 4.2% p.a through energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofit. This is the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) minimum reduction (near term) for scopes 1&2 based on absolute contraction to meet the goal of limiting temperature rises to 1.5°C (SBTi 2021). |
| Fleet | NRW has a mixed fleet of EV's and diesel vehicles (mainly badged 4x4's, HGVs and large vans) operated on HVO by 2025. |
| Staff commute | Commuting distance is reduced in line with staff working from home 30% of the week. |
| Homeworking | Emissions associated with staff working from home 30% of the week. |
| Supply chain | An evidence-based reduction equivalent to the previous SBTi 2.5% linear annual reduction rate as outlined in the supply chain decarbonisation Forward Plan. |
| Plant and Equipment | 100% conversion from red diesel to hydrogenated vegetable oil. |
| Operational Assets | Electricity related emissions decrease based on grid decarbonisation as set out in the Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal (BEIS 2023). |
| Business Travel | 25% reduction in private car related business mileage with 50% of the remaining private car mileage by EV's. |

The Accelerated Change Scenario is the most ambitious scenario which suggests that a 53% reduction in NRW's greenhouse gas emissions could be achievable by 2030 compared to a 2019-2020 baseline. Emissions in 2030 are estimated to be 11,371 tCO_{2e}. Table 3 details how this could be achieved and the assumptions made.

Table 3: Overview of the assumptions used in the Accelerated Change decarbonisation scenario.

| Assumptions | |
|---------------------|---|
| Built Estate | An 80% reduction in building related greenhouse gas emissions is achieved by 2030 through a programme of asset rationalisation, energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofits and grid decarbonisation (as set out in the Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal (BEIS 2023)). Fossil fuel heating is replaced by heat pumps. |
| Fleet | NRW has a 100% EV fleet by 2026. |
| Staff commute | Commuting distance is reduced in line with staff working from home 60% of the week. |
| Homeworking | Emissions associated with staff working from home 60% of the week. |
| Supply chain | An updated SBTi scenario assuming a 7% year on year reduction to 2030 (calculated for absolute emissions rather than physical intensity emissions as recommended by the SBTi, because no single physical intensity metric would be applicable to the whole NRW supply chain). |
| Plant and Equipment | 100% conversion from red diesel to hydrogenated vegetable oil. |
| Operational Assets | Electricity related emissions decrease 4.2% p.a and grid decarbonisation as set out in the Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal (BEIS 2023). 4.2% p.a. is the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) minimum reduction (near term) for scopes 1&2 based on absolute contraction to meet the goal of limiting temperature rises to 1.5°C (SBTi 2021). |
| Business Travel | Greater uptake of active and sustainable travel through incentives, encouragement from NRW and improved facilities in our offices and depots; increase in EV mileage from grey fleet due to an increased uptake of EVs by staff through the introduction of a salary sacrifice scheme. |

The decarbonisation scenarios detailed above highlight the possible greenhouse gas emission reductions that could be achieved through a range of actions based on current knowledge and evidence. They demonstrate the scale and pace of change that is required. To increase this contribution further would require further innovation, technological improvements and upscaling of action.

DRAFT

Actions

Built estate

Overview of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2022/2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from NRW's buildings were 933 tCO_{2e}, 4.07% of NRW's overall GHG emissions. 70% of building related GHG emissions can be attributed to electricity use. Several buildings use electricity to provide heating and hot water. Other contributors to high electricity use include ICT and servers, building specific processes such as refrigeration for catering and laboratory use and air conditioning. Between 2015/2016 and 2019/2020 there was a 39% reduction in GHG emissions from buildings. However total energy use had not decreased in this time and the majority of GHG emission savings can be attributed to the reduction in the GHG emission intensity of the electricity grid (44% reduction over the same period). Offices are the biggest contributor to NRW's building GHG emissions (69%) particularly Maes y Ffynnon, Tŷ Cambria (previously at the time of 22/23 data collection), Rivers House, Maes Newydd/Llandarcy, Buckley and Llys Afon followed by visitors centres (12%).

The biggest contributors to a building's energy usage (Carbon Trust 2018) are:

- Heating and hot water: 38%
- ICT equipment and small power: 33%
- Lighting: 9%
- Cooling and humidification: 8%

Building energy benchmarking was carried out by Welsh Government Energy Service (WGES) in 2020 (Figure 10), which sought to assess the energy use and GHG emissions in buildings across the NRW portfolio and compare building energy and efficiency to relevant benchmarks and standards. The 20 buildings in Figure 10 represent 89% of NRW's building related GHG emissions in 2019/2020. Table 4 shows the top 10 buildings with the greatest tCO_{2e}/m² emissions intensity in 2019/20 due to poor energy management, electric, oil and LPG heating which has a greater emissions intensity, on-site processes/building use and catering. A number of these buildings are also shown in Figure 10 which indicates their importance in terms of their contribution and impact on GHG emissions from buildings.

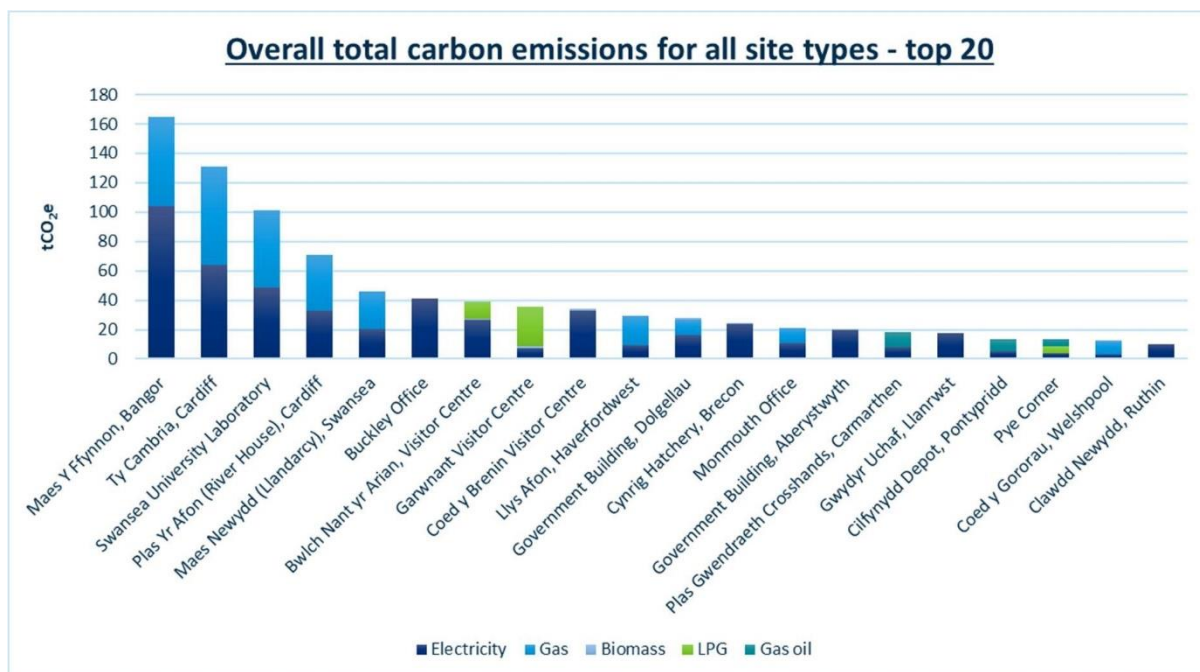


Figure 11: Buildings with the highest GHG emissions in 2019/2020

Table 4: Top 10 buildings ranked by GHG emissions per m²

| Site | tCO ₂ e/m ² |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bwlch Nant yr Arian, Visitor Centre | 0.150 |
| Cynrig Hatchery, Brecon | 0.080 |
| Pye Corner | 0.067 |
| Hafod, Ystrad Meurig | 0.064 |
| Coed y Brenin Visitor Centre | 0.056 |
| Rhuddlan Depot | 0.054 |
| Garwnant Visitor Centre | 0.051 |
| Swansea University Laboratory | 0.050 |
| Skomer, Martins Haven | 0.049 |
| Maes Y Ffynnon, Bangor | 0.049 |

Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

To support our Net Zero Plan targets, there must be a radical shift in how energy is managed in buildings, a centralisation of energy management and energy contracts and an acceleration of improving building energy efficiency, deploying building renewable energy technologies and low carbon heating.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from NRW's buildings will require:

- Asset rationalisation;
- Effective energy management (energy procurement, energy data analysis, reviewing heating settings);
- Energy efficiency measures e.g. insulation, heating controls;
- Building mounted renewable energy systems;
- Low carbon heating (heat pumps);
- Behaviour change;
- Ensuring buildings are resilient to current and future climate change.

New buildings (constructed or leased) must align to net zero design standards and principles such as LETI's climate emergency design guide, PassivHaus and the forthcoming net zero carbon building standard.

The Built Estate Decarbonisation Forward Plan sets out how NRW can meet its climate emergency ambitions by reducing building related GHG emissions and aims to provide the strategic direction to achieve this. The plan demonstrates the potential emission and energy cost savings that could be realised for a range of decarbonisation pathways and scenarios. The most ambitious of these indicates that through a strategic programme of asset rationalisation and energy efficiency/renewable energy/low carbon heating retrofit and electricity grid decarbonisation a 71% reduction in building related GHG emissions compared to business as usual could be achieved by 2030 (Table 5). There are also potentially significant cumulative GHG emission and energy cost savings (based on conservative energy price estimates).

Table 5: Costs, GHG emission and energy cost savings for a programme of asset rationalisation and energy retrofit for the built estate compared to business as usual (BAU).

| Scenario | Capital cost | Cumulative GHG emissions savings compared to BAU (tCO ₂ e) | Cumulative energy cost saving compared to BAU | 629 | GHG emissions in 2030 (tCO ₂ e/m ²)* |
|------------------------------|--------------|---|---|-----|---|
| BAU | N/A | N/A | N/A | 629 | 0.023 |
| Rationalisation and retrofit | £4.3m | 2224 | £886k | 183 | 0.010 |

*total floor area for BAU: 27,394 m². Total floor area for Rationalisation and Retrofit: 17,885 m²

The Adfywio/Renewal Programme seeks to support NRW to create a flexible workplace for the future to enable it to be an effective organisation to tackle the climate and nature emergencies. The programme has the following three drivers; reduced carbon, improved wellbeing of staff and financial savings. Decarbonising the built estate through asset rationalisation and energy efficiency/renewable energy retrofit is a crucial part of the

delivery of Adfywio. NRW's Accommodation Strategy developed as part of the Adfywio Programme has the following commitments to be achieved by 2030:

- Rationalise the Built Estate by 40%
- Provide Agile office space to enable Hybrid working.
- Reduce emissions from our built estate from a 2019/20 baseline of 1132 tCO₂e to approximately 500 tCO₂e in 2030.
- Where technically feasible we will maximise onsite renewable energy generation to minimise grid imports.
- Manage the grounds around our built estate to benefit nature and support adaptation to climate change. This will include habitat development and the introduction of sustainable drainage principals.
- Champion waste prevention and minimisation in the development and running of the built estate.
- Ensure our environmental management system continues to be certified to the ISO14001 environmental standard, ensuring best practice in preventing and minimising pollution and continually improving environmental performance.
- Minimise pollution incidents through best practice management of chemicals and fuels.
- Engage with staff to ensure the built estate enables staff to undertake their roles to their best ability while improving physical and mental Wellbeing.

The Accommodation Strategy will be delivered in line with the [Principles for Managing NRW's Built Estate in Response to the Climate Emergency](#). This is already being put into practice with the project at Resolven/Coed y Cymoedd Office which seeks to create an exemplar building and workplace with respect to decarbonisation, climate change adaptation and green infrastructure. It is hoped to reduce the energy and greenhouse gas emissions associated with the operation of the building through a fabric first approach and the use of air source heat pumps; potentially achieving the PassivHaus EnerPHit standard. The Strategy also contains several other principles and standards including; surveying properties with long term retention to establish the cost effectiveness of retrofitting to support decarbonisation and climate change adaptation, implementation of heating and lighting systems that provide maximum control, water efficiency improvements, continuing to source it's electricity supply from 100% renewable sources and transitioning to a non-fossil fuel built estate by the end of 2027/28 (within budget affordability).

Several ambitions listed in the Carbon Positive Project Enabling Plan are still relevant and will need to be incorporated into any strategic programme of energy and renewable energy retrofit to support the decarbonisation of NRW's buildings. These include:

- All staffed buildings have energy management strategies, which include a commitment to energy metering and monitoring and encourage staff behaviours that promote good energy management.
- All our buildings have energy audits and delivery plans to deliver the measures identified.
- All buildings to be retrofitted with solar PV, LED lighting and low carbon heating, where suitable and feasible.

- Any newly occupied buildings to have a high energy efficiency rating and support low carbon technologies (e.g. electric vehicle charging) or can be retrofitted to meet this ambition.
- Explore the potential for further homeworking to reduce office space to reduce energy demand.

Next Steps

- Ensure all low and no cost energy saving measures highlighted in the Built Estate Decarbonisation Forward Plan are implemented by 2024.
- Refine the most ambitious decarbonisation pathway and scenario to provide further evidence on the estimated costs and savings and to support the business case for a strategic programme of building decarbonisation retrofit.
- Deliver asset rationalisation, energy efficiency, building renewable energy and low carbon heating across the built estate between now and 2030 through existing programmes such as Adfywio and delivery of the Accommodation Strategy and collaboration with key stakeholders such as Facilities Management.

Fleet and plant

NRW's transport related emissions (Badged fleet)

In 2019-20, NRW's total baseline operational emissions (emissions from energy use, fuel use, waste, transport and procurement / supply chain) were 24,650 tCO_{2e}. During that period, we travelled 4.9 million miles using our badged fleet (both operational and pool vehicles) and emitted 1,673 tCO_{2e} of GHG, which represents 7% of total emissions. Figure 13 below provides a breakdown of annual mileage and emissions (kgCO_{2e}) incurred between 2019-20 (baseline) and 2022-23. In 2022-23, total mileage for badged fleet was 4,151,005 miles with emissions of 1,581 tCO_{2e}. That is approximately a 16% reduction in mileage and a 6% reduction in emissions compared to baseline data.

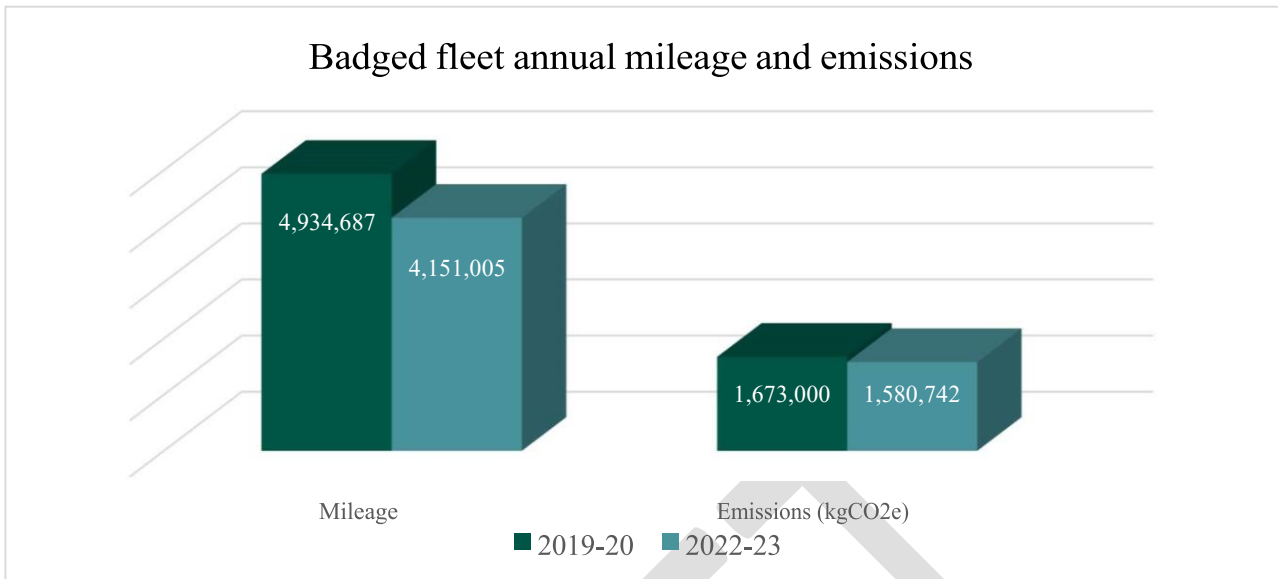


Figure 12 Annual mileage and emissions by badged fleet.

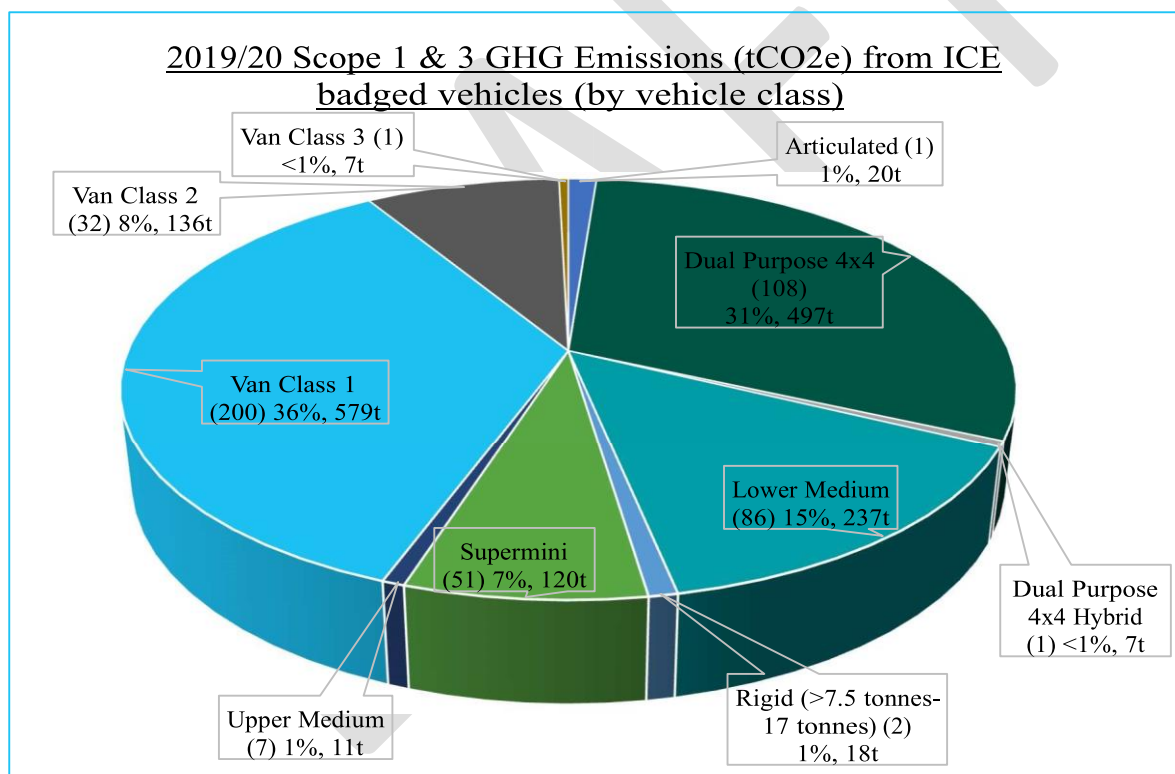


Figure 13. Pie chart showing the amount and percentage of vehicle emissions contributed by each vehicle class within the badged fleet using 2021 BEIS GHG conversion factors.

There has been a general trend in reduction of annual mileage since 2018. This is likely to be due to efforts to reduce travelling with much greater uptake of virtual meetings. However, since Covid-19 pandemic related travel restrictions during 2020-21 period, NRW

has become predominantly a hybrid or home-based organisation, which is likely to have an influence on how we travel.

Figure 14 shows the emissions contribution by different vehicle types within the badged fleet in 2019-20 baseline year. Van class 1 (36%) and 4x4 (31%) contributed 67% of the total badged fleet emissions combined. There were 200 van class 1 in the fleet, which travelled 1.9 million miles compared to 108 4x4s, which travelled 1.2 million miles. This makes the 4x4s the most inefficient and polluting vehicle types within the badged fleet.

Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Based on existing use data, it is entirely possible to replace all badged vehicles with battery electric vehicle (BEV) models including rigid truck and articulated lorries. This is supported by the Welsh Government Energy Service (WGES) report titled “ULEV Transition Fleet Review,” which states that an initial analysis would suggest that there are no vehicles on NRW badged fleet that could not transition to BEV by 2025. WGES analysis indicates the transition from a fossil fuel fleet to a BEV fleet should reduce energy use by up to 70% and deliver energy cost savings of up to £400,000 each year (depending on fossil fuel prices and off-peak electricity tariffs). This cost saving can help offset the higher purchase cost of the BEV fleet and the cost of the charging infrastructure.

The Fleet Forward Plan sets out how NRW can meet its Net Zero Plan ambitions by reducing transport related GHG emissions and aims to provide the strategic direction to achieve this. The plan demonstrates the potential emission savings that could be realised for a range of decarbonisation pathways and scenarios.

Badged fleet

Based on Fleet aspiration to replace 20% (circa 100 units per annum) of the badged fleet ‘year on year’, it should be feasible to replace all badged fleet (except 4x4s and HGVs) with BEVs by 2028 if not before (disregarding any supply issue).

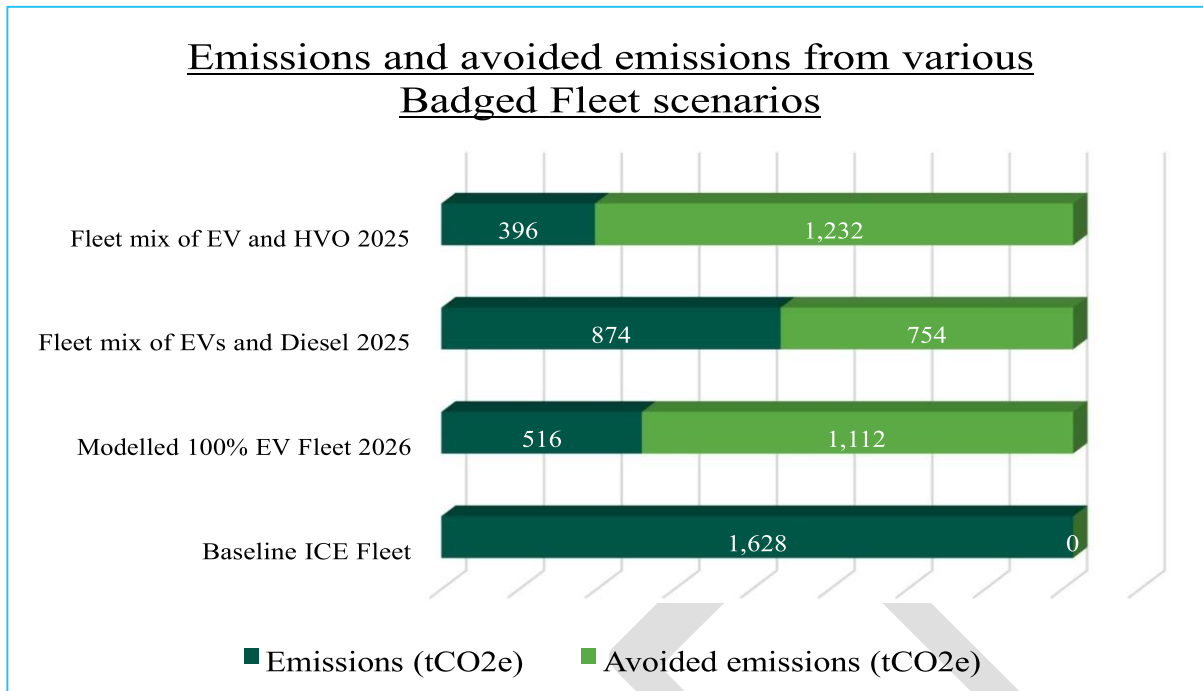


Figure 15 Potential emissions reduction and avoidance through various badged fleet scenarios.

Figure 15 above demonstrates the emissions reduction benefits against each different badged fleet scenario options. In brief:

- Annual baseline emissions from ICE badged fleet are 1,628 tCO₂e
- With a 100% electric badged fleet by 2028 or before, the annual emissions can be reduced from 1,628 tCO₂e to 516 tCO₂e and 1,112 tCO₂e avoided annually.
- The badged fleet can be partially electrified by 2028 (excluding 4x4s and HGVs). With mixed BEV and ICE fleet from 2028, the annual badged fleet emissions can potentially be reduced from baseline 1,628 tCO₂e to 874 tCO₂e and 754 tCO₂e avoided annually.
- With a mixed fleet of BEV and ICE vehicles (mainly 4x4's and HGVs), the annual emissions can be reduced to 396 tCO₂e with 1,232 tCO₂e avoided annually from 2028, if we operate the existing ICE 4x4's and HGVs with HVO fuel only. There will be additional cost due to higher price for HVO. However, this will provide the largest emissions reductions for the interim period.
- The rest of the fleet (4x4s and HGVs) can be fully electrified by 2029-30, when the EV market has technologically matured. With this approach, the annual badged fleet emissions can potentially be reduced from baseline 1,628 tCO₂e to 516 tCO₂e and 1,112 tCO₂e avoided annually (excluding further reduction from NG decarbonisation).
- With a 100% electric badged fleet, by 2030 the annual emissions should reduce further from 516 tCO₂e to as low as 168 tCO₂e (scope 2 & 3 only, 212 tCO₂e for Well-To-Tank) due to National Grid decarbonisation (avoiding 1,460 tCO₂e annually).

Next Steps

Badged fleet

To reduce emissions from NRW's Badged fleet as quickly as possible, the best and cost effective option is to replace existing ICE vehicles with suitable BEV models as soon as possible by adopting the following measures:

- No new ICE vehicles should be leased from 2023 onwards unless absolutely necessary. Any new ICE vehicles and all existing ICE vehicles should be operated using HVO, although this will increase the operational cost due to a higher fuel price;
- All badged ICE vehicles (except 4x4s and HGVs) should be replaced with BEVs by 2028;
- ICE 4x4s and HGVs should be operated using HVO and replaced with BEVs when feasible;
- A review should be carried out on the use of existing ICE 4x4s to establish if current activities are necessary, can be carried out remotely or by other means with lower carbon footprint;
- An investigation should be undertaken to identify the causes of low utilisation (<6k annual miles) of some badged vehicles;
- Identify steps to improve utilisation of existing badged BEVs by staff;
- Integrate data capture system to monitor mileage and energy use by BEVs as soon as technically feasible;
- Improve tracking data to determine peak mileage and typical patterns of use for individual vehicles.

Plant

NRW operates a large number (>200) of plant vehicles and attachments across its fleet. Fuel use for plant includes white diesel (forecourt diesel) petrol and HVO. In 2019-20, total combined fuel (gas oil, diesel and petrol) used by plant was 118,222 litres and emitted 399 tCO_{2e} of GHG, which represented 1.6% of NRW's total operational emissions that year. In 2022-23, plant used 96,029 litres of fuel (diesel, petrol and HVO) and emitted 225 tCO_{2e}, a 9% and 43% reduction respectively. The 225 tCO_{2e} emissions in 2022-23 from plant represented 1% of NRW's total emissions.

Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

NRW has taken the initiative to replace the use of red diesel with HVO for plant and white diesel for vehicle use from April 2023. HVO has the potential to reduce GHG emissions by up to 93% when compared to fossil diesel. This is an interim step until both the electric and hydrogen technology for plant matures over the next decade.

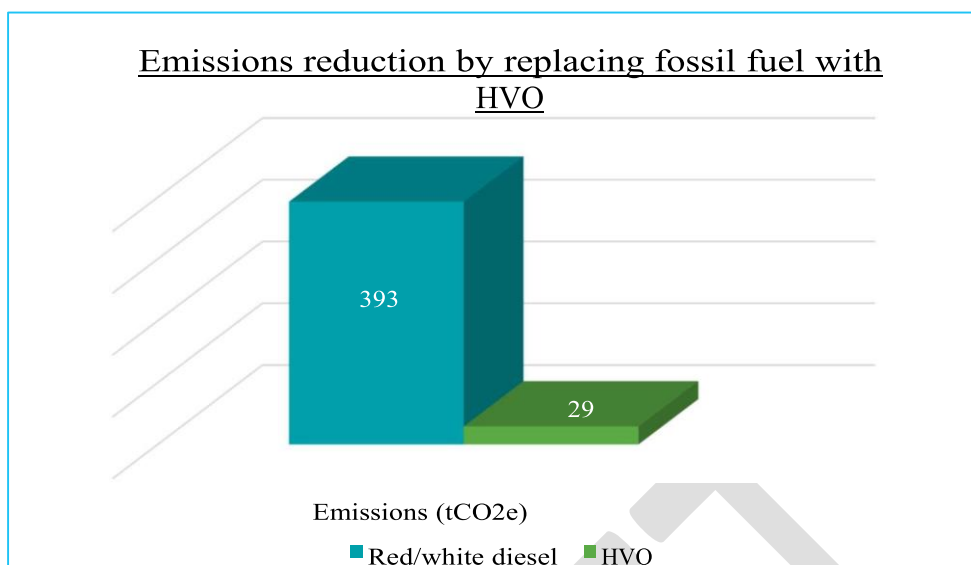


Figure 16: Potential emissions reduction (tCO₂e) by replacing fossil fuel (excluding petrol) with HVO.

Figure 16 above indicates by replacing all fossil diesel (both red and white diesel) with HVO, the annual emissions (2019 baseline) of 393 tCO₂e (excluding emissions from petrol use) can be reduced to 29 tCO₂e. The total annual emissions would be 35 tCO₂e (including the 6 tCO₂e emissions from petrol use) when compared to 2019-20 fuel use and emissions. This is a potential 91% reduction in emissions from plant and machinery. Although HVO is exceptional in terms of its emissions reduction properties, and potentially reducing maintenance cost (cleaner burning fuel) while prolonging machine life, it is comparatively more expensive than white diesel but the benefits outweigh the limited cost.

Next Steps

- NRW should carry out an assessment of plant use and create a forward plan that assesses the feasibility of progressively transitioning fossil fuel based plant with both electric and hydrogen technology.

Business travel

In this section business travel includes travelling for business purposes using both private vehicles (grey fleet, e.g., cars, motorcycle etc.), hire car and public transport. Business travel data for 2019-20 provides the baseline year.

Based on the Net Zero carbon reporting data, in 2022-23, NRW staff travelled 1,540,702 miles and emitted 430 tCO₂e GHG while travelling for business purposes. The 430 tCO₂e represents a 12% reduction in business travel related emissions compared to the baseline 2019-20 emissions of 491 tCO₂e and represents 2% of NRW's 2022-23 total annual emissions. Figure 17 shows the business travel emissions (tCO₂e) breakdown for 2019-20 to 2022-23.

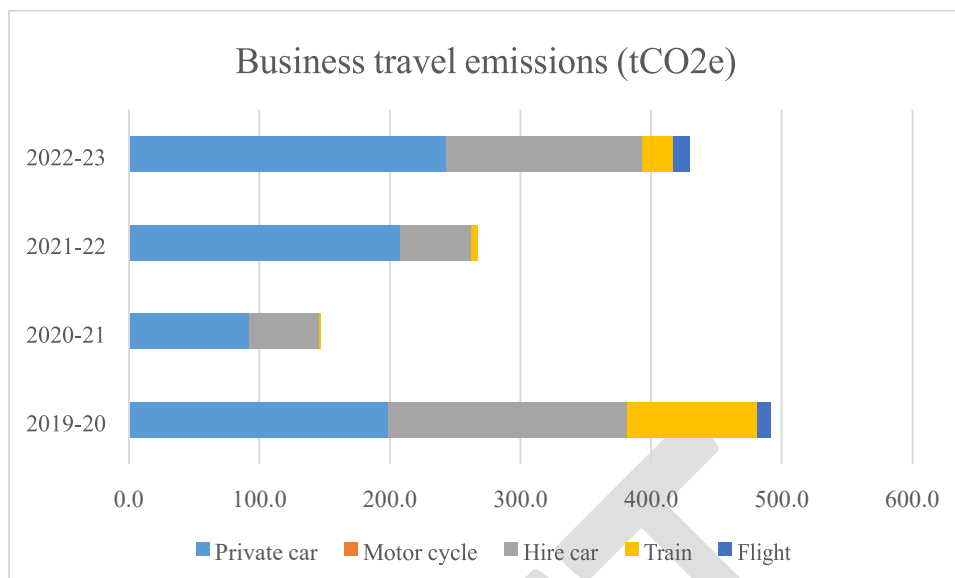


Figure 17: business travel emissions (tCO_{2e}) breakdown by type for 2019-20 to 2022-23.

Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 6 below shows the total annual business mileage (including badged fleet, air, bicycle and BEVs) from 2016-17 to 2022-23 period (based on NRW's Environmental Management System (EMS) reporting data). It is evident that there has been a general decline in business mileage year on year since 2016.

Table 6: Annual business travel mileage data based on our corporate environmental reporting data.

| | Unit | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total business travel | miles | 8,158,327 | 7,269,097 | 7,535,717 | 7,317,260 | 3,465,488 | 4,484,125 | 4,151,005 |
| Total business travel | tCO _{2e} | 2,249 | 2,019 | 2,002 | 1,810 | 1,085 | 1,351 | 2,235 |

The general decline in business mileage can be attributed to a significant improvement in ICT infrastructure for remote working, which has led to remote meetings as the default option where possible. In addition, NRW has implemented a Travel Decision tree for journeys, which encourages only travelling when absolutely necessary; using public transport where possible, followed by use of badged pool fleet, hire car and only then private vehicles (grey fleet) as the least preferred option. In addition, since 2019-20, no domestic flights are allowed for business travel.

In March 2023, NRW conducted a staff travel survey to provide insights into staff business travel choices. The survey undertaken by Sustrans has led to the production of an Active and Sustainable Travel (A&ST) Plan for NRW. The A&ST Plan will aid us to identify opportunities and implement actions to promote greater use of active and sustainable travel (e.g. walking, cycling, use of public transport) among staff for both commute and business travel purposes.

Grey fleet

Grey Fleet is outside of NRW's direct influence but contributes towards NRW's annual GHG emissions. Baseline emissions from grey fleet in 2019-20 was 185 tCO_{2e}, 1% of NRW's total emissions. Post the Covid-19 pandemic, NRW has been transformed into an organisation that is now predominantly hybrid or home-based, which has led to emissions from grey fleet increasing from the baseline 185 tCO_{2e} to 243 tCO_{2e} in 2022-23 (1% of total emissions). The increase in grey fleet mileage is partly linked to staff working from home being less likely to travel to offices / depots to pick up pool badged vehicles. In addition, Covid-19 related anxieties and habits of travelling can dissuade staff from using badged pool vehicles.

NRW can influence emissions reduction from grey fleet by introducing a salary sacrifice scheme for staff to lease BEVs. Such a scheme will make it more financially affordable for staff to lease a BEV, while reducing emissions from grey fleet and improving air quality. There will also be a positive impact on commuting emissions and potential to reduce the badged pool fleet providing a cost saving along with improved resilience. While evidence from other organisations indicates that uptake may be limited, at least in the short-term, uptake of EVs has been increasing and bucking previous trends every year since 2019 and therefore, future uptake is challenging to predict. Tusker, a leading lease car provider and specialist in the UK stated that salary sacrifice introduction at a workplace tends to have 35% uptake by employees in the first year and increasing to up to 10% by year 3. Salary Sacrifice schemes have been successfully introduced by NHS Wales and Welsh Government.

Figure 18 below shows a potential scenario where the annual emissions from grey fleet could be reduced from a nominal "average diesel car" baseline of 193 tCO_{2e} to 158 tCO_{2e} by 2030 if 30% of grey fleet mileage is done by BEVs (includes projected WTT emissions reduction due to NG decarbonisation). Based on the NRW 2019-20 baseline emissions of 185 tCO_{2e} if 30% of the baseline mileage is done by BEVs, then emissions would reduce to 143 tCO_{2e}.

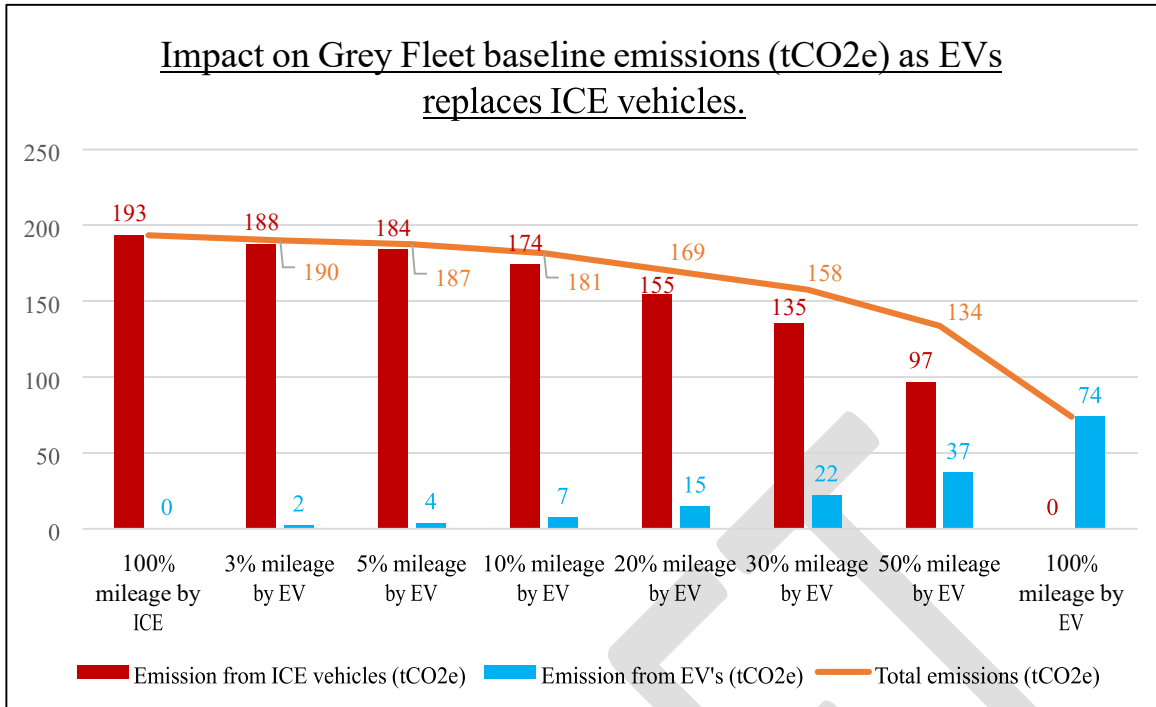


Figure 18. Impact of EV on grey fleet emissions as ICE vehicles are gradually replaced by EVs.

