

Agenda

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| Teitl y Cyfarfod: | Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus Bwrdd CNC |
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | Dydd Gwener 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Amser y cyfarfod: | 09:00 – 11:05 |
| Lleoliad: | Microsoft Teams |

| Amser | Eitem |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 09:00 | Eitem 1. Agor y Cyfarfod |
| 5 munud | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Croeso• Datganiadau o fuddiant• Egluro'r dull o gynnal y cyfarfod <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Syr David Henshaw (Cadeirydd)</p> <p>Crynodeb: NODI unrhyw ddatganiadau o fuddiant</p> |
| 09:05 | Eitem 2. Adolygu'r Cofnodion a'r Log Gweithredu |
| 5 munud | <p>2A. Adolygu Cofnodion y Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd ar 16 Tachwedd</p> <p>2B. Adolygu'r Log Gweithredu Cyhoeddus</p> <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Syr David Henshaw (Cadeirydd)</p> <p>Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO cofnodion y cyfarfod blaenorol a'r Log Gweithredu</p> |
| 09:10 | Eitem 3. Diweddariad gan y Cadeirydd |
| 5 munud | <p>Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Syr David Henshaw (Cadeirydd)</p> <p>Crynodeb: NODI diweddariad y Cadeirydd i'r Bwrdd</p> |

09:15

Eitem 4. Adroddiad y Prif Weithredwr

15 munud

Noddwr a Chyflwynydd: Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr

Crynodeb: NODI'r sefyllfa gyfredol a rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am weithgareddau allweddol

Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B04

09:30

Eitem 5. Adroddiadau Diweddarau'r Pwyllgorau a Fforymau

20 munud

Noddwyr a chyflwynwyr: Cadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau

- Y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrhau Risg – 15 Rhagfyr
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B05
- Y Pwyllgor Cyngori ar Dystiolaeth – 16 Ionawr
- Y Pwyllgor Cyllid – 7 Rhagfyr a 10 Ionawr
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B06
- Y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd – 11 Ionawr
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B07
- Y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir
- Y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid – 12 Rhagfyr
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B08
- Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchoddedig

- Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B09
- Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B10
- Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B11
- Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol i Gymru
Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B12

Crynodeb: NODI'r diweddariadau gan Bwyllgorau'r Bwrdd a Fforymau CNC, o'r cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd a thu hwnt

09:50

Eitem 6. Adroddiad Perfformiad Ariannol

15 munud

Noddwr: Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

Cyflwynydd: Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO'r sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf

Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B13

10:05

Eitem 7. Cyllideb Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol

5 munud

Noddwr: Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

Cyflwynydd: Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO'r gyllideb ar gyfer yr Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol

Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B14

10:10

Eitem 8. Cynllun Addasu CNC

30 munud

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

Cyflwynwyr: Mary Lewis, Rheolwr Mannau Cynaliadwy, Tir a Môr; Clive Walmsley, Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol, Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio; Lucia Watts, Cynghorydd Arbenigol – Risg Hinsawdd ac Addasu i'r Hinsawdd

Yn bresennol: Gabrielle Torkington, Arweinydd y Tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio; Harrhy James, Cynghorydd Arbenigol – Risg Hinsawdd ac Addasu i'r Hinsawdd

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO'r Cynllun Addasu

Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B15

10:40

Eitem 9. Eitemau i'w Cymeradwyo

0 munud

a. Adroddiad Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch Chwarter 2

Noddwr: Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol

Crynodeb: CYMERADWYO'r Adroddiad Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch ar gyfer Chwarter 2

Cyfeirnod y Papur: 24-01-B16

b. Diwygiad i'r Cynllun Statudol a Chyfreithiol

Noddwr: Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol

Crynodeb: NODI cymeradwyaeth y Bwrdd trwy ohebiaeth ar gyfer y llinell newydd sydd wedi ei hychwanegu at y Cynllun Statudol a Chyfreithiol i nodi person cymwysedig a all gymeradwyo eithriadau o'r ddyletswydd i ddatgelu gwybodaeth y gofynnir amdani mewn cais Rhyddid Gwybodaeth, lle gallai'r wybodaeth honno fod yn anfanteisiol i arfer materion cyhoeddus.

10:40 **Eitem 10. Unrhyw Fater Arall**

5 munud

10:45 **Cau'r Cyfarfod**

10:45 **Sesiwn Holi ac Ateb Cyhoeddus**

20 munud

11:05 **Cau'r Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus**

Cofnodion heb eu Cadarnhau

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| Teitl y Cyfarfod: | Cyfarfod Bwrdd CNC – Cyfarfod Cyhoeddus |
| Lleoliad: | Microsoft Teams |
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 16 Tachwedd 2023 |
| Aelodau'r Bwrdd yn bresennol: | Syr David Henshaw, Cadeirydd Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Dirprwy Gadeirydd Geraint Davies Yr Athro Peter Fox Yr Athro Calvin Jones (Ymddiheuriadau 11:30-12:00) Lesley Jones Yr Athro Rhys Jones Mark McKenna Kath Palmer Helen Pittaway Dr Rosie Plummer |
| Aelodau o'r Tîm Gweithredol yn bresennol: | Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol a Chyllid Ceri Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol Rhian Jardine, Pennaeth Gwasanaeth Cynghori Cynllunio Datblygu a Gwasanaethau Morol, yn dirprwyo ar gyfer Gareth O'Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau |
| Yn bresennol: | Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid (Eitem 6) Sarah Williams, Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a'r Swyddfa Rheoli Rhaglenni (Eitem 7 ac 8) Russell De'Ath, Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol (Eitem 7) Victoria Painter, Rheolwr Llywodraethu a Risg (Eitem 9) |
| Arsyllwyr CNC: | Dim |

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| Arsyllwyr Cyhoeddus: | Kim Waters – Undeb Afonydd Cymru Steve Griffiths |
| Ymddiheuriadau: | Gareth O’Shea, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gweithrediadau Yr Athro Calvin Jones (11:30 - 12:00) |
| Ysgrifenyddiaeth: | Natalie Williams, Dirprwy Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd ac Arweinydd Tîm Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd Jocelyn Benger, Tîm Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd |
| Datganiadau o fuddiant: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Rosie Plummer - Aelod o Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro - rhyngweithio eang â CNC gan gynnwys dynodi tirwedd y Parc Cenedlaethol ac amddiffyniadau gan gynnwys afonydd ACA, parthau morol, derbynnydd grantiau amrywiol a chydweithredwr; Ymddiriedolwr Plantlife – cysylltiadau eang gan gynnwys cymryd rhan ym mhrosiect Natur am Byth a derbynnydd cyllid Glaswelltiroedd Gwydn Rhwydweithiau Natur • Yr Athro Steve Ormerod – Is-lywydd RSPB (dim dylanwad ar bolisi); Cadeirydd Bwrdd Cynghori Natur a Ni; Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Cynghori Archwiliad Dwfn Bioamrywiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar fesurau cadwraeth eraill yn seiliedig ar ardal • Mark McKenna – Prif Swyddog Gweithredol Down to Earth; Partneriaeth gymunedol Skyline gyda Down to Earth wedi'i hariannu drwy Gronfa Gweithredu Hinsawdd y Loteri • Geraint Davies – Mentor gyda Cyswllt Ffermio; Aelod Cyswllt o Ganolfan Ymchwil Ucheldir Pwllpeiran • Yr Athro Rhys Jones – datganiad newydd: rhan o brosiect ymchwil wedi'i ariannu gyda Phrifysgol Coventry a fydd yn archwilio datblygiad a gweithrediad cynnar y Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy • Syr David Henshaw – Byw yn ardal chwilio y Parc Cenedlaethol newydd arfaethedig • Clare Pillman – Preswlydd yn ardal chwilio y Parc Cenedlaethol newydd arfaethedig |

Eitem 1. Agor y Cyfarfod

1. Agorodd y Cadeirydd y cyfarfod, gan groesawu pawb ac egluro trefn y cyfarfod. Nodwyd datganiadau o ddiddordeb ac ymddiheuriadau fel uchod.

Eitem 2. Adolygu'r Cofnodion a'r Log Gweithredu

Eitem 2A. Adolygu'r Cofnodion o Gyfarfod Cyhoeddus 21 Medi

2. Adolygwyd a chytunwyd ar gofnodion y cyfarfod Bwrdd cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd ar 21 Medi

Eitem 2B. Adolygu'r Log Gweithredu

3. Adolygwyd a nodwyd y Log Gweithredu.
4. Nododd y Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol, Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu y byddai'r sesiwn strategol ar lygredd a rheoleiddio yn symud i gyfarfod mis Mawrth yn dilyn trafodaethau yn ystod Diwrnod Datblygu'r Bwrdd.

Eitem 3. Diweddariad gan y Cadeirydd

5. Dywedodd y Cadeirydd fod cyfarfodydd amrywiol gyda Gweinidogion a swyddogion yn cael eu cynnal.
6. Roedd yr Athro Steve Ormerod wedi cymryd yr awenau fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth yn dilyn ymadawiad yr Athro Peter Rigby.
7. Nid oedd yr aelod newydd o'r Bwrdd a oedd i fod i ddechrau gyda'r Bwrdd yn gallu ymuno mwyach oherwydd amgylchiadau personol. Roedd y Cadeirydd yn ystyried rheoli'r swydd wag yn y tymor byr a chanolig.
8. Fe wnaeth y Cadeirydd ddiweddarau'r Bwrdd ar Uwchgynhadledd Ansawdd Dŵr y Prif Weinidog, i'w chynnal ar 30 Tachwedd. Byddai adroddiadau'n cael eu cyflwyno ar y camau a gytunwyd yn yr uwchgynhadledd ddiwethaf. Hefyd, byddai manylion yn cael eu darparu ar y cynnig i ddatblygu prosiect arddangos ar Afon Teifi. Byddai'r prosiect yn golygu bod CNC, y cwmnïau dŵr, ac Ofwat, yn cydweithio â rheolwyr tir a chymunedau i gael tystiolaeth ynghylch ffyrdd o fynd i'r afael â phroblemau ansawdd dŵr y gellid eu cyflwyno ledled Cymru.
9. Diweddarodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu y Bwrdd ar faterion yn ymwneud â dŵr. Roedd y cwmnïau dŵr (Dŵr Cymru a Hafren Dyfrdwy) wedi cyflwyno eu Cynlluniau Busnes i Ofwat, ac roedd CNC wedi rhoi sylwadau i Ofwat. Roedd materion yn mynd rhagddynt yn ôl yr amserlen. Roedd ymddangosiad CNC ym Mhwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Seilwaith Llywodraeth Cymru wedi canolbwyntio ar faterion yn ymwneud â Gorlifoedd Carthffosiaeth Gyfun a'r sylw yn y cyfryngau i waith trin dŵr Aberteifi. Ymddangosodd Dŵr Cymru ac Ofwat gerbron y Pwyllgor hefyd. Roedd hyn ar gael ar-lein ar Senedd TV gan gynnwys y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd ymlaen llaw. Byddai'r Prif Weithredwr yn ymddangos yn y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig yr wythnos nesaf ynghyd ag Ofwat. Roedd cyfres o seminarau ar-lein i'w cynnal ar agweddau gwahanol ar waith CNC ar ansawdd ac adnoddau dŵr. Roedd y rhain yn agored i holl staff CNC, a byddai dolen yn cael ei hanfon at aelodau'r Bwrdd.

Eitem 4. Adroddiad gan y Prif Weithredwr

10. Rhoddodd y Prif Weithredwr y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am eitemau yn ychwanegol at yr Adroddiad ysgrifenedig.
11. Nodwyd y materion ariannol presennol. Byddai diweddariad ar gyllid eleni yn ddiweddarach yn yr agenda. Roedd y materion sy'n ymwneud â chyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf wedi eu trafod yng nghyfarfod preifat y Bwrdd.
12. Bu pedair storm a enwyd eisoes eleni, a oedd wedi achosi heriau i gymunedau o Fôn i Fynwy. Roedd rhai cymunedau'n dal i brofi effeithiau stormydd Babet a Ciarán, yn ogystal â thimau CNC a fu'n eithriadol o brysur am rai wythnosau, gan weithio oriau maith mewn amodau anodd. Nodwyd mai dim ond megis dechrau cyfnod dwys o waith oedd rheoli digwyddiad yn aml. Roedd Storm Babet wedi effeithio ar ardaloedd y Gogledd-ddwyrain yn benodol, gan arwain at gynnal arolygiadau-ôl ddigwyddiad ar 169 o asedau; nodwyd 32 o ddiffygion, a gwnaed mân waith brys. Yn y Gogledd-orllewin, roedd un o'r argloddiau llifogydd wedi'i ddfrodi Llanddulas, ac roedd gwaith adfer yn cael ei wneud ar yr amddiffynfeydd meini. Yn y De-orllewin, roedd angen i dimau CNC ddadflocio llifddor ym Mhentywyn a defnyddiwyd pypiau cyfaint uchel yng Nghaerfyrddin a Sanclêr.
13. Daeth nifer da i ddigwyddiad CNC yn y Senedd lle cafodd tua 20 Aelod o'r Senedd eu briffio ar waith llifogydd CNC, gyda sesiwn holi ac ateb i ddilyn.
14. Bydd Cynllun Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd CNC yn cael ei gyhoeddi cyn hir. Roedd aelodau'r Bwrdd wedi derbyn deunydd briffio ar hyn. Cyhoeddwyd y Cynllun Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd cenedlaethol fel rhan o gylch bob chwe blynedd, a'r tro hwn roedd Cynllun unigol wedi'i gynhyrchu ar gyfer pob un o chwe Lle CNC hefyd.
15. Cafodd y Bwrdd ei ddiweddarau ar gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyhoeddi data lleoliad tomenni glo Categori C a D. Dyma'r tomenni glo a nodwyd fel y rhai risg uchaf ar adegau o law trwm a thywydd eithafol. Roedd 143 o domenni glo ar dir oedd yn cael ei reoli gan CNC, ac roedd 28 o'r rhain naill ai'n perthyn i Gategori C neu D. Nodwyd bod hwn yn fater o bwys cenedlaethol a bod CNC wedi bod yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ac eraill i reoli hyn, ac i ddatblygu'r safonau a'r gweithdrefnau a chynghori ar y ddeddfwriaeth hefyd.
16. Roedd yr Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol wedi'i gyhoeddi ar y wefan. Anfonwyd gwybodaeth at aelodau'r Bwrdd. Roedd yr Adroddiad yn dangos gwelliant, ond yn cydnabod bod llawer o waith i'w wneud o hyd.
17. Cynhaliwyd digwyddiad da gyda'r Prif Weinidog i gyhoeddi'r 27 coetir ychwanegol a fyddai'n ymuno â Choedwig Genedlaethol Cymru. Roedd deuddeg o'r safleoedd ar Ystad Goed Llywodraeth Cymru, a reolir gan CNC. Roedd y 15 coetir arall wedi ymuno â rhwydwaith y Goedwig Genedlaethol drwy'r cynllun statws, a reolir gan dîm o swyddogion cyswllt CNC.
18. Cyhoeddwyd 'Cymru Can', Strategaeth Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol. Roedd CNC wedi bod yn rhan o hyn ac yn cefnogi'r lansiad.

19. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod da gyda Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru yn edrych ar y gofyniad am strategaeth tlodi plant, a sut y gallai CNC ymwneud â phobl ifanc ledled Cymru.
20. Roedd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu wedi mynychu cyfarfod rhyngwladol Asiantaethau Diogelu'r Amgylchedd Ewrop yn Helsinki ym mis Medi, ac yn sgil hyn, bu'n ymwneud yn agos â chyfarfod y Rhwydwaith Ewropeaidd o Benaethiaid Asiantaethau Cadwraeth Natur ar waith addasu a newid trawsnewidiol ar gyfer natur.
21. Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i'r Prif Weithredwr am yr Adroddiad a nododd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ymateb i ddigwyddiadau. Dywedodd y Cadeirydd fod disgwyl i lawer o'r staff fod ar gael i ymateb i ddigwyddiadau ond mewn gwirionedd, dim ond niferoedd cyfyngedig gafodd eu herio yn enwedig yn ystod digwyddiadau difrifol neu barhaus.
22. Ystyriodd aelodau'r Bwrdd gynnwys yr adroddiad. Nodwyd yr adran ar gamau gorfodi yn yr Adroddiad ysgrifenedig, a chyfeiriwyd at y ffaith nad oedd y lefelau isel o ddirwyon mewn perthynas â lefel y difrod i Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig yn ymateb cymesur i'r difrod a wnaed. Cadarnhaodd y Prif Weithredwr mai'r llysoedd, nid CNC, sy'n pennu dirwyon, ond bod sesiwn ymgysylltu â'r farnwriaeth i ddod ar y mater hwn.
23. Bu bwletin newyddion yn trafod dyfodol Tata Steel ym Mhort Talbot, a bu aelodau'r Bwrdd yn ystyried a fyddai gan CNC ddylanwad neu fewnbwn ar sut y gallai safleoedd o'r fath newid yn y dyfodol. Tynnwyd sylw at y trafodaethau ar Ddatgarboneiddio Diwydiannol yng nghyfarfod y Bwrdd ym mis Medi. Ystyriwyd sut y gallai CNC edrych ymlaen ac ymgysylltu â diwydiannau a datblygiadau newydd, wrth reoli dirwyd technolegau hŷn i sicrhau bod materion etifeddiaeth yn cael eu hystyried.
24. Nododd aelodau'r Bwrdd benodiad swyddogion mewn perthynas â'r Ddeddf Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol. Holwyd ynghylch y dull o dargedu ymweliadau a chymorth i swyddogion. Hefyd, gofynnwyd a fyddai gwerthusiad o effaith y cynllun ar gael i'r Bwrdd. Cadarnhaodd y Prif Weithredwr y byddai ymweliadau'n cael eu targedu ar sail risg, a bod hyfforddiant a chefnogaeth wedi'u darparu i swyddogion, yn enwedig drwy ddysgu o'r Prosiect Llaeth diweddar. Roedd yr arian yn cynnwys adolygu effaith y cynllun ar ôl dwy flynedd a byddai gwaith yn digwydd gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ar y mesurau priodol.
25. Cydnabuwyd yr heriau adnoddau sylweddol i CNC wrth symud ymlaen. Daeth y themâu canlynol i'r amlwg: lefel yr adnoddau sydd ei hangen i gynnal ymchwiliadau a chyflawni camau gorfodi; yr angen i ddatblygu sgiliau newydd o ran rheoleiddio diwydiannau newydd sy'n symud tuag at ddatgarboneiddio diwydiannol; yr angen i gyflawni targedau 30 x 30 o safbwynt cadwraeth natur mewn ardaloedd gwarchoddedig. Pwysleisiwyd bod CNC yn gweithio i'r eithaf mewn cyfnod o gyfyngiadau ariannol.
26. Codwyd Cynllun Cynefin Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru, a'r pwysau ariannol a ddaeth yn sgil hynny ar ffermwyr. Mynegodd aelod o'r bwrdd, Geraint Davies, bryderon difrifol am ganlyniadau anfwriadol y Cynllun ar symud i ffwrdd o gyflawni ar gyfer yr amgylchedd. Fe wnaeth y Prif Weithredwr gydnabod pryderon y gymuned amaeth gan gytuno bod angen gweithio'n agos gyda ffermwyr yn ystod y cyfnod pontio i'r Cynllun Ffermio

Cynaliadwy. Cydnabuwyd y pwysau sylweddol ar gyllidebau Llywodraeth Cymru gan iechyd a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill.

Eitem 5. Adroddiadau Diweddarau Pwyllgorau a Fforymau

27. Cyflwynodd Kath Palmer, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am gyfarfod 9 Hydref. Roedd yr Adroddiad Blynyddol a'r Cyfrifon wedi eu hystyried a'u cytuno, a'u cymeradwyo wedyn gan y Bwrdd yn sesiwn Diweddarau'r Bwrdd ym mis Hydref. Diolchwyd i bawb am gymryd rhan yn yr holl waith hwn. Byddai ymarfer gwersi a ddysgwyd yn cael ei gynnal, a chynigiwyd y byddai'r Adroddiad Blynyddol a'r Cyfrifon yn fwy agored yn y dyfodol. Cytunwyd ar Gylch Gorchwyl y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg yn y cyfarfod a chynhaliwyd gweithdy ar y fframwaith rheoli risg.
28. Cyflwynodd Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth, ddiweddariad o'r cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 24 Hydref. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel. Hwn oedd cyfarfod olaf yr Athro Peter Rigby, a diolchwyd iddo am ei holl waith a'i gyfraniad. Bu'r Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth yn ystyried gwaith ar Adroddiad ar Sefyllfa Adnoddau Naturiol (SoNaRR) 2025. Cafwyd cyflwyniad ar ddatblygu fframweithiau monitro a thystiolaeth i fesur cynnydd tuag at darged '30 erbyn 30'. Ar gais y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg, bu'r Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth yn ystyried adolygiad i achosion y gwall data maethynnau. Roedd y Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth yn fodlon bod yr holl gamau a gymerwyd yn briodol, bod gwallau wedi'u nodi ac na fyddent yn ymddangos yn nadansoddiadau'r dyfodol. Byddai sicrwydd yn cael ei adrodd i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg gan Dr Rosie Plummer a oedd yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth.
29. Cyflwynodd Dr Rosie Plummer, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 19 Hydref. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel. Roedd y cyfarfod yn ystyried cymeradwyaeth ariannol a'r gyllideb a'r rhagolygon ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.
30. Cyflwynodd yr Athro Peter Fox, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd, yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 5 Hydref. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel. Craffwyd ar y gwaith o gyflwyno'r Rhaglen Cyfalaf Llifogydd, a nodwyd bod y cynlluniau mawr yn rhagori ar yr amserlen gyda phwysau dilynol ar gyllid. Roedd rhyddhawyr wedi eu derbyn gan Lywodraeth Cymru am gyflawni ar amser. Craffwyd ar barodrwydd ar gyfer y gaeaf. Tynnwyd sylw at lwyddiant Prosiect Gwella Diogelwch Cronfa Ddŵr Llyn Tegid yng Ngwobrau Peirianeg Sifil ICE Cymru 2023; enillodd y prosiect Wobr Alun Griffiths am Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned. Llongyfarchwyd y tîm ar ei lwyddiant.
31. Cyflwynodd yr Athro Calvin Jones, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir, yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Hydref. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel, ond tynnwyd sylw at yr eitemau canlynol. Derbyniodd y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir adroddiad ar faterion lechyd, Lles a Diogelwch a byddai'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid yn trafod ymhellach. Diolchwyd i'r tîm o Wood Knowledge Wales a fynychodd y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir i roi cyflwyniad ar Adroddiad y Grŵp Cynghori

Technegol ar reoli coetiroedd Cymru yn y dyfodol fel rhan o Archwiliad Dwfn Llywodraeth Cymru i Goed a Phren a'r economi gylchol ar gyfer pren yng Nghymru. Derbyniwyd diweddariadau ar y broses Gwerthu Pren Amgen a'r Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol ar gyfer Pren. Nododd y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir y cynnydd araf iawn ar y broses Gwerthu Coed Amgen oherwydd rhesymau rhyng-gysylltiedig â'r Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol ar gyfer Pren a chymorth gwladwriaethol. Roedd y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir yn cydnabod y risg bosibl o ran enw da a byddai'n parhau i fonitro cynnydd.

32. Diweddarodd Mark McKenna, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid y Bwrdd ar y gwaith ers cyfarfod 13 Medi. Bydd y cyfarfod nesaf yn cael ei gynnal ar 12 Rhagfyr. Gyda'r adolygiad o'r cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer pwyllgorau, cynigiwyd y byddai'r holl faterion lechyd a Diogelwch a Lles yn dychwelyd i'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid am resymau parhad a chraffu trosfwaol.
33. Cyflwynodd Dr Rosie Plummer, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchodedig, yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 3 Hydref. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel, a thynnwyd sylw at yr eitemau canlynol. Diweddarwyd y Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchodedig ar hynt y Rhaglen Tirweddau Dynodedig. Roedd sesiynau ymgysylltu cyhoeddus helaeth yn mynd rhagddynt ar y Parc Cenedlaethol newydd arfaethedig; gan ddarparu dealltwriaeth ddiddorol o'r agweddau gwahanol tuag at ddynodiad. Bu'r Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchodedig yn trafod yr adroddiad data a systemau safleoedd dynodedig a gofynnodd am drafodaeth archwiliad dwfn bellach mewn cyfarfod yn y dyfodol ar gronfa ddata Safle a phryderon adnoddau yn ymwneud â hyn.
34. Aeth yr Athro Rhys Jones, Cadeirydd Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru, ati i ddiweddarau'r Bwrdd. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel. Byddai'r Adroddiad gan y Grŵp Technegol Amaethyddol ar Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) yn cael ei gyhoeddi mewn da bryd ar gyfer yr Uwchgynhadledd Ddŵr. Byddai aelodau'r Pwyllgor Cynghori Rhanbarthol ar Goedwigaeth yn cael eu gwahodd i Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru.
35. Nododd yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru a Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru fod y Fforwm Pysgodfeydd i fod i gyfarfod ar 27 Tachwedd. Roedd cyfarfod nesaf Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru wedi'i ohirio tan ddechrau mis Rhagfyr.
36. Diweddarodd Geraint Davies, Cadeirydd Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru, y Bwrdd ar y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 7 Tachwedd yng Nghaerdydd. Cafodd y Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol eu diweddarau ar y prosiect Croesi'r Ffiniau ar Lwybr Mawr Morgannwg. Roedd y Fforwm yn siomedig nad oedd y Gweinidog yn gallu mynychu'r Fforwm eto ar fyr rybudd. Cafwyd cyflwyniad ar reoli diogelwch ymwelwyr gan ganolbwyntio ar faterion ym Mro'r Sgydau ym Mannau Brycheiniog. Roedd y Fforwm yn cydnabod yr heriau yn yr ardal hon. Hefyd, cafwyd cyflwyniad diddorol ar y dynodiad Parc Cenedlaethol newydd arfaethedig.
37. Rhoddodd y Cadeirydd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am aelodaeth Is-bwyllgor y Bwrdd. Roedd Lesley Jones wedi cytuno i ymuno â'r Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg ar gyfer y cyfarfod ym mis Rhagfyr. Cynigiodd y Cadeirydd fod y Bwrdd yn dirprwyo'r trefniadau tymor hwy i'r Cadeirydd, y Dirprwy Gadeirydd a Helen Pittaway, fel Uwch

Gyfarwyddwr Annibynnol i sicrhau dosbarthiad cyfartal o lwyth gwaith y Pwyllgor tra bod yr aelod newydd o'r Bwrdd yn cael ei recriwtio. Cytunodd y Bwrdd i'r cynnig hwn.

Eitem 6. Adroddiad Perfformiad Ariannol

Cyflwynydd: Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid

38. Cyflwynodd y Pennaeth Cyllid yr eitem a rhoddodd drosolwg o'r papur, gan nodi bod yr Adroddiad ar y sefyllfa ar ddiwedd mis Medi. Roedd y Tîm Gweithredol wedi craffu ar hyn. Nid oedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi gweld yr Adroddiad ymlaen llaw gan fod materion wedi bod yn symud yn gyflym, ond roeddent wedi cael gwybod am y prif heriau. Esboniwyd y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf. Roedd cyfanswm y rhagolygon ddiwedd Medi wedi newid o £264.9m i £266.9m; roedd manylion y newid hwn wedi'u cynnwys yn y papur. Ym mis Hydref, cafodd £7m ychwanegol ar gyfer y Rhaglen Gyfalaf Llifogydd a £500k ar gyfer Rhaglen Gyfalaf Cronfeydd Ddŵr eu prosesu. Adroddwyd am or-raglennu ar £900k ddiwedd mis Medi ac roedd disgwyl i'r tîm ddefnyddio'r £7m i gyd. Roedd y taliad costau byw o £1,500 wedi cael ei brosesu. Roedd disgwyl am y cylch gwaith cyflog o hyd. Roedd anwadalrwydd incwm pren wedi golygu gostyngiad yn y rhagolygon i £32m.
39. Roedd ail dudalen yr Adroddiad yn crynhoi'r mesurau a oedd yn cael eu cymryd i ymateb i'r pwysau. Arhosodd rheolaethau recriwtio cryf ar waith. Roedd recriwtio mewnol wedi'i ddatganoli i Gyfarwyddwyr, tra bod recriwtio allanol yn dal i gael ei reoli'n ganolog. Amlygwyd y tâl ychwanegol o £1.8m i Raglenni a Phrosiectau. Esboniwyd risgiau ac roedd trafodaethau'n parhau gyda Llywodraeth Cymru. Rhoddwyd diweddariad ar yr ymarferion ymchwilio i arbedion ychwanegol. Eglurwyd bod £900k o'r targed o £4m ar gyfer arbedion wedi'i ganfod hyd yma. Roedd cyfarfodydd a phroses ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau a goblygiadau ymateb i bwysau'r gyllideb wedi'u rhannu. Byddai'r sefyllfa'n cael ei thrafod ymhellach gan y Tîm Gweithredol ar 28 Tachwedd.
40. Ystyriodd aelodau'r Bwrdd gynnwys yr adroddiad. Cydnabuwyd y cyfyngiadau difrifol. Nodwyd y broses ar gyfer ystyried y rolau yr oedd angen eu llenwi. Nodwyd y gallai oedi wrth recriwtio gael effeithiau andwyol ar gynhyrchiant a bod angen hyblygrwydd yn y trefniadau lleoli a chadw sgiliau.
41. Holwyd am broblem tâl ychwanegol i Raglenni a Phrosiectau. Eglurodd y Pennaeth Cyllid fod y tâl hwn yn sicrhau dosbarthiad teg o'r cyllid ar gyfer canolfan gorfforaethol y sefydliad. Gan fod hyn wedi cynyddu, roedd costau wedi cynyddu hefyd. Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi llythyrau cynnig grant eisoes ac felly roedd pryderon am ychwanegu'r arian ychwanegol.
42. Trafodwyd mater rhewi'r broses recriwtio yn fanwl. Holwyd am arbedion yn sgil rhewi recriwtio. Eglurodd y Pennaeth Cyllid nad oedd rhewi'r broses recriwtio wedi cyflawni'r arbedion a obeithiwyd, gan fod tybiaethau wedi eu gwneud yn yr haf o ran y gyllideb cyflogau. Rhagwelwyd y byddai arbedion yn dechrau cael eu gwireddu ym mis Rhagfyr a mis Ionawr, er bod rhywfaint o ansicrwydd er gwaethaf y modelu manwl. Ystyriwyd budd ariannol rhewi'r broses recriwtio yn erbyn yr effaith negyddol ar ysbryd staff.

Eglurwyd bod rhewi yn derm amhriodol gan fod rhywfaint o recriwtio yn parhau er gyda chryn dipyn o graffu a her. Nodwyd pwysigrwydd rhewi er budd enw da CNC. Roedd yna gydnabyddiaeth bod CNC yn cymryd yr her ariannol o ddifri ac yn gweithio'n galed i fod yn gydnerth a fforddiadwy wrth symud ymlaen.

43. Cafodd y diffyg presennol ei egluro fel £5m. Esboniodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol y gwaith parhaus sy'n digwydd i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Bu'r Bwrdd yn trafod goblygiadau diffyg a phwysigrwydd sicrhau bod hyn yn cael sylw. Byddai'r camau nesaf yn cynnwys yr opsiynau sy'n cael eu hystyried gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac yna'r Bwrdd.
44. Pwysleisiodd aelodau'r Bwrdd bwysigrwydd gweithio mewn partneriaeth a darpariaeth gost-effeithiol trwy weithio gydag eraill. Argymhellwyd mai dim ond prosiectau ychwanegol wedi'u prisio a'u hariannu'n llawn y dylid eu derbyn.
45. Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd y newid yn y gyllideb wreiddiol o £264.9m i'r £266.9m a ragwelir, a nodwyd y perfformiad ariannol hyd at ddiwedd mis Medi 2023.

CYMERADWYO: Y newid yn y gyllideb wreiddiol o £264.9m i £266.9m a ragwelir

Eitem 7. Natur a Ni

Cyflwynwyr: Russell De'Ath, Uwch Gyngorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050; Sarah Williams, Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a Swyddog Rheoli Rhaglenni

46. Cyflwynodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol yr eitem. Y bwriad oedd i'r Prif Weithredwr ysgrifennu at gyrrff cyhoeddus eraill i bwysleisio'r dull sydd yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol a thynnu sylw at y cyfleoedd i gydweithio er mwyn ymateb i weledigaeth Natur a Ni. Dyma fyddai'r ymateb cyffredinol i'r Weledigaeth, a byddai camau pellach i'w cymryd gan gynnwys gwerthusiad o'r hyn y gellid ei gynnwys ym musnes fel arfer CNC. Mae'r Weledigaeth wedi'i chyhoeddi, a gofynnwyd i'r Bwrdd roi sylwadau ar yr ymateb drafft. Roedd mwy o waith i'w wneud gan gynnwys sut y byddai'r ymateb yn cael ei olrhain drwy'r Cynllun Corfforaethol.
47. Nododd yr Athro Steve Ormerod fod y cyfeiriad cyffredinol wedi'i gytuno bum mlynedd yn ôl a diolchodd i'r tîm a oedd wedi gweithio'n galed i gyflawni'r darn pwysig hwn o waith. Roedd wedi cael effaith sylweddol ar ddatblygiad y Cynllun Corfforaethol a ffordd o feddwl CNC fel sefydliad. Roedd neges gyson am bryderon ar gyfer y dyfodol yn rhan allweddol o'r dull gweithredu wrth symud ymlaen. Nodwyd bod ymarferion cyfochrog ar wahân yn digwydd mewn sefydliadau eraill fel yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol a'r RSPB. Amlygwyd pwysigrwydd ysgwyddo rôl arweiniol gan CNC a byddai'r camau nesaf yn hollbwysig wrth symud ymlaen.
48. Gwnaeth Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyfathrebu, Cwsmeriaid a Masnachol sylwadau ar y sgwrs fawr sy'n digwydd ledled Cymru a'r newidiadau yn ymagwedd CNC tuag at ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a ddaeth drwy'r hyn a ddysgwyd gan Natur a Ni.
49. Trafododd aelodau'r Bwrdd y cyfleoedd i weithredu drwy gydweithio a gweithio mewn partneriaeth. Ystyriwyd a oedd y strwythurau cywir ar waith ar gyfer hyn. Roedd y

Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn bartneriaid amlwg wrth symud ymlaen, ond awgrymwyd y byddai'n bwysig edrych ar eraill, megis Sefydliadau Anllywodraethol Amgylcheddol (eNGOs), gwaith grant, a'r trydydd sector. Nodwyd y cyfleoedd i weithio gydag ysgolion fel rhan o'r Rhaglen Eco-Sgolion.

50. Nododd y Bwrdd yr ymateb i weledigaeth Natur a Ni ac ystyriodd gynnwys y llythyr agored drafft gan y Prif Weithredwr at bob corff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Holwyd a oedd angen is-bennawd (strapline) i bwysleisio'r alwad am weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda'n gilydd. Awgrymwyd y gellid cyfeirio at nifer y dinasyddion a oedd wedi ymwneud â'r broses.
51. Nodwyd bod yr ymateb i'r Weledigaeth yn rhan allweddol o'r ddolen yn ôl i Ddatganiadau Effaith y Cynllun Corfforaethol. Argymhellodd aelodau'r Bwrdd y dylai'r gwaith hwn gyd-fynd â'r gwaith ar y Cynllun Corfforaethol a bwydo i'r Cynllun Busnes. Byddai'n bwysig ystyried sut fyddai'r sail dystiolaeth yn cael ei darparu a sut i gyflawni'r data cywir o bob cwr o Gymru a gan bartneriaid. Esboniodd yr Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 y dull o ychwanegu at adroddiad Dangosyddion Strategol o effaith mesurau ar bobl yn ogystal â natur.
52. Disgrifiodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu y trafodaethau a oedd wedi bod yn digwydd mewn sefydliadau eraill ar y cyfleoedd a'r dulliau ar gyfer datblygu ymgysylltiad ieuencid. Trafododd y Bwrdd y cyfleoedd ar gyfer ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc a gwirfoddolwyr drwy gyrff anllywodraethol a'r trydydd sector. Cynigiodd Lesley Jones, Cadeirydd Galluogi'r Grŵp Sector eNGO drafod y potensial i ymgysylltu â'r Grŵp a'r sectorau gwirfoddol gyda'r Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050.

CAM GWEITHREDU: Yr Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 i drafod y potensial ar gyfer ymgysylltu ynghylch Gweledigaeth Natur a Ni gyda'r Grŵp Sector eNGO a grwpiau sector gwirfoddol gyda Lesley Jones

53. Trafododd y Bwrdd yr elfen arweinyddiaeth. Cydnabuwyd y cyfleoedd ar gyfer eiriolaeth a dylanwad ond cydnabuwyd bod symudiadau ar gyfer newid yn organig yn aml ac angen eu datblygu drwy ymddiriedaeth. Tynnodd y Prif Weithredwr sylw at gynhadledd Environment Ireland ym mis Medi ac awgrymodd y gallai fod cyfle i greu rhywbeth tebyg yng Nghymru a allai helpu i ddatblygu clymblaid o ddiddordeb ac ymgysylltiad yn amcanion Cynllun Corfforaethol CNC. Pwysleisiwyd y cysylltiad rhwng Natur a Ni a SoNaRR.

NODWYD: Yr ymateb i Weledigaeth Natur a Ni

Eitem 8. Adroddiad Perfformiad Cynllun Busnes Dangosfwrdd Chwarter 2 ac Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol Chwarter 2

Noddwr a chyflwynydd: Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr

Mynychwr: Sarah Williams, Pennaeth y Swyddfa Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a Rheoli Rhaglenni

54. Cyflwynodd y Prif Weithredwr Adroddiad Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad y Cynllun Busnes ar gyfer Chwarter 2 (Ch2). Pwysleisiwyd bod set newydd o Ddangosyddion Strategol yn cael eu datblygu fel y trafodwyd yn flaenorol. Derbyniwyd y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel a darparwyd trosolwg o'r pwyntiau allweddol.
55. Adroddwyd statws Coch Oren Gwyrdd y mesurau Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad fel: 15 Gwyrdd, 7 Oren, 0 Coch. Nodwyd y cynnydd bach mewn mesurau a raddiwyd fel Oren a'r gostyngiad dilynol mewn mesurau Gwyrdd. Roedd y Tîm Gweithredol yn monitro effaith rhewi'r broses recriwtio, a ragwelwyd o Ch3. Rhannwyd y map gwres sy'n dangos cymhariaeth statws Coch, Oren, Gwyrdd rhwng Ch1 a Ch2. Nodwyd mai Gwyrdd oedd hyn yn bennaf, ond roedd llai o hyder ar hyn ar gyfer diwedd y flwyddyn. Roedd gwaith yn mynd rhagddo gyda pherchnogion y mesurau i fod yn gwbl glir ar ragfynegiadau diwedd y flwyddyn.
56. Esboniwyd y mesurau canlynol a raddiwyd fel Oren. Roedd y mesur 'Cyflwyno mewnbyn CNC i wahanol raglenni cynllunio'r cwmnïau dŵr' wedi'i gwblhau ar ddiwedd Ch2 yn bennaf ond nid oedd y tîm yn gallu cwblhau'r cyngor ar Raglen Hafren Dyfrdwy. Dychwelwyd hyn yn gynnar ym mis Hydref, a dyna sydd i'w gyfrif am y sgôr Oren ar ddiwedd Ch2. Roedd y rhain i gyd wedi'u cwblhau erbyn hyn, a'r tîm yn hyderus o gyflawni statws Gwyrdd erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. Nid oedd y mesur Oren 'Penderfyniad ar ymateb gorfodi priodol o fewn 3 mis' wedi cyrraedd y garreg filltir o 95%; roedd 91% wedi'u cyflawni. Parhaodd y tîm i roi camau ar waith i reoli'r maes gwaith pwysig hwn. Roedd yr Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol newydd ei gyhoeddi ar y wefan ac roedd disgwyl i'r tîm fod ar statws Gwyrdd ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn.
57. Disgrifiwyd y mesurau canlynol a raddiwyd fel Gwyrdd. Tynnwyd sylw at gynnydd CNC o ran cyflawniadau allweddol ar Afonydd ACA; byddai CNC yn adrodd ar y camau gweithredu yn Uwchgynhadledd Ansawdd Dŵr y Prif Weinidog. Cafodd y mesur 'Cynnal asedau perygl llifogydd mewn systemau risg uchel ar gyflwr targed' ei gydnabod fel maes hollbwysig i CNC. Nodwyd erthygl ddiweddar yn y Guardian a oedd yn canolbwyntio ar amddiffynfeydd llifogydd yn Lloegr. Defnyddiodd CNC yr un fethodoleg ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ar gyfer arolygiadau a chynhaliodd arolygiadau rhagweithiol ac adweithiol. Roedd y mesur yn well na'r targed ar hyn o bryd, er y gallai ostwng yn Ch3 oherwydd nifer yr asedau oedd angen eu harchwilio yn dilyn y stormydd diweddar. Pwysleisiwyd pwysigrwydd y maes gwaith hwn wrth amddiffyn a chefnogi cymunedau.
58. Adroddwyd bod y mesurau Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad Mewnol yn: 9 Gwyrdd, 1 Oren, 0 Coch. Roedd y mesur Oren yn ymwneud â chadarnhad ar system MyNRW bod Sgwrs staff ar waith. Er ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater, mae'n debygol o barhau'n Oren ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Nodwyd bod cyfraddau absenoldeb staff yn cael eu hadolygu a bod y fethodoleg yn cael ei diweddarau. Disgwylir y byddai adroddiad am hyn yn Ch3.
59. Trafododd aelodau'r Bwrdd yr adroddiad. Cydnabuwyd bod SoNaRR 2020 wedi adrodd ar yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r amgylchedd, felly byddai'n disgwyl gweld nifer uwch o fesurau Coch. Argymhellwyd y dylai'r mesurau newydd gysylltu'n well â'r canlyniadau corfforaethol. Pwysleisiodd y Prif Weithredwr lefel y ffocws a'r ymdrech gan staff ar weithio i gyflawni'r mesurau presennol.

60. Disgrifiodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol y gwaith parhaus ar ddatblygu'r Dangosyddion Strategol newydd a oedd yn ymwneud â'r effaith ehangach yr oedd CNC yn ceisio ei chael o gymharu â'r mesurau perfformiad gweithredol yr adroddwyd arnynt ar hyn o bryd. Cydnabuwyd bod angen rheoli'r tensiwn rhwng y targedau strategol a gweithredol.
61. Amlygwyd hyd a lled y pynciau a gwmpesir gan CNC. Argymhellodd aelodau'r Bwrdd y byddai angen i'r naratif symud ymlaen gan gydnabod bod heriau sylweddol a bod yn glir ynghylch yr hyn y gallai CNC ei wneud a'r blaenoriaethu mewn ymateb i hyn. Aeth aelodau'r Bwrdd ati i herio'r syniad bod mesur Gwyrdd yn dda bob amser, gan nodi y gallai Oren a Coch fod yn ddefnyddiol weithiau er mwyn dysgu. Eglurodd y Pennaeth Strategaeth Gorfforaethol a'r Swyddfa Rheoli Rhaglen i'r Bwrdd y byddai cyfleoedd i gyfrannu at fesurau perfformiad gweithredol yn ystod sesiynau'r Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r Bwrdd yn y flwyddyn newydd.
62. Pwysleisiwyd pwysigrwydd gweithio gydag eraill i gael effaith ehangach. Tynnwyd sylw at yr enghraifft o afonydd ACA sy'n methu. Pwysleisiwyd nad mater i CNC yn unig oedd hwn fel rheoleiddiwr, ond bod angen i bawb yng Nghymru fod yn atebol a chyfrannu at wneud gwahaniaeth. Pwysleisiwyd maint yr her sy'n wynebu cymdeithas a dim ond drwy i bawb gydweithio y gallwn sicrhau newid.
63. Fe wnaeth y Bwrdd gymeradwyo Adroddiad Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad Cynllun Busnes Ch2 ac Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol Ch2.

