

## Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

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Lleoliad:

**Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd**

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Dyddiad:

**Dydd Iau, 23 Hydref 2014**

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Amser:

**09.00**

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Cynulliad  
Cenedlaethol  
Cymru

National  
Assembly for  
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â:

**Alun Davidson**

Clerc y Pwyllgor

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### Agenda

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**Rhag-gyfarfod anffurfiol (09:00 – 09:30)**

**Sesiwn gyhoeddus**

**1 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.22 i ethol Cadeirydd dros dro (09:30)**

**2 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon**

**3 Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) – Cyfnod 1: Sesiwn dystiolaeth 14 (09:30 – 11:30) (Tudalennau 1 – 42)**

Carl Sargeant AC, Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol

Amelia John, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr, yr Is-adran Dyfodol Tecach

Andrew Charles, Pennaeth Datblygu Cynaliadwy

Sioned Rees, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr, Partneriaethau Llywodraeth Leol

Louise Gibson, Cyfreithiwr

Amina Rix, Cyfreithiwr

**Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i wahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitemau 4, 5 a 8**

**Sesiwn breifat**

**4 Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru): Trafod y dystiolaeth (11:30 – 12:00)**

**5 Ymchwiliad i'r ystâd goedwig gyhoeddus yng Nghymru: Trafod llythyr drafft i'r Gweinidog (Tudalennau 43 – 50)**

**Egwyl (12:00 – 12:45)**

**6 Craffu ar gyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2015–2016: Sesiwn dystiolaeth (12:45 – 14:45) (Tudalennau 51 – 97)**

**E&S(4)–25–14 papur 1**

Carl Sargeant AC, Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol

Rebecca Evans AC, Y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd

Andrew Slade, Cyfarwyddwr Amaeth, Bwyd a'r Môr

Dr Christianne Glossop, Cyfarwyddwr Swyddfa'r Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol

Matthew Quinn, Cyfarwyddwr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy

Rosemary Thomas, y Prif Gynllunydd, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr

**7 Papurau i'w nodi**

**Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru): Rhagor o wybodaeth gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (Tudalennau 98 – 101)**

**E&S(4)–25–14 papur 2**

**Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru): Rhagor o wybodaeth gan Gynghrair Cynhalwyr Cymru (Tudalennau 102 – 104)**

E&S(4)-25-14 papur 3

**Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru): Rhagor o wybodaeth gan Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru (Tudalennau 105 - 113)**

E&S(4)-25-14 papur 4

**Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru): Ymateb gan y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol i'r llythyr gan y Cadeirydd (Tudalennau 114 - 131)**

E&S(4)-25-14 papur 5

**Craffu ar waith y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol: Rhagor o wybodaeth gan y Gweinidog yn dilyn cyfarfod 17 Medi (Tudalennau 132 - 143)**

E&S(4)-25-14 papur 6

**Craffu ar waith y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd: Rhagor o wybodaeth gan y Dirprwy Weinidog yn dilyn cyfarfod 17 Medi (Tudalennau 144 - 184)**

E&S(4)-25-14 papur 7

**Sesiwn breifat**

**8 Craffu ar gyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2015-2016: Trafod y dystiolaeth (14:45 - 15:00)**

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

## Yr Is-Bwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

**Dyddiad:** 23 Hydref

**Amser:** 12:45 – 14:45

**Teitl:** Papur tystiolaeth - Cyllideb Ddrafft 2015-16  
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol;  
Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd

### Cyflwyniad

1. Mae'r papur hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth ariannol gefndirol i'r Pwyllgor gennyf fi fel y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a'r Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd, ynghylch cynlluniau gwariant mewn perthynas â'r cyllidebau o fewn fy mhortffolio fel yr amlinellir nhw yn y gyllideb ddrafft, a gyhoeddwyd ar 30 Medi 2014.
2. Mae Atodiad A yn rhoi dadansoddiad o'r Gyllideb Ddrafft, yn ôl Camau Gweithredu, ac yn ôl Llinell Wariant yn y Gyllideb (BEL).
3. Wrth ddatblygu ein cynigion cyllideb ar gyfer MEG Cyfoeth Naturiol, rydym wedi sicrhau bod ein cyllidebau wedi'u halinio i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau fel y'u nodir yn y Rhaglen Lywodraethu. Wrth osod y Gyllideb Ddrafft hon, ein prif flaenoriaeth oedd gwarchod ein buddsoddiadau i drechu tloedi drwy gefnogi twf a swyddi yn ogystal â sicrhau bod ein cyllidebau yn fforddiadwy, yn adlewyrchu ein blaenoriaethau ac yn cynnig gwerth am arian o fewn cyd-destun lleihau cyllidebau refeniw. Dyna pam ein bod wedi diogelu ein cyllidebau rheoli llifogydd ac arfordiroedd a diogelu i raddau helaeth ein cyllid ar gyfer ein rhaglenni effeithlonrwydd ynni.
4. Mae'r buddsoddiadau yr ydym yn eu gwneud i gefnogi ein hadnoddau naturiol yn awr ac yn y tymor hwy yn allweddol o ran gwariant ataliol. Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir o ran atal llifogydd, lle mae buddsoddiad i leihau'r risg i'r ardaloedd hyn ac ardaloedd sy'n dioddef yn barod yn angenrheidiol i ddiogelu unrhyw fuddsoddiad pellach mewn tai yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal, mae buddsoddi mewn amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd yn gwneud ardal yn fwy deniadol i fuddsoddwyr drwy leihau'r risg amgylcheddol.
5. Yn dilyn y gostyngiadau llinell sylfaen i refeniw, gwnaed adolygiadau manwl ar draws y portffolio i sicrhau arbedion wrth leihau'r effaith ar wasanaethau a chyflenwi rhaglenni. Yn ogystal, mae'r newidiadau diweddar i beirianwaith y Llywodraeth wedi cynyddu'r Portffolio Cyfoeth Naturiol o £16.408m gydag ychwanegu'r Camau Gweithredu "Cynllunio" a "Thirwedd a Hamdden Awyr Agored".



## Cefndir a Chrynodeb

6. Gellir crynhoi ffigurau'r gyllideb ddrafft fel a ganlyn:

Maes Rhaglenni Gwariant	Cyllideb Atodol Budget 2014-15 £m	Cynlluniau Dangosol .. 2015-16 £m	Newidiadau 2015-16 £m	Cyllideb Ddrafft .. 2015-16 £m
<b>Refeniw:</b>				
Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a Chynaliadwyedd	118.795	117.795	-4.628	113.167
Yr Amgylchedd	82.501	80.000	-4.519	75.481
Y Sylfaen Dystiolaeth	1.136	1.136	-0.200	0.936
Tirwedd a Hamdden Awyr Agored	11.057	10.607	-0.620	9.987
Cynllunio	6.806	6.806	-0.385	6.421
Gwarchod a Gwella Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid	38.041	38.041	-7.385	30.656
Amaeth, Bwyd a'r Môr	62.373	55.915	-3.838	52.077
<b>CYFANSWM Y REFENIW</b>	<b>320.709</b>	<b>310.300</b>	<b>-21.575</b>	<b>288.725</b>
<b>% y gostyngiad refeniw</b>		<b>3.24</b>		<b>9.97</b>
<b>Cyfalaf:</b>				
Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a Chynaliadwyedd	101.084	95.084	5.000	100.084
Yr Amgylchedd	0.795	0.795		0.795
Y Sylfaen Dystiolaeth	0.038	0.038		0.038
Tirwedd a Hamdden Awyr Agored	2.850	2.850	0.190	3.040
Amaeth, Bwyd a'r Môr	11.723	11,723		11.723
<b>CYFANSWM Y CYFALAF</b>	<b>116.490</b>	<b>110.490</b>	<b>5.190</b>	<b>115.680</b>
<b>CYFANSWM CYLLIDEB DEL</b>	<b>437.199</b>	<b>420.790</b>	<b>-16.385</b>	<b>404.405</b>
<b>Gwariant a Reolir yn Flynyddol (darpariaethau pensiwn)</b>	<b>2.900</b>	<b>2.900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.900</b>
<b>CYFANSWM Y GYLLIDEB</b>	<b>440.099</b>	<b>423.690</b>	<b>-16.385</b>	<b>407.305</b>

## Dyraniadau Refeniw

7. Yng Nghyllideb Ddrafft 2015-16, mae DEL Cyfoeth Naturiol yn lleihau o £21.575m o'i gymharu â'r dyraniadau 2015/16 dangosol blaenorol ac o £31.984m o'i gymharu â 2014-15. O'r swm hwn mae £21.095m yn

ymwneud â gostyngiadau refeniw yn cael eu dychwelyd i'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. Mae'r newidiadau yn y gyllideb yn cael eu nodi isod :