Hire car

Between now and 2028, NRW should encourage staff to use hire cars as a last resort and increase utilisation of existing badged vehicles. There should be regular reviews to ensure the Travel Decision tree is applied and the appropriate vehicle type hired as hire companies transition to BEVs. By 2028, in line with the WG Net Zero Plan it should be possible for all hire cars used to be BEVs.

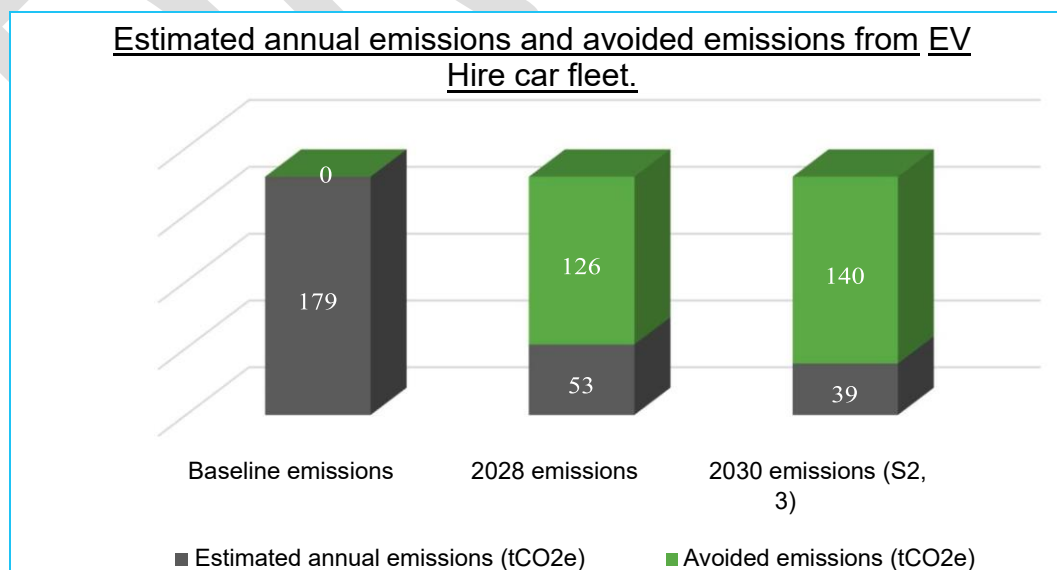


Figure 19 Graph showing estimated annual emissions compared to baseline year from 2019 to 2028. The values for 2030 includes projected NG decarbonisation impact on emissions.

Figure 19 above indicates by 2030, the annual emissions from hire car fleet could be as low as 39 tCO₂e assuming a similar mileage as 2019-20. That is potentially a 78% reduction from the baseline emissions.

Next Steps

Grey fleet

- A periodic review should be carried out to ensure NRW's Travel Decision Tree is fit for purpose and applied when travelling for business purposes.
- Staff should be encouraged to use badged pool vehicles for business travels where possible if the private vehicle is not a ULEV (<75g/CO₂/km).
- NRW should introduce a salary sacrifice scheme for staff to lease BEV's, which will have a positive impact in terms of emissions reduction from grey fleet and staff commute.

Hire car fleet

- In association with a periodic review of NRW's Travel Decision Tree an assessment to ensure that the most efficient vehicle types are being hired (suitable for the intended use) should be undertaken to assess BEV uptake.

Agile working, homeworking and commuting

Agile working refers to a more flexible, mobile way of working, optimising the use of workspaces and modern technology. Agile working provides an opportunity to reduce emissions as it encompasses the interaction between office space utilisation, working from home and commuting. Employee commuting and energy consumption in office spaces are major components of our baseline operational carbon footprint. However, COVID-19 has resulted in permanent shifts in working culture and a move to hybrid working patterns has occurred for many in our workforce. The changing dynamics of work has and will continue to impact the composition of our emissions. Reductions in commuting mileage and office energy consumption are likely to correspond with an increase in domestic energy consumption from homeworking, which will be seasonally affected. Welsh Government have set out an ambition for 30% of the Welsh workforce to be working at or near home in the next four years.

Internally, we have established a cross-disciplinary Adfywio/Renewal Programme and team to address the changes in working brought about by the pandemic. This Programme is addressing office rationalisation given the greatly reduced use of office space, while maintaining convenient, accessible, productive places for people to work. It is also developing agile working policies and practices that ensure work is delivered while providing flexibility for staff and reducing emissions.

The significant impact of agile working on NRW's emissions is illustrated through pre-pandemic and mid-pandemic modelled data for office and home heating and electricity emissions along with commuting in Figure 20.

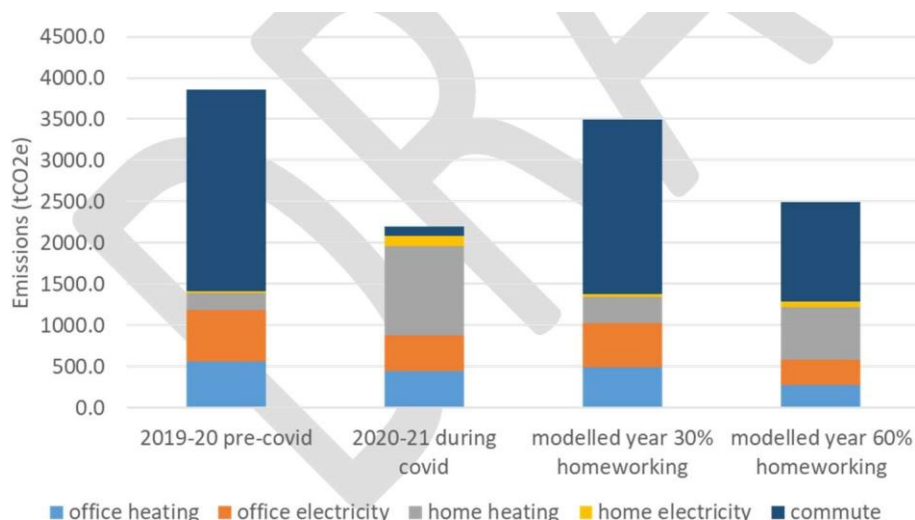


Figure 20. Modelled estimates for pre- and mid pandemic emissions for office and home heating/electric use and commuting.

Our modelling has shown that homeworking reduces total emissions, mainly through reduced commuting emissions, and should be promoted particularly during the summer months, and in rural areas to maximise the emissions benefit. Improved office energy management is also a requirement to maximise the emissions benefit by shutting down rooms during periods of low usage. Office space rationalisation and ways of working should focus on reducing commute distances given the need to reduce the gap between the NRW (30 mile) and Welsh national (19 mile) average daily commute distance.

Decarbonisation of our staff commute through the use of active travel and low emission vehicles is crucial to help reduce emissions associated with office working. We have developed a corporate position and linked policies facilitating our approach to “agile working”, informed by a review of staff working patterns and their carbon emissions impacts. This is providing strategic direction to inform investment decisions in the built estate and ICT.

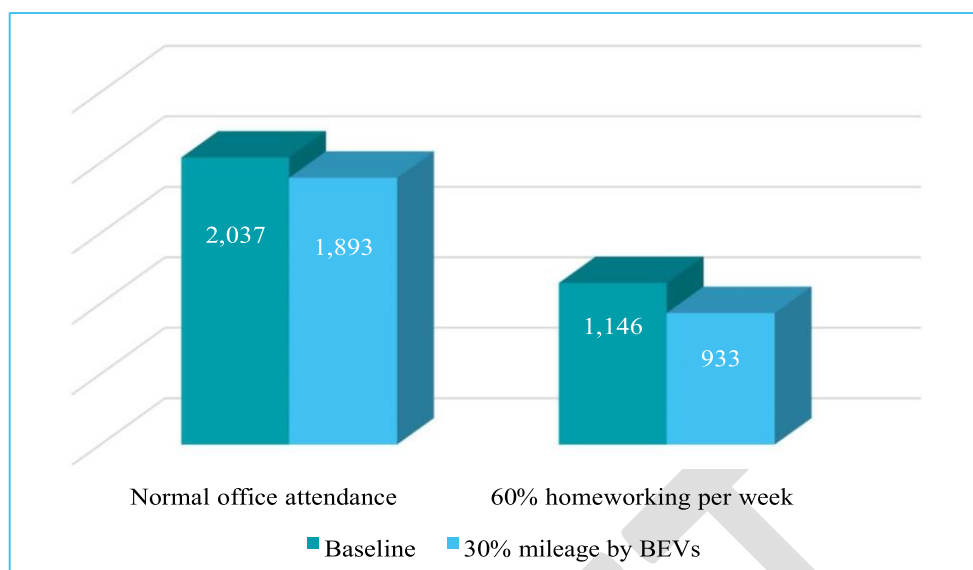


Figure 21: Graph showing modelled emissions reduction in both normal office attendance and staff WFH 60% of the time if 30% mileage done by BEVs.

The baseline 2019/20 emissions from staff commute were 2,037 tCO_{2e} (as per Net Zero reporting to WG). The graph in Figure 24 below shows the modelled emissions reduction from staff commute if 30% of baseline mileage is done by BEVs while WFH 60% of the time.

Figure 21 shows that modelling indicates that if 30% of commuting mileage is done by BEVs, it would reduce baseline annual emissions from 2,037 tCO_{2e} to 1,893 tCO_{2e} were staff to be attending the office as normal prior to the pandemic. However, if on average staff work from home 60% of the time per week, then the modelled annual emissions reduces from the baseline 2,037 tCO_{2e} to 1,146 tCO_{2e}. If then, 30% of the annual mileage is done by BEVs the emission reduces further to 933 tCO_{2e} per annum.

The annual staff commute emissions from 2022-23 was 313.5 tCO_{2e} as reported to WG via Net Zero Reporting requirements. This is a 85% reduction in emissions compared to the baseline 2,037 tCO_{2e} and is due to a majority of staff working from home most days of the week. Consequently, to reduce the emissions further from the current annual 313.5 tCO_{2e}, the most viable options are for staff to uptake BEVs or the greater use of active and sustainable travel. Uptake of BEVs can be influenced with a salary sacrifice scheme and the introduction of further incentives for staff to use active and sustainable travel should be explored.

Next steps

- We are optimising existing low carbon IT services and continue investing in digital infrastructure that enables productive remote working and connectivity across the organisation.
- We have, and will continue to, conduct an annual 'staff travel' survey to reduce our reliance on generic benchmarks and identify tailored decarbonisation initiatives related to agile working.

- Continue to align our planning/decision making to the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy and support its' uptake among staff to shift commuting habits to low carbon forms of travel.
- We will engage with staff to understand existing barriers to the use of active travel and public transport. Increasingly we will provide an enabling environment for low carbon travel, including improvements to provision of bicycle storage, showers, electric vehicle (EV) chargers, and maintain enabling policies such as our cycle-to work scheme.
- We will be developing a staff calculator to explore the impact of householder heating fuel and commuting distance on emissions to inform staff decisions on these daily matters.

Supply chain

Total supply chain emissions and hotspots

NRW's supply chain emissions were estimated to be 17,626 tCO₂e in 2022-23, accounting for 77% of the organisation's total carbon footprint.

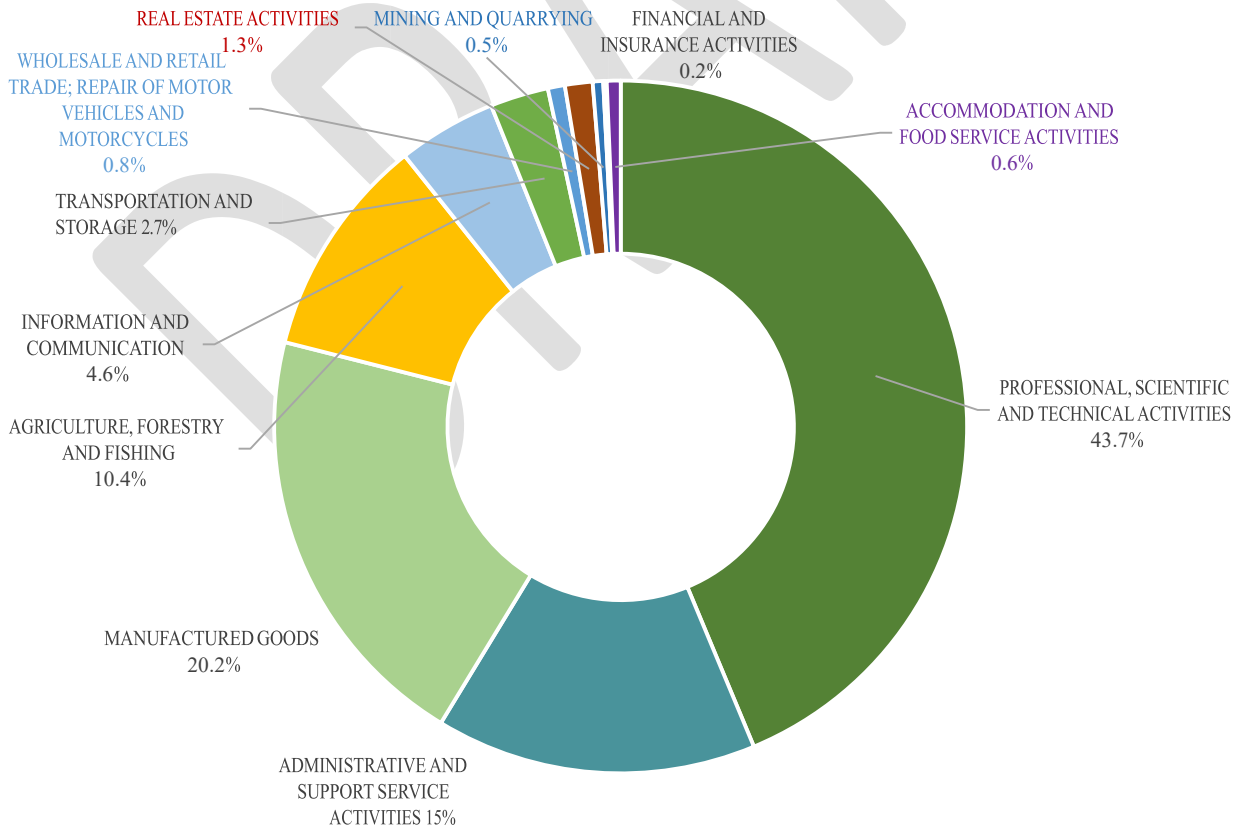


Figure 22. Breakdown of NRW supply chain emissions by Standard Industrial

Supply chain emissions include all upstream emissions from the extraction, production and transportation of goods and services used by the organisation. These emissions are out of the direct

control of the organisation and are dispersed across multiple purchase types, locations, organisations, and processes, making this the most challenging category of emissions for NRW to reduce.

The organisation spends approximately £100 million annually on goods and services accounted for within supply chain emissions calculations, excluding spend on staff, energy and travel.

Figure 22 sets out the breakdown of NRW supply chain emissions by standard industrial classification categories as used in Welsh public sector net zero emissions reporting.

Significant

Classification product categories used Welsh public sector net zero emissions reporting.

Note these are not NRW specific product categories and many NRW account codes are not easily matched to an SIC category e.g. those relating to land management activities.

Our supply chain emissions are currently estimated using spend data as a proxy for emissions – mapping NRW spend to average emissions factors per £ spent on categories of products and services. This approach introduces a high level of uncertainty to estimates but provides a quick approach to gaining an overview of whole supply chain emissions, and a crucial first step to guide further work. Estimates using this calculation method will not reflect individual supplier efficiencies nor improvements over time.

In the absence of more specific emissions data (i.e., supplier specific or product or service average data) we analysed our spend based emissions results by NRW account codes, cross-checking with top suppliers and account codes by spend, and across year to identify consistent emissions hotspots in our supply chain. Our working list of NRW hotspots is given in Table 7. The identification of hotspots in this way is somewhat subjective but provides an initial steer on priorities.

Table 7. Working list of NRW's supply chain emissions hotspots. Full details of how the hotspots list was created is included in "Decarbonising NRW's supply chain: Forward plan to 2030".

| Categories | Specific areas, contracts or suppliers of interest |
|--|--|
| Service level agreements (SLAs)* | Environment Agency |
| Reservoir operating agreements (ROAs)* | Dwr Cymru Cyf - Welsh Water Ltd |
| Plants / Shrubs / Trees | - |
| Forestry related contractors | Harvesting felling, forest roads (current case study), restocking preparation, |
| ICT contractor and consultant services | - |

| | |
|--|--|
| ICT annual software licences, support and maintenance (included due to high spend) | - |
| Flood asset delivery | Construction & Consultancy frameworks (previously CEFA) (current case study) |
| Engineering contractors | - |
| Fleet purchase, hire and maintenance | - |
| Plant purchase and hire | Plant hire Framework - Low Loader & Lorry Hire & Sourcing of Aggregates |
| Plane and helicopter hire | - |
| Operational equipment purchase and maintenance | - |
| Other | Facilities Management hard services maintenance contract; Integral; Asset maintenance framework; MEICA preventative maintenance contract |

*These are non-procurement agreements.

Other key points from the analysis of spend-based emissions are:

- That 10 NRW account codes contributed 62.7% of organisational emissions in 2021-22;
- A qualitative analysis of likely activities driving emissions from our top 10 account codes by spend value suggest that transport of materials, waste and employees; construction materials; components; construction plant and equipment are likely to be the main sources of emissions within these contract types;
- In 2020-21, 25% of NRW supply chain emissions were from contracts under £25,000 in value, 50% under £90,000 (including under £25,000), 75% under £225,000 and 90% under £1,000,000.

Supply chain decarbonisation work to date

Since 2019 we have been using the hotspots analysis alongside our procurement pipeline to identify upcoming contracts and frameworks as case studies for supply chain decarbonisation. We have used these case studies to trial approaches to asking suppliers to reduce and report emissions.

Case study 1: Forest Roads Framework

Key emissions sources: Plant fuel use, transport of materials and plant to site.

Approach:

- Scored questions in tender on managing organisational and contract emissions (15% weighting).
- Scored question in tender on EURO emissions categories of owned plant (15%).

- Scored question in tender on technical competence included ways of working on peat soils (35%).
- Requirement to report annual fuel emissions as a KPI for the life of the framework, with reductions demonstrated per unit of work delivered.

Case study 2: Construction and Consultancy Frameworks for civil engineering projects

Key emissions sources: Material and energy use in the construction and use of assets.

Approach:

- Scored question in tender on managing organisational emissions.
- Use of the EA's Carbon Planning Tools set out as mandatory on all projects within the Framework Agreement, to calculate and drive emissions savings against project baseline.
- Suite of documents on the use of the tools and reporting requirements developed for contractors and consultants.
- Quarterly progress report required to NRW project manager on each Framework project.
- Project managers trained in the use of the tools by EA.

This case study approach to supply chain decarbonisation was initially adopted to help target resources and to provide the organisational knowledge and experience necessary to expand carbon consideration into procurement procedures more widely. Building on the work to date and recognising the need to increase the scale and pace of our procurement decarbonisation efforts in a strategic and consistent way, we have developed a strategic plan "Decarbonising NRW's supply chain: Forward plan to 2030", setting out how NRW can commit to decarbonising its supply chain between 2023 and 2030 through a series of actions and milestones. This Forward Plan provides more detail on the decarbonisation approach for our supply chain, and specifically covers the period 2023-2030 but will also put in place the organisational framework and tools required for long term supply chain decarbonisation.

The forward plan consists of four main elements:

1. Targeting top emitting contracts and frameworks - Continuing the hotspots case study approach to target top emitting contracts and suppliers in a tailored way, to ensure maximum impact in these areas and to continue to provide learning to feed into the strategic approach.
2. Introducing levels of carbon requirements for suppliers - Introducing a tiered system of carbon reduction and reporting requirements for all contracts, referred to as carbon levels, determined by contract value and emissions intensity. This will provide a consistent approach for carbon consideration across NRW procurement. To be rolled out to all contracts and framework agreements by 2025.
3. Developing supporting tools and templates - Developing a procurement decarbonisation toolkit to support staff to incorporate carbon reduction and reporting requirements based on the carbon level relevant to their particular contract and purchase type.

4. Developing a supply chain emissions monitoring framework - Developing an emissions monitoring framework linked to the levels of supplier reporting requirements to improve the quality of NRW supply chain emissions monitoring over time.

The plan contains 31 actions to deliver these four elements, a proposed timeline and indicates which teams will need to be involved in the delivery of each.

Setting targets for supply chain decarbonisation

Because our supply chain emissions estimates are currently based on spend based emissions factors rather than product and service specific data or supplier specific data, quantitative progress monitoring is not currently possible. Our supply chain decarbonisation forward plan will support absolute emissions target setting and monitoring by 2025.

Few organisations have quantified and reported supply chain emissions reductions. The communications company BT have a 29% target for supply chain emission reduction by 2030 and achieved an 8% reduction in the first three years, equivalent to 2.67% annually. The NHS in Wales has also set itself a target for procurement emissions equivalent to reductions of 2.63% per year by 2030.

At the time of writing our supply chain decarbonisation forward plan, aligning with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTI) for scope 3 emissions would have meant an annual linear reduction rate of 2.5% between 2020 and 2035 to keep global temperatures well below 2 degrees higher than pre-industrial temperatures. This was updated as part of the SBTI Corporate Net-zero standard, which recommends setting scope 3 targets which are consistent with limiting warming to at least well-below 2°C for near-term targets (5-10 years) and 1.5°C for long-term targets (by 2050). For scope 3 emissions for near-term targets a 7% year on year reduction is now suggested and a minimum 97% overall reduction for long-term targets.

The decarbonisation scenarios set out in Figure 23 show the possible trajectory of NRW supply chain emissions to 2030 under three illustrative scenarios: 1) business-as-usual (the average emissions between 2019 and 2022 continued out to 2030), 2) an evidence based scenario equivalent to the previous SBTI 2.5% linear annual reduction rate as outlined in the supply chain decarbonisation forward plan, and 3) an updated SBTI scenario assuming a 7% year on year reduction to 2030 (calculated for absolute emissions rather than physical intensity emissions as recommended, because no single physical intensity metric would be applicable to the whole NRW supply chain). Scenario 2 would achieve an overall 25% reduction from the baseline by 2030 and scenario 3 would achieve an overall 51.6% reduction from the baseline by 2030.

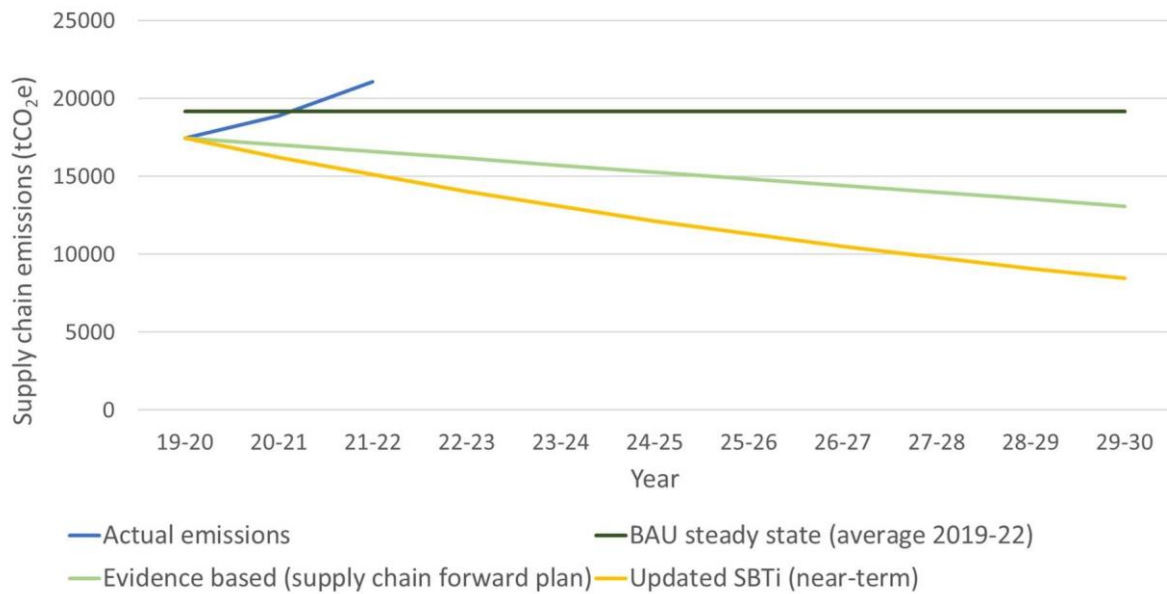


Figure 23. NRW supply chain decarbonisation scenarios out to 2030 and actual emissions calculated for 2019-22.

Next steps

- Finalising and resourcing our supply chain decarbonisation forward plan (which includes actions below)
- Introducing a tiered system of carbon reporting and reduction requirements for all suppliers by 2025
- Developing a toolkit for staff to support contract managers to include the carbon reduction and reporting requirements relevant to their contract tier
- Developing a supplier emissions questionnaire on organisational emissions
- Integrating basic carbon questions into all of our tender and quotation templates for suppliers
- Exploring the use of carbon calculators for high value, high emission contracts and frameworks to require suppliers to baseline and demonstrate contract or project level savings
- Developing a system to centrally record contract level emissions data and combine this with allocated organisational emissions and spend based emissions data for lower value contracts to produce whole supply chain emissions estimates

NRW Operational assets

Overview of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

NRW's Hydrometry and Telemetry (H&T) operational teams manage around 700 remote assets, including pumping stations, rain gauges and gauging stations, which require electricity to monitor river levels and flow, rainfall and groundwater. This electricity is usually provided via a grid connection or through on-site batteries. An overview of the majority of these assets can be found [here](#). The data from these operational assets is used for flood protection and flood warnings, water resource management and reducing the environmental damage from over abstraction, to inform water quality policies and many other NRW and external customer requirements. Operational assets accounted for approximately 1% of NRW's GHG emissions in 2021/2022. Table 8 gives a breakdown of the different assets and their associated electricity consumption and GHG emissions in 2021-2022. The majority of the c.700 assets operate using batteries, for which there is little or no energy consumption data available. Consequently, Table 8 only accounts for around 250 operational assets where energy usage is known.

Table 8: Energy usage and GHG emissions for NRW's operational assets.

| Asset type | Electricity kWh | tCO2e |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| CCTV | 101,922 | 24 |
| Flood Warning Site | 19,192 | 4 |
| Gauging Station | 153,806 | 36 |
| Pumping Station | 539,602 | 125 |
| Rain Gauge | 64,550 | 15 |
| River Level Station | 21,146 | 5 |
| Unknown | 168,742 | 39 |
| Weir | 29,703 | 7 |
| Total | 1,098,662 | 254 |

Travel emissions are one of the largest sources of carbon from H&T assets, which is captured within the Fleet and Business Travel emissions. These assets require regular maintenance, which requires staff to travel to site. Although some maintenance can be carried out in a systematic way or remotely, the nature of the network does not allow this routinely.

Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Solar PV has been installed on a number of assets including 42 hydrometric sites in Southeast Wales and the Cilfrew gauging station. A detailed overview of this project can be found [here](#). Installing renewable energy reduces the GHG emissions as the reliance of grid electricity is lowered and can also reduce the number of visits required for maintenance at sites which rely on batteries. Bespoke solar PV cabinets or small pole mounted solar PV were installed at hydrometric sites. A roof mounted solar PV was installed at the Cilfrew

gauging station. The estimated annual GHG emission savings from these installations in 2018 was 948 kgCO_{2e} and increases to 1376 kgCO_{2e} if staff travel reductions are included.

There are 458 operational assets in South Wales and currently 135 of these have solar PV installed. These are typically flood warning sites with an equipment kiosk but there are a small number of solar only buildings. The solar PV on these assets recharges internal batteries. There are 57 sites where power is provided by an internal battery to a small data logger and a number of rain gauges which are manually read. The majority of operational assets in South Wales are grid connected or have power provided by other organisations.

There are approximately 220 operational assets in North Wales, circa 80 of which have solar PV installed which provides the main source of power. The majority of assets have batteries to provide back-up power in the event of solar PV or electricity grid failure. For example, at Garndolbenmaen a large array of solar panels with battery back-up are used to power a pump for the Eel Pass at the weir. Other assets which have recently been converted to solar PV and battery back-up include Fardon, Llansantffraid and Cyfronydd River Level Stations. Brynhyfryd Raingauge has also had solar PV recently installed. There are also approximately 100 standalone data loggers which are low power devices powered by internal batteries. Assets are also being rationalised and being combined into one per site where appropriate.

For NRW to meet its net zero ambitions operational assets will need to play their part. The following actions are suggested:

- Ensure electricity supplies have Automatic Meter Readers (AMR) so that electricity data and invoices are accurate, and ensure all assets are on our main 100% renewable energy contract.
- Review current progress in retrofitting renewable energy technologies to assets and revisit previous feasibility studies and update where necessary.
- Install ground mounted renewable energy to self-supply energy to NRW assets, where suitable and feasible.
- Further explore renewable energy generation on the NRW managed estate for self-supply where the location of assets allows.
- Retrofit all NRW managed pumping stations with energy efficient pumps and renewable energy generation, where feasible.
- Retrofit all smaller NRW managed assets (e.g., gauging stations) with microgeneration renewable energy, where feasible.
- Ensure solar PV is considered when designing and developing all new assets.

Next Steps

Review progress with Hydrometry and Telemetry and develop a programme of further renewable energy retrofit across operational assets.

Land use and management

NRW manages around 7% of Wales' land area covering some 143,300 ha. The vast majority of this is the Welsh Government Woodland Estate, leased to and managed by NRW. Timber production on the NRW Estate represents 60% of the Welsh harvested timber volume, and an important carbon store and source of wood products that have the potential to substitute for some other products with higher embedded carbon. NRW also manages most National Nature Reserves that protect a diverse range of habitats including woodlands, heathlands, grasslands, dunes and saltmarsh. Other parts of the Estate comprise flood defences and some areas of coastal inter-tidal habitat, such as the Dee Estuary. Finally, there are small parcels of land associated with our offices, depots, pumping and monitoring stations.

As part of the Carbon Positive project, we have undertaken detailed modelling into the carbon stores, sequestration and emissions from all the habitats on the Estate. This included a specific assessment of the carbon status of our forests by Forest Research that modelled each stand of trees based on criteria such as species composition, age and soil type [Matthews et al 2017]. This has provided us with a detailed baseline net carbon status of the forest estate, including projections into the future to 2040. Given peatlands store such large quantities of carbon per hectare, we also commissioned research from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology to model the net carbon status of peatlands on the Estate [Williamson et al 2016]. This showed that while a small proportion of sites in favourable condition were likely to be sequestering carbon the majority of peatland is in a degraded condition so is emitting carbon. Indeed, the estimated emissions from peat on the Estate are greater than our operational emissions. Given that forests and peatlands represent over 85% of the Estate, we used the best available cited carbon flux data sources for all other habitats rather than more in-depth analysis.

The total net quantity of carbon sequestered in habitats on the NRW estate in the base year 2015/16 was estimated to be -390,924 tCO₂e. This is a GHG balance figure, where habitat emissions are subtracted from total sequestration to give a net carbon sequestration figure for the estate. Emissions to the atmosphere are reported here as positive numbers and sequestration (removals) as negative. The estate's sequestration is dominated by removals in woodland habitats (-418,156 tCO₂e in the base year) but coastal habitats contribute to removals on the estate (-6,661 tCO₂e) – see Figure 24. All other habitats are net emitters, apart from open water, rock exposure and waste for which no emissions or removals were assumed.

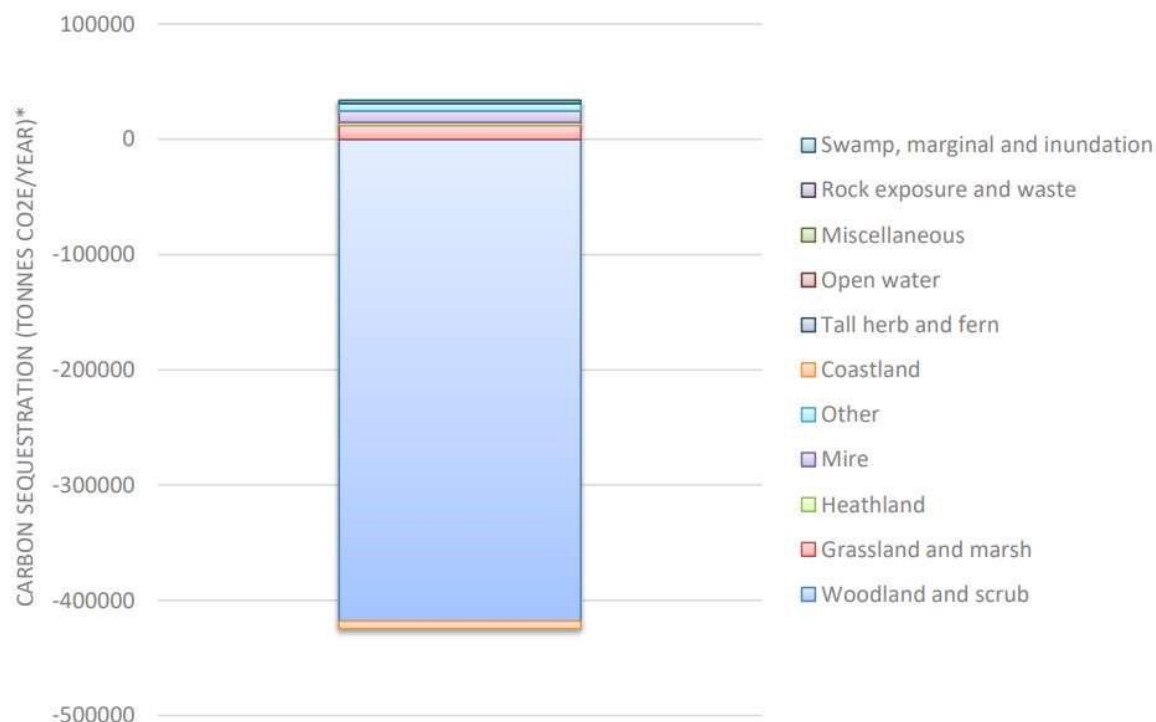


Figure 24. Carbon sequestration on the NRW estate by habitat type. (*Positive values indicate that the habitat type is a net source of emissions).

Grassland, marsh and mire habitats are the largest sources of emissions. Table 9 shows how many habitats on the estate were estimated to be net emitters. Results from the deep peat emissions mapping work by CEH indicate that while near natural blanket bog and raised bog habitats are net sequesters, current scientific evidence suggests that all other deep peat habitats are net emitters (Williamson et al., 2016). The majority of habitats on mineral soils were assumed to be in equilibrium with no net emissions or sequestration, therefore there were no removals to counterbalance or outweigh emissions from the habitat areas on deep peat.

Table 9. Carbon sequestration i.e. GHG balance of habitats on the NRW estate by underlying soil type.

| Carbon sequestration removals (-) or emissions (+) in tonnes CO2e/year by underlying soil type | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Habitat category | Deep peat soils | Mineral soils (including organo-mineral) | All soils total |
| Woodland and scrub | -23,580 | -394,576 | -418,156 |
| Grassland and marsh | 12,124 | 0 | 12,124 |
| Heathland | 2,581 | 0 | 2,581 |
| Mire | 9,781 | 203 | 9,984 |
| Other | 6,614 | 0 | 6,614 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Coastland | 0 | -6,661 | -6,661 |
| Tall herb and fern | 194 | 0 | 194 |
| Open water | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| Rock exposure and waste | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swamp, marginal and inundation | 2,346 | 0 | 2,346 |
| Totals | 10,109 | -401,034 | -390,924 |

As well as assessing carbon sequestration and emissions from the habitats on the Estate, estimates were calculated for the carbon stored in the habitats and soils. Woodland and scrub habitats hold 80.9% of total stocks and mires (primarily bog and fen) a further 9.1% of the total. Total carbon stocks in habitats on the NRW estate were estimated to be 32,862,000 tCO_{2e} in the base year 2015/16. If released these stocks would give rise to 120,494,000 tCO_{2e}, which is equivalent to almost four years of total Welsh GHG emissions. This serves to illustrate the importance of ensuring that existing habitats are managed and protected to maintain these stores of carbon.

This baseline assessment of the carbon status of the NRW Estate provided further impetus for establishing a programme for restoration of peat on the Estate, which is now part of the National Peatland Action Programme (NPAP) that has restored over 1650 ha of peatland over its first 2 years (2020-2022), of which 640 ha has been on the NRW Estate.

Next Steps

While NRW manages a large Estate, there is very limited potential for land use change, such as woodland creation to increase carbon storage as most of the Estate is already woodland or managed for the existing habitats for wildlife or is otherwise unsuitable for land use change, e.g. its role in flood defence or intertidal in nature. Consequently, much of NRW's work that will contribute to land use change is outside of the Estate in partnership with others through for example the NPAP that NRW manages or our input to the development of the National Forest, which is beyond the scope of this report. Where there has been a permanent land use change, for example due to windfarms constructed on the WGWE, we are undertaking compensatory planting to counteract that loss of woodland cover through acquiring land and planting trees.

We will revise the net carbon status modelling assessment of the habitats on the Estate soon, taking account of the latest available estimates of carbon fluxes for each habitat, as well as the restoration of peatlands on the Estate.

We will also continue to consider impacts on the carbon status of our land resulting from management interventions across the Estate. The principal action to enhance the carbon status will remain the restoration of degraded peat by restoring the hydrological condition of bogs, which will be delivered through the National Peatland Action Programme.

Governance, Decision-making and Finance

Delivering decarbonisation within a large complex organisation such as NRW requires a clear governance framework and work programme that facilitates the effective delivery of the future actions set out in proceeding sections of this Plan. In response to the Welsh Government declaration of a Climate Emergency in 2019, we reviewed the governance of our climate change related work and established a strategic management group including a sub-group of our Leadership Team along with climate change thematic experts. This group has a central role in both steering our climate work programme but also enabling actions and decision-making to be mainstreamed across the organisation. Following the development of our new Corporate Plan to 2030 - Nature and People Thriving Together, we are currently reviewing our wider work programme governance to align with the three Corporate Plan Wellbeing Objectives that include a specific climate focussed objective - Well-being objective 2: Communities are resilient to climate change. We are intending to incorporate both operational GHG emissions data and a climate risk metric into our new corporate performance reporting system so that in evaluating our organisational performance, action on decarbonisation and climate risk are considered.