CYMERADWYO: Adroddiad Dangosfwrdd Perfformiad Cynllun Busnes Ch2 ac Adroddiad Perfformiad Mewnol Ch2.

Eitem 9. Ailalinio Strwythur a Threfniadau Llywodraethu CNC yn dilyn lansio'r Cynllun Corfforaethol Newydd

Cyflwynydd: Victoria Painter, Rheolwr Llywodraethu a Risg

64. Cyflwynodd Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol yr eitem. Derbyniodd y Rheolwr Llywodraethu a Risg y papur heb ei ddarllen yn uchel, a rhoddodd drosolwg byr o'r newidiadau. Byddai'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ysgwyddo rhai cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol, gan gynnwys rhai cymeradwyaethau ariannol. Roedd adolygiad cyfannol o'r Pwyllgor Ystad Tir a'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid wedi'i gynnal a byddai'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid yn gyfrifol am oruchwylio iechyd a diogelwch. Gallai Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchodedig ddod ag aelod ychwanegol o'r Bwrdd i'r Pwyllgor er mwyn sicrhau cworwm er mwyn gwneud penderfyniadau amserol. Byddai fformat strwythur y Pwyllgor yn cael ei ystyried i sicrhau bod hyn yn cyd-fynd â chyflawni'r Cynllun Corfforaethol. Diolchwyd i holl aelodau'r Bwrdd a Chadeiryddion Pwyllgorau am gyfrannu at y broses adolygu.
65. Trafododd y Bwrdd gynnwys yr eitemau i'w cymeradwyo. Bu aelodau'r Bwrdd yn myfyrio ar yr holl waith a wnaed fel sail i lywodraethu da wrth symud ymlaen. Tynnwyd sylw at y swydd wag bresennol ar gyfer y Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd. Roedd cyfweiliadau wedi'u trefnu a threfniadau dros dro'n cael eu rhoi ar waith.

66. Awgrymodd aelodau'r Bwrdd y dylid adolygu'r Fforymau yn yr un modd, gan eu bod yn hwyluso ymgysylltiad allanol ac y gallent chwarae rhan bwysig wrth gipio'r gwaith gyda chymunedau.
67. Nodwyd y diwygiadau i Gylch Gorchwyl y Pwyllgor Cyllid a holwyd am y broses o roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd ar y gyllideb. Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, cadarnhaodd Helen Pittaway, pe bai diweddariadau neu gymeradwyaethau ariannol yn berthnasol, y byddai'r rhain yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Bwrdd gyda mwy o fanylion - fel arall byddai trosolwg yn cael ei ddarparu yn ystod eitem agenda Diweddariadau'r Pwyllgor.
68. Nodwyd rôl y Bwrdd o ran perchnogi Datganiadau Effaith y Cynllun Corfforaethol a'r Dangosyddion Strategol. Byddai'r rhain yn cael eu hymgorffori mewn adolygiad yn y dyfodol. Cadarnhaodd y Prif Weithredwr y byddai'r Tîm Gweithredol yn ystyried rôl y Pwyllgorau yn dilyn y trafodaethau yn ystod Diwrnod Datblygu'r Bwrdd i sicrhau eu bod yn y sefyllfa orau i lywio'r CNC ymlaen a chyflawni yn erbyn y Cynllun Corfforaethol. Byddai'r cynigion hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Bwrdd i'w trafod mewn cyfarfod yn y dyfodol.
69. Diolchwyd i'r Rheolwr Llywodraethu a Risg am ei gwaith ar yr adolygiad.
70. Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd y Cylch Gorchwyl diwygiedig fel y manylir arno yn y papur a nododd y gwaith a gwblhawyd hyd yma ar gysoni'r strwythur llywodraethu a'r trefniadau gyda'r Cynllun Corfforaethol, gan gynnwys Cylch Gorchwyl y Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau a rôl a chylch gwaith Arweinydd Llesiant.

CYMERADWYO: Amodau Gorchwyl y canlynol:

- Y Bwrdd
- Y Tîm Gweithredol (ET)
- Y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg (ARAC)
- Y Pwyllgor Cyllid (FC)
- Y Pwyllgor Ystad Tir (LEC)
- Y Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchoddedig (PrAC)
- Y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid (PCC)
- Y Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Dystiolaeth (EAC)
- Y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMC)
- Cylch Gorchwyl Cyffredinol a ffyrdd o weithio

NODWYD: Y gwaith a gwblhawyd hyd yma ar gysoni'r strwythur llywodraethu a'r trefniadau gyda'r Cynllun Corfforaethol, gan gynnwys Cylch Gorchwyl y Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau (PRG) a rôl a chylch gwaith Arweinydd Llesiant

Eitem 10. Unrhyw fater arall

71. Ni chodwyd unrhyw fater arall.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben

Sesiwn holi ac ateb gyhoeddus

72. Nid oedd unrhyw gwestiynau ffurfiol gan y cyhoedd.

Daeth y cyfarfod cyhoeddus i ben

Log Gweithredu'r Bwrdd – Cyhoeddus

| Rhif cam gweithredu | Categori cyfarfod | Dyddiad cyfarfod | Rhif Eitem | Rhif Paragraff | Nodwr y Papur | Cam gweithredu | Perchennog | Erbyn | Statws | Nodiadau/Diweddariadau |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16 | Cyhoeddus | 27/01/2023 | 7 | 32 | Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol | CAM GWEITHREDU: Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd i ystyried costau llawn yr Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol ar y cyd â'r Pennaeth Cyllid | Jeremy Parr, Pennaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Digwyddiadau; Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid | 18/04/2024 | Parhaus | I'w ystyried gan Bwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd, Ebrill 2024. Oedi oherwydd adnoddau / blaenoriaethau staff. |
| 18 | Cyhoeddus | 27/01/2023 | 9 | 47 | Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol | CAM GWEITHREDU: Y Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd Bwrdd i ddatblygu'r dull o ymdrin â sesiynau ymgysylltu cyhoeddus y Bwrdd yn seiliedig ar le | Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd y Bwrdd | 29/02/2024 | Parhaus | Datblygu opsiynau i'r Bwrdd ar gyfer ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd. Y dull i'w gytuno gyda'r Cadeirydd a'r Pennaeth Llywodraethu ac Ysgrifennydd newydd y Bwrdd. |
| 79 | Cyhoeddus | 16/11/2023 | 7 | 52 | Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol | CAM GWEITHREDU: Yr Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 i drafod y potensial ar gyfer ymgysylltu â Gweledigaeth Natur a Ni gyda Grŵp Galluogi'r Sector eNGO a grwpiau sector gwirfoddol gyda Lesley Jones | Russell De'Ath, Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol, Gweledigaeth 2050 | 13/12/2023 | Parhaus | Y diweddaraf gan Sarah Williams - ychwanegwyd at agenda'r grŵp EES i'w drafod ym mis Chwefror. |

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Adroddiad y Prif Weithredwr (Sesiwn gyhoeddus) |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B04 |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Clare Pillman, Prif Weithredwr |
| Diben | Gwybodaeth a thrafodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Mae'r papur yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd am faterion cyfredol. |

Cyflwyniad

- Mae stormydd wedi'u henwi yn dal i fynd a dod. Cyrhaeddodd Elin, a Fergus yn dynn ar ei sodlau, ddechrau Rhagfyr, gan ddod â glaw mawr a gwyntoedd 80mya i Eryri. Yn ystod wythnos y Nadolig, daeth Storm Gerritt â gwyntoedd cryfion a glaw trwm, gan arwain at rybuddion llifogydd ond dim difrod sylweddol diolch i'r drefn; ac yn gynnwys ym mis Ionawr, cafodd ein dalgylchoedd dwrlawn sociad gan Henk ond achosodd llifogydd mwy sylweddol dros y ffin yn Lloegr. Er bod shifftiau dwbl dros y Nadolig yn golygu ein bod wedi gallu ymateb i'r heriau yn y cyfnod hwnnw, gobeithio y bydd y tywydd oerach a sychach presennol yn caniatáu i'n timau ymateb i lifogydd gymryd hoe fach ar ôl pedwar mis llethol ar y naw.
- Mynychais Ffair Aeaf Frenhinol Cymru ddiwedd mis Tachwedd, gan gyfarfod ag Ian Rickman, Llywydd Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru (FUW) ac Ian Bell a Steve Griffiths o Gymdeithas Saethu a Chadwraeth Prydain (BASC). Ym Mhafiliwn y Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc (CFFI), cefais gyfle i ddal fyny â Mared Rand Jones, eu Prif Swyddog Gweithredol newydd. Roeddwn wrth fy modd o weld bod ein stondin wedi ennill y Stondin Fasnach Gyffredinol Orau, gan adlewyrchu ymdrechion gwych pawb a fu'n rhan o sefydlu a staffio'r stondin dros ddeuddydd y sioe.
- Yn ystod yr un wythnos, treuliais ddiwrnod gyda thîm y Cronfeydd Dŵr yn ymweld â Llyn Llywelyn, Pen y Gwaith ac Afon Wydden yn y Gogledd-orllewin, i weld gwaith adnewyddu a diogelwch diweddar sy'n sicrhau bod y safleoedd hyn yn cyrraedd safonau diogelwch cronfeydd dŵr.
- Cwrddais â Rhun ap Iorwerth, Aelod o'r Senedd (AS), ddechrau mis Rhagfyr. Yn ystod ymweliad wedi'i hwyluso gan dîm Pobl a Lleoedd y Gogledd-orllewin, cawsom gyfle i gerdded i olygfán ar Fynydd Bodafon i edrych ar Warchodfa Natur

Genedlaethol Cors Erddreiniog (NNR) a dysgu am Gorsydd Môn. Yng Ngwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Cors Goch, ymunodd Frances Cattnach ac Adrian Jones o Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gogledd Cymru â ni. Mae CNC yn cydweithio â'r Ymddiriedolaeth Natur yn yr ardal hon yn dilyn cais llwyddiannus i Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri yn ddiweddar, sydd wedi darparu £500,000 dros ddwy flynedd yn y lle cyntaf i ddatblygu rhaglen a fydd yn gwella ac yn amddiffyn tirwedd y corsydd, gan weithio gyda ffermwyr a chymunedau lleol i newid ymddygiad a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd ar gyfer creadigrwydd a lles.

5. Roedd cyfarfodydd eraill mis Rhagfyr yn cynnwys Brian Davies o Chwaraeon Cymru, Nerys Llewellyn Jones, Asesydd Interim Diogelu'r Amgylchedd Cymru (IEPAW), Lhosa Daly o Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol Cymru, a Chris Llewellyn a Tim Peppin o Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC). Cwrddais â Delyth Jewell AS a Peredur Owen Griffiths AS i drafod mater penodol Chwarel Tŷ Llwyd, a chefais sgwrs ar wahân gyda'r Cynghorydd Andrew Morgan o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf.
6. Rwyf wedi cael sawl sgwrs gyda'r Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd a galwadau rheolaidd gyda swyddogion eraill Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch cyllideb 2024/25. Cynhaliwyd ein Cyfarfod Nawdd rheolaidd ym mis Rhagfyr, gyda'r ffocws pennaf unwaith eto ar gynllunio'r gyllideb. Bydd cyfarfodydd sy'n cynnwys pob Prif Swyddog Gweithredol corff cyhoeddus yn parhau i'r flwyddyn newydd, er mwyn helpu i rannu gwybodaeth a darparu effeithlonrwydd ar draws sector cyhoeddus Cymru.
7. Ffocws mis Ionawr oedd ein presenoldeb blynyddol yn y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Seilwaith (CCEI) yn y Senedd. Cefais gyfarfod gydag Ian Bancroft o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, yn sgil y llifogydd a achoswyd gan Storm Babet, a chyfarfod arall wedyn, ar wahân, gyda Neal Cockerton o Gyngor Sir y Fflint am gynllun llifogydd Sandycroft. Hefyd, mynychais gyfarfod rhagarweiniol gyda Simon Brown, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau yn y Swyddfa Dywydd, gyda'r nod o ddysgu am eu rhagolygon llifogydd a deall sut y gallwn weithio'n agosach gyda nhw.
8. Rwy'n falch o groesawu ein Pennaeth Llywodraethu newydd, Phil Williams, a fydd yn ymuno â ni yng nghyfarfod mis Chwefror y Bwrdd. Ac rwy'n llongyfarch ein huwch gynghorydd mawndiroedd, Dr Pete Jones, a gafodd MBE yn Anrhydeddau Blwyddyn Newydd y Brenin am wasanaethau i fawndiroedd a'r gymuned yng Nghymru. Mae arbenigedd Pete a'i angerdd di-flino am ei bwnc yn cael eu cydnabod ymhell y tu hwnt i'n sefydliad ni'n hunain, ac ar ôl codi proffil mawndiroedd dros sawl blwyddyn, mae'n parhau i hyrwyddo eu rôl hanfodol o ran gwytnwch ecosystemau, bioamrywiaeth, storio carbon ac atal tanau gwyllt. Mae ei egni a'i ymrwymiad yn rhagorol, a'r anrhydedd yn gwbl haeddiannol.

Materion Strategol

Afonydd Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA), Ansawdd Dŵr, Panorama a PR24

9. Cynhaliwyd trydedd Uwchgynhadledd Llygredd Afon y Prif Weinidog ym mis Tachwedd, dan gadeiryddiaeth y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd. Mae CNC wedi cwblhau saith o'r deg cam gweithredu o fewn y cynllun gweithredu, *Lleddfu Pwysau ar Ddalgylchoedd Afon SAC i Helpu i Gyflenwi Tai Fforddiadwy*. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cyhoeddi'r Polisi Gwlyptiroedd a Adeiladwyd ar ein gwefan, a chyhoeddi'r Ddewislen Mesurau Lliniaru ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru. Rydym wedi rhannu'r amgylchiadau lle gallwn dderbyn a defnyddio data gwyddoniaeth dinasyddion. Rydym hefyd wedi archwilio darparu cronfa ddata o brosiectau a gynhaliwyd sy'n cyfrannu at leihau'r llwyth maethynnau yn y dalgylch, ac wedi cyflwyno opsiynau i Lywodraeth Cymru.
10. Rydym wedi gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ar ddarparu cyfeiriad a chylch gorchwyl ar gyfer y Byrddau Rheoli Maethynnau, ac wedi datblygu pecynnau tystiolaeth iddynt eu defnyddio. Rydym hefyd yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cymru ar ddatblygu cyfrifiannell faethynnau Cymru gyfan trwy aelodaeth o'r grŵp llywio, ac rydym yn aelodau o grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar fasnachu maethynnau.
11. Mae ein gwaith ar yr Adolygiad o Drwyddedau yn ymrwymiad allweddol yn y cynllun gweithredu. Erbyn canol mis Ionawr, roeddem wedi amrywio 54 o 171 o drwyddedau gwaith trin dŵr gwastraff Dŵr Cymru ac wedi cyhoeddi cyngor cynllunio wedi'i ddiweddarau i Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol. Mae hwn yn gam hanfodol wrth alluogi Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol i wneud penderfyniadau ar geisiadau a chaniatáu datblygu yn y mannau cywir, lle mae capasiti. Bu oedi sylweddol wrth gyhoeddi mwy o amrywiadau i drwyddedau oherwydd i weithredwyr herio ein dull o gymhwyso'r terfynau ffosffad ac amonia yn benodol. Mae rhoi trwyddedau hefyd wedi'i ohirio gan y ffaith nad yw data monitro ar gael yn rhwydd gan y gweithredwyr, na'r amserlen ar gyfer darparu gwelliannau.
12. Ddechrau Ionawr, cyhoeddwyd adroddiad tystiolaeth ar yr asesiad cydymffurfio yn afonydd ACA ar gyfer saith nodwedd ansawdd dŵr arall (sef ocsigen tawdd, y galw biocemegol am ocsigen, cyfanswm amonia, amonia heb ei ïoneiddio, mynegai diatomau troffig, pH a'r gallu i niwtraleiddio asidau). Er mwyn cysondeb â'r asesiad cydymffurfio ffosfforws a gyhoeddwyd yn 2021, defnyddiwyd data ansawdd dŵr dros gyfnod o dair blynedd, rhwng Ionawr 2017 a Rhagfyr 2019, i asesu cydymffurfiaeth â'r targedau newydd hyn.
13. Ym mis Tachwedd, ymddangosodd CNC gerbron Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Seilwaith (CCEI) y Senedd i ateb cwestiynau am ansawdd dŵr. Ym mis Rhagfyr, aethom i wrandawriad y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig ar ansawdd dŵr. Darparwyd tystiolaeth gan Dŵr Cymru, Ofwat, Afonydd Cymru a Sefydliadau Anllywodraethol eraill (NGOs) a phartïon â buddiant hefyd. Roedd cryn bwyslais ar y diffyg canfyddedig o erlyniadau yn erbyn cwmnïau dŵr ac rydym wedi egluro bod dulliau gorfodi eraill yn aml yn fwy effeithiol o ran sicrhau bod cwmnïau'n dychwelyd i gydymffurfio; ond pan fydd achos difrifol o dorri cydymffurfiaeth, rydym

wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i erlyn am y troseddau mwyaf difrifol. Yn anffodus, mae oedi sylweddol rhwng y drosedd a'r ymateb gorfodi terfynol i ganiatáu ar gyfer ymchwiliad a'r broses ddyladwy, sy'n golygu nad yw unrhyw gamau rydym ni'n eu cymryd yn amlwg ar unwaith.

14. O gofio'r ffocws sylweddol ymysg y cyhoedd a'r cyfryngau ar ansawdd dŵr, gofynnir i ni'n aml am ein hymagwedd at faterion fel tystiolaeth, gweithio mewn partneriaeth a gwyddoniaeth dinasyddion. Mae'r ymholiadau a'r cwestiynau hyn yn cael eu codi trwy ohebiaeth a'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol ac mewn cyfarfodydd. Mae ein dull o reoleiddio a chydymffurfio yn fater o gryn ddi-ddordeb; rydym yn aml yn cael ein holi am y camau rydym ni wedi'u cymryd, ac yn cael ein herio ynghylch a ydym ni'n ddigon llym gyda rhai sy'n llygru, yn gollwng llygredd a'r cwmnïau dŵr eu hunain. Yn ogystal, fe wnaeth rhaglen Panorama y BBC ym mis Rhagfyr godi cwestiynau am gydymffurfiaeth cwmnïau dŵr a dosbarthu digwyddiadau yn Lloegr, a gofynnwyd beth mae hyn yn ei olygu i ni yng Nghymru.
15. Rydym yn gweithio ar sawl maes i sicrhau ein bod yn gallu ymateb yn well i gwestiynau am nifer yr erlyniadau a'r camau a gymerwyd, a gweithredu'n gyson ac yn briodol ledled Cymru. Yn dilyn ein gwaith ar godi tâl, rydym yn gallu ariannu ein gwaith cydymffurfio dŵr yn well, a bydd ychwanegu chwe swydd newydd (a chwe swydd arall yn 2024, gobeithio) a ariennir drwy incwm codi tâl, yn hwb sylweddol. Ochr yn ochr â'r swyddi newydd, rydym yn gweithio gyda thimau ar draws Gweithrediadau a Thystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu (EPP) i sicrhau bod yr offer cywir ar gael i staff sy'n cyflawni gwaith rheoleiddio, gan gynnwys dogfennau cyfarwyddyd, hyfforddiant a rhaglenni fel Power BI.
16. Gan droi at agwedd arall ar ansawdd dŵr, mae ein dyfroedd ymdrochi yn hollbwysig i bobl a natur. Gwelsom welliannau mawr yn ein dyfroedd ymdrochi yn ystod y degawdau diwethaf yn dilyn ein gwaith gyda chwmnïau dŵr, awdurdodau lleol, tîrfeddianwyr ac eraill i leihau ffynonellau llygredd. Ym mis Rhagfyr, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y dosbarthiadau dŵr ymdrochi ar gyfer tymor monitro 2023. Cafodd 109 o ddyfroedd ymdrochi eu samplu rhwng mis Mai a mis Medi, gydag 80 (73%) ohonynt yn bodloni'r meini prawf ardderchog; 20 (18%) yn dda; 7 (6%) yn foddhaol a 2 (2%) yn wael. Mae'r rhai sydd wedi'u dosbarthu fel rhai gwael – Bae'r Tŵr Gwyllo a Thraeth Aberogwr – yn ddynodiadau newydd a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn ystod 2023.
17. Ym mis Hydref, fe wnaethom gyhoeddi canllawiau ar ddsbarthu gorlifoedd storm a'r broses ar gyfer gorlifoedd heb eu trwyddedu. Mae'r canllawiau dosbarthu wedi'u cynllunio i lenwi'r bwch sy'n deillio o'r Fframwaith Asesu Gorlif Storm presennol a sicrhau bod cynlluniau gwella yn cael eu datblygu i ystyried tystiolaeth o effaith amgylcheddol oherwydd capasiti annigonol a gorlifoedd storm. Bydd hyn yn ein galluogi ni, fel y rheoleiddiwr, i nodi'n well lle y gallai asedau fod yn achosi niwed amgylcheddol a helpu'r cwmnïau dŵr i ganolbwyntio eu gwaith cynnal a'u buddsoddiad. Mae'r canllawiau hefyd yn egluro'r amodau pan ganiateir i orlif storm ollwng o fewn ei drwydded amgylcheddol, gan gynnwys diffiniad o'r hyn sy'n gyfystyr â 'gollyngiad diwrnod sych' a'r cyfansymiau glawiad gofynnol i gyfiawnhau

gollyngiad yn ystod 'glaw trwm' gan ddefnyddio diffiniadau a bennwyd gan y Swyddfa Dywydd.

18. Cyflwynodd cwmnïau dŵr eu cynlluniau busnes Adolygiad Prisiau 2024 (PR24) i Ofwat ym mis Hydref. Mae Ofwat yn adolygu'r rhain a bydd yn cyhoeddi penderfyniadau drafft ym mis Mai cyn gwneud penderfyniad terfynol ym mis Rhagfyr eleni. Bydd y cynllun busnes y cytunwyd arno a'r cyllid cysylltiedig yn cael ei ddarparu rhwng 1 Ebrill 2025 a 31 Mawrth 2030 yn ystod cyfnod Rhaglen Rheoli Asedau 8 (AMP8). Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn benllanw blynyddoedd o gydweithio rhwng y cwmnïau dŵr a'r rheoleiddwyr ac maen nhw'n amlinellu rhaglen sylweddol o fuddsoddiad mawr ei angen ledled Cymru i atal y risgiau a'r pwysau y mae eu gweithrediadau yn eu rhoi ar yr amgylchedd ac i wella eu perfformiad amgylcheddol. Rydym yn parhau i gynorthwyo Ofwat i graffu ar y cynlluniau hynny a gobeithiwn y byddant, pan fydd Ofwat yn penderfynu hynny, yn cefnogi gwelliannau amgylcheddol cynaliadwy er budd cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol.

Llwyddiant y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

19. Mae CNC wedi gweithio gyda Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro i ddatblygu'r adroddiad, *Recall of the Wild: Reconnecting With and Restoring Nature for Biodiversity and Health*, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd. Yn y llythyr cysylltiedig, dywed Fiona Kinghorn, Cyfarwyddwr Iechyd y Cyhoedd, yn y cyd-destun cyfredol gyda'r argyfwng natur a'r argyfwng hinsawdd, ni fu hi erioed yn bwysicach i ni, fel uwch arweinwyr a chyfranogwyr gweithredol mewn cymdeithasol, wneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol i gynorthwyo natur i adfer a ffynnu er mwyn ein hiechyd, lles a chenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Gyda phwyslais ar bwysigrwydd adfer natur ac ailgysylltu â natur, mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi gwybodaeth allweddol ar gyfer deall rôl hollbwysig natur i'n hiechyd, gydag astudiaethau achos o waith sydd eisoes ar y gweill yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro a 21 o argymhellion ar gyfer unigolion, sefydliadau a chyrrff cyhoeddus.
20. Dyma'r tro cyntaf i bartner strategol a Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus pwysig adleisio pwysigrwydd natur fel y nodir yn Natganiad Ardal Canol y De a'n Cynllun Corfforaethol newydd hyd at 2030.

Materion Gweithredol

Diweddariad Parc Cathays

21. Mae'r fersiwn derfynol o'r brydles rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a CNC wedi'i llunio a gobeithio y bydd yn cael ei chymeradwyo ym mis Ionawr. Mae'r brydles yn cynnwys gofynion allweddol i'n helpu i gyflawni ein dyletswyddau, gan gynnwys 19 lle parcio a mynediad y tu allan i oriau ar gyfer unrhyw ddigwyddiadau, sy'n llwyddiant gwirioneddol i'n tîm Adfywio.
22. Unwaith y bydd y brydles wedi'i llofnodi, byddwn yn dechrau symud staff draw i safle Parc Cathays. Bydd hyn yn digwydd trwy agoriad meddal, lle bydd grwpiau o bymtheg i ugain o gydweithwyr yr wythnos yn cael mynediad (pasys a phroses

sefydlu) dros ychydig fisoedd. Yn y cyfamser, mae gwaith yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod ein swyddfa newydd yn weithredol ac yn barod i'w defnyddio gan staff. Mae'r gwaith yn cynnwys cysylltiad ffibr, ceblau a gwaith gosod TGCh, gydag offer cynadledda, offer bwrdd gwaith ac argraffwyr i fod cyrraedd yn ystod mis Ionawr. Bydd dodrefn a waliau storio yn cael eu darparu a'u gosod yn gynnar ym mis Chwefror.

Amcanion Cydraddoldeb Strategol

23. Mae amrywiaeth a chynhwysiant yn feysydd ffocws allweddol i CNC, yn cynnwys hyrwyddo amrywiaeth yn ein gweithlu a sicrhau ein bod yn darparu'r profiad gorau i'n cydweithwyr a'n cwsmeriaid. Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn ymgynghori ar ein Hamcanion Cydraddoldeb Strategol 2024-28, a fydd yn nodi lle'r ydym yn credu y dylem ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion. Mae'n ddyletswydd gyhoeddus i ni osod yr amcanion hyn yn unol â chanllawiau'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol.
24. Fel rhan o Bartneriaeth Cydraddoldeb Sector Cyhoeddus Cymru, sy'n cynnwys Chwaraeon Cymru, Cyngor y Celfyddydau ac Ymddiriedolaethau GIG amrywiol, rydym yn cynnig parhau i weithio i'r amcanion presennol, sy'n uchelgeisiol a hynod berthnasol i ni. Cytunwyd ar y cynnig hwn gan y Tîm Gweithredol a'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid.
25. Unwaith y bydd yr ymgynghoriad wedi'i gwblhau a'n bod wedi cyhoeddi ein Hamcanion Cydraddoldeb Strategol ar gyfer 2024-28, byddwn yn adolygu ein cynllun gweithredu presennol a'n cynlluniau tymor hwy ac yn ystyried beth sydd angen ei newid neu ei flaenoriaethu.

Chwarel Tŷ Llwyd, Caerffili

26. Yn ddiweddar, cafwyd achos o drwytholchion yn gollwng heb eu rheoli yn yr hen chwarel hon, a ddefnyddiwyd yn hanesyddol ar gyfer gwaredu gwastraff diwydiannol ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili. Gwnaethom ymateb i'r digwyddiad ac rydym wedi cymryd camau gorfodi yn erbyn Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili fel y perchennog tir sy'n gyfrifol am y safle. Mae'r Cyngor wedi penodi ymgynghorydd i'w cynghori ar welliannau i'r safle er mwyn lliniaru'r risg o ragor o lygredd a gollwng trwytholchion. Rydym yn ymgynghorai technegol ac yn disgwyl gweld eu cynllun gwella yn fuan. Mae'r safle'n parhau i ennyn cryn ddiddordeb ymysg trigolion, gwleidyddion lleol, aelodau etholedig a'r cyfryngau.

Safle Tirlenwi Withyhedge

27. Rydym wedi derbyn cryn dipyn o ohebiaeth gan drigolion a chynrychiolwyr y gymuned leol mewn cysylltiad â'r arogl o safle tirlenwi Withyhedge, ger Hwlfordd. Mae'r safle'n gweithredu o dan drwydded amgylcheddol ac yn derbyn hyd at 250,000 tonnall o wastraff nad yw'n beryglus bob blwyddyn. Mae'r arogl yn cael ei achosi gan ddadelfennu mewn cell lawn ar y safle tirlenwi, sydd angen gwaith peirianyddol i gapio'r màs gwastraff a gosod ffynhonnau i gasglu ac echdynnu'r nwy. Mae'r gweithredwr wedi gohirio'r broses hon wrth baratoi'r gell nesaf i dderbyn

gwastraff; fodd bynnag, mae cynllun wedi'i gyflwyno i ni ac rydym yn parhau i gysylltu â'r gweithredwr ynghylch y gwaith peirianyddol a'r amserlenni arfaethedig ar gyfer cwblhau'r gwaith.

28. Fel y rheoleiddiwr, rydym wedi ymweld â'r safle ar dri achlysur ym mis Tachwedd a mis Rhagfyr i ymchwilio i'r adroddiadau am arogl tirlenwi. Nodwyd sawl achos o ddiffyg cydymffurfio â'r drwydded, ac yna cyflwynwyd hysbysiad gorfodi mewn cysylltiad â gollwng dŵr wyneb heb ei drin heb awdurdod. Roedd yr hysbysiad hwn hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i orchuddio pob gwastraff noeth yn briodol er mwyn lleihau'r risg o allyriadau nwy dros gyfnod y Nadolig. Gan fod adroddiadau am arogl wedi cynyddu ers y Nadolig, mae'n ymddangos nad oedd y camau a gymerwyd yn gwbl effeithiol. Rydym yn annog y gweithredwr i gymryd pob cam ymarferol i liniaru'r effaith a byddwn yn cynnig cyfarfod rhithwir gyda thrigolion lleol yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf, er mwyn helpu i ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd.

Targedau Adfer Awdurdodau Lleol 2022-23

29. Gosodwyd Targedau Adfer Awdurdodau Lleol dan Fesur Gwastraff (Cymru) 2010 gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'u bwriad yw hyrwyddo lefelau uwch o ailgylchu a gwireddu manteision cynaliadwyedd ehangach cysylltiedig. Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y DU sydd wedi cyflwyno Targedau Adfer statudol a 2022-23 yw'r unfed flwyddyn ar ddeg o fonitro. Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol Cymru roi cymaint o wybodaeth ag y gallant ei chael yn rhesymol am yr hyn sy'n digwydd i'r deunyddiau gwastraff y maent yn eu casglu o gartrefi a ffynonellau eraill er mwyn dangos eu bod wedi cyrraedd y targedau hyn.
30. Ni yw'r awdurdod monitro ar gyfer Targedau Adfer. Rydym yn gwirio'r data a adroddir ac yn adolygu'r dystiolaeth ategol a gedwir gan awdurdodau lleol gyda thystiolaeth sydd ar gael o ffynonellau eraill, fel bod cywirdeb adroddiadau'n gwella'n barhaus. Rydym yn darparu ein gwybodaeth fonitro i Lywodraeth Cymru, sy'n gweithredu fel yr awdurdod gorfodi.
31. Mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol gyflawni cyfradd adfer o 64% er mwyn osgoi bod yn atebol am gosb ariannol o £200 y dunnell o dan y swm targed. Yn 2022-23, llwyddodd 17 o awdurdodau lleol i gyrraedd targed o 64% a dim ond pump a fethodd (Caerffili, Caerdydd, Sir y Fflint, Ynys Môn a Thorfaen). Pan fydd awdurdod lleol yn agored i gosb, caiff Gweinidogion Cymru naill ai hepgor y gosb neu asesu'r swm sy'n ddyledus a hysbysu'r awdurdod lleol yn unol â hynny. Y targed ar gyfer blwyddyn nesaf y cynllun (2023-24) yw 64% cyn cynyddu i 70% ar gyfer blwyddyn cynllun 2024-25.

Hysbysiad SoDdGA Gwêl y Coed

32. Ym mis Rhagfyr, cadarnhaodd Tîm Amgylchedd Sir Gaerfyrddin Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA neu SSSI) newydd yng Ngwêl y Coed. Fe'i diogelir oherwydd ffurf sboroffyt o'r rhedynen Killarney, *Trichomanes speciosum*, sy'n brin yn y DU.

33. Mae gan y rhedynen ddsbarthiad gwasgaredig, yn ardal yr Iwerydd yn bennaf o Gernyw tua'r gogledd trwy Gymru a Cumbria i Argyll, a Gogledd Iwerddon. Mae'n gyfyngedig ac o dan fygythiad byd-eang ac fe'i rhestrir fel ar Atodiad II o'r Gyfarwyddeb Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau. Cafwyd cadarnhad o'r safle gan na chafwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiadau ac mae'n golygu bod y safle arbennig hwn bellach wedi'i ddiogelu'n gyfreithiol dan Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981.

Cytundebau Rheoli Tir Adran 16

34. Defnyddir y cytundebau hyn i gynnal ac adfer nodweddion safleoedd gwarchoddedig i gyflwr ffafriol. Rydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn wrth sicrhau'r cytundebau hyn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, gan ymrwymo tua £1m o gyllid i gytundebau newydd ac adnewyddiadau. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd risg o or-ymrwymo erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol, mae saib ar ymrwymadau pellach, a roddwyd ar waith ym mis Hydref 2023, wedi'i ymestyn tan ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol. Nid yw'r saib yn cynnwys cytundebau lle nad oes unrhyw daliadau blynyddol neu lle mae taliadau mewn enw (£1) a thaliadau cyfalaf lle mae archeb prynu wedi'i chyhoeddi ac na ellir gohirio gwaith tan y flwyddyn ariannol ganlydol.
35. Mae opsiynau a allai ganiatáu i nifer fach o gytundebau blaenoriaeth symud ymlaen o fewn y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol yn cael eu harchwilio o ddifrif. Rydym wrthi'n datblygu negeseuon cyfathrebu i'r undebau amaeth yn eu hysbysu am y sefyllfa.

Ailardystio ISO 45001

36. Dechreuodd y broses ailardystio ar gyfer ISO 45001 ym mis Medi a daeth i ben ym mis Rhagfyr, gyda deg diwrnod archwilio yn cynnwys timau amrywiol ledled Cymru. Yn dilyn y broses hon, llwyddwyd i sicrhau ailardystiad i safon ISO 45001:2018 gyda dim ond dau fân achos o ddiffyg cydymffurfio wedi'u nodi, gan gynnwys gweithdrefn ar gyfer defnyddio cemegau ac adolygiad o hyfforddiant ar gyfer wardeiniaid tân.
37. Aseswyd a chaewyd y mân achosion o ddiffyg cydymffurfio blaenorol, ar wahân i'r achos yn ymwneud â hyfforddiant a dysgu a datblygu, sy'n parhau ar agor.

Prosiect SIARC

38. Ymwelodd Iolo Williams â Marina Pwllheli ym mis Rhagfyr i goroni Prosiect SIARC (Siarcod yn Ysbrydoli Gweithredu ac Ymchwil gyda Chymunedau) yn swyddogol fel Prosiect y Flwyddyn Cymru yng ngwobrau'r Loteri Genedlaethol 2023.
39. Wedi'i sefydlu yn 2021, mae Prosiect SIARC yn gydweithrediad aml-bartner dan arweiniad ZSL (Zoological Society of London) a CNC. Ei nod yw diogelu rhywogaethau prin o siarcod a morgathod (grŵp a elwir yn 'elasmobranchs') oddi ar arfordir Cymru a meithrin gwerthfawrogiad newydd o'r amgylchedd tanddwr yng Nghymru.
40. Fe wnaeth dros 3,000 o sefydliadau gymryd rhan yn y gwobrau, gyda'r Prosiect SIARC yn cael ei ddisgrifio fel un 'ysbrydoledig'. Mae'r prosiect wedi derbyn cyllid i

barhau am dair blynedd arall, hyd at fis Mawrth 2026, diolch i gefnogaeth Cronfa Rhwydweithiau Natur Treftadaeth y Loteri.

Materion mewnol

Cyflog

41. Fe wnaethom gynnig ffurfiol o 5% ar draws yr holl bwyntiau talu i'r Undebau Llafur. Mae'r rhai wnaeth gynnal pleidlais ymhlith eu haelodau - Prospect, Unsain, Unite a GMB - wedi pleidleisio i dderbyn y cynnig cyflog. Bydd y cynnydd (gan gynnwys ôl-daliad o fis Ebrill 2023) yn dod i rym yng nghyflog mis Chwefror.
42. Ar ôl gwasanaethu fel Pennaeth Gweithrediadau De Orllewin Lloegr am saith mis, mae Huwel Manley wedi'i benodi i'r rôl yn barhaol. Bydd Huwel hefyd yn gweithredu fel Pennaeth Gwasanaeth ar gyfer Cadwraeth / Bioamrywiaeth.

Cwsmeriaid

Perfformiad o ran Mynediad at Wybodaeth a Chwynion

43. Mae perfformiad chwarterol ar gyfer Cwynion a Mynediad at Wybodaeth (ATI) wedi aros yn gyson uchel eleni. Y sefyllfa yn y flwyddyn hyd yma yw bod 99% o gwynion a 98% o geisiadau mynediad at wybodaeth wedi'u hateb o fewn cytundebau lefel gwasanaeth o naill ai deg neu ugain diwrnod gwaith.
44. Rydym hefyd wedi mynd yn fyw gyda'n dull Rheoli Cysylltiadau Cwsmeriaid (CRM) ar gyfer ymdrin â chwynion a cheisiadau mynediad at wybodaeth, gan ein symud tuag at ein nod strategol o gael un pwynt ymdrin â chwsmeriaid. Bydd hyn yn helpu'r sefydliad ehangach i reoli cysylltiadau cwsmeriaid yn strategol, yn darparu proses fwy effeithlon ar gyfer trin ceisiadau mynediad at wybodaeth ac yn hwyluso adrodd a'r gallu i nodi meysydd i'w gwella.

Teleffoni

45. Ym mis Ionawr 2024, bydd system deleffoni newydd yn cael ei chyflwyno ar gyfer yr Hwb Cwsmeriaid, y Ganolfan Cyfathrebu Digwyddiadau a'r Ddesg Wasanaeth TGCh, i gymryd lle ein canolfan gyswllt Mitel bresennol. Darperir y system newydd gan Anywhere365 ac mae'n debyg iawn i Microsoft Teams o ran edrychiad a theimlad.
46. Yn ogystal â gwneud pethau'n fwy hwylus i staff, mae'r system yn defnyddio adroddiadau Power BI ar gyfer rheoli trin galwadau; y nod tymor hir yw integreiddio'n llawn â'n system CRM. Byddwn yn gallu monitro nifer galwadau'n effeithlon, nodi tueddiadau a rheoli perfformiad tîm trwy fonitro galwadau ac arolygon boddhad cwsmeriaid. Bydd y data'n cael ei ddefnyddio i dargedu anghenion hyfforddi unigolion a thimau a meysydd ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau cwsmeriaid.

Tîm Gohebu Canolog

47. Daeth treial y Tîm Gohebu Canolog i ben ym mis Hydref. Roedd y treial yn canolbwyntio ar gefnogi prosiect Ansawdd Dŵr SAC a gohebiaeth yn ymwneud ag ardaloedd y Gogledd-ddwyrain a Chanol y De. Cawsom adborth gwych gan dimau a gafodd gymorth gennym yn ystod y treial, yn ogystal â'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid, aelodau'r Bwrdd a chydweithwyr ar draws y sefydliad.
48. Gydol y treial, buom yn cydweithio â thimau eraill i ddeall sut y gwnaethant reoli gohebiaeth, meysydd sy'n peri pryder a sut y gallem eu cefnogi'n effeithiol wrth ymdrin â gohebiaeth gan randdeiliaid a chwsmeriaid allweddol. Fe wnaethom ddatblygu polisïau, gweithdrefnau a ffyrdd o weithio gyda'r nod o gefnogi cydweithwyr naill ai'n uniongyrchol neu drwy ddarparu cyngor a chymorth. Hefyd, datblygwyd offeryn CRM i fonitro ac olrhain gohebiaeth yn effeithiol ac y gellid ei ddefnyddio yn y dyfodol i roi golwg gyfannol i Benaethiaid Lle o'u cwsmeriaid a phynciau o ddiddordeb.
49. Darparwyd sawl cyflwyniad gydol y treial yn cyfleu cynnydd, manteision a meysydd i'w gwella. Yn fwy na dim, rhoddwyd cyflwyniad yn y Gynhadledd Dystiolaeth eleni, a gafodd adborth da iawn unwaith eto. Yn dilyn llwyddiant y treial, rydym yn gobeithio creu tîm parhaol y flwyddyn nesaf ac ehangu'r cwrpas i gefnogi mwy o dimau ar draws y sefydliad.

Cyfathrebu

50. Rydym yn parhau i gyfathrebu'n rheolaidd â staff y Tîm Gweithredol ynghylch penderfyniadau allweddol, ein sefyllfa ariannol a chynllunio ar gyfer heriau yn ystod y flwyddyn a'r blynyddoedd i ddod. Rydym yn gweithio gyda thimau allweddol i sicrhau negeseuon clir a chyson am ein sefyllfa, fel ein bod yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar y darlun ehangach nid ar benderfyniadau tameidiog.

Natur yn gwella

51. Yn ystod wythnos gyntaf mis Rhagfyr, roedd Wythnos Hinsawdd Cymru yn sbardun ar gyfer hyrwyddo ymateb CNC i weledigaeth Natur a Ni. Roedd ein negeseuon cyfathrebu'n canolbwyntio ar ein llythyr agored yn galw ar y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru i gofrestru ac ymrwmo i'r weledigaeth ar gyfer Cymru yn 2050. Mae'r llythyr yn nodi sut y bydd CNC yn defnyddio ac yn rhannu ei dystiolaeth, yn gofalu am y tir dan ei ofal ac yn cynnwys pobl leol er mwyn gweithredu'n gynt dros natur.
52. Hefyd yn ystod Wythnos Hinsawdd Cymru, fe wnaethom gyflwyno sesiwn ar *Ymgorffori Tegwch wrth Gyflawni ein Camau Gweithredu Addasu Hinsawdd* ac ymgyrch yn y cyfryngau cymdeithasol i hyrwyddo prosiectau amrywiol sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth ar lawr gwlad.
53. Mae'r digwyddiadau ymgysylltu ar gyfer y Parc Cenedlaethol newydd arfaethedig bellach wedi dod i ben, gyda phob digwyddiad yn gyfle hollbwysig i ymgysylltu ag

amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid. Fe wnaeth y digwyddiadau sicrhau sylw traws-sianel ar BBC Cymru hefyd.