- Datblygu a gweithredu polisi, cyfathrebiadau, deddfwriaeth a rheoliadau newid hinsawdd, atal allyriadau, a thlodi tanwydd; Gostyngiad o £0.385m mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb y cytunwyd arnynt;
- Datblygu a gweithredu polisi a deddfwriaeth perygl llifogydd ac arfordiroedd, dŵr a charthffosiaeth: Gostyngiad o £2m yn gyfnewid am £2m o gyfalaf oddi wrth Wastraff;
- Hwyluso buddsoddiad glân a diogel mewn ynni a diwydiant; Gostyngiad o £0.2m mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb y cytunwyd arnynt;
- Rheoli a gweithredu'r Strategaeth Gwastraff a chaffael Gwastraff: gostyngiad o £1m fel rhan o ostyngiad a gynlluniwyd yn y gyllideb i'r grant rheoli Gwastraff Cynaliadwy a £2.042m pellach mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt yn y gyllideb;
- Cyflwyno polisiâu gwarchod natur a choedwigaeth: Mae cynnydd o £0.513m yn ymwneud ag adlinio'r gyllideb o £0.894m a £0.381m o ostyngiad y cytunwyd arno yn y gyllideb;
- Rheoli a gweithredu gwelliannau amgylcheddol: gostyngiad o £0.5m mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt yn y gyllideb;
- Noddi a rheoli cyrff cyflenwi: gostyngiad o £2.501m mewn perthynas ag ad-dalu arian Buddsoddi i Arbed; £1.344m i adlinio'r gyllideb yn ogystal â £3.188m o ostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt i'r gyllideb;
- Datblygu sylfaen dystiolaeth briodol i gefnogi gwaith yr Adran: Gostyngiad o £0.2m mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt i'r gyllideb;
- Hyrwyddo a chefnogi tirluniau a warchodir, ehangu mynediad i fannau gwyrdd: Gostyngiad o £0.46m y cytunwyd arno yn y gyllideb a £1.27m arall mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt yn y gyllideb;
- Cynllunio a Rheoleiddio: Gostyngiad o £0.385m mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt yn y gyllideb;
- Rheoli a chyflenwi cynllun i ddileu TB a chlefydau Endemig eraill: Gostyngiadau o £1.585m o adlinio'r gyllideb a £5.8m o ostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt i'r gyllideb;
- Datblygu a chyflwyno polisiâu a rhaglenni troswaol ar Amaeth, Bwyd a'r Môr: cynyddwyd o £3.403m drwy adlinio'r gyllideb;

- Gweinyddu a gwneud taliadau'r PAC (CAP) yn unol â rheolau'r UE a LIC: Cynyddwyd drwy £0.26m o adlinio'r gyllideb yn ogystal â gostyngiad o £0.3m o ostyngiad y cytunwyd arno yn y gyllideb;
- Cyflawni'r rhaglenni o fewn y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig: Gostyngiad o £6.458m mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau cyllideb a gynlluniwyd yn flaenorol a £5.093m pellach mewn perthynas â gostyngiadau y cytunwyd arnynt yn ddiweddar yn y gyllideb;
- Datblygiad yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth ar gyfer Materion Gwledig: Gostyngiad o £0.2m mewn perthynas ag adliniadau'r gyllideb;
- Datblygu a rheoli diwydiant morol, pysgodfeydd a dyframaeth Cymru gan gynnwys gorfodi deddfwriaeth Pysgodfeydd Cymru: Cynyddwyd o £0.397m drwy adlinio'r gyllideb i gyd-ariannu Cronfa'r Môr a Physgodfeydd Ewrop;
- Bodloni anghenion cymunedau gwledig a phrawfesur camau gweithredu LICC o ran eu polisïau gwledig Gostyngiad o £2.305m o ganlyniad i adlinio'r gyllideb.