Currently, we are developing our approach to require all our programmes and projects to consider climate change and decarbonisation, and as detailed above we are working to incorporate consideration of carbon into our procurement and contract management processes. This wider work on embedding consideration of carbon and climate risk in our governance and processes to influence decision-making will be an on-going action over the next few years.

Most of the actions set out in this Plan require a combination of capital or revenue funding and/or staff resource for their delivery. While there is some potential to deliver them using existing resources, it is very clear that specific budgetary costs and staff resources will be required for delivery. For some elements we have already estimated or calculated costs, while other actions will require further evaluation. A key action following publication of this Plan will be the development of a costed delivery plan that identifies not only the financial resources but the teams responsible for delivery so that decarbonisation is mainstreamed across the organisation.

Behaviour change

The UK Climate Change Committee (CCC) identifies that nearly 60% of the changes in the Balanced Pathway to Net Zero (Climate Change Committee 2020) for the UK rely on societal or behavioural changes. The Welsh Government's Carbon Budget 2 also highlights the importance of behavioural change to reach Net Zero, with the development of a climate change Strategy for public engagement & action recognised as crucial to Wales-wide action.

NRW recognises the important role behavioural change has to play in reducing our own organisational carbon footprint too. As part of our work to embed consideration of decarbonisation and climate change in everyones work, NRW has worked with Manchester

Metropolitan University (MMU) and Cynnal Cymru-Sustain Wales to develop a bespoke climate change training package that meets the Carbon Literacy standard. A definition of Carbon Literacy is an awareness of the carbon costs and impacts of everyday activities and the ability and motivation to reduce emissions on an individual, community and organisational basis.

Some of the main aims of this training programme is to:

- raise climate change awareness in terms of both decarbonisation and adaptation to climate risk;
- help staff embed consideration of carbon into their own decision-making;
- develop an organisational culture for emission reduction;
- normalise the discussion of climate change within teams;
- empower staff to recognise and minimise embedded carbon in every action we take.

Following an initial trial of the training for 200 staff, we are making the one-day course available to all staff delivered by experienced external trainers from both MMU and Cynnal Cymru-Sustain Wales. While the training seeks to both inform and upskills staff in their understanding of climate change and carbon, it goes further requiring them to identify and submit work related actions to deliver decarbonisation within their role or team. There is already evidence that some attendees are seeking to make changes and consider how climate change can be addressed through their role or the processes that they are involved in delivering.

As part of the effort to both normalise consideration of carbon and drive behavioural change, NRW now provides badged fleet vehicle telematics data to team leaders and managers. The telematics data provides accurate mileage data incurred by each team as well as driving styles. Such information can aid teams to identify new ways of working to reduce business mileage, including identifying opportunities for further training to improve routes, time of driving (e.g. to avoid rush our traffic congestion) including driving style (e.g. engine idling, hard acceleration/deceleration, excessive engine revving etc.) to improve efficiencies and minimise emissions.

Next Steps

Continue the roll out of our bespoke climate change training to staff and to monitor through post course surveying its impact on behaviour and decision-making.

Waste

NRW's waste production arises through wide-ranging business activities including one-off large-scale projects, operational delivery work, purchasing of goods and services, running our offices, depots and Visitor Centres along any waste left by others.

Figure 25 shows the waste produced per year from 2016 to 2022. Over the last six years on average NRW produced 1,218 tonnes of waste per year. There is no discernible trend in our waste data to suggest production of waste is significantly increasing or decreasing.

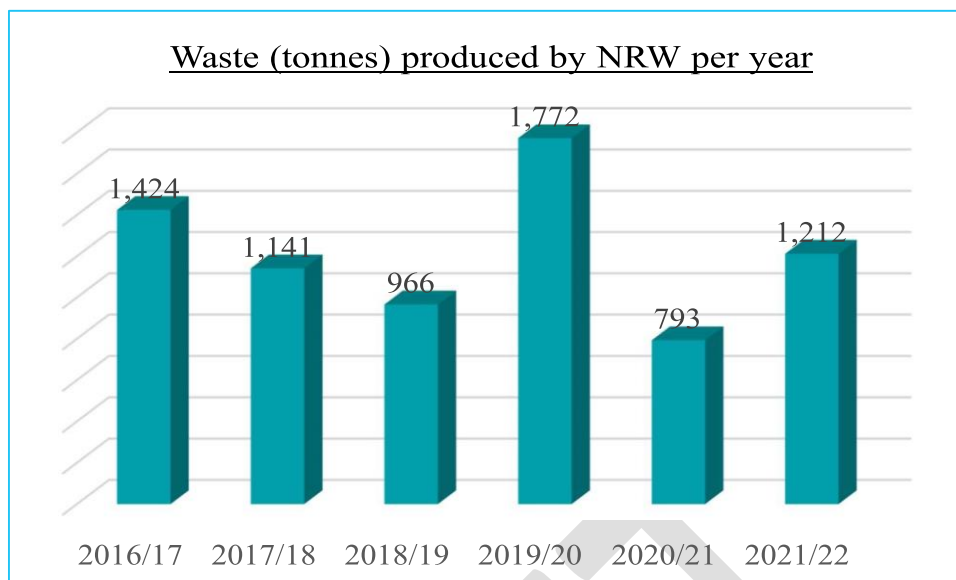


Figure 25: Amount of waste (tonnes) produced in NRW by year.

The amount of waste reported through the annual WG Net Zero reporting process is lower than the actual amount of waste generated by NRW because the reporting requirement currently does not include all waste types. Table 10 below shows the amount of waste sent to landfill, reported waste to WG and emissions from the reported waste between 2019 to 2023. The reduction in waste including associated emissions during 2020/21 is likely to be due to the pandemic when our buildings and sites were closed to both staff and the public.

Table 10. Details of waste sent to landfill, reported to WG and associated GHG emissions

| | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Waste landfilled (tonnes) | 550 | 220 | 497 | 351 |
| Total waste reported to WG (tonnes) | 1,151 | 711 | 1,131 | 841 |
| Emissions (tCO ₂ e) from reported waste | 67 | 111 | 245 | 193 |

Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

NRW has created a waste minimisation project team to reduce the overall amount of waste we generate and reduce GHG emissions through delivering the following actions:

- In 2022/23, improve waste segregation and recycling rates to ensure organisation-wide compliance with the Welsh Governments Business and Public Sector Recycling Regulations. These Workplace Recycling Regulations will come into force in April 2024;
- In 2022/23, quantify end-of-life ICT equipment and investigate waste reduction and circular economy options to ensure items are reused and recycled. New laptops will be

more energy efficient compared to current Windows 10 laptops. Packaging for new product has been minimised to reduce waste and only recyclable paper-based packaging will be used. Old laptops will be made available to staff for purchase or redistributed for reuse and recycling by contractors;

- In 2022/23, quantify single use plastic use and investigate waste reduction and circular economy options at the Analytical Services laboratory. The usage of disposable plastic in the Lab has been assessed to identify potential areas where plastic use could be reduced. Recently, the laboratory has secured funding for a pipette washer that will prevent the disposal of single use plastic pipettes. This is anticipated to be installed early in 2024;

Next steps

- Align with Welsh Government's Beyond Recycling Strategy through aiming to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2025;
- Strategically assess waste impacts through NRW's Procurement Category Management approach and further embed circular economy principles into procurement activity i.e. stipulating no use of single use plastics in our tender documentation;
- Work with large scale infrastructure projects to influence waste reduction and embed circular economy principles;
- Develop NRW visitor centres into exemplars in waste minimisation by segregating waste at source and minimising the sale of single use packaged goods e.g. bottled water;
- Develop a Circular Economy and Waste Minimisation internal policy and raise internal awareness of the principles and how they directly contribute to SMNR.

Monitoring and reporting

Continuing to improve the collection and analysis of high-quality operational data through our net zero reporting is a key priority if we are to understand and reduce carbon emissions. The data will be essential to further develop and assess the impact of mitigation measures and the overall delivery of this Plan.

We will continue to report annually our organisational carbon footprint to Welsh Government using the Public Sector Net Zero Reporting Guide, including developing more efficient and accurate processes for monitoring using our plan for continuous data and reporting improvements that has come from the first three years of reporting. We will build upon our Environmental Management System (EMS), which already reports on most direct emissions and electricity emissions, as part of maintaining the organisation's ISO14001:2015 certification. For some emissions sources, such as staff commute and homeworking emissions, we are intending to undertake an annual staff travel survey to improve reporting and help monitor progress over time.

The organisation's supply chain emissions have been calculated using emissions factors for broad groups of goods and services that have enabled us to identify procurement hotspots and key contracts and frameworks. However, as set out in our Forward Plan for

decarbonising our supply chain, we will be seeking to gather supplier or service and product specific data where possible to track decarbonisation progress. Increasingly many larger contractors are beginning to gather data to meet customer expectations. However, this will not be possible for many contracts so monitoring progress to reduce supply chain emissions will also require the development of relevant metrics such as the proportion of NRW contracts containing carbon criteria or number of key suppliers with mitigation targets and plans.

Further refining the effective collection and use of data will be an iterative process that will require clear roles and responsibilities across the organisation as to who is responsible for collection, collation and evaluation of data. An agile approach will be promoted to ensure that systems and ways-of-working that are proportionate are adopted.

Working with the Welsh public sector and support to our customers and stakeholders

In establishing our strategic work on organisational decarbonisation through the Carbon Positive project, we sought to share the outputs, lessons learnt, resources and experience with others through publishing our reports and a suite of case studies as well as holding workshops across Wales. Since the completion of the Carbon Positive project, we have continued to seek to work collaboratively with the Welsh public sector on decarbonisation to support the collective public sector ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030. To this end, we have organised or contributed to workshops with various Public Service Boards (PSBs) in relation to the development of a common carbon reporting approach across the public sector and understand approaches to the delivery of decarbonisation actions. In particular our advice on how to consider carbon in terms of land use has been sought to develop proposals for peatland restoration and woodland creation. We also provide technical advice to a range of other organisations, for example, through the LG Climate Strategy Panel (LGCSP) to help facilitate the collective efforts of the Local Authorities in Wales to decarbonise. We have also sought to collaborate and learn from others. For example, we have benefited from the technical advice provided by the Welsh Government Energy Service (WGES) that has helped us to evaluate the feasible energy actions required on many of our buildings and to provide technical evidence making the case for electrification of our fleet. We intend to continue this collaborative approach in future, through continuing our interactions with a range of public partners including PSBs, WGES and LGCSP.

While this Plan is focussed on our action to decarbonise NRW as an organisation, it is important to recognise that much of our efforts on decarbonisation seek to contribute to the wider delivery of a net zero Wales by 2050. While not the subject of this Plan the following activities provide a sense of the range of action that is helping others to decarbonise across Wales:

- Production of around 60% of Welsh timber and through our Timber Marketing Plan seeking to encourage its greater use in Welsh buildings;

- Enabling development of windfarms on the WGWE and facilitating development of marine renewables through monitoring impacts and developing innovative regulatory approaches;
- Delivering the National Peatland Action Programme by restoring the hydrological status of peatlands to reduce their emissions;
- Facilitate the development of the National Forest and woodland creation across Wales;
- Develop our role to support industrial decarbonisation through our work as an industrial regulator;
- Supporting the development of the Climate Action Wales website that provides support for people across Wales to take decarbonisation measures.

Our position on net zero, offsetting and residual emissions

Based on the internationally recognised principle of taking account of both the emissions and removals (sequestration) that is within our operational control, we are technically already a net zero organisation by virtue of the woodland estate that we manage. However, as set out in this plan that doesn't mean we should in anyway avoid further action to reduce our emissions. The removals provided by the NRW forest estate and other habitats will be critical to balancing out the residual emissions of other organisations in the Welsh public sector if the ambition for a net zero Welsh public sector by 2030 is to be in any way possible. The more we can reduce our operational emissions and increase the net sequestration status of our estate by improving the condition of peatlands, the greater the contribution that NRW can contribute to the collective goal for the public sector as a whole.

In developing our Net Zero Plan, we have sought to apply the principles of the Science Based Targets Initiative which includes setting a target to cut emissions by more than 90% over the long-term – the evidence that we have gathered for this plan show that this won't be possible by 2030, but that this should be our long-term ambition. The credibility of voluntary offsetting schemes is questionable at best. Reducing your own emissions should always be the preferred option in terms of addressing climate change whether organisationally or personally. There remains a healthy debate as to the validity of offsetting, and whether it is in large part to assuage people's conscience or for organisational corporate social responsibility reasons. But, the key issue is that offsetting doesn't actually reduce net global emissions merely avoid increasing them through offsetting so in view of NRW's net zero status we would not look to offset any of our emissions but focus all our efforts on mitigation and supporting others to do so too.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the contributions from a range of staff across NRW who helped in developing and agreeing the targets and actions set out in the Plan.

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| Emissions Category | Action | Lead Delivery Function |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Built Estate | Asset Rationlisation | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Effective energy management (energy procurement, energy data analysis, reviewing heating settings); | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Energy efficiency measures e.g. insulation, heating controls; | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Building mounted renewable energy systems | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Low carbon heating (heat pumps_ | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Behvaiuor change | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Ensuring buildings are resilient to current and future climate change | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | Ensure all low and no cost energy saving measures highlighted in the Built Estate Decarbonisation Forward Plan are implemented by 2024. | Renewal/FFM |
| Built Estate | estimated costs and savings and to support the business case for a strategic programme of building decarbonisation retrofit. | Renewal/FFM/CCD |
| Built Estate | Deliver asset rationalisation, energy efficiency, building renewable energy and low carbon heating across the built estate between now and 2030 through existing programmes such as Adfywio and delivery of the Accommodation Strategy and collaboration with key stakeholders such as Facilities Management. | Renewal/FFM |
| Fleet & Plant | No new ICE vehicles should be leased from 2023 onwards unless absolutely necessary. Any new ICE vehicles and all existing ICE vehicles should be operated using HVO, although this will increase the operational cost due to a higher fuel price | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | All badged ICE vehicles (except 4x4s and HGVs) should be replaced with BEVs by 2029-30 | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | ICE 4x4s and HGVs should be operated using HVO and replaced with BEVs when feasiabile | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | A review should be carried out on the use of existing ICE 4x4s to establish if current activities are necessary, can be carried out remotely or by other means with lower carbon footprint | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | An investigation should be undertaken to identify the causes of low utilisation (<6k annual miles) of some badged vehicles | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | Identify steps to improve utilisation of existing badged BEVs by staff | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | Integrate data capture system to monitor mileage and energy use by BEVs as soon as technically feasible. | Fleet |
| Fleet & Plant | Improve tracking data to determine peak mileage and typical patterns of use for individual vehicles. | Facilities |
| Fleet & Plant | NRW should carry out an assessment of plant use and create a forward plan that assesses the feasibility of progressively transitioning fossil fuel based plant with both electric and hydrogen technology. | Fleet |
| Business Travel | Grey Fleet: A periodic review should be carried out to ensure NRW's Travel Decision Tree is fit for purpose and applied when travelling for business purposes. | HR/Fleet |
| Business Travel | Grey Fleet: Staff should be encouraged to use badged pool vehicles for business travels where possible if the private vehicle is not a ULEV (<75g/CO2/km). | HR/Fleet |
| Business Travel | Grey Fleet: NRW should introduce a salary sacrifice scheme for staff to lease BEV's, which will have a positive impact in terms of emissions reduction from grey fleet and staff commute. | HR/Unions/Fleet |
| Business Travel | Hire Care Fleet: In association with a periodic review of NRW's Travel Decision Tree an assessment to ensure that the most efficient vehicle types are being hired (suitable for the intended use) should be undertaken to assess BEV uptake. | Fleet |
| Homeworking & Commuting | Optimise existing low carbon IT services and continue investing in digital infrastructure that enables productive remote working and connectivity across the organisation. | HR/Renewal/ Facilities |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Continue to conduct an annual 'staff travel' survey to reduce our reliance on generic benchmarks and identify tailored decarbonisation initiatives related to agile working. | ICT/CC&D/ HR/Renewal/ Facilities |
| Homeworking & Commuting | Continue to align our planning/decision making to the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy and support its' uptake among staff to shift commuting habits to low carbon forms of travel. | HR/Renewal/ Facilities |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Engage with staff to understand existing barriers to the use of active travel and public transport. | ICT/CC&D/ HR/Renewal/ Facilities |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Provide an enabling environment for low carbon travel, including improvements to provision of bicycle storage, showers, electric vehicle (EV) chargers, and maintain enabling policies such as our cycle-to-work scheme. | ICT/CC&D/ HR/Renewal/ Facilities |
| Homeworking & Commuting | Develop a staff calculator to explore the impact of householder heating fuel and commuting distance on emissions to inform staff decisions on these daily matters. | HR/Renewal/ Facilities |
| Supply Chain | Introducing a tiered system of carbon reporting & reduction requirements for all suppliers by 2025 | PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Supply Chain | Developing a toolkit for staff to support contract managers to include the carbon reduction and reporting requirements relevant to their contract tier | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Supply Chain | Developing a supplier emissions questionnaire on organisational emissions | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Supply Chain | Integrating basic carbon questions into all of our tender and quotation templates for suppliers | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Supply Chain | Exploring the use of carbon calculators for high value, high emission contracts and frameworks to require suppliers to baseline and demonstrate contract or project level savings | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Supply Chain | Developing a system to centrally record contract level emissions data and combine this with allocated organisational emissions and spend based emissions data for lower value contracts to produce whole supply chain emissions estimates for NRW | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO |
| Operational Assets | Ensure electricity supplies have Automatic Meter Readers (AMR) so that electricity data and invoices are accurate, and ensure all assets are on our main 100% renewable energy contract. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Review current progress in retrofitting renewable energy technologies to assets and revisit previous feasibility studies and update where necessary. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Install ground mounted renewable energy to self-supply energy to NRW assets, where suitable and feasible. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Further explore renewable energy generation on the NRW managed estate for self-supply where the location of assets allows. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Retrofit all NRW managed pumping stations with energy efficient pumps and renewable energy generation, where feasible. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Ensure solar PV is considered when designing and developing all new assets. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Review progress with Hydrometry and Telemetry and develop a programme of further renewable energy retrofit across operational assets. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Operational Assets | Retrofit all smaller NRW managed assets (e.g. gauging stations) with microgeneration renewable energy, where feasible. | Operations/ MEICA/H&T |
| Land Use | Revise the net carbon status modelling assessment of the habitats on the Estate over the next year, taking account of the latest available estimates of carbon fluxes for each habitat, as well as the restoration of the peatlands on the Estate | CC&D |

| | | |
|------------------|--|----------|
| Behaviour Change | Continue the roll out of our bespoke climate change training to staff and to monitor through post course surveying its impact on behaviour and decision making | CC&D/L&D |
| Waste | Complete and implement a Circular Economy & Waste Minimisation policy by end of 2023 | Waste |

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource | | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; | | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|--|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | | | | | | Hi (3) Med (2) Low (1) | Low (1) | | | |
| Land Use | Revise the net carbon status modelling assessment of the habitats on the Estate over the next year, taking account of the latest available estimates of carbon fluxes for each habitat, as well as the restoration of the peatlands on the Estate | NZ Plan | CC&D | Key Actions | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | Y (UKWIR) | 3 | 3 (AUDIT REC) | 2 | 3 | N | | 17 | Y |
| Behaviour Change | Continue the roll out of our bespoke climate change training to staff and to monitor through post course surveying its impact on behaviour and decision making | NZ Plan | CC&D/L&D | Key Actions | 2025 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | | 17 | Y |
| Waste | Complete and implement a Circular Economy & Waste Minimisation policy by end of 2024 | NZ Plan/ Waste Annual Plan | Waste | Actions | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | N | | 17 | Ongoing |
| Waste | Aligning with Welsh Governments' Beyond Recycling strategy to aim to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2025. | NZ Plan/ WG Beyond Recycling Strategy | Waste | Commitment | 2025 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; Hi (3) Med (2) Low (1) | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Operational Assets | Ensure electricity supplies have Automatic Meter Readers (AMR) so that electricity data and invoices are accurate, and ensure all assets are on our main 100% renewable energy contract. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2026 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | 16 | Future |
| Operational Assets | Review current progress in retrofitting renewable energy technologies to assets and revisit previous feasibility studies and update where necessary. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2025 | 1 | 3 | N | Y | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | N | 11 | N |
| Operational Assets | Install ground mounted renewable energy to self-supply energy to NRW assets, where suitable and feasible. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2026 | 1 | 3 | N | Y | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Y | 14 | N |
| Operational Assets | Further explore renewable energy generation on the NRW managed estate for self-supply where the location of assets allows. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2028 | 1 | 1 | N | Y | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | N | 9 | Ongoing |
| Operational Assets | Retrofit all NRW managed pumping stations with energy efficient pumps and renewable energy generation, where feasible. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2026 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Y | 16 | N |
| Operational Assets | Review progress with Hydrometry and Telemetry and develop a programme of further renewable energy retrofit across operational assets. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2025 | 2 | 3 | N | Y | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Y | 15 | Y |
| Operational Assets | Retrofit all smaller NRW managed assets (e.g. gauging stations) with microgeneration renewable energy, where feasible. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Actions | 2028 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Y | 16 | Future |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Assets | Ensure solar PV is considered when designing and developing all new assets. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T | Commitment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Operational Assets/CCD | A target will not be set yet due to a paucity of data to provide an appropriate baseline. We will work with the Operational Assets teams to gather necessary data to set a realistic target by 2025. | NZ Plan | Operations/ MEICA/H&T/ CD | Commitment | 2025 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

No existing baseline to establish emissions profile

No resource due to priority hydrometry and telemetry projects

Link to fleet EV transition and lack of suitable vehicles.

Link to increased vandalism of remote installations and poor signal/power connections requiring upgrade. Many sites leased.

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource | | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; Hi (3) Med (2) Low (1) | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply Chain | In 2023, we set out in our Supply Chain Forward Plan a process for carbon emissions assessment in tenders and contracts. We will use a carbon assessment calculator in all our construction contracts by 2025. | NZ Plan | CMSS | Commitment | 2025 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Y |
| Supply Chain | By 2025 we will have a clearer understanding of our scope 3 supply chain emissions and be able to set a measurable target in our revised Plan. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Commitment | 2025 | 2 | 2 | N | N/A | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | N | 13 | Ongoing |
| Supply Chain | We will aim to replace our tier 1 proxy data with tier 3 supplier data by 2025. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Commitment | 2025 | 2 | 2 | N | N/A | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 13 | Ongoing |
| Supply Chain | Develop a sustainable procurement policy by the end of 2024. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Actions | 2024 | 2 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 17 | Y |
| Supply Chain | Targeting top emitting contracts and frameworks - Continuing the hotspots case study approach to target top emitting contracts and suppliers in a tailored way, to ensure maximum impact in these areas and to continue to provide learning to feed into the strategic approach. | Decarbonising NRW's supply chain: Forward Plan to 2030 | Procurement | Actions | 2024 | 1 | 2 | N | N/A | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | N | 11 | Planned |
| Supply Chain | Introducing levels of carbon requirements for suppliers - Introducing a tiered system of carbon reduction and reporting requirements for all contracts, referred to as carbon levels, determined by contract value and emissions intensity. This will provide a consistent approach for carbon consideration across NRW procurement. To be rolled out to all contracts and framework agreements by 2025. | Decarbonising NRW's supply chain: Forward Plan to 2030 | Procurement | Actions | 2025 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Ongoing |
| Supply Chain | Developing supporting tools and templates - Developing a procurement decarbonisation toolkit to support staff to incorporate carbon reduction and reporting requirements based on the carbon level relevant to their particular contract and purchase type. | Decarbonising NRW's supply chain: Forward Plan to 2030 | Procurement | Actions | 2025 | 2 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 17 | Y |
| Supply Chain | Developing a supply chain emissions monitoring framework - Developing an emissions monitoring framework linked to the levels of supplier reporting requirements to improve the quality of NRW supply chain emissions monitoring over time. | Decarbonising NRW's supply chain: Forward Plan to 2030 | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO | Actions | 2026 | 1 | 2 | N | N/A | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 12 | N |
| Supply Chain | Resourcing our supply chain decarbonisation forward plan. | NZ Plan | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO | Next Steps | 2025 | 1 | 2 | N | N/A | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | 12 | N |
| Supply Chain | Introducing a tiered system of carbon reporting and reduction requirements for all suppliers by 2025. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Next Steps | 2025 | 1 | 2 | N | N/A | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 11 | Ongoing |
| Supply Chain | Developing a toolkit for staff to support contract managers to include the carbon reduction and reporting requirements relevant to their contract tier. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Next Steps | 2025 | 3 | 3 | Y (EA Tool) | Y | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | 17 | Planned |
| Supply Chain | Developing a supplier emissions questionnaire on organisational emissions. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Next Steps | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Y |
| Supply Chain | Integrating basic carbon questions into all of our tender and quotation templates for suppliers. | NZ Plan | Procurement | Next Steps | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Y |
| Supply Chain | Exploring the use of carbon calculators for high value, high emission contracts and frameworks to require suppliers to baseline and demonstrate contract or project level savings. | NZ Plan | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO | Next Steps | 2024 | 3 | 3 | Y (Business Wales Tool & EA ERIC) | Y | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Y |
| Supply Chain | Developing a system to centrally record contract level emissions data and combine this with allocated organisational emissions and spend based emissions data for lower value contracts to produce whole supply chain emissions estimates for identifying and reducing NRW's emissions. | NZ Plan | Procurement/ PRG/CMSS/ PMO | Next Steps | 2025 | 1 | 1 | N | N/A | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 10 | N |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; Hi (3) Med (2) Low (1) | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|--|--|------------------------|--|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--|----------------|-------------|
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Optimise existing low carbon IT services and continue investing in digital infrastructure that enables productive remote working and connectivity across the organisation. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Key actions | 2030 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Y | 17 | Ongoing |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Continue to conduct an annual 'staff travel' survey to reduce our reliance on generic benchmarks and identify tailored decarbonisation initiatives related to agile working. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Key actions | Annual | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | N | 14 | Y |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Improve bicycle storage, showers and electric vehicle (EV) chargers. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Key actions | 2026 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | N | 17 | Ongoing |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Maintain enabling policies such as our cycle-to-work scheme. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Actions | 2030 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | N | 16 | Ongoing |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Engage with staff to understand existing barriers to the use of active travel and public transport. | NZ Plan | HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Actions | 2025 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | N | 13 | N |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Develop a staff calculator to explore the impact of householder heating fuel and commuting distance on emissions to inform staff decisions on these daily matters. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Actions | 2025 | 1 | 3 | N | N/A | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | N | 10 | Planned |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Continue to align our planning/decision making to the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy and support its' uptake among staff to shift commuting habits to low carbon forms of travel. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Commitment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | Provide an enabling environment for low carbon travel, including improvements to provision of bicycle storage, showers, electric vehicle (EV) chargers, and maintain enabling policies such as our cycle-to-work scheme. | NZ Plan | ICT/CC&D/ HR/ Renewal/ Facilities | Commitment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Agile Working, Homeworking & Commuting | 4.2% year on year reduction, resulting in a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030, with annual review of this target. | Target | All staff | Target | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource | | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; | | | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | | | | | | Hi (3) | Med (2) | Low (1) | | | |
| Business Travel | Grey Fleet: A periodic review should be carried out to ensure NRW's Travel Decision Tree is fit for purpose and applied when travelling for business purposes. | NZ Plan/Fleet Forward | FFM | Actions | 2030 | 2 | 2 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | | 16 | Planned | |
| Business Travel | Grey Fleet: Staff should be encouraged to use badged pool vehicles for business travels where possible if the private vehicle is not a ULEV (<75g/CO2/km). | NZ Plan/Fleet Forward | HR | Actions | 2026 | 2 | 2 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | | 16 | Ongoing | |
| Business Travel | Grey Fleet: NRW should introduce a salary sacrifice scheme for staff to lease BEV's, which will have a positive impact in terms of emissions reduction from grey fleet and staff commute. | NZ Plan/Fleet Forward | HR/FFM/ Adwyfio | Actions | 2028 | 1 | 3 | N | Y | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | Y | | 12 | Future | |
| Business Travel | Hire Care Fleet: In association with a periodic review of NRW's Travel Decision Tree an assessment to ensure that the most efficient vehicle types are being hired (suitable for the intended use) should be undertaken to assess BEV uptake. | NZ Plan/Fleet Forward | HR/FFM/ Adwyfio | Actions | 2030 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | N | | 15 | N | |
| Business Travel | 4.2% year on year reduction, resulting in a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030, with review of the target in 2025. | Target | All | Target | 2025 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; Hi (3) Med (2) Low (1) | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Fleet & Plant | No new ICE vehicles should be leased from 2023 onwards unless absolutely necessary. Any new ICE vehicles and all existing ICE vehicles should be operated using HVO, although this will increase the operational cost due to a higher fuel price. | NZ Plan | FFM | Key actions | 2024 onwards | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | N |
| Fleet & Plant | All badged ICE vehicles (except 4x4s and HGVs) should be replaced with BEVs by 2029-30. | NZ Plan | FFM | Key actions | 2026-2029 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Y |
| Fleet & Plant | An investigation should be undertaken to identify the causes of low utilisation (<6k annual miles) of some badged vehicles | NZ Plan/ Adwyfio | FFM | Actions | 2024/25 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 18 | Y |
| Fleet & Plant | Identify steps to improve utilisation of existing badged BEVs by staff | NZ Plan | FFM | Actions | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 16 | Y |
| Fleet & Plant | Improve tracking data to determine peak mileage and typical patterns of use for individual vehicles. | NZ Plan/ Adwyfio | FFM | Actions | 2026 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 16 | Y |
| Fleet & Plant | A review should be carried out on the use of existing ICE 4x4s to establish if current activities are necessary, can be carried out remotely or by other means with lower carbon footprint. | NZ Plan | FFM | Actions | 2026 | 2 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | N | 14 | N |
| Fleet & Plant | ICE 4x4s and HGVs should be operated using HVO and replaced with BEVs when practical. | NZ Plan | FFM | Actions | 2030 | 2 | 3 | N | Y | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | N | 13 | Ongoing |
| Fleet & Plant | Integrate data capture system to monitor mileage and energy use by BEVs as soon as technically feasible. | NZ Plan | FFM | Actions | 2026 | 1 | 2 | N | Y | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 13 | Planned |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fleet & Plant | NRW should carry out an assessment of plant use and create a forward plan that assesses the feasibility of progressively transitioning fossil fuel based plant with both electric and hydrogen technology. | NZ Plan | FFM | Commitment | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Fleet & Plant | Fleet; 66% reduction in emissions by 2030, subject to continued electric vehicle roll out and running four-wheel drive fleet on HVO (hydrogenated vegetable oil) | NZ Plan | FFM | Target | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

Each action is linked and is critical path for others.

Fleet overall affordability? Scale - size of fleet and speed of decarbonisation?

| Emissions Category | Action | Document/ Programme | Lead Delivery Function | What? | Timescale | Resource Internal (Staff Time) | External skills | External funding required? Y/N | Existing Technology? Y/N | Existing Budget? | Corporate Commitment? | Ease of delivery | Impact; High (3) Med(2) Low (1) | Formal Decision Required? Y/N | Priority Score | In Progress |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Built Estate | Asset Rationalisation. | NZ Plan/Accomo | Renewal/FFM | Key Actions | Ongoing | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Y | 18 | Y |
| Built Estate | Energy efficiency measures e.g. heating controls (internal). | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Key Actions | 2025 | 3 | 3 | Y | Y | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | N | 17 | Ongoing |
| Built Estate | Behaviour change training. | NZ Plan | FFM/CC | Key Actions | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Y | 18 | Ongoing |
| Built Estate | Ensure all low and no cost energy saving measures highlighted in the Built Estate Decarbonisation Forward Plan are implemented by 2024. | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Actions | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Y | 17 | N |
| Built Estate | Effective energy management (energy procurement, energy data analysis, reviewing heating settings). | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Key Actions | 2024 | 3 | 3 | N | Y | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Y | 14 | Future |
| Built Estate | Energy efficiency measures e.g. thermal fabric (external). | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Key Actions | 2025 | 2 | 3 | Y | Y | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | N | 14 | Future |
| Built Estate | Building mounted renewable energy systems. | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Key Actions | 2030 | 2 | 3 | Y | Y | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Y | 14 | Ongoing |
| Built Estate | Low carbon heating (heat pumps). | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Key Actions | 2030 | 2 | 3 | Y | Y | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Y | 15 | N |
| Built Estate | Ensuring buildings are resilient to current and future climate change. | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM/CC | Actions | 2025 | 2 | 2 | N | Y | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Y | 13 | Planned |
| Built Estate | Deliver asset rationalisation, energy efficiency, building renewable energy and low carbon heating across the built estate between now and 2030 through existing programmes such as Adfywio and delivery of the Accommodation Strategy and collaboration with key stakeholders such as Facilities Management. | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Actions | 2030 | 3 | 2 | N | Y | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Y | 13 | Ongoing |
| Built Estate | Refine the most ambitious decarbonisation pathway and scenario to provide further evidence on the estimated costs and savings and to support the business case for a strategic programme of building decarbonisation retrofit. | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM/CC | Actions | 2030 | 2 | 1 | Y | Y | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Y | 8 | N |
| Built Estate | 56% reduction in emissions by 2030. | NZ Plan | Renewal/FFM | Target | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 56% reduction from baseline by 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Rationalise built estate by 40%. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM | Commitment | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 40% reduction in built estate | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Provide Agile office space to enable Hybrid working. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM | Commitment | 2025 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Reduce emissions from our built estate from a 2019/20 baseline of 1132 tCO2e to approximately 50 tCO2e in 2030. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM | Target | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Reduction from 1132t CO2e to 50t CO2e by 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Where technically feasible we will maximise onsite renewable energy generation to minimise grid imports. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM | Commitment | 2025 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Manage the grounds around our built estate to benefit nature and support adaptation to climate change. This will include habitat development and the introduction of sustainable drainage principles. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM/Climate Change/Biodiversity | Commitment | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Champion waste prevention and minimisation in the development and running of the built estate. | Adfywio Programme | FFM/Waste policy | Commitment | 2024 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Ensure our environmental management system continues to be certified to the ISO14001 environmental standard, ensuring best practice in preventing and minimising pollution and continually improving environmental performance. | EMS | EMS/FFM | Commitment | Ongoing | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Minimise pollution incidents via best practice management of chemicals & fuels. | Adfywio Programme | FFM/EMS/Waste | Commitment | Ongoing | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | Engage with staff to ensure the built estate enables staff to undertake their roles to their best ability while improving physical and mental wellbeing. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM | Commitment | Ongoing | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | All staffed buildings have energy management strategies, which include a commitment to energy metering and monitoring and encourage staff behaviours that promote good energy management. All our buildings have energy audits and delivery plans to deliver the measures identified. All buildings to be retrofitted with solar PV, LED lighting and low carbon heating, where suitable and feasible. Any newly occupied buildings to have a high energy efficiency rating and support low carbon technologies (e.g. electric vehicle charging) or can be retrofitted to meet this ambition. Explore the potential for further homeworking to reduce office space to reduce energy demand. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM/CC | Commitment | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Built Estate | An 80% reduction in building related greenhouse gas emissions is achieved by 2030 through a programme of asset rationalisation, energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofits and grid decarbonisation (as set out in the Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal (BEIS 2023)). Fossil fuel heating replaced by heat pumps. | Adfywio Programme | Renewal/FFM | Assumptions | 2030 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 80% reduction in building emissions GHG | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| PRIORITY STATUS SCORES |
|------------------------|
| High = 14-18 |
| Medium = 7-13 |
| Low = 0-6 |

Notes; Prioritise actions by site, i.e. those assets not at risk of disposal

Q. What are the highest priorities for reducing emissions on the NRW estate?

Q. What can we deliver with current resources?

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Siarter i Deuluoedd mewn Profedigaeth |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-09-B06 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Gareth O'Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Gareth O'Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau; Jeremy Parr, Pennaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Digwyddiadau; Lyndsey Rawlinson, Pennaeth Gweithrediadau Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru; Sarah Asbrey, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol; Phil Williams, Pennaeth Llywodraethu a Risg |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Jeremy Parr, Pennaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Digwyddiadau a Lyndsey Rawlinson, Pennaeth Gweithrediadau Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru |
| Pwrpas y papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | Gwahodd Bwrdd CNC i drafod a allai ac a ddylai CNC gytuno i ymrwmo i'r 'Siarter ar gyfer Teuluoedd mewn Profedigaeth oherwydd Trasiedi Gyhoeddus'. |

Cefndir

- Pwrpas y papur hwn yw gwahodd Bwrdd CNC i drafod a allai ac a ddylai CNC gytuno i ymrwmo i'r Siarter i Deuluoedd sydd mewn Profedigaeth oherwydd Trasiedi Gyhoeddus'.
- Ym mis Mai 2024, aethom i ddigwyddiad ar gyfer uwch swyddogion gweithredol ledled Cymru, a hwyluswyd gan Brif Gwnstabl Cynorthwyol Heddlu De Cymru a Phrif Swyddog Tân Gogledd Cymru, ar ran rhwydwaith cydnerthed ehangach Cymru. Roedd yr holl ymatebwyr Categori Un o dan y Ddeddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl yn bresennol, ynghyd â llawer o ymatebwyr Categori Dau a'r trydydd sector.
- Hanfod y digwyddiad oedd gofyn i'r holl gyrff uchod 'ymrwmo' i'r Siarter ar gyfer Teuluoedd mewn Profedigaeth oherwydd Trasiedi Gyhoeddus. Roedd angen ymrwmo

ar lefel sefydliadol, ac ni thybiwyd ei bod yn briodol cael cytundeb ar lefel Fforymau Lleol Cymru Gydnerth (LRF) unigol.

4. Mae'r Siarter (Atodiad 1) yn ganlyniad i flynyddoedd o waith trylwyr a dysgu o drychineb Hillsborough ac mae'n cael ei llywio'n ehangach gan drasiediau Grenfell ac Arena Manceinion. Traddodwyd y brif araith gan yr Esgob James Jones a oedd wedi arwain yr ymchwiliad i sut y cafodd teuluoedd eu trin yn ystod trychineb Hillsborough. Fe'i cefnogwyd gan Mr Ken Sutton, a oedd hefyd yn ffigwr allweddol yn hyn ac adolygiadau ehangach.