54. Rydym hefyd wedi parhau i hyrwyddo ein gwaith ar lawr gwlad i gefnogi adferiad natur, gan gynnwys prosiectau cadwraeth ac adfer yn Niwbwrch, prosiectau i adfer poblogaethau madfallod y dŵr yn Sir y Fflint a phoblogaethau ffyniannus cregyn y brenin yn Sir Benfro.

Cymunedau sy'n gallu gwrthsefyll newid hinsawdd

55. Bu'n gyfnod prysur o ran negeseuon cyfathrebu am berygl llifogydd. Roedd dyfodiad stormydd Ciarán a Debi ym mis Tachwedd, yn dynn ar sodlau Storm Babet, yn golygu neilltuo cryn amser ac adnoddau ar gyfer negeseuon rhybuddio a hysbysu a rheoli diddordeb sylweddol y cyfryngau yn ein hymateb.
56. Gweithiodd y tîm Cyfathrebu yn agos gyda'r timau Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Digidol i lansio'r Cynllun Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd. Trefnwyd ymweliad y cyfryngau â chynllun llifogydd Aberdulais i gefnogi'r lansiad, lle rhannodd cydweithwyr ein neges am yr heriau o reoli ac ariannu risg llifogydd a achosir gan newid hinsawdd yng Nghymru. Bu'n ymweliad llwyddiannus iawn, gyda sylw wedi'i sicrhau ar draws ystod eang o gyfryngau darlledu a phrint cenedlaethol a rhanbarthol, gan gynnwys ITN News, y BBC a'r Global Radio Network.
57. Fel rhan o'n rhaglen barhaus o rannu negeseuon parodrwydd ar gyfer y gaeaf, buom yn gweithio gyda'r Swyddfa Dywydd i dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd pobl yn gwybod eu perygl llifogydd a pharhau â'n hymdrechion i rannu'r negeseuon hyn mewn cyflwyniadau i amrywiol Fforymau Lleol Cymru Gydnerth. Mae'r gwaith hwn wedi cael adborth cadarnhaol gan gadeiryddion fforymau, sydd wedi croesawu'r pecynnau cymorth cyfryngau cymdeithasol rydym wedi'u darparu sy'n eu galluogi i rannu gwybodaeth am wasanaethau CNC er mwyn helpu i leihau'r peryglon llifogydd a'r hyn y gall cymunedau ei wneud i helpu eu hunain.

Llai o lygredd

58. Mae diddordeb parhaus y cyfryngau, gwleidyddion a'r cyhoedd mewn materion ansawdd dŵr a'n proses reoleiddiol yn gofyn am adnoddau parhaus. Cyn cyhoeddi'r dosbarthiadau dŵr ymdrochi a thrydedd Uwchgynhadledd Dŵr y Prif Weinidog yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, buom yn pwysleisio dull rhagweithiol CNC o fynd i'r afael â llygredd yn ein hafonydd ac mewn mannau eraill. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i hyrwyddo Prosiect Arddangos Teifi a'r gefnogaeth a gawsom gan grwpiau fel Achub y Teifi yn ein negeseuon allanol a mewnol. Defnyddiwyd dull seiliedig ar Le i reoli negeseuon am ddsbarthiadau dŵr ymdrochi, gan dynnu sylw at le mae ein gwaith wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i godi safonau mewn rhai meysydd, gan ddarparu cyd-destun lle mae safonau wedi gostwng ac esbonio'r gwaith y byddwn yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â hyn dros y flwyddyn i ddod.

59. Roedd cyhoeddi ein Hadroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol ym mis Tachwedd yn gyfle i ailadrodd ein hymrwymiad i leihau llygredd a gwella cydymffurfiaeth ar draws pob sector. Fodd bynnag, yn dilyn diddordeb y cyfryngau yn ein hymddangosiad ym mhwyllgorau'r Senedd ym Mae Caerdydd a San Steffan ym mis Tachwedd, rydym yn edrych ar gyfleoedd i ddarparu mwy o gyd-destun i'n polisi gorfodi a gwella dealltwriaeth ehangach o sut rydym yn gweithredu'r polisi hwn er budd yr amgylchedd.

Digidol

60. Mae'r gwelliannau canlynol i'r gwasanaeth wedi mynd yn fyw yn ystod y cyfnod hwn:
- Proses ymgeisio am swydd ar-lein newydd, gan gynnwys ffurflen gais ar-lein. Bydd y canlyniad disgwylledig yn cynnig profiad gwell i bobl sy'n chwilio ac yn ymgeisio am swyddi gyda CNC, gan ddenu mwy o ymgeiswyr am swyddi yn y pen draw.
 - Ffurflen gais newydd ar gyfer trwyddedau gweithgareddau perygl llifogydd – i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau hysbys defnyddwyr. Mae tudalen newydd yn nodi'r wybodaeth sydd ei hangen cyn gwneud cais, ac mae tudalen ffioedd yn dangos faint mae trwydded yn ei gostio. Mae'r cynnwys wedi'i symleiddio a chwestiynau diangen wedi'u tynnu i wella profiad y defnyddiwr.
 - Gwirio eich tanc storio cartref am ollyngiadau – cynnwys i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau hysbys cwsmeriaid, a awgrymwyd gan gydweithwyr yn y timau Gweithrediadau.

Rhagolwg

Dydd Iau 8 Chwefror – Pwyllgor Cyllid

Dydd Mawrth 13 Chwefror – Pwyllgor Ystad Tir

Dydd Mercher 21 Chwefror – Galwad Diweddarau'r Bwrdd

Dydd Iau 22 Chwefror – Pwyllgor Ardaloedd Gwarchoddedig

Dydd Gwener 1 Mawrth – Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid

Dydd Mawrth 5 Mawrth – Pwyllgor Cyllid

Dydd Iau 7 Mawrth – Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrwydd Risg

Dydd Mercher 20 a Dydd Iau 21 Mawrth – Cyfarfod mis Mawrth y Bwrdd

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrhau Risg (ARAC) i'r Bwrdd |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B05 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Kath Palmer, Cadeirydd ARAC |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Kath Palmer, Cadeirydd ARAC |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | I roi diweddariad i'r Bwrdd mewn perthynas â chyfarfod ARAC ar 15 Rhagfyr 2023. |

Cefndir

- Mae'r diweddariad ysgrifenedig hwn ar gyfer y Bwrdd yn ymwneud â chyfarfod y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrhau Risg (ARAC) ar 15 Rhagfyr 2023. I gael rhagor o fanylion, gall holl aelodau'r Bwrdd weld agendâu, papurau, a chofnodion pwyllgorau drwy'r Porth Diligent.

Diweddariad

Archwilio Cymru

- Rhoddodd Archwilio Cymru ddiweddariad a oedd yn cynnwys Atodiad i'r Adroddiad Archwilio Cyfrifon ac Adroddiad Archwilio Cymru ar Sefydlu'r Amcanion Llesiant, a oedd yn gadarnhaol.

Rheoli Risg

- Cafwyd diweddariad chwarterol gan y tîm Risg; roedd yr uchafbwyntiau'n cynnwys fframwaith a gweithgarwch rheoli risg, ac adrodd ar risg a pherfformiad. Cynhaliwyd trafodaeth o amgylch y Gofrestr Risg Strategol (SRR) sy'n cael ei datblygu gan

gynnwys a oedd angen i seiber fod yn risg ar wahân yn y Gofrestr. Trafododd ARAC hefyd y Polisi Risg wedi'i ddiweddarau a gwnaed awgrymiadau.

Diweddariad Cyllid

4. Darparwyd Diweddariad Cyllid a oedd yn cynnwys Cyfrifon Blynyddol, Camau Tandro Unigol, Colledion a Thaliadau Arbennig. Rhoddwyd briff i ARAC hefyd ar incwm ffermydd gwynt a'r adroddiadau gwersi a ddysgwyd ar orwariant a fyddai'n cael eu rhannu a'u monitro gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid.

Y newyddion diweddaraf am Strategaeth Seiber CNC

5. Cyflwynwyd y Strategaeth Seiber wedi'i diweddarau i ARAC a thrafodwyd hi.

Archwilio Mewnol

6. Cafodd ARAC Adroddiad Archwilio Mewnol Chwarterol; roedd yr uchafbwyntiau yn cynnwys cynnydd Cynllun Archwilio Mewnol 2023-24 a'r Adolygiad o'r Cynllun Corfforaethol. Roedd pedwar Adroddiad Archwilio Mewnol, gyda thri ohonynt yn cynnig barn gymedrol ac roedd un yn cynnig barn o aeddfedwydd nas datblygwyd yn ddigonol.
7. Cyflwynwyd Cynllun Archwilio Mewnol 2024-25 i ARAC a chafodd ei gymeradwyo. Roedd adolygiad wedi'i gwblhau o'r holl gamau Archwilio Mewnol a thrafododd ARAC yr adolygiad a chytunodd i newidiadau i gamau gweithredu heb eu cwblhau yn yr achos hwn.

Llywodraethu ARAC

8. Adolygodd ARAC y Rhagolwg a gofynnodd am i'r Cylch Gorchwyl gael ei ddosbarthu gan fod aelodau newydd.

UNRHYW FATER ARALL

9. Nodwyd y byddai cyfarfod Mehefin 2024 yn un wyneb yn wyneb yng Nghaerdydd.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad y Pwyllgor Cyllid i'r Bwrdd |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B06 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Helen Pittaway, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Helen Pittaway, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | I roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid – 7 Rhagfyr 2023 a 10 Ionawr 2024 |

Cefndir

1. Mae'r papur hwn yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Bwrdd yn dilyn cyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar 7 Rhagfyr 2023 a 10 Ionawr 2024. I gael rhagor o fanylion, mae holl aelodau'r Bwrdd yn gallu gweld agendâu, papurau, a chofnodion pwyllgorau drwy'r Porth Diligent.

Diweddariad – 7 Rhagfyr 2023

Diweddariad ar Sefyllfa Ariannol 2023-24

2. Darparwyd diweddariad ar y sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf ar gyfer cyllideb referniw 2023-24. Mynegodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid eu cefnogaeth i'r penderfyniadau yr oedd y Tîm Gweithredol wedi'u gwneud i gydbwysu'r gyllideb. Cawsant sicrwydd bod y sefydliad wedi cydweithio i nodi'r arbedion.

Cymeradwyaethau Bwrdd CNC i'w cymeradwyo gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid

3. Cymeradwyodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid un gymeradwyaeth i'r Bwrdd ynghylch Cytundeb Fframwaith Gwasanaethau Ymgynghori CNC a fyddai'n disodli Fframwaith y Genhedlaeth Nesaf pe bai'n cael ei gymeradwyo.

Diweddariad ar Gyllideb a Chynllun Busnes 2024-25

4. Crynhowyd sefyllfa cyllideb 2024-25 a'r egwyddorion a oedd yn sail i flaenoriaethu a gytunwyd gan y Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau. Amlinellwyd yr adolygiad sylfaen sero, yr offeryn cymorth ar gyfer penderfyniadau a'r adroddiadau perfformiad ar gyfer 2024-25 hefyd.
5. Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid y dylid ymestyn cynllunio i'r blynyddoedd dilynol ac y gellid defnyddio iaith fwy cadarnhaol i bwysleisio'r gyllideb y byddai gan CNC a'r gwaith y gellid ei wneud â hi.

Gwersi a ddysgwyd ynghylch gorwariant

6. Amlinellwyd y prif feysydd, materion a chamau gweithredu a drafodir yn y papur. Nodwyd hefyd y byddai adolygiad annibynnol o orwariant y Rhaglen Cyfalaf Llifogydd a ddylai arwain at gamau pellach.
7. Trafododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid y materion a'r camau gweithredu ac awgrymodd y gallai'r camau gweithredu yn y papur fod yn gryfach. Codwyd pryderon hefyd ar effeithiau'r materion gorwario ar forâl staff.
8. Byddai'r canfyddiadau ac ymateb CNC i'r adolygiad annibynnol yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid mewn cyfarfod yn y dyfodol.

Diweddariad – 10 Ionawr 2024

Diweddariad Perfformiad Ariannol

9. Cyflwynwyd yr Adroddiad Perfformiad Cyllid ar gyfer mis Tachwedd gan gynnwys y negeseuon allweddol. Darparwyd diweddariadau ar y newidiadau diweddaraf i'r rhagolygon, y mesurau i gydbwysu pwysau refeniw cyllidebol yn ystod y flwyddyn a'r Rhaglenni Cyfalaf.

Cymeradwyaethau Bwrdd CNC i'w cymeradwyo gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid

10. Cymeradwyodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid un gymeradwyaeth i'r Bwrdd a fyddai'n alinio Rheoli ein Harian â'r Cylch Gorchwyl wedi'i ddiweddarau.

Diweddariad ar Gyllideb a Chynllun Busnes 2024-25

11. Amlinellwyd sefyllfa cyllideb 2024-25 gan gynnwys pennu'r cyd-destun ariannol ar gyfer 2024-25, sefyllfa ariannol y Rhaglenni Cyfalaf, a gwerthoedd ac argymhellion cryno'r ymarfer ar gostau nad ydynt yn gostau staff.
12. Darparwyd diweddariad ar ymarfer blaenoriaethu gweithgareddau gwaith CNC gan gynnwys y dull gweithredu, arbedion dangosol mewn costau nad ydynt yn gostau staff, a'r camau nesaf.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Adroddiad Diweddarau'r Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B07 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Peter Fox, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMC) |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Peter Fox, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | I roi diweddariad am gyfarfod y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd ar 11 Ionawr 2024 |

Cefndir

- Mae'r crynodeb hwn yn rhoi diweddariad ar faterion y dylid, ym marn Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd (FRMC), gael eu dwyn sylw'r Bwrdd cyfan yn dilyn cyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a gynhaliwyd ar 11 Ionawr 2024.
- I gael rhagor o fanylion, mae holl aelodau'r Bwrdd yn gallu gweld agendâu, papurau, a chofnodion pwyllgorau drwy'r Porth Diligent.

Diweddariad

Adroddiad Diweddarau Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd

- Cyflwynwyd adroddiad diweddarau yn rhoi sylw i feysydd gwaith allweddol i'r FRMC. Roedd yn cynnwys ymateb CNC i'r stormydd yn ystod yr hydref a'r gaeaf, cyhoeddi'r Gofynion Buddsoddi Tymor Hir, a Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 15 (TAN15).
- Mynegodd FRMC eu gwerthfawrogiad o holl waith caled y staff mewn perthynas â'r ymateb i'r stormydd.

Diweddariad ar y Rhaglen Gyfalaf Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd

5. Darparwyd trosolwg o rhagolygon gwariant y Rhaglen Gyfalaf ar gyfer 2023-24 ynghyd â diweddariadau cryno ar gynnydd prosiectau Rhydaman a Stryd Stephenson. Darparwyd diweddariadau hefyd ar brosiectau System Rhybudd Llifogydd a Diweddaru Telemetreg yn ogystal â'r gwaith o ddatblygu Rhaglen Gyfalaf 2024-25.

Adolygiad o Bapur Newid Achos Busnes Amlinellol Llanw Dyfi

6. Cyflwynwyd y gwaith gwerthuso i FRMC ar gyfer rheoli perygl llifogydd ac opsiynau addasu ehangach ar gyfer Aber Afon Dyfi a gofynnwyd iddynt gymeradwyo cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer datblygu'r Achos Busnes Amlinellol. Esboniwyd y rhesymau dros y cynnydd yn y cyllid ar gyfer yr Achos Busnes Amlinellol gan gynnwys bod yr holl ddull o ymdrin ag addasu arfordirol wedi esblygu.
7. Cymeradwyodd FRMC yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer Achos Busnes Amlinellol Dyfi.

Adolygiad o'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf

8. Ymunodd cynrychiolwyr o Bartneriaethau Lleol â'r cyfarfod i gyflwyno'r canfyddiadau a'r argymhellion drafft cychwynnol o adolygiad o'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf Llifogydd. Croesawodd FRMC yr adolygiad a thrafododd yr argymhellion.

Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol: praeseptau, ardrethi, ac ardollau

9. Cafwyd crynodeb o'r cynnig ar gyfer Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol, praeseptau, ardrethi, ac ardollau ar gyfer 2024-25. Roedd y cynnydd oherwydd chwyddiant. Trafododd FRMC y model cyflenwi ar gyfer yr Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol a chymeradwyodd y cynnydd mewn praeseptau, ardrethi, ac ardollau.

Rhaglen Weithredu Adfer ac Adolygu ar ôl Llifogydd (FRRIP)

10. Darparwyd papur gwybodaeth yn unig ar gynnydd y Rhaglen Weithredu hon a nodwyd y gallai'r Rhaglen gael ei chau erbyn diwedd blwyddyn ariannol 2023-24.

Unrhyw fater arall

11. Tynnwyd sylw'r Pwyllgor at y mater o sut mae mesuryddion dŵr llifogydd segur yn ymddangos ar systemau agored i'r cyhoedd.
12. Fe ddiweddarodd Geraint Davies FRMC ar ymweliad diweddar ag Ardal Ddraenio Mewnol Tan Lan ac arglawdd Conwy lle bu'n gwrandao ar eu pryderon.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad Y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid (PCC) |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B08 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Mark McKenna, Cadeirydd PCC |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Mark McKenna, Cadeirydd PCC |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Rhoi diweddariad i'r Bwrdd mewn perthynas â chyfarfod y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid ar 12 Rhagfyr 2023. |

Cefndir

- Mae'r diweddariad ysgrifenedig hwn ar gyfer y Bwrdd yn ymwneud â chyfarfod y Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid (PCC) ar 12 Rhagfyr 2023. I gael rhagor o fanylion, mae holl aelodau'r Bwrdd yn gallu gweld agendâu, papurau, a chofnodion pwyllgorau drwy'r Porth Diligent.

Diweddariad ar lafar ar faterion cyfredol

- Cafodd PCC ddiweddariadau llafar ar faterion cyfredol, gan gynnwys recriwtio, cronfeydd pensiwn, IR35, System Rheoli Dysgu, archwiliad allanol ISO45001, cyfathrebu misol â staff, CNC2030, y system teleffoni newydd, cwynion ac iechyd a diogelwch is-gontractwyr.

Canlyniadau Arolwg Panel Blynyddol ar gyfer Adroddiad Mynegai Gwasanaeth Cwsmeriaid y DU

- Cyflwynodd y Sefydliad Gwasanaeth Cwsmeriaid grynodedb o'r Arolwg Panel Blynyddol ar gyfer Mynegai Gwasanaeth Cwsmeriaid y DU. Croesawodd PCC y canlyniadau a thrafododd yr argymhellion.

4. Sicrhawyd PCC bod yr ymatebion bodlonrwydd cwsmeriaid yn debyg i sefydliadau tebyg sydd â phwrpas cymdeithasol a chylch gwaith eang.

Adroddiad Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch – Chwarter 2

5. Craffodd PCC ar yr Adroddiad Llesiant, Iechyd a Diogelwch (H&S) Chwarter 2. Croesawyd yr adroddiad manwl, ac roedd yr uchafbwyntiau'n cynnwys: adolygiadau o ddigwyddiadau a'r mentrau newydd i leihau costau canslo Dysgu a Datblygu.
6. Nodwyd y diwylliant Iechyd a Diogelwch gwell yn y sefydliad. Byddai aelodau Bwrdd PCC yn cael eu gwahodd i fynychu sesiynau galw heibio i staff ar bwysigrwydd adrodd ar Iechyd a Diogelwch.
7. Trafodwyd yr her o gydnabod ac adrodd achosion bu bron â digwydd mewn perthynas ag Iechyd meddwl. Cydnabu PCC systemau cymorth rhagorol CNC i weithwyr ac awgrymodd y gellid hyrwyddo'r rhain ymhellach wrth recriwtio.

Diweddariad Bro'r Sgydau

8. Rhoddwyd diweddariad pellach ar y marwolaethau ym Mro'r Sgydau. Nodwyd cymhlethdodau a heriau'r ardal. Cafwyd crynodeb o'r Adolygiad Diogelwch Ymwelwyr annibynnol ar gyfer Bro'r Sgydau. Trafododd PCC yr argymhellion a'r cynnydd a wnaed hyd yn hyn.
9. Croesawyd y cyfleoedd ar gyfer dysgu a rennir a sicrhawyd PCC bod diogelwch ymwelwyr yn parhau'n brif flaenoriaeth.
10. Roedd fformat ar gyfer archwiliad dwfn ehangach o ddiogelwch ymwelwyr i gynnwys Bro'r Sgydau i'w gytuno a'i drefnu ar gyfer aelodau'r Bwrdd.

Cynllunio'r Gweithlu'n Strategol

11. Darparwyd diweddariad ar y Peilot Cynllunio'r Gweithlu'n Strategol llwyddiannus cyntaf gan y tîm Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd. Mae PCC wedi croesawu'r cydweithio.
12. Trafododd PCC y goblygiadau ariannol a chyfyngiadau adnoddau mewn perthynas â chyflawni gofynion statudol ac awgrymodd y dylid datblygu'r egwyddorion ar draws y sefydliad cyfan gan ganolbwyntio ar feysydd risg uchel a chyfleoedd uchel i ddatblygu dealltwriaeth. Nodwyd bod ail Beilot ar y gweill. Croesawodd PCC y gwaith a wnaed ac roedd yn edrych ymlaen at weld cynnydd.

Amcanion Cydraddoldeb, Amrywiaeth a Chynhwysiant Strategol CNC

13. Rhoddwyd diweddariad ar gais newydd y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol (EHRC) i ymrwmo i Amcanion Cydraddoldeb newydd a rennir. Sicrhawyd PCC bod yr

amcanion a rennir a gyhoeddwyd yn 2020 yn dal i fod yn gadarn ac roedd y Pwyllgor yn cefnogi defnyddio'r mesurau presennol i adeiladu ar Adolygiad Strategaeth EDI ar gyfer 2025.

14. Awgrymodd PCC, y byddai adeiladu ar yr adborth gan Ein Llais hefyd yn bwysig, yn ogystal â'r angen i gael sefydliad eang ac amrywiol i helpu i gyflawni Amcanion Llesiant y Cynllun Corfforaethol. Croesawodd PCC y cydweithio parhaus a'r dysgu a rennir gyda'r Bartneriaeth.

Cynllun Strategol Cyfathrebu

15. Cyflwynwyd a chroesawyd y Cynllun Strategol Cyfathrebu drafft. Amlinellwyd y camau nesaf i lunio cynllun cyflawni manwl ar gyfer 2024-25. Nodwyd y pum cenhadaeth, a chynigiwyd rhai awgrymiadau gan PCC. Roedd y Pwyllgor yn cymeradwyo'r cyfeiriad teithio ac yn deall yr heriau.
16. Roedd PCC yn deall y byddai'r daith i fod yn fwy mentrus i'r sefydliad cyfan yn cymryd amser ond roeddent yn sicr y byddai'r tîm yn mynd ati i gefnogi cyflawni gweledigaeth CNC a'r Amcanion Llesiant.

UNRHYW FATER ARALL

17. Nododd PCC y papur Cyflogwr ac Atebolrwydd Cyhoeddus.
18. Cymeradwyodd PCC y diweddariadau i Bolisi Cynllun Pensiwn Llywodraeth Leol.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru (WLMF) |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B09 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Rhys Jones, Cadeirydd WLMF |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Bronwen Martin, Cyngorydd Arbenigol: Rheoli Tir Cymru |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Rhys Jones, Cadeirydd WLMF |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Crynhoi'r ystyriaethau, y penderfyniadau a'r camau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu ceisio gan y pwyllgor. |

Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru

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

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

Diweddariad

Cyfarfod 11 Rhagfyr 2023

- Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod diweddaraf y Fforwm ar 11 Rhagfyr 2023.
- Rhoddodd John Browne, CNC gyflwyniad a throsolwg o'r Pwyllgor Cyngori Rhanbarthol (RAC) newydd ar gyfer Coedwigaeth. Diben y RAC Coedwigaeth yw darparu cyngor i CNC mewn perthynas â rhai swyddogaethau coedwigaeth penodol yn unol â'r gofyniad statudol o dan adran 37 o'r Ddeddf Coedwigaeth (1967).

4. Cafodd holl aelodau'r Fforwm gyfle i holi am Ddiweddariadau CNC a rhannu diweddariadau gan eu sefydliadau eu hunain hefyd.
5. Trafododd y grŵp y rhagolwg ar gyfer cyfarfodydd y dyfodol.
6. Bydd cyfarfod nesaf y Fforwm yn cael ei gynnal rywbryd ym mis Mawrth/Ebrill 2024.
7. Unwaith y bydd cofnodion y cyfarfod wedi'u hadolygu a'u cytuno'n ffurfiol gan aelodau, fe'u cyhoeddir ar dudalen y Fforwm ar wefan CNC.

Is-grŵp Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru ar Lygredd Amaethyddol

8. Prif bwrpas Is-grŵp y Fforwm yw nodi cyfleoedd i ddileu llygredd amaethyddol yng Nghymru ar yr un pryd â chynnal sector ffermio ffyniannus gan ddilyn pum thema allweddol (cyngor ac arweiniad, dull gwirfoddol, rheoleiddio, arloesi a buddsoddi), a gweithio ar y cyd ag ystod o randdeiliaid amaethyddol ac amgylcheddol.

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

Diweddariad

Cyfarfod 6 Tachwedd 2023

9. Ymunodd Brian Price, CNC â'r cyfarfod i roi trosolwg a diweddariad o'r gwaith Modelu Amonia y mae CNC yn ei wneud ger Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA). Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi darparu cyfres o gyflwyniadau ynghylch amonia, gan gynnwys trosolwg o amonia a rhwymedigaethau statudol, effeithiau amgylcheddol amonia yng Nghymru, a diweddariad ar dargedau ansawdd aer ynghyd â chyflwyniad ar ganlyniadau'r modelu senarios amonia y maent wedi bod yn ei wneud.
10. Rhoddodd Ieuan S. Davies, CNC a Delyth Lewis-Jones, AHDB y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr adroddiad drafft a gynhyrchwyd gan Grŵp Technegol Amaethyddol Afonydd Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA).
11. Darparodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddiweddariad llafar yn dilyn cyhoeddi Datganiad Ysgrifenedig ar 10 Hydref 2023 ynghylch Rheoli Maethynnau. Amlinellodd y Datganiad Ysgrifenedig ddull â therfyn amser i alluogi defnyddio mwy o faethynnau o dail da byw ar y tir lle mae angen gwneud hynny i dyfu cnwd, ochr yn ochr â mesurau ychwanegol i ddiogelu'r amgylchedd rhag risg o lygredd.

Cyfarfod 4 Rhagfyr 2023

12. Trafododd y grŵp faterion yn codi gan gynnwys y cais am gyflwyniad ar fonitro dip defaid, digwyddiad y Ffair Aeaf a gynhaliwyd ar 27-28 Tachwedd 2023, a Thrydedd Uwchgynhadledd Llygredd Afon y Prif Weinidog a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Tachwedd 2023.

13. Rhoddodd Nichola Salter, CNC y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddull gweithredu CNC mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau Adnoddau Dŵr (Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol) (Cymru) 2021. Rhoddodd Nicola Mills, CNC drosolwg hefyd o'r tîm CNC newydd sydd wedi'i sefydlu i helpu ffermydd i leihau llygredd amaethyddol yng Nghymru.
14. Adolygodd y grŵp y Rhagolwg ac awgrymwyd eitemau/pynciau i'w trafod mewn cyfarfodydd yn y dyfodol.
15. Cynhelir cyfarfod nesaf Is-grŵp Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru ddydd Llun 29 Ionawr 2024.
16. Unwaith y bydd cofnodion y cyfarfod wedi'u hadolygu a'u cytuno'n ffurfiol gan aelodau, fe'u cyhoeddir ar dudalen Is-grŵp Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru ar wefan CNC.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B10 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Ben Wilson, Prif Gyngorydd, Pysgodfeydd |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |

Cefndir

- Mae Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru yn cyfarfod deirgwaith y flwyddyn ac yn rhoi cyfle i randdeiliaid pysgodfeydd a sefydliadau anllywodraethol rannu tystiolaeth a chyfleoedd i gydweithio i sicrhau rheolaeth gynaliadwy ar bysgodfeydd yng Nghymru.
- Cylch gwaith y grŵp yw:
 - Cynrychioli'r rhanddeiliaid amrywiol sydd â diddordeb yn adnoddau pysgodfeydd dŵr croyw ac ymfudol Cymru a gwaith 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, gan gynnwys datblygu polisi a strategaeth sy'n gysylltiedig â physgodfeydd.
 - Adolygu perfformiad pysgodfeydd CNC a'r gwaith cysylltiedig i sicrhau bod pysgotwyr a physgodfeydd yn deall bod incwm trwydded gwialen a chyllid arall yn cael ei ddefnyddio i'r perwyl gorau i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni dyletswydd pysgodfeydd statudol CNC.
 - Ystyried effaith ecolegol, fiolegol ac economaidd materion newydd a datblygol sy'n effeithio ar ein pysgodfeydd.
 - Helpu i ledaenu gwybodaeth gan CNC a mannau eraill i fuddiannau pysgota a physgodfeydd.

- f. Rhoi adborth clir gan fuddiannau pysgota 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 sganio'r gorwel ar gyfer datblygiadau, cyfleoedd a risgiau newydd disgwylidig, 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 Tachwedd 2023.
4. **Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod - Diweddarau a Gweithredu:** Papur, cyflwyniad a thrafodaeth gan Dave Charlesworth, Cynghorydd Arbenigol Arweiniol sy'n arwain ar weithredu'r argymhellion gan y Grŵp Cynghori ar Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod annibynnol.

Negeseuon allweddol

- Mae CNC yn cyflawni yn erbyn ein cynllun gweithredu a ddatblygwyd mewn ymateb i argymhellion y Grŵp Cynghori ar Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod.
 - Rydym yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid i gyflawni prosiect peilot ar afon Wysg a byddwn yn defnyddio'r dystiolaeth a geir i ddatblygu canllawiau cenedlaethol a'n dull o drwyddedu adar sy'n bwyta pysgod yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.
5. **Gorfodi yn CNC:** Briff a chyflwyniad Fiona Hourahine, Rheolwr Gweithrediadau (cyflwynir gan Ben Wilson).

Negeseuon allweddol

- Diweddariad Staffio: Roedd 24 o staff wedi'u gwarantu dan Ddeddf Pysgodfeydd Eog a Dŵr Croyw (SAFFA) mewn chwe tîm yn seiliedig ar Leoedd ym mhob cwr o Gymru ynghyd â swyddogion heddlu ar secondiad; chwe phrentis yn cael eu hyfforddi; 16 swyddog tîm newydd Rheoliadau Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol (Cymru) (CoAPR) i ymdrin â llygryddion amaethyddol a amlygwyd.
- Darparwyd trosolwg o'r Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol, gyda throsolwg llawn o erlyniadau.
- Rhagolwg – Blaenoriaethau Gorfodi Pysgodfeydd
 - Cefnogi Amcanion Lles y Cynllun Corfforaethol
 - Parhad o ymagwedd seiliedig ar risg at ddigwyddiadau a rheoleiddio pysgodfeydd
 - Parhau â dyletswyddau statudol
 - Gwiriadau gwialen a thrwydded a rhwydi
 - Gwybodaeth a seiliedig ar dystiolaeth
 - Blaenoriaethau tymor a daearyddiaeth (seiliedig ar leoedd)
 - Cefnogi allbwn yr asesiad stoc eogiaid diweddaraf
 - Hyfforddi a datblygu staff

6. Adolygiad o Stoc Eogiaid

Negeseuon allweddol

- Trosolwg o'r prosiectau cydweithredol i ddiweddarau'r broses asesu stoc eogiaid cenedlaethol a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru a Lloegr gan Cefas, CNC ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd.
- Egwyddor arweiniol - sicrhau bod ein prosesau asesu stoc eogiaid cenedlaethol yn gyfredol, yn dryloyw, yn diogelu eogiaid yn ddigonol ac yn haws eu deall i randdeiliaid.
- Mae'r adolygiad wedi ystyried y canlynol: Cyfarwyddyd Gweinidogol 1998; Argymhellion o'r gweithdy asesu stoc eogiaid a gynhaliwyd yn 2016; Adborth gan Orchymyn Cyfyngu ar Rwydi diweddar a phrosesau rheoleiddio is-ddeddf gwialen a rhwyd; Arferion gorau o awdurdodaethau eraill y DU ac Ewrop; Canllaw rheoli eogiaid Sefydliad Cadwraeth Eogiaid Gogledd yr Iwerydd (NASCO).
- Y camau nesaf ac amserlenni:
 - Cyhoeddi cyfnodolyn a adolygir gan gymheiriaid ar gyfraddau ecsbloetio [Estimation of returning Atlantic salmon stock from rod exploitation rate for principal salmon rivers in England & Wales | ICES Journal of Marine Science | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)
 - Ymgynghoriad anstatudol 2024
 - Treialu'r fethodoleg newydd ochr yn ochr â'r dull presennol ar gyfer asesu stoc 2023
 - Adrodd canfyddiadau i Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru ac England Fishery Group ddiwedd 2024
 - Y bwriad fydd gweithredu'r broses asesu stoc ddiwygiedig yn ffurfiol yn 2025.
- Cafodd Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru ei ddiweddarau hefyd ar ddiwygiadau i'r Cynllun Gweithredu ar gyfer Eogiaid a Brithyllod y Môr
- Er mwyn sicrhau bod y Cynllun Gweithredu hwn yn blaenoriaethu'r pwysau pwysicaf, mae CNC yn ceisio datblygu matrices pwysau eogiaid yn seiliedig ar y model a ddefnyddir gan Norwy. Gofynnwyd i aelodau Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru gyfrannu at y matrices sgorio, a bydd CNC yn adrodd yn ôl yn y cyfarfod nesaf

7. Symposiwm a Gweithdy Brithyllod y Môr Sefydliad Rheoli Pysgodfeydd

- Adolygiad a ddarparwyd gan y Sefydliad Rheoli Pysgodfeydd o waith ar reoli brithyllod y môr yn y DU ac Iwerddon. Yn ystod mis Medi cynhaliwyd cynhadledd wyddonol yng Nghaerdydd, gyda chynrychiolwyr o bob cwr o'r DU ac Iwerddon yn bresennol, i archwilio beth sy'n digwydd i frithyllod y môr, un o'r dangosyddion gorau o iechyd ein hafonydd, aberoedd a dyfroedd arfordirol. Dros y degawd diwethaf, mae niferoedd brithyllod y môr wedi gostwng mewn afonydd ledled

Cymru, Lloegr, yr Alban ac Iwerddon. Nodwyd rhwystrau i fudo, ansawdd dŵr gwael, ysglyfaethu, ecsbloetio morol, a newid hinsawdd fel y prif achosion.

- Ym mis Tachwedd, cyfarfu cynrychiolwyr sefydliadau allweddol sy'n ymwneud â rheoli brithyllod môr (gan gynnwys CNC a Llywodraeth Cymru) yn Fishmongers Hall, Llundain, i gytuno ar gamau i warchod ac adfer y pysgod hyn sydd dan fygythiad.

8. **Papur Diweddarau Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru:** ar gael ar gais drwy e-bostio fisheries.wales@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Cynnwys:

- Trwyddedau gwialen - gwerthiannau trwyddedau gwialen 2023 hyd yma
- Ystadegau diweddaraf "Pysgota yng Nghymru"
- Perfformiad stoc eogiaid a brithyllod y môr.
- Adroddiad: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
 - Eogiaid yng Nghymru
 - Brithyllod y môr yng Nghymru
- Rhestr Goch IUCN: Saith rhywogaeth o bysgod mewn perygl o ddiflannu yn nyfroedd Prydain
- Dim eogiaid pinc wedi'u cofnodi yng Nghymru yn ystod 2023
- Symposiwm brithyllod y môr – Sefydliad Rheoli Pysgodfeydd
- Mesur ein perfformiad ac Adroddiad Rheoleiddio Blynyddol 2022
- Diweddariad ar brosiect Adar sy'n Bwyta Pysgod a Threial Dalgylch Afon Wysg
- Rhaglen Asesu Stoc Dyfrdwy – rhaglen afon mynegai
- Diweddariad hydref 2023
- Orlhain gleisiaid Afon Wysg – diweddariad Blwyddyn 3
- Cyfrif Afon Teifi
- Diweddariadau Prosiect Cynefin
 - LIFE Afon Dyfrdwy - diweddariad
 - Diweddariad ar Brosiect Pedair Afon LIFE
 - Salmon For Tomorrow2 – tynnu cored Honddu Afon Wysg yn rhoi hwb i bysgod bregus
- Gorfodi: cymryd dros £18,000 oddi ar arweinydd giang potsio ar afon Teifi er mwyn talu am ran o'i elw troseddol

9. **Diweddariadau Partner**

- Darparodd Afonydd Cymru gyflwyniad ar eu gwaith i wella cynefin afon
- Rhoddodd yr Angling Trust ddiweddariad ar eu gwaith i gefnogi'r Missing Salmon Alliance a chefnogi pysgota â gwialen

10. **Eitemau posibl ar gyfer agenda cyfarfodydd i ddod**

- Sgwrs gan John Goldsworthy: prosiect arddangos afon Teifi
- Cynllun matrices gweithredu ar eogiaid a brithyllod y môr
- Cyflwyniad Chris Mills ar Missing Tea Trout Alliance
- Prosiect afonydd ACA

- Crafanc-y-frân y dŵr (Ranunculus) – gofynnwyd i CNC hwyluso trafodaeth am faint o Ranunculus sydd wedi'i golli, y rhesymau am hynny, a'r cyfle i wella ac adfer.

11. Mae nodiadau cyfarfod ar gael ar gais ac yn cael eu dosbarthu i aelodau o'r grwpiau pysgodfeydd lleol.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y Papur: | Diweddariad Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B11 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Ceri Jones, Cyngorydd Arbenigol Arweiniol: Rheoli Dalgylchoedd |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Yr Athro Steve Ormerod, Cadeirydd Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |
| Crynodeb | Uchafbwyntiau Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru a gynhaliwyd ar 14 Rhagfyr 2023 |

Cefndir

1. Cafodd diweddariad gan Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru ei ddarparu ddiwethaf ym mis Mai 2023. Mae'r Fforwm yn cyfarfod ddwywaith y flwyddyn ac yn rhoi cyfle i sefydliadau sy'n aelodau o'r fforwm rannu tystiolaeth a chyfleoedd i gydweithio er mwyn rheoli dŵr yn gynaliadwy yng Nghymru - o'r tarddle i'r môr. Yn ogystal â thrafodaeth barhaus am faterion rheoleiddio a pherfformiad – er enghraifft mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau'r Amgylchedd Dŵr (Y Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr (Cymru a Lloegr) 2017 – mae agweddau ehangach ar ansawdd dŵr, llywodraethu dŵr ac adnoddau dŵr yng Nghymru wedi bod yn themâu allweddol.
2. Mae Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru yn archwilio cyfleoedd i ddatblygu, cefnogi a chyfleu negeseuon ac argymhellion a rennir hefyd ar reoli adnoddau naturiol yn gynaliadwy yn fwy cyffredinol ochr yn ochr â Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru, Fforwm Pysgodfeydd Cymru, Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a Grŵp Cyngori a Gweithredu Cymru ar Faterion Morol.

Diweddariad

3. Cyfarfu'r Fforwm ar daith maes ar 3 Mai ym mhrosiect Uwch Conwy yn y Gogledd [Prosiect Dalgylch Uwch Conwy | Cymru | Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol](#). Roedd y diwrnod yn cynnwys aelodau o Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru a Fforwm Pysgodfeydd

Cymru ac roedd yn hynod fuddiol i ategu'r sesiynau mwy ffurfiol gydag ymweliad wyneb yn wyneb. Gydag amodau perffaith ar gyfer y diwrnod, ymwelodd aelodau â rhannau allweddol o'r prosiect. Roedd yn ddiwrnod gwych i arddangos y gwaith partneriaeth cadarnhaol sy'n digwydd ar raddfa ehangach y dirwedd. Bydd taith maes yn cael ei threfnu ar gyfer 2024, â Phrosiect Arddangos Teifi o bosib.



Llun 1. Taith Maes, Dalgylch Uwch Conwy, dalgylch Nant y Gwryd



Llun 2. WWMF a WFF, Dalgylch Uwch Conwy, Adfer Mawndir Migneint,



Llun 3. Taith Maes, Dalgylch Uwch Conwy, dalgylch Nant y Gwryd

4. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod diweddaraf yn rhithwir ar 14 Rhagfyr 2023. Roedd y sesiwn yn cynnwys trafodaeth agored ar faterion sy'n berthnasol i'r fforwm a diweddariadau i'r aelodau. Roedd prif bynciau trafod mis Rhagfyr yn cynnwys; Rhoddodd Dŵr Cymru a

PR24, Water Resources West gan gynnwys Trosglwyddiad Hafren Tafwys, Ceri Jones (CNC) gyflwyniad ar opsiynau ar gyfer Cynlluniau Rheoli Basn Afon yn y dyfodol gyda gwahoddiad i ffurfio grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen i lywio'r gwaith hwn. Croesawyd y cyfarfod gan Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru. Rhoddwyd peth amser hefyd i drafod Cylch Gorchwyl Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru, sy'n cael ei ystyried bob dwy flynedd i sicrhau ei fod yn berthnasol i'r Fforymau. Cytunwyd bod angen adolygiad dan arweiniad CNC ar y rhain. Ni fydd yr adolygiad yn digwydd hyd nes y bydd canlyniad adolygiad CNC o bum fforwm Cymru (WWMF, WLMF, NAFW, WFF a WMAAG) ac adolygiad Llywodraeth Cymru o grwpiau llywodraethu dŵr yn cael ei gwblhau.

5. Cynhelir cyfarfod nesaf Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru ar 14 Mawrth 2024. Mae'r rhagolwg ar gyfer y cyfarfod hwn yn cynnwys:
 - a) Tueddiadau dŵr daear
 - b) Diweddariad Hafren Dyfrdwy PR24
 - c) Gwaith Prosiect Pedair Afon LIFE
 - d) Dilyniant i'r adolygiad o'r Cylch Gorchwyl
6. Mae nodiadau cyfarfod ar gael ar dudalen gwefan CNC ar gyfer Fforwm Rheoli Dŵr Cymru.