### **Dyraniadau Cyfalaf**

8. Yng nghyllideb ddrafft 2015-16, mae DEL Cyfoeth Naturiol yn gostwng o £6m o'i gymharu â 2014-15, ond wedyn yn cynyddu o £5.190m sy'n cynnwys y canlynol:
  - Mae datblygu a gweithredu polisi a deddfwriaeth perygl llifogydd ac arfordiroedd, dŵr a charthffosiaeth wedi cynyddu o £1m. Mae hyn oherwydd gwahaniaethau yn y dyraniadau cyfalaf ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd yn flaenorol a throsglwyddo cyfalaf gwerth £2m o'r Cam Gweithredu 'Rheoli a Gweithredu'r Strategaeth Wastraff a'r rhaglen Caffael Gwastraff ".
  - Mae hyrwyddo a chefnogi tirweddau gwarchoddedig, a mynediad ehangach i fannau gwyrdd wedi cynyddu o £0.190m: Yn ystod y paratodau at y gyllideb o dan y MEG Cyfoeth Naturiol, Diwylliant a Chwaraeon blaenorol nodwyd pwysau cyfalaf ar gyfer y Parciau Cenedlaethol a chafodd £0.190m pellach ei ailddyrannu o du mewn i'r MEG.
9. Yn y Gyllideb Derfynol ar gyfer 2014-15, cafodd cyllideb gyfalaf Cyfoeth Naturiol 2015-16 ei chynyddu o £42.5m, yn cynnwys y dyraniadau canlynol i gefnogi blaenoriaethau yn y Cynllun Buddsoddi yn Seilwaith Cymru:
  - Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd a Dŵr: Bu cynnydd o £7.5 miliwn yn 2014-15 a £12.5m yn 2015-16 i leihau perygl llifogydd ac erydu arfordirol ar gyfer tua 2,000 o gartrefi, busnesau a seilwaith hanfodol a gwella gwytnwch cymunedau i wrthsefyll lifogydd;

- Rhaglen Tlodi Tanwydd: Buddsoddi mewn trechu tlodi tanwydd mewn tai yw un o'n blaenoriaethau buddsoddi fel y nodir yn y Cynllun Buddsoddi yn Seilwaith Cymru ac i gefnogi hyn dyrannwyd £35m o Gyfalaf ychwanegol yn 2014-15 a £35m pellach yn 2015-16. Bydd y cyllid hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar raglenni Arbed ECO i wella effeithlonrwydd ynni 70,000 o gartrefi sy'n bodoli eisoes yng Nghymru i ddod â nhw i fyny at safon effeithlonrwydd ynni dderbyniol (gradd ynni D o leiaf ) erbyn Mawrth 2016.

## **Gwariant Ataliol**

10. Mae llawer o'n rhaglenni ar draws y portffolio Cyfoeth Naturiol yn ataliol o ran natur, er enghraifft, mae ein buddsoddiad mewn Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd ac Erydu Arfordirol yn hanfodol i liniaru risgiau a lleihau'r tebygolrwydd o golledion economaidd mawr ar ôl llifogydd. Rydym yn buddsoddi dros £50m yn ystod 2015-16 mewn rhaglenni hanfodol i amddiffyn rhag llifogydd. Mae gan weithgarwch buddsoddi mewn atal llifogydd gysylltiadau amlwg â chreu a gwarchod swyddi. Mae ymchwil ddiweddar yn dangos bod buddsoddiad o £100m yn lleihau'r perygl ar gyfer 7,000 o gartrefi a busnesau, yn diogelu dros 14,000 o swyddi ac yn creu dros 1,000 o swyddi. Mae buddsoddiad llifogydd hefyd yn dod â manteision ychwanegol posibl i drafnidiaeth, seilwaith, twristiaeth, hamdden ac adfywio.
11. Enghraifft arall fyddai o ran y cynllun grant Trefi Taclus (sydd bellach yn ymgorffori'r grant Lleoedd Tawelach, Gwyrddach a Glanach) sy'n annog ceisiadau am brosiectau sy'n cwmpasu gwariant ataliol drwy ddelio â materion fel sbwriel, baw cŵn a mesurau i wella ansawdd yr aer.

## **Y Rhaglen Lywodraethu**

12. Mae pob un o'n cyllidebau wedi eu halinio ag ymrwymadau'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu ac mae modd eu cyflawni o fewn y gyllideb sydd ar gael. Mae'n gwestiwn o allu blaenoriaethu'r gwaith o'r tu mewn i'r cyllidebau cyffredinol. Dyma'n amlwg fydd yr her a byddaf yn sicrhau y byddwn ni a'n partneriaid yn canolbwyntio ar gyflawni yn erbyn yr ymrwymadau hyn. Yn ogystal, rwyf wedi sicrhau fy mod wedi sefydlu system gadarn o fonitro a gwerthuso yn arbennig i ddangos gwerth am arian ar draws pob un o'n rhaglenni gwariant. Bydd Atodiad A yn rhoi manylion yn ôl BEL am bob un o'n cyllidebau sydd wedi'u halinio ag ymrwymadau'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu a rhoddir tystiolaeth bellach isod yn y blaenoriaethau cyllidebol.