Materion a amlygwyd ac awgrymiadau ynghylch y ffordd ymlaen

5. Ar lefel ddynol, foesol a moesegol, mae'n anodd anghytuno â'r teimladau o fewn y Siarter. At hynny, mae'r gwerthoedd yn y Siarter yn cyd-fynd yn agos â gwerthoedd CNC ac yn wir maent wedi'u hategu gan egwyddorion ehangach Nolan ar gyfer pobl mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.
6. Fodd bynnag, cafwyd her o fewn yr ystafell, ynghylch sut a phryd y caiff gwybodaeth ei rhannu, a thrwy wneud hynny o fewn ysbryd y Siarter, gallai arwain at rannu gwybodaeth a allai fod yn anghywir yn ddiweddarach (er mai dyna'r gwirionedd ar y pryd). Mae hefyd yn mynd yn groes i egwyddorion sub judice lle mae ymchwiliadau ar waith. Mynegwyd teimlad gan y bobl gyfreithiol o fewn yr ystafell fod prosesau eisoes yn bodoli i'r gwirionedd ddod allan, er enghraifft mewn Cwestau.
7. Mae cymhlethdod pellach bod CNC mewn lle ychydig yn wahanol i'r heddlu a rhai gwasanaethau brys eraill, gan y gallwn fod yn destun ymchwiliad, a lle mae hyn yn digwydd, mae'n debygol o effeithio ar yr hyn y gallwn ei rannu. Mae angen inni fod yn ymwybodol o luosogrwydd ein rolau, a sut y gallem gydbwysu a rheoli'r rolau hynny mewn modd sensitif a phriodol. Nid ydym ychwaith yn ymatebwr brys rheng flaen sydd â rôl sylweddol gyda phrofedigaethau yn yr un modd â sefydliadau partner, ac nid ydym am bortreadu ein hunain felly; mae perygl y *gallai* ymuno â'r siarter roi'r argraff hon.
8. Wrth ystyried yr uchod, casgliad trafodaeth y Tîm Gweithredol oedd y dylai CNC ymrwymo i'r Siarter. Fel y soniwyd uchod, rydym yn rhwym i Egwyddorion Nolan ac yn cael ein harwain gan ein Gwerthoedd ein hunain. Mae'n anodd rhagweld sut na allem ymrwymo o ystyried y materion hyn. Ymhellach, dywedodd y Tîm Gweithredol bod yr 'ymrwymiad mewn egwyddor' i weithredu o fewn y Siarter yn rhan o Hyfforddiant Aur Cymru, ac fel ymatebwyr digwyddiadau hyfforddedig ac achrededig, disgwylir i ni weithredu yn y modd hwn.
9. Mae'r Siarter yn cynnwys set o egwyddorion lefel uchel, y byddai CNC yn ceisio eu bodloni orau y gallem, yn seiliedig ar yr amgylchiadau penodol a oedd yn bodoli ar y pryd. Byddai'n bwysig i bartneriaid ddeall mai dim ond yn unol â'n cylch gorchwyl a'n cyfrifoldebau y gallem gyflawni'r Siarter, a allai fod yn wahanol i bartneriaid eraill. Byddai rheoli disgwyliadau partneriaid yn bwysig wrth gytuno i hyn.

10. Nid yw cynllun dirprwyo anariannol CNC yn cwmpasu'r gymeradwyaeth briodol ar gyfer Siarter o'r fath. Er ei fod yn ymdrin â lefelau cymeradwyo ar gyfer dogfennau nad ydynt yn gyfreithiol-rwym a Memoranda Cyd-ddealltwriaeth, nid cytundeb â chyrff penodol eraill mo hwn, yn hytrach ymrwymiad cyffredinol a chyhoeddus i gyflawni'r set hon o egwyddorion lefel uchel pan fydd digwyddiad yn codi. Oherwydd yr ymrwymiad i'r cyhoedd, cymhlethdodau rôl CNC a ffactorau risg posibl, ystyrir ei bod yn briodol i Fwrdd CNC gymeradwyo unrhyw benderfyniad a wneir i ymrwymo i'r Siarter neu beidio.
11. Felly, gwahoddir Bwrdd CNC i drafod a chymeradwyo argymhelliad y Tîm Gweithredol i ymrwymo i'r Siarter.

Risgiau, Archwaeth Risg a chyfleoedd

12. Mae gan y mater y potensial i effeithio ar broffil risg CNC. Ar adeg pan fo ein hadnoddau'n fwyfwy dan bwysau, mae perygl y gallai hyn greu dryswch ynghylch ein rôl, a chreu disgwyliadau na fyddwn bob amser yn gallu eu bodloni yn y ffordd y gallai cyrff eraill, a gallai hyn arwain at golli hyder y cyhoedd yn CNC a niwed i'n henw da/perthnasoedd gwaith. Gellid lliniaru hyn drwy nodi unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar ein gallu i fodloni'r holl egwyddorion drwy'r amser. Mae hefyd yn cyffwrdd â rheoli digwyddiadau SR03 ond credir ei fod yn symud ymlaen yn y ffordd a awgrymwyd.
13. Er ein bod yn credu ei fod yn agor CNC i rywfaint o risg bellach fel yr amlinellwyd uchod o ran ymateb i ddigwyddiadau ac ymchwilio iddynt, mae'r risgiau o beidio â mabwysiadu yn fwy.
14. I'r gwrthwyneb, y cyfle yw bod CNC yn gorff cyhoeddus sy'n gefnogol i helpu teuluoedd mewn profedigaeth lle mae'n briodol inni wneud hynny ar adeg o straen sylweddol. Byddai'n tanlinellu ein hymrwymiad i egwyddorion Nolan a gwerthoedd CNC, ac felly gallai wella ein henw da.

Goblygiadau ehangach

- (a) **Amcanion llesiant:** Nid oes unrhyw effeithiau uniongyrchol o gyflawni ein hamcanion llesiant.
- (b) **Cyllid:** Nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau ariannol sylweddol na rhagweledig o fabwysiadu'r dull hwn.
- (c) **Goblygiadau adnoddau:** Gallai fod rhai goblygiadau o ran adnoddau o ran cyflwyno a mabwysiadu'r Siarter ond nid yw'r rhain yn cael eu hystyried yn sylweddol.
- (d) **Diogelu data:** Wrth fabwysiadu a chydymffurfio ag egwyddorion y Siarter, nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na all CNC gydymffurfio â deddfwriaeth diogelu data.

Y Camau Nesaf

15. Os caiff yr argymhelliad isod ei gymeradwyo, bydd CNC yn cadarnhau'r cytundeb yn ffurfiol ac yn ymuno â'r Siarter gan amlinellu'r eithriadau a nodir uchod, erbyn y dyddiad cau ym mis Hydref 2024.
16. Os cytunir ar hynny, byddai angen i ni ystyried cynllun cyfathrebu/gyflwyno ymwybyddiaeth ar draws CNC.
17. Y Pennaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Digwyddiadau fyddai'n berchen ar y Siarter unwaith y caiff ei chymeradwyo, gyda chefnogaeth y Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd i sicrhau bod ein sefyllfa'n cael ei hadolygu yn ôl yr angen/fel y bo'n briodol.

Argymhelliad

18. Bod CNC yn ymrwmo i'r Siarter ar gyfer Teuluoedd mewn Profedigaeth oherwydd Trasiedi Gyhoeddus.

Mynegai o Atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – 'Siarter ar gyfer Teuluoedd sydd wedi cael Profedigaeth oherwydd Trasiedi Gyhoeddus'

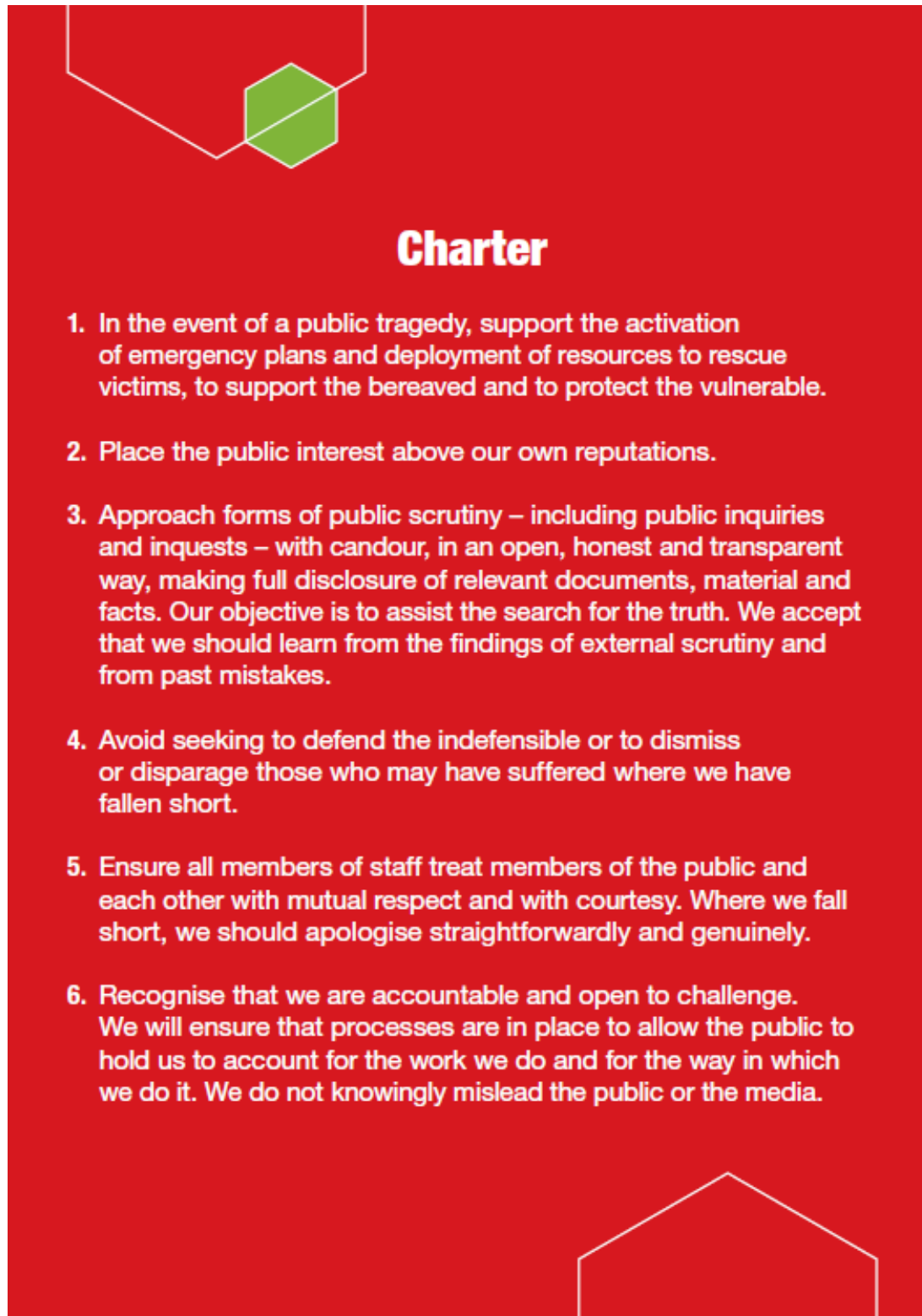
Proses gymeradwyo / ymgynghori

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Proses gymeradwyo / ymgynghori</p> <p>Cyfrifol: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael rhoi mewnbwn?</p> | <p>Gareth O'Shea; Jeremy Parr; Lyndsey Rawlinson; Sarah Asbrey; Victoria Painter (ar ran Phil Williams)</p> |
| <p>Cyfrifol: Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am gymeradwyo yn y pen draw? I bwy y gofynnir am gymeradwyaeth?</p> | <p>Bwrdd CNC</p> |
| <p>Ymgynghori: A phwy yr ymgynghorwyd hyd yn hyn? Pan fo angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hyn wedi'i drefnu? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach?</p> | <p>Gareth O'Shea; Jeremy Parr; Lyndsey Rawlinson; Sarah Asbrey; Victoria Painter (ar ran Phil Williams)</p> |

Hysbysu: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu sydd angen mwy o wybodaeth am y gwaith?

Fel yr uchod.

ANNEX 1 – Charter for Families Bereaved by Public Tragedy



Charter

1. In the event of a public tragedy, support the activation of emergency plans and deployment of resources to rescue victims, to support the bereaved and to protect the vulnerable.
2. Place the public interest above our own reputations.
3. Approach forms of public scrutiny – including public inquiries and inquests – with candour, in an open, honest and transparent way, making full disclosure of relevant documents, material and facts. Our objective is to assist the search for the truth. We accept that we should learn from the findings of external scrutiny and from past mistakes.
4. Avoid seeking to defend the indefensible or to dismiss or disparage those who may have suffered where we have fallen short.
5. Ensure all members of staff treat members of the public and each other with mutual respect and with courtesy. Where we fall short, we should apologise straightforwardly and genuinely.
6. Recognise that we are accountable and open to challenge. We will ensure that processes are in place to allow the public to hold us to account for the work we do and for the way in which we do it. We do not knowingly mislead the public or the media.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Adroddiad Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes Blynyddol: Adroddiad Perfformiad Chwarter 1 a Mewnol: Chwarter 1 |
| Cyfeirnod y papur: | 24-09-B19 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Sarah Williams, Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a'r Swyddfa Rheoli Portffolios; Bronia Bendall, Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol, Cynllunio Corfforaethol a Pherfformiad |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr Ceri Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol Gareth O'Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau |
| Diben y papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | Rhaid i CNC weithredu systemau sy'n galluogi adolygiad o berfformiad yn erbyn amcanion mewn modd amserol ac effeithiol. Cyflwynir yma adroddiadau Chwarter 1 ar gyfer y Cynllun Busnes Blynyddol a'r Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol |

Cefndir

Cynllun busnes a pherfformiad

1. Bob blwyddyn ariannol, mae'r Gweinidog yn anfon datganiad ffurfiol at CNC o'i ddarpariaeth gyllidebol. Mewn ymateb i hyn, bob blwyddyn mae'n rhaid i ni baratoi cynllun busnes sy'n nodi lefel y gwasanaeth i'w chyflawni mewn meysydd allweddol a'r wybodaeth am berfformiad ac allbwn i'w chasglu i fonitro cynnydd.
2. Mae dogfen Fframwaith Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod yn rhaid i CNC weithredu systemau sy'n galluogi adolygiad o berfformiad yn erbyn amcanion mewn modd amserol ac effeithiol. Rhaid rhannu'r wybodaeth fonitro y cytunwyd arni â Thîm

Partneriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar adegau y cytunir arnynt er mwyn dangos cynnydd a sicrhau bod targedau'n cael eu cyflawni a bod y metrigau o fewn lefelau derbyniol.

3. Wrth gyhoeddi'r cynllun corfforaethol, nodwyd cyfarwyddwyr gweithredol fel arweinwyr ar gyfer pob amcan llesiant gyda chyfrifoldeb am berfformiad, sicrwydd a risg eu hamcan llesiant priodol ac am graffu integredig ar draws y tri amcan llesiant i sicrhau golwg gyfannol ar gynnydd. Mae'r prif weithredwr yn gyfrifol am gynghori'r bwrdd ar berfformiad y sefydliad. Ceir tystiolaeth o graffu ar berfformiad yn Adroddiad Blynyddol a Chyfrifon CNC.

Cynllun Busnes 2024-25

4. Mae adnewyddu ein fframwaith rheoli perfformiad yn diffinio ein uchelgais wrth i ni gynllunio dull sy'n canolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau i fesur cynnydd tuag at amcanion llesiant y cynllun corfforaethol. Gwnaethom gynnydd da yn 2023/24, gan ddiffinio a datblygu fframwaith y canlynol:
 - a) uchelgais strategol a hirdymor y tu hwnt i 2030 drwy'r effeithiau a'r dangosyddion strategol
 - b) uchelgais gweithredol, tymor canolig hyd at 2030 trwy fetrigau amflwyddyn
 - c) uchelgais gweithredol, tymor byr drwy ymrwymadau blynyddolNid yw pob elfen ar waith eto wrth i ni barhau i ddatblygu ein dull gweithredu. Mae cynllun busnes eleni yn adlewyrchu cam ar y ffordd wrth i ni brofi dulliau gweithredu a ffyrdd newydd o weithio.
5. Mae Cynllun Busnes 2024/25 yn nodi'r hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud yn benodol yn 2024/25 i gyflawni yn erbyn y tri amcan llesiant i gyflawni ein gweledigaeth. Mae cynllun eleni yn arwydd o wahaniaeth mewn naws a dull, gydag aliniad clir â gweledigaeth, cenhadaeth ac amcanion llesiant y cynllun corfforaethol.
6. Gwyddom na fyddwn yn gallu gwireddu canlyniadau pob amcan llesiant na cham i'w gymryd ar unwaith. Yn y blynyddoedd cynnar hyn, mae angen inni osod y sylfeini drwy wneud y gwaith paratoi, megis cwestiynu y sylfaen dystiolaeth neu ddatblygu a phrofi gwahanol offer a dulliau gweithredu a fydd yn ein galluogi i gyflymu'r gwaith cyflenwi yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.
7. Ar draws y tri amcan llesiant, mae'r cynllun busnes yn nodi 26 cam i'w cymryd (saith ar gyfer Amcan Llesiant 1: Natur, naw ar gyfer Amcan Llesiant 2: Hinsawdd, naw ar gyfer Amcan Llesiant 3: Llygredd, ac un trawsbynciol) lle rydym wedi nodi ymrwymadau penodol i wneud cynnydd eleni. Mae hyn yn cynrychioli 30% o gyfanswm y camau i'w cymryd yn y cynllun corfforaethol. Mae llawer o'r ymrwymadau blynyddol hyn yn cyd-fynd â blaenoriaethau yn llythyr cylch gwaith y tymor llywodraeth ac allbynnau penodol a ddiffinnir yn llythyrau dyfarnu grant Llywodraeth Cymru a chyrrff cyllido eraill.
8. Mae pob un o'r 26 cam i'w cymryd yn nodi ymrwymiad ar gyfer eleni ac yn cyd-fynd â hyd at dri phrif beth i'w cyflawni i ddangos sut y gwneir cynnydd yn ystod y flwyddyn hon.
9. Nid yw'r prif bethau i'w cyflawni mor heriol nac mor CAMPUS (Cyraeddadwy, Amserol, Mesuradwy, Penodol, Uchelgeisiol, Synhwyrol) ag yr hoffem, ond maent yn dangos sut yr ydym yn cwestiynu effaith yr hyn a wnawn a sut y defnyddir y pethau i'w cyflawni i wella ein heffeithiolrwydd a'n heffeithlonrwydd dros amser. Rydym yn cydnabod bod y

newid pwyslais hwn yn sylweddol a bydd angen i ni feithrin ymddiriedaeth a hyder cydweithwyr yn y dull gweithredu dros amser.

Adroddiad Perfformiad Chwarter 1 Cynllun Busnes 2024/25

10. Mae Adroddiad Perfformiad Chwarter 1 Cynllun Busnes 2024/25 i'w weld yn Atodiad 1. Mae'r adroddiad yn ymdrin â'r cynnydd a wnaed ar amcanion llesiant y cynllun corfforaethol drwy ymrwymiadau'r 26 cam i'w cymryd a'r prif bethau i'w cyflawni.
11. Darperir synthesis o gynnydd yn erbyn yr amcanion llesiant yn yr adroddiad ochr yn ochr â Statws Coch Melyn Gwyrdd pob ymrwymiad i ddangos cynnydd ar gyfer y chwarter hwn a'r sefyllfa diwedd blwyddyn a ragwelir.
12. Gwnaed cynnydd da yn ystod y chwarter cyntaf. O'r 26 ymrwymiad, mae 16 (61%) wedi adrodd Statws Gwyrdd (yn unol â'r targed), wyth (31%) Statws Melyn (yn agos at y targed), un (4%) Statws Coch (targed wedi'i fethu), ac un (4%) 'ddim yn berthnasol' (gweler paragraff 17 yn Atodiad 1 ynghylch Ymrwymiad 6: Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy).
13. Y sefyllfa diwedd blwyddyn a ragwelir yw fel a ganlyn: 19 (73%) â Statws Gwyrdd, chwech (23%) â Statws Melyn, ac un (4%) sydd 'ddim yn berthnasol' (bydd adrodd ar Ymrwymiad 6: Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy yn dechrau yn Chwarter 2 – gweler paragraff 17 yn Atodiad 1).

Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol

14. Ochr yn ochr â datblygu'r cynllun busnes ac adroddiadau chwarterol, rydym hefyd yn adolygu gwybodaeth reoli a'r Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol. Ar gyfer y chwarter hwn mae'n parhau yn yr un fformat â'r llynedd. Ar gyfer y chwarteri dilynol, byddwn yn adlewyrchu'r cynnydd a wnaed ar yr adolygiad.
15. Mae'r Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol i'w weld yn Atodiad 2 ac mae'n ymdrin â saith mesur â ffocws mewnol, gyda'u Statws Coch Melyn Gwyrdd cyfredol (Ch1). Mae hon yn is-set o fesurau gwybodaeth reoli manylach, a gesglir yn fisol ac a rennir gyda phob cyfarwyddiaeth.
16. Y sefyllfa perfformiad ar ddiwedd y chwarter ar gyfer y saith mesur yn yr adroddiad yw: pedwar (57%) â Statws Gwyrdd, un (14%) â Statws Melyn, a dau (29%) â Statws Coch.

Risgiau, y parodrwydd i dderbyn risg a chyfleoedd

17. Os nad yw'r wybodaeth am berfformiad a ddarparwyd yn adlewyrchu'n gywir y cynnydd tuag at gyflawni'r cynllun busnes, a gweithrediad CNC fel sefydliad, yna ni fydd y Tîm Gweithredol na Bwrdd CNC yn gallu cyflawni eu rôl i graffu ar gyflawni.

Goblygiadau ehangach

18. **Cyllid:** Nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau ariannol sylweddol wrth ddarparu'r adroddiad perfformiad ei hun, ond mae rhan o'n hadolygiad chwarterol yn ystyried dyraniad ein hadnoddau ac felly mae papurau cyllid a pherfformiad wedi'u cysylltu'n agos.
19. **Cydraddoldeb:** Mae'r Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb perthnasol yn cwmpasu ein Cynllun Corfforaethol 2030, ein datganiad llesiant a Chynllun Busnes 2023/24.

Y camau nesaf

20. Yn dilyn cymeradwyaeth Bwrdd CNC, bydd y ddau adroddiad perfformiad yn cael eu trafod gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a'u cyflwyno i'r Gweinidog dros Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig. Byddant yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar wefan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.
21. Bydd adborth yn cael ei roi i ohebwy'r Tîm Arwain a'i rannu â'r staff drwy'r fewnwyd.

Argymhelliad

22. Gofynnwn i Fwrdd CNC gymeradwyo Adroddiad Perfformiad Chwarter 1 Cynllun Busnes 2024/25 a'r Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol.

Rhestr atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Adroddiad Perfformiad Chwarter 1 Cynllun Busnes 2024/25 – Synthesis o gynnydd yn erbyn yr amcanion llesiant

Atodiad 2 – Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol: Chwarter 1

Y broses gymeradwyo / ymgynghori

| | |
|--|--|
| Y broses gymeradwyo/ymgyngori | Sarah Williams (Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a'r Swyddfa Rheoli Portffolios) |
| Cyfrifoldeb: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael mewnbnw? | Bronia Bendall (Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol, Cynllunio Corfforaethol a Pherfformiad) Prys Davies (Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol) |
| Yn atebol: Pwy sy'n atebol am y gymeradwyaeth derfynol? Pwy fydd yn ei gymeradwyo neu y gofynnir iddo ei gymeradwyo? | Bwrdd CNC |
| Yn rhan o'r ymgynghoriad: Gyda phwy yr ymgynghorwyd hyd yma? Lle mae angen | Tîm Arwain (perchnogion y camau i'w cymryd) Tîm Gweithredol |

| | |
|--|--|
| cymradwyaeth, a yw hyn ar waith? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach? | |
| Hysbyswyd: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu pwy sydd angen gwybodaeth bellach am y gwaith? | Tîm Arwain Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau Tîm Gweithredol Bwrdd CNC |

Business Plan 2024/25 Quarter One Performance Report – Synthesis of progress against the well-being objectives

Background

1. Across the three Well-being Objectives (WBOs), the business plan identifies 26 steps to take (seven for WBO1: Nature; nine for WBO2: Climate, nine for WBO3: Pollution, and one cross-cutting) where we have identified specific commitments to progress this year. This represents 30% of the total steps to take in the corporate plan. Many of these are aligned to priorities in the Term of Government Remit Letter and specific outputs defined in Welsh Government and other funding body grant award letters.
2. Each of the 26 steps to take identifies a commitment for this year and is accompanied by up to three key deliverables to demonstrate how progress will be made in this year.
3. The annual commitments and key deliverables only reflect a small portion of the steps to take included in the corporate plan. We recognise that a breadth of other activity underpins our work on the three well-being objectives from environmental monitoring and reporting, responding to planning applications, issuing permits, undertaking compliance visits and where necessary taking enforcement action.

Overarching assessment of performance – emerging themes and risks

4. At publication of the Corporate Plan, Executive Directors were identified as Leads for each Well-being Objective (WBO) with responsibility for performance, assurance and risk of their respective WBO and integrated scrutiny across the three WBO to ensure a holistic view of progress.
5. The continuing recruitment freeze is having an impact on delivery across all parts of the organisation. Reduced capacity is leading team leaders, managers and leadership team to prioritise really hard, pausing some work to create capacity for other higher priority work, scaling back ambition, and managing expectations with our customers and partners about what to expect. The impact of this is reflected in reported progress against a number of the WBO annual commitments and we support all our colleagues in this decision making. Staff well-being is our primary focus and we continue to underline in our communications that we don't expect colleagues to take on more work to fill the gaps. We are encouraging colleagues to talk things through with their managers.

6. In many cases, managers are prioritising delivery of the commitments in this business plan over other activities in the business group service plans. Thus, the true impact of the recruitment freeze on delivery and performance is masked. The multi-year performance metrics will enable us to pick this up in future years.
7. The Planning and Resources Group (PRG) and its sub-groups have continued to meet to review recruitment controls and opportunities to deploy staff on a short-term basis to priority areas. Executive Team has considered a small number of cases for external recruitment on an exceptional basis.
8. There are a large number of vacancies across all parts of the organisation, including new posts associated with new funding from Welsh Government for peatland restoration and Trydan. These vacancies and the new posts with the appropriate role descriptions and grades, will be made available as “reasonable alternative employment” once we move to implement the change process. The vacancies will minimise the risk of redundancy. As colleagues start to move into different roles the pressure on capacity will start to ease and the draw down of funding from Welsh Government for Trydan and peatland restoration will start to increase.
9. Some of the commitments included in this years business plan are subject to additional funding from Welsh Government through annual grant award letters. Although the funding is secure this year the prospect of the Treasury spending review and the separate multi-year funding review being undertaken in Welsh Government, means there is an emerging risk to funding delivery of some of the steps to take in 2025/26. We are keeping this position under review led by the Director of Corporate Strategy and Development in discussion with the Sponsorship Team.

Performance Dashboard

10. Table 1 and Chart 1 illustrate the full WBO ‘RAG’ performance dashboard across 26 step to take, annual commitments. Good progress has been made in the first quarter. Of the 26 commitments, 16 (61%) have reported green (on target), eight (31%) amber (close to being on target), one (4%) red (target missed) and one (4%) ‘does not apply’ (see paragraph 17).

CHART 1: QUARTER 1 REPORTED POSITION

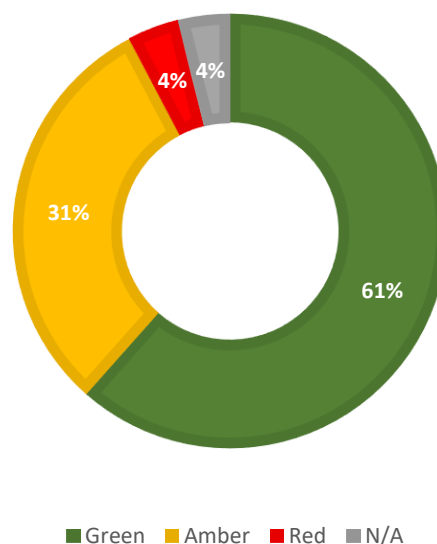
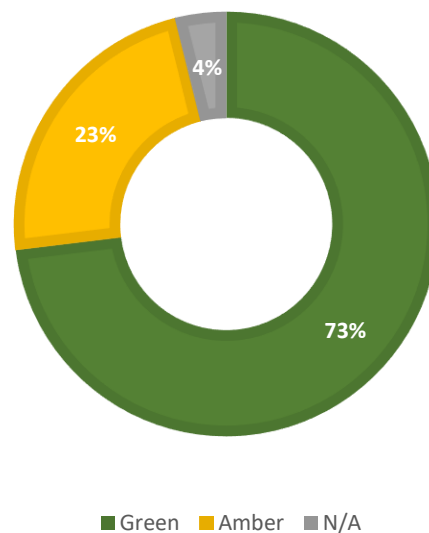


Table 1: Dashboard – ‘RAG’ progress of commitments in 2024/25 Business Plan

| | 2024/25 Business Plan commitment: | Q1 | Anticipated year end |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| WBO1: Nature is recovering | C1: Nature Networks programme evaluation | Amber | Green |
| | C2: SSSIs notification/renotification contributing to 30:30 | Amber | Amber |
| | C3: Impact of Natur am Byth place-based projects | Green | Green |
| | C4: Condition of Wales’ marine SACs and SPAs | Green | Green |
| | C5: Nature recovery and the new National Park | Green | Green |
| | C6: Inform Sustainable Farming Scheme development (NRW key deliverables TBC) | N/A for this quarter | N/A |
| | C7: Implementing No Mow May and new approaches | Green | Green |
| WBO2: Communities are resilient to climate change | C8: National Peatland Action Programme | Amber | Amber |
| | C9: Capacity and evidence for spatial prioritisation of restoration within marine and coastal habitats | Amber | Green |
| | C10: Capital projects (Flood) | Green | Green |
| | C11: Improvements to the flood warning service and telemetry system | Red | Amber |
| | C12: Flood asset maintenance and management prioritisation | Green | Green |
| | C13: Planning/permitting pre-application process - industrial decarb and reduction of landfill emissions | Green | Green |
| | C14: Planning/permitting guidance and pre-application advice - sustainable offshore and onshore renewable energy | Amber | Amber |
| | C15: Prioritisation of action within NRW’s Net Zero Plan | Green | Green |
| | C16: Embed carbon reduction tools and plans in NRW contracts and frameworks | Green | Green |
| WBO3: Pollution is minimised | C17: Farm inspections | Green | Green |
| | C18: Compliance visits at regulated sites | Green | Green |
| | C19: Workplace recycling regulations | Green | Green |
| | C20: Water companies’ investment | Amber | Amber |
| | C21: Catchment-scale water quality improvements | Amber | Amber |
| | C22: Priority pollution incidents response | Green | Green |
| | C23: Enhance understanding of the drivers of pollution incidents to inform preventative actions | Green | Green |
| | C24: Investigation of serious environmental crime and enforcement action | Green | Green |
| | C25: Collective action on fly-tipping | Amber | Green |
| CC | C26: Understanding of user needs, experience and common messaging opportunities through Interim SoNaRR 2025 | Green | Green |

Key: **Green = achieved**; **Amber = close to**; **Red = missed**

11. All the amber's and the one red (nine (35%) of the 26), state that the recruitment freeze and its impact on staff capacity are the primary factors impacting the pace of delivery over quarter one. In many cases mitigation measures have been identified and implemented by leadership team in the later part of the quarter. In some cases the pace of delivery should start to pick up in quarter two, but we recognise new vacancies may well emerge as colleagues choose to leave the organisation and this will have an effect.
12. The anticipated year end position is: 19 (73%) green, six (23%) amber and one (4%) 'does not apply' (C6: Sustainable Farming Scheme, will start to report in Q2 (see paragraph 17)). The reported 'red' commitment is anticipating amber by year end. Of the eight reporting amber in this quarter, six are anticipating remaining amber at year end with the other two confident of bringing the commitment back to green.

CHART 2: YEAR-END PREDICTED POSITION

Synthesis of progress against the well-being objectives

Below is a synthesis of progress against the wellbeing objectives. A detailed summary of progress for each commitment can be found in Appendix 1.

WBO 1: Nature is Recovering

Table 2: Dashboard for WBO1: Nature is recovering:

| | 2024/25 Business Plan commitment | Q1 | Anticipated year end |
|----------------------------|--|-------|----------------------|
| WBO1: Nature is recovering | C1: Nature Networks programme evaluation | Amber | Green |
| | C2: SSSIs notification/renotification contributing to 30:30 | Amber | Amber |
| | C3: Impact of Natur am Byth place-based projects | Green | Green |
| | C4: Condition of Wales' marine SACs and SPAs | Green | Green |
| | C5: Nature recovery and the new National Park | Green | Green |
| | C6: Inform Sustainable Farming Scheme development (NRW key deliverables TBC) | N/A | N/A |
| | C7: Implementing No Mow May and new approaches | Green | Green |

13. Good progress has been made in the first quarter. Of the seven commitments, four (57%) have reported green (on target), two (29%) have reported amber (close to being on target) and one (14%) has reported 'does not apply' (see paragraph 17). One is reporting amber at year end, with the remainder reporting being on target.
14. Across the suite of seven commitments a broad range of activity has started to build the programmes of work to establish our contribution to the recovery of nature to 2030. Colleagues have been focused on the synthesis and analysis of data, establishment of evaluation frameworks, working with partner organisations to test approaches, build collaboration and influence Government.
15. Some of this work is in the early, development stage related to the Welsh Government Biodiversity Deep Dive initiative aligned to the landmark 30:30 International Commitment discussed at the Nature WBO deep dive in May, while other commitments reflect well established projects and initiatives where the external policy context and direction is well established.
16. Some of the commitments benefit from external funding – either through the Welsh Government Nature Networks Programme or the National Lottery Heritage Fund and are not subject to the same pressures as Grant in Aid. However, we recognise that there is a risk this funding may be subject to change as a result of the Public Spending Review in Westminster and the separate multi-year review of funding priorities in Welsh Government.
17. The appointment of the new Cabinet Secretary in March resulted in changes to the timetable for implementation of the Sustainable Farming Scheme. As a result, we deferred finalising the commitment (C6) and key deliverables until we were clearer on the direction of travel. We are reporting 'Does Not Apply' for Q1 for the commitment 'C6: inform sustainable farming scheme development'. We have now defined deliverables for the remainder of the year. Leadership and Executive team members have been heavily engaged with Welsh Government working groups to shape key elements of the sustainable farming scheme and NRW's potential role in delivery. We have been clear with officials that any new duties will require additional funding. To support the transition to the new sustainable farming scheme additional funding of £400k for 2024/25 (and a further £400k for 2025/6) has been provided by Welsh Government to fund land management agreements.
18. Although we have made some good progress on the deliverables under C2, related to the 30:30 commitment, the pace has been slower than we would like. Engagement with WG officials and stakeholders has taken longer as the new Ministerial team has settled in. The pace is now picking up and good engagement established.
19. No Mow May (across our flood defences) was a key initiative across our operations teams, reflecting the culmination of a significant amount of work embedding the new organisation wide approach into ways of working. A 95% reduction in scheduled mowing in May on our flood defences was achieved.

WBO 2: Communities are resilient to climate change**Table 3: Dashboard for WBO 2: Communities are resilient to climate change:**

| | 2024/25 Business Plan commitment | Q1 | Anticipated year end |
|---|--|-------|----------------------|
| WBO2: Communities are resilient to climate change | C8: National Peatland Action Programme | Amber | Amber |
| | C9: Capacity and evidence for spatial prioritisation of restoration within marine and coastal habitats | Amber | Green |
| | C10: Capital projects (Flood) | Green | Green |
| | C11: Improvements to the flood warning service and telemetry system | Red | Amber |
| | C12: Flood asset maintenance and management prioritisation | Green | Green |
| | C13: Planning/permitting pre-application process - industrial decarb and reduction of landfill emissions | Green | Green |
| | C14: Planning/permitting guidance and pre-application advice - sustainable offshore and onshore renewable energy | Amber | Amber |
| | C15: Prioritisation of action within NRW's Net Zero Plan | Green | Green |
| | C16: Embed carbon reduction tools and plans in NRW contracts and frameworks | Green | Green |

20. Good progress has been made in the first quarter. Of the nine commitments, five (55%) have reported green (on target), three (34%) have reported amber (close to being on target) and one (11%) has reported red (target missed). Three are reporting amber at year end, with the remainder reporting being on target.
21. The nine commitments prioritised in our business plan reflect our contribution and response to the Welsh Government's Net Zero Wales strategic direction. There are well established programmes for peatland restoration, woodland creation and improvements to our processes to enable onshore and offshore renewable energy development. Colleagues have been focussed on the synthesis and analysis of data, working with Welsh Government and engaging with industry and businesses to understand their industrial decarbonisation plans and using this insight to inform our approaches to provision of statutory planning advice and assessment of permit applications.
22. The National Peatland Programme has made good progress in quarter one, with a lot of activity taking place in preparation for the key period for restoration groundworks between September and March. However, the recruitment controls mean there is some risk to meeting the 700ha target by year end due to lack of capacity. Leadership Team have taken a number of steps to mitigate these risks deploying staff on a short-term basis from the Flexible Resource Pool and ensuring that all new roles, with associated role descriptions are ready as "reasonable alternative employment". Leadership Team are closely monitoring the position. The remaining two deliverables under this commitment are reporting good progress.
23. Three of the commitments relate to flood risk management. Of these, two report good progress in quarter one. However, the remaining commitment is reporting red which is driven by problems in the delivery of one of the four components of the new telemetry project. This was subject to a deep dive at ET on the 26 July and a plan is now in place to bring things back on track. It is important to note that the build and testing of the new flood warning information service, which is part of this commitment is reporting green and is on track to report green at year end.

24. In line with the Board Deep Dive into Industrial Decarbonisation in September 2023, there has been significant external liaison and engagement with priority industries and businesses to understand their plans for decarbonising their industrial processes. We have used this insight to inform the development of pre-application advice for several significant projects.

WBO 3: Pollution is minimised:

Table 4: Dashboard for WBO 3: Pollution is minimised

| | 2024/25 Business Plan commitment | Q1 | Anticipated year end |
|------------------------------|---|-------|----------------------|
| WBO3: Pollution is minimised | C17: Farm inspections | Green | Green |
| | C18: Compliance visits at regulated sites | Green | Green |
| | C19: Workplace recycling regulations | Green | Green |
| | C20: Water companies' investment | Amber | Amber |
| | C21: Catchment-scale water quality improvements | Amber | Amber |
| | C22: Priority pollution incidents response | Green | Green |
| | C23: Understanding pollution incidents background | Green | Green |
| | C24: Investigation and enforcement action | Green | Green |
| | C25: Action on fly-tipping | Amber | Green |

25. Good progress has been made in the first quarter. From the nine commitments, six (67%) have reported green (on target), and three (33%) have reported amber (close to being on target). Two are reporting amber at year end, with the remainder reporting being on target.