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Diweddariad Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol i Gymru (NAFW) |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B12 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Geraint Davies, Cadeirydd NAFW |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Carys Drew, Ysgrifenyddiaeth NAFW (Cynghorydd Arbenigol: Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus - PROW a Rhwydweithiau) |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Geraint Davies, Cadeirydd NAFW |
| Diben y Papur | Gwybodaeth |

Cefndir

- Fforwm anstatudol yw'r Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol i Gymru (NAFW) sy'n dwyn ynghyd randdeiliaid o sefydliadau cyhoeddus, preifat a'r trydydd sector sydd â diddordeb ac arbenigedd mewn mynediad awyr agored a hamdden yng Nghymru.
- Prif ddibenion y Fforwm yw:
 - Helpu i wella ansawdd a graddau mynediad i gefn gwlad ac arfordir Cymru, ac ymestyn y cyfleoedd i fwynhau a hamdden awyr agored cyfrifol i bawb, gyda golwg ar gynaliadwyedd ac addysg amgylcheddol
 - Gweithio gyda'n gilydd fel rhwydwaith o randdeiliaid, gan feithrin dealltwriaeth, a rhannu gwybodaeth ac arferion da; Cefnogi gwireddu manteision hamdden awyr agored a mynediad yng Nghymru
 - Cefnogi CNC yn ei nod o gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden awyr agored gan elwa ohono'n amlach
- Mae CNC yn darparu'r Cadeirydd (Geraint Davies) a'r Ysgrifenyddiaeth (Carys Drew). Mae'r Dirprwy Gadeirydd wedi'i henwebu o'r aelodaeth (Ruth Rourke, Sefydliad Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus a Rheoli Mynediad). Mae Dr Rosie Plummer, Bwrdd CNC, hefyd yn cefnogi ac yn mynychu cyfarfodydd.
- Mae NAFW yn cyfarfod tair gwaith y flwyddyn. Mae cyfarfodydd y fforwm ar agor i arsylwyr ac yn cael eu cynnal yn gyhoeddus ond nid ydynt yn gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus. Lle bo angen, gall y Cadeirydd sefydlu gweithgorau i ystyried materion penodol a

chyflwyno adroddiadau i gyfarfodydd dilynol; ni chynhelir cyfarfodydd gweithgor yn gyhoeddus. Nid oes unrhyw weithgorau gweithredol ar hyn o bryd.

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

Diweddariad

6. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod diweddaraf NAFW yn y cnawd (gydag opsiwn i ymuno ar-lein) yng Nghaerdydd ar 7 Tachwedd 2023 am yr eildro, i hwyluso presenoldeb Gweinidogol. Mae'r holl eitemau ar yr agenda yn cynnwys amser ar gyfer cwestiynau a thrafodaeth.
7. Rhoddodd James Walker, Swyddog Prosiect ym Mro Morgannwg, gyflwyniad i'r Fforwm ynghyd â BHS a Cycling UK (aelodau o'r Fforwm) ynglŷn â Llwybr Mawr Morgannwg. Prosiect cydweithredol i weithredu rhwydwaith cydlynol o lwybrau mynediad aml-ddefnyddiwr, sy'n ddi-draffig yn bennaf, yn Rhanbarth De-Canol Cymru. Ariannwyd y prosiect drwy Gynllun Galluogi Adnoddau Naturiol a Llesiant yng Nghymru tan 2023 ac mae'r cyllid wedi parhau lle bu awdurdodau lleol yn llwyddiannus wrth gyrchu cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin y DU.
8. Rhannwyd nodau, cyflawniadau a gwersi'r prosiect yn ogystal â'r dull o weithio gyda sefydliadau rhanddeiliaid a chydweithio. Yn sgil y cyflwyniad cafwyd trafodaeth gan gynnwys cyfleoedd posibl ar gyfer cysylltiadau a phrosiectau lleol pellach.
9. Roedd disgwyl i'r cyfarfod dderbyn diweddariad gan Julie James AS, y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd. Yn anffodus, anfonodd y Gweinidog ei hymddiheuriadau a darparwyd diweddariad gan swyddogion. Yn amlwg, roedd aelodau'n siomedig na allai'r Gweinidog fod yn bresennol yn y cnawd.
10. Rhoddwyd diweddariad i'r aelodau bod newid wedi bod ers y cyfarfod diwethaf o ran y Gweinidog oedd yn arwain ar fynediad. Lee Waters AS, y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd, sydd bellach yn arwain. Nodwyd ei fod wedi cael ei friffio am hanes y Rhaglen Diwygio Mynediad a'r mater a godwyd gan randdeiliaid ynghylch cyflymder y newid. Mae Gweinidogion yn ymwybodol o'r materion ac yn eu hystyried.
11. Cafwyd cyflwyniad gan David Liddy, Cynghorydd Arbenigol Arweiniol Diogelwch Hamdden CNC ar Reoli Diogelwch Ymwelwyr. Rhannodd ganfyddiadau diweddar adolygiad annibynnol o Ddiogelwch Ymwelwyr ym Mro'r Sgydau a gyflawnwyd yn dilyn marwolaethau yn yr ardal. Nododd heriau'r ardal a'r egwyddorion i'w rheoli, gan gynnwys gweithio'n agos gyda sefydliadau eraill. Cadarnhaodd adolygiad annibynnol yr ymgynghorydd fod CNC wedi cyflawni ei ddyletswydd statudol, wrth ddechrau ymhell yn ôl yn nhaith yr ymwelwyr. Mae Dave yn rhannu'r adroddiad gydag eraill a phartneriaid gan fod angen gweithio mewn partneriaeth i edrych ar gydlynw negeseuon diogelwch.

12. Cafwyd cyflwyniad gan Ash Pearce, CNC, ynglŷn â gwaith i asesu'r achos dros Barc Cenedlaethol newydd (PC) yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru. Mae hyn yn berthnasol i'r Fforwm Mynediad Cenedlaethol i Gymru o ystyried y rôl sydd gan Barciau Cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â mynediad i'r cyhoedd. Nododd Ash y dull sy'n cael ei gymryd a'r cyfleoedd i gymryd rhan yn y broses.
13. Dosbarthwyd cyfraniadau ysgrifenedig cyn y cyfarfod ac anogwyd aelodau i edrych ar y rhain ac i gysylltu â chyfranwyr yn uniongyrchol gyda chwestiynau pellach.
14. Mae dyddiadau cyfarfodydd 2024 wedi'u cynllunio fel a ganlyn: 5 Mawrth (ar-lein), 2 Gorffennaf (yn bersonol / hybrid), 5 Tachwedd (ar-lein).

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Adroddiad Perfformiad Ariannol |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B13 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid; Mark Collins, Rheolwr Cyllid Busnes |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid |
| Diben y Papur: | Cymeradwyaeth (newid mewn rhagolygon) / Trafodaeth (Perfformiad Ariannol) |
| Crynodeb | <p>I gymeradwyo:</p> <p>Newid yn y rhagolygon diweddaraf o £266.9m i £270.2m.</p> <p>I graffu ar:</p> <p>Perfformiad ariannol hyd at ddiwedd mis Tachwedd 2023.</p> |

Cefndir

1. Mae papur ar wahân ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth.

Perfformiad ariannol hyd at 30 Tachwedd 2023

2. Mae'r Adroddiad Perfformiad Cyllid yn rhoi manylion am gynnydd ar draws y mathau gwahanol o incwm, gwariant a rhaglenni. Mae Atodiad A yn crynhoi'r negeseuon allweddol mewn perthynas â:

- Newid yn y rhagolygon o gymharu â'r rhagolwg a gymeradwywyd yn flaenorol a'r gyllideb wreiddiol.
- Perfformiad hyd at ddiwedd mis Tachwedd 2023, o gymharu â'r rhagolwg a gymeradwywyd yn flaenorol a'r gyllideb wreiddiol.

- Risgiau i'n gallu i wario o fewn ein lefelau cyllido oherwydd effaith pwysau cyflog a lefel yr incwm pren a'r mesurau rydym wedi'u cymryd i liniaru'r risg honno.
- Sylwebaeth drwy eithriad ar sut rydym yn symud ymlaen yn erbyn y rhagolygon diweddaraf ar gyfer y mathau gwahanol o incwm a gwariant.

Risgiau a chyfleoedd

3. Mae gennym risg yn y Gofrestr Risg Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol ar gyfer 'gwariant yn ystod y flwyddyn'. Mae hyn hefyd yn cysylltu â SR01 (Ariannu annigonol – Tymor Canolig). Hyd yn oed gyda chyllideb sy'n fwy na'r flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf, mae'r rhagolygon presennol yn heriol oherwydd effaith costau staff a lefelau incwm pren. Mae hyn yn cael ei ddisodli gan risg strategol newydd "Methiant i sicrhau sefydlogrwydd ariannol".
4. Y goblygiadau ehangach yw:
 - (a) **Cyllid:** Mae'r Adroddiad hwn yn ymwneud â pherfformiad ariannol CNC. Mae gennym risg o fewn y Gofrestr Risg Cyfarwyddiaeth 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 Llesiant.

Y camau nesaf

5. Bydd y Tîm Gweithredol yn parhau i fonitro'r prif risgiau o fewn y gyllideb.
6. Rydym yn annog rheolwyr cyllideb a phrosiectau i hysbysu Cyllid am unrhyw newidiadau i'r rhagolygon y gellir eu dychwelyd yn ganolog.
7. Byddwn yn parhau i gyflawni ein prosesau cyllid arferol ac yn adolygu'r risgiau yn y gyllideb gydol y flwyddyn. Mae rhaglenni fel Trawsnewid Busnes, Llifogydd a Natur ac Argyfyngau Cyfalaf yn cael eu hail-ragfynegi bob mis.
8. Cynhyrchir yr Adroddiad hwn bob deufis ar gyfer y Bwrdd a'r Tîm Gweithredol.

Argymhelliad

9. Y Bwrdd i gymeradwyo newidiadau i'r rhagolwg diweddaraf, o £266.9m i £270.2m.
10. Y Bwrdd i graffu ar berfformiad ariannol hyd at ddiwedd mis Tachwedd 2023.

Mynegai Atodiadau

Atodiad A – Adroddiad Perfformiad Ariannol



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru**
**Natural
Resources
Wales**



**NRW Board
February 2024
November Finance Report**

Content and Key Messages

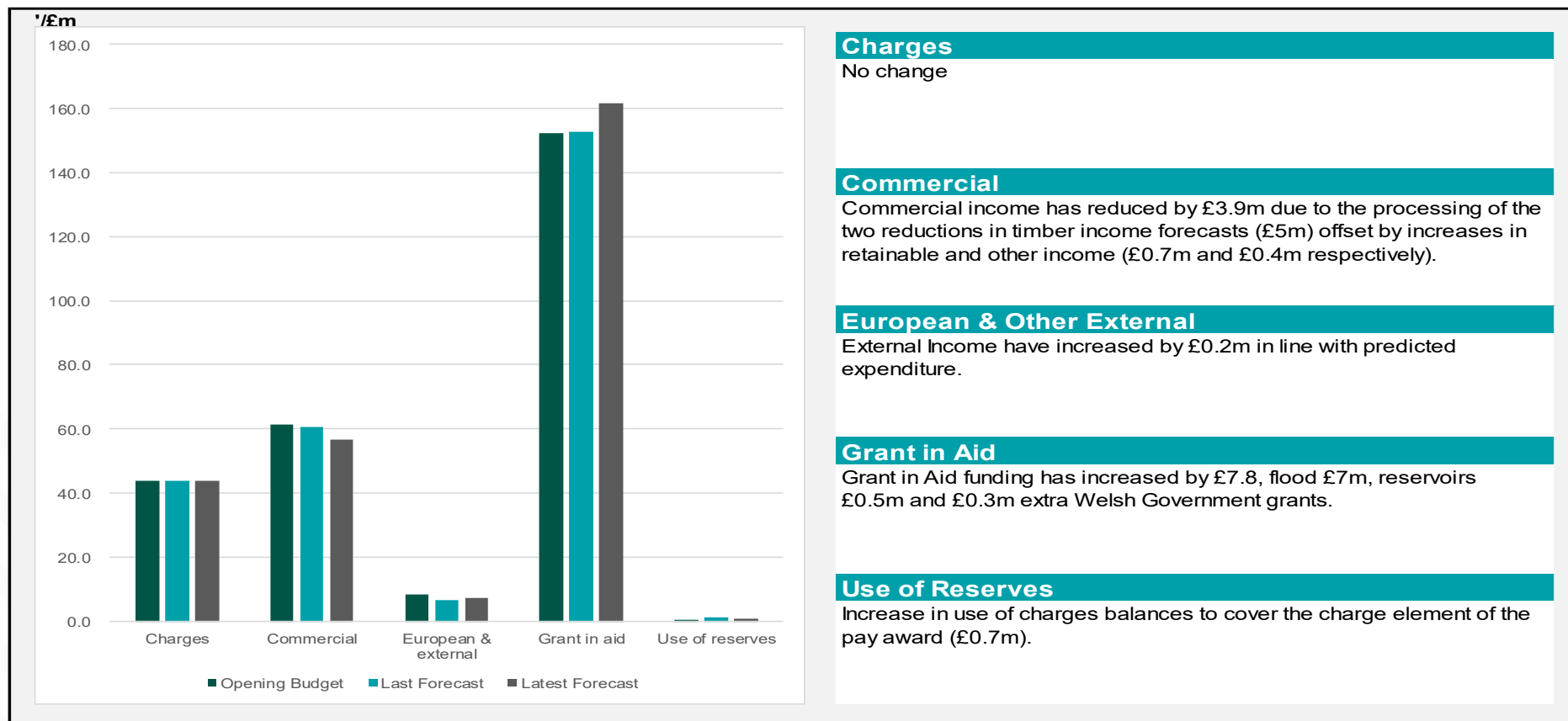


| Update will cover: | Messages: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Update on the latest forecast changes from the opening budget reported as at November 2023. | 1. Welsh Government have agreed to the plan to balance our revenue budget pressures this financial year. This included the increase in corporate cost charge to programme and projects, the change in international accounting standards which means we do not need to find revenue budget cover for lease payments and our plan to reduce budgets by £2.4m. The exercise is scheduled to complete by 20 December and will be reported to Executive Team in January. |
| 2. Financial Performance as at November 2023. | 2. As outlined in the last report, we are now managing the overall salary pressures centrally. Very tight external recruitment restrictions are in place. We are confident of achieving £1.1m of the targeted £2m savings but the remainder is dependent on staff movements between now and the end of the year. |
| 3. Update on the plan to balance in year revenue budgetary pressures, including the pay award for 2023-24 and non-consolidated payment to staff and the drop in timber income forecast. | 3. We have managed to reduce the central overprogramming budget to £0.5m which is excellent news, this has partly been achieved through the budget reduction exercise and an increase in our retainable energy income. |
| 4. Endorse change in forecast since the last report from £266.9m to £270.2m - mostly as a result of an increase in Grant in Aid offset by a decrease in commercial income. | 4. Other staff costs - travel, subsistence & people support costs will over spend if we continue to spend at the same rate to the end of the financial year. Executive Team have agreed that directorates need to operate within their budgets so we should see a slow down in this area of spend. |
| | 5. The Flood and NaCE capital programmes are currently over-programmed by £2.3m and £2m respectively. This is a considerable reduction compared to the last report, but it is still a challenge to bring both these programmes in line to budget. They both will also need to meet the higher corporate costs charge. Both programmes are taking steps to ensure they are not overspent and that will include delaying or slowing down projects. The Business Transformation budget is also over programmed this financial year with measures being taken to reduce this in line with the full year allocation. |
| | 6. Regulation are forecasting a reduction in charge related income this financial year. This is currently under review and will be approved in January. This will have a detrimental impact on charge balances. A separate paper is being prepared for Executive Team. |

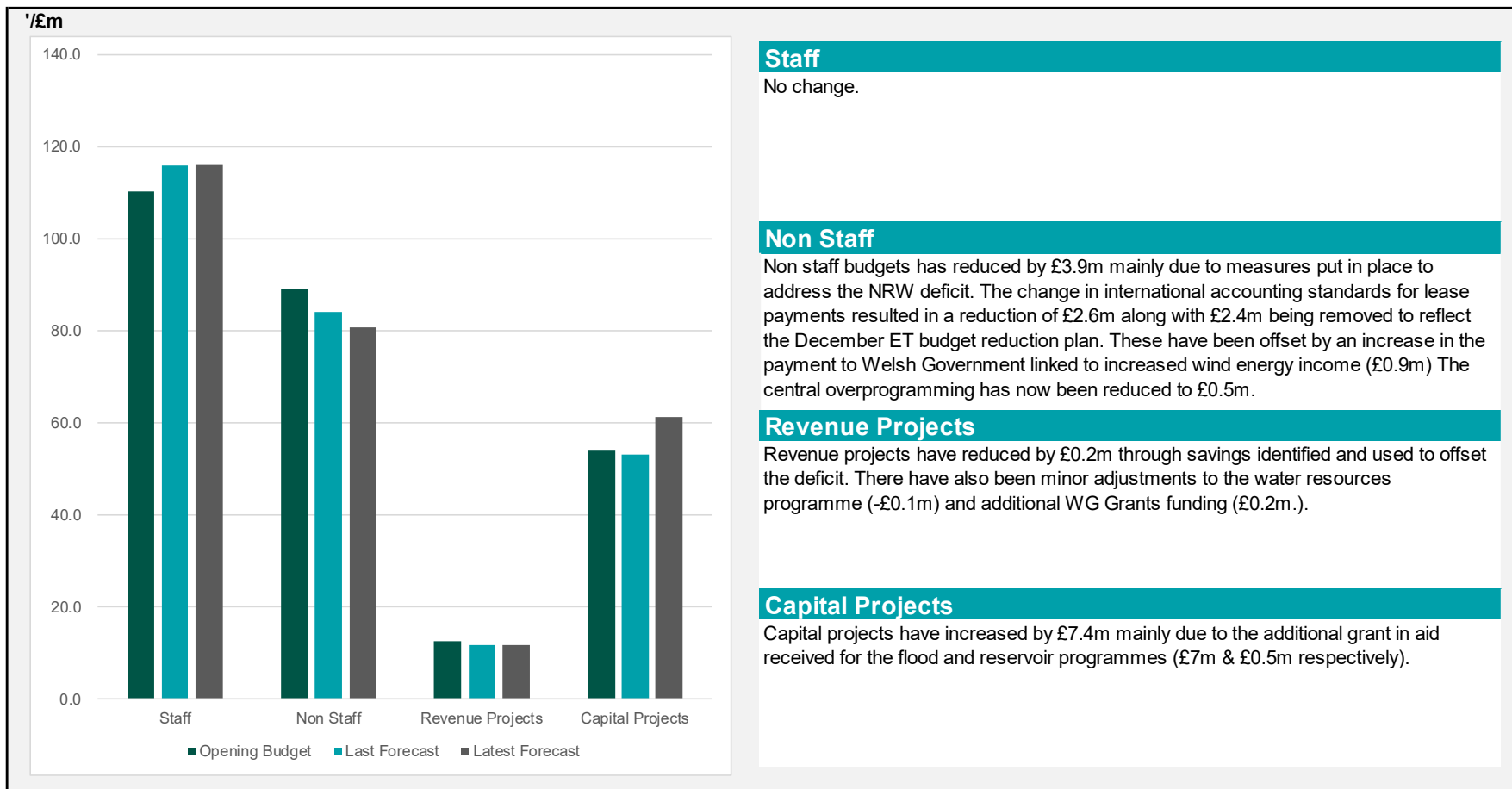
Measures being taken to balance revenue pressures

| Revenue pressures: measures taken | Plan £m | Latest position - RAG status £m | Gap | Commentary |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Staff costs | 2.0 | 2.0 | | Based on our November position, we are not sure we can meet the full £2m target. We will undertake a further forecast in January. |
| Non staff costs | 1.0 | 1.0 | | Achieved in August. |
| Programmes and projects | 1.8 | 1.8 | | Welsh Government have now agreed to the increased corporate overhead costs. |
| Charge income reserves | 0.5 | 0.5 | | Factored into modelling that the charge consultation proposals were built upon. |
| Further non staff costs savings (due to timber income reduction) | 4.0 | 4.0 | | This has been achieved through the change in international accounting standards which means we do not need to find revenue budget cover for lease payments and our plan to reduce budgets by £2.4m. The budget reduction exercise is scheduled to complete by 20 December and will be considered by Executive Team in early January. |
| Timber income forecast - November 2023 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | |
| TOTAL: NRW | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0.0 | |
| Central over-programming | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | The budget reduction exercise and additional retainable energy income has allowed us to reduce the central over-programming level further than we had originally planned. |
| TOTAL: NRW after over-programming | 12.7 | 12.2 | 0.5 | Total deficit including over-programming |

Financial Performance – Income Forecast



Financial Performance – Expenditure Forecast



Staff

No change.

Non Staff

Non staff budgets has reduced by £3.9m mainly due to measures put in place to address the NRW deficit. The change in international accounting standards for lease payments resulted in a reduction of £2.6m along with £2.4m being removed to reflect the December ET budget reduction plan. These have been offset by an increase in the payment to Welsh Government linked to increased wind energy income (£0.9m) The central overprogramming has now been reduced to £0.5m.

Revenue Projects

Revenue projects have reduced by £0.2m through savings identified and used to offset the deficit. There have also been minor adjustments to the water resources programme (-£0.1m) and additional WG Grants funding (£0.2m.).

Capital Projects

Capital projects have increased by £7.4m mainly due to the additional grant in aid received for the flood and reservoir programmes (£7m & £0.5m respectively).

Financial Performance - Income



| INCOME | Actual | Approved Forecast | Variance | Approved Forecast | Remaining Budget | Commentary |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| by Account Type | YTD | YTD | YTD | FY | FY | |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | % | |
| Charges | 30.2 | 31.4 | -1.2 | 43.7 | 31% | We are seeing negative variances across the charge schemes, this is due to a lower than expected take up of our new application and permit charges. The Regulation Business Management team have indicated there will be £2.4m less than forecasted this year. The reduction will be reflected against charge balances rather than the NRW deficit, however this will take some charge regimes into deficit or further into deficit. The Regulatory Business Board will be tabling a paper at ET about how they can be brought to a positive balance within the timeframe set out in the consultation (31 March 2026). |
| Commercial | 36.2 | 36.2 | -0.1 | 56.7 | 36% | Timber sales have seen a marked drop in both quantities dispatched and despatch prices since late July. A reduced forecast from £36m of £32m was agreed at September's Commercial Business Group and has been followed by a further £0.9m reduction to reflect a continuing downward trend in the timber market. This has been offset by an increase in the retainable energy income forecast. |
| European & external | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 63% | The current variance is predominantly linked to the LIFE projects and POCA income (Proceeds of Crime Act). This will be reviewed and adjusted, if required, for future reporting periods. |
| Grant in Aid | 83.7 | 83.7 | -0.0 | 161.6 | 48% | Income received is in line with expectations. We have now received the additional grant in aid funding from Welsh Government for the flood and reservoir capital programme (£7m & £0.5m respectively). |
| Use of Reserves | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.0 | 0.8 | 100% | |
| TOTAL: NRW | 152.7 | 153.9 | -1.1 | 270.2 | 43% | |

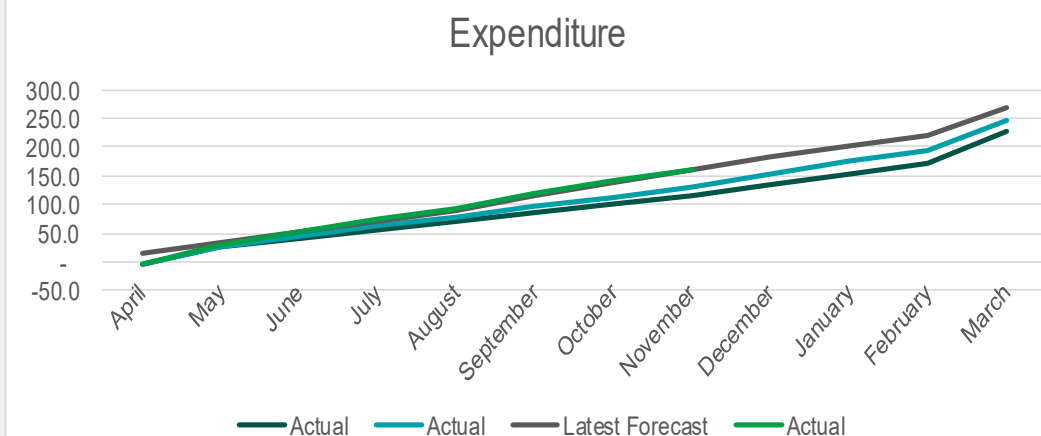
Financial Performance - Expenditure

| EXPENDITURE by Account Type | Actual YTD £m | Approved Forecast YTD £m | Variance YTD £m | Approved Forecast FY £m | Remaining Budget FY % | Commentary |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Staff | 75.9 | 75.5 | -0.4 | 116.2 | 35% | Whilst the vacancy rate has increased slightly from September and now stands at 9%, we are still not seeing the savings materialise at the rate we forecast. At this point, it is doubtful that the recruitment freeze will deliver all the targeted savings. We will re-assess in early January. An overspend on other pay costs (£0.4m) across the Directorates predominantly on travel & subsistence and people support costs - Directorates need to manage this within budget. |
| Non Staff | 43.4 | 44.4 | 0.9 | 80.3 | 46% | The current position shows an under spend of £0.9m which is predominantly linked to F&CS and Operations Directorates (£0.3m & £0.5m respectively). The F&CS element is mainly due to ICT budgets with Operations linked to Land Stewardship & Land Management Agreements. All of these areas will be reviewed as part of the current budget reduction target of £2.4m. Whilst the current Business Transformation position is inline to budget, there is considerable pressure on the full year allocation across non staff & capital projects. Discussions are being held weekly with Business Transformation and ICT to reprioritise work within the programme to reduce the overprogramming as we enter into the final quarter of the year. |
| Revenue Projects | 4.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 58% | There are minor variances over numerous projects. The risk in the revenue programme is currently low. Projects are currently required to absorb the impact that the increased level of pay award and overheads. |
| Capital Projects | 34.6 | 34.3 | -0.3 | 61.8 | 44% | The current expenditure position is in line with the budgeted plan. We have received the additional WG funding for the Flood (£7m) and Reservoirs Programme (£0.5m) and is reflected in the overall budget of £61.8m. Over programming within the flood programme has reduced to £2.3m, however with the additional overhead costs not factored into this, there will be further strain on the programme. This is being assessed with a view to slow or delay certain schemes to come in line with the full year budget. Stephenson Street and Ammanford are ahead of target and the main contributors to the over-programming. The Business Transformation Programme is currently over-programming by £1.2m, predominantly linked to ICT costs. Discussions are being held between the BT Team and ICT on which work can be paused or delay, to manage within the overall budget allocation. Similarly in the NaCE programme, which is over-programmed by £2m, decisions are being taken within the programme to slow or delay projects to stay within budget. |
| TOTAL: NRW | 158.9 | 159.1 | 0.2 | 270.2 | 41% | |

Financial Performance – Expenditure Trends



EXPENDITURE TRENDS



Commentary:

As expected, we continue to see an increase in expenditure this financial year compared to the same point in previous years. Spend at the end of November is £158.9m, which is £27m more than that incurred at the same point last financial year.

The full year forecast for this year is currently £270.2m, which is £23m more than the costs incurred last financial year. Given the current budget pressures there will be slow down in expenditure across the remaining 4 months, in order to remain within budget.

Financial Performance – Revenue Projects



| Revenue Projects | Actual | Approved Forecast | Variance | Approved Forecast | Remaining Budget | Commentary |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| by Programme | YTD £m | YTD £m | YTD £m | FY £m | FY % | |
| External Funded | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.1 | 5.4 | 49% | |
| Internal Funded | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 50% | |
| NaCE | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 70% | |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 77% | Overall revenue projects are on target. With a number of projects funding staff, they are being reviewed by the relevant project/programme lead to assess the ability to absorb the increase in staff costs and overheads, following the decision to increase the recovery of corporate costs. |
| Business Transformation | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 72% | |
| Grants | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 79% | |
| TOTAL: NRW | 4.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 58% | |

Financial Performance – Capital Projects



| Capital Projects | Actual | Approved Forecast | Variance | Approved Forecast | Remaining Budget | Commentary |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| by Programme | YTD | YTD | YTD | FY | FY | |
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | % | |
| Business Transformation | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 48% | The current capital over programmed position stands at £1.1m and is predominantly related to the ICT workstream. Discussions are being held between the Business Transformation Team and ICT on which work can be paused, delayed or removed to manage this position within the overall budget allocation. |
| External Funded | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 61% | Whilst the spend to date is close to the profiled budget, there is still 61% of the full year budget remaining to be utilised across the various projects. These will be reviewed in the new year with particular focus on the LIFE and WG Grants sub programmes. |
| Flood Risk | 17.0 | 15.8 | -1.2 | 24.0 | 29% | We have now received the additional £7m funding from Welsh Government which is reflected within the overall budget of £24m. Over programming has reduced to £2.3m, however with the additional overhead costs (£0.5m) not factored into this, there will be further strain on the programme. Discussions are being held between the Flood Team and Business Finance to discuss the options around how this is managed down to zero by the end of the financial year. With the majority of the additional funding linked to two key projects, Ammanford & Stephenson Street progressing ahead of schedule, Welsh Government have confirmed that the additional £7m will be deducted from next years' allocation. |
| Internal Funded | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 45% | |
| NaCE | 9.8 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 21.6 | 55% | We have now received the additional £0.5m reservoir funding from Welsh Government. Over programme has reduced to £2m, which represents 8% above the funding available. Whilst this is reducing considerably each month, and including the additional corporate costs, project expenditure will need to be slowed down across the various sub programmes. |
| TOTAL: NRW | 34.6 | 34.3 | -0.3 | 61.8 | 44% | |

Contingency and over-programming budgets



| Balances (contingencies and programme under/overs) | Previous Month | Current Month | Movement | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | (September) | (November) | | |
| | £m | £m | £m | |
| In Year Pressure balancing targets | | | | |
| Staff Reduction Targets | -2.0 | -2.6 | -0.6 | We are confident that we can meet £1.7m of this target. Further re-forecast will be undertaken in January to assess whether the full £2.6m can be achieved. |
| Non staff reduction targets | 0.0 | -2.4 | -2.4 | The budget reduction exercise being undertaken by Directorates is on course to identify savings of this value. |
| Increased overhead charge distribution | -1.9 | -1.6 | 0.3 | Agreement has been given by Welsh government for this additional corporate cost charge, £0.3m have been already actioned and the remainder will be processed during December. |
| Staff | | | | |
| Pay Award Provisions | 6.9 | 6.7 | -0.2 | A 5% pay award is likely to cost £5.5m (excluding project posts), the remaining £1.2m will be allocated to offset the staff reduction target. |
| Staff Budget Overprogramming | -1.0 | -0.9 | 0.1 | This is largely due to posts to be funded from WG grants where we are still awaiting confirmation of the grant offer letters that the funding will be received this year. |
| Staff Budget Undistributed | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | Directorates are reviewing if this funding is required for approved posts for this year and if not will be returned to balance pressures. |
| Programmes - under/over programming | | | | |
| NaCE | -5.9 | -2.0 | 3.9 | Over programme has reduced to £2m, which represents 8% above the funding available. Whilst this is reducing considerably each month, after incorporating the additional corporate cost recharge, decisions will be made to slow down projects. |
| Flood Risk Capital | -7.9 | -2.3 | 5.6 | WG confirmed additional £7m funding has been received and reduced the over programming and ensure we can continue with the construction works at Stephenson Street and Ammanford. Whilst this is a reduction, this is still a challenge to bring the programme in on budget, decisions are being made to slow down and delay projects to ensure that. |
| Business Transformation | -1.0 | -2.1 | -1.1 | The Business Transformation Overprogramming has increased by £1.1m since September due to an increase in forecasts on the capital projects, all within the ICT workstream. The main two contributors are the Flood Warning System which has increased (£654k) and Metadata (£137k). Discussions are being held weekly with Business Transformation and ICT to reprioritise work within the programme to reduce the overprogramming as we enter into the final quarter of the year. |
| Water Resources Capital | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | The under programming has reduced by £170k, due to the hand back of funds centrally, expectation is that further funds will be returned centrally. |
| Welsh Government Grants | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | Smaller balances on various grants largely Wales Coastal Path £0.04m. |
| Other | | | | |
| Central Overprogramming | -2.1 | -0.5 | 1.6 | The central overprogramming has been reduced due to extra retainable income £0.6m and the budget reduction exercise. |
| Directorate Overprogramming | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | This is largely due to overprogramming within the core facilities programme. |



Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol – Praeseptau, Trethi ac Ardollau 2024-25 |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B14 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Pepe Sepulveda, Cyfrifydd Busnes |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Rob Bell, Pennaeth Cyllid |
| Diben y Papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | <p>Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd wneud y canlynol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">cymeradwyo ardollau arbennig, trethi draenio a phraeseptau Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol ar gyfer 2024-25;awdurdodi ei selnod cyffredin i'w roi ar y Trethi Draenio Cymeradwydirprwyo cyfrifoldeb y Bwrdd dros gymeradwyo datganiadau blynyddol ar gyfer 2023/24 i Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol |

Cefndir

- Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo argymhellion cyfarfod Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd CNC a oedd yn ystyried ardollau arbennig, trethi draenio a phraeseptau Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol ar gyfer 2024-25, ar 11 Ionawr 2024.
- Mae'r Bwrdd eisoes wedi cytuno i ddirprwyo ystyriaeth fanwl o faterion sy'n ymwneud ag Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol i Bwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd CNC.
- Trafodwyd yr holl argymhellion cyllid gyda'r gwahanol Gyfarfodydd Grŵp Cynghori Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol cyn cyfarfod Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd CNC.

Asesiad

- Byddwn yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar lafar am y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd gyda Phwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd CNC a fydd yn argymhell cymeradwyaeth gan y Bwrdd. Mae'r papur a ystyriwyd i'w weld yn Atodiad 1, sy'n cynnwys manylion llawn y cynigion.
- Dyma'r cynigion yn gryno:
 - Cynyddu praeseptau gan CNC i'r Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol i £327k
 - Yna caiff y praeseptau a chostau eraill (cynnal a chadw yn bennaf) eu hadennill drwy'r cyllid a godwn ar gyfer Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol drwy ardollau arbennig, sef £1,417k a £205k trwy drethi draenio. Awdurdodau Lleol sy'n talu'r ardollau arbennig a defnyddwyr amaethyddol lleol sy'n talu'r trethi draenio.
- Mae'r papur hwn yn ymwneud â'r trethi a'r ardollau ar gyfer yr Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol. Mae rhanddeiliaid yn codi pwyntiau ehangach am Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol, megis y gweithgaredd gweithredol y mae'r cyllid yn ei ganiatáu, a lle Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol yng nghyd-destun newid hinsawdd a'r angen i addasu, a sut y gallai adolygiad fod yn briodol. Er ein bod yn cydnabod y pwyntiau hyn, maen nhw y tu hwnt i gwmpas y papur hwn.
- Byddwn yn adolygu ein dull o ymdrin ag Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol cyn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, law yn llaw â'n Cynllun Corfforaethol a'n Cynllun Busnes a'n cyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Byddwn yn ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid allweddol fel Llywodraeth Cymru.

Risgiau, Parodrwydd i Dderbyn Risg a chyfleoedd

- Os na chaiff y praeseptau, y trethi draenio a'r ardollau arbennig eu cymeradwyo, ni fyddwn yn bodloni'r terfynau amser statudol ac ni fydd y rhaglen waith yn cael ei hawdurdodi.

Goblygiadau ehangach

- Cyllid:** Mae'r papur yn ymwneud â sefyllfa ariannol yr Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol. Bydd mân gostau hysbysebu ynghlwm wrth gyfathrebu'r trethi draenio y cytunwyd arnynt yn yr ardal leol.
- Cydraddoldeb:** Nid oes angen asesiad o'r effaith ar gydraddoldeb.

Camau Nesaf

- Amserlenni:
 - Ystyriaeth gan y Tîm Gweithredol 19 Rhagfyr 2023
 - Cymeradwyaeth Bwrdd FRMC 11 Ionawr 2024

- Cymeradwyaeth ffurfiol y Bwrdd 2 Chwefror 2024
- Cyhoeddi'r trethi draenio ar ryngrwyd CNC - o fewn 10 diwrnod i gymeradwyaeth y Bwrdd (erbyn 11 Chwefror 2024)
- Postio atodlenni wedi'u selio o Ardollau Arbennig i Awdurdodau Lleol erbyn 14 Chwefror 2024

Argymhelliad

10. Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd:

- Gymeradwyo ardollau arbennig, trethi draenio a phraeseptau Ardaloedd Draenio Mewnol ar gyfer 2024-25
- Awdurdodi selnod cyffredin i'w roi ar y Trethi Draenio Cymeradwy
- Dirprwyo cyfrifoldeb y Bwrdd am gymeradwyo datganiadau blynyddol ar gyfer 2023/24 i Rachael Cunningham, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cyllid a Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

Mynegai Atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Papur Pwyllgor Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd CNC ar gynigion cyllido 2024/25 (Atodiadau i'r papur FRMC sydd ar gael ar Diligent neu ar gais)

Flood Risk Management Committee Paper

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date of meeting: | 11 January 2024 |
| Title of Paper: | Internal Drainage Districts – Precepts, Rates & Levies 2024/25 |
| Paper Reference: | 24-01-FRMC-06 |
| Paper sponsored by: | Rachael Cunningham, Executive Director for Finance & Corporate Services |
| Paper prepared by: | Pepe Sepulveda, Business Accountant |
| Paper presented by: | Catherine Allan, Business Finance Manager |
| Purpose of the paper | Endorsement |
| Summary | <p>The NRW Flood Risk Management Committee is requested to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• endorse the proposed Precepts, Drainage Rates and Special Levies for 2024/25 for Internal Drainage Districts (IDDs);• the proposals will then be submitted to the February Board meeting for endorsement. |

Background

1. The Board has delegated consideration of the IDD's Precepts, Drainage Rates and Special Levies to this Committee.
2. To seek NRW Flood Risk Management Committee's agreement to raise:
 - a. Precepts on IDD's which are administered by Natural Resources Wales (£327k);
 - b. Special Levies (£1,417k) and the Drainage Rates (£205k) for IDD's which are administered by NRW.
3. We administer the activities of thirteen IDD's in Wales (please see annex 1 for location of IDD's). Part of that role is to set our **precept** on the IDD's and to agree the **special levies** and **drainage rates** required to fund the work of the IDD's.

4. We have two non-executive Advisory Groups for Powysland and Gwent IDD. The Gwent IDD comprises of Lower Wye and Caldicot & Wentlooge who have their own precept, special levies and drainage rates.
5. We have a further five non-executive Advisory Groups for the eleven Districts located in North West Wales.
6. The purpose of the IDD Advisory Groups is to engage with stakeholders and customers providing representative and independent advice to help inform NRW's executive decision making. Also, part of the purpose of the seven Advisory Groups is to recommend **Drainage Rates** and **Special Levies** for the NRW Board to consider and approve.
7. A **precept**, as outlined in Section 141 of the Water Resources Act 1991, enables NRW to seek a contribution from IDDs for works essential to the Main River within, adjacent or flowing from or into an IDD. In principle, the money is raised by NRW from the IDD for the benefit of the respective District or Districts served.
8. All land and properties within a Drainage District are deemed to derive benefit from the activities of an IDD and therefore to contribute to its running costs. Local Authorities are charged a **Special Levy** by the Board in proportion to the annual value of non-agricultural land. **Drainage Rates** are paid by landowners, farmers and tenants in proportion to the annual value of agricultural land.
9. Legislation defines that the Drainage Rates and Special Levies need to be set and published by the 15 February each year.
10. **To note:** a full review of the costing methodology for IDDs will be undertaken in readiness for 2025-26 budget. The aim will be to resolve any historic inconsistencies and ensure **full** cost recovery
11. This paper is about the rates and levies for the IDDs. There are wider points raised by stakeholders about IDDs, such as the operational activity that the funding allows, and how the IDDs sit in the context of climate change and the need for adaptation, and how a review may be appropriate. These points are acknowledged but are beyond the scope of this paper.
12. We will be reviewing our approach to IDDs before next financial year, aligned to our corporate plan and business plan and budget for next year. We will engage with key stakeholders such as Welsh Government. Use this part to expand, where relevant, on the approval/consultation part of the introduction. Indicate whether and when this paper was presented previously or elsewhere, and any recommendations or decisions arising. What concerns, alternatives, or other considerations have arisen from your recommendation?

Precept Proposal

13. Table 1 below details the proposed Precepts for 2024/25

Precept Proposals - Table 1

| Dosbarth Draenio Mewnol / Internal Drainage District | Cynnig Praesept / Precept proposal 2023/24 £ | Cynnig Praesept / Precept proposal 2024/25 £ |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gwy Isaf / Lower Wye | 3,604 | 3,712 |
| Cil y Coed a Gwynllwg / Caldicot & Wentlooge | 200,000 | 206,000 |
| Powysland | 10,320 | 10,630 |
| Afon Ganol | 9,402 | 9,684 |
| Cors Ardudwy / Ardudwy marsh | 5,707 | 5,878 |
| Cors Borth / Borth Bog | 7,376 | 7,597 |
| Afon Conwy | 16,104 | 16,587 |
| Dysynni | 14,960 | 15,409 |
| Glaslyn a Phensyflog / Glaslyn & Pensyflog | 11,601 | 11,949 |
| Harlech a Maentwrog | 7,872 | 8,108 |
| Llanfrothen | 3,740 | 3,852 |
| Cors Malltraeth / Malltraeth Marsh | 8,267 | 8,515 |
| Mawddach ac Wnion / Mawddach & Wnion | 14,556 | 14,993 |
| Tywyn | 4,413 | 4,545 |
| Cyfanswm / Total | 317,922 | 327,460 |

14. The levels of the precepts in the IDD's have increased by 3% for 2024/25. Precept recharge calculations will be revisited in 2025/26 as part of the new RBRAM (Risk Based Revenue Allocation Model) costing model.

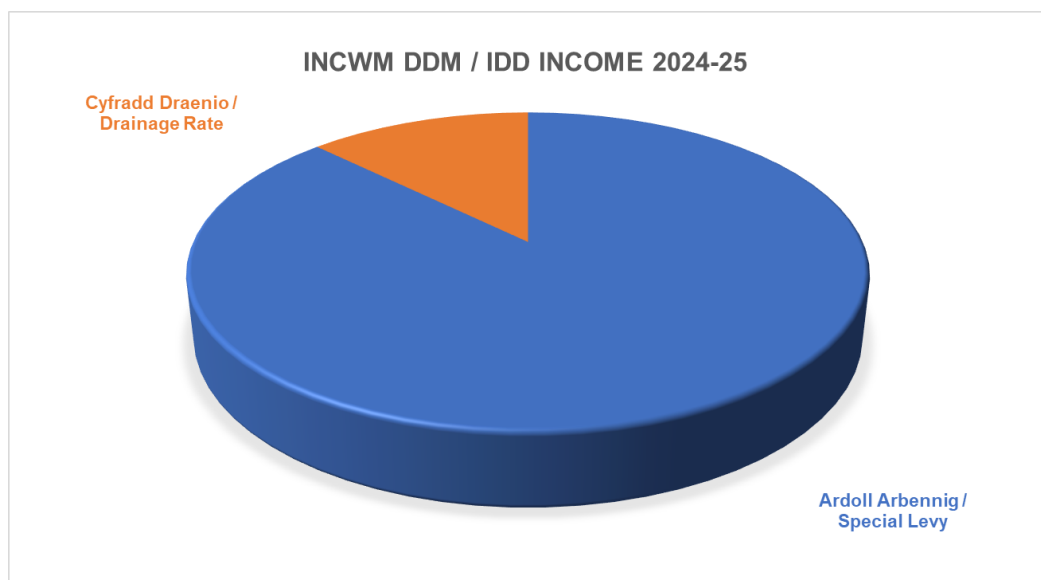
15. We are proposing that the precepts for the thirteen IDD's for 2024/25 increase by 3% from 2023/24 levels in line with projected inflation.