## **Deddfwriaeth**

13. Mae fy swyddogion wedi gweithio gyda chymheiriaid yn yr Adrannau Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi a Thai ac Adfywio i sicrhau bod darpariaethau Bil yr Amgylchedd yn alinio gyda rhai Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol a'r Bil Cynllunio. Rhoddwyd sylw arbennig i gyflawni'r nod a rennir ar gyfer y Biliau hyn: sef symleiddio ac egluro prosesau rheoleiddio presennol a sefydlu pensaernïaeth ddeddfwriaethol effeithiol a chydgyssylltiedig ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy.
14. Bydd y Bil Amgylchedd yn sefydlu fframwaith ar gyfer rheoli ein hadnoddau naturiol yn gynaliadwy, gan ymgorffori datblygu cynaliadwy fel egwyddor arweiniol i helpu i gyflwyno lles amgylcheddol. Bydd y ffordd honno weithio yn llywio'r penderfyniadau gwell a'r meddwl tymor hir sydd wrth wraidd Biliau Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, ac yn helpu i wneud y gorau o'r canlyniadau amgylcheddol, cymdeithasol ac economaidd i Gymru. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer y Bil Amgylchedd yn cael ei chynnwys o fewn y Cam Gweithredu 'Datblygu a gweithredu polisi, dulliau o gyfathrebu, deddfwriaeth a rheoliadau ar ddatblygu a gweithredu newid yn yr hinsawdd, atal allyriadau a pholisi tlodi tanwydd,' ac amcangyfrifir y bydd y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r rhaglen yn £68,000 yn 2015/16 ac mae'r adnoddau staff i gael eu rheoli o fewn cyllidebau'r adnoddau adrannol.
15. Rydym wedi gweithio'n agos i sicrhau aliniad rhwng y Bil Amgylchedd a Chynllunio. Mae ffordd y Bil Amgylchedd o weithio ar sail ardal yn anelu at ddarparu sylfaen dystiolaeth o ansawdd uwch ynghylch cyfleoedd a risgiau mewn ardal i ddarparu sylfaen dystiolaeth glir a chyson a allai lywio'r gwaith o baratoi Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol. Bydd hyn yn cefnogi amcanion y Bil Cynllunio i wella'r modd y cyflwynir gwasanaethau cynllunio lleol. Bydd costau'r bil cynllunio yn cael eu cynnwys o fewn y Cam Gweithredu "Cynllunio a Rheoleiddio" a bydd costau adnoddau staff yn cael eu rheoli o fewn y cyllidebau adnoddau adrannol.
16. Ni fydd y dyletswyddau a nodir yn y Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yn cael eu rhoi ar waith tan y flwyddyn ariannol 2016-17. Bydd y costau o baratoi ar gyfer gweithredu sy'n dod yn ddyledus i'r Adran Cyfoeth Naturiol yn cael eu talu o'r Cam Gweithredu "Datblygu a gweithredu polisi a rhaglenni cyffredinol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy a'r amgylchedd", gyda dyraniad cyllideb o £0.776m a bydd adnoddau staff yn cael eu rheoli o fewn y cyllidebau adnoddau adrannol.
17. O ran Deddf Sector Amaethyddol (Cymru) 2014: Rwyf wedi dyrannu cyllideb (£183,000) sy'n cwmpasu costau sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithredu'r Ddeddf megis gorfodi darpariaethau'r Ddeddf a sefydlu a gweithredu'r Panel Cynghori Amaethyddol i Gymru. Mae'r gyllideb a ddyrannwyd yn cyfrif am gymorth Ysgrifenyddiaeth, ffioedd aelodau'r panel, costau cyngor cyfreithiol, ac unrhyw gostau eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â chynnal y panel. Lansiodd ymarfer ymgynghori 12 wythnos ar 7 Awst, 2014.

18. Mae'r portffolio yn gyfrifol am weithredu nifer o ddarnau o is-ddeddfwriaeth, gan gynnwys y Rheoliadau Atal Llygredd Nitradau (Cymru) 2013, Rheoliadau Asesu'r Effeithiau Amgylcheddol (Amaethyddiaeth) (Cymru) 2007 a'r Rheoliadau Adnoddau Dŵr (Rheoli Llygredd) (Silwair, Pridd ac Olew Tanwydd Amaethyddol) (Cymru) 2010. Nid oes unrhyw gyllideb a ddyrannwyd ar wahân sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithredu deddfwriaeth eilaidd.