26. The nine commitments prioritised in our business plan reflect the contribution of a range of specialists across our organisation involved in issuing permits, undertaking compliance visits, responding to incidents and where necessary taking enforcement action. This year, we are playing our part implementing new legislation and regulations, synthesising evidence and data to inform our new approach to incident management and playing our part in PR24 and the assessment of water company investment plans.

27. It is important to note that many of the regulatory commitments included in the business plan are reporting green this quarter, reflecting the higher priority accorded these activities compared to others in the regulation service plan.

28. Commitments related to water quality are reporting amber. The establishment of the New Compliance Unit is on hold due to the pause in recruitment. Choices on what can be stopped or slowed down will need to be made to determine whether the planned Operator Monitoring Assessment Audits for Water Companies will complete by the end of the financial year. Although the review of permits for SAC rivers catchments has completed, work has slowed on the investigation of reasons for failure and identification of actions. Staff vacancies and recruitment pressures, as well as uncertainty over long term funding is affecting the scale and pace of work. Re-prioritisation of work is

underway to ensure delivery of outcomes on the ground, and changes to permits to ensure they are fit for purpose.

29. In line with the Board Deep Dive into Pollution in February 2024, good progress has been made to understand the drivers of environmental pollution incidents across Wales, through mapping existing data sources and evaluating the evidence. We are building our collective understanding of current incident management processes and have identified areas for improvement.

Cross-cutting

Table 5: Dashboard for Cross-cutting

| | 2024/25 Business Plan commitment | Q1 | Anticipated year end |
|-----------|--|--------------|----------------------|
| CC | C26: User needs, experience and common messaging opportunities through Interim SoNaRR 2025 | Green | Green |

30. Good progress has been made in the first quarter, with the drafting of the interim report on schedule and due to go Board in Q2. Engagement with stakeholders in key public bodies has taken place to increase understanding of how SoNaRR can support e.g. the One Health Agenda; National Statistics (ONS); support well-being and reporting cycles of the Future Generations Commissioners Office; and mainstream nature into economic planning with the Welsh Treasury. Initial conversations with the business community are underway via the UK Business and Biodiversity Forum.

Appendix 1: summary of progress for each commitment

Table 1: Wellbeing Objective 1 - Nature is Recovering

ET Owner: Ceri Davies

By 2030 the change we want to see: the decline in biodiversity is halted; effective regulation, habitat restoration and nature-based solutions contribute to increasingly resilient ecosystems enabling adaptation to change, benefiting people's well-being.

Area of Focus: Nature being protected

Step to take: Improving the condition of features at protected terrestrial, marine and freshwater sites through using our advisory and regulatory tools, financial incentives and undertaking monitoring to evaluate effectiveness.

C1: Commitment for 2024-25: Evaluate the NRW Nature Networks Programme to inform future investment for protected sites. (Lead: Huwel Manley)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of activity delivered across the NRW Nature Networks programme through evaluation of 70% of current and previous activity by end of Q2 to establish the baseline.
2. Increased effectiveness of future NRW Nature Network's activity through identification of priorities and development of approaches to delivery by end of Q3 (informed by outcomes of deliverable 1).

Next step for 2025-26: Prioritise actions which have the greatest impact on the condition of SSSI features.

C1: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We have had limited staff capacity to develop and undertake the evaluation. We have now secured additional capacity and will be able to pick up the pace of delivery, building on the work we have done to prepare and finalise the annual report, and put in place plans for future delivery. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Q1

Amber

Anticipated
Year end

Green

Step to take: Extending the protection and management of at least 30 per cent of land, freshwater and sea for nature through identifying opportunities to enlarge and better connect the series of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

C2: Commitment for 2024-25: Synthesise evidence to identify priorities for notification and renotification of sites contributing to the 30:30 target. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the understanding of the extent and connectivity of the current SSSI network through completing an assessment of all sites by end of Q3.
2. Increased advice to accelerate notifications and re-notifications through the publication of the SSSI Notification Handbook.
3. Increased the effectiveness of the allocation of investment for delivering an enhanced notification programme through the delivery of a costed programme based on evidence from KD1 and KD2.

Next step for 2025-26: Prioritise opportunities for notification of SSSIs and the use of other measures outside of the SSSI series.

C2: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We expected to have agreed the scope of the assessment with the Welsh Government and the Ministerial Biodiversity Deep Dive Core Group and key stakeholders by May. However, the change in Cabinet Secretary (which changed the timeline and pace of the Deep Dive Core Group) means the scope was not agreed in quarter one. We have now held the Deep Dive Core Group meeting and had further discussions with Welsh Government and external Stakeholders to agree the scope. There are staff vacancies which are slowing the pace of delivery, but leadership team are exploring all available options. This commitment is anticipated to be Amber at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Amber | Amber |

Step to take: Protecting species at the greatest risk of extinction through using our advisory and regulatory tools, working in partnership and monitoring to evaluate effectiveness.

C3: Commitment for 2024-25: Develop an understanding of the intervention impact of 11 of the place based Natur am Byth partnership programme projects to refine conservation delivery. (Lead: Huwel Manley)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased understanding of the effectiveness of the 11 Natur am Byth place-based projects through testing the impact measurement framework and refining the product.
2. Increased the skills of all relevant programme staff through the delivery of Species Recovery Assessment training (to prepare for full scale review of species recovery targets in 25/26) (completed by Q2).
3. Increased understanding of the 67 Natur am Byth target species through the completion of the review of all ecological monitoring plans.

Next step for 2025-26: Within the Natur am Byth partnership programme, refine conservation interventions to those with the greatest impact on the 67 target species.

C3: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. We have worked with an independent evaluation consultant to: review the Natur am Byth Impact Measurement Framework; provide clear guidance and training to over 20 partnership staff on methods for evaluating impact; agree evaluation methodology; and produce an evaluation report scrutinising the first 12 months of the programme delivery phase (June 2023 - June 2024). The central team have delivered a centralised system for monitoring and evaluation across all 11 place-based projects, including tools to measure impacts for target species, target communities and landowners. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Area of Focus: Nature being restored

Step to take: Accelerating improvements to the condition of the Marine Protected Area Network through robust monitoring and investigations, evidence, advice and working with others on project delivery.

C4: Commitment for 2024-25: Consolidate understanding of the condition of features of Welsh only marine SACs and SPAs to inform prioritisation. (Lead: Rhian Jardine)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased advice to support improvement of the management of marine SACs and SPAs through updating 12 out of 19 conservation advice packages.

2. Increased understanding into declines in specific species and habitats through undertaking investigations under the Marine Nature Networks programme, setting out findings and recommendations in a series of reports.

Next step for 2025-26: Prioritise actions within Welsh only marine SACs and SPAs, targeting those with the potential to have the greatest impact on feature condition.

C4: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. We have progressed investigations on maerl, horse mussel, sponge and herring declines using the substantial amount of data gathered in the last few years. This is helping us build our understanding of the reasons for decline. At this stage it seems unlikely (based on data gathered and analysed to date) we will pinpoint with certainty a cause for the declines but this may change in the later stages of our assessment. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Step to take: Accelerating action for nature’s recovery at a landscape scale through sharing our evidence and expertise with National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other partners.

C5: Commitment for 2024-25: Integrate nature recovery evidence into the proposed new National Park process and management of existing AONBs and National Parks to improve decision making for nature. (Lead: Rhian Jardine)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased our advice on nature recovery action through the designation of a new National Park via the public consultation on the proposed boundary and final designation recommendations.
2. Increased the amount of advice on opportunities to integrate actions to address the nature and climate emergency into management plans of National Parks and AONBs through a refresh of the Designated Landscapes Management Plan Guidance.
3. Increased knowledge of the effectiveness of prioritised action through supporting delivery of the initial recommendations of the 30:30 Designated Landscapes Expert Group for Wales.

Next step for 2025-26: Provide recommendations to Government on the designation of a new National Park including how a National Park can better deliver for nature recovery in the area and establish processes to track improvements.

C5: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. The Wales Biodiversity Deep Dive identified designated landscapes management plans as providing strategic frameworks for the delivery of deep dive recommendations. Last year we commissioned the revisions to our designated landscape management plan guidance, to ensure that management plans include measures to respond and adapt to the climate and nature emergencies., We are making good progress updating our draft guidance reflecting the advice and feedback from designated landscapes authorities. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Area of Focus: Nature is respected and valued in decision-making by

Step to take: Delivering multiple benefits and opportunities for nature, people and the rural economy through supporting Welsh Government in the development and implementation of the Sustainable Farming Scheme, providing evidence and expertise.

C6: Commitment for 2024-25: Provide evidence and expertise to inform the development of the Welsh Government Sustainable Farming Scheme (SFS) and identify with Welsh Government what support services may be required. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Following WG announcements on 14 May on delay to start of scheme, we will confirm deliverables in quarter one.

Next step for 2025-26: Develop the delivery model for NRW to support the Sustainable Farming Scheme.

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|--|-----|----------------------|
| C6: Latest position (to end of June): | Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
| The appointment of the new Cabinet Secretary in March resulted in changes to the timetable for implementation of the Sustainable Framing Scheme. As a result, we deferred finalising the commitment and key deliverables until there was clarity on the direction of travel. We are reporting “Does Not Apply” for Q1. | N/A | N/A |

Area of Focus: NRW as an exemplar nature positive organisation

Step to take: Ensuring nature’s protection and recovery is integrated into NRW's financial and business decisions through applying the lessons learnt from others on effective tools and frameworks.

C7: Commitment for 2024-25: Implementing No Mow May, piloting new approaches to working with nature on the land and assets that we manage, identifying prioritised recommendations. (Lead: David Letellier)

Key deliverable:

1. Decreased the amount of mowing on NRW flood risk management assets through, (a) 70% of assets not mown during No Mow May, (b) identification of alternative approaches to reduce mowing and work with nature, initiating pilots at key flood risk management assets (number to be determined).

Next step for 2025-26: Implementing revised programme.

| | | |
|---|-------|----------------------|
| C7: Latest position (to end of June): | Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
| We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. We have published an internal guidance note which sets a clear default position for a no mow May regime on our flood defences, including recognition that in some cases we may need to mow flood defence assets (typically, to continue to ensure their structural integrity). 185 assets were originally scheduled for grass cutting in May, a number we managed to reduce to just 10 assets mowed this year. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end. | Green | Green |

Table 2: Wellbeing Objective 2: Communities are resilient to climate change

ET Owner: Sarah Jennings

By 2030 the change we want to see: sustained action on the causes, risks and impacts of climate change means nature and people are enabled and empowered to adapt, alleviating the effects on people's well-being.

Area of Focus: Nature based solutions being widely adopted

Step to take: Restoring peatland through the National Peatland Action Programme (NPAP) working with delivery partners, including on the land in our care using a range of advisory and regulatory tools, financial incentives and undertaking monitoring to evaluate effectiveness

C8: Commitment for 2024-25: Invest in capacity building to enable delivery in 2024-25 and future expansion of the National Peatland Action Programme. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the area of damaged peatland being restored across Wales by 15% (from a baseline of 600ha to roughly 700ha).
2. Increased the effectiveness of our input into the land use planning system, to reduce the negative effect of development on peatland through the production of an NRW policy position on Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (to effect change in 2025/26).
3. Increased the development of shovel ready peatland restoration projects by increasing the funding available through our competitive development grant by 100%.

Next step for 2025-26: Expand area of peatland restoration and other enabling priorities in the National Peatland Programme.

C8: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. One of our main goals this year was to recruit staff into the new teams. This has not been possible due to the current recruitment freeze. This has had repercussions on our ability to deliver for this financial year as well as our ability to invest in the capacity building for next year. The SRO is fully aware of this issue as are those on the Nature and Climate Emergency Capital Oversight Group. This issue is being dealt with through existing NRW governance routes. This commitment is anticipated to be Amber at year end.

Q1

Amber

Anticipated
Year end

Amber

Step to take: Stimulating restoration of marine and coastal habitats such as saltmarsh, sand dunes, sea grass and native oyster reef through working with delivery partners, using a range of advisory and regulatory tools, financial incentives and undertaking monitoring to evaluate effectiveness.

C9: Commitment for 2024-25: Strengthen capacity and evidence informing spatial prioritisation to enable effective future restoration within marine and coastal habitats. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the amount of advice to external partners by consulting on and publishing guidance on marine and coastal restoration projects (by end of Q1).
2. Increased the evidence base to support decision making on restoration project locations by refining opportunity maps for seagrass and native oyster (by end of Q4).

Next step for 2025-26: Work with others to enable effective restoration in the most suitable marine and coastal habitat locations.

C9: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We expected to have completed and consulted on the guidance but have been unable to do so because of a temporary staff capacity issue. Although the work has started, we have taken the decision to pause this work until staff capacity is restored and the work can be finalised. work. If the temporary capacity issue remains for longer than anticipated, we will need to take other steps to progress this commitment. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Amber | Green |

Area of Focus: The risks of climate change being managed and adapted

Step to take: Reducing the risk to life from flooding to people and communities from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea, through the delivery of flood alleviation schemes.

C10: Commitment for 2024-25: Deliver capital projects and sustain levels of protection for properties to reduce flood risk. (Lead: Jeremy Parr)

Key deliverables:

1. Decreased the flood risk to 814 properties in Newport, through the completion of the work on the Stephenson Street Flood Alleviation Scheme.
2. Sustained flood protection to 800 properties through non-routine capital maintenance of existing assets/defences.

Next step for 2025-26: Deliver prioritised capital works to reduce flood risk in line with programme priorities.

C10: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. We are confident of our year end position as our capital programme and the projects it is comprised of are progressing well. We remain on budget and the key outcomes we expect are on track for delivery. Following the delivery of our large flood alleviation schemes, we will update our flood models, flood maps, flood asset inventory and maintenance plans where appropriate with the latest information. This will help inform the public of their latest risk and support our work plans to manage these structures going forward. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Step to take: Reducing the risk to life from flooding through issuing flood warnings that meet the changing needs of communities and maintaining and improving the 24/7 Flood Warning Service

C11: Commitment for 2024-25: Improve the Flood Warning Service and Telemetry System to deliver efficiencies and maintain continuity of service to customers. (Lead: Jeremy Parr)

Key deliverables:

1. Sustained the operational flood warning service offered to 139,000 properties through the delivery of the new flood warning system (by end of Q2) (withdrawing from the Environment Agency managed service).
2. Sustained delivery to all customers of telemetry data through migrating to the new data portal (by end of Q3).

Next step for 2025-26: Evolve the Flood Warning Service, delivering enhancements, further efficiencies and improvements for customers.

C11: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Red. This Commitment has two deliverables. The Flood Warning System replacement project has progressed well: it is on track and Green. The second deliverable relates to the Telemetry Replacement Project where one of the four workstreams, is reporting Red. We are reporting that this makes the overall Commitment Red, but it needs to be recognised that there is no issue with the Flood Warning System replacement project. The Telemetry Replacement Project: We expected to be well underway with the rollout of new and/or upgraded field outstations so the new Telemetry System can go live and the project close by late spring 2025 (the current system is hosted on servers in Rivers House for which the office lease expires in June 2025). Due to performance issues with the communications supplier and the integration portal (now resolved) the field outstation rollout has been delayed. There is now a high risk that we will not be able to complete the field outstation rollout in time for the new system to go live prior to exiting from Rivers House. An Exception Report has been submitted to the Project Board, FRM BG and will be presented to ET on 26 July. This commitment is anticipated to be Amber at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-----|----------------------|
| Red | Amber |

Step to take: Reducing the risk to life from flooding through managing our flood assets and infrastructure for current and future flood risk and planning for change through maintaining and adapting the flood assets and infrastructure we are accountable for.

C12: Commitment for 2024-25: Review the prioritisation approach for flood asset maintenance and management to ensure our investment is risk based. (Lead: Jeremy Parr)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the effectiveness and efficiency of the allocation of routine flood maintenance revenue through the implementation of the new Risk-Based Revenue Allocation Model (RBRAM).
2. Increased the effectiveness and efficiency of the allocation of flood asset investment through the delivery of the Assets Facing Change (AFC) Project.

Next step for 2025-26: Develop the strategies and tools required to inform the long-term response to the need for flood asset adaptation.

C12: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. Through the introduction of the new Risk Based Revenue Allocation Model, we have progressed our programme of works to adopt more effective risk-based decision making. There are further enhancements planned. The project is on track and a detailed action plan for the next steps has been prepared. This includes the monitoring of our routine maintenance programme. For the first time we will have new metrics and performance indicators to understand the success of the new ways of working, as well as understanding how well the programme is performing. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Area of Focus: Carbon emissions being reduced

Step to take: Stimulating adoption of alternative low carbon and carbon capture technologies in industry through providing specialist advice and guidance to inform planning permission and/or permit applications.

C13: Commitment for 2024-25: Develop understanding, using insight to enhance pre-application processes related to statutory planning and permitting applications to facilitate industrial decarbonisation and reduction of landfill greenhouse gas emissions. (Lead: Nadia De Longhi)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased understanding of the constraints to decarbonisation through engagement with all the highest carbon industries in Wales to inform advice and action.
2. Reduced the proportion of low carbon and carbon capture applications being rejected, through providing specialist pre-application advice to at least 10 projects (anticipating 6 submissions in 2024/25).
3. Decreased the amount of landfill gas released directly from landfill through delivery of the key priorities of the Landfill Emissions Reduction Project.

Next step for 2025-26: Implement changes to planning and permitting processes in relation to alternative low carbon and carbon capture technologies.

C13: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. We have made good progress across the three key deliverables. We have engaged with key industrial stakeholders, multi-agency industry decarbonisation groups and Net Zero Industry Wales to build insights of the constraints to decarbonisation. We have provided pre-application advice to several significant projects including RWE’s Green Hydrogen proposals and LanzaTech’s Sustainable Aviation Fuel project. We have made substantial progress through the Landfill Emissions Reduction Project, including, improving data collection, increasing gas capture, targeted site audits, infrastructure improvements and regulatory compliance. The momentum gained from our cross-functional initiatives is expected to accelerate progress in the coming months. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Step to take: Supporting the development of sustainable offshore and onshore renewable energy through our evidence, advice and regulation, building a common understanding of the standards required in the statutory planning and permitting processes.

C14: Commitment for 2024-25: Enhance evidence, guidance and pre-application advice to improve the quality of submissions for planning permissions and permit/licence applications. (Lead: Nadia De Longhi)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the production of marine renewables guidance and evidence products, commencing 40%.
2. Increased completion of actions (75%) from the marine license review, to improve service user experience.
3. Maintained service levels for determining marine renewables permit applications at 95%.

Next step for 2025-26: Implement improvements to the marine licence service, advice and regulatory work; continuing delivery of priority evidence and guidance needs.

C14: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We expected to have a greater proportion of advisory guidance produced to support marine renewable projects, but this has been delayed due to limited staff capacity. Both advisory and permitting teams have resourcing gaps that compromise our ability to deliver the service. This is at a time when applications are increasing in volume and complexity. We continue to deliver at a reduced pace, proportionate with the level of resource available. As vacancies are filled through the implement phase of the case for change, we will need support across relevant teams to train new staff to the required level. This commitment is anticipated to be Amber at year end. We will make progress on at least 50% of marine evidence needs. We expect to have made progress on a small number of guidance needs.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Amber | Amber |

Area of Focus: NRW being an exemplar organisation for a carbon positive public sector

Step to take: Strengthening our strategic approach to decarbonisation through developing and delivering an organisation wide net zero plan, building on the lessons learnt of partners.

C15: Commitment for 2024-25: Prioritise actions with the greatest cost benefit on carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e)/ greenhouse gases (GHGs) to deliver our annual prioritisation within the Net Zero Plan. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased understanding of whole life carbon estimates at both option and design stage of all capital construction projects through applying the Environment Agency ERIC Carbon Modelling Tool.
2. Increased understanding of the carbon footprint, at construction stage, of all capital construction projects above £1 million through applying the Environment Agency ERIC carbon calculator.
3. Increased number of staff achieving climate literacy accreditation from 30% to 50% of all NRW staff, through the delivery of the Climate Literacy Training Programme.

Next step for 2025-26: Expand delivery on priority actions within the Net Zero Plan.

C15: Latest position (to end of June):

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Amber | Amber |

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. Carbon impact is now mandatory for NRW Capital Projects & Programme and all projects and programme delivery staff have been trained on interpretation of the ERIC Carbon Modelling Tool (CMT) and Carbon Calculator (CC). We are in discussions to include reference and weighting to carbon impact on option selection via the appraisal templates to ensure we consider the importance and factor in the impact. We will be monitoring and recording the number of Carbon Modelling Tool and Carbon Calculator requests made to the capital project design consultants and will review how the carbon reports affect the preferred option selection and how the results effect change to material choices or delivery methodologies. Preparations are on target for delivery the Climate Literacy Training programme in Q2. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Green

Green

Step to take: Ensuring actions for climate are driven throughout our supply chains, grant programmes and land management agreements through inclusion in our procurement and funding frameworks.

C16: Commitment for 2024-25: Embed the use of carbon reduction tools and plans into high value contracts and frameworks to improve the quality of submissions. (Lead: Ian Mowatt)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the percentage of awarded purchase agreements where carbon reduction has been offered as a 'Well-being Impact' benefit.
2. Increased the utilisation of carbon calculators on all relevant framework agreements renewing from February 2024 by 50% (from 0). Actions developed for informing future specifications to reduce carbon emissions in future years.
3. Increased the percentage of: (a) conformant Carbon Reduction Plans received for NRW procurement contracts and frameworks above £5 million as a result of specialist NRW support provided. (b) Carbon Reduction Plans received for NRW procurement contracts and frameworks above £5 million.

Next step for 2025-26: Review the potential to extend the use of carbon reduction tools and plans into other funding frameworks.

C16: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Green. We have made good progress on the three deliverables, however due to recruitment delays we have slowed down the pace meaning we are making steady but not significant progress to the minimum targets. We have engaged with Cwmpas (Welsh Governments appointed consultants) on proposed metrics to be rolled out alongside the Social Partnerships and Public Procurement Act and on approaches to reporting the WGs Well-being Impacts. The approach and challenges of reducing scope 3 carbon emissions has been presented to the NRW Climate Emergency Group. We are piloting a new supplier support package with high value suppliers, to assist successful bidders with achieving a compliant carbon reduction plan. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Q1

Green

Anticipated
Year end

Green

Table 3: Wellbeing Objective 3: Pollution is minimised

By 2030 the change we want to see: pollution is minimised through effective regulation and legislative reform, reducing harm to biodiversity and people’s well-being, and driving the sustainable management and use of natural resources.

Area of Focus: Effective use of regulatory tools and approaches

ET Owner: Gareth O’Shea

Step to take: Ensuring the sectors we regulate, including illegal non-permitted activities, take effective action to control and reduce pollution and increase resource efficiency through the provision of advice and guidance that effectively sets out the standards required to ensure compliance.

C17: Commitment for 2024-25: Undertake farm inspections under Agriculture Pollution Regulations, in line with the enforcement sanctions policy to reduce pollution. (Lead: Nadia De Longhi)

Key deliverables:

1. Maintained the level of service for the number of compliance inspections under the Agriculture Pollution Regulations through completing 80% of the scheduled 821 (sites which are identified as those with higher risk activities).
2. Increased effectiveness and efficiency of compliance inspections through delivery of annual review.

Next step for 2025-26: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of compliance inspections under the Agriculture Pollution Regulations.

C17: Latest position (to end of June)

We are where we wanted to be at the end of June: we are Green. We have carried out 157 inspections in Q1, 24% of the 657 (80% of 821) inspections we plan to undertake this year, therefore we are on track to achieving or exceeding the Business Plan Target. Because of this, we are confident in the Green stated position for year end. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

C18: Commitment for 2024-25: Undertake compliance visits at prioritised regulated sites to reduce pollution. (Lead: Martin Cox)

Key deliverables:

1. Maintained the level of service for category 1 and category 2 compliance breaches subject to further compliance effort (action or review) within 6 months at 95%.
2. Increased effectiveness and efficiency of compliance visits through delivery of annual review.

Next step for 2025-26: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of compliance visits.

C18: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be at the end of June: we are Green. We have undertaken further compliance effort within 6 months following all Category 1 and 2 permit breaches at Installation, Waste, Water Quality and Water Resources operated facilities. We are carefully monitoring delivery and adjusting workplans to ensure the highest priority work is delivered. This allows us to understand the gap between what is currently being delivered and the Regulatory Service Plan standards based on fully resourced capacity. We are confident with our position for year end because Regulatory Teams will focus their effort on those poor performing sites where Category 1

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

and 2 non-compliances are identified. There is a requirement to ensure that a protective, restorative and an enforcement response is in place for all non-compliances. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Step to take: Minimising pollution and waste through working collaboratively with industry and others to identify how legislation and Welsh Government policy need to change.

C19: Commitment for 2024-25: Provide support and advice on the new Workplace Recycling Regulations, targeting key workplace sectors and waste service providers to increase stakeholder awareness and understanding. (Lead: Nadia De Longhi)

Key deliverables:

1. Maintained the efficiency of our support and advice on the Workplace Recycling Regulations through (a) responding to queries within 10 days (percentage attained) and (b) evaluating enquires received and adapting support and advice.
2. Increased the awareness of the Workplace Recycling Regulations within our priority sectors through providing sector specific information and guidance to 20% of the workplaces and events (5,400 of the 27,000).
3. Establish the percentage of workplaces and events within our priority sectors that are found to be compliant with the Workplace Recycling Regulations at NRW compliance assessment.

Next step for 2025-26: Improve processes relating to the Workplace Recycling Regulations taking on customer and stakeholder feedback.

C19: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we expected to be at the end of June: we are Green. We received 87 enquiries relating to the Workplace Recycling Regulations between April and June. Of the 87 enquiries, 85 (98%) were responded to within 10 working days. Two enquiries took longer to respond to as they required complex technical advice from the wider department. The number of enquiries received has decreased significantly through the first quarter since the Regulations came into force. We have also undertaken a review of all enquiries received to date to identify common themes and gaps in the Code of Practice on the Separate Collection of Waste Materials for Recycling. This has been fed back to Welsh Government's Workplace Recycling Project Team for consideration in the next development phase of the Workplace Recycling law. Funding from Welsh Government has now been confirmed for this financial year. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Q1

Green

Anticipated
Year end

Green

Step to take: Protecting the environment and improving environmental performance of water companies through effective challenge of their investment programmes to secure action to improve.

C20: Commitment for 2024-25: Provide challenge and advice to water companies to ensure their investment programmes reduce the risks and impacts of their operations on the environment. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Influenced an increase in investment by water companies in water quality improvements through supporting Ofwat in the scrutiny of Water Company Business Plans.
2. Increased the effectiveness of the three-water company's drought plans through: (a) publishing drought plan guidance by end of Q2 and (b) making recommendations on their draft drought plans through the public consultation. (Publication of final drought plans used as effectiveness measure in 2025-26).
3. Improved the performance of water companies through delivery of an Operator Monitoring Audit for Dwr Cymru Welsh Water and Hafren Dyfrdwy and completion of site audits of Sewage Treatment Works (STW) based on environmental risk.

Next step for 2025-26: Track and monitor performance of water companies to reduce the risks and impacts of their operations on the environment and ensure compliance.

C20: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We have issued final National Environmental Programme spreadsheets to the five water companies with activities in Wales. As water companies in Wales developed their business plans for the forthcoming investment period, 2025-2030, we have pushed for record levels of action and investment. Whilst the work is affected by long-term sickness absence, we will provide a response to Ofwat's consultation on their Draft Determinations (DDs) for the water sector published on 11th July. We formally consulted on the draft water company drought plan guidance in Q1. We sent pre-consultation letters to Dwr Cymru, Hafren Dyfrdwy and Albion Eco in April providing our initial advice on the development of the draft drought plans. The establishment of the New Compliance Unit is on hold due to the pause in recruitment. We continue to actively manage the risk and are liaising with the Water Programme Board. Choices on what can be stopped or slowed down will need to be made to determine whether we can complete the planned Operator Monitoring Assessment Audits for Water Companies by the end of the financial year. This commitment is anticipated to be Amber at year end. We expect that we will have influenced a step change in water company investment and will have provided guidance for water Company Drought Plans.

Q1

Amber

Anticipated
Year end

Amber

Step to take: Minimising pollution in highly protected and designated waters through identifying the actions required of a range of sectors.

C21: Commitment for 2024-25: Set the ambition for water quality improvements at a catchment scale to build collaboration and deliver prioritised action. (Lead: Ruth Jenkins)

Key deliverables:

1. Decreased the load of Phosphorus to highly protected river sites in line with modelled expectations by completing the review of all 171-water company permits.
2. Increased our knowledge and understanding of the causes of water body failure in Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) through the completion of 30% of outstanding investigations.
3. Increased the water quality in highly protected and designated waters by completing actions committed to as part of NRW's partnership projects (LIFE Programme, Nature and Climate Emergency Funds (NaCE)), with a minimum of 30 actions across 10 opportunity catchments in SACs.

Next step for 2025-26: Deliver prioritised collaborative action at a catchment scale.

C21: Latest position (to end of June):

Q1

Anticipated
Year end

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We have completed our review of the 171 wastewater treatment works' permits for discharges into SAC river catchments, working constructively with Dwr Cymru Welsh Water. We have worked to ensure integration of our work to investigate and understand the reasons for failure of SAC site conditions and for other water body failures, for which their status is less than good, and in doing so to schedule the actions that need to be taken by us and others. With WG Capital Funding we have continued to deliver work to address water quality and the wider water environment in waterbodies across Wales. The Water Quality Capital Programme is currently on 'green' progress status. The NaCE programme has made considerable progress undertaking interventions work aimed at increasing water quality in highly protected and designated waterbodies. Staff vacancies and recruitment pressures, as well as uncertainty over long term funding is affecting the scale and pace of work. We have been re-prioritising our work to ensure we deliver outcomes on the ground, and making changes to permits to ensure they are fit for purpose. This commitment is anticipated to be Amber at year end. We will achieve our review of permits for SAC rivers, using our evidence to develop enhanced understanding of the work needed from a range of sectors.

Amber

Amber

Area of Focus: Incident response being risk-based

Step to take: Minimising harm from environmental pollution incidents through preparing for, and responding to priority incidents as a Category 1 responder.

C22: Commitment for 2024-25: Respond to prioritised pollution incidents to minimise environmental harm. (Lead: Lyndsey Rawlinson)

Key deliverables:

1. Maintained the level of service for the response to incidents initially categorised as 'High' within 4 hours at 95%
2. Increased effectiveness and efficiency of service through delivery of an annual review.

Next step for 2025-26: Implement improvements to service.

C22: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be at the end of June: we are Green. We have met the 95% target to respond to High Level incidents within 4hrs this quarter. We have started the annual review, identifying key areas of focus (Triage, Assessment within Service and Feedback) and identifying the necessary steps to gather further information and evidence to assess current service provision and identify opportunities for improvement. All workstreams have commenced and resource from the incident management team and operational staff have been secured in support. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Q1

Green

Anticipated
Year end

Green

Step to take: Minimising the harm from specific sectors and within specific geographic areas through using evidence to take action to improve compliance

C23: Commitment for 2024-25: Enhance our understanding of the drivers of pollution incidents across Wales to inform the integration of preventative actions into incident response. (Lead: Lyndsey Rawlinson)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased our knowledge and identified opportunities for improvements to processes, capabilities, and competencies through a review of current approaches and tools across 15 pollution areas.
2. Increased our knowledge of pollution incidents (incident numbers, types, locations, impacts and resource allocation) by producing a detailed analysis report (by end of Q2) and informing focus areas, strategies and actions by end of Q4.

3. Increased opportunities to integrate preventative action into the Incident Management Strategy through (a) development of an options paper and (b) decisions at NRW business groups on priorities.

Next step for 2025-26: Agree and implement the new incident management strategy.

C23: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we wanted to be at the end of June: we are Green. We have undertaken a process mapping exercise to identify the WIRS (Wales Incident Recording System) incident stages across the 'Wellbeing Objective 3' incident subset. We have set up collaborative work areas to identify and support the evaluation of evidence to build understanding of current processes (and their variation) with the aim of identifying key areas for improvement. We have supported workshops focussed upon tackling waste crime incidents to inform the stages moving forward. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Step to take: Minimising the harm from serious environmental crime through investigating incidents and taking strong and decisive action.

C24: Commitment for 2024-25: Undertake investigation and enforcement action to minimise environmental harm. (Lead: Martin Cox)

Key deliverables:

1. Maintained the level of service on the decision on an appropriate enforcement response within 3 months at 95%
2. Increased effectiveness and efficiency of service through delivery of the Annual Regulatory Report and Tackling Waste Crime quarterly report.

Next step for 2025-26: Implement improvements to service.

C24: Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we expected to be at the end of June: we are Green. We have made a decision on an appropriate enforcement response within 3 months for 98% of cases against a level of service of 95%. We have continued to monitor the level of service of this deliverable. The Tackling Waste Crime quarterly report is retrospective to the quarter. Our Q4 2023/24 report was shared on time in Q1 2024/25. The Annual Regulatory Report is on track for Q1 and on course to be published in Q2 (September) as planned. We are confident in the Green stated position for year-end as we are not anticipating a reduction in our enforcement effort during the financial year. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

| Q1 | Anticipated Year end |
|-------|----------------------|
| Green | Green |

Step to take: Minimising the harm from illegal waste through taking action with local authorities and third sector partners to prevent fly tipping

C25: Commitment for 2024-25: Strengthen ways of working with Local Authorities and third sector partners to maximise collective action on fly-tipping. (Lead: Nadia De Longhi)

Key deliverables:

1. Improved ways of working on fly-tipping between NRW and partner agencies by publishing an updated Fly-tipping Protocol (by end of Q1) and trialling 1 local agreement (by end of Q3).
2. Increased the utilisation of Fly Tipping Action Wales surveillance equipment (from 4 to 5 Local Authorities) and the Mallard Service by Local Authorities (from 8 to 10), to encourage more enforcement outcomes.

Next step for 2025-26: Improve processes, tools and actions to prevent fly-tipping.

C25: Latest position (to end of June):

We are not where we wanted to be on this at the end of June: we are Amber. We expected to have finished the draft version of the protocol and published it by end of Q1. This work area is being led by the team leader for Fly-tipping Action Wales. Due to an experienced Senior Officer leaving the team and the ongoing recruitment freeze this has impacted workloads, meaning it has not been possible to allocate sufficient time to finalise the draft document. However, we are confident that we can get Deliverable 1 back on track by end Q2 and progress on Deliverable 2 has been very good. We have been reviewing work plan commitments to WG in light of current team resources & budgets to identify areas we can pause or stop. The protocol area of work is now being prioritised but there have been other areas of high priority work (support to staff and programme reporting) that have taken precedence. Once the draft document is complete, we will need support from NRW (Waste Sub-Group) and Welsh Government to review the draft and help us to agree a way to publish it. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Q1

Amber

Anticipated
Year end

Green

Table 4: Cross Cutting

Step to take: Identifying opportunities to optimise the collective action and impact of the public sector through using SoNaRR and Area Statements to work with the public service boards, public health and local authorities.

... Involving different communities and sectors in our work, through applying behavioural insights to inform our approaches.

... Ensuring a diverse range of people are taking action for nature through sharing the vision and outcomes from Nature and Us to expand our networks and increase involvement

C26: Commitment for 2024-25: Develop an understanding of user needs, experience, and opportunities for common messaging and mainstreaming evidence into decision-making to inform the Interim Report for SoNaRR 2025. (Lead: Chris Collins)

Key deliverables:

1. Increased the knowledge amongst sector bodies and wider stakeholders of how to optimise collective action on nature, climate and pollution by publishing the Interim Report for SoNaRR 2025 (by end of Q3).
2. Increased our knowledge of user interaction with the Interim Report for SoNaRR 2025 by establishing an online monitoring tool and undertaking analysis.
3. Increased our understanding of user needs and support requirements for SoNaRR 2025 by undertaking interviews with 10 public sector bodies and wider stakeholders.

Next step for 2025-26: Integrate learning into the final SoNaRR 2025 report to enhance user experience, usage and impact.

Latest position (to end of June):

We are where we expected to be at the end of June: we are Green. Drafting of the interim report is on schedule and due to go Board in Q2. Engagement with stakeholders in key public bodies has taken place to increase understanding of how SoNaRR can support e.g. the OneHealth Agenda; National Statistics (ONS); support well-being and reporting cycles of the Future Generations Commissioners Office; and mainstream nature into economic planning with the Welsh Treasury. Initial conversations with the business community are underway via the UK Business and Biodiversity Forum. This commitment is anticipated to be Green at year end.