Special Levies and Drainage Rates Proposals

16. Table 2 below provides details of the Special Levies (£1,417k) and the Drainage Rates (£205k) being proposed for 2024/25. The table in annex 2 provides a comparison to the previous financial year.

Special Levies and Drainage Rate Proposals 2024/25 – Table 2

| Dosbarth Draenio Mewnol / Internal Drainage District | Ardoll Arbennig / Special Levy 2024/25 (£) | Cyfradd Draenio / Drainage Rate 2024/25 (£) |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Gwy Isaf / Lower Wye | 17,071 | 1,445 |
| Cil y Coed a Gwynllwg / Caldicot & Wentlooge | 1,161,337 | 34,637 |
| Powysland | 53,366 | 62,486 |
| Afon Ganol | 17,991 | 707 |
| Cors Ardudwy / Ardudwy Marsh | 16,667 | 3,111 |
| Cors Borth / Borth Bog | 12,037 | 19,892 |
| Afon Conwy | 26,574 | 8,787 |
| Dysynni | 21,595 | 15,238 |
| Glaslyn a Phensyflog / Glaslyn & Pensyflog | 27,232 | 2,286 |
| Harlech a Maentwrog | 25,716 | 3,584 |
| Llanfrothen | 4,487 | 18,957 |
| Cors Malltraeth / Malltraeth Marsh | 4,281 | 28,933 |
| Mawddach ac Wnion / Mawddach & Wnion | 25,868 | 1,449 |
| Tywyn | 3,146 | 3,735 |
| Cyfanswm / Total | 1,417,368 | 205,248 |

Special Levies and Drainage Rate Proposals 2024/25 – Table 2 (Graphic)

17. Given the current economic climate, increases in costs are as expected. Inflationary pressures and a significant increase to the price per metre of work (new framework) have meant the overall cost to maintain IDD has increased significantly for the same work carried out. Options have been considered as to a). reduce the amount of work carried out and b). retain current maintenance programmes with current rates. These options have been considered in combination with the amounts available to each IDD

in reserves, in addition to a five-year projected forecast for each IDD (including the current financial year), from which the proposed increase/retention of the drainage rates for 2024/25 have been reached.

18. The Special Levies and Drainage Rates recommended have increased slightly in the North IDD's compared to 2023/24 (averaging ~4%). Special Levies have increased by £5.9k and Drainage rates have increased by £4.2k. This is due to increased maintenance costs, particularly at some of the North IDD's (Afon Ganol, Borth, Tywyn). Informal discussions with the North IDD advisory groups will be held in early 2024.
19. The Powysland rates will need to increase significantly. Special Levies need to increase by £7.2k and Drainage rates by £8.3k, or more broadly a 15.5% increase. This is as a result of having to absorb significant in-year expenditure i.e., £35k+ on maintenance charges, £25k on a new pump, a 5% pay award assumption and non-consolidated payment which has led to depleting brought forward reserves. On top of this we have factored in what is essentially doubling the cost of the existing maintenance programme to £2.50/metre to undertake the same work.
20. To mitigate the impact to ratepayers whilst still operating within an acceptable level of deficit on our accounts the split has been made between this financial year and future years, as well as utilising the existing reserve balance available. The scheduled maintenance programme will be reduced for next financial year, before increasing year-on-year, factoring in additional maintenance required in later years to compensate. To reflect the likely, increase in maintenance contract costs, the Powysland Advisory Group have met on 05/12/2023.
21. The Gwent IDD Advisory group will also be meeting in December / January. There will be no change to the Lower Wye rates, though Caldicot & Wentlooge's drainage rate will increase by 4%. This incorporates inflationary pressures and an increase to next year's corporate overhead costs. Special Levies for Caldicot & Wentlooge will increase by £44.7k and Drainage rates by £1.3k in 2024/25.
22. Local Authorities must also contribute via Special Levies. They will be contacted by officers to advise them of our proposals and the impact on their respective Local Authority. The Team Leader, Integrated Engineering North West will be contacting the Farmers Union of Wales (FUW) and the National Farmers Union (NFU) to outline our maintenance work plans, as well as informing them of the proposed increased Drainage Rates for the 11 IDD's in North West Wales.
23. At previous Advisory Group meetings, we informed members that NRW is complying with the accounting standard IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers), which was implemented from 1 April 2018.
24. We agreed with Audit Wales that IDD's can have an individual **accidental** maximum balance (surplus or deficit) of under 5% of the scheme's annual income or under £50k, whichever the greater at the end of a financial year which it can carry forward for use in the next financial year or taking into account when next setting levies and rates. There

will be an exception where funds need to be built up for a significant expense or programme / project.

25. The Caldicot & Wentlooge and Lower Wye sub-districts of the Gwent IDD are the only IDDs with a material balance, and in line with our IFRS15 policy and agreement with Audit Wales, this balance is projected to be fully utilised by 31st March 2026 and has been factored into the next setting of levies and rates.
26. Caldicot are currently carrying out an appraisal of their 5-year capital plan. This will ensure that any expenditure on maintenance and plant purchases are prioritised and phased across the period.
27. Powysland IDD are projected to deplete their existing reserve this financial year through increased maintenance rates set by this year's mini competition, in addition to purchasing a replacement pump at Sychpwl pump station. A review is to be undertaken to confirm future capital investment and maintenance programmes to enable sufficient reserves to cover any significant purchases.
28. The Ardudwy, Harlech and Glaslyn Pencyflog IDDs are currently carrying large balances which are within the limit of IFRS 15, but still need to be addressed.
29. Drainage rates are calculated on the chargeable value of agricultural land and therefore any changes in the use of the land will be reflected in the rates. This has been factored in to current and future rate setting.

Risks, Risk Appetite and opportunities

30. If the Precepts, Drainage Rates and Special Levies are not approved then we will not meet the statutory deadlines and the programme of works will not be authorised.

Wider implications

- (a) **Finance:** Approval of the proposals in this paper will allow the collection of income, which is used to fund direct works.
- (b) **Equality:** An Initial Screening has been completed, which indicated that a full Equality Impact Assessment is not required for the proposals in this paper.

Next Steps

31. Timelines.

- Executive Team consideration 19 December 2023.
- FRMC Board approval 15 January 2024.
- Formally approved by Board 1-2 February 2024.

- Drainage rates published on NRW internet - within 10-day of Board approval (by 11 February 2024).
- Sealed schedules of Special Levies posted to Local Authorities by 14 February 2024.

Recommendation

32. The NRW Flood Risk Management Committee is requested to:

- agree the proposed Precepts, Drainage Rates and Special Levies for 2024/25.
- The proposal will also be submitted to the Board for approval.

Index of Annexes

Provide any supporting information:

Annex 1 – Map of IDD's

Annex 2 – Drainage rate and Special Levy income by IDD

Annex 3 – Corporate Overheads and Administration Charges

Approval / Consultation process

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <p>Approval/consultation process</p> <p>Responsible: Who has developed the paper/process and who has had input?</p> | <p>Pepe Sepulveda, Business Accountant</p> |
| <p>Accountable: Who is accountable for the ultimate approval? Who will be or is being asked to approve?</p> | <p>NRW Board</p> |
| <p>Consulted: Who has been consulted to date? Where endorsement is required, is this in place? Will further consultation be required?</p> | <p>Flood Risk Management Committee</p> |

Informed: Who has been informed or who needs to be further information about the work?

Rachael Cunningham, Executive Director for Finance & Corporate Services

Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Cynllun Addasu CNC |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B15 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Ceri Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Tystiolaeth, Polisi a Thrwyddedu; Sarah Jennings, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Cwsmeriaid, Cyfathrebu a Masnachol |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Clive Walmsley, Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol – Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Lucia Watts, Cynghorydd Arbenigol – Risgiau ac Addasu i Newid Hinsawdd |
| Diben y Papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | <p>Mae ein Cynllun Addasu sefydliadol sy'n nodi ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y pum mlynedd nesaf angen cymeradwyaeth. Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd nodi'r dull o nodi risgiau hinsawdd a chamau addasu â blaenoriaeth ar draws CNC, ynghyd â defnyddio camau'r Cynllun Corfforaethol i'w cymryd a Grwpiau Busnes i nodi perchnogaeth a chyfrifoldeb clir, er mwyn sicrhau bod y camau gweithredu'n cael eu cyflawni. Drwy gynllunio sut i addasu i effeithiau nawr ac yn y dyfodol, bydd CNC yn gwella cadernid sefydliadol ac mewn sefyllfa well i gyflawni ei gylch gwaith yn y dyfodol.</p> |

Cefndir

1. Mae hinsawdd y DU eisoes wedi cynhesu mwy nag 1°C ers 1850 a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny am ddegawdau, hyd yn oed os yw mesurau lliniaru byd-eang yn llwyddiannus, a bod cynhesu wedi'i gyfyngu i tua 1.5-2°C. Bydd effeithiau newid hinsawdd nawr ac yn y dyfodol yn effeithio ar CNC a'i gylch gwaith i gyd. Mae addasu i newid hinsawdd drwy leihau'r risg o effeithiau newid hinsawdd i'r sefydliad a chynyddu gallu'r sefydliad i addasu yn hollbwysig os yw CNC am barhau i gyflawni ei swyddogaethau.

2. Ers cyhoeddi cynllun addasu cenedlaethol cyntaf Cymru (NAP) *Ffyniant i Bawb: Cymru sy'n effro i'r hinsawdd* gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2019, mae CNC wedi bod yn rhan o'r broses o gyflawni llawer o'r camau. Nodir yn y Cynllun bod CNC yn 'gyfranddaliwr' ar gyfer 26 o'r 32 cam gweithredu (81%) ac fel 'partner cyflawni' ar gyfer 14 o 32 o gamau gweithredu (44%). Mae'r ystadegau hyn yn dangos pwysigrwydd rôl CNC wrth ei gyflawni. Yn 2023, adolygodd Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd y DU weithgaredd addasu Cymru a chyflawni Cynllun Addasu Cenedlaethol cyfredol Cymru. Daeth yr adolygiad hwn i'r casgliad nad oes digon o gynnydd o ran cymryd camau addasu a bod monitro'n gyfyngedig, ond mae rhai enghreifftiau cadarnhaol o gynlluniau da ar waith, er nad yw hyn yn gyson ar draws sectorau.
3. Dan bwerau'r Ddeddf Newid Hinsawdd (2008), bu'n ofynnol i gyrff sector cyhoeddus Lloegr gynhyrchu tri iteriad o adroddiadau 'Adaptation Reporting Power' dros y degawd diwethaf i nodi'r risgiau hinsawdd i'r sefydliad a'r ymatebion addasu i fynd i'r afael â nhw. Ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dewis peidio â mynnu bod cyrff cyhoeddus Cymru yn gwneud yr un peth. Er nad yw'r ddyletswydd statudol hon ar waith yng Nghymru, mae mwy a mwy o gyrff cyhoeddus Cymru yn cynhyrchu cynlluniau addasu, megis awdurdodau lleol. Mae cyhoeddi safon ISO14090 ar gyfer addasu sefydliadol yn 2019, ynghyd â chydabod arwyddocâd effeithiau newid hinsawdd wedi rhoi hwb sylweddol i lawer o sefydliadau, cyhoeddus a phreifat, ddatblygu cynlluniau, gan gynnwys CNC.
4. Mae'r Cynllun hwn yn canolbwyntio ar sut y bydd effeithiau newid hinsawdd, fel gwres, llifogydd a sychder, yn effeithio ar y sefydliad cyfan a'r ffordd y mae'n gweithredu. Mae'r Cynllun yn cwmpasu pob maes o'r busnes, gan ystyried y risgiau ar raddfa genedlaethol. Nid yw'n ystyried risgiau hinsawdd ar raddfa Lle sy'n arbennig o berthnasol i'n Cyfarwyddiaeth Gweithrediadau a'n Datganiadau Ardal. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn datblygu canllawiau i helpu Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus i ddatblygu Aseidiadau Risg Hinsawdd Lleol a fydd, ar ôl eu cwblhau, yn galluogi i risg hinsawdd gael ei gwerthuso mewn cyd-destun Lle. Nid yw'r Cynllun yn canolbwyntio ar rôl eiriolaeth a dylanwadu ehangach CNC gyda rhanddeiliaid eraill, y dylid mynd i'r afael â hi drwy'r Cynllun Addasu Cenedlaethol. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn addasu ein gweithgareddau ein hunain i effeithiau a risgiau newid hinsawdd os ydym am fod mewn sefyllfa ag enw da i eirioli, cynghori a rheoleiddio eraill i wneud yr un peth.
5. Mae'r Cynllun Addasu'n crynhoi'r camau mae CNC yn eu cymryd heddiw, yn ogystal â'r rhai sydd wedi'u cynllunio neu eu hangen yn y dyfodol. Mae'n adeiladu ar ddadansoddiad helaeth o risgiau hinsawdd i'r sefydliad a gyhoeddwyd yn ein Hadroddiad Risg Hinsawdd Sylfaenol a gynhyrchwyd yng ngwanwyn 2023. Mae'n dwyn ynghyd ddata meintiol ar effeithiau a risg o ran yr hinsawdd, e.e., newidiadau hinsoddol o Amcanestyniadau Hinsawdd y DU (UKCP18) a'r risgiau hinsawdd amrywiol o 3ydd Aseiad Risg Newid Hinsawdd y DU (CCRA3), ynghyd â data ansoddol ar ein camau addasu a nodwyd trwy ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr thematig yn CNC, i roi aseiad manwl o flaenoriaethau addasu CNC. Lluniwyd dros 50 o gamau gweithredu yn sgil ymgynghori ar draws pob Grŵp Busnes a Chyfarwyddiaeth. Cawsant eu blaenoriaethu yn unol â set o feini prawf a'u dosbarthu o dan 32 o flaenoriaethau addasu sefydliadol

sy'n gysylltiedig ag Amcanion Llesiant y Cynllun Corfforaethol a'r camau i'w cymryd i'w cyflawni.

6. Prif ganfyddiad y Cynllun yw bod newid hinsawdd naill ai yn neu'n mynd i effeithio ar bob rhan o CNC, ei Grwpiau Busnes a'i Gyfarwyddiadau. Yn union fel Cymru gyfan, mae datblygu'r Cynllun hwn wedi nodi enghreifftiau da o weithgarwch addasu ar draws CNC er nad ym mhob maes o'n gwaith. Ond mae'r camau hyn yn fentrau unigol ac adweithiol yn aml yn hytrach na mentrau rhagweithiol strategol.
7. Ar draws Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, cafodd y canlynol eu nodi fel y pum thema blaenoriaeth addasu orau sydd angen eu blaenoriaethu dros y flwyddyn neu ddwy nesaf:
 - Meithrin cadernid hinsawdd a chynnwys hyn mewn gwaith cynllunio, cymunedau a chyfleusterau rheoledig.
 - Sicrhau'r datblygiad cywir yn y lle cywir i osgoi niwed i natur.
 - Meithrin cadernid safleoedd ar dir yn ein gofal.
 - Gwella cadernid cymunedau.
 - Lleihau risgiau mewn safleoedd gwarchoddedig a gwella eu cyflwr.

Ochr yn ochr â'r risgiau sefydliadol hyn, mae'r 3-5 cam addasu gorau ar gyfer pob Grŵp Busnes wedi'u nodi i roi ffocws i weithredu, gyda'r camau hyn yn cael eu cytuno mewn cydweithrediad ag arweinwyr y Grwpiau Busnes.

8. Roedd sesiynau ymgynghori a gynhaliwyd yn ystod y broses i ddatblygu'r Cynllun hwn wedi nodi sawl rhwystr canfyddedig i addasu i newid hinsawdd. Y prif rwystrau i addasu llwyddiannus yn CNC a nodwyd oedd diffyg cyllid, adnoddau a chapasiti. Fodd bynnag, nodwyd materion eraill fel tystiolaeth, llywodraethu neu sgiliau priodol sydd ar gael. Mae'n hollbwysig mynd i'r afael â'r rhwystrau hyn ar raddfa sefydliad cyfan er mwyn sicrhau y gellir cynyddu a chyflawni'r camau addasu'n effeithiol. Mae angen gwneud rhagor o waith i ymchwilio i'r rhwystrau hyn a chynyddu gallu staff a'r sefydliad i addasu.
9. Dyma Gynllun Addasu i Newid Hinsawdd cyntaf CNC. Cafodd ei ddatblygu a'i arwain gan y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio ond drwy ymgynghori a chael cyfraniad gan bob Grŵp Busnes ac amrywiaeth eang o arbenigwyr thematig ar draws y sefydliad. Yn y pen draw, eiddo CNC yw'r Cynllun a rhaid i lawer ar draws y sefydliad ei gyflawni. Bydd llywodraethu clir i lywio'r camau gweithredu a monitro cynnydd yn hanfodol drwy'r Grwpiau Busnes a'r Cyfarwyddiaethau, er mwyn cyflawni'r rhan fwyaf o'r camau a nodir yn y Cynllun. Gan mai fersiwn gyntaf yw hwn, mae'n bwysig cydnabod na fydd y Cynllun yn gwbl gynhwysfawr er bod ymgynghoriad helaeth wedi'i gynnal.
10. Ar ôl cyhoeddi'r Cynllun, bydd CNC yn datblygu proses fonitro a gwerthuso wrth i'r cylch addasu barhau dros y blynyddoedd nesaf. Bydd y Cynllun yn ddogfen fyw iawn sy'n cynghori ac yn llywio ein cynllunio Busnes a Gwasanaeth blynyddol, cynlluniau Parhad Busnes a gweithgareddau rheoli risg. Bydd adolygiad llai manwl o'r Cynllun yn dilyn cyhoeddi ail Gynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol Cymru ddiwedd 2024. Er mwyn cyd-fynd â'r amserlen ar gyfer adolygu Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol Cymru ac Aseiad Risg Newid Hinsawdd y DU, rydym yn cynnig adolygu'r Cynllun hwn yn llawn

bob pum mlynedd, i fynd i'r afael â newidiadau naill ai yn y mathau ac arwyddocâd risgiau hinsawdd neu natur a blaenoriaeth y camau addasu.

11. Mae'r Cynllun Addasu drafft wedi'i adolygu a'i gymeradwyo'n ddiweddar gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd (Hydref 2023) a'r Tîm Gweithredol (Tachwedd 2023). Cynhelir archwiliad mewnol o'n gweithgarwch cynllunio addasu yn gynnar yn 2024, a byddwn yn ystyried argymhellion yr archwiliad hwnnw wrth ddatblygu ein cynllunio addasu yn y dyfodol. Er nad ydym yn eu trafod yma, bydd camau sefydliadol i ddatgarboneiddio Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn cael eu cyflwyno fel ein Cynllun Sero Net yng nghyfarfod Bwrdd Amcanion Llesiant 2 ym mis Medi.

Risgiau, Parodrwydd i Dderbyn Risg a Chyfleoedd

12. Yn amlwg, mae'r risgiau newid hinsawdd sy'n cael sylw yn y Cynllun hwn yn rhan o'n tirwedd risg corfforaethol. Mae'n hanfodol i CNC reoli'r risgiau hyn i wella cadernid y sefydliad fel ein bod mewn sefyllfa well i gyflawni ein cylch gwaith. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig cydnabod na ellir dileu'r risgiau hyn a'u bod yn debygol o gynyddu yn y dyfodol. Mae'r angen am ddull strategol o addasu fel y nodir yn y Cynllun hwn wedi'i gynnwys yng Nghofrestr Risg Strategol CNC (SR05) ac mae risgiau unigol wedi'u cynnwys mewn rhai cofrestrau risg Cynllun Gwasanaeth. Wrth adolygu'r dull cofrestr risg gorfforaethol, mae'n hollbwysig ystyried risg hinsawdd.

Goblygiadau ehangach

- (a) Amcanion Llesiant:** Mae'r Cynllun Addasu hwn yn hanfodol er mwyn i CNC gyflawni canlyniadau Amcanion Llesiant 2, ond hefyd drwy fanteision niferus rhai gweithredoedd, e.e., bydd y budd bioamrywiaeth o wneud safleoedd gwarchoddedig yn fwy gwydn i wrthsefyll effeithiau hinsawdd a chydabod a rheoli safleoedd tirlenwi arfordirol sydd mewn perygl o erydu a chynnydd yn lefel y môr o ryddhau gwastraff i'r amgylchedd morol, yn cyfrannu at gyflawni Amcanion Llesiant 1 a 3 hefyd.
- (b) Cyllid:** Mae'r Cynllun hwn yn nodi hyd a lled y risgiau hinsawdd i CNC ac yn nodi'r blaenoriaethau addasu i fynd i'r afael â nhw. Ond nid yw'n diffinio'r gweithgaredd addasu manwl a'i gostau. Bydd angen achosion a chostau busnes unigol ar gyfer rhai o'r camau addasu â blaenoriaeth ac ni fydd cost sylweddol ynghlwm wrth eraill, yn hytrach newid yn y defnydd o gyllid ac adnoddau presennol.
- (c) Goblygiadau o ran adnoddau:** Bydd y Cynllun hwn yn gofyn am newid i ffyrdd o weithio, wrth ystyried risgiau ac addasu i newid hinsawdd mewn llawer o feysydd gwaith ar draws y sefydliad; ac adnoddau ychwanegol neu i adnoddau gael eu defnyddio mewn ffordd wahanol, er enghraifft wrth gyflwyno asesiadau bregusrwydd i wella dealltwriaeth o'r angen i addasu, er mwyn meithrin gallu addasol trwy hyfforddiant neu gamau addasu i wella cadernid. Mae datblygu'r Cynllun hwn wedi cychwyn sgysiau pellach eisoes am gamau blaenoriaeth penodol a'u goblygiadau o ran adnoddau. O ystyried goblygiadau tymor hir posibl y Cynllun hwn o ran costau effeithiau newid hinsawdd a'r camau addasu i'w rheoli, bydd angen i'r Grŵp

Argyfwng Hinsawdd a'r Grŵp Cynllunio ac Adnoddau ystyried y Cynllun hwn ymhellach.

(d) Cydraddoldeb: Ddim yn berthnasol

(e) Diogelu Data: Ddim yn berthnasol

Camau Nesaf

13. Yn amodol ar gymeradwyaeth y Bwrdd, bydd y Cynllun Addasu'n cael ei gyhoeddi'n llawn fel Adroddiad Tystiolaeth CNC gyda fersiwn gryno fyrrach ar gael i'w rhannu'n allanol.
14. Bydd y timau Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio a Chyfathrebu'n rhannu manylion y Cynllun ar draws CNC drwy'r fewnrwyd, cyfarfodydd a gweminarau er mwyn cael cydnabyddiaeth ehangach o'r angen i ystyried risgiau hinsawdd a gweithredu camau addasu.
15. Bydd y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio'n cynhyrchu Cynllun Cyflawni gyda champau, perchnogion ac amserlenni y cytunwyd arnynt, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Grwpiau Busnes a thimau ac unigolion perthnasol i sicrhau perchnogaeth glir a chyfrifoldeb am weithredoedd.
16. Bydd y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio'n rheoli'r Cynllun Cyflawni gyda champau, perchnogion ac amserlenni y cytunwyd arnynt, a bydd y Grwpiau Busnes yn darparu llywodraethiant ar gyfer cyflawni'r camau addasu a'r Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd yn darparu trosolwg sefydliadol ar draws y sefydliad.
17. Bydd y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio'n ystyried ymhellach y rhwystrau i gamau addasu a nodwyd drwy'r ymgynghoriad a pha gamau sydd eu hangen i'w goresgyn yn ystod cam gweithredu'r Cynllun.

Argymhelliad

18. Rydym yn argymhell cymeradwyo'r camau a nodir yn y Cynllun Addasu i lywio ein gwaith o reoli risgiau hinsawdd yn y dyfodol sy'n bygwth darpariaeth sefydliadol. Bydd y camau hyn yn destun adolygiad cyfnodol, gyda'r cynnydd yn cael ei fonitro drwy Gynllun Cyflawni, gan nodi'r camau gweithredu y cytunwyd arnynt, perchnogion ac amserlenni, gyda'r Grwpiau Busnes yn darparu llywodraethiant ar gyfer cyflawni'r camau addasu a'r Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd yn darparu trosolwg sefydliadol ar draws y sefydliad.

Mynegai Atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Cynllun Addasu CNC, ac eithrio Atodiadau

Proses Gymeradwyo / Ymgynghori

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Cyfrifoldeb: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cyfrannu?</p> | <p>Cynhyrchwyd y Cynllun gan y tîm Newid Hinsawdd a Datgarboneiddio a'r Uwch Gynghorydd Arbenigol gyda mewnbwn gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd, pob un o'r Grwpiau Busnes ac amrywiaeth eang o staff yr ymgynghorwyd â nhw wrth ddatblygu'r Cynllun.</p> |
| <p>Atebolrwydd: Pwy sy'n atebol am gymeradwyo yn y pen draw? Pwy fydd yn cymeradwyo neu y gofynnir iddynt gymeradwyo?</p> | <p>Mae'r Cynllun drafft wedi'i gymeradwyo gan y Grŵp Argyfwng Hinsawdd a'r Tîm Gweithredol, gan geisio cymeradwyaeth drwy'r Bwrdd o ystyried effaith y Cynllun ar draws y sefydliad.</p> |
| <p>Ymgynghori: Wedi ymgynghori â phwy hyd yma? Lle mae angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hyn yn ei le? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach?</p> | <p>Rydym wedi ymgynghori a gofyn am fewnbwn gan Grwpiau Busnes, uwch reolwyr ac arbenigwyr thematig. Fel y nodwyd o dan y camau nesaf, rydym yn bwriadu rhannu'r Cynllun â'n holl staff ar ôl ei gymeradwyo. Hefyd, bydd angen ymgynghori pellach a chydweithio gyda'r timau hynny fydd â rolau allweddol wrth gyflawni'r camau gweithredu.</p> |
| <p>Hysbysu: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu sydd angen mwy o wybodaeth am y gwaith?</p> | <p>Byddwn yn rhannu gwybodaeth am y Cynllun â'r holl staff, a'i rannu'n allanol â sefydliadau eraill y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Rydym yn rhagweld y bydd y Cynllun yn darparu dull a fframwaith defnyddiol ar gyfer cyrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus.</p> |

NRW Adaptation Plan 2023-2027

Report No:

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About Natural Resources Wales

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Evidence at Natural Resources Wales

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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.

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Contents

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|---|
| About Natural Resources Wales..... | 1 |
| Evidence at Natural Resources Wales..... | 1 |
| Distribution List (core)..... | 2 |
| Distribution List (others)..... | 2 |
| Recommended citation for this volume:..... | 2 |
| Contents | 2 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| List of Figures | 3 |
| List of Tables | 4 |
| Crynodeb Gweithredol | 6 |
| Executive Summary | 6 |
| Introduction | 8 |
| What is adaptation?..... | 8 |
| Remit of the Adaptation Plan..... | 9 |
| NRW Responsibility for Adaptation Planning..... | 10 |
| How To Understand This Document | 11 |
| Climate Trends – Setting the Context..... | 13 |
| Current and Future Climate Change..... | 13 |
| How will Climate Change Impact NRW?..... | 16 |
| Climate Risk Baseline Assessment | 21 |
| Headline findings..... | 22 |
| Adaptation Plan Consultation..... | 23 |
| Adaptation Action Prioritisation | 24 |
| Prioritisation Methodology | 25 |
| Priority adaptation actions - prioritisation results | 28 |
| Barriers to Adaptation action | 41 |
| Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting | 44 |
| Climate Risk Baseline Assessment | 44 |
| Adaptation Plan | 44 |
| Conclusions | 47 |
| References | 48 |
| Adaptation Actions listed by Wellbeing Objective..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Overview of the structure of the adaptation actions list | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 1. Well-being Objective 1: Nature is Recovering | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 2. Well-being Objective 2: Communities are Resilient to Climate Change..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 3. Well-being Objective 3: Pollution is Minimised | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Business Group and Directorate Adaptation Priorities | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | Error! Bookmark not defined. |

List of Figures

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Climate change risks for Wales in CCRA3. | 12 |
| Figure 2: Temperature change in Wales since the start of the industrial revolution. Image from #ShowYourStripes Date accessed: 29/08/2023. | 14 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 3 Selection of expected climate change impacts for Wales. Data used are from UKCP18, in particular projections for 2050 use the combined low to mid emissions scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 6) whilst those for 2080 use RCP 8.5. | 17 |
| Figure 4 Selection of current and planned adaptation actions from different sectors in NRW. | 20 |
| Figure 5: Equations used to calculate climate risk for each Service Plan activity showing the components of the Priority and Urgency score calculations. For a full explanation of the metrics behind these calculations please see the Baseline Climate Risk Report. | 22 |
| Figure 6– The distribution of CCRA3 risks and opportunities across NRW’s Business Groups and Directorates. Risks shown here (#35) include only those applicable to 3 or more BGs. For the full table of risks please see the Baseline Climate Risk Report. | 23 |
| Figure 7: An overview of the structure of the adaptation actions and how they integrate into the Corporate Plan and it’s delivery. | 24 |
| Figure 8: Word cloud of potential barriers to climate change adaptation highlighted in the adaptation plan consultation. | 41 |
| Figure 9: Adaptation barrier categories recognising lack of a particular resource. The numbers refer to the number of Business Groups or Directorates that mentioned a specific barrier in the consultation..... | 42 |
| Figure 10: A) The NRW Adaptation Planning cycle highlighting the process, B) The key policy and evidence reports timeline leading to the second Adaptation Plan in 2027. | 45 |
| Figure 11: An overview of the structure of the adaptation actions and how they intergrate into the Corporate Plan and it’s delivery. | Error! Bookmark not defined. |

List of Tables

Table 1: Expected climate change trends and impacts from the UKCP18’s highest scenario (RCP8.5) for the UK and Wales.

Table 2: Number of activities/actions from NRW service plans with climate risk relevance.

Table 3: Thresholds used for adaptation priority themes.

Table 4: Organisational adaptation priorities. BG’s highlighted in bold are those identified from their consultation feedback as responsible, whereas those in italics are deemed to be responsible but did not mention relevant adaptation actions in the consultation. C = Commercial, FCS = Finance and Corporate Services, FRM = Flood Risk Management, IM = Incident Management, LS = Land Stewardship, M = Marine, NRM-BREG = Natural Resources Management: Biodiversity and Resilient Ecosystems Group, NRM-NRW = Natural Resources Management: Natural Resources and Wellbeing, NRM-SLW = Natural Resources Management: Sustainable Land and Water, R = Regulatory.

Table 5: Strategic business areas and climate change risks and actions

Table 3: Adaptation priorities for Commercial Directorate

Table 7: Adaptation priorities for Flood Risk Management Business Group

Table 8: Adaptation priorities for Incident Management Business Group

Table 9: Adaptation priorities for Land Stewardship Business Group

Table 10: Adaptation priorities for Natural Resources Management Business Group Biodiveristy and Resilient Ecology Group sub-group

Table 11: Adaptation priorities for Natural Resources Management Business Group Marine sub-group

Table 12: Adaptation priorities for Natural Resources Management Business Group Natural Resources and Well-Being Integration sub-group

Table 13: Adaptation priorities for Natural Resources Management Business Group Planning, Landscape and Energy sub-group

Table 14: Adaptation priorities for Natural Resources Management Business Group Sustainable Land and Water sub-group

Table 15: Adaptation priorities for Regulatory Business Group

Crynodeb Gweithredol

Tbc following approval

Executive Summary

This first organisation-wide Adaptation Plan sets out how Natural Resources Wales can manage climate risks to continue delivery of its remit. It sets out key actions to increase the resilience of the organisation to present and future climate change impacts. Even if Net Zero ambitions are achieved, both in Wales and globally, many effects of climate change are 'locked in' due to the nature of the Earth system. Taking early action as well as building adaptive capacity in the organisation is imperative.

The Adaptation Plan highlights actions that NRW is taking today, as well as those planned or needed in the future. It builds upon an extensive analysis of climate risks to the organisation that was published in our Baseline Climate Risk Report produced in spring 2023. It brings together quantitative data on climate impacts and risk, e.g. climatic changes from the UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) and the range of climate risks from the 3rd UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3), together with qualitative data on our adaptation actions through consultation with experts within NRW, to give a detailed assessment of NRW's adaptation priorities. Over 50 actions were compiled from consultation across all of the Business Groups and Directorates. They were prioritised according to a set of criteria and classified under 32 organisational adaptation priorities that are linked to the Corporate Plan's Wellbeing Objectives and steps to take to deliver them.

The main message of the Plan is that all areas of NRW, its Business Groups and Directorates, are or will be affected by climate change. Just as it is the case for Wales as a whole, the development of this Plan has identified good examples of adaptation action across NRW although not in all areas of our work. However, these actions are often individual and reactive rather than strategic proactive initiatives.

Across NRW the top five adaptation priority themes that need to be prioritised over the next 1-2 years were identified as:

- Building climate resilience into planning, communities and regulated facilities.
- Ensuring the right development in the right place to avoid harm to nature.
- Building resilience of sites on land in our care.
- Enhancing the resilience of communities.
- Reducing risks at, and improving condition of, protected sites.

Alongside these organisational priorities, the top three adaptation actions per Business Group have been identified to provide a focus to action.

The internal consultations that have been carried out during the process to develop this Plan highlighted several perceived barriers to climate change adaptation. The main barriers to successful adaptation cited were a lack of funding, resources and capacity. However, other issues identified were availability of evidence, governance or appropriate skills. It is vitally important that these barriers are addressed at an organisation-wide scale to ensure that adaptation actions can be scaled up and delivered effectively. Further work is required to investigate these barriers and increase the adaptive capacity of staff and the organisation.

The development of this Plan has been led by the Climate Change and Decarbonisation team but with consultation and input from all Business Groups and a wide range of thematic experts across the organisation. Ultimately, the plan is owned by NRW and must be delivered by many across the organisation. Clear governance to drive action and monitor progress will be essential through the Business Groups with organisation-wide oversight provided by the internal Climate Emergency Group. It will be for Business Groups and Directorates to deliver most of the actions detailed within the plan. It is important to recognise that as a first iteration, the Plan will not be totally comprehensive even though extensive consultation has been carried out.

Following publication of this Plan, NRW will develop a monitoring and evaluation process as the adaptation cycle continues over the coming years. The Plan will be very much a live document that advises and informs our annual Business and Service planning, Business Continuity plans and risk management activities. A light touch review of the Plan will follow the publication of the upcoming second Welsh NAP in late 2024. We propose to fully revise this Plan on a five-yearly basis in line with the timeframe for revision of the Welsh NAP and the UK CCRA, to address changes in either the types and significance of climate risks or the nature and priority of the adaptation actions.

Introduction

The UK climate has already warmed by more than 1°C since 1850 and will continue to do so for decades, even if global mitigation measures are successful, and warming is limited to around 1.5°C. The impacts of current and future climate change will affect the whole of NRW and its remit. Adapting to climate change through reducing the risk of climate change impacts to the organisation and increasing the resilience and capacity of the organisation to adapt is essential if NRW is to continue to fulfil its functions. Integrating adaptation across the organisation will be challenging due to the scale of changes required and will require difficult decisions to be made. However, NRW is already carrying out climate change adaptation measures and this experience and knowledge will be important when looking at mainstreaming climate change adaptation across the organisation.

The purpose of this adaptation plan is to drive climate change adaptation action and provide direction and guidance for the whole organisation to mainstream action to reduce the impacts of climate change to NRW. Delivery of the Plan and its outcomes will be the responsibility of the whole organisation.

The objectives of this plan are:

- To provide an organisational wide assessment of the climate risks and adaptation actions that should be NRW's priority, that will enable adaptation actions to be prioritised;
- To embed consideration of climate risk and adaptation to climate change into every Business Group and Service Plan within the organisation;
- To assist delivery of NRW's Corporate Plan Wellbeing Objectives in an integrated way through recognising that all wellbeing objectives require consideration of adaptation;
- And ultimately, climate change risks to NRW's remit are managed and reduced to an acceptable level.

Climate change adaptation is not something that is new within NRW. In developing this plan, evidence of recent and on-going adaptation action has been identified, demonstrating an existing broad base of knowledge and action across some parts of the organisation. However, it is very clear that without a strategic approach to embed consideration of climate risk and the need for adaptation action across all of NRW, there will be a growing risk that impacts will seriously undermine NRW's delivery. This plan seeks to steer all areas of the organisation on their climate change adaptation journey.

What is adaptation?

Climate change adaptation can be defined as:

'the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects'

(ISO 14090: 2019)

It is further described by the UNFCCC as:

‘adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects. [Adaptation] refers to changes in processes, practices and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change’

(UNFCCC 2023)

Put simply, climate change adaptation involves changing the way we work, live and manage the environment to reduce the impact of climate change. Successful climate change adaptation helps to reduce the risk of climate change impacts to individuals, businesses, communities and the wider environment by increasing their resilience.

Adaptation is not climate change mitigation. The two are separate although intrinsically linked. Mitigation is the process of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and maintaining and enhancing carbon stores to limit GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and thereby reduce the future rate of climate change. Adaptation is the process of adjusting to current and future climate change to reduce the impact. NRW’s plans to reduce our own emissions are set out in our Net Zero Plan.

Remit of the Adaptation Plan

This plan is wholly focussed on how climate change impacts, such as heat, flooding and drought, will affect the whole organisation and the way that it operates. The plan covers all areas of the business, considering the risks at a national (Welsh) scale. It does not consider climate risks at the place scale that would be relevant to our Operations Directorate. However, this is something that NRW is addressing. NRW has developed guidance to help PSBs to develop Local Climate Risk Assessments that when complete will enable evaluation of climate risk in a local context. It does not focus on NRW’s wider advocacy or public facing role and its collaboration role with other stakeholders. It does not provide guidance on how other organisations can adapt to climate change, although the process and development of the plan is potentially applicable to our partners.

This is NRW’s first climate change adaptation plan. Its development has been led by the Climate Change and Decarbonisation team but with consultation and input from all Business Groups, Heads of Service and a wide range of thematic experts across the organisation. Ultimately, the plan is owned by NRW and must be delivered by many across the organisation. Clear governance to drive action and monitor progress will be essential through the Business Groups, with NRW-wide oversight through our internal Climate Emergency Group. It is important to recognise that as a first iteration, the Plan will not be totally comprehensive even though extensive consultation has been carried out. It will be for Business Groups and Directorates to deliver the actions detailed within the plan.

The Adaptation Plan is a five year plan, however it must not be static. It will need to be a live document that evolves as our understanding of climate risk, impacts and climate change evolves and policy changes - see the

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting section for more information.

In 2023, the UK Climate Change Committee reviewed Welsh adaptation activity and the delivery of the current Welsh Government National Adaptation Plan (*Prosperity for All: A Climate Conscious Wales*) (Welsh Government, 2019). This review (CCC, 2023) concluded that *there is insufficient progress in delivery and implementation of adaptation and monitoring is limited, but there are some positive examples of good plans in place, although this is not consistent across sectors*. Just as it is the case for Wales as a whole the development of this Plan has identified good examples of adaptation action although not in all areas of our work. The CCC review will feed into the development of the 2nd Welsh National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2024. NRW has already provided input into the Welsh Government's own progress report on the existing NAP, and the production of this Adaptation Plan will provide valuable input to inform the development of the next NAP. After publication of the 2nd NAP, we will look to establish the extent to which any upcoming priorities need including in NRW's adaptation plan.

Additionally, another key report investigating how organisations report on adaptation action highlighted that *there needs to be more consistent linking of adaptation actions to risks, with clear ownership and timescales, and more information on the effectiveness of actions in reducing risk* (CCC, 2022). The development of the Baseline Assessment and this Adaptation Plan has taken into account the associated climate risks and parties responsible for delivery that will be supported by the Climate Change & Decarbonisation team.

NRW Responsibility for Adaptation Planning

There is currently no statutory requirement for NRW to produce an organisational adaptation plan. However, given that the observable impacts of climate change are becoming much more significant it is considered best practice to do so. The Climate Change Act (2008) gives both the Secretary of State (Westminster) and Minister (Welsh Government) the power to direct reporting authorities (defined as bodies with functions of a public nature and statutory undertakers) to produce reports on the current and future predicted effects of climate change on their organisation and what they are doing to adapt to climate change (Defra 2011). This includes water companies, energy companies, road and rail companies, aviation, Defra and other public bodies. This requirement has resulted in UK and England bodies producing three iterations of Adaptation Reporting Power reports over the last decade or so but to date Welsh Government has chosen not to require Welsh public bodies to do similarly. Despite the absence of a statutory duty, there are an increasing number of Welsh public bodies such as local authorities who are producing adaptation plans. The publication of the ISO14090 guidance standard for organisational adaptation in 2019 has provided significant impetus for many organisations public and private to develop plans, including NRW.

How To Understand This Document

This Plan's sections and actions are framed around NRW's Corporate Plan and its Wellbeing Objectives and each of the 'steps to take' within each objective. Therefore this

plan directly supports the integrated delivery and achievement of NRW's three Wellbeing Objectives.

The Plan contains detailed sections of adaptation priority themes and actions for each of NRW's three Wellbeing Objectives that are in Appendix 1. Within the Plan a summary of the adaptation priority themes based on a prioritisation exercise has been included to provide an overview of the key actions and risks for NRW as a whole and each of the Business Groups. More detailed information on the adaptation actions required to support the adaptation priority themes can be found in Appendix 1.

For those who wish to further understand the adaptation planning process and previous work completed to develop this plan, it is recommended to consult the [Climate Risk Baseline Assessment](#) first. Although a brief summary of it is provided within the Plan.

Climate Change Risks

Climate change risks to individuals, communities and businesses in the UK are collated and assessed every 5 years in the UK-wide Climate Change Risk Assessment. The 3rd Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3), published in 2021 defines the scale and magnitude of climate risks for Wales and the other nations of the UK. CCRA3 provides a list of 61 risks and/or opportunities for Wales (Figure 1), rated according to the urgency and nature of action required (see [NRW briefing note](#) for more details) (Netherwood 2021). The current level of adaptation action is only deemed appropriate for nine risks, which mostly related to business, infrastructure, and international dimensions. CCRA3 paints an increasingly critical situation with the level of action failing to keep pace with the growing level of risks: the highest urgency score has been given to 34 of the 61 risks (56%), up from 36% for those risks in CCRA2 published in 2017. The 61 risks and opportunities are divided into categories of Natural Environment and Assets (N); Infrastructure (I); Health, Communities and the Built Environment (H); Business and Industry (B); International Dimensions (ID).

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N1: Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions | N2: Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from pests, pathogens and INNS | N4: Risks to soils from changing climatic conditions | N5: Risks to natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration and GHG emissions | N6: Risks to agricultural and forest productivity from changing climate conditions | N7: Risks to agriculture from pests, pathogens and INNS | N8: Risk to Forestry from pests, pathogens and INNS | N11: Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions |
| N12: Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and INNS | N14: Risks to marine species and habitats from changing climatic conditions | N16: Risks to marine species and habitats from pests, pathogens and INNS | N17: Risks to coastal species and habitats | I1: Risks to infrastructure networks | I2: Risks to infrastructure services from river and surface flooding | I5: Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure | I12: Risks to transport from temperature, high winds, lightning |
| H1: Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperature | H3: Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding | H4: Viability of coastal communities - risks of sea level rise | H6: Risks to household energy demand from temperature changes | H11: Risks to cultural heritage from climatic change | H12: Risks to health and social care delivery from extreme weather | H13: Risks to education and prison services from extreme weather | B1: Increased risk of flooding to business sites |
| B2: Risks to coastal business locations and infrastructure from climatic change | B6: Disruption to business supply chains and networks from extreme weather | ID1: Risks to food availability, safety and quality | ID4: Risks to the UK's international interests and responsibilities | ID5: Changes to international governance affecting the UK | ID7: Risks to international trade routes from climate hazards | ID9: Risks to public health from overseas (vector borne disease) | ID10: Risk multiplication to the UK |
| N3: Opportunities from new species colonisations of terrestrial habitats | N9: Opportunities from new/alternative species becoming suitable for agriculture and forestry | N10: Risks to aquifers and agricultural land from sea level rise/saltwater intrusion | N15: Opportunities for marine species, habitats and fisheries from changing climatic conditions | N18: Risks/Opportunities for landscape character from climate change | I3: Risks to infrastructure services from coastal flooding and erosion | I4: Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion | I6: Risks to hydroelectric generation from low or high river flow |
| I7: Risks to subterranean and subsurface infrastructure from subsidence | I10: Risks to energy from high and low temperature, high wind and lightning | I13: Risks to digital from high and low temperature, high winds and lightning | H2: Opportunities for health and wellbeing from high temperatures | H5: Risks to building fabric from moisture, wind and driving rain | H7: Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality | H8: Risks to health from vector borne diseases | H9: Risks to food safety (high temperatures) and food security (extreme weather) |
| H10: Risks to health from poor water quality and interruptions in supply | B3: Risks to business production processes from water scarcity | B5: Risks from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures | B7: Opportunities from changes in demand for goods and services due to long-term climate change | N13: Opportunities from new species colonisations of freshwater habitats | I8: Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability | I11: Risks to offshore infrastructure from storms and high waves | B4: Risks to business finance, investment and insurance due to extreme weather |
| ID8: Risks to the UK financial sector from climate change overseas | I9: Risks to energy generation from reduced water availability | ID2: Opportunities for UK food availability and exports | ID3: Risks and opportunities from climate driven migration to the UK | ID6: Opportunities from increased trade for the UK due to new trade routes from Arctic ice melt | | | |

● More action needed

● Further investigation

● Sustain current action

● Watching brief

Figure 1: Climate change risks for Wales in CCRA3.

Climate Trends – Setting the Context

Current and Future Climate Change

The UK's climate has already changed significantly due to anthropogenic climate change. Figure 2 shows the temperature change in Wales since 1884 and demonstrates that the likelihood of higher annual temperatures is increasing since 2002. The warmer colours indicate the average recorded temperature that year. The Met Office's State of the UK Climate 2022 report highlights the following climate trends:

- Observations show that UK extremes of temperature are changing much faster than average temperatures.
- 2022 was the warmest year in the UK since 1884. 0.9°C above the 1991-2020 average. It was the first year where the UK's annual mean temperature was above 10°C.
- All of the top 10 warmest years for the UK since 1884 have occurred in the 21st Century. This is also the same for near coast surface sea temperature.
- There was a reduction in the number of days where heating was required but an increase of 7 days where cooling was required in buildings in 2022 compared to the 1991-2020 average.
- The UK had its driest summer since 1995 in 2022. However there has been a slight increase in heavy rainfall across the UK in recent decades.
- Widespread and substantial snow events have occurred in recent years but their number and severity has declined since the 1960's.
- Sea level around the UK has risen by 18.5cm since the 1900s, with an 11.4cm rise between 1993-2022. The rate of sea level rise is increasing with rates over the past 30 years of 3.0-5.2mm per year corrected for vertical land movement.
- Spring and autumn seasons are extending.

(Kendon et al 2023)

Biodiversity in the UK is being affected by climate change, with nearly 1 in 6 species now threatened with extinction (Burns et al., 2023). The Living With Environmental Change Biodiversity Report Card (Morecroft and Speakman, 2015) highlighted the impacts that climate change is having on terrestrial and freshwater species, with some key findings below:

- Many species are shifting further north, and higher in altitude, to gain access to areas of suitable climate,
- This is compounded by warmer springs causing life-cycle events of many species to occur earlier in the season.
- Montane, wetland and coastal habitats are the most sensitive to climate change due to increased temperatures, changes in water availability and sea-level rise.

For marine habitats, multiple stressors of climate change and human activities are reducing the resilience of natural systems (MCCIP, 2020) with impacts from ocean acidification, changes in stratification and salinity of seawater, coastal erosion and Arctic sea ice loss. These are all having impacts on the ability of marine species to migrate, the availability of food and threats to fisheries, with shellfish fisheries in Wales potentially more at risk from ocean acidification.

In Wales, there has been an average decline in species abundance by 20% since 1994 with 18% of species threatened with extinction (Burns et al., 2023). However, Wales remains a stronghold for seabird species, with little change to abundances in 40 years (Burns et al., 2023). Although changes are likely to occur into the future, understanding the impacts of climate change to biodiversity are vital in ensuring adaptation actions are useful and effective. Reports are increasingly detailing the positive impacts nature-based solutions and land management decisions are having on ecosystems if measures are included, among others, to enhance ecosystem resilience and diversity (MCCIP, 2020; Morecroft and Speakman, 2015). Overall, climate change is highly likely to impact all aspects of biodiversity in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments, with negative changes to species distributions and abundance only increasing over time (Burns et al., 2023).

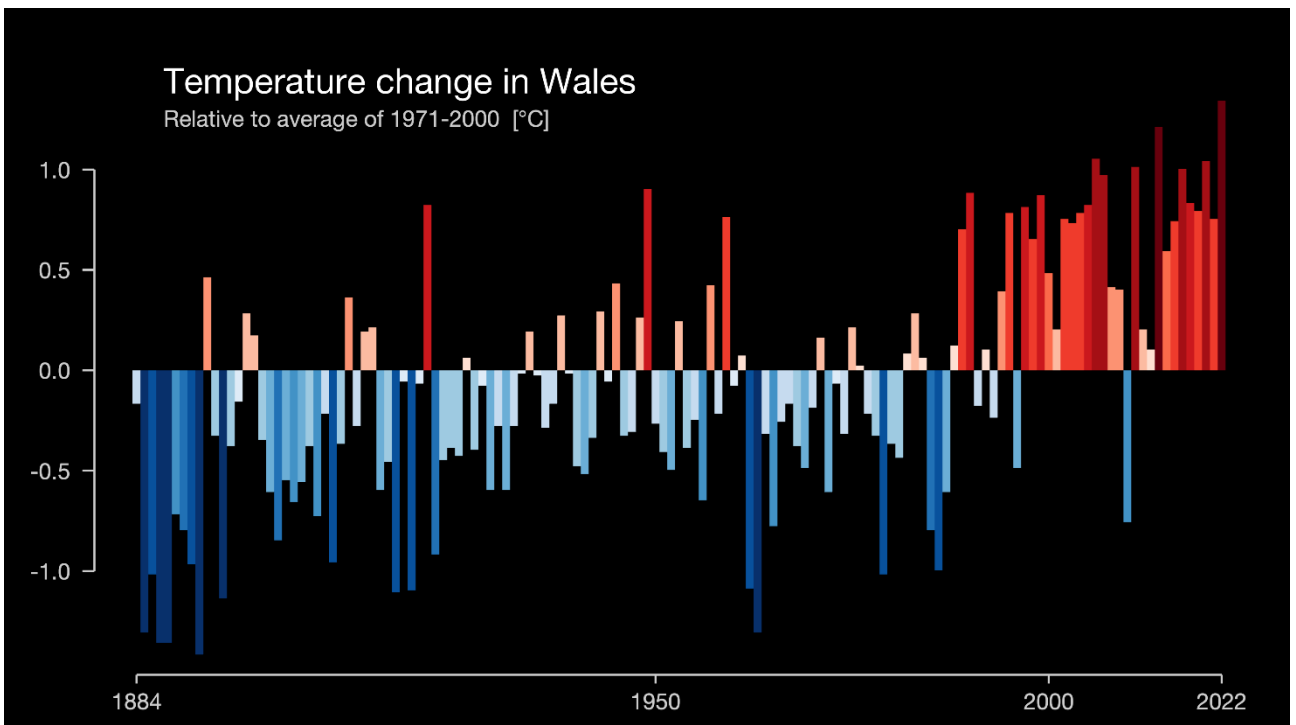


Figure 2: Temperature change in Wales since the start of the industrial revolution. Image from [#ShowYourStripes](#) Date accessed: 29/08/2023.

Given NRW's national remit, climate change across Wales needs to be considered for adaptation planning and action. Information covering larger geographical areas is also needed where decisions involve migratory species and highly connected habitats such as the marine environment. The Met Office Hadley Centre's UK Climate Change Projections 2018 (UKCP18) are used as the primary source of climate change information, which provide the most up-to-date projections for the UK. Four scenarios are available within UKCP18, which reflect international standardised Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that describe atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases based on a range of economic, social and environmental assumptions. NRW's climate change adaptation plan is based on the highest scenario, in which GHG emissions continue to grow unmitigated (RCP8.5) as per the precautionary principle. The RCP 8.5 scenario represents

an estimated global average temperature rise of 4.3°C by 2100. Table 1 provides an overview of climate change trends and impacts for the RCP8.5 scenario and are from an internal NRW briefing note on UKCP18; available [here](#).

Table 4: Expected climate change trends and impacts from the UKCP18's highest scenario (RCP8.5) for the UK and Wales.

| RCP8.5 scenario | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Air temperature | <p>Change in temperature by 2081-2100 of 4.3°C (3.2°C-5.4°C) compared to the baseline period of 1981-2000.</p> <p>In summer, hot spells, meaning at least 2 consecutive days of maximum temperatures exceeding 30 °C, will spread northwards from southern England and begin to occur in Wales. For example, around Cardiff, hot spells increase in frequency, by 2061-2080 ranging between approximately 3 and 17 per year.</p> |
| Sea level | <p>Southern regions of the UK will experience more sea level rise than northern regions. Mid to North Wales coastlines experience a mean 0.7m rise by 2100 and Mid to South Wales coastlines experience a mean 0.75m rise. This will result in increased frequencies and magnitudes of coastal extreme water levels. Within the RCP8.5 scenario there are a range of potential sea level rises. E.g. Sea level around Cardiff is projected to increase between 51cm and 113cm. NRW flood maps already account for sea level rise to 2100 so it is possible to begin visualising the repercussions of this.</p> |
| Extreme weather | <p>Increase in severity for all seasons for daily maximum surface temperature, hourly precipitation, daily precipitation and 5 day accumulated precipitation.</p> |
| Precipitation | <p>Precipitation will most likely increase on west facing coasts although summers will be coming drier, more so in the South of Wales.</p> |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>Rainfall will likely be more intense due to the higher moisture content of warmer air. Winters will be wetter (due to heavy rainfall rather than more days of rain).</p> <p>Snow will be near absent by 2080.</p> |
| Wind speeds | <p>Maximum wind speeds may increase in winter and decrease in summer, although there is greater uncertainty around wind projections.</p> |

How will Climate Change Impact NRW?

Due to NRW's wide remit, there are numerous ways in which climate change will have an impact. This section outlines examples of different categories of impact, taken from the ISO 14090 'Adaptation to climate change: Principles, requirements and guidelines' standard, and will assist in understanding the breadth with which climate change adaptation needs to be considered within the organisation. In our assessment of future risks and opportunities, we are using the highest scenario (RCP8.5) unless explicitly mentioned otherwise. This is because it is important to prepare for, and be aware of, the risks posed by this unmitigated GHG scenario.

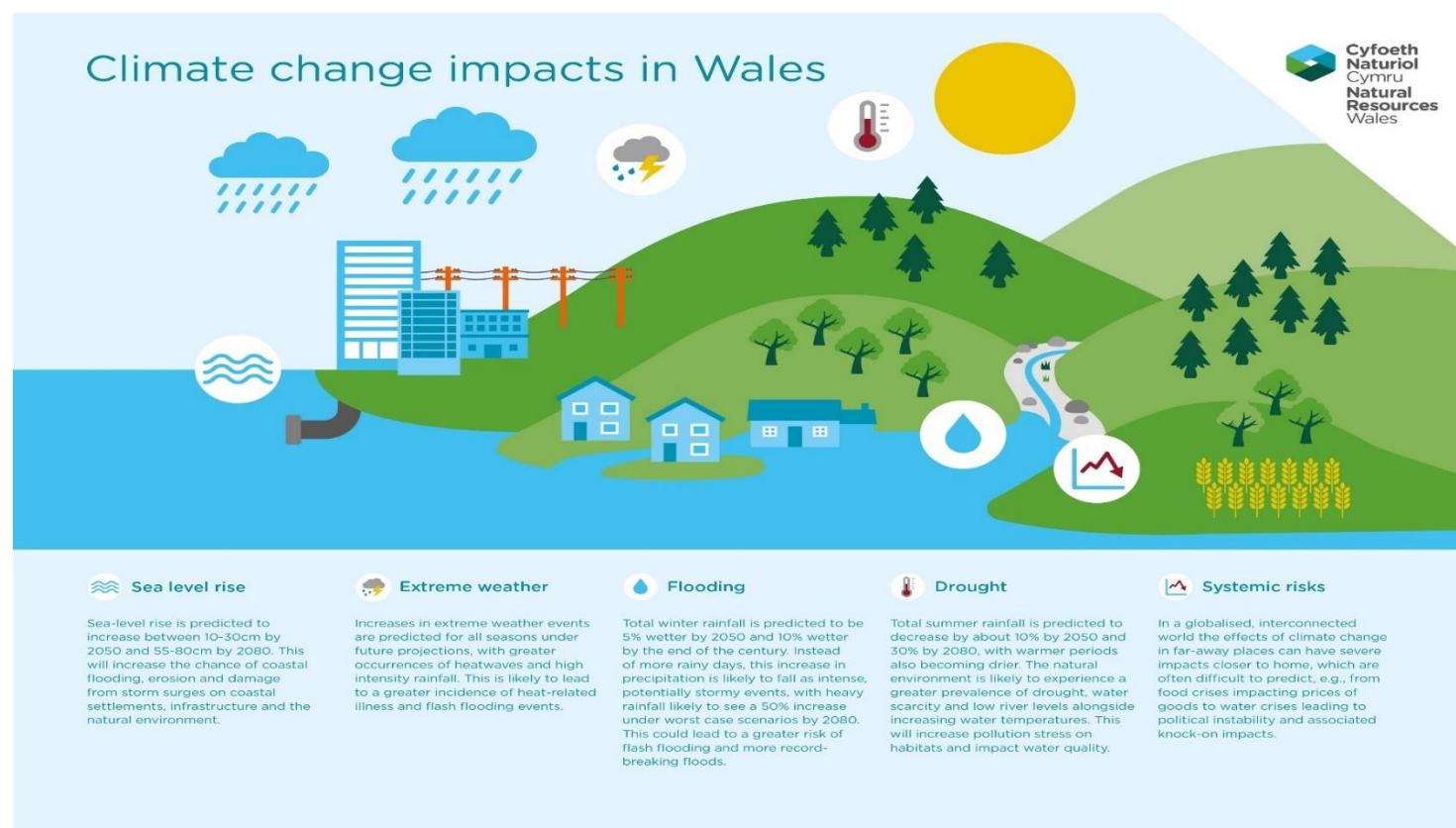


Figure 3 Selection of expected climate change impacts for Wales. Data used are from UKCP18, in particular projections for 2050 use the combined low to mid emissions scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 6) whilst those for 2080 use RCP 8.5

Impacts on employee health, safety and productivity

- Flood risks to buildings, utilities and infrastructure, including transport; with implications for working from home, commuting and work travel and potential supply chain issues.
- Increase in the need for cooling to ensure thermal comfort in buildings requiring mechanical cooling, which could increase electricity usage, costs and greenhouse gas emissions unless the increased electricity demand is supplemented by renewable energy.
- Increase in the risk of ventilation and cooling equipment acting as a vector for existing and new diseases/disease vectors due to changing climatic conditions (warmer wetter weather). Additional filtration may be needed.

Damage to assets and business disruption

- NRW manages a diverse array of assets: these include flood defences, pumping stations, visitor centres and nature reserves. Especially where these are coastal, sea-level rise poses significant risk while projected increases in riverine flooding may also impact inland assets.
- Tree-felling operations and incident response will be impacted by a range of impacts, particularly increased flooding as highlighted in the NRW 2020 February Floods [Flood Incident Management Review](#).
- NRW infrastructure such as EV Charging infrastructure and hydrological telemetry assets damaged by flooding and other implications of power outages associated with extreme weather.
- There is growing recognition of people suffering from climate anxiety and depression as the impacts of climate change on communities and the environment grow both globally and locally, and this could potentially effect NRW staff dedicated to maintaining their environment and communities.

Loss of coastal infrastructure and habitat

- Sea-level rise will in some cases cause loss of habitats and land, where managed retreat or no active intervention are undertaken as prescribed in Shoreline Management Plans. Contingency planning is needed to decide where infrastructure and habitat can be lost, and where it may require replacing, and where loss needs

to be carefully managed to avoid issues such as pollution. The issue of coastal squeeze and compensatory habitat creation is included in this category.

Disruption to supply chains and distribution networks

- There could be impacts of flooding and other extreme weather on timber harvesting, which may have knock on impacts of NRW's income from timber sales.
- Wider disruption to supply chains may impact on NRW's ability to purchase some goods and services when needed. In a worst case scenario, some products may not be available or become cost prohibitive.

Changes in the provision of ecosystem services

- Flooding and heat waves have consequences on recreation and thereby recreational sites managed by NRW; increased algal blooms have consequences on water recreation with consequences on NRW's work on water quality (monitoring and regulation).
- Food production will be impacted by increased rainfall in winter (more erosion without cover crops) and increased drought in summer (lower yields, heat stress, etc.). This could impact on land management practices that influence biodiversity.
- The ecosystems and habitats will be impacted by changes in temperatures and weather patterns resulting in changes in species distributions, with consequences to human wellbeing and ecosystem function. This could undermine the management of biodiversity and features on protected sites.

Water scarcity impacts on operations

- While NRW may not experience direct impacts of water scarcity, NRW is a regulator overseeing drought planning and advising upon water company plans for future supply; increased water scarcity will impact both on environmental implications of low flows and customer demand and consumption that will need to be considered
- Similarly, low flows can compound issues of increased temperatures with consequences for the regulation of fishing permits, e.g. with salmonid heat stress and algal blooms.

Changing productivity of forestry

- Timber production will be impacted by changes in weather conditions, increases in the likelihood of wildfires and INNS with consequences to planting and forest management undertaken on the NRW estate. However long-term there may be opportunities to explore different tree species which are more resilient to climate change and INNS whilst still ensuring production targets are met.

Impacts on business opportunities

- NRW functions as a business when it comes to forestry, and also garners finances from some recreational and tourism sites. There may be new opportunities in different areas of Wales to develop forestry and particularly to exploit recreation/tourism during the shoulder seasons.

Changes in customer requirements

- NRW has already responded to risks of flooding through the flood warning service/flood alerts and enabling the public to check the flood risk of their property. It is plausible that increased flooding will increase people's interest in receiving flooding information.

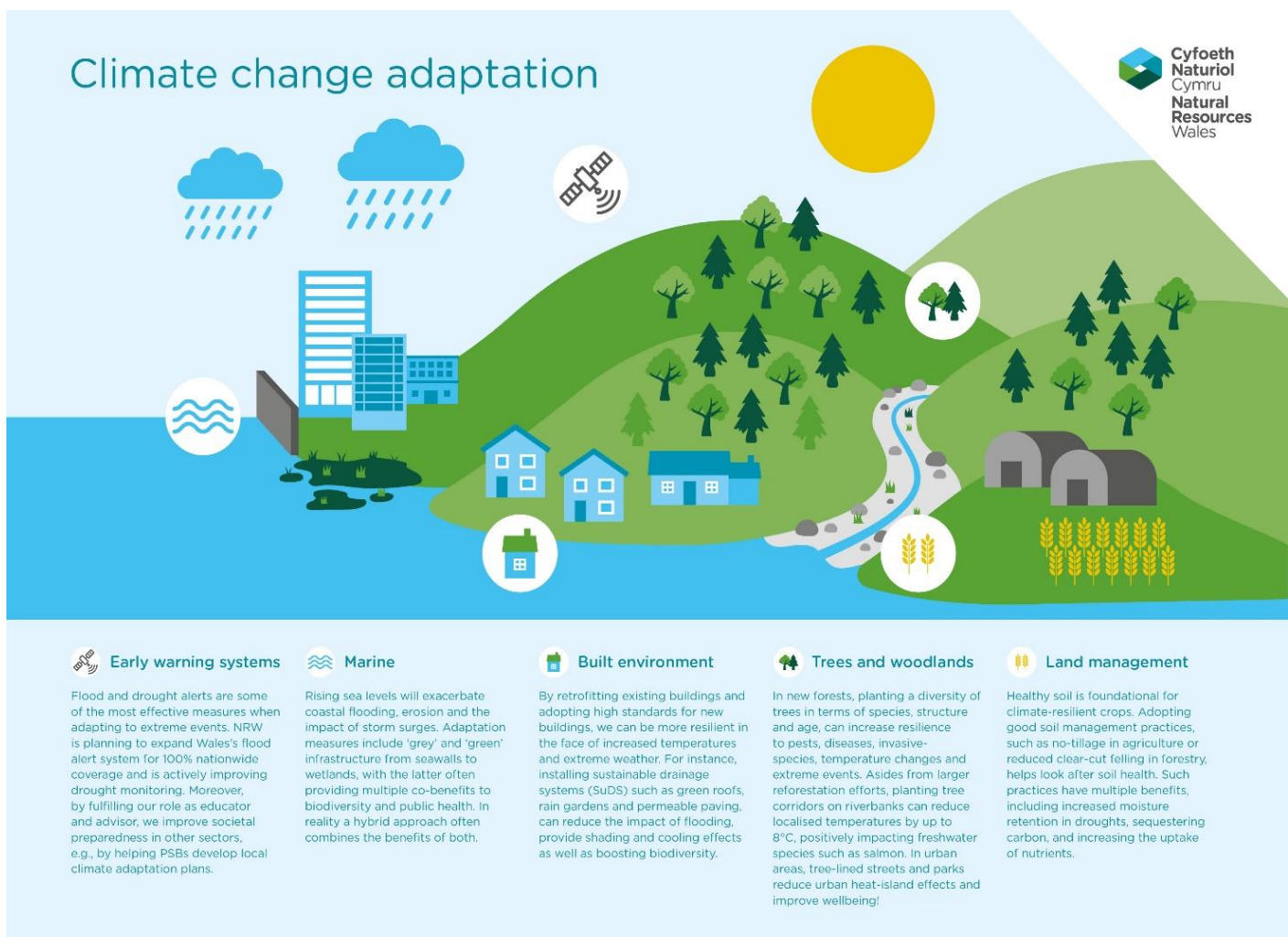


Figure 4 Selection of current and planned adaptation actions from different sectors in NRW.

Climate Risk Baseline Assessment

In order to assess the climate risks that NRW faces as an organisation and thereby identify key priorities for the adaptation plan; a [baseline assessment](#) of climate risk across all Business Groups and directorates was completed.

For this assessment, metrics were developed to capture the level of climate risk, current actions to reduce risk and adaptation readiness (Figure 5). These in combination provided a priority score that expresses the total risk minus current actions to reduce risk, thereby helping identify priority areas for action in NRW. All available Service Plans were used to provide information on work activities for Business Groups and Directorates which were then scored using the metrics set out below to produce a priority score for each Service Plan activity. Subject matter experts/leads were consulted to complete or review the scoring. The assessment also looked at urgency; the importance of action as well as the lead time the action, or its planning, requires and agency; the level of resourcing (financial/staff) and/or availability of adequate evidence to take adaptation action for activities relevant to them.

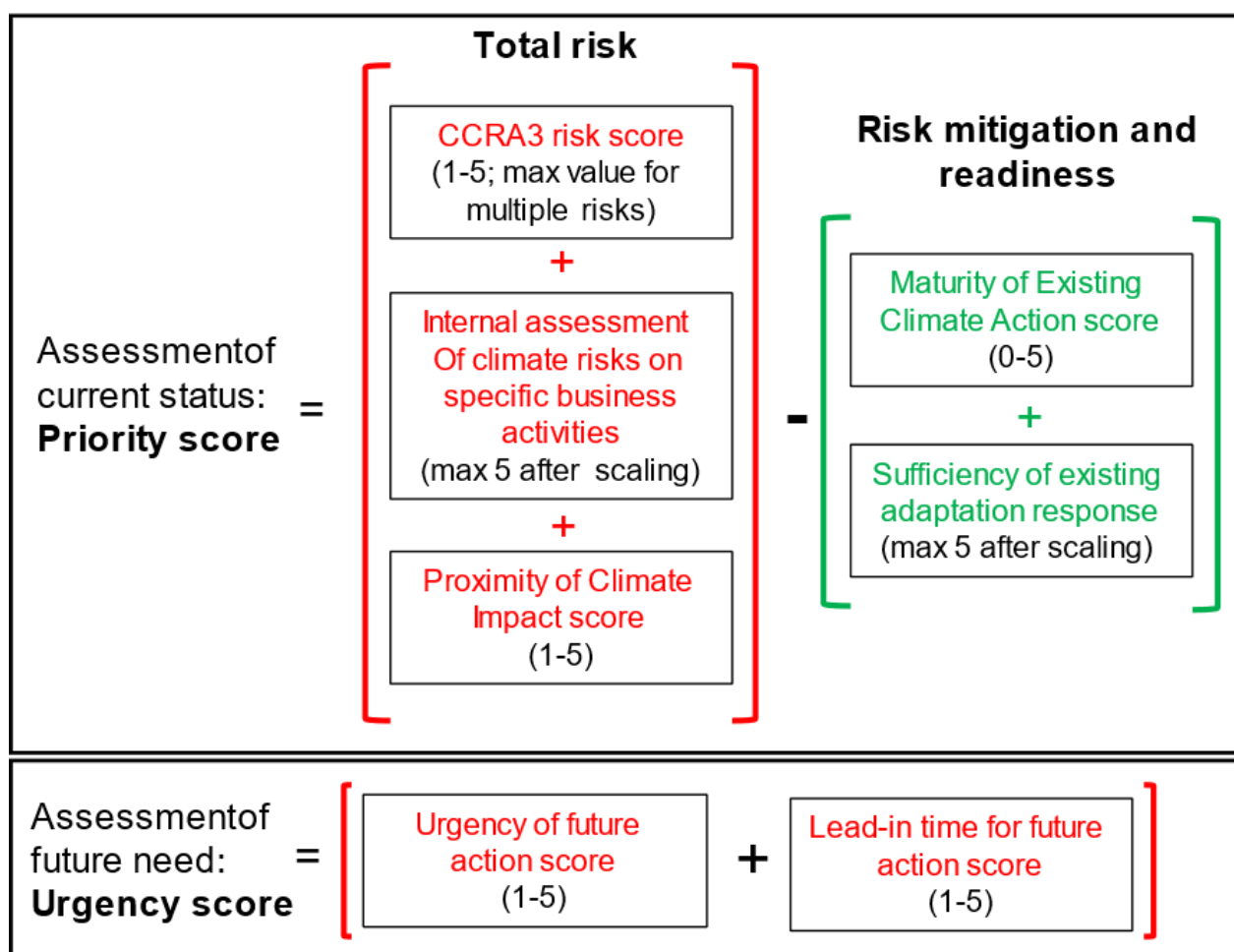


Figure 5: Equations used to calculate climate risk for each Service Plan activity showing the components of the Priority and Urgency score calculations. For a full explanation of the metrics behind these calculations please see the [Baseline Climate Risk Report](#).

Headline findings

The outcome of the scoring exercise showed that many of NRW's activities are at a high risk of climate change impacts and require adaptation action. Medium-to-high priority scores were distributed across directorates and Business Groups. The widespread high priority scores suggest that all Business Groups and Directorates need to consider adaptation actions to mitigate risks. Some risks occur in multiple work areas and activities across NRW, where it would be beneficial for Business Groups and Directorates to collaborate on shared risks. The current agency or capacity across NRW to adapt to climate change is mostly medium-to-low, with lack of suitable resource indicated as a key barrier. Areas with lower priority scores such as within, the Marine Sub-Group of the Natural Resources Management Business Group indicates that knowledge of the likely climate change risks and the required adaptation actions are recognised and are in large part being planned. Table 2 further demonstrates that climate risk is relevant to all areas of NRW.

When the priority score was combined with the urgency score to map activities with high scores in both metrics, nine urgent high risk activities emerged, one in the Land Stewardship Business Group and eight in the Natural Resources Management (NRM) Business Group. This may potentially be due to the evidence of direct climate change impacts on the environment, the greater awareness of climate change risk in NRM, as well as the proportionally large remit of this Group.

Table 5: Number of activities/actions from NRW service plans with climate risk relevance.

| NRW Business Group/Directorate | Number of Service Plan activities/actions with climate risk relevance |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Commercial | 3 |
| Corporate Strategy and Development | 3 |
| Evidence | 5 |
| Finance and Corporate Services | 6 |
| Flood Risk Management | 14 |
| Incident Management | 3 |
| Land Stewardship | 16 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Natural Resources Management | 48 |
| Regulatory | 9 |

Distribution of CCRA3 risks and opportunities across NRW

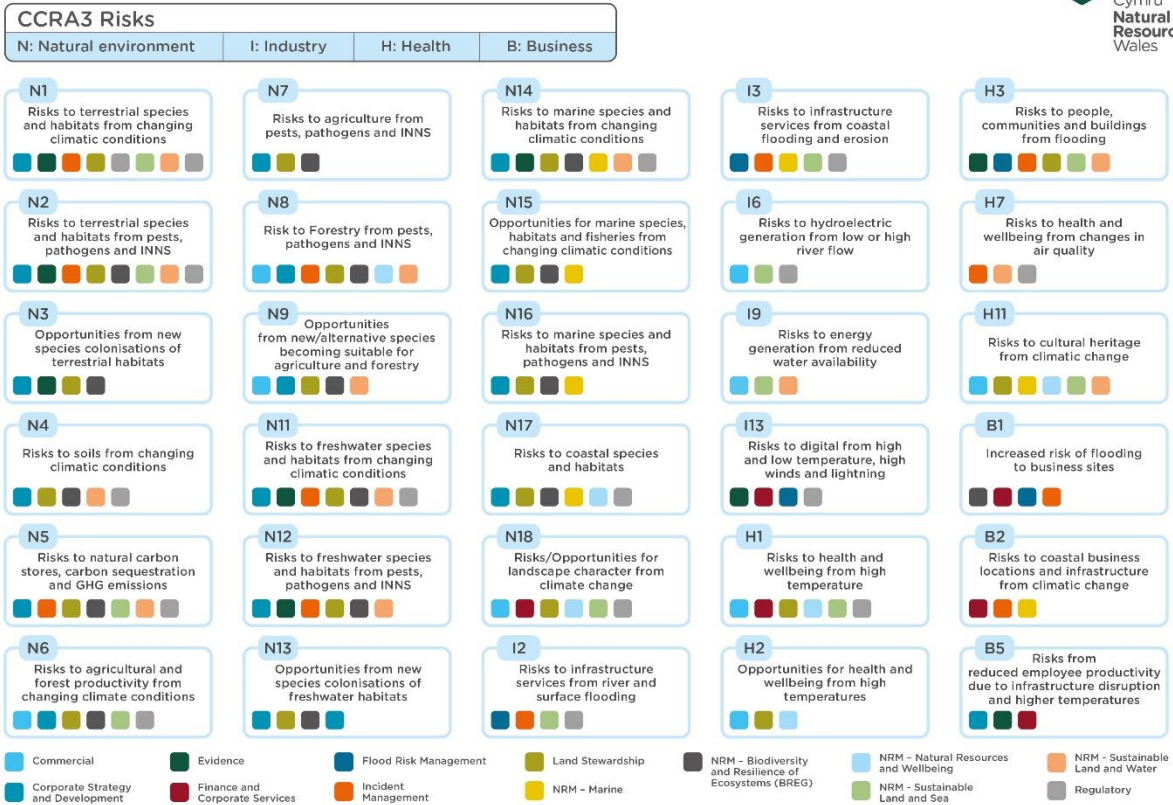


Figure 6– The distribution of CCRA3 risks and opportunities across NRW’s Business Groups and Directorates. Risks shown here (#30) include only those applicable to 3 or more BGs. For the full table of risks please see the [Baseline Climate Risk Report](#).

Adaptation Plan Consultation

Using the results of the Climate Risk Baseline Assessment, outlined above, further consultation was carried out with subject matter experts across all business areas. This sought to determine what adaptation actions are being carried out to reduce the impacts of the priority climate change risks and activities, whether there were or should be future actions planned and the potential constraints on delivering climate change adaptation action. Feedback received from consultees was used as evidence in developing the climate change adaptation actions that are being taken and/or need to be prioritised in future to reduce NRW’s climate change risk.

In such an organisation wide exercise, it is likely that there will be gaps and uncertainties regarding the actions that need to be taken and some may have been missed in the

consultation. However as this is NRW's first adaptation plan, it's purpose is to start NRW's journey on adapting the organisation to climate change. Future consultations can be refined to address any gaps.

Adaptation Action Prioritisation

To ensure that the Adaptation Plan is aligned to NRW's Corporate Plan and its Wellbeing Objectives these have been used to structure the adaptation actions. Figure 7 shows an example to demonstrate the process taken in structuring the adaptation actions to demonstrate their integration in the delivery of the Corporate Plan. While many adaptation actions were suggested through the consultation, others were suggested by the Climate Change and Decarbonisation team based on current evidence and best practice from elsewhere.

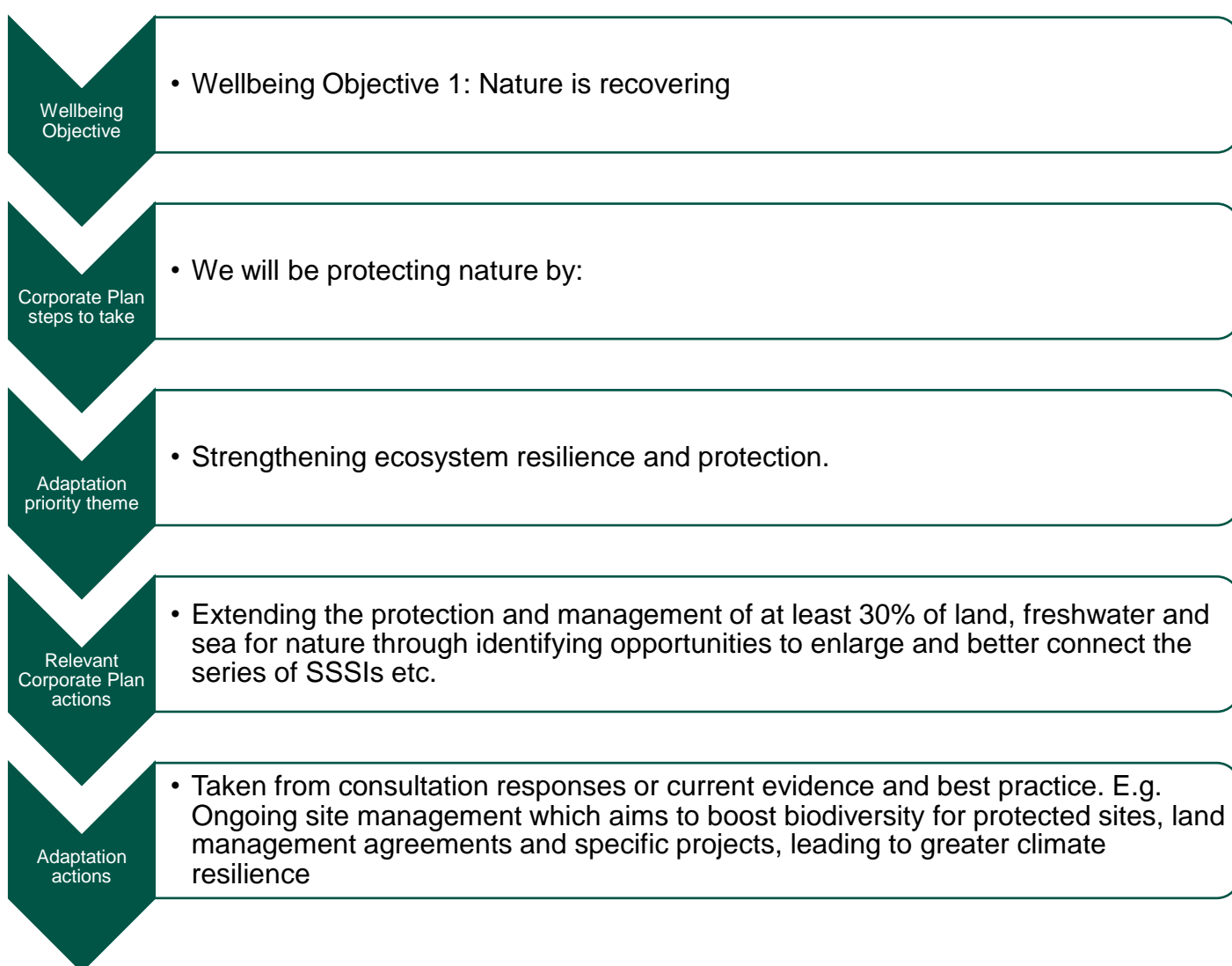


Figure 7: An overview of the structure of the adaptation actions and how they integrate into the Corporate Plan and its delivery.

There are a significant number of adaptation priority themes that support numerous Corporate Plan actions and which also demonstrate the current, planned and future

adaptation action that is either taking place or needs to take place to support the delivery of the Corporate Plan. A full list of the identified adaptation actions structured by Wellbeing Objective is presented in Appendix 1, with only those identified within a prioritisation exercise included in the main report. The prioritisation exercise has been carried out in order to inform the areas where NRW should focus resource and effort.

Prioritisation Methodology

Business Group Prioritisation

A simple multi-criteria analysis (MCA) was used to prioritise adaptation actions according to a set of criteria developed by the Climate Change & Decarbonisation team. Multi-criteria analysis is often used in decision-making under uncertainty, such as adaptation planning, as a structured approach for assessing alternative options whereby those options accomplish several objectives. In MCA, desirable objectives are specified, and corresponding attributes or indicators are identified based on the information elements compiled. The actual measurement of indicators is based on quantitative analysis through scoring, ranking and weighting.

In this prioritisation, three criteria to assess each adaptation action were used:

- Priority (risk) scores from the Climate Risk Baseline Assessment as a measure of the level of risk that each adaptation action addresses;
- Urgency scores from the Climate Risk Baseline Assessment as a measure of that risk's immediacy and need for urgent action;
- the number of Corporate Plan actions covered by that action as a proxy for synergistic action within the organisation.

Scores for each of the three criteria were standardised on a 1 to 5 scale and compiled to give an overall priority score, with a maximum of 15. Scores towards the higher end of this scale thus reflect adaptation actions that should be considered a high priority, most often because they address a service plan activity that is at high risk to climate change, requires urgent action, and meets multiple corporate plan objectives.

The top scoring actions up to five for each Business Group were then compiled. In some cases, there were more actions jointly ranked so all are shown. For each Business Group the Heads of Service or equivalent lead were consulted to sense check the priority actions resulting in some rephrasing, inclusion of additional priorities and changes to the prioritisation order to provide a more comprehensive set of agreed actions.

Organisational Prioritisation

The same methodology as provided in the above section was followed to identify organisational priorities from the adaptation priority themes. In addition to these, the sum of the number of business groups included within each adaptation priority theme was included to highlight the cross-NRW impact.

Both the number of adaptation actions within a theme and the number of involved Business Groups or Sub-Groups were standardised using a 1 to 5 scale. The sum of these led to an overall maximum score of 10, with the highest calculated score being eight. A higher score indicates the following:

- A larger number of adaptation actions within that theme that are addressing a high urgency and priority risk, or a number of risks.
- The adaptation theme meets multiple Corporate Plan actions and is managing risk in more than one Business Group.

Even if a theme has a low priority score, it is still the case that there is a significant risk associated with that theme, and those actions within it are important. In other words the prioritisation is about relative priority rather providing an absolute list of priorities and non-priorities. The thresholds used for adaptation priority themes and actions are detailed in Table 4.

Table 3: Thresholds used for adaptation priority themes.

| Priority Score | Priority Rank | Explanation |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7 to 10 | Red – higher priority | These themes contained consultation responses that were of the highest priority and urgency in relation to climate risk and are related to a high number of Corporate Plan activities across multiple adaptation themes. Despite being a ‘red’ theme and containing high priority actions, this does not mean that work is not being done or that any work is not of a high standard. This just means that any activities in these themes by the relevant Business Groups and Sub-Groups are of high importance in relation to reducing climate risk and becoming a more resilient and adaptive organisation to climate change. |
| 4 to 6 | Amber – medium priority | These themes contained consultation responses that were of a mid-priority and urgency in relation to climate risk and related often to multiple Corporate Plan activities across more than one adaptation theme. |
| 1 to 3 | Green – lower priority | These themes often had a fewer number of consultation responses and/or contained responses that were not ranked as a high priority or urgency and/or did not relate to many Corporate Plan activities. While these themes may not be of the highest priority for this Plan, they should be considered to still be at significant risk from climate change. |

There are some key assumptions associated with this methodology that must be considered:

- Adaptation priority themes with a larger score are more likely to have a greater number of Business Groups and sub-groups associated with those themes and it is also likely that there were a greater number of relevant consultation responses in that theme.
- A theme with a low score could indicate a lower, but still present, climate risk or could indicate a low number of consultation responses. A low score does not mean that this area has no climate risk.
- For three adaptation priority themes there were no associated consultation response so these were not included in the scoring.
- A high score does not indicate a lack of action currently or planned. It simply indicates an area within NRW that should be prioritised for targeted climate change adaptation work, as there is a high climate risk associated with these actions.
- Even though adaptation priority themes are presented in a ranked scale, the themes at the bottom of the scale have significant climate risk. These actions and activities are still required and relevant, but this exercise suggests that they are not of the highest priority relative to others in this iteration of NRW's Adaptation Plan.

Priority adaptation actions - prioritisation results

Based on the prioritisation exercise detailed above organisational and Business Group priority adaptation actions are set out in the following sections.