Q1

Green

Anticipated
Year end

Green

Annex 2 – Internal Performance Report

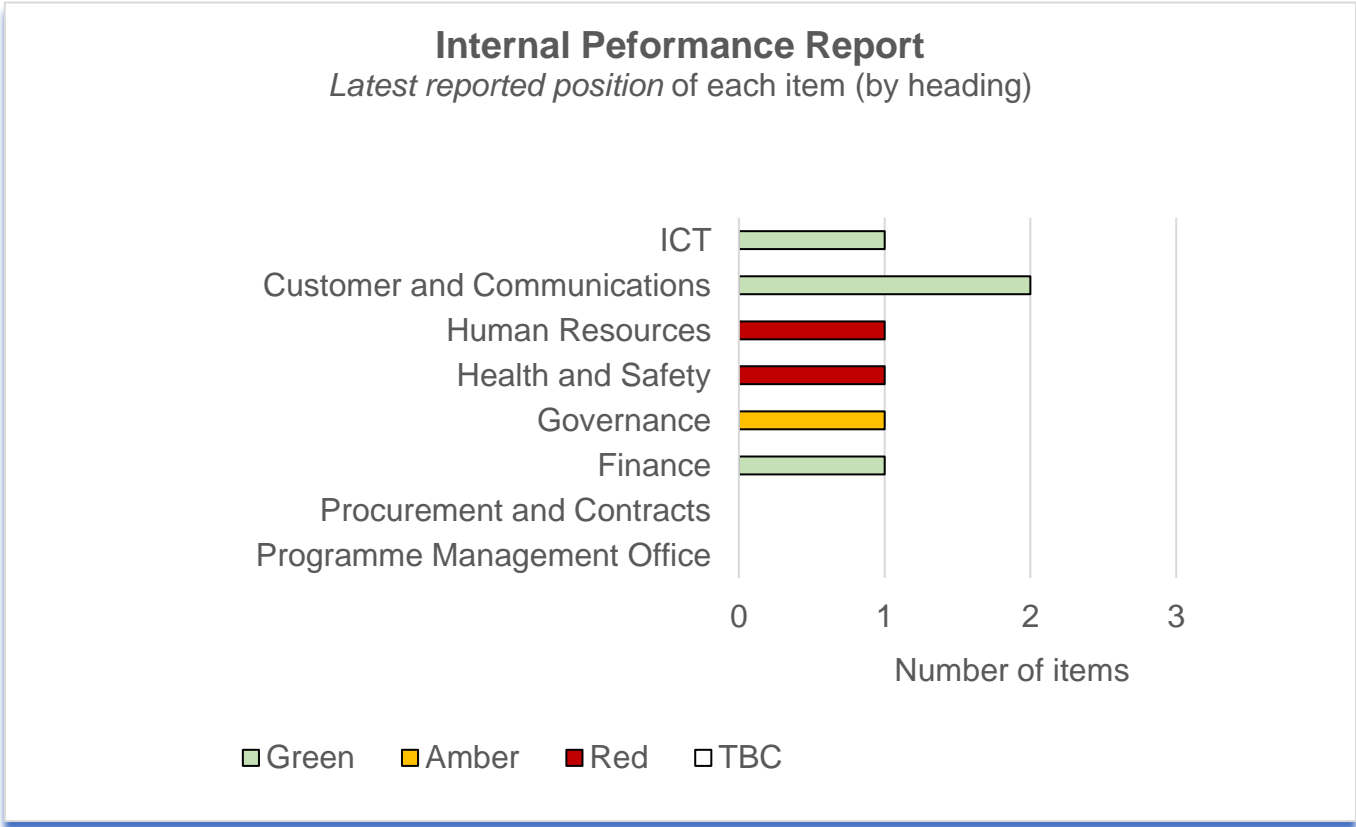
The following pages reflect a quarter end performance snapshot in relation to a number of key measures relating to the ‘health’ of our organisation.

Summary

The performance position* (at the end of the quarter, i. e. June 2024) for the measures covered by this report is:

- Four green
- One amber
- Two red

(see next page for detail)



* Key: Green - achieved; Amber - close; Red - missed.

Measures to note

Updates below reflect all measures red, amber or TBC at the end of the quarter

Health and Safety:

- **Health & Safety Near Miss** reporting is **Red at the end of the quarter** (compared to Green at the end of 2023/24), with fewer near misses reported for June compared with the same period last year. Drop in sessions for managers will remind people of the importance of reporting near misses. **Green is anticipated at year end.**

Human Resources:

- **Sgwrs in place** (staff priorities and development agreement) is **Red at the end of this quarter**, at 47% (at least 90% would be considered Green). Internal reminders are being issued around needing to complete these. **Green is anticipated at year end.**

Governance:

- **Declarations of Interest** (where people working for us declare when their official and/or private interests may be perceived to conflict with NRW's work) is **Amber at 89% at the end of the quarter** (at least 90% is considered green). Reminders have been issued to complete these. **Green is anticipated at year end.**

Measure(s) around **Procurement and Contracts** and **Programme Management Office** will be added into this report during 2024/25.

* Key: Green - achieved; Amber - close; Red - missed.

Remaining measures

The remaining measures, i.e., green items, are reflected below.

Our ICT:

- **Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) reported incidents** is Green at the end of the quarter with no such investigations ongoing.

Customer and Communications:

- **Access to Information requests** responded to within 20 days is Green for the quarter at 94%.
- **Complaints** responded to within service level is Green for the quarter at 98%.

Finance:

- **Payments performance to our suppliers** remains Green at the end of the quarter at 97%. Green is anticipated at year end.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad - Chwarter 1 - Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch |
| Cyfeirnod Papur: | 24-09-B20 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Charlotte Morgan, Rheolwr Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Charlotte Morgan, Rheolwr Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch |
| Pwrpas y papur | Trafodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Trafod diweddariad Chwarter 1, 2024/25 Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch. |

Cefndir

1. Dyma grynodeb Chwarter 1 o'n perfformiad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch ar gyfer Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC). Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi trosolwg o sut mae CNC wedi rheoli lles, Iechyd a diogelwch yn ystod Chwarter 1, 2024/2025.

Crynodeb

Mae'r penawdau o Chwarter 1, 2024/25 yn cynnwys: -

2. Adolygiadau Digwyddiadau Difrifol (SIR). Comisiynwyd un SIR yn Chwarter 1, 2024/2025. Roedd hyn mewn perthynas ag aelod o staff a oedd yn gysylltiedig â gwrthdrawiad ochr y ffordd. Cafwyd oediad gyda deg SIR oherwydd ffactorau allanol gan gynnwys disgwyl am adroddiad y crwner. Cwblhawyd tri SIR ac arhosir am gamau gweithredu i'w cau. Mae un SIR wedi cael ei gau.
3. RIDDOR adroddadwy ac Anafiadau Amser Coll (LTIs) – Ni chafwyd unrhyw achos o RIDDOR ar gyfer CNC yn Chwarter 1. Cafwyd un LTI yn Chwarter 1. Mae adroddiadau o ddamweiniau a fu bron â digwydd wedi cynyddu'r chwarter hwn.
4. Nifer o fentrau lles. Cafodd caffis menopos eu sefydlu ar gyfer 2024 a chafodd mis ymwybyddiaeth straen ei hyrwyddo ym mis Ebrill.

Goblygiadau ehangach

5. **Cyllid:** Cydnabyddir bod gan gamreolaeth Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch oblygiadau ariannol sylweddol. Mae'r Tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch, sy'n cydweithio â'r busnes yn parhau i roi systemau newydd ar waith er mwyn rheoli ein risgiau Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch a thrwy hynny leihau unrhyw gostau. Yn ogystal â diogelu ein staff a'r rhai sy'n gweithio ar, ac sy'n defnyddio'r ystad mae NRW yn ei rheoli, gallai goblygiadau ariannol sylweddol ddeillio o fethiannau i weithredu system Les, Iechyd a Diogelwch gadarn.

Y Camau Nesaf

6. Bydd y Tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch yn parhau i gefnogi'r busnes er mwyn sicrhau bod risgiau lles, Iechyd a diogelwch yn cael eu rheoli'n effeithiol gan CNC. Wrth edrych ymlaen, bydd angen i CNC gynnal a hefyd datblygu a gwella mwy ar ein diwylliant cryf ein hunain o fonitro a dysgu gyda golwg ar les, Iechyd a diogelwch. Bydd hyn yn parhau i fod yn elfen allweddol o'n strategaeth yn y dyfodol er mwyn symud ymlaen.
7. Cynhelir adolygiad o'r lefel risg strategol gan fod symudiad tuag at y gofrestr risg newydd.
8. Bydd y Tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth a gasglwyd a'r gwersi a ddsygwyd wrth ddatblygu ein strategaeth a'n cynllun gweithredu yn y dyfodol.

Argymhelliad

9. Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo Diweddariad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch Chwarter 1, 2024-2025.

Mynegai o Atodiadau

Darparu unrhyw wybodaeth ategol:

Atodiad 1 – Adroddiad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch - Chwarter 1 – 2024-2025

Proses gymeradwyo / ymgynghori

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Proses gymeradwyo/ ymgynghori</p> <p>Cyfrifol: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael rhoi mewnbyn?</p> | <p>Datblygwyd y papur gan Dîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch.</p> |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Cyfrifol: Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am gymeradwyo yn y pen draw? I bwy y gofynnir am gymeradwyaeth?</p> | <p>Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo Diweddariad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch - Chwarter 1 - 2024-2025.</p> <p>Cymeradwyodd y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid Adroddiad Chwarter 1 ar 11 Medi 2024.</p> |
| <p>Ymgynghori: A phwy yr ymgynghorwyd hyd yn hyn? Pan fo angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hyn wedi'i drefnu? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach?</p> | <p>Amherthnasol</p> |
| <p>Hysbysu: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu sydd angen mwy o wybodaeth am y gwaith?</p> | <p>Amherthnasol</p> |

Wellbeing Health and Safety Q1 2024/25

Highlights

In summary, Q1 2024/25 resulted in the commissioning of one serious incident review (SIR). This was in relation to a staff member involved in a roadside collision. There are ten outstanding SIRs which have been paused due to external factors including awaiting the coroner's report.

There were no RIDDOR reportable incidents during Q1 2024/25 and there was one Lost time staff injury (LTA).

Positives from this quarter includes several wellbeing initiatives were delivered, active monitoring reporting has increased compared to last year and training cancellations have reduced.

There were a number of stress awareness sessions for team leaders and line managers to raise awareness and importance of managing work related and personal stress.

In order to ensure our staff are safe whilst working in and near water, a water safety training day was held in Q1 2024/25 with relevant stakeholders providing their expert input.

Serious Incident Reviews

There was one Serious Incident Review commissioned in Q1, three Serious Incident Reviews completed but awaiting the actions to be closed during Q1 – details are below and one Serious Incident Review closed in Q1

Serious Incident Reviews Summary since Aug 2019

| | |
|--------|--|
| Key: | |
| Green | All actions completed with evidence uploaded |
| Amber | Actions to be completed |
| Yellow | SIR paused due to external investigation |
| Blue | SIRs in investigation status |

| | |
|--|---|
| SIRs Closed | 12 |
| SIRs Closed Q1 (inc. in number above) | 1 |
| SIRs completed with actions to be completed | 8 |
| SIRs paused due to external investigation | 10 |
| SIRs in investigation status | 3 |
| | |
| Details: MoP major injury at Bike Park Wales Reference: ACCB1095/A4 Incident date: 09/07/2023 Type of SIR: Major Injury Full investigation: SIR Closed | SIR has been closed Bike Park Wales are in control of the site and no further actions required for NRW |

| | |
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| <p>Details: Fatal accident on NRW estate to member of the public. Sgwd Pannwr plunge pool, Brecon Beacon.</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092 / A11</p> <p>Incident date: 05/06/2021</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Land Stewardship Board meeting in October accepted the report and confirmed the commitment to work in partnership with the other stakeholders.</p> <p>NRW are continuing to work with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Authority to coordinate our visitor safety work.</p> <p>NRW have recruited officers with the relevant experience of visitor management, to provide more of a focus on our work. Initially there will be focus towards pulling together a more detailed plan of work for Waterfall Country.</p> <p>NRW have recently finalised a bid via National Forest to improve management of Gwaun Hepste car park which is one of the key access points for the Waterfall Country area to improve arrangements for BBNPA and NRW to manage, engage with and educate visitors.</p> |
| <p>Details: Fatal accident on NRW estate to member of the public. Sgwd Gwladus waterfall in Pontneddfechan, Glynneath.</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092 / A9</p> <p>Incident date: 16/08/2021</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Land Stewardship Board meeting in October accepted the report and confirmed the commitment to work in partnership with the other stakeholders.</p> <p>NRW are continuing to work with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Authority to coordinate our visitor safety work.</p> <p>NRW have recruited officers with the relevant experience of visitor management, to provide more of a focus on our work. Initially there will be focus towards pulling together a more detailed plan of work for Waterfall Country.</p> <p>NRW have recently finalised a bid via National Forest to improve management of Gwaun Hepste car park which is one of the key access points for the Waterfall Country area to improve arrangements for BBNPA and NRW to manage, engage with and educate visitors.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Details: Fatal accident on NRW estate to a sub-contractor working on a standing sales site. Coed Taff Forest.</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092/A12</p> <p>Incident date: 12/10/2021</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>The SIR has been paused due to further investigation by the police and Health and Safety Executive. Forest Operational team members were on site with the HSE and provided information. The Wellbeing, health & safety manager attended site.</p> |
| <p>Details: Fatal accidents on River Cleddau. NRW has a fish pass asset in the vicinity of the incident and therefore is being recorded on AssessNET as a precautionary measure.</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1097/A4</p> <p>Incident date: 30/10/2021</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>The SIR has been paused due to further investigation by the police and Health and Safety Executive. NRW received the MAIB report in December 2022.</p> |
| <p>Details: Fatal accident on NRW estate to member of the public. Waterfall Country</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092/A16</p> <p>Incident date: 27/05/2022</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal Incident</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Land Stewardship Board meeting in October accepted the report and confirmed the commitment to work in partnership with the other stakeholders.</p> <p>NRW are continuing to work with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Authority to coordinate our visitor safety work.</p> <p>NRW have recruited officers with the relevant experience of visitor management, to provide more of a focus on our work. Initially there will be focus towards pulling together a more detailed plan of work for Waterfall Country.</p> <p>NRW have recently finalised a bid via National Forest to improve management of Gwaun Hepste car park which is one of the key access points for the Waterfall Country area to</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| | improve arrangements for BBNPA and NRW to manage, engage with and educate visitors. . |
| <p>Details: Fatal MoP fatality at Bike Park Wales.</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1095/A2</p> <p>Incident date: 23/05/2022</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal Incident</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | The SIR has been paused awaiting coroners report. |
| <p>Details: Fatal accident on NRW estate to member of the public. Waterfalls Country</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1095/A13</p> <p>Incident date: 15/05/2022</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Land Stewardship Board meeting in October accepted the report and confirmed the commitment to work in partnership with the other stakeholders.</p> <p>NRW are continuing to work with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Authority to coordinate our visitor safety work.</p> <p>NRW have recruited officers with the relevant experience of visitor management, to provide more of a focus on our work. Initially there will be focus towards pulling together a more detailed plan of work for Waterfall Country.</p> <p>NRW have recently finalised a bid via National Forest to improve management of Gwaun Hepste car park which is one of the key access points for the Waterfall Country area to improve arrangements for BBNPA and NRW to manage, engage with and educate visitors.</p> |
| <p>Details: MoP fatality at Sqwd y Pannwr, Mannau Brycheiniog</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092 / A14 & A15.</p> <p>Incident date: 11/10/2022.</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> | <p>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Land Stewardship Board meeting in October accepted the report and confirmed the commitment to work in partnership with the other stakeholders.</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------|----|
| <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>NRW are continuing to work with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Authority to coordinate our visitor safety work.</p> <p>NRW have recruited officers with the relevant experience of visitor management, to provide more of a focus on our work. Initially there will be focus towards pulling together a more detailed plan of work for Waterfall Country.</p> <p>NRW have recently finalised a bid via National Forest to improve management of Gwaun Hepste car park which is one of the key access points for the Waterfall Country area to improve arrangements for BBNPA and NRW to manage, engage with and educate visitors</p> | | | |
| <p>Details: MoP fatality in Waterfalls Country</p> <p>Reference: ACCB890/A9</p> <p>Incident date: 01/09/2023</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatality</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | <p>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Land Stewardship Board meeting in October accepted the report and confirmed the commitment to work in partnership with the other stakeholders.</p> <p>NRW are continuing to work with Bannau Brycheiniog National Park Authority to coordinate our visitor safety work.</p> <p>NRW have recruited officers with the relevant experience of visitor management, to provide more of a focus on our work. Initially there will be focus towards pulling together a more detailed plan of work for Waterfall Country.</p> <p>NRW have recently finalised a bid via National Forest to improve management of Gwaun Hepste car park which is one of the key access points for the Waterfall Country area to improve arrangements for BBNPA and NRW to manage, engage with and educate visitors</p> | | | |
| <p>Details: Timber Lorry Overturn</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092 / A5</p> <p>Incident date: 16/08/2021</p> | <p>Total Actions: 4</p> <p>Of which:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="735 1899 1437 2029"> <tr> <td>Completed & Closed:</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </table> | | Completed & Closed: | 12 |
| Completed & Closed: | 12 | | | |

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Type of SIR: Fatal incident. Full investigation: Complete - Actions in progress | Open: | 1 |
| | Overdue: | 0 |
| Details: Damage to 3 rd asset on NRW land Reference: ACCB1096 / A2 Incident date: 20/10/2022. Type of SIR: Property Damage Full investigation: Complete - Actions in progress | Total Actions: 4 | |
| | Of which: | |
| | Completed & Closed: | 3 |
| | Open: | 1 |
| | Overdue: | 0 |
| Details: Major injury to contractor Reference: ACCB1095 / A3 Incident date: 11/10/2022. Type of SIR: Major Injury - fracture Full investigation: Complete - Actions in progress | Total Actions: 14 | |
| | Of Which: | |
| | Completed & Closed: | 9 |
| | Open: | 5 |
| | Overdue: | 0 |
| Details: Eye injury from projectile stone in Coed Y Brennin Forest Type of SIR: Reference: ACCB890/A10 Incident date: 11/09/2023 Type of SIR: Injury Full investigation: Complete - Actions in progress | Total Actions: 10 | |
| | Of which: | |
| | Completed & Closed: | 5 |
| | Open: | 5 |
| | Overdue: | 0 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------|----|
| <p>Details: Contractor chainsaw operator trip whilst escaping falling tree</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1097/A5</p> <p>Incident date: 15/12/2023</p> <p>Type of SIR: Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: Complete – actions in progress</p> | Total Actions: 18 | |
| | Of which: | |
| | Completed & Closed: | 10 |
| | Open: | 8 |
| <p>Details: Contractor hit by wind blown tree being felled</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1097/A6</p> <p>Incident date: 01/02/2024</p> <p>Type of SIR: Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: Complete - Actions in progress</p> | Total Actions: 5 | |
| | Of which: | |
| | Completed & Closed: | 2 |
| | Open: | 3 |
| <p>Details: Chainsaw kick back and cut chainsaw operators chainsaw trousers during flood embankment chainsaw work</p> <p>Reference: ACCB891/A5</p> <p>Incident date: 09/01/2024</p> <p>Type of SIR: Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: Complete – actions in progress</p> | Total Actions: | |
| | Of which: 7 | |
| | Completed & Closed: | 3 |
| | Open: | 4 |
| <p>Overdue:</p> | 0 | |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| <p>Details: Unearthing of electric cable</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1092/A2</p> <p>Incident date: 09/01/2020</p> <p>Type of SIR: Near miss</p> <p>Full investigation: Complete – actions in progress</p> | <p>Total Actions:</p> <p>Of which: 7</p> | |
| | <p>Completed & Closed:</p> | <p>11</p> |
| | <p>Open:</p> | <p>2</p> |
| | <p>Overdue:</p> | <p>0</p> |
| <p>Details: MOP fell out of a scooter which is paid for by NRW but managed by a 3rd party</p> <p>Reference: ACCB940/A33</p> <p>Incident date: 09/01/2024</p> <p>Type of SIR: Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: Investigation in progress</p> | <p>SIR is in investigation stage</p> | |
| <p>Details: A contractor working on behalf of NRW was undertaking felling trees when he sustained a fracture.</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1094/A2</p> <p>Incident date: 01/02/2024</p> <p>Type of SIR: Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: Investigation in progress</p> | <p>SIR in investigation stage.</p> <p>It has been through the governance process and is awaiting final sign off and SIR lessons learnt to be written.</p> | |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>Details: Car collision</p> <p>Reference: 3rd party vehicle collision with NRW vehicle</p> <p>Incident date: 27/03/2024</p> <p>Type of SIR: Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: Investigation in progress</p> | <p>SIR is in investigation stage</p> |
|---|--------------------------------------|

Recent incidents in NRW

Incidents

| | Q1 2024/25 | Q1 23/24 | 23/24 | 22/23 | 21/22 | 20/21 | 19/20 | 18/19 | 17/18 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| RIDDOR – staff | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Lost time injuries – staff | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Injuries, no lost time – staff | 20 | 20 | 65 | 43 | 51 | 19 | 121 | 53 | 59 |
| Near miss – staff | 33 | 60 | 186 | 175 | 156 | 109 | 183 | 163 | 201 |
| Serious incident reviews | 1 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Injuries - contractors | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8* | 3* | 5* | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| Injuries – public | 12 | 13 | 46 | 38 | 38 | 18 | 53 | 53 | 95 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|
| Near miss – contractors | 20 | 19 | 70 | 68 | 62 | 46 | 50 | 40 | 44 |
| Near miss – public | 30 | 6 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 23 | 33 | 20 | 39 |
| Property Damage | 11 | 11 | 48 | 53 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 43 | 48 |
| Hazards Reported | 19 | 41 | 89 | 199 | 166 | 65 | 83 | 103 | 78 |

There has been 30 public near misses reported for Q1 2024/25. This is a significant increase compared to Q1 2023/24 where the total number of public near misses was 6. This can be attributed to an increase in reports coming from the Cwmcarn forest drive. There has been focus on near miss reporting from the third party that manage the drive in Cwmcarn, where cyclists are travelling the wrong way and these reports are being passed to NRW. There was a site visit by the WH&S team to Cwmcarn Forest Drive to support the local operations team. NRW are engaging an external contractor to carry out a survey on the site to review options.

NRW totals for Q1 2024/2025

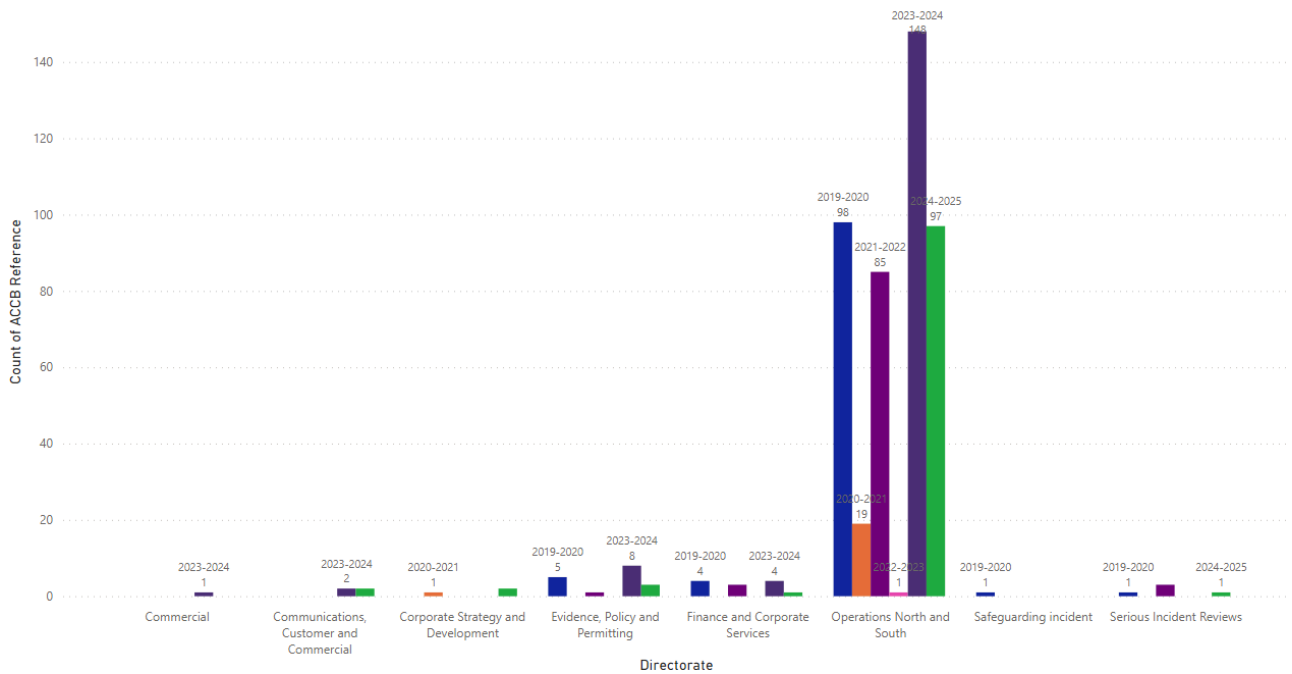
NRW had 0 RIDDOR reportable incidents to staff in Q1 2024/25

NRW had 1 lost time injury to staff in Q1 2024/25. The lost time injury was in relation to a slip / trip / fall whilst undertaking work activities.

AssessNET incident data comparison (all NRW) Q1

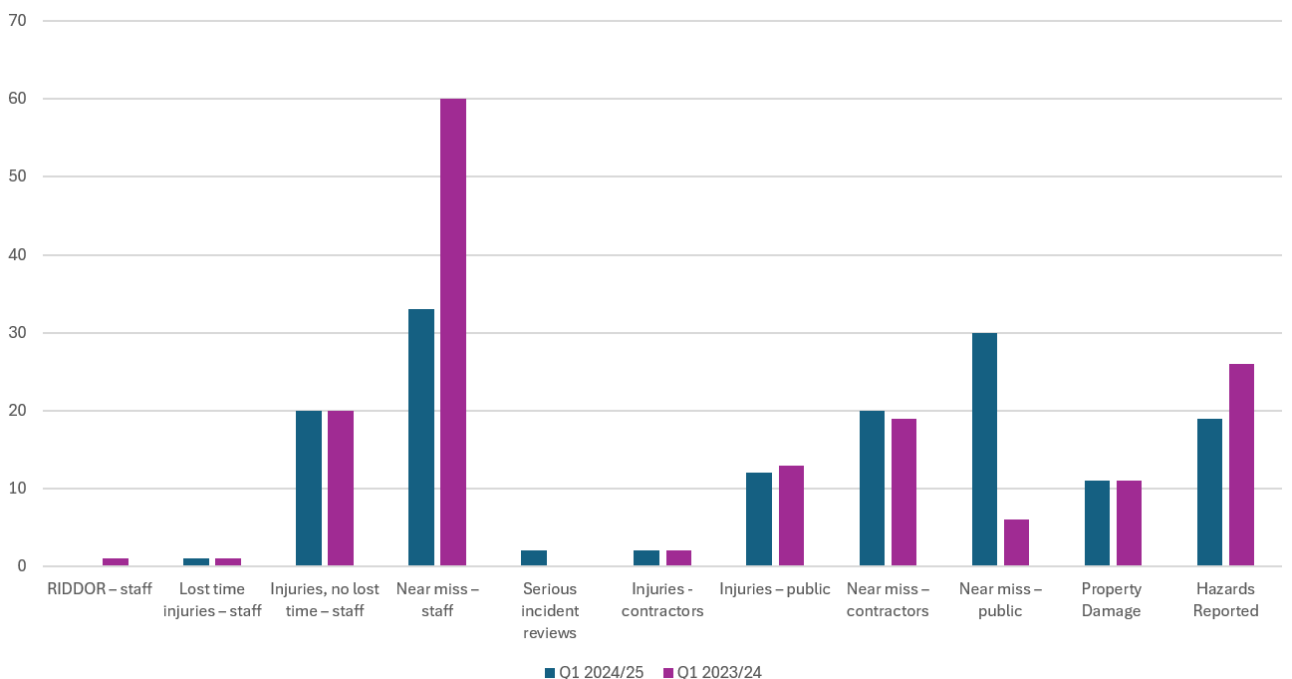
Incidents By Directorate

Financial Year ● 2019-2020 ● 2020-2021 ● 2021-2022 ● 2022-2023 ● 2023-2024 ● 2024-2025



Data analysis is still be developed to understand what the data is telling NRW. Once further investigation into the data has taken place, this will provide beneficial insight.

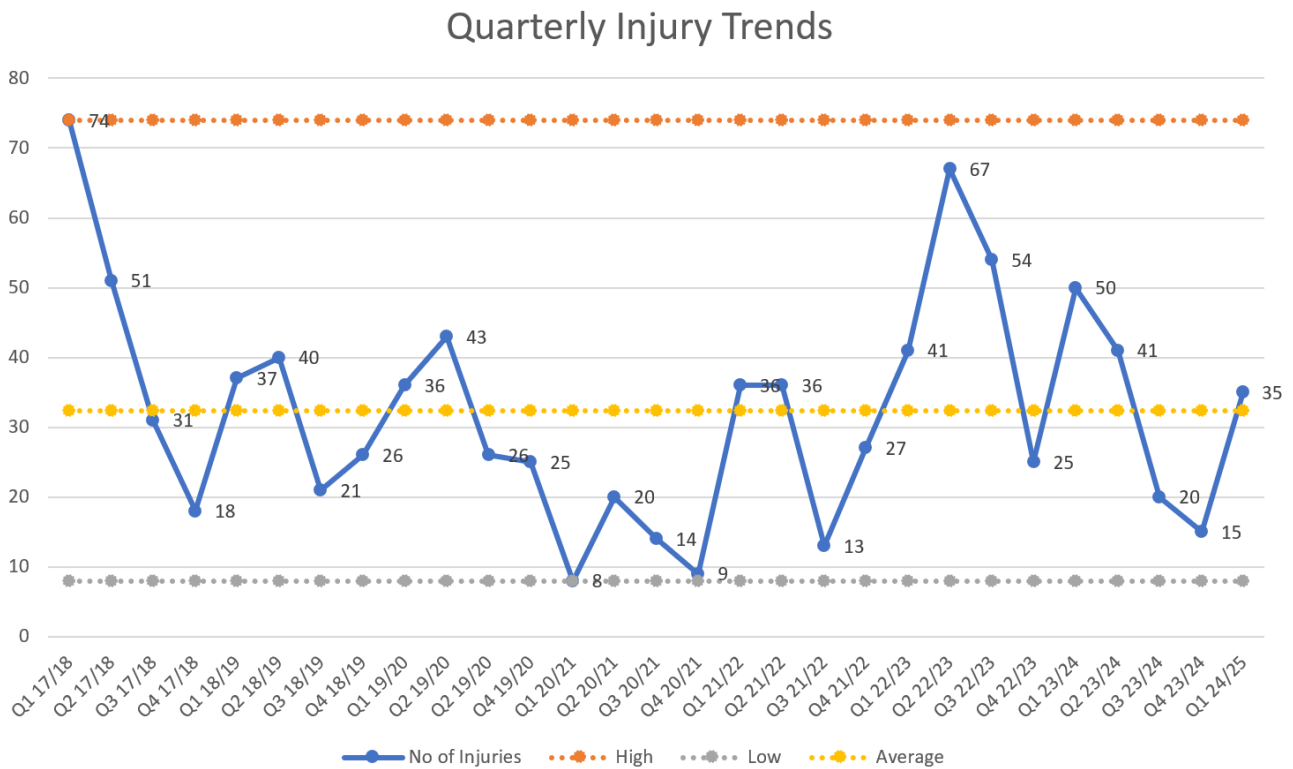
Further analysis of the injury data shows that slips trips and falls are the highest cause of injuries in Q1. In order to address this trend, a slips, trips and falls toolbox talk was delivered during Q1 due to these statistics.



In Q1 2024/25 there was a lower number of staff near miss reports than in Q1 2023/24. There were more public near miss reports in Q1 2024/25, than in Q1 2023/24 which has been discussed earlier in the report. Hazard report has decreased in Q1 2024/25 compared to Q1 2023/24. In order to ensure the importance of positive incident reporting (Near miss, hazards) the near miss series of drop in sessions will continue in Q2 / Q3 for team leaders and managers.

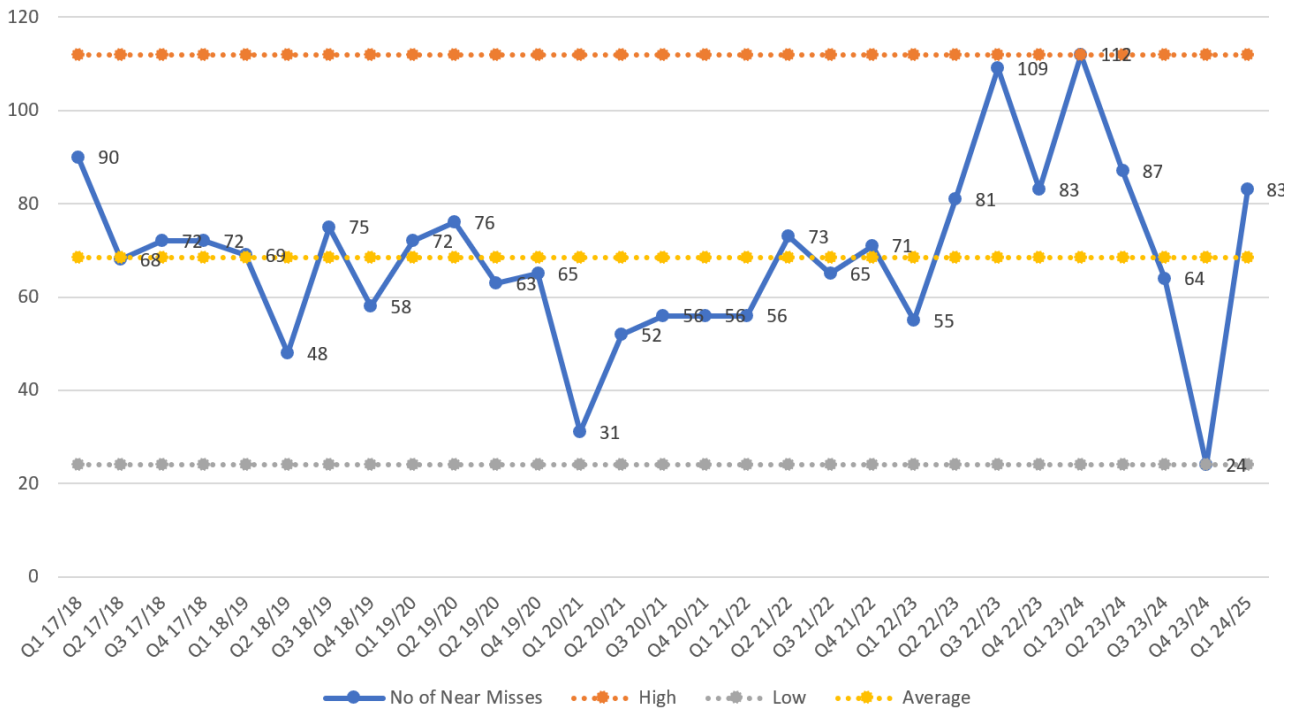
Quarterly trend analysis

The following quarterly trend graphs include a high, average and low line. This provides an idea of where NRW are against their highest number of reports in each graph as well as against their average reports and lowest. By looking at these graphs as a visual, it is possible to ascertain where NRW are and if the trend is decreasing or increasing.



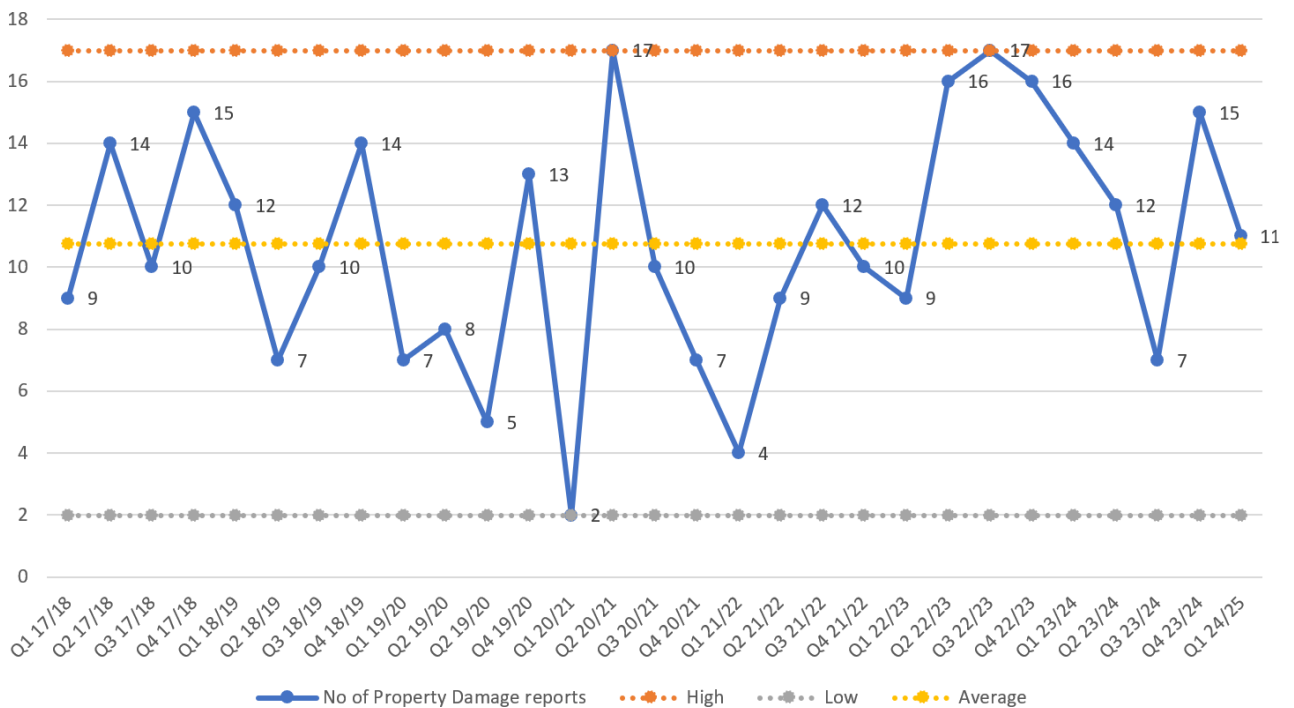
Total injury trends are continuing to stabilise and are comparable to previous years. There were less injuries in Q1 2024/25 compared to Q1 in previous years (with the exception of 2020/21 which was due to COVID restrictions).

Quarterly Near Miss Trends



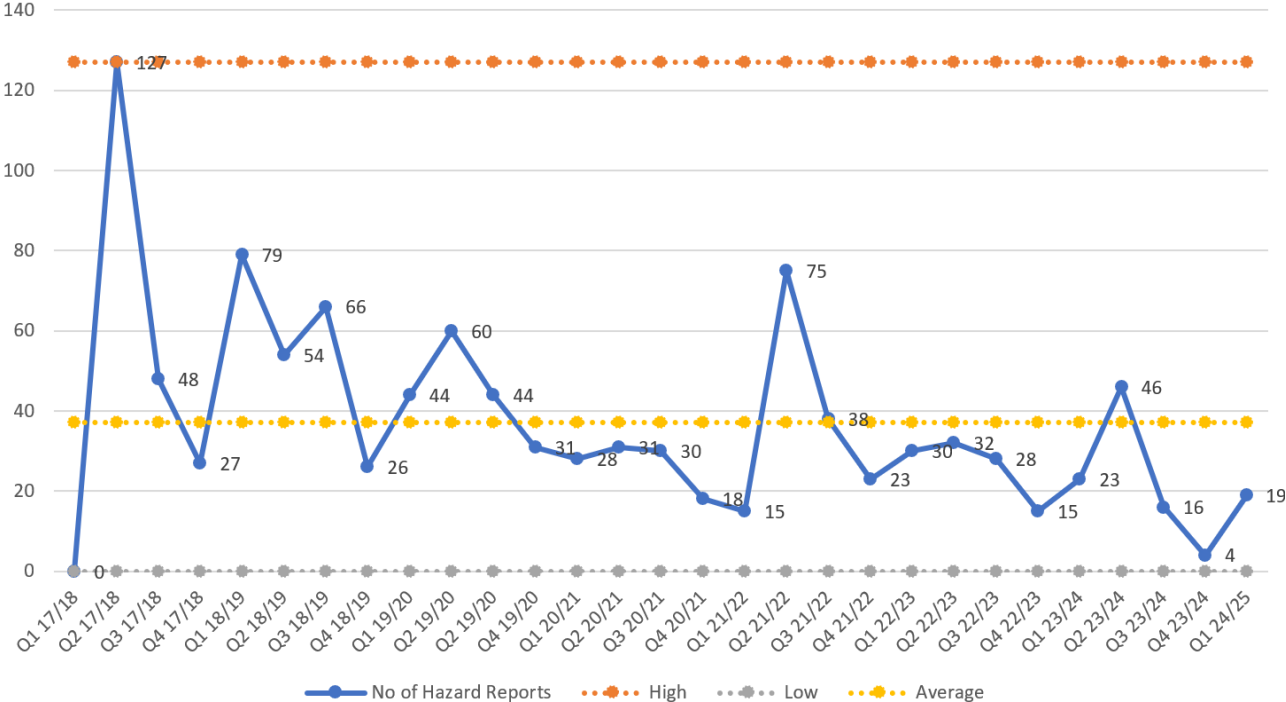
Following the near miss drop sessions last quarter, there has been a significant increase in the number of near miss reports Q1 2024/25 compared to Q4 2023/24. In order to support the continuation of this reporting, there will be further drop in sessions planned for Q2 and Q3.

Quarterly Property Damage Trends



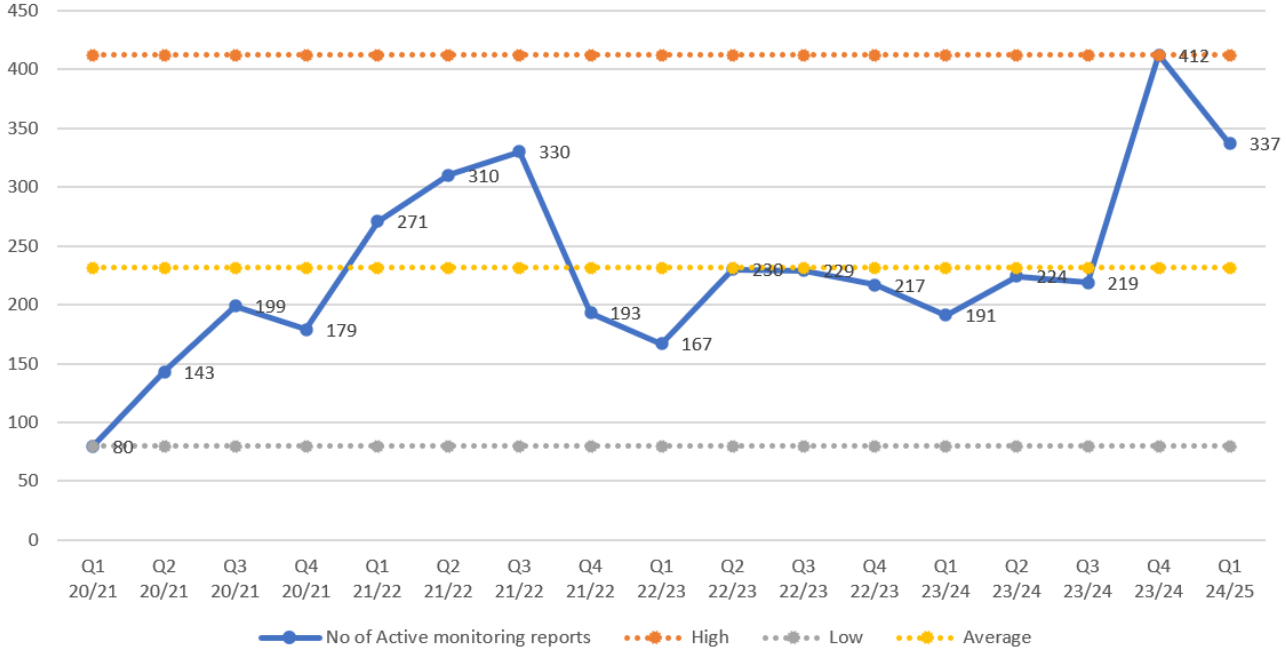
Property damage is seeing a downward trend towards pre COVID levels.

Quarterly Hazard Trends



Following the near miss drop sessions last quarter, there has been a significant increase in the number of hazard reports Q1 2024/25 compared to Q4 2023/24. In order to support the continuation of this reporting, there will be further drop in sessions planned for Q2 and Q3.

Quarterly Active Monitoring Trends



Active monitoring has seen an increase in the last two quarters (Q4 2023/24 and Q1 2024/25) compared to previous quarters.

Wellbeing initiatives and developments

- Menopause cafes were set up for 2024, with appointments sent out to all staff. The cafes are open to all staff and are a good place for team leaders to attend to understand symptoms and issues to help support their staff.
- Stress awareness month was promoted during April and staff were encouraged to pick one action each for their physical, mental and emotional wellbeing to carry out every day.
- During May which was mental health awareness month. The theme for this year was moving for our mental health and to coincide with national walking month all staff were invited to take part in a #TeamNRW walk.
- For June, Welsh Womens Aid Live Fear Free helpline was promoted. This helpline is funded by Welsh Government and is a confidential freephone support for anyone experiencing domestic abuse, sexual violence or any other form of violence against women in Wales. A Wednesday Webinar commemorating the WWA helpline was also held.

Awareness Sessions for Managers

During Q1 2024/25 a number of Stress awareness sessions for managers were delivered. These sessions are designed to support team leaders and line managers in the management of both work related and personal stress.

Water Safety Training

In Q1 2024/25 the Wellbeing Health and Safety team, our Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provider, Workplace Worksafe, our North Wales Water Safety training provider and representatives from the operations teams met in North Wales to discuss water safety and PPE. The aim of the meeting was to ensure that the correct PPE for staff working in and near water is available and to trial and test new PPE.

ISO 45001

As part of the ISO 45001:2018 standard, a series of surveillance visits will be carried out during Q3 2024/25. Those that will be involved will have the meeting invites in due course .

Internal Audit

In Q2 2024/25 the internal audit team will undertake an audit on the Serious Incident Review process and procedure at NRW.

NNR Audits

No NNR audits took place in Q1 2024/25. A programme of joint NNR audits for 2024/25 is currently being finalised by the Conservation Management Team.

Health and Safety Executive Inspections

The Health and Safety Executive notified NRW in Q1 2024/25 that it is their intention to visit chemical stores as part of their routine inspection schedule for this year. These planned inspections will look at Plant Protection Products (PPP) work being undertaken.

Learning and Development (L&D)

- **Budgets 2024/25**

The annual budget was approved in Q1 2024/25 with an increase in the L&D budget is to help reduce the backlog of training courses created as a result of covid and exacerbated by subsequent budget restrictions.

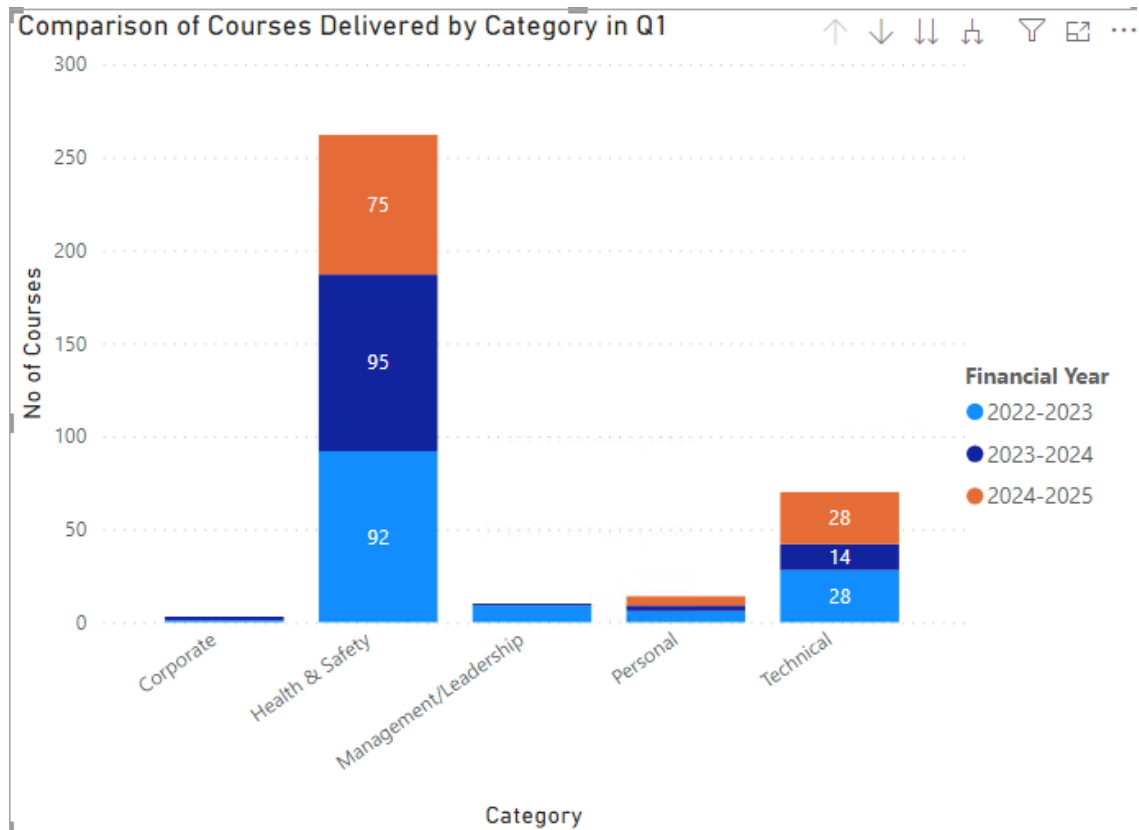
- **Learning Management System**

A Learning Management System (LMS) was procured in April 2024 by the project team, with a phased launch planned from Q2 2024/25. The LMS will ensure training records can be accurately recorded and ensure our compliance with the ISO 45001 registration.

The LMS will be used to host our mandatory eLearning from 1st July 2024 and ongoing work will allow the upload of face to face courses along with training history. The new platform will provide instant access to our staff and managers to enable them to book, review and manage their training requirements.

- **Course Delivery:**

In Q1 2024/25, 108 courses were sourced and delivered, 69% of these courses were H&S.



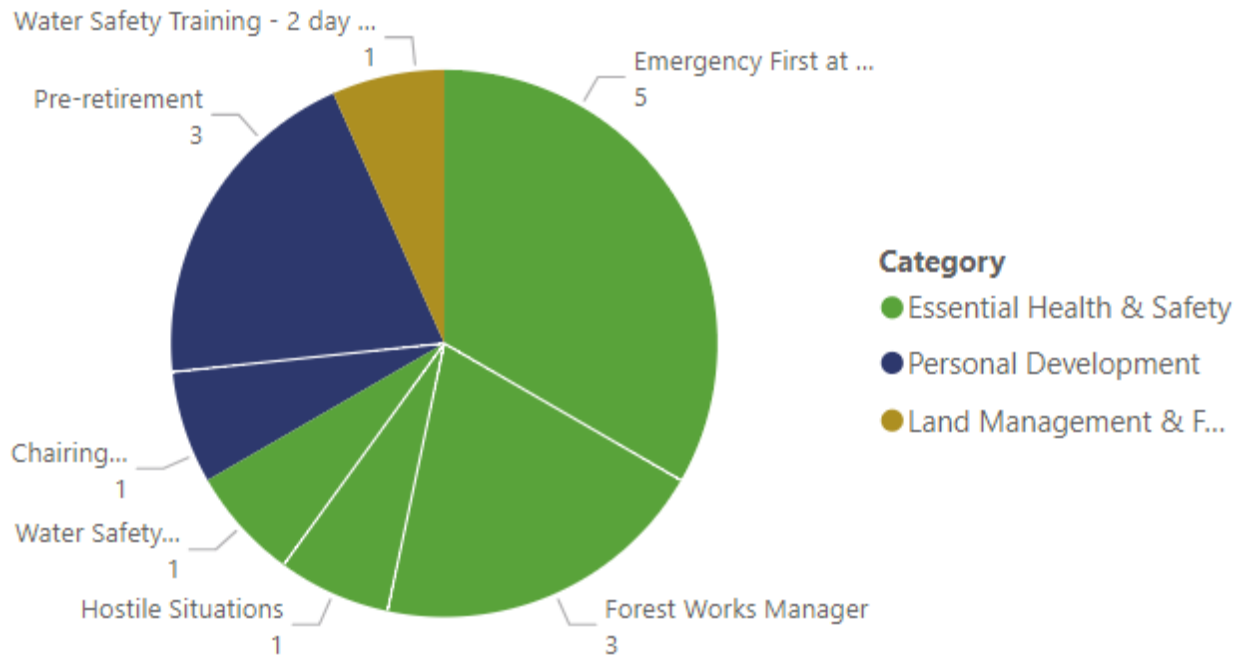
N.B. The personal skills courses are for the pre-retirement and financial courses offered to all at no cost to NRW.

Due to two of our established training providers ceasing trading in Q1 2024/25, there has been a reduction in the land management training provision. A new Land Management Framework is already in progress and has been advertised via Sell to Wales with scoring and evaluation taking place in Q2 2024/25.

- **Cancellations:**

There were 26 cancellations reported in Q1 2024/25, with 15 of these cancellations providing less than 14 days' notice. This is comparatively better than Q1 2023/24 where we had 129 cancellations in the same period. The top two reasons for cancellations with less than 14 days are child care/caring responsibilities and medical appointments. Following recommendation from the internal audit, the L&D team are developing a recharging policy that will be launched to the business in Q2 2024/25.

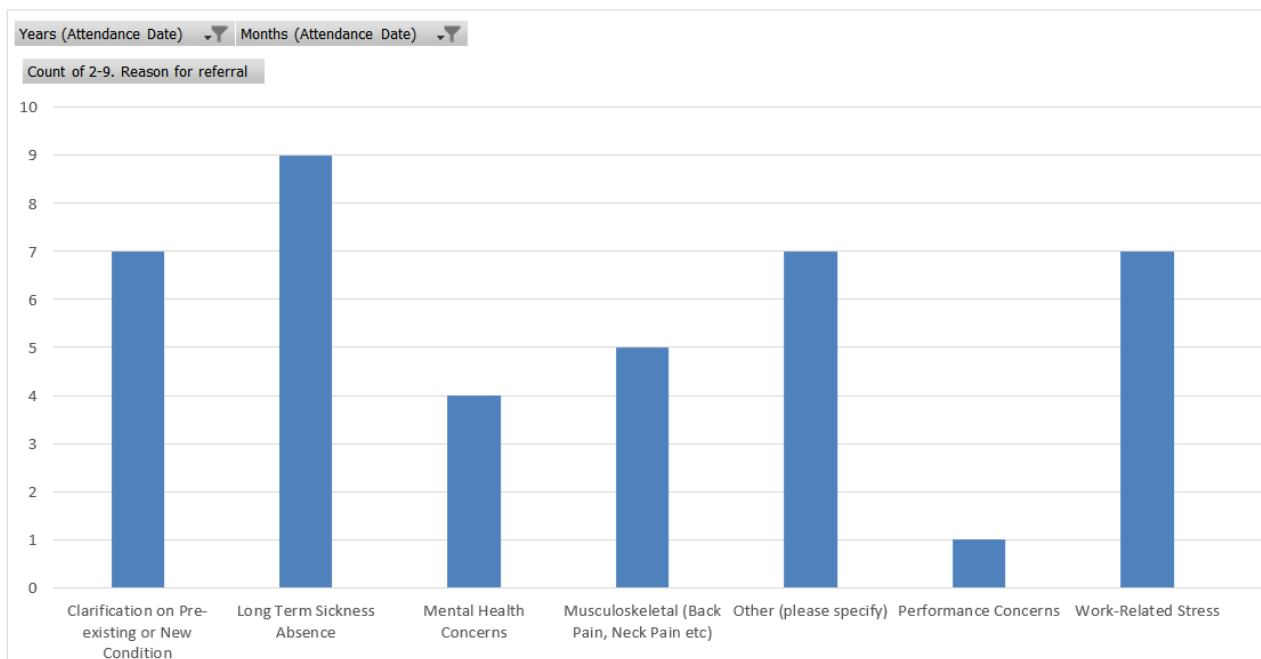
Cancellations per course



NRW occupational health statistics

| Q1 2024/25 | Q1 2023/24 |
|--------------|--------------|
| 40 referrals | 36 referrals |

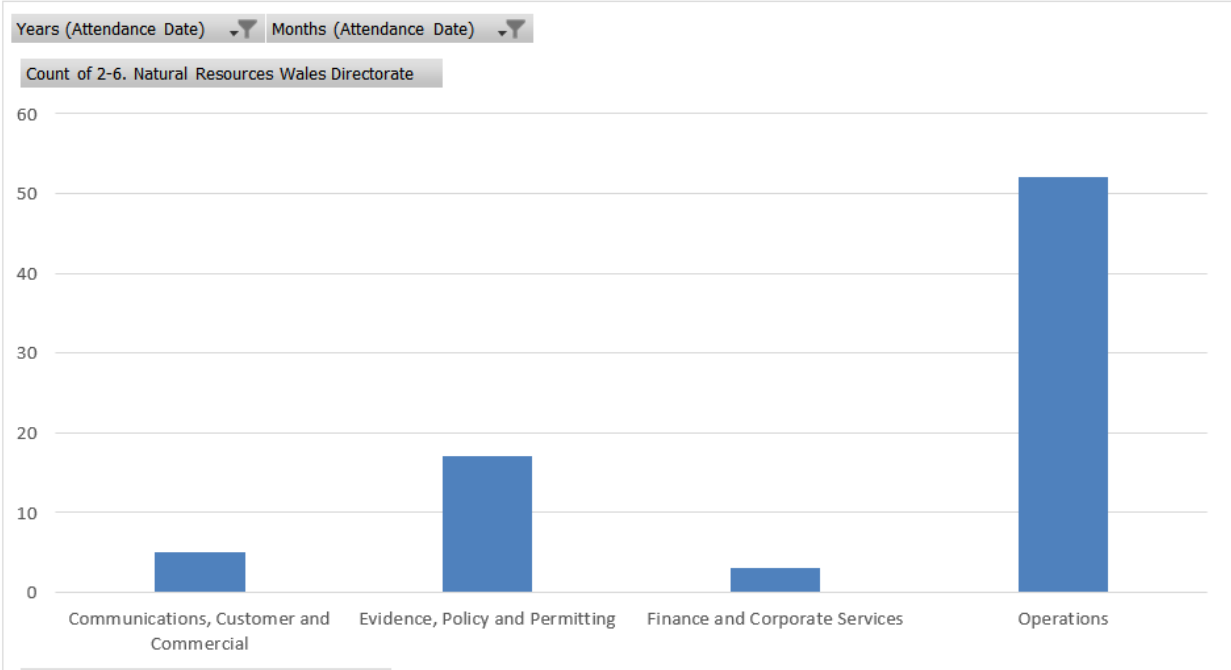
Reason for referral



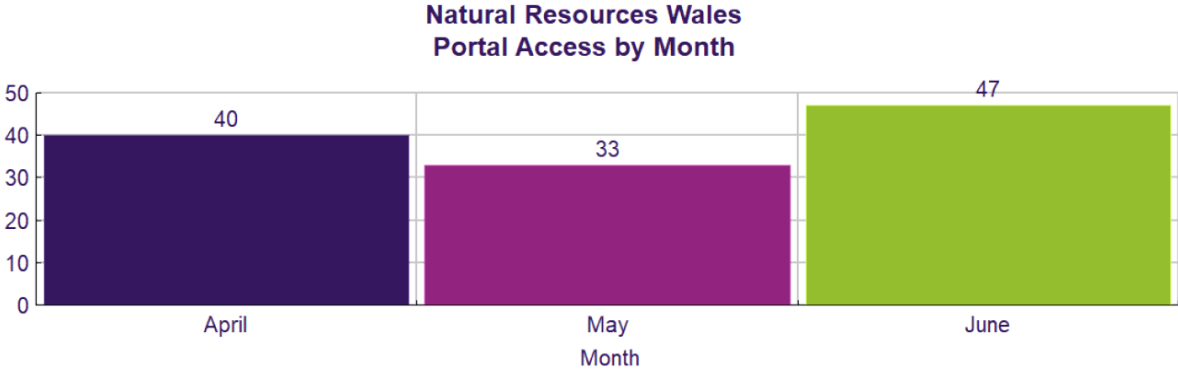
In Q1 2024/25, the main reasons for referral to occupational health was for long term sickness absence closely followed by work related stress, musculoskeletal which in line with the most common causes for referral across all sectors according to our occupational health provider.

WH&S are working with the occupational health provider to ascertain all reasons for referral and to exclude the "Other" option.

Appointments by Directorate

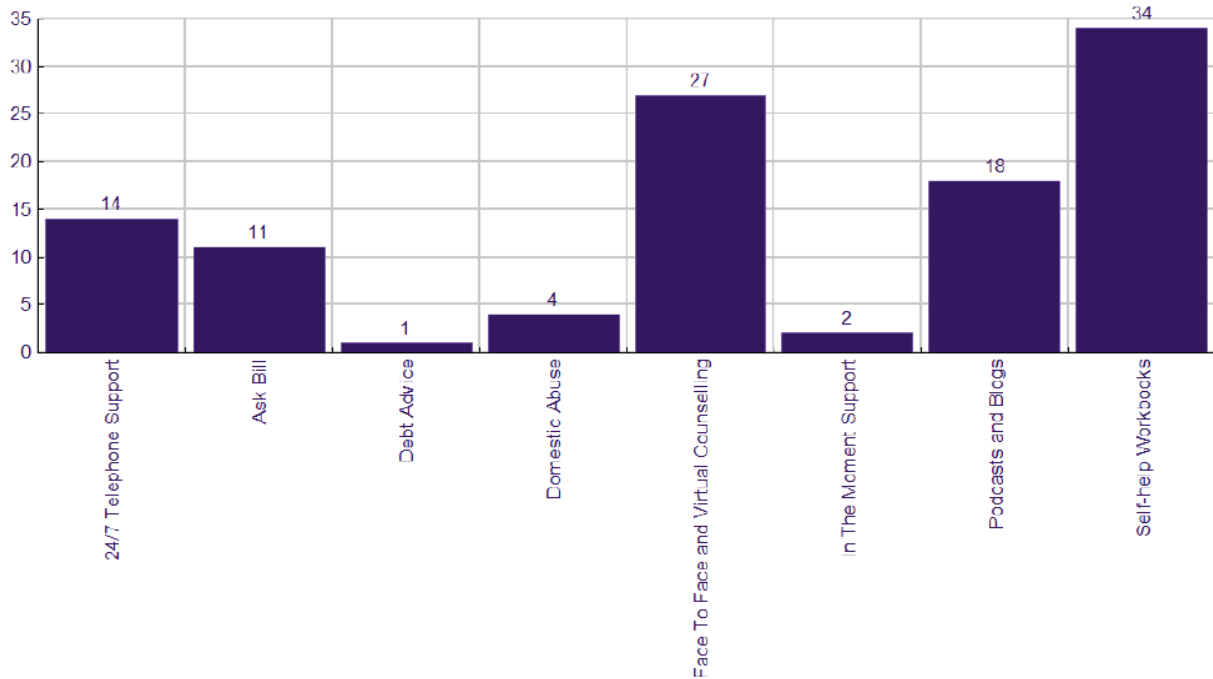


NRW Employee Assistance Programme statistics



During Q1 2024/25, there was consistent access to the Vivup portal.

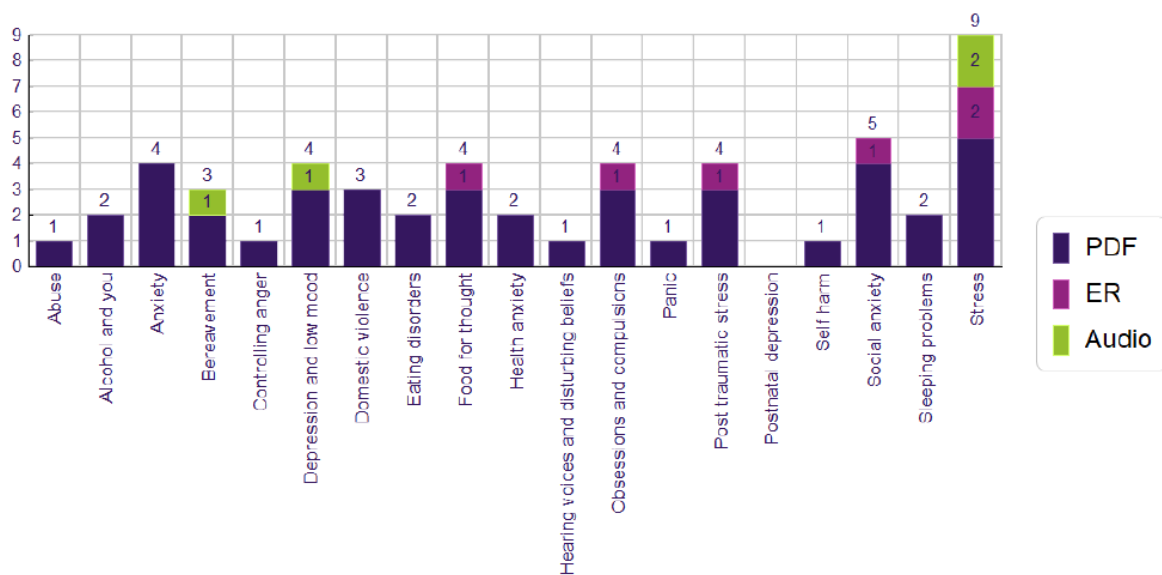
Natural Resources Wales Self Help Page Views



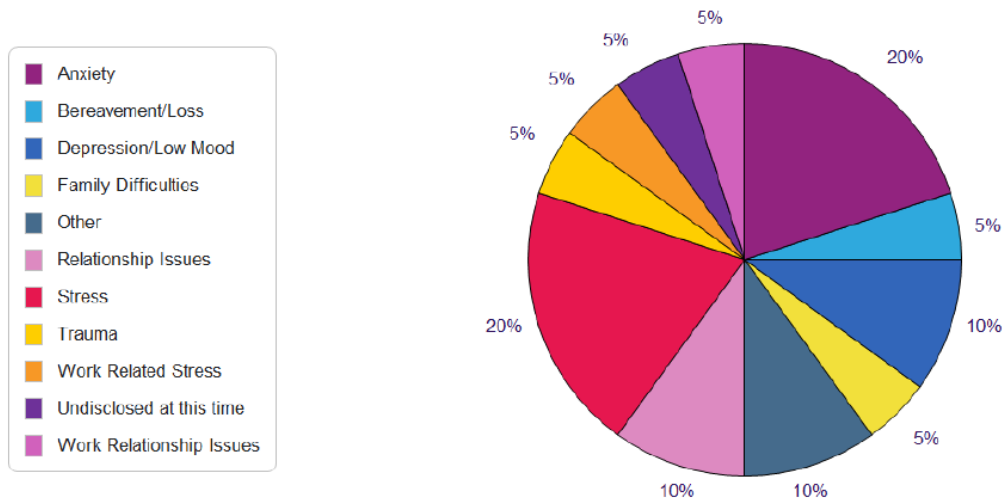
In Q1 2024/25, NRW staff utilised the Vivup portal to access face to face and virtual counselling and self help workbooks more than other offerings.

Vivup offers access to Cognitive Behavioural Therapy self help downloadable workbooks and audio material for NRW Staff who may not feel comfortable discussing their issues or concerns with another person.

Natural Resources Wales Self Help Downloads



Natural Resources Wales Presenting Issue



The top reasons for counselling sessions for NRW staff in Q1 2024/25 were stress, anxiety, depression/low mood and relationship issues. The top reasons for counselling for all organisations as provided by the Employee Assistance Provider were; Stress, anxiety and depression/low mood.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern CNC |
| Cyfeirnod Papur: | 24-09-B21 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol (CCC) |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Vernon Lambert, Rheolwr Caffael |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Vernon Lambert, Rheolwr Caffael |
| Pwrpas y papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | Mae'r papur hwn yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth i'r diweddariad o Ddatganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern CNC sydd angen ei lofnodi'n flynyddol gan y Prif Weithredwr, cyn cael ei gyhoeddi ar wefan CNC. |

Cefndir

1. Rhaid i rai sefydliadau gyhoeddi datganiad blynyddol sy'n nodi'r camau y maent yn eu cymryd i atal caethwasiaeth fodern yn eu busnes a'u cadwyni cyflenwi yn unol â Deddf Caethwasiaeth Fodern (2015). Mae Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern CNC yn manylu ar ein dull o ymdrin â chaethwasiaeth fodern, a lansiwyd yn 2020 ac mae wedi cael ei ddiweddarau'n flynyddol ers hynny.
2. Nodir y gofyniad i gyhoeddi Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern yn Adran 54 (Tryloywder mewn Cadwyni Cyflenwi) Deddf Caethwasiaeth Fodern 2015. Yn ôl gwefan Llywodraeth y DU, mae'n ofynnol i sefydliad masnachol gyhoeddi datganiad blynyddol os yw'r holl feini prawf isod yn berthnasol:
 - a. mae'n 'gorff corfforaethol' neu'n bartneriaeth, lle bynnag y caiff ei ymgorffori neu ei ffurfio.
 - b. mae'n rhedeg busnes, neu ran o fusnes, yn y Deyrnas Unedig
 - c. mae'n cyflenwi nwyddau neu wasanaethau
 - d. mae ganddo drosiant blynyddol o £36 miliwn neu fwy
3. Dyma bumed fersiwn CNC o'r Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern blynyddol.

4. Gofynion Deddf Caethwasiaeth Fodern 2015 yw:
 - Diweddaru'r Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern bob blwyddyn.
 - Cyhoeddi'r Datganiad mewn lle amlwg ar y wefan o fewn chwe mis i ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol.
 - Bod y Datganiad yn cael ei gymeradwyo gan y Bwrdd.
 - Bod y Datganiad yn cael ei gymeradwyo gan Gyfarwyddwr.
5. Rhaid i ddatganiadau ddisgrifio'r prif gamau y mae'r sefydliad wedi'u cymryd yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol i ddelio â risgiau caethwasiaeth fodern o fewn y cadwyni cyflenwi a'r busnes. Mae canllawiau statudol y Swyddfa Gartref yn argymhell bod datganiadau yn ymdrin â'r canlynol:
 - Strwythur y sefydliad a chadwyni cyflenwi.
 - Polisiâu mewn perthynas â chaethwasiaeth a masnachu pobl.
 - Prosesau diwydrwydd dyladwy.
 - Asesu a rheoli risg.
 - Dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol i fesur effeithiolrwydd y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd.
 - Hyfforddiant ar gaethwasiaeth fodern a masnachu pobl.
6. Mae'r Datganiad drafft sydd ynghlwm wrth yr adroddiad hwn yn ymateb i'r holl bwyntiau uchod, fel sy'n ofynnol gan y ddeddfwriaeth.
7. Mae'n cynnwys crynodeb o'n cynnydd yn y maes gwaith hwn a datganiad o'r hyn yr ydym yn bwriadu ei gyflawni dros y flwyddyn i ddod.
8. Cyhoeddwyd fersiwn ddiweddaraf y Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern ym mis Tachwedd 2024 ac mae'r diweddariad hwn yn ceisio dilyn yr un broses awdurdodi ag yn y blynyddoedd blaenorol, gan sicrhau cysondeb a'r un lefel o welededd drwyddi draw.
9. Dylid nodi bod uchelgeisiau 2024-25 yr un fath ag ar gyfer 2023-24 yn gyffredinol, a hynny gan eu bod yn dal yn berthnasol a chan fod blaenoriaethau eraill sydd angen eu cyflawni yn gofyn am sylw Caffael a Chontractau, sydd â chryn heriau o ran capasiti.

Yr unig newid nodedig i'r datganiad ar gyfer 2024-25 yw y bydd Caffael CNC yn asesu risg caethwasiaeth fodern ar lefel rheoli categori. Mae hyn yn golygu, yn erbyn y gwahanol gategorïau a meysydd gwariant yr ydym yn caffael nwyddau, gwasanaethau a gwaith ohonynt, y byddwn yn pennu'r risg sy'n gysylltiedig â phob diwydiant a lle bo hynny'n ymarferol, byddwn yn ceisio lliniaru ein hamlygiad yn y contractau a'r fframweithiau a sefydlwyd gennym neu yr ydym yn eu defnyddio.

Risgiau, Archwaeth Risg a chyfleoedd

10. Mae methu â chynhyrchu Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern yn cynyddu'r risg y gallai CNC fod yn hwyluso rhyw fath o gaethwasiaeth fodern a/neu ecsbloetio a masnachu pobl yn anfwriadol yn ein gweithgareddau.

Goblygiadau ehangach

- (a) Amcanion Llesiant: Mae'r Datganiadau Caethwasiaeth Fodern yn cyfrannu at weithrediad effeithiol y sefydliad wrth gyflawni'r amcanion Llesiant drwy sicrhau bod ein gweithwyr yn cael eu trin yn deg ac yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi.
- (b) Cyllid: Nid oes unrhyw gysylltiad uniongyrchol â'r adroddiad hwn ar hyn o bryd.
- (c) Goblygiadau adnoddau: Gan mai dim ond newydd etifeddu'r polisi a'r weithdrefn hyn gan Lywodraethu y mae Caffael a Chontractau, nid yw'r effeithiau adnoddau tymor hwy yn hysbys ar hyn o bryd. Yr effaith fwy diweddar yw bod Caffael wedi diwygio cyfrifoldebau Arweinydd Tîm i oruchwyllo'r maes gwaith hwn a rheoli a monitro sy'n gysylltiedig ag ef bob blwyddyn.
- (d) Cydraddoldeb: Nod Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern yw diogelu'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas, sy'n fwy tebygol o fod ag un neu fwy o nodweddion gwarchoddedig.
- (e) Diogelu data: Nid oes unrhyw un yn gysylltiedig â'r cyflwyniad hwn.

Y Camau Nesaf

- 11. Os caiff ei gymeradwyo gan Fwrdd CNC, bydd y Datganiad wedyn yn cael ei lofnodi gan y Prif Weithredwr a'i gyhoeddi mewn lle amlwg ar wefan CNC a'r gofrestr Tryloywder mewn Cadwyni Cyflenwi (TISC) (www.tiscreport.org) ar gyfer mis Hydref 2024. Bydd perchnogaeth yn rhan o Gaffael a Chontractau a bydd adolygiad ffurfiol o'r Datganiad, a chynnydd y gweithredoedd, yn digwydd yn gynnar yn 2025.

Argymhelliad

- 12. Argymhellir bod y Bwrdd yn cymeradwyo Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern CNC ar gyfer 2024-25.

Mynegai o atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Datganiad Caethwasiaeth Fodern

Proses gymeradwyo / Ymgynghori

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Proses gymeradwyo/ymgynghori</p> <p>Cyfrifol: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael mewnbwn?</p> | <p>Diweddarwyd gan Vernon Lambert, Rheolwr Caffael</p> |
| <p>Cyfrifol: Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am y gymeradwyaeth yn y pen draw? I bwy y gofynnir am gymeradwyaeth?</p> | <p>Bwrdd CNC</p> |
| <p>Ymgynghori: A phwy yr ymgynghorwyd hyd yn hyn? Lle mae angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hyn wedi'i drefnu? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach?</p> | <p>Cynhyrchwyd mewn ymgynghoriad ag Ian Mowatt, Pennaeth Caffael a Chontractau, Steve Burton, Pennaeth Rheoli Pobl a Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol.</p> <p>Cymeradwywyd gan Bwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid CNC ar 6 Mehefin 2024.</p> |
| <p>Hysbysu: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu bwy sydd angen mwy o wybodaeth am y gwaith?</p> | <p>Alison Subacchi, Uwch Arbenigwr Caffael, Karl Pugh, Arweinydd y Tîm Caffael, Melanie Rees, Cynghorydd Caffael, a Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid.</p> |

Modern Slavery Statement

2024-25

Introduction

1. This Statement is designed to satisfy the requirements of Part 6 Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act (2015) and forms part of our commitment to the Welsh Government's *'Code of Practice for Ethical Employment in Supply Chains'* and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS).
2. As the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body, we hold ourselves to the highest standards of ethical conduct in all our activities and are committed to continuous improvement. NRW does not engage in, or condone, the practices of human trafficking, slavery or enforced labour.
3. Through our Corporate Plan and legislation such as the Modern Slavery Act, the Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Social Partnerships and Public Procurement Act, our ambition is to see nature and people thriving together and our values are at the heart of who we are as an organisation. We are proud to serve the people of Wales by being:
 - **Connected:** we value our deep-rooted attachment to the land and water, nature and communities of Wales and build meaningful partnerships
 - **Bold:** we use our voice, take action to make a difference and lead by example
 - **Caring:** we listen to understand, care for each other and the communities we serve, and the environment we all depend on
 - **Resourceful:** we explore new ways of doing things, innovate to accelerate change and use our resources effectively.
4. We are committed to improving our business practices to combat modern slavery and human trafficking and to ensure that we are not complicit in any human rights violations. We are committed to zero tolerance of slavery, human trafficking, and child labour practices.
5. For the purposes of this statement, we have adopted the following definitions:
 - 'Slavery' is where ownership is exercised over a person. Someone is in slavery if they are:
 - forced to work through mental or physical threat
 - owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse
 - dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property'
 - physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom.
 - 'Servitude' involves the obligation to provide services imposed by coercion.

- 'Forced or compulsory labour' involves work or service extracted from any person under the menace of a penalty and for which the person has not offered themselves voluntarily.
 - 'Human trafficking' concerns arranging or facilitating the travel of another with a view to exploiting them.
6. This statement will be published on the Transparency in Supply Chains (TISC) register (www.tiscreport.org).