Organisational Priorities

Table 4: Organisational adaptation priorities. BG's highlighted in bold are those identified from their consultation feedback as responsible, whereas those in italics are deemed to be responsible but did not mention relevant adaptation actions in the consultation. C = Commercial, FCS = Finance and Corporate Services, FRM = Flood Risk Management, IM = Incident Management, LS = Land Stewardship, M = Marine, NRM-BREG = Natural Resources Management: Biodiversity and Resilient Ecosystems Group, NRM-NRWBI = Natural Resources Management: Natural Resources and Well-Being Integration, NRM-SLW = Natural Resources Management: Sustainable Land and Water, R = Regulatory.

| Adaptation Priority Theme | Section number | Priority Score | Business Groups Responsible |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Building climate resilience into planning, communities and regulated facilities | 2.2.2 | 8 | NRM-BREG, FRM, R, IM, M, FCS, NRM-NRWBI, NRM-SLW |
| Ensuring the right development in the right place to avoid harm to nature | 1.1.4 | 8 | FRM, M, C, NRM-NRWBI, NRM-SLW, FCS, R, NRM-BREG, LS |
| Building resilience of sites on land in our care | 1.5.1 | 7 | NRM-BREG, FRM, C, NRM-SLW, LS, NRM-NRWBI |
| Enhancing the resilience of communities | 2.1.3 | 7 | NRM-SLW, NRM-BREG, C, FRM, M, IM, NRM-NRWBI |
| Reducing risks at, and improving condition of, protected sites | 1.1.3 | 7 | FRM, IM, NRM-BREG, R, M, LS |
| Reducing climate risks to the land in our care and water supply | 2.2.4 | 6 | NRM-BREG, NRM-SLW, M, FRM, LS |
| Restoring, maintaining and improving habitats across Wales | 2.1.2 | 6 | NRM-SLW, NRM-NRWBI, NRM-BREG, M, LS |
| Achieving collective action across the public sector | 2.3.2 | 6 | NRM-BREG, NRM-NRWBI, R, M, NRM-SLW, IM, FRM |
| Leading community engagement through applying behavioural insights and sustained communications | 2.3.1 | 6 | IM, C, M, FCS, FRM, NRM-NRWBI |

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Delivering nature recovery at landscape-scale | 1.4.3 | 5 | NRM-BREG, NRM-SLW, M, LS |
| Making smart business decisions | 1.5.2 | 5 | FCS, FRM, IM, NRM-SLW, C |
| Improving condition and resilience of protected sites and at the landscape-scale through restoration | 1.2.1 | 5 | R, NRM-BREG, NRM-SLW, M, LS |
| Implementing nature-based solutions and building connectivity | 1.2.2 | 4 | NRM-BREG, M, NRM-SLW, LS, NRM-NRWBI, FRM |
| Minimising harm from pollution on land in our care | 3.4.1 | 4 | NRM-SLW, R, IM, LS |
| Embedding nature recovery in NRW's work | 1.3.1 | 4 | NRM-BREG, FRM, NRM-SLW, LS, M |
| Minimising environmental pollution of land and water | 3.1.2 | 4 | NRM-SLW, R, M, LS |
| Reducing the risk to life from flooding and asset damage | 2.2.1 | 4 | FRM, LS, IM |
| Preventing species extinctions and establishment of INNS | 1.1.2 | 4 | NRM-BREG, LS |
| Ensuring social and environmental goals and evidence strengthen decision-making for climate change | 2.3.3 | 4 | NRM-NRWBI, FRM, M, FCS |
| Strengthening ecosystem resilience and protection | 1.1.1 | 3 | NRM-BREG, FRM, M, NRM-SLW, LS |
| Ensuring justice, equity and inclusion inform pollution minimisation | 3.3.2 | 3 | IM, NRM-NRWBI, NRM-SLW, R |
| Evaluating the effectiveness of our nature restoration | 1.2.3 | 3 | FRM, NRM-BREG, M, FCS, LS |
| Engaging with people to take action through education and behaviour change | 1.4.1 | 3 | C, NRM-NRW, BI R, LS, M, NRM-SLW, NRM-BREG, FRM |
| Scaling up nature-based solutions to support pollution minimisation | 3.3.1 | 3 | NRM-SLW, M, FRM, LS, NRM-BREG |
| Collaborating with a wide range of stakeholders and partners | 1.3.2 | 3 | NRM-NRWBI, M, LS, R, FRM, NRM-SLW, NRM-BREG, IM |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Providing an effective response to flooding and drought | 2.2.3 | 3 | IM, FRM |
| Creating new woodlands and restoring ancient woodlands | 2.1.1 | 2 | <i>LS, NRM-SLW, NRM-BREG</i> |
| Minimising harm from pollution by responding effectively to incidents | 3.2.1 | 1 | IM |
| Embedding climate adaptation into the organisation | 2.4.1 | 1 | FCS, NRM-NRWBI, M, LS, R, FRM, NRM-SLW, NRM-BREG, IM, C |

Business Group Adaptation Priorities

There are several organisation wide corporate risks and adaptation actions that will need to be managed strategically and holistically as they effect all parts of the organisation. These are detailed below in Table 3. Actions relating to ICT and telecommunications and buildings and visitor attractions have been taken from consultation responses received from Finance and Corporate Services.

Table 5: Strategic business areas and climate change risks and adaptation actions.

| Business area | Relevant CCRA3 risks and opportunities | Actions currently being taken to reduce risk | Planned actions to reduce risk |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ICT (IT and telecommunications infrastructure) | I1 (risks to infrastructure networks), I2 (risks to infrastructure services from river and surface flooding), B2 (risks to coastal business locations and infrastructure from climate change), I3 (risks to infrastructure services from coastal flooding and erosion), I7 (risks to subterranean and subsurface infrastructure from subsidence), I13 (risks to digital from high and low temperatures, high winds and lightening) | 75-80% of all ICT infrastructure is cloud-based, reducing the climate-related risks posed by physical data centres. | All NRW ICT infrastructure systems, including flood warning, to be 100% cloud-based, reducing climate-related risks posed by physical data centres. Establish a climate resilience-based evaluation of the cloud-based regional locations to reduce and minimise risks of climate-related failure. |
| Adfwyio and Commercial (Buildings and visitor centres) | H1 (risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures), H2 (opportunities for health and well being from high temperatures), H3 | Introducing a hybrid working model to adapt to the risks of requiring working to be from specific buildings and/or locations that may | A survey of the NRW estate to understand the climate resilience of buildings and steps to improve this, including |

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| | <p>(risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding), B1 (increased risk of flooding to business sites), B2 (risks to coastal business locations and infrastructure from climate change), ID1 (risks to food availability, safety and quality-relevant to visitor centres), H5 (risks to building fabric from moisture, wind and driving rain), H9 (risks to food safety (high temperatures) and food security (extreme weather), B5 (risks from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures), I8 (risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability).</p> | <p>be impacted by climate related events e.g. high temperatures, flooding, storms, power outages.</p> <p>For both new and existing buildings, NRW has adopted a set of guiding principles which will ensure we plan for climate change resilience and adaptation actions at our sites.</p> | <p>retrofitting, changing leases, working practices etc.</p> <p>Developing and implementing an organisation-wide scenario-based testing of building resilience.</p> |
| <p>Procurement and Contract Management Support Services (Supply chain)</p> | <p>B6 (Disruption to business supply chains and networks from extreme weather)</p> | | <p>Assessing the risk of supply chain disruption due to extreme weather and developing contingency plans.</p> <p>Ensuring that leases and service agreements recognise the need to consider future impacts and adaptation needs</p> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Communications | B6 (risks to business supply chains and networks from extreme weather) | | Future actions to review and improve our communications in relation to climate risk and adaptation action needs. |
| People Management | B5 (risks from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures), | | <p>Gaining a greater understanding of how temperature extremes are/will affect staff working from homes, offices or in the field to ensure health, wellbeing and productivity is maintained.</p> <p>Ensuring appropriate guidance and support relating to the impacts of temperature extremes or other impacts is provided for all staff whether working from homes, offices or in the field.</p> |

The following tables show the adaptation priorities for each Business Group (listed in alphabetical order) based on the top adaptation actions arising from the consultation and subsequent amendment following discussion with Heads of Service for each group. Two Directorates are not included (Corporate Strategy & Development and Communications & Customer Experience) as they did not identify adaptation actions due to their being process-focussed work areas of NRW. The timescale column is defined as follows: Current = adaptation action already being carried out, Planned = adaptation actions already planned in the next two years, and Future = adaptation actions planned for future years. Actions are ranked according to perceived importance, but do not mean that one action should be completed or developed before another. For any Business Group or Sub-group table with actions that are not ranked, all actions are of equal importance.

Commercial

Table 6: Adaptation priorities for Commercial Business Group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Assessing and addressing the risks from high temperatures to opportunities for delivery of tourism and recreation due to reduced demand and wellbeing | Future |
| 2 | Understanding how current and future climate-related impacts and issues may impinge on commercial opportunities on a site-by-site basis | Planned |

Flood Risk Management

Table 7: Adaptation priorities for Flood Risk Management Business Group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Develop and deliver catchment approaches, including nature-based solutions to reduce flooding and contribute to ecosystem resilience, working with partners and stakeholders where possible and appropriate. | Planned |
| 2 | Develop and deliver Coastal Adaptation Programme pilot sites in most vulnerable locations to build evidence base for longer-term adaptation strategies. Analysis of initial outcomes of this Programme through the Assesses Facing Coastal Change Project. | Current / Planned |
| 3 | Extending and continuously improving the flood warning service coverage within Wales, including our understanding and communication of current and future flood risk. | Future |
| 4 | Increasing resilience of flood risk management assets by reviewing and maintaining the asset base to allow for greater operability under more extreme weather scenarios. | Planned |
| 5 | Provide effective planning advice on flood risks and consequences to reduce inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding e.g. making space for water. | Planned |

Incident Management

Table 8: Adaptation priorities for Incident Management Business Group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Updating our Incident Management plans to better include incidents and disruptions that are increasingly likely due to climate change e.g. national power outages, and include consideration of new and unusual incidents not yet experienced | Planned |
| 2 | Ensuring that NRW meets appropriate levels of service and flexibility through the Resilient Response to Incidents project to deal with increased occurrence of prolonged and cascading hazards, e.g. flood and wildfires. This can ensure that NRW is better placed to deal with increased incidence and severity of incidents, and able to respond to new and unusual risks not experienced previously | Current |
| 3 | Updating the Wales Incident Reporting System to better capture information relating to both the climate and nature emergencies | Planned |
| 4 | Reviewing and adjusting plans and public guidance to reflect our growing understanding of risk from climate change | Future |

Land Stewardship

Table 9: Adaptation priorities for Land Stewardship Business Group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Adapting current and future forests to cope with wildfires by utilising open spaces, selecting suitable species for fire breaks, and working closer together with fire and rescue services. | Planned |
| 2 | Undertaking a long-term programme to survey and address risks with forest infrastructure assets such as bridges, culverts, reservoirs, waste tips and forest roads to assess condition | Planned |

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| | and risk from extreme weather, and improving the use of Central Asset Management Programme systems. | |
| 3 | Adaptation of the woodlands in our care through the thinning of trees to reduce the risk from drought, disease and windthrow. A move to a thinning model of management from more traditional clear-fell and restocking. | Future |
| 4 | Adapting to drought through reducing reliance on core species, especially Sitka spruce, and diversifying tree species through restocking and natural regeneration. | Future |
| 5 | The adaptation of high nature value areas through the strategy for nature on the land in our care, such as restoration of degraded peatlands. | Current |

Natural Resource Management: Biodiversity and Resilient Ecosystems

Table 10: Adaptation priorities for Biodiversity Resilience and Ecology Sub-group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Ongoing site management aims to boost biodiversity for protected sites, land management agreements and specific projects, leading to greater climate resilience | Current |
| 2 | Creating corridors of good quality habitat between and within the National Nature Reserves in our care and the wider landscape to reduce the impacts of habitat fragmentation, and increase dispersal and diversity to boost resilience. Such as hedgerows, woodland planting, restored riverbanks and seagrass beds in the development of Nature Recovery Networks. | Current |
| 3 | Ongoing site monitoring and risk based targeting. | Current |
| 4 | Implementing actions within the delivery of the Natur am Byth and National Peatland Action Programmes that contribute to climate change adaptation | Planned |
| 5 | In the long term, developing strategic decision making mechanisms to manage the | Future |

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| | desired future state of Welsh natural resources (species/habitats/geo-diversity) in the light of climate change impacts | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

Natural Resource Management: Marine

Table 11: Adaptation priorities for Marine Sub-group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Advise Welsh Government on implementation of the Welsh National Marine Plan and future direction of marine planning, to better reflect the need for climate change adaptation | Future |
| 2 | Deliver the Integrated Coastal Management Programme to join up delivery of coastal projects through for example; implementing Shoreline Management Plans, developing nature-based solutions, influencing the Sustainable Farming Scheme to support adaptation at the coast, and engaging with communities around coastal change | Current |
| 3 | Advise on marine and coastal adaptation to climate change pressures, including through adaptation of the Marine Protected Area Network and its management, and on maximising blue carbon benefits for Wales | Planned |
| 4 | Identify marine and coastal evidence needs and opportunities and develop the evidence base according to a prioritised marine and coastal evidence programme | Current |

Natural Resource Management: Natural Resources and Well-Being Integration

Table 12: Adaptation priorities for Natural Resources and Well-Being Integration Sub-group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Providing and developing guidance for PSBs for local climate risk assessments. | Current |
| 2 | Adapting education systems through advice in ensuring future generations are well equipped to understand and deal with the | Future |

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| | impacts of climate change through adaptation. | |
| 3 | Develop, enhance and support communities in being resilient to climate change through various mechanisms e.g. water flows for flood and drought resilience. | Current |
| 4 | Providing advice to Welsh Government concerning proposed access reform for coastal regions | Current |
| 5 | Working on climate for the Wales Coast Path in context of SMPs and coastal change | Current |

Natural Resource Management: Planning, Landscape and Energy

Table 13: Adaptation priorities for Planning, Landscape and Energy Sub-group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | As statutory adviser, develop Management Plan Guidance for Designated Landscape authorities to ensure that the statutory management plan process adequately addresses climate risk and climate adaptation | Current |
| | Embed SMNR tool with climate adaptation actions into Trydan Gwrydd Cymru wind farm projects (WG's renewable energy developer) | Current |
| | Scope and deliver guidance to support NRW's role as statutory consultee for Sustainable Urban Drainable Systems (SuDs) Approval Body applications | Planned |
| | Contributing to the work of the Historic Environment Group on the risks and opportunities of climate change for the historic environment of Wales and the actions needed to adapt to the impact of these changes. | Current |
| | Continuing the landscape and nature recovery in a changing climate guides, and developing plans for a Wales-wide approach on climate risk, mitigation and adaptation actions for landscapes through place-based projects. | Current |

Natural Resource Management: Sustainable Land and Water

Table 14: Adaptation priorities for Sustainable Land and Water Sub-group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Assisting the development of the Sustainable Farming Scheme (SFS) to embed adaptation, e.g. in woodland planting and inclusion of shelter belts and the creation of buffer zones for drought and flood management. | Current |
| 2 | Developing the creation of natural flood management measures such as floodplain reconnection, wetland 'scrapes', and backwaters | Current |
| 3 | The implementation of the River Restoration Programme to restore natural features and associated processes to build resilience of freshwaters across Wales | Current |
| 4 | Urban green infrastructure including Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDs) in built up environments with consideration of water quality and quantity management | Current |
| 5 | Restoration of riparian zones to include tree planting along river corridors which can cool river water temperatures by up to 8 degrees | Current |

Regulatory

Table 15: Adaptation priorities for Regulatory Business Group

| Rank | Adaptation Action | Timescale (current, planned or future action) |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Influencing, permitting and regulating those we work with to deliver adaptation through existing permitting and Environmental Management Systems. This links with current work ongoing within the land and water sector to regulate activities through Environmental Permitting Regulation permits that include climate change adaptation. | Current |
| 2 | Understanding the significance of climate risk in activities and installations that we regulate, for example, water resource availability in industrial clusters. This can include impacts on water quality and quantity, the increased risk of fires | Future |

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| | and subsequent emissions, and management of waste effluent and nutrient addition. | |
| 3 | Actions to ensure communities at high risk regulated sites have their own risk assessments and that these take into account new information e.g. flood risk maps, to guide adaptation. This can include updating existing permits to cover impacts from extreme weather events. | Planned |
| 4 | Collaboration with other organisations such as the work with the Environment Agency to understand the possible impact of climate change on how we regulate, establish a consistent approach for adaptation planning for operators, and ensure water utility providers are complying with their statutory regulators. | Current |

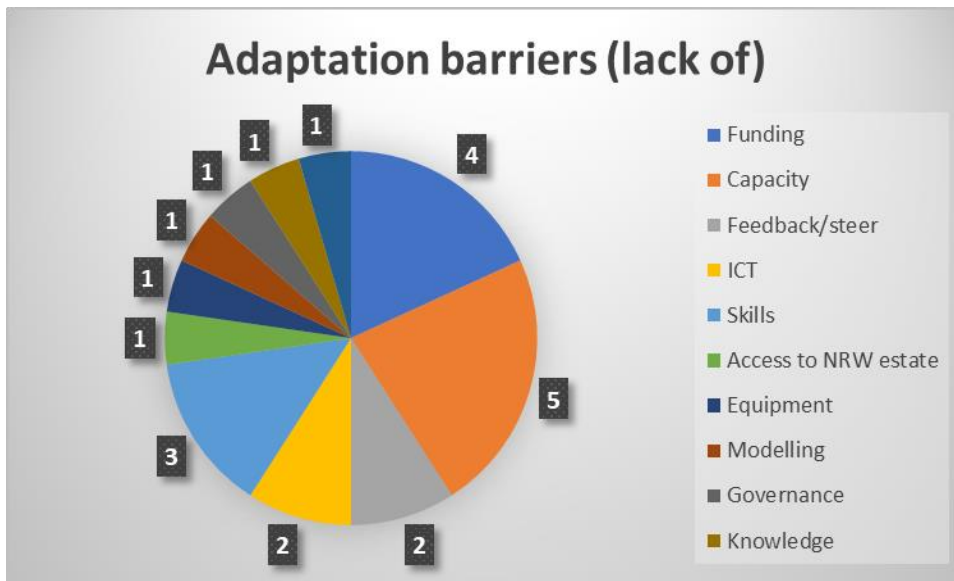


Figure 9: Adaptation barrier categories recognising lack of a particular resource. The numbers refer to the number of Business Groups or Directorates that mentioned a specific barrier in the consultation.

To illustrate the top three barriers, regarding capacity, it was noted in Marine that it is difficult for operational staff to find capacity to progress proactive adaptation work around action within SMPs locally.

As for funding barriers, it was noted that sometimes funding for adaptation is tied up in Welsh Government capital funds. In addition, some Business Groups mentioned that adaptation action was currently being funded through other policy measures, such as nature or habitat funding, as no dedicated funding exists.

With respect to skills, it was reported several times across multiple Business Groups that teams lack the technical expertise or experience, e.g. dedicated analysts, to effectively deal with adaptation priorities. On top of that, softer skills such as community and stakeholder engagement skills, were found to be limiting. These skills are significant because much adaptation action takes place at the local level.

More generally, two significant organisational barriers to successful adaptation were apparent from the consultation. Firstly, that some Business Groups do not see themselves as a priority area in terms of climate risk and thus not responsible for adaptation. Whilst the result of this Plan demonstrates clearly that all areas of NRW are and will be affected by climate change impacts, this speaks to the need for better communication of climate risk. Second, it was acknowledged by a few Business Groups that current adaptation action was reactive rather than proactive. This lends support to the idea that more integrated, informed adaptation planning is crucial for successful adaptation.

Moreover, the key message mentioned by several Business Groups as a solution to some of the barriers to adaptation was that integrated action was necessary. When asked specifically if climate change adaptation needed to be addressed in an integrated manner across NRW, all respondents agreed. Many pointed out that the existing governance

structures, i.e. Business Groups and sub-groups, within NRW were sufficient for the integration of climate action. Some suggested that new working groups would be necessary, e.g. establishing a Business Continuity Steering Group as a sub-group of the IM Business Group. Particular existing programmes, such as the Integrated Coastal Management Programme were flagged as a critical example as to how future climate adaptation projects could proceed.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Climate Risk Baseline Assessment

The Climate Risk Baseline Assessment will be updated to reflect the feedback received ahead of the next iteration of the climate change adaptation plan in 2027 (Figure 10). The purpose will be to highlight any new and emerging climate risks and their impact on NRW and its operations, particularly any that arise from the 2nd Welsh NAP and CCRA4. Additionally, the prioritisation will be revised by the Climate Change and Decarbonisation team in consultation with subject matter experts to account for any changes.

Adaptation Plan

The publication of NRW's first adaptation plan soon after the new NRW corporate plan, is so that it is both informed by and able to integrate with it. We then propose to fully revise this Plan on a five-yearly basis in line with the timeframe for revision of the Welsh National Adaptation Plan and the CCRA. However, our adaptation plan should be very much a live document that advises and informs our annual Business and Service planning, Business Continuity plans and risk management activities. A light touch review of the Plan will follow the publication of the upcoming Wales Adaptation Plan in 2024 and the 4th UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA4) in 2026 (Figure 10).

Measuring change and action comes in many different formats from vulnerability-level metrics to RAG output status assessment of actions. We recognise that it is important to attempt to quantify the success, or otherwise, of adaptation actions in order to understand the steps that have been taken and the adaptive capacity and resilience of a team or the organisation. The Climate Change and Decarbonisation team will undertake monitoring of the progress of delivery of adaptation actions but it will also be important that monitoring is addressed in our corporate performance framework that is currently being revised following publication of the new Corporate Plan. Given that so much of the delivery will need to be integrated into the Service Plans of Business Groups and Directorates it will be crucial that key actions are monitored through monitoring of those Plans.

The ISO14090 standard that provides guidance to organisations in the development and implementation of an adaptation plan, includes useful guidance on monitoring and evaluation. Five key principles for monitoring and evaluation from the standard are set out below:

- Document results of monitoring and evaluation and determine whether the adaptation and its implementation plan are still valid;
- Update policies and strategies and plans using the outcomes of the evaluation;
- Adopt a formal structure to capture learning from monitoring and evaluation to inform current and subsequent policies, strategies and plans;
- Determine the periodicity of monitoring and evaluation according to policies, strategies and plans;
- Evaluate the outcomes of monitoring at appropriate stages during the implementation cycle.

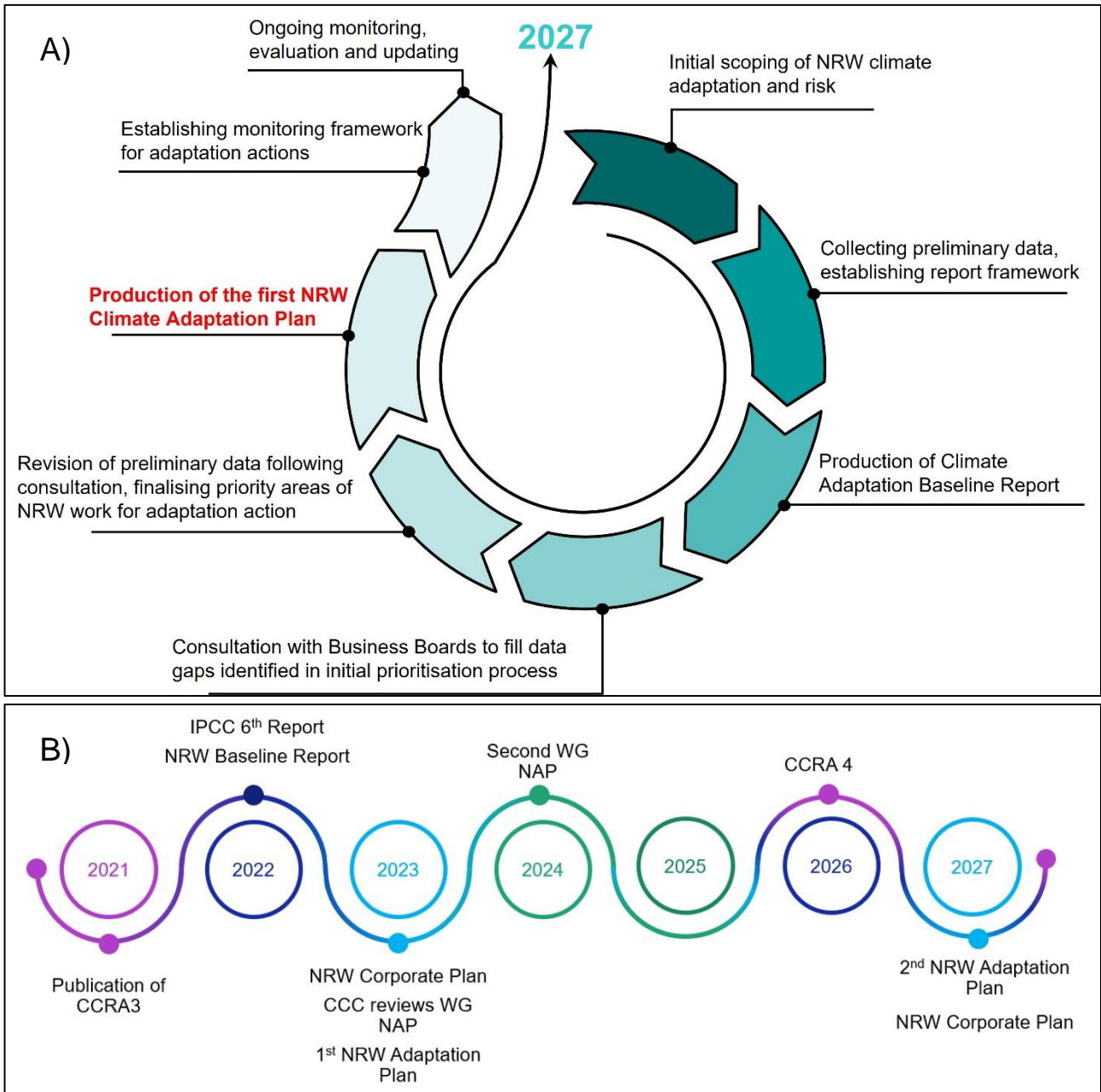


Figure 10: A) The NRW Adaptation Planning cycle highlighting the process, B) The key policy and evidence reports timeline leading to the second NRW Adaptation Plan in 2027.

Following publication of this Plan, NRW will develop a monitoring and evaluation process as the adaptation cycle continues over the coming years, which will help us feed into the monitoring of the Welsh NAP too. The Adaptation Plan monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed after we have greater clarity on the forthcoming Corporate Plan Performance Framework and its performance metrics. The Adaptation Plan monitoring and evaluation framework will also demonstrate the best practice principles, such as those set out above from the ISO14090 standard.

It is important to develop indicators as a way of measuring progress and understanding how the organisation is adapting to climate change. Indicator development should contain quantitative and qualitative aspects to understand the narrative alongside numerical data. These indicators might include benchmarking against other relevant organisations,

performance tracking over time and comparisons to a baseline, including our Baseline Climate Risk Assessment.

This Adaptation Plan must be owned by the organisation as a whole. The Climate Change and Decarbonisation team are responsible for reporting overall progress made in adapting to climate change and the success of the Adaptation Plan, while Business Groups and teams within NRW will be responsible for delivering most of the actions through their Service Plans, and will also be responsible for providing updates into the monitoring and reporting process. The internal Climate Emergency Group will have organisation-wide oversight of the Adaptation Plan and progress will be reported to this group.

Conclusions

Climate change and its impacts are affecting NRW's work today and climate change will increasingly have greater impacts, with a likelihood of increasing severity. Whilst the steps NRW takes to mitigate climate change and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions are incredibly important, it is also vital that the organisation undertakes climate change adaptation action to ensure the way NRW works, its remit and the organisation as a whole is resilient to climate change. NRW is a leading public sector organisation and the wider Welsh public sector will look to NRW to be a leader in integrating adaptation into our work.

This Adaptation Plan clearly demonstrates that addressing climate risk supports and is essential to the aims of NRW's Corporate Plan, its Wellbeing Objectives and priority actions. All of the adaptation priority themes indicate how the delivery of the Wellbeing Objectives are being or must be supported by adaptation action.

The Adaptation Plan consultation has shown that many adaptation actions are already ongoing and that there is a desire to go further as well as the need to address gaps in adaptation. The Plan illustrates that all areas of the organisation have a responsibility for climate change adaptation and there are actions that all Business Groups can take to improve, and further adaptation actions to plan and deliver. There is a clear need to increase action across the whole organisation.

The Plan suggests five adaptation priority themes need to be prioritised in the short term over the next 1-2 years:

- Building climate resilience into planning, communities and regulated facilities.
- Ensuring the right development in the right place to avoid harm to nature.
- Building resilience of sites on land in our care.
- Enhancing the resilience of communities.
- Reducing risks at, and improving condition of, protected sites.

The three biggest barriers highlighted in the consultation to taking climate change adaptation action are a paucity of funding, capacity and skills. It is vitally important that these barriers are addressed at an organisation-wide scale to ensure that adaptation actions can be scaled up and delivered effectively. Further work is required to investigate these barriers to increase the adaptive capacity of staff and the organisation. The bespoke NRW one-day climate change training course that has been trialled and is now being rolled out is a starting point for addressing the capacity and skills issues at a generic level.

This is NRW's first Climate Change Adaptation Plan and is to be considered a living document, particularly due to the scale of NRW and its remit such that it is likely that current or required adaptation actions have been missed. The plan is iterative and will be updated as and when new policy, evidence and best practice becomes available.

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Papur Bwrdd CNC

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dyddiad y Cyfarfod: | 2 Chwefror 2024 |
| Teitl y papur: | Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch (WH&S), Diweddariad Chwarter 2 |
| Cyfeirnod y Papur: | 24-01-B16 |
| Noddir y Papur gan: | Prys Davies, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Strategaeth a Datblygu Corfforaethol |
| Paratowyd y Papur gan: | Charlotte Morgan, Rheolwr Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch |
| Cyflwynir y Papur gan: | Charlotte Morgan, Rheolwr Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch |
| Diben y Papur | Cymeradwyaeth |
| Crynodeb | Cymeradwyo Diweddariad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch Chwarter 2 2023 |

Cefndir

1. Dyma grynodeb Chwarter 2 (C2) o berfformiad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch (WH&S) Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sy'n rhoi trosolwg o sut mae CNC wedi rheoli Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch drwy gydol Chwarter 2 2023/2024. Mae'r Adroddiad wedi cael ei graffu gan y Tîm Gweithredol ar 28 Tachwedd 2023 a'r Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid ar 12 Rhagfyr 2023.

Crynodeb

Mae'r penawdau o Chwarter 2 2023/24 yn cynnwys: -

2. Adolygiadau Digwyddiadau Difrifol (SIR). Comisiynwyd dau Adolygiad Digwyddiad Difrifol yn Chwarter 2 2023/2024. Mae un o'r rhain mewn perthynas ag aelod o'r cyhoedd a gafodd ei anafu ym Mharc Beicio Cymru ac mae'r ail Adolygiad Digwyddiad Difrifol yn anaf llygad i staff wrth ymgymryd â gweithgareddau yn eu gwaith.
3. Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Anafiadau, Clefydau a Digwyddiadau Peryglus (RIDDOR) y gellir adrodd amdanynt Anafiadau Amser a Gollwyd (LTI's) ac Anafiadau – dau achos RIDDOR ar gyfer CNC yn Chwarter 2. Roedd yr achos RIDDOR cyntaf mewn perthynas â gweithiwr yn cael ei daro yn ei lygad gan deflyn hedegog. Mae'r ail achos RIDDOR mewn perthynas â llithrio / baglu / cwmp wrth ymgymryd â dyletswyddau

gwaith. Nid oedd unrhyw Anafiadau Amser a Gollwyd (LTIs) yn C2. Mae nifer yr adroddiadau o achosion fu bron â digwydd wedi gostwng ychydig y chwarter hwn, ond mae'n dal yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd.

4. Nifer o fentrau lles. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys y darparwr Rhaglen Cymorth i Weithwyr newydd oedd yn cael ei lansio, awgrymiadau a chynghorion ar Offer Sgrin Arddangos, a'r Samariaid - ymgyrch Siarad â Ni/Talk to Us.
5. Mae atgyfeiriadau iechyd galwedigaethol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith wedi sefydlogi, gydag atgyfeiriadau ar gyfer iechyd meddwl sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cartref yn cynyddu, gan ddangos i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru nid yn unig helpu gweithwyr yn y gwaith ond yn eu bywydau personol hefyd.

Goblygiadau ehangach

6. **Cyllid:** Cydnabyddir bod goblygiadau ariannol sylweddol i gamreoli Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch. Mae'r tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch yn gweithio gyda'r busnes gan barhau i roi systemau newydd ar waith er mwyn rheoli ein risgiau o ran Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch ac felly lleihau unrhyw gostau. Yn ogystal â diogelu ein staff a'r rhai sy'n defnyddio ac yn gweithio ar yr ystad y mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ei rheoli, gallai methiannau i weithredu system Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch gadarn arwain at oblygiadau ariannol sylweddol.

Y Camau Nesaf

7. Bydd y tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch yn parhau i gefnogi'r busnes i sicrhau bod CNC yn rheoli risgiau Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch yn effeithiol. Wrth edrych i'r dyfodol, bydd angen i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru gynnal a datblygu a gwella ymhellach ein diwylliant cadarn o fonitro a dysgu mewn perthynas â Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch. Bydd hyn yn parhau i fod yn elfen allweddol o'n strategaeth i'r dyfodol.
8. Bydd adolygiad o'r lefel risg strategol gan ein bod yn symud i'r gofrestr risg newydd.
9. Bydd y tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth a gasglwyd a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd wrth ddatblygu ein strategaeth a'n cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Argymhelliad

10. Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo Diweddariad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch Chwarter 2 2023-2024.

Mynegai i'r Atodiadau

Atodiad 1 – Adroddiad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch Chwarter 2 2023 -2024

Proses gymeradwyo / Ymgynghori

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Proses gymeradwyo/ymgynghori</p> <p>Cyfrifoldeb: Pwy sydd wedi datblygu'r papur/proses a phwy sydd wedi cael mewnbwn?</p> | <p>Datblygwyd y papur gan y Tîm Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch.</p> |
| <p>Atebol: Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am gymeradwyo yn y pen draw? I bwy y gofynnir iddo am gymeradwyaeth?</p> | <p>Gofynnir i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo Diweddariad Lles, Iechyd a Diogelwch Chwarter 2 2023-2024.</p> |
| <p>Wedi ymgynghori: Â phwy yr ymgynghorwyd â nhw hyd yn hyn? Lle mae angen cymeradwyaeth, a yw hyn yn ei le? A fydd angen ymgynghori pellach?</p> | <p>Y Tîm Gweithredol Pwyllgor Pobl a Chwsmeriaid</p> |
| <p>Wedi'u hysbysu: Pwy sydd wedi cael gwybod neu sydd angen rhagor o wybodaeth am y gwaith?</p> | <p>Amherthnasol</p> |

Wellbeing Health and Safety Q2 2023/2024

Highlights

In summary, Q2 2023/24 resulted in the commissioning of two serious incident reviews. One of these is in relation to a member of the public being injured at Bike Park Wales and the second SIR is an eye injury to staff whilst undertaking work activities. There are 9 outstanding SIRs which have been paused due to external factors awaiting the coroner's report.

Positives from this quarter includes; several wellbeing initiatives were delivered and there has been an increase in hazard reporting. Further to this, cancellation costs have reduced to £2306.00 from £5170.00, highlighting how the businesses understanding of risk has improved since L&D has been aligned with WH&S.

Occupational health referrals have identified that mental health is the primary referral reason (40% of referrals down from 50%). Of these referrals, 26% are perceived to be work related, which is a 7% decrease on last quarter.

Areas that need focus, include the RIDDOR trend, the decrease in near miss reporting and the increase in staff injuries.

Embedding a positive culture of near miss and hazard reporting has a direct relation to a reduction in incidents and work related stress. To further embed this, the WH&S team will be providing the business with near miss and hazard reporting drop-in sessions for team leaders and line managers.

Serious Incident Reviews

There were two serious incident reviews commissioned during Q2.

Serious Incident Reviews Summary

| | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Key: | |
| Green | All actions completed with evidence uploaded |
| Amber | Actions to be completed or SIR paused due to external investigation |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SIRs Closed | 13 |
| <p>11.</p> <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. This report is to be discussed at the Land Stewardship Board meeting in October.</p> |
| <p>12.</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>External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders. This report is to be discussed at the Land Stewardship Board meeting in October.</p> |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Incident date: 16/08/2021</p> <p>Type of SIR: Fatal incident.</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR opened and paused.</p> | |
| <p>14.</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>15.</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>20.</p> <p>Details: Damage to 3rd asset on NRW land</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1096 / A2</p> <p>Incident date: 20/10/2022.</p> <p>Type of SIR: Property Damage</p> | <p>SIR has been issued in draft for actions to be agreed. Once agreed the report will be formally issued. Meeting with 3rd party owner to discuss queries. Onsite meeting took place in June 2023. Still awaiting update from 3rd party following site meeting.</p> |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Full investigation: SIR in progress | |
| <p>21.</p> <p>Details: Major injury to contractor</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1095 / A3</p> <p>Incident date: 11/10/2022.</p> <p>Type of SIR: Major Injury - fracture</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR in progress</p> | SIR has commenced and in the reporting writing stage. |
| <p>22.</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>Full investigation: SIR in progress</p> | External commissioned report was presented to NRW and other stakeholders. This report is to be discussed at the Land Stewardship Board meeting in October. |
| <p>23.</p> <p>Details: MoP major injury at Bike Park Wales</p> <p>Reference: ACCB1044/A13</p> <p>Incident date: 09/07/2023</p> <p>Type of SIR: Major Injury</p> <p>Full investigation: SIR in progress</p> | This SIR has been paused pending outcome of statutory investigation. There is a legal agreement with BPW, and they have control of the works. |
| <p>24.</p> <p>Details: Eye injury from projectiled stone in Coed Y Brennin Forest</p> | SIR has commenced and in the reporting writing stage. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Reference: ACCB890/A10 | |
| Incident date: 11/09/2023 | |
| Type of SIR: Injury | |
| Full investigation: SIR in progress | |

Recent incidents on NRW Estate

Incidents

| | Q2 2023/24 | Q1 2023/24 | 2022/23 | 2021/22 | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| RIDDOR – staff | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Lost time injuries – staff | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Injuries, no lost time – staff | 13 | 20 | 43 | 51 | 19 | 121 | 53 | 59 |
| Near miss – staff | 24 | 60 | 175 | 156 | 109 | 183 | 163 | 201 |
| Serious incident reviews | 1 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Injuries - contractors | 0 | 2 | 8* | 3* | 5* | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| Injuries – public | 11 | 13 | 38 | 38 | 18 | 53 | 53 | 95 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|
| Near miss – contractors | 15 | 19 | 68 | 62 | 46 | 50 | 40 | 44 |
| Near miss – public | 6 | 6 | 33 | 30 | 23 | 33 | 20 | 39 |
| Property Damage | 10 | 11 | 53 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 43 | 48 |
| Hazards Reported | 41 | 26 | 199 | 166 | 65 | 83 | 103 | 78 |

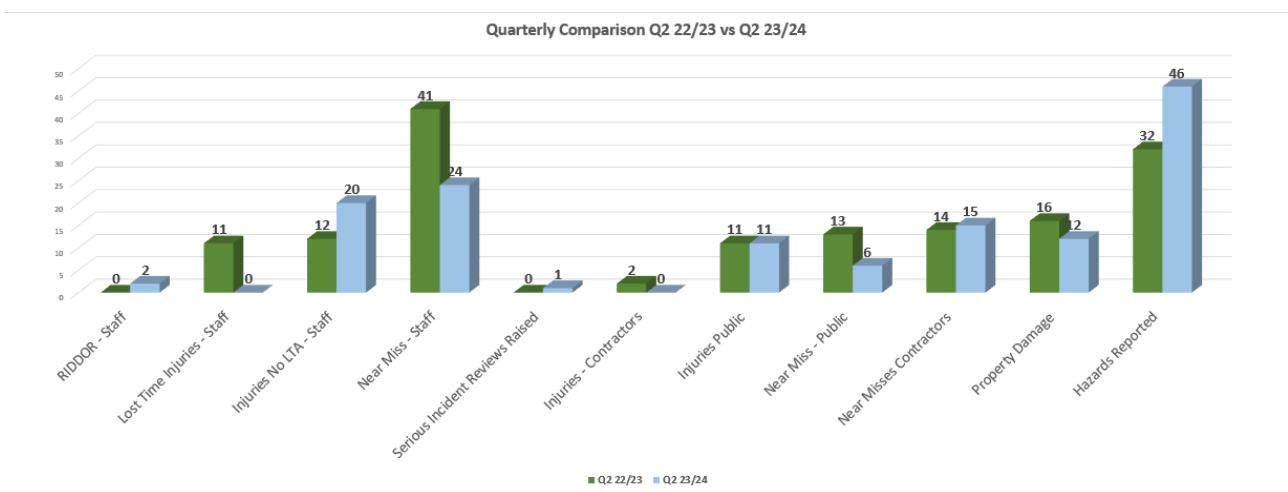
There are three key areas of focus to look at with regards the above table.

Firstly, RIDDORS still show an interesting trend of a high reporting year followed by a low reporting year. If this trend continues, then 2023/2024 will be a high RIDDOR year. As it stands, at the mid point of the year, there have already been the same number of RIDDORS as there were for the whole of last year.

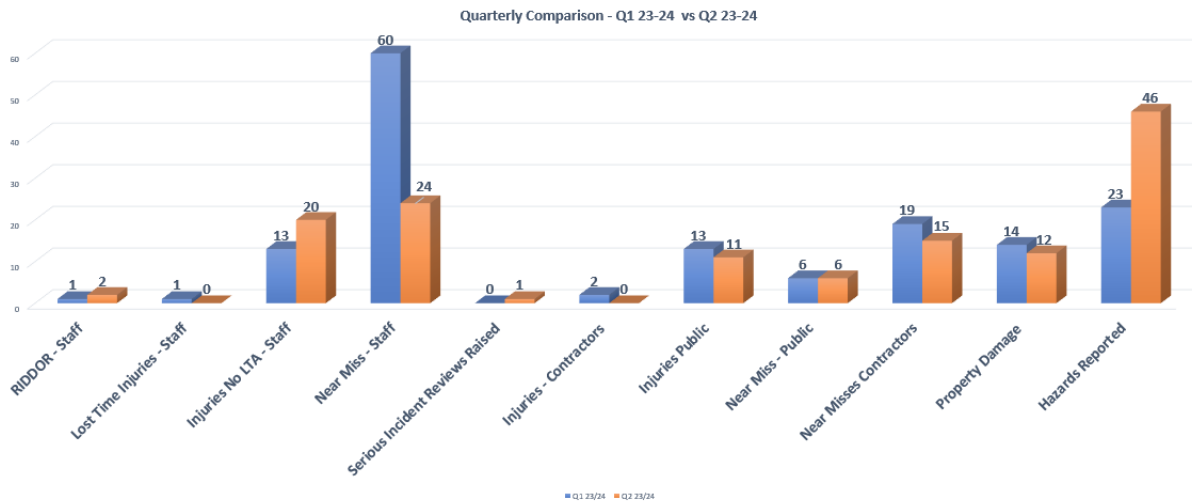
The second area of focus is Staff Near Misses, where there has been a 40% decrease in staff reporting from Q1.

The third area of focus ties into the second area and that is Hazard reporting. Hazard reporting has seen a 157% increase on Q1 23-24, which is really positive. It is important to keep this reporting high as embedding a positive culture of near miss and hazard reporting has a direct relation to a reduction in incidents. In order to support the reinforcement of this message, the WH&S team will be providing the business with Near miss and hazard reporting drop-in sessions for team leaders and line managers.

AssessNET incident data comparison (all NRW) Q2

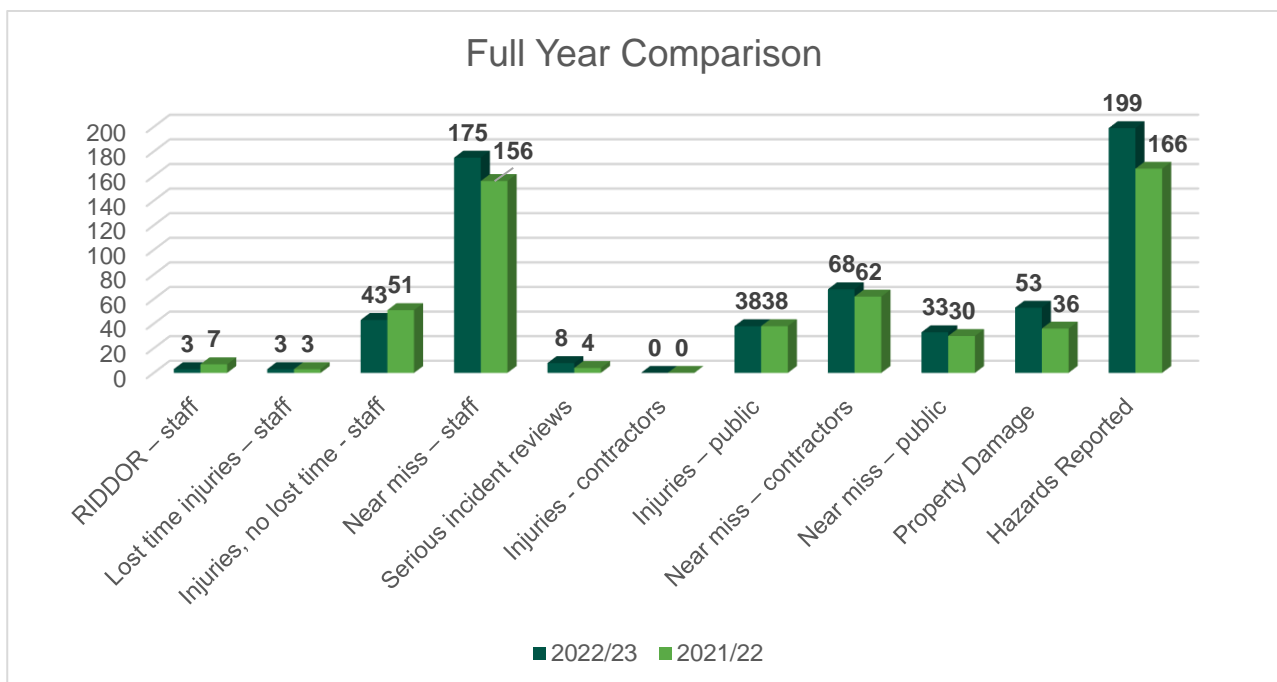


Q2 has seen a downward trend in both near misses and hazard reporting compared to Q2 22/23. There has also been an upward trend in staff injuries with no lost time. This reinforces the message that a reduction in near miss and hazard reporting can lead to complacency and therefore injuries. This further reinforces the importance of NRW running Near Miss and Hazard reporting drop in sessions to support the teams to identify the hazards before an incident occurs.



Q1 23-24, there was a higher number of both near miss reports and hazard reports compared Q2 23-24. There was also a lower number of injuries in Q1 23-24 that Q2 23-24 which further supports the statement that low reporting of near misses and hazards can lead to an increase in staff injuries.

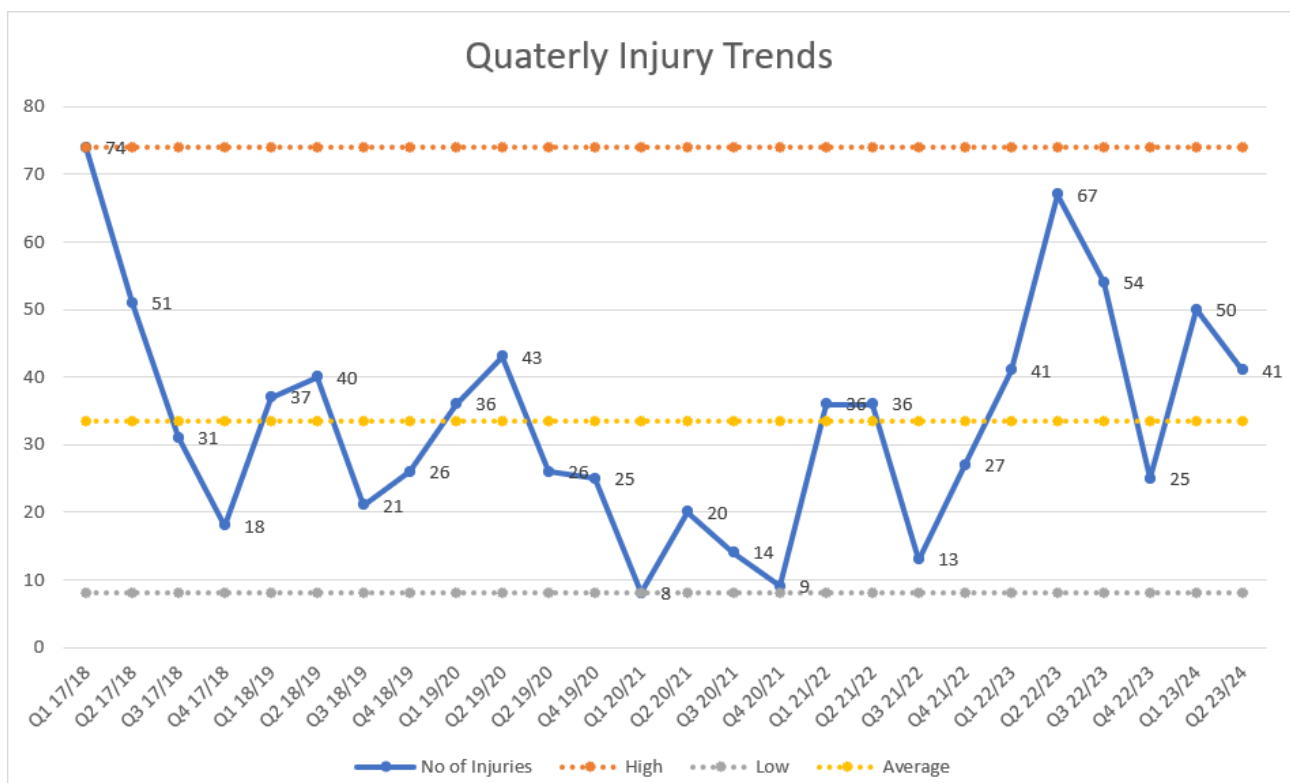
AssessNET incident data comparison (all NRW) full year



There was a 17% increase in the number of hazard reports from 2021/22 to 2022/23, alongside an 11% increase in the number of reported near misses. This in turn, showed a 16% decrease in the number of injuries to staff.

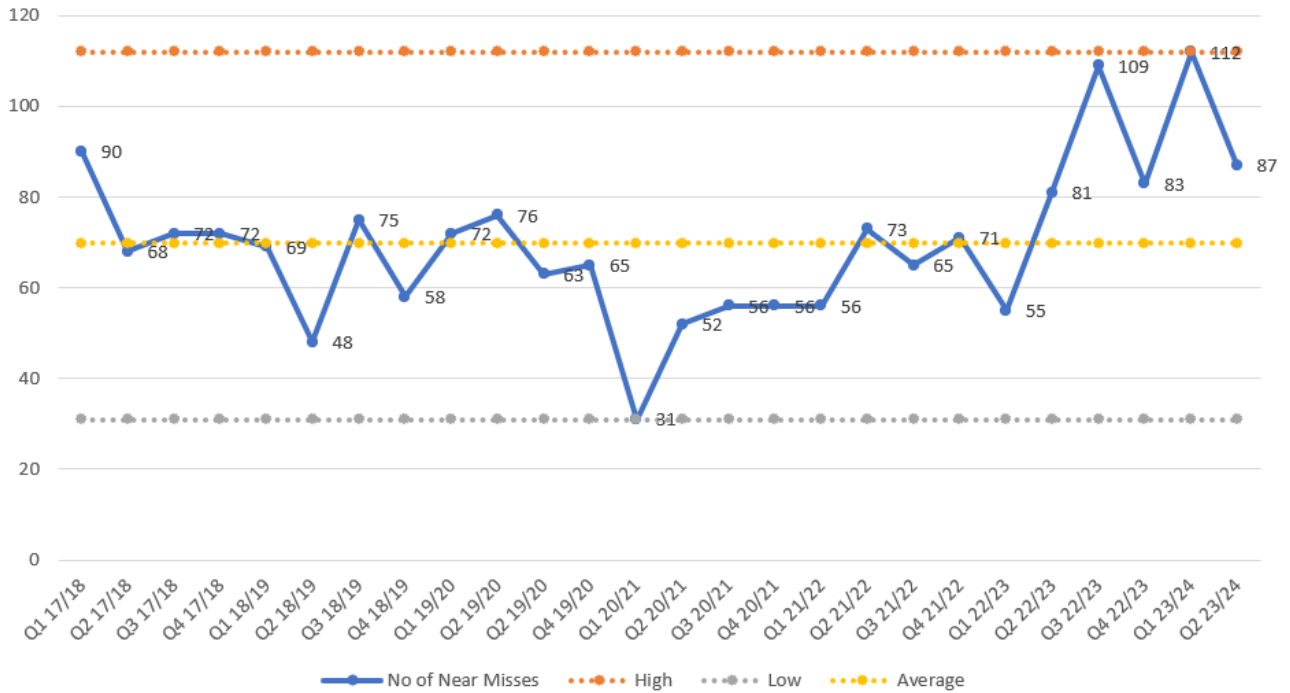
NRW quarterly trend analysis

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.



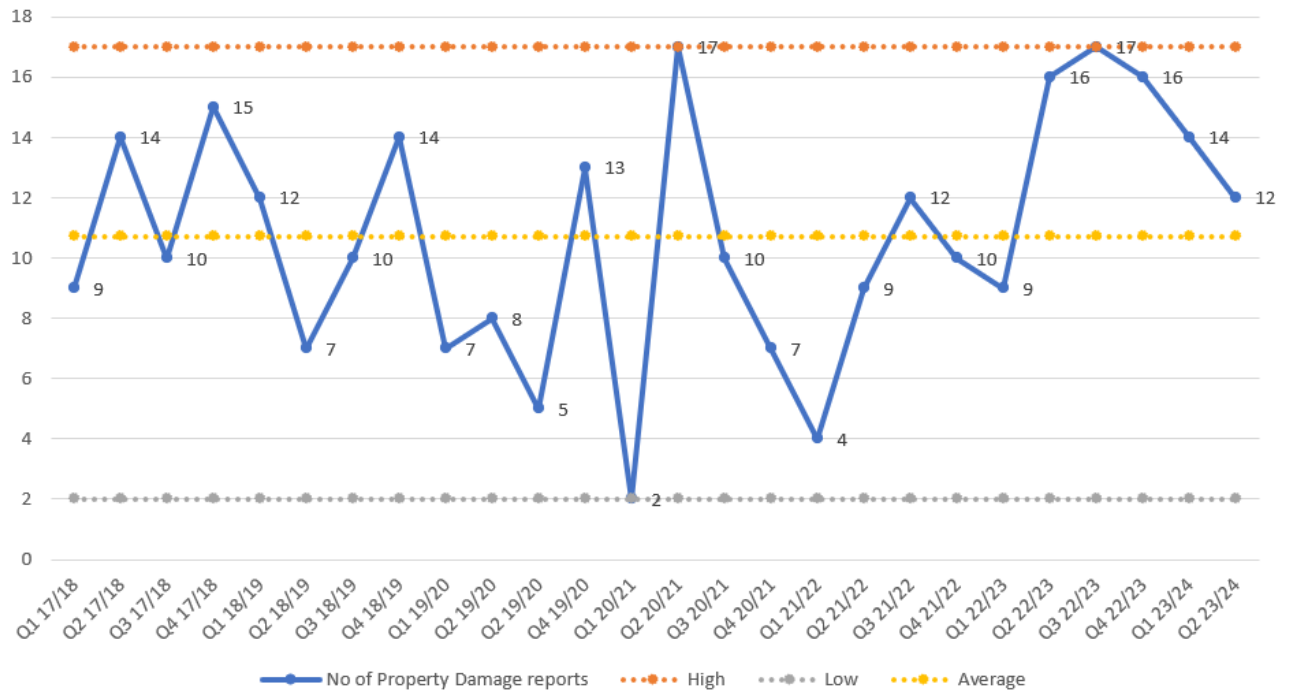
Total injury trends are continuing to stabilise slowly and are comparable to previous years. 2020/21 was an abnormally low year due to COVID, with Q1 22/23 being an abnormally high year due to all COVID restrictions being lifted.

Quarterly Near Miss Trends

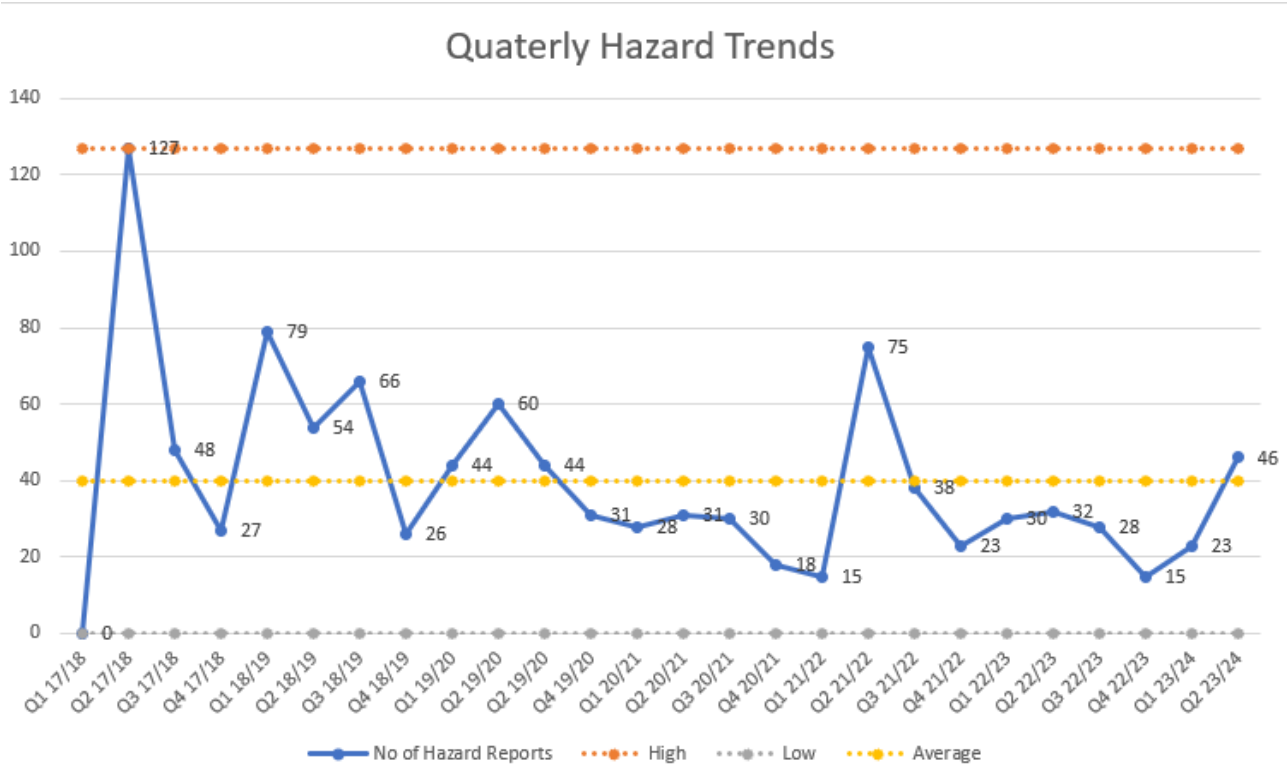


Near miss trends are overall increasing slightly, with a drop this quarter compared to last. The decrease in Q2 is not a trend that NRW typically follows as, NRW would anticipate an increase in near miss reporting from Q1 to Q2 this year. This emphasises the importance of the planned drop-in sessions.

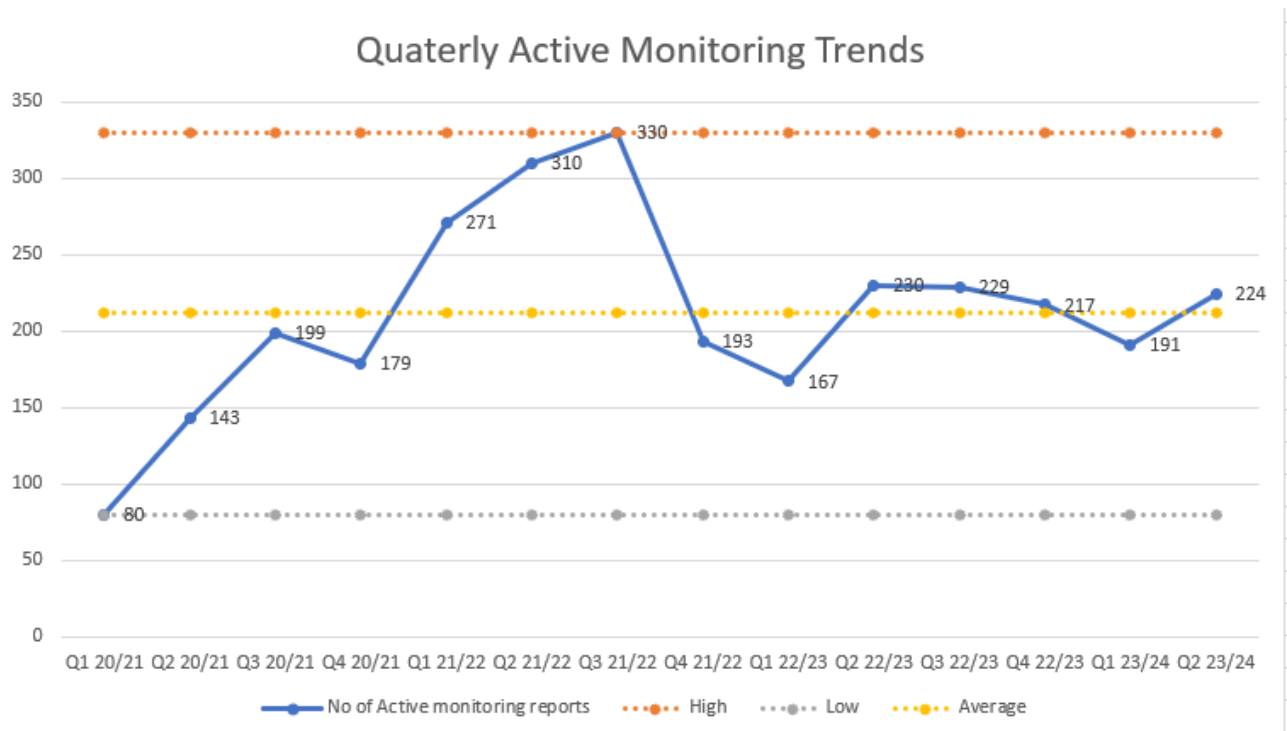
Quarterly Property Damage Trends



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



Hazard reporting has increased, with reports increasing over the last 2 quarters.



Active monitoring has shown a slight increase in reporting trends. This will be largely due a change in the system used for reporting and as NRW train more managers and raise awareness of the new system we expect this to rise further.

NRW totals for Q2 2023/2024

NRW had 2 RIDDOR reportable incidents to staff in Q2 2023/2024. The first was RIDDOR was in relation to an employee being hit by a flying projectile hitting their eye. The second RIDDOR is in relation to a slip/ trip / fall whilst undertaking work duties.

Wellbeing initiatives and developments

- Risk Assessment procedure was amended to clarify responsibilities.
- Samaritans - Talk to Us campaign
- Portable Appliance Testing (PAT) and agile working reminders were sent out.
- Stay Alive App (Grass routes Suicide prevention) was shared to staff
- NEW EAP provider was launched
- New Corporate eyecare contract with Eyemed was launched
- Noise and Vibration awareness information was shared
- DSE reminders and tips were provided.

ISO 45001

As part of the ISO 45001:2018 standard, a series of surveillance visits are required to ensure compliance to the standard. There will be 10 audit days in total, starting with the first audit in August. This took place in an operational team, which raised no issues. The rest of the audits are due in September, October, November and December.

The current minor non-conformities will be assessed and closed off in the surveillance days, this will ensure NRW are improving and fulfilling the legal requirements.

Safety Alerts

Safety alerts issued in Q2:

- 3rd Party Property Damage
- LPG Forklift Trucks
- Forestry PPE

NNR Audits

Collaborative audits were carried out on the following National Nature Reserves in Q2, which covered conservation, health and safety and environmental management. These

audits are designed in a collaborative way with other teams to reduce the impact on operational staff involved in the audit process. The site that were audited were:

- Cwm Clydach NNR
- Craig Y Cilau NNR
- Craig Cerrig Gleisiad NNR
- Cors Erddreiniog NNR
- Cors Bodeilio NNR

Learning and Development (L&D)

• Training Requests/correspondence:

During Q2 an average of 62 emails were received per day into the main L&D mailbox from delegates, team leaders and suppliers combined. In addition, the Welsh Language L&D mailbox receives on average 15 emails per day.

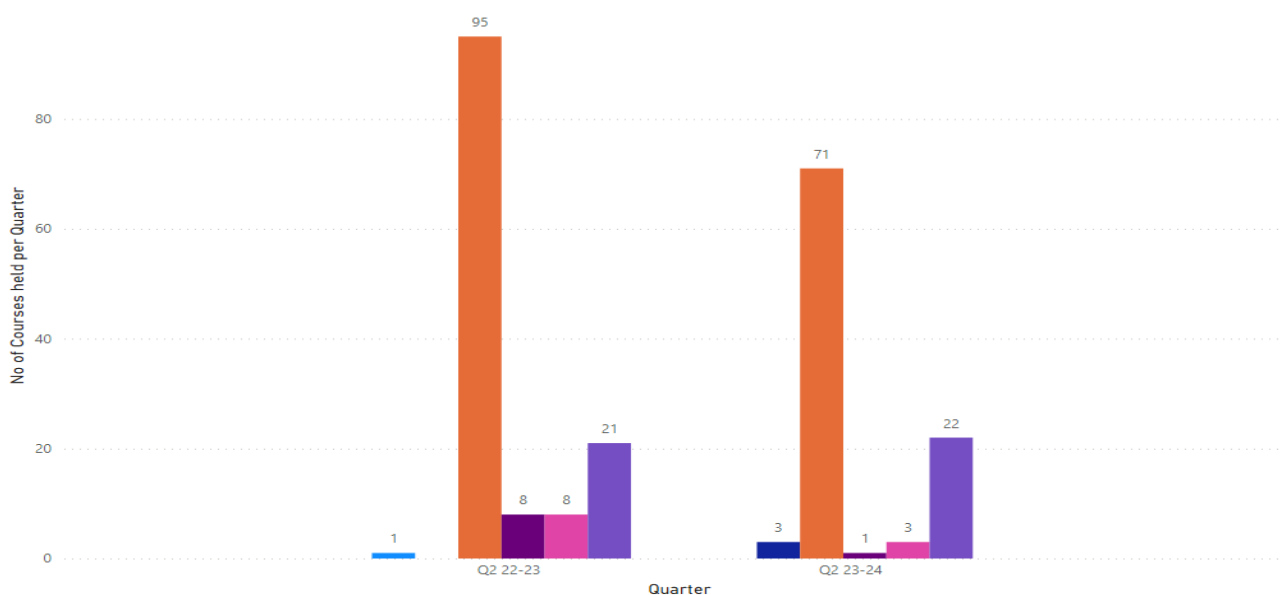
In Q2, L&D received 858 new training requests through the tracker, that’s 20 less than Q1 and of these 448 were for essential H&S courses. During the quarter 328 colleagues accepted dates to attend H&S courses.

• Courses:

In Q2, L&D sourced and provided 99 courses, this is down on Q1 but to be expected with Q2 incorporating the summer holiday period. 71 of these were H&S courses which is lower in comparison to Q2 last year where 95 H&S courses were arranged. The budget for this financial year has been reduced so the trend each quarter should be down on last year. 449 colleagues attended the 71 courses in Q2.

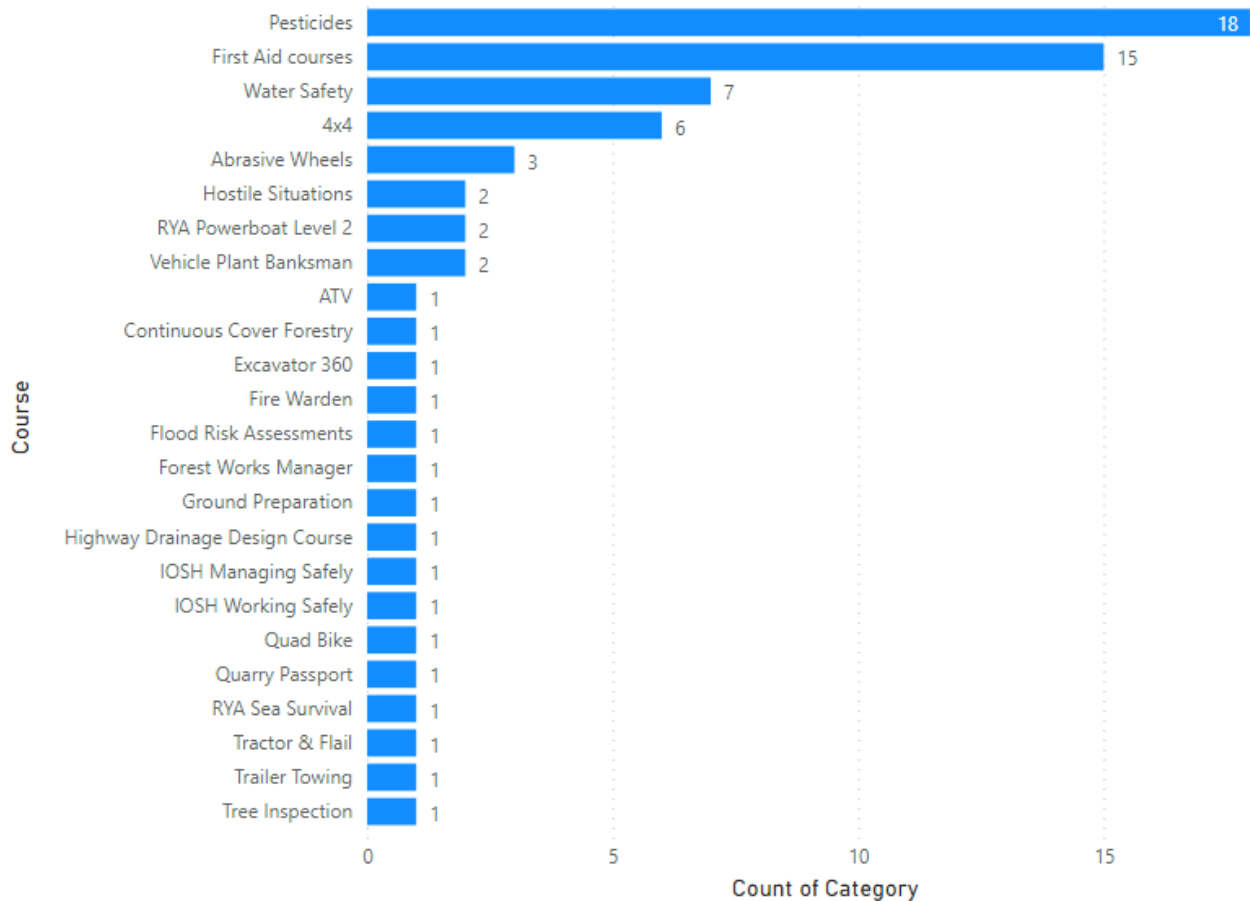
Comparison of Q2 Course run last 2 years

Category ● Corporate ● EDI ● H&S ● Management/Leadership ● Personal ● Technical



H&S Courses held in Q2 23-24

Quarter ● Q2 23-24



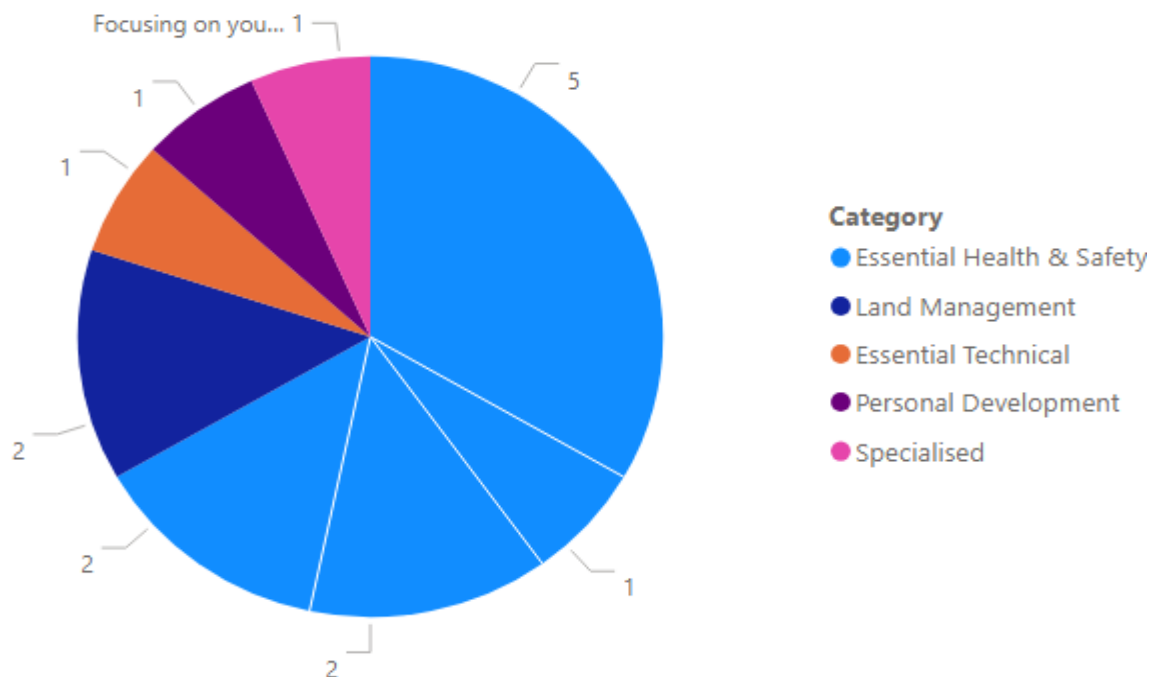
- **Cancellations:**

During Q1 L&D started working on cancellation reports following the launch of the new Training Policy. These reports are compiled manually from multiple data sources and have taken the L&D Team some time to develop using Power Bi. The reports have been developed following consultation and feedback with managers.

During Q2 some cleansing of the data for Q1 was undertaken to understand the gaps and issues in the report, this included manually checking emails from the L&D mailbox and chasing reasons for cancellations. In Q2 the number of cancellations within 14 days of the course date dropped significantly from 63 in Q1 to 15 in Q2. The total number of cancellations during the period was 44 which is significantly lower than the 114 cancellations received in Q1.

The total cost of cancellations in Q2 was £2306.00 this is down from £5170.00 in Q1. Following the launch of the Training Policy the L&D Team now copy LMs in on all course appointments and inform them if staff decline the training. Where possible the L&D Team try to fill any places on the course by emailing LMs with the details. The cancellations will be monitored going forward with future updates provided.

Cancellations per course



- **Budgets**

At the end of Q2 the L&D budget is 67% spent with a further 24% committed. Training is prioritised to courses identified by the Training Needs Analysis (TNAs). The L&D Team is continuing to work with the business to organise courses paid for from local budgets, ensuring compliance with the use of contracts/frameworks in place.

- **Policy**

The Training Policy was approved by ET and launched on the intranet during Q2, four Managers Briefing sessions were held to explain the new policy to managers offering the opportunity for questions to be asked and to ensure clarity on the new policy.

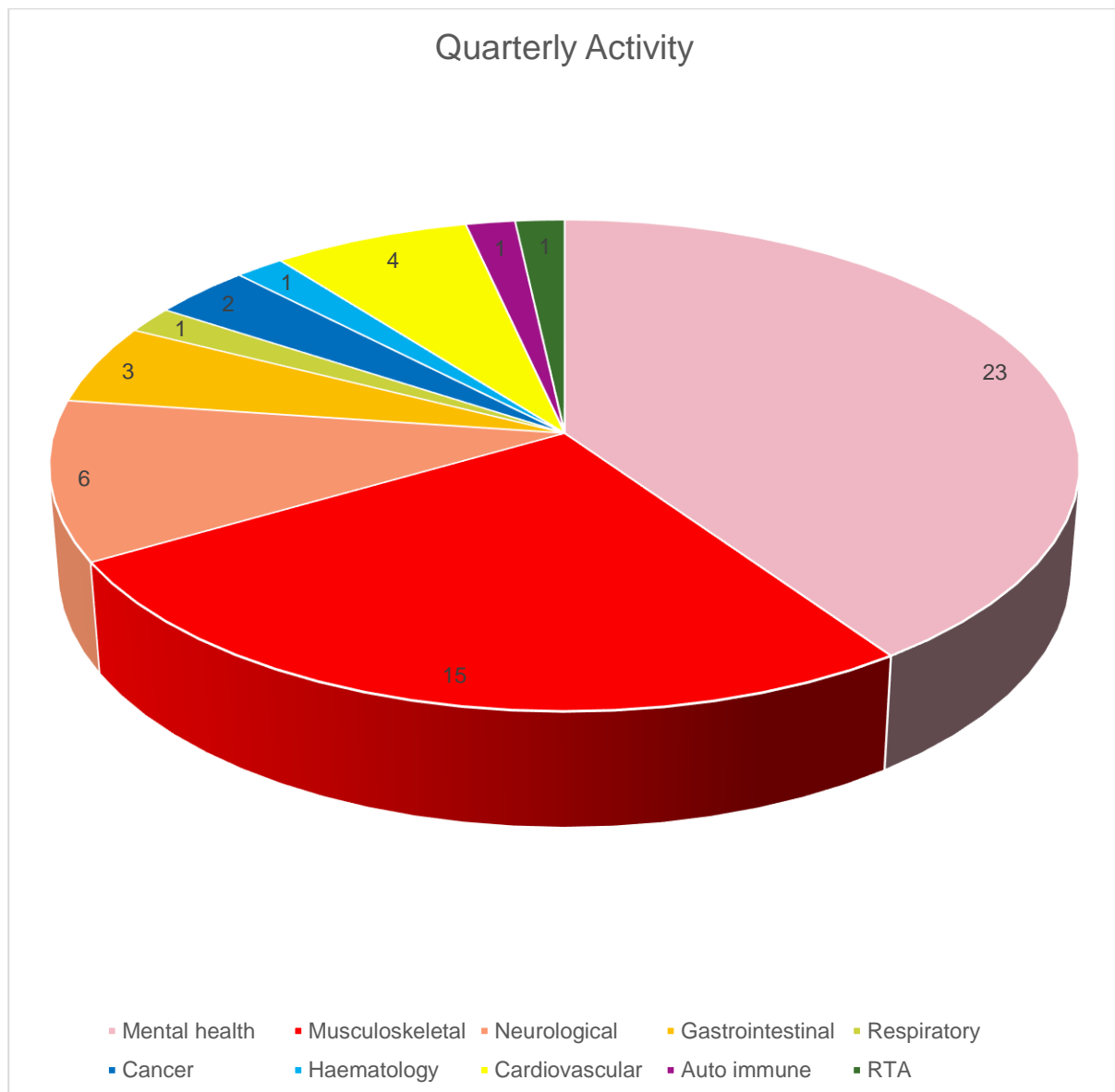
NRW occupational health statistics

Quarter 1 – April – June 2023

| | Q2 2023-24 | Q2 2022-23 | Q2 2021-22 | Q2 2020-21 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Referrals/reviews | 57 | 28 | 38 | 95 |
| HAVS screening | 13 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| HAVS Tier 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Conflict Resolution screening | 19 | 27 | 0 | 23 |
| Whole Body Vibration assessments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Post offer screening | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Night worker assessments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physio assessments | 0 | 0 | 80 | 23 |
| Total | 90 | 55 | 118 | 194 |

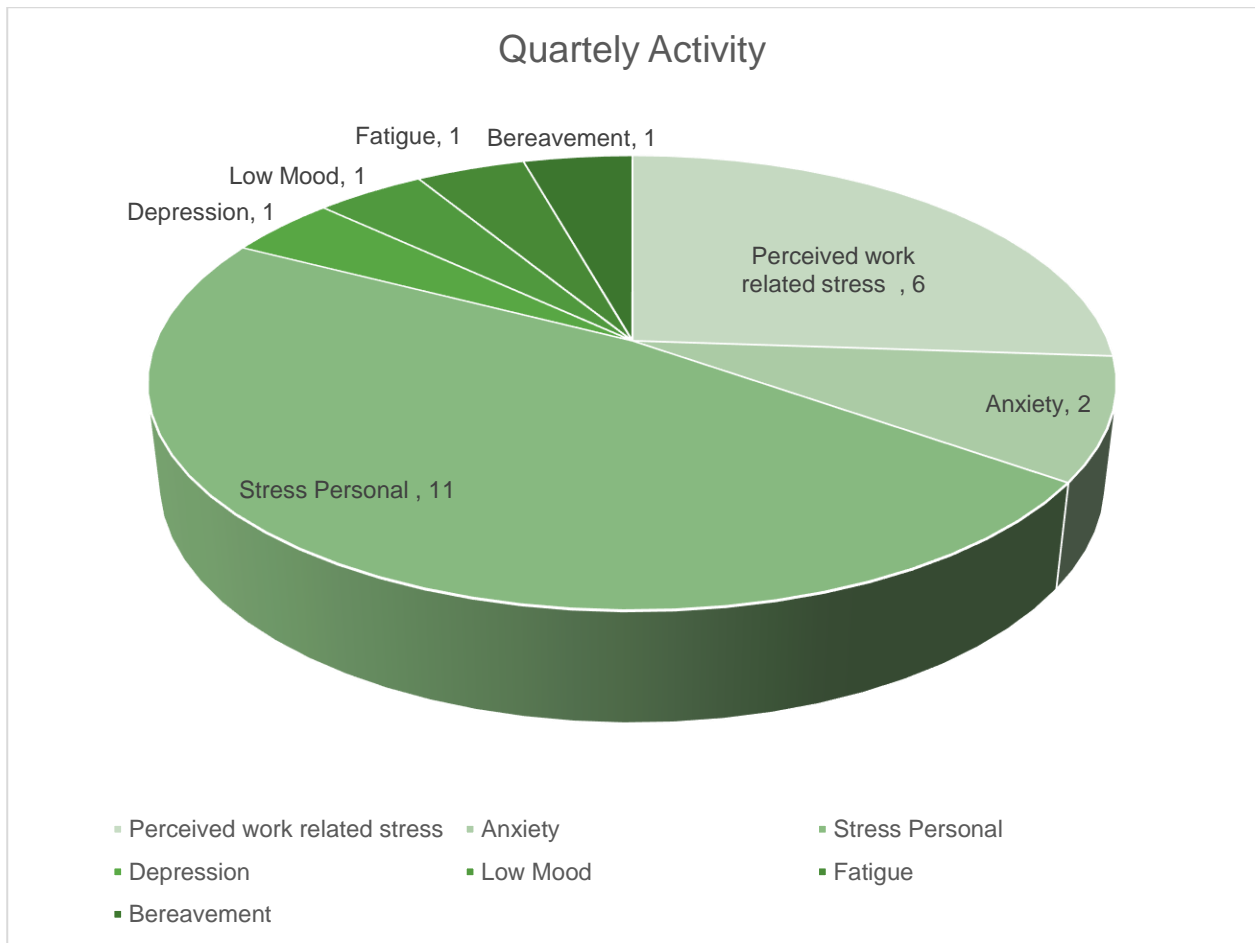
Q2 2023/24 has seen a 63% increase of Occupational Health appointments compared with Q2 2022/23.

Medical reason for referral



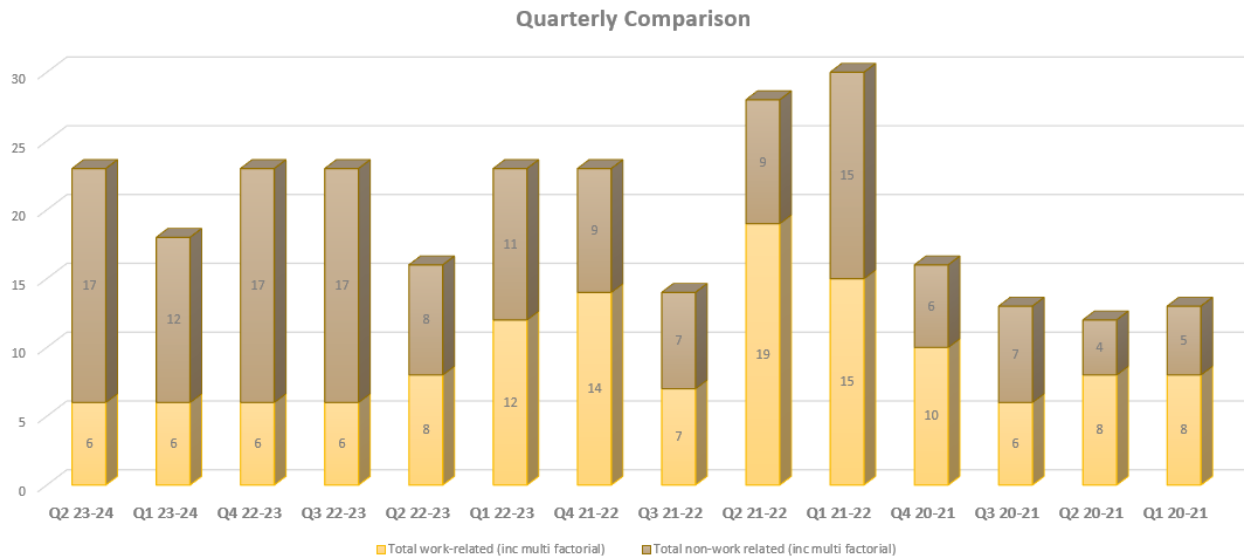
Mental health is the main reason for referrals this quarter at 40% which is a 10% decrease from last quarter.

Mental health categories



26% of the mental health referrals are perceived to be work related which is a 7% decrease from the last quarter.

Perceived work-related stress is where it is identified that the employee perceives that their stress is solely work related, i.e., work is the stressor. Where there is both work related and personal related stress this is identified as multi factorial.



Note: Multifactorial is in the totals for both work and non-work related.

When looking at the data for mental health across the quarters, it is possible to see that the number of work related referrals has stabilised for the last 4 quarters, having reduced from 19. This highest number of referrals for mental health are for non-work related, showing that NRW are supporting employees in their home life as well as work life.

People management will continue to monitor trends of sickness absence.