About Natural Resources Wales (NRW)

7. Natural Resources Wales is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body – employing circa 2,400 staff across Wales with a budget of circa £265 million for 2024/25.
8. We were set up as per the specifications in The Natural Resources Body for Wales (Establishment) Order 2012 and The Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2013. We receive a Remit Letter setting out what the Welsh Government wants us to achieve during that year and a Funding Letter setting out the budget available to us.
9. Our work is overseen by a Board that consists of the Chair and currently 10 further Non-Executive Directors who are appointed by the Welsh Government, plus the Chief Executive.
10. Around half of our income budget is derived from Grant in Aid from the Welsh Government, but we also generate income by charging for some of our services and several commercial activities including timber sales and tenancies.

Our Supply Chains

11. NRW's supply chains predominantly fall within the following categories:
- Civil Engineering and Consultancy
 - Fleet Management
 - Facilities and Assets
 - ICT
 - Corporate Services
 - People Services
 - Land Management
 - Hydrometry & Telemetry
 - Forest Operations
 - Laboratory Services
12. NRW has many of its own contracts and frameworks for specific categories of expenditure and these are used by our staff to deliver our objectives. The Welsh Government Commercial Delivery (WGCD) department work in conjunction with the wider public sector including local authorities and NHS Wales to develop and deliver collaborative national framework agreements. NRW utilise a number of these agreements and we also utilise the Crown Commercial Service

(CCS), Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO) and Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) frameworks where appropriate. Decisions on whether to purchase from a suitable NRW contract or framework agreement are made by the Procurement Lead or Category Lead.

13. We are an accredited member of the Real Living Wage Foundation and therefore honour the Real Living Wage commitments to our employees (including Agency workers) , full time, or part time.

Our policies and working practices

14. We are committed to making sure that there is no modern slavery or human trafficking in our supply chain or in any part of our business. We continue to develop our policies and procedures to reflect our commitment to acting sustainably, ethically and with integrity in all our business relationships.
15. NRW mitigates the risk of modern slavery occurring in its workforce by ensuring that directly employed staff are recruited via robust HR recruitment policies. There is a Raising a Serious Concern in the Public Interest (Whistleblowing) policy in place for members of staff to raise any concerns about wrongdoing as well as guidance for staff experiencing domestic abuse. We also have a Bullying and Harassment as well as a Resolution procedure through which staff can raise grievances. Staff employed on a temporary basis (as Agency workers / specialists) are, where possible, recruited through NRW's approved suppliers.

Progress against our commitments

16. Our operational teams continue to be vigilant to this issue. Via their partnership work and proactive engagement with outside specialist agencies, we have developed a greater understanding of potential areas of our operation where instances of modern slavery are more likely.
17. We have set up an intranet page to raise awareness of Modern Slavery internally. This page includes information on how to spot potential signs of Modern slavery, informs staff how to raise concerns and provides various signposts to more in-depth sources of advice.
18. We have established a Contract Management Support Service for the organisation. Although newly established, this team will embed good Contract Management practice, supporting staff to manage contracts to ensure outcomes are achieved by equipping them with the necessary tools and guidance. These new ways of working and improved contract management will also ensure greater monitoring and transparency against the agreements we put in place.
19. We have continued to make prompt payment to our suppliers to reduce the risk of unethical practices filtering through our supply chain.
20. Within our tendering processes, Modern Slavery and Ethical Employment have become embedded as key considerations, forming part of our selection criteria.

Our future commitments

21. This is NRW's fifth Modern Slavery Statement. Our work in this area is built upon and developed each year, and we continue to review our progress and statement annually at the end of each financial and operational year.
22. We recognise that combating modern slavery and human trafficking requires a coordinated, collaborative, and long-term approach.
23. We have completed a review of our procurement documentation and ensured that ethical employment practices are considered as part of the procurement process; this will be further enhanced to ensure we consider ethical procurement at a category management level.
24. We will develop a procurement and contracts strategy and will complement the aims of the Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Bill, once it becomes law, further embedding fair pay and equal treatment of employees and the employees of our supply chains within NRW's ways of working.
25. We will liaise with other Welsh public sector bodies to share approaches and adapt any good practice that is commonplace in Wales when adhering to the Modern Slavery Act.
26. We will continue to review our internal processes and monitor the effectiveness of our actions against modern slavery and human trafficking. We will attempt to increase transparency in our supply chains with the aim of reducing the risk of modern slavery and unethical practices.
27. Over the 2024-25 operational year we will continue to provoke discussion and raise awareness across the organisation about the Modern Slavery Act (2015) and what risks this could pose to us as an organisation.
28. We will ensure we remain up to date on external supply chain risks and issues that impact on our service delivery, through close networking with the Welsh Government and other key stakeholders.
29. This statement will be reviewed annually and has been approved by the Board.

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Dated:

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | Dydd Mercher 25 Medi 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Adroddiad Gwerthuso Natur a Ni |
| Cyfeirnod y papur: | 24-09-B22 |
| Noddwyd y papur gan: | Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol |
| Paratowyd y papur gan: | Russell De'ath, Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 |
| Cyflwynwyd y papur gan: | Russell De'ath, Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 |
| Diben y papur | Er gwybodaeth yn unig |
| Crynodeb | Nodi canfyddiadau'r adroddiad gwerthuso a'r camau nesaf |

Cefndir

- Bu'r rhaglen Natur a Ni yn ymgysylltu pobl Cymru mewn sgwrs genedlaethol am eu gweledigaeth ar gyfer amgylchedd naturiol Cymru. Drwy broses cynulliad dinasyddion, datblygodd weledigaeth a rennir ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2050, gan ystyried y newidiadau y mae angen inni eu gwneud yn arwain at 2030 a 2050, fel unigolion ac fel gwlad. Helpodd y weledigaeth i ysbrydoli'r cynllun corfforaethol newydd, ac mae'n sefyll fel llygedyn o obaith a rennir ar gyfer cydweithio ar draws y sector cyhoeddus a thu hwnt.
- Ym mis Hydref 2023, comisiynwyd Andrew Darnton and Associates i gynnal gwerthusiad proses o'r rhaglen Natur a Ni. Yr amcanion ar gyfer y gwerthusiad oedd darparu asesiad o'r graddau y mae Natur a Ni wedi cyflawni amcanion y rhaglen, a chynnal gwerthusiad o brosesau'r rhaglen, gan grynhoi'r hyn a ddysgwyd i lywio gwaith yn y dyfodol. Roedd y gwerthusiad hefyd yn archwilio effaith y rhaglen ar ffyrdd CNC o weithio gyda sefydliadau eraill yng Nghymru. Mae'r adroddiad gwerthuso llawn ar gael ar gais.

3. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn crynhoi'r casgliadau a'r argymhellion o'r gwerthusiad ac yn nodi'r camau nesaf ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae'r Bwrdd eisoes wedi gweld gweledigaeth derfynol y rhaglen Natur a Ni ei hun, felly nid yw'r papur yn mynd i unrhyw fanylion am gynnwys y weledigaeth.

Y Prif Ganfyddiadau

4. Mae Natur a Ni wedi galluogi'r sefydliad i roi llais y cyhoedd wrth wraidd ei gynlluniau. Daw'r gwerthusiad i'r casgliad bod effaith Natur a Ni yn glir drwy'r trydydd cynllun corfforaethol, ac yn amlwg yn y newid sylweddol o'r ddau gynllun blaenorol.
5. Canfu'r gwerthusiad fod Natur a Ni yn cael ei ystyried gan uwch-reolwyr CNC yn brosiect arloesi, ac yn arbrawf mewn ffyrdd 'ddi-drefn' a systemau cyfan o weithio. Fel y cyfryw, roedd yn rhannol yn ymarfer i ddeall newid sefydliadol ac mae'n darparu sylfaen dystiolaeth gadarn ar gyfer gwaith pellach yn y maes hwn.
6. Roedd y dulliau a fabwysiadwyd, er nad oeddent bob amser yn hawdd eu cyflawni, yn briodol i'r diben; cynhyrchwyd gwersi helaeth ganddynt ynghylch sut y bydd angen i CNC weithredu yn y dyfodol os yw am gyflawni ei gylch gwaith ehangach. Disgrifiwyd Natur a Ni yn y gwerthusiad hwn fel 'prosiect disglair' a fydd yn cael ei ystyried yn y dyfodol fel cam cynnar yn y broses drawsnewid.
7. Gellir gweld Natur a Ni fel enghraifft gynnar o'r hyn y gallai dull 'Tîm Cymru' ei gynnwys wrth fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng natur. Gellir nodweddu hyn fel gweithio traws-seilo ar draws cyrff llywodraeth yn mynd ar drywydd nodau a rennir gyda buddion lluosog.

Ymateb CNC

8. Mae sesiynau briffio ar ganfyddiadau'r gwerthusiad wedi'u cynnal gyda Clare Pillman a Bwrdd Rhaglen Natur a Ni. Roedd y gwaith myfyrio ar ôl y sgysiau hynny'n cyfeirio at gyfle allweddol i ddefnyddio mewnwelediadau'r gwerthusiad i lywio rhaglen CNC 2030 (sy'n dod â'r rhaglenni trawsnewid presennol ynghyd). Mae tîm y rhaglen hefyd wedi rhannu canfyddiadau'r gwerthusiad â chydweithwyr o'r tîm Datblygu Pobl a Llesiant, ac Ysgrifenyddiaeth Llywodraethu a'r Bwrdd.
9. Gyda hynny mewn golwg, cynhaliwyd gweithdy gyda'r Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau ar 6 Medi a oedd yn adeiladu ar Natur a Ni a'r hyn a ddysgwyd o'r gwerthusiad (ynghyd ag amcanion a buddion presennol y rhaglenni trawsnewid presennol) i helpu i ddatblygu gweledigaeth a naratif ar gyfer rhaglen CNC 2030.
10. Bydd yr adroddiad gwerthuso llawn (sydd ar gael ar gais) yn adnodd tystiolaeth ar gyfer prosesau trawsnewid a gwella eraill ar draws CNC, yn ogystal ag adnodd i helpu trafodaethau strategol yn y Bwrdd (fel yr archwiliadau dwfn).

Risgiau, Parodrwydd i Dderbyn Risg a Chyfleoedd

11. Roedd Natur a Ni yn fuddsoddiad sylweddol o ran cymhwyso ffyrdd newydd o weithio a'n gwerthoedd sefydliadol o fod yn Feiddgar, Cysylltiedig, Gofalgar a Dyfeisgar. Mae risg na fyddwn yn gallu cyflawni buddion y rhaglen os na fyddwn yn adeiladu ar yr hyn a ddysgwyd o'r gwerthusiad.
12. Ymhellach, yr uchelgais a nodir drwy'r rhaglen Natur a Ni a'r cynllun corfforaethol yw "miniogi ein ffocws ar gyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol, ar degwch a chynhwysiant, gan sicrhau bod cyflawni ar gyfer cymunedau gwledig a threfol ledled Cymru wrth wraidd popeth a wnawn". Yng ngoleuni'r gwerthusiad hwn, ac yng nghyd-destun cynigion yr achos dros newid, mae cyfle i ailddiffinio'r naratif ynghylch sut y byddwn yn cyflawni'r uchelgais hwnnw.

Goblygiadau Ehangach

- a) **Amcanion Llesiant:** Mae ystyried *sut* rydym yn gweithio yn hanfodol i gyflawni ein hamcanion llesiant. Gall yr hyn a ddysgwyd o'r gwerthusiad Natur a Ni gyfrannu at yr heriau parhaus o weithio'n wahanol.
- b) **Cyllid:** Nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau nac ymrwymadau ariannol uniongyrchol wedi'u nodi yn yr adroddiad gwerthuso. Ni chomisiynwyd y contractwr i edrych ar gostau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r argymhellion.
- c) **Goblygiadau o ran Adnoddau:** Bydd y gweithdy creu gweledigaeth gyda'r Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau yn bwydo i mewn i'r gwaith o ddatblygu fframwaith ar gyfer blaenoriaethu adnoddau ar gyfer CNC 2030.

Rhestr Atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Astudiaeth achos yn asesu Cam Un y rhaglen yn erbyn deg Egwyddor Ymgysylltu â'r Cyhoedd Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru

Atodiad 2 – Astudiaeth achos yn asesu Cynulliad Dinasyddion Natur a Ni yn erbyn Safonau Drafft Involve UK ar gyfer Cynulliadau Dinasyddion (2020)

Y Broses Gymeradwyo / Ymgynghori

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Y broses gymeradwyo/ymgynghori</p> <p>Cyfrifoldeb: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael mewnbwn?</p> | <p>Russell De'ath (Uwch-gynghorydd Arbenigol) gyda mewnbwn a chymeradwyaeth gan Sarah Williams (Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a Rheoli Rhaglenni)</p> |
| <p>Yn atebol: Pwy sy'n atebol am y gymeradwyaeth derfynol? Pwy fydd yn cymeradwyo neu y gofynnir iddo gymeradwyo?</p> | <p>Amherthnasol</p> |
| <p>Ymgynghorwyd: Gyda phwy yr ymgynghorwyd hyd yma? Lle mae angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hon ar waith? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach?</p> | <p>Papur wedi'i gymeradwyo gan y Tîm Gweithredol gyda diwygiadau</p> |
| <p>Hysbyswyd: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu pwy sydd angen gwybodaeth bellach am y gwaith?</p> | <p>Amherthnasol</p> |



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Natur a Ni

Nature and Us

A case study assessing Phase One of the programme against the WCVA's 10 Principles of Public Engagement

www.naturani.cymru
www.natureandus.wales



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Nature and Us Phase One



Phase 1 of Nature and Us involved a national public engagement campaign, to encourage people and organisations from across Wales to take part in the national conversation and share their views about the future of the Welsh natural environment.

People could share their views online through a survey, webinars, workshops and focus groups. Demographics of survey respondents were monitored to inform campaign targeting and provide insight into the diversity of participants.

During Phase 2, the findings of this first phase were shared back with people, and an attempt was made to address gaps in engagement with targeted and face-to-face follow up. This was to ensure the vision would be representative of people in Wales.

In this case study, this work is looked at through the lens of WCVA's National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales, to assess where best practice was followed and to identify valuable learnings.

The National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales

1. Design your engagement to make a difference
2. Invite people to get involved, if they choose to
3. Plan and deliver your engagement in a timely and appropriate way
4. Work with relevant partner organisations
5. Provide jargon free, appropriate, and understandable information
6. Make it easy for people to take part
7. Ensure people benefit from the experience
8. Ensure the right resources and time are in place for your engagement to be effective
9. Let people know the impact of their contribution
10. Learn and share to improve your engagement

2. Invite people to get involved, if they choose to



...in an inclusive and welcoming way which does not put them under obligation

What was done

- A dedicated online platform was setup and offered different options to get involved (survey, online events, download a campaign toolkit, share views in a creative format).
- An ad campaign across social media and GDN was designed and delivered over the 10 weeks that the campaign was live to invite people to take part. Posters and postcards were also displayed at NRW visitor centres and distributed by staff.
- The invitation to participate in the survey or online webinars, or to write a postcard, was open to everyone. Stakeholder workshops and in-depth focus groups were available for organisations and people who would like to be more involved.
- Participants could opt to be recontacted in future and could withdraw their permission at any time.

Learnings and assessment

- The largely online format of Nature and Us will have excluded some groups from taking part.
- The paid-for advertising ran on social media channels, such as Google and Facebook. It has been remarked that young people in particular do not use Facebook anymore. Tiktok content may have been better for these audiences.
- Offline advertising e.g. via radio or newspapers may have resulted in a more varied response. Postcards and creative formats did not prove to be effective formats to receive views (only 1 or 2 responses respectively).
- The format of the campaign and subject turned out to be more attractive to older, white people with a pre-existing subject interest. Different incentives and formats would be needed to attract more diverse groups.

3. Plan and deliver your engagement in a timely and appropriate way



The engagement process... uses the most suitable method(s) for those involved

What was done

- Nature and Us was launched with a PR campaign supported by online advertising. It took the form of an online portal, which was live for 10 weeks in the Spring of 2022.
- The survey sought responses to a set of questions about the future of people and nature in Wales. Open-ended questions were included for people share their views without prompts.
- When it was found that the methods in Phase 1 had mostly attracted those already interested in protecting nature, the resulting bias in the data was corrected for through targeted discussion groups and roadshow events in in Phase 2.

Learnings and assessment

- The methods chosen ultimately proved suitable to the task of developing a long-term vision for people and nature in Wales. However, the Vision did not result directly from the Phase One survey dataset, as had been initially intended. Nor did the engagement methods in Phase 1 prove effective in engaging a representative cross-section of the Welsh public.
- Nature and Us was positioned as a national conversation. Notwithstanding challenges to planning engagement due to COVID restrictions, there is a fundamental question whether the market research activities in Phases 1 – promoted by a PR campaign – are the most appropriate way to foster genuine conversation. Instead, they seemed better suited to driving interested audiences to respond to a time-limited research exercise.

4. Work with relevant partner organisations



...to ensure that people's time, and organisations' resources, are used efficiently

What was done

- A 'Team Wales' approach to the campaign was called for by Welsh Government, and this was adopted, with input to the campaign coming from a range of stakeholder organisations via the programme's Advisory Group
- The invitation to participate in the survey was spread through many organisations' networks, including via NRW's (3k) stakeholder mailing list, as well as through NRW staff's own personal networks. This represents a substantial time contribution from everyone who shared the invitation.
- The final approach to environment sector NGOs was left very late (up to two weeks before the campaign launch), such that many were reluctant to promote the campaign and survey on behalf of NRW.

Learnings and assessment

- Partnership working cannot be bought, or brought about at short notice. It needs to build on solid foundations, which arise from close working relationships that develop over time.
- Long lead times are essential if asks are to be made of others; these should also take the form of mutual invitations to collaborate, rather than direct requests for specific forms of support (e.g. access to an organisation's members). That said, preparations for Nature and Us were repeatedly hampered by Covid-19, which especially limited NGOs' capacity for co-working.
- Nature and Us was not the only conversation about nature which sought the input of the public and of stakeholder organisations. Some people have reported a sense of not knowing which conversation they should best contribute to. This suggests that there is duplication of messaging to the public which may be resulting in duplication of labour on everyone's behalf.

5. Provide jargon free, appropriate, and understandable information



People have easy access to relevant information that is tailored to meet their needs (inc Cymraeg Clir)

What was done

- All the Phase 1 materials including the survey were available in Welsh and English. Translation into other languages was offered.
- The survey content was tested extensively with key audiences during development (eg. young people; NRW's neurodiversity staff network; NRW staff and Programme Board; WG colleagues) to ensure the language was both clear and correct.
- A webinar was developed and hosted on the online platform at different days and times, as an alternative way to get involved and to ensure that everyone taking part had access to clear and correct information.

Learnings and assessment

- For the national conversation to lead to a vision which is fundamentally sound, there is a need for participants' responses to be based on accurate information (which is often not the case in public debate). There is a fine line to be trodden between informing people and leading them to hold particular views.
- Conversations on subjects such as climate change and natural resource management involve constructing arguments based on complex and technical information. Nature and Us showed how much time and attention needs to be paid to reformatting this material in ways which everyone can understand, if all audience groups are to have an equal chance to participate.

6. Make it easy for people to take part



Any barriers are identified and addressed

What was done

- Taken as a whole, the Nature and Us process was inclusive. It started with the online survey, to which anyone could respond. Although this resulted in a self-selecting sample, this bias was corrected for in Phase 2.
- To support organisations in encouraging their members to complete the survey, supplementary resources were produced. These included a stakeholder toolkit for partner organisations, and a teachers' resource pack, for schools.
- 200 organisations registered on the website, and the toolkit was downloaded 350 times. However, it is not known how many survey responses came from this route.

Learnings and assessment

- Despite the toolkit resources being provided, school children and stakeholder audiences were underrepresented in the survey responses. In the case of schools, it was claimed that the survey format was off-putting and unwieldy for use in a whole class setting. The opportunity to complete postcards with children at school visits was not used.
- The timing of the campaign was challenging for schools only recently having returned from lockdown, and also having to adapt to the new Curriculum for Wales. This again highlights the importance of timing to effective engagement.
- The survey interface did not capture organisational responses, and identifying which organisations that had accessed the toolkit had also used it was challenging and required follow-up emails. If such metrics are required, mechanisms to capture them should be built in upfront.

7. Ensure people benefit from the experience



Engagement contributes to developing participants' skills, knowledge, confidence

What was done

- The Phase 1 survey included considerable briefing material, to ensure that participants made informed responses to the survey questions. It is likely most respondents left the portal knowing more about nature in Wales than when they arrived.
- The information within the survey was supplemented by other deliberative / learning opportunities, most obviously the webinars which anyone could attend online (and which were also offered bilingually).
- A number of science-based scenarios were developed by the NRW evidence team, as inputs to the webinars and discussion groups. These proved thought provoking for participants in helping them to vision the future.

Learnings and assessment

- The impact of the activities on participants in Phase 1 were not evaluated, as this was not a stated objective of the programme. It is notable that Phase 1 was designed as a means to the end of generating a vision, rather than as a more open exercise in public engagement. A different approach evolved in the later phases of the work.
- While participants may have acquired more knowledge through the Phase 1 survey, it is unlikely they will have received deeper benefits, such as to their sense of confidence or in terms of life skills. An online survey provides very little by way of real interaction – other campaign activities will have delivered more.
- Less environmentally committed audience groups were underrepresented in the Phase 1 survey. It can be inferred that participants with lower levels of confidence and agency were excluded from the sample.

8. Ensure the right resources and time are in place for your engagement to be effective



Enough time is allowed for both planning and meaningful engagement... of community participants and staff

What was done

- The short lead times in the immediate run-up to the survey appear to be its main shortcoming. This was particularly the case in securing meaningful collaboration with environmental NGOs when it came to promoting the campaign and survey.
- The survey itself had been a long time in preparation. Considerable time was given to survey design and testing, and to the development of toolkits for schools and stakeholder organisations, which they could use to guide their staff and students through the survey.

Learnings and assessment

- A lack of time did not seem to be a barrier to members of the public taking part in the Phase 1 survey. Indeed a substantial response was achieved (with over 50k website visits and 3k survey responses in the 10 weeks of the campaign).
- Few survey responses from some specific groups (young people, some counties, ethnic minority groups) suggests that such audiences were effectively excluded from the conversation. This could be said to be because the relationships with these groups were missing. Building deep relationships takes a long time: much longer than the timeframe of a single project, even for a lengthy programme such as Nature and Us.
- While relations with some organisations flourished and deepened through Nature and Us, relations with environmental NGOs in particular appeared to stall during the programme, arguably because it was left too late to engage them at the start of Phase 1.

10. Learn and share to improve your engagement



The engagement process is monitored; lessons learnt from the evaluation are shared

What was done

- In addition to the [Findings Report](#) on the survey, an [Involvement Report](#) was published which documented the campaign process including the survey. The Involvement Report includes a set of learnings for Nature and Us, and NRW. Both reports were published within two months of the end of the campaign.
- Further learnings have been gathered through the programme evaluation, which used the Revaluation approach to gather views from participants on the value of the Nature and Us process. Public participants, NRW staff and stakeholder organisations were included in the evaluation, and the information they contributed was shared directly back to them.
- This case study is a supplementary outcome from that evaluation, assessing Nature and Us activities against best practice guidance, in this case, on public engagement.

Learnings and assessment

- The experience of participants was monitored throughout Nature and Us, although in Phase 1 the engagement was focused on making the online platform work, rather than starting with the needs of participants. It was only in the appraisal of Phase 1, and the design of the subsequent activities, that best practice on public engagement was explicitly built into the design of the programme. Had this been done sooner, specific audience groups may have been more represented in Phase 1 and would not have to be pursued separately in Phase 2.
- Engaging under-represented and minority audience groups ultimately requires the building of trust and deep relationships over time. However the pattern of responses to Phase 1 of Nature and Us also suggests that engaging the mass public in a conversation about the nature emergency is an ongoing task, and one that may require starting from where they are at – not from where NRW would like them to be.



Natur a Ni

Nature and Us

A case study assessing the Nature and Us Citizens Assembly against Involve UK's Draft Standards for Citizens' Assemblies (2020)

Nature and Us Citizens' Assembly



The Nature and Us programme to produce a shared Vision for Wales in 2050 culminated in a Citizens' Assembly (CA), in which 40+ members of the public took part in 13 hours of deliberation across three weekends in early 2023. Sessions were held online and face to face (in Swansea and Wrexham), in Welsh and English.

The first two sessions included the presentation and deliberation on expert evidence on Wales and the natural environment; the third developed the Vision through a series of consensus building exercises.

The Citizens' Assembly was designed and run by the National Centre for Social Research (Natcen) on behalf of NRW. Recruitment was handled by the Sortition Foundation, following a sortition process to ensure representativeness. 15,000 letters were sent out to randomised addresses across Wales, ultimately resulting in 52 assembly members being recruited.

In this case study, the Nature and Us Citizens' Assembly is looked at through the lens of Involve UK's Draft Standards for Citizens' Assemblies (2020), to assess where best practice was followed and to identify valuable learnings.

[Involve UK's Draft Standards for Citizens' Assemblies \(2020\)](#)

"Essential features" are detailed against each of the 10 Standards below:

1. Clear Purpose
2. Sufficient Time
3. Representative
4. Inclusive
5. Independent
6. Open
7. Generative Learning
8. Structured Deliberation
9. Collective Decision Making
10. Evaluated

1. Clear Purpose



What was done

- Clear questions for the Citizens' Assembly to consider were set at the outset. They were developed iteratively by the assembly's external advisory panel over three sessions. The final question as set out at the start of the assembly was:
What does the future look like when society and nature thrive together?
- The purpose of the Citizens' Assembly was made clear to members at the start of the first session. NRW defined the scope of the Assembly and stated their ambition: to create a shared Vision.
- Participants were clear that the final output from the Assembly was the Vision. Creating the Vision was the focus of the third and final session. Following completion of the sessions and creation of the draft vision by Natcen, all members were recontacted and invited back to a series of follow-up workshops to review and finalise the draft text of the final Vision (19 of the 40 members attended at least one of these four sessions).

Learnings and assessment

- Setting a clear question is perhaps the most important principle to observe in designing a Citizens' Assembly: so that Assembly members can work towards a specific outcome in the time available. The Nature and Us Assembly was exemplary in this regard.
- In making the drafting of a Vision the central task, NRW could easily demonstrate to members that their work had been done, and was being fully acted upon. However participants might have been less clear how the Vision would go on to make the changes that they were asking for.
- According to the Involve UK guidance, a CA should "*only consider questions which fall directly within the competency of the body commissioning it.*" The asks made by members in the final Vision (in order to bring about a Wales where people and nature thrive together) are beyond NRW's sole remit. However, NRW had been clear on this throughout the process. It's Corporate Plan also states 'we cannot do this on our own'. Work is ongoing to encourage stakeholder organisations to respond to the public's asks as set out in the Vision.

2. Sufficient Time



What was done

- The Nature and Us Citizens' Assembly (CA) comprised 13 hours of deliberation, not "at least 30", as best practice requires. The Assembly ran across 2½ days, not "4 days".
- Time was short throughout the Nature and Us CA and the whole process took 5 months – from starting the commissioning (end October 2022) to completion of the Assembly (end of March 2023).
- The three sessions lasted no more than 5 hours each (including an hour for breaks). The format involved multiple short inputs from experts (c. 15 mins) followed by short periods of discussion in break out groups (c. 20 mins). This format limited the time available for learning and deliberation.
- The post-Assembly feedback shows that some participants would have liked more time for discussion within their breakout rooms (more detail in Natcen's process report).

Learnings and assessment

- On the central question of duration, Nature and Us does not meet Involve UK's Draft Standards. These set "essential" and "desirable" standards for a CA, with "at least 30 hours' deliberation" being "essential". Involve describes the essential conditions as "the fundamental things that make a citizens' assembly a citizens' assembly". It follows that the Nature and Us CA was technically not one.
- According to Involve UK: "a citizens' assembly is a specific democratic tool to be used in specific circumstances. Their power comes from their robust process, which gives a representative group of the public time and support to engage with a topic in depth. But this process makes them time and resource-intensive compared to many other methods of engagement..." This is a relevant assessment for the Nature and Us Assembly.
- It appears that the length of the Nature and Us CA was determined by both the available budget, and the need to complete the process in time to generate a Vision to inform NRW's new Corporate Plan, in March 2023. Something was sacrificed in the robustness of the process in order to produce the outputs in time.
- Had the opportunity for a CA been identified sooner in the Nature and Us process then this limitation could have been avoided.

3. Representative



What was done

- Involve UK's "essential" requirements are that 40 or more assembly members are recruited. 52 Participants were recruited for the Nature and Us citizens' assembly. 45 Participated in the first session, which fell to 40 by the third session.
- In their report, Natcen comment that the "40 people who completed the assembly is a robust number for this method". However they state that the sample "is not large enough to report generalisable findings about attitudes held by the wider Welsh population".
- The recruitment was undertaken using a sortition method, based on a random selection of addresses, from which registrants were then sampled at random, within stratified criteria. Involve UK's guidance describe sortition as being "internationally recognised as the gold standard recruitment methodology for citizens' assemblies".
- The recruitment of members also happened within a tight timeframe – the 15,000 initial invitations went out at the start of January, with a deadline for responses by 16th January. The first Assembly session was held on 11th February.

Learnings and assessment

- While 40 participants is stated by Involve as the minimum number required, their guidance goes on to say "Citizens' assemblies typically have between 50 and 200 members". Involve also comment that "assemblies covering larger populations (e.g. national) require more members than those covering smaller populations (e.g. local)". Nature and Us was described as a national conversation and such might have benefitted from a larger number of participants if it wished to be considered in line with best practice standards on representativeness.
- Having a small sample was challenging in relation to recruiting minority groups. Some minority groups were upweighted in the final sample to avoid these having a singular voice in the room, with the result that 5 of the 40+ members in each session were from non-white groups. This approach is in line with best practice but the small sample size means that these groups were overrepresented, and the final selection was not representative of the actual Welsh population.

4. Inclusive



What was done

- Involve UK's guidance suggests that members are reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, and that “a gift of at least £50 per day is given to assembly members” and at least £75 per day is desirable. Nature and Us participants were remunerated with £260 for their 13 hours over three days of deliberation (ie. £20/hour, or £85,- per day), which is more than this guidance suggests.
- Two of the three sessions were held online, which presumably lessened access barriers for some participants, although it will have brought different barriers for others. Support to work online was offered, both in advice and in providing a tablet if needed.
- All sessions were made available equally in English and Welsh. However, this did not provide a perfect experience for all. The Natcen report on the post-assembly survey mentions one member requesting that more of the plenary discussion was in Welsh as a first language, and at the same time one English speaking member complained of being sidelined by Welsh speakers in one of the breakout groups.

Learnings and assessment

- On top of the reimbursement of time, participants' travel expenses were covered. One participant however reported not attending the face to face session (in Swansea) to avoid the carbon impact of driving. Bus services to the train station were provided but according to them were inadequate. This highlights that despite efforts to make travel and access as easy as possible, public transport links can still be discouraging participation. An interesting point, especially considering the 5th theme (transport) included in the final Vision resulting from the Assembly.
- While online sessions may have removed barriers to participation for some, good internet access would have been required, which may have deterred some in disadvantaged communities or more rural areas from applying.

5. Independent



What was done

- Independent and impartial facilitation was provided at all times (in plenary sessions and in breakout groups). The quality of facilitation was praised by participants both after the Assembly and in the final programme evaluation.
- An external Advisory Panel for the Citizens' Assembly was brought together by NRW and managed by Natcen. It comprised 17 members from a range of backgrounds (government, academia, charities and representative organisations) with relevant expertise in climate, nature and involvement.
- The Panel was first convened in November and met three times before Christmas. Its remit included setting the core questions for the Assembly, assembling evidence and calling witnesses, and designing formats for the activities.

Learnings and assessment

- The use of an agency specialising in deliberative public engagement ensured that facilitation was impartial. Meanwhile the evidence presented to the Assembly was selected carefully by the members of the Advisory Panel who themselves reflected diverse viewpoints. The evidence given was much appreciated by the participants.
- However, as with every phase of the Assembly, the work of the Advisory Panel felt rushed. It was reported in the final programme evaluation that the Advisory Panel members would have liked more time in the run-up to the Assembly, though some also reported they could not commit more time to engage with the process beyond the 3 meetings.

6. Open



What was done

- The Involve UK Standards advise that all the inputs to the Assembly – including the recruitment methodology, advisory group membership, speaker lists, agendas and briefing materials – are published in full.
- This guidance was fully observed in the Nature and Us Citizens' Assembly. It adopted a transparent process, thoroughly reported by Natcen (Findings, Process, and Follow Up reports) and the Sortition Foundation (Recruitment report). A full list of the session plans and witnesses is given in the Process report.
- The final Vision was included in the Findings Report and then published as a standalone report with illustrations by the visual notetaker from the Assembly.
- The Involve Standards recommend that decision-makers publicly respond to the recommendations, which NRW did in the form of an open letter to public bodies in Wales that was also published on its website.

Learnings and assessment

- NRW published its response to the Vision addressing each individual recommendation but work to commit other organisations to do the same is ongoing and intensive. This highlights the challenges the programme has faced to develop a shared Vision driven by investment from one organisation (NRW) rather than genuine, equal partnerships.
- The Standards also recommend that evidence sessions are live-streamed and encourage space being made available for people to attend in observer roles. Sessions were not live streamed but a member of the Nature and Us team was present at each of the three sessions and the face to face sessions were also attended by a member of the NRW Board and Clare Pillman. At the online sessions, there was no opportunity to interact with participants.

7. Generative Learning



What was done

- The Involve Standards specify that Assembly members hear balanced, accurate and comprehensive information and evidence, from diverse witnesses with a range of views. They also state that they should be able to determine their own questions for witnesses and have sufficient time to question them.
- It is not clear that such time was made available to Members in the Nature and Us Assembly. However, the Advisory Panel was brought together by Natcen for three codesign workshops to develop the approach. The first session focused on developing the core questions, and the second on bringing together the evidence list and witnesses. The third attended to the detailed design for each of the three Assembly sessions. This thorough approach ensured the right information would be provided to members in the right way, such that their deliberations would be well considered and unbiased.
- Any questions by Assembly members during the sessions were collated by Natcen to be answered in detail following the events.

Learnings and assessment

- The compressed timeframe of the Assembly resulted in short inputs of evidence (e.g. 15 minutes for the RSPB to cover the state of nature in Wales) and limited (if any) opportunity for interaction with witnesses. The time available for members to deliberate after these inputs was also limited.
- The Nature and Us team put considerable effort to respond in writing to any questions from Assembly members that couldn't be addressed in the sessions themselves. Input from subject experts in NRW was also sought for this. Feedback from members shows this effort and the detailed responses were valued.
- Natcen's report on the follow-up workshops states that members felt better informed about the challenges facing nature, and more motivated to take action to protect nature in Wales.

8. Structured Deliberation



What was done

- The Citizens' Assembly was clearly structured around the three fundamental stages of learning, deliberation, and decision-making. There was a clear development from information provision in the first session, to reflection in the second, before collaborative working to write the Vision in the final session.
- Citizens' Assembly members were short of time for deliberation throughout the Assembly. However, the time available for deliberation did increase from session to session, as the inputs of evidence became less.
- The Assembly benefitted from professional facilitation throughout, with 6 facilitators running the process, supported by two bi-lingual translators. The quality of facilitation was picked out for praise by members in the programme evaluation.
- A visual notetaker was working throughout the sessions, such that a single picture was created to capture the main points visually at the end of each session. These visual notes then featured into the published version of the Vision, in August 2023.

Learnings and assessment

- The Advisory Panel had a key role in ensuring the flow of information provision, to reflection to visioning across the three sessions.
- It is not clear what difference was made to the quality of deliberation by two of the three sessions being held online. Opportunities for members to get to know one another and to engage in less formal deliberation in the margins of the Assembly are likely to have been more constrained in an online setting.
- The sense of learning and progress was aided by the use of real time note taking. Predominantly this was done through the Miro virtual whiteboard, where members could see their thoughts being captured, processed and evolving into outcomes.

9. Collective decision-making



What was done

- The third assembly session centred on co-creating the Vision. It started with recapping points from the previous two sessions. The central activity involved members writing down their vision for 2050, then collaborating with others using a consensus-finding method (1-2-4-8-All), until a single version had emerged for all participants. The process was both transparent and consensual, and clearly built on early steps in the conversation (including the Nine Statements from the original survey).
- The text for the Vision was drafted by Natcen following the assembly sessions, fact-checked by experts and then the final text agreed by Assembly members at follow-up workshops. This final Vision went forward for publication with no further editing.

Learnings and assessment

- The outcome from the Nature and Us process is clear: the Vision for Wales in 2050. This Vision was produced by Assembly members in the final part of the third session of the Assembly.
- Involve UK's standards advise that a defined decision and/or set of recommendations is reached as an integral part of the process. Final decisions or recommendations are to be agreed collectively by assembly members.
- These standards were clearly met in the Nature and Us Citizens Assembly which resulted in a Vision for people and nature in Wales in 2050.

10. Evaluated



What was done

- At the end of the final session, Assembly members were asked to fill in a brief feedback form. Only a quarter of members did so (n = 11) but nearly all indicated they had enjoyed the process.
- More in-depth feedback was gathered through the series of four follow-up workshops held a month or two after the Assembly. The purpose of the workshops was two-fold: to test the final version of the 6 themes in the Vision, and to explore members' experiences of participating in the Assembly and any follow-up needs. Half of the Assembly members took part (n = 19). They reported having learned a lot from the experience, and some said they intended to undertake more pro-environmental behaviours as a result (notwithstanding real limits of time and money). Meanwhile they reiterated their earlier calls for Government to provide more information to the general public so they too would know what behaviours they could undertake for nature.
- Finally, this programme evaluation recontacted those 19 members, six months later. 3 took part in a group story session. Generally they felt the Assembly sessions had been excellent, and particularly enjoyed meeting face to face.

Learnings and assessment

- The assembly feedback and evaluation process struggled to gather everyone's views. Natcen was to make the payment for the assembly conditional on completing the feedback forms but omitted to do so. This could have helped to gain more complete and balanced feedback on the experience for participants. It's short format was in any case not likely to elicit considered responses.
- One measure of an effective Citizens' Assembly is that it results in more engaged and empowered citizens (see e.g. Essashi, 2023) It is not clear that the Nature and Us Assembly would satisfy such a criterion.
- The follow-up sessions provided slightly more insight, from a slightly larger spread of respondents. However there is no evidence of actual behavioural or attitudinal change as the result of their participation. The final programme evaluation was undertaken with a small group of Assembly members who were still prepared to participate more than six months on. They revealed both uncertainty and doubts about what impact the process had had in terms of real change in the environments where they lived.