### **Cydraddoldeb**

19. Cafodd asesiadau effaith integredig eu cynnal eleni ar gyfer y llinellau cyllideb sy'n dangos y newidiadau cyllidebol mwyaf sylweddol o fewn y portffolio Cyfoeth Naturiol. Ar ôl adolygu'r newidiadau allweddol uchod, roedd nifer o raglenni allweddol yn destun Asesiadau Effaith Integredig oedd yn cwmpasu cydraddoldeb, y Gymraeg a Hawliau Plant. Mae asesiadau effaith integredig yn cael eu prif ffrydio o fewn gosod polisi yn ogystal â phenderfyniadau cyllidebol.
20. Mae'r canlyniadau o'r asesiadau effaith yn dangos nad oes unrhyw effeithiau anghymesur ar y grwpiau a nodwyd o ganlyniad i'r penderfyniadau cyllidebol hyn. Er enghraifft, mae tystiolaeth yn awgrymu y gallai'r gostyngiad yn y gyllideb gwastraff gael ei reoli gan awdurdodau lleol drwy wella effeithlonrwydd / newid arferion ac felly bydd yr effaith ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig yn ddibwys.
21. Mae rheoli adnoddau naturiol dan arweiniad Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (NRW) yn cyfrannu at Erthygl 24 Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn (CCUHP) gan ei fod yn hybu'r gwaith o gynnal amgylchedd naturiol cynaliadwy y gallai plant ei fwynhau. Gallai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru helpu plant a phobl ifanc i gysylltu â, a deall pwysigrwydd, ein hadnoddau naturiol a'u perthnasedd i fyw o ddydd i ddydd. Ni fydd y gostyngiad yn y gyllideb a briodolir i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn effeithio ar y gweithgaredd hwn.
22. Ymatebodd Plant yng Nghymru (CIW) yn ddiweddar i'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb a wnaed ar yr Ymgynghoriad ynghylch y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig arfaethedig 2014-20. "Plant yng Nghymru" yw'r sefydliad ymbarél cenedlaethol yng Nghymru, a ddaw â sefydliadau ac unigolion o bob disgyblaeth a sector at ei gilydd. Ei rôl yw gwneud Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn realiti yng Nghymru. Croesawodd Plant yng Nghymru fod yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb yn cydnabod mai cadw pobl ifanc yw un o'r heriau mwyaf sy'n wynebu cefn gwlad Cymru. Mae pobl ifanc yn ei chael yn arbennig o anodd dod o hyd i waith, cyfleoedd hyfforddi, gweithgareddau cymdeithasol, tai fforddiadwy, a chyrraedd gwasanaethau ac ati mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae hyn hyd yn oed yn fwy o her i bobl ifanc a theuluoedd sy'n dymuno byw drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

## **Cronfeydd a rhaglenni Ewropeaidd**

23. Mae Twf Gwyrdd yn llwybr o dwf economaidd sy'n defnyddio adnoddau naturiol mewn modd cynaliadwy. Rydym yn datblygu opsiynau i gefnogi ac annog buddsoddiad mewn seilwaith ynni ac adnoddau yng Nghymru. Mae'r dewisiadau hyn yn cynnwys *Twf Gwyrdd Cymru*, cronfa bosibl a fydd yn un o golofnau canolog agenda flaenllaw Twf Gwyrdd y Llywodraeth. Bydd yn dangos ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i ddatblygu cynaliadwy yn gyhoeddus, yn cefnogi buddsoddi gwyrdd, yn lleihau allyriadau carbon, ac yn darparu defnydd mwy effeithiol o'n hadnoddau naturiol. Bydd Twf Cymru yn creu capasiti adnewyddadwy ychwanegol sy'n cyfateb i o leiaf 10% o anghenion trydan Cymru dros 20 mlynedd, a bydd o fudd i economi a phobl Cymru drwy ddod â buddsoddiad ychwanegol a chreu / diogelu swyddi drwy brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy a lleihau adnoddau.
24. Dyrannwyd £5m cychwynnol i ni yn ystod arian cyfalaf 2015/16 drwy gyllid y trafodion ariannol ad-daladwy i ddatblygu achos busnes Twf Gwyrdd a'r opsiynau sy'n cynnwys cyd-ariannu gyda Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop (EIB) a/neu'r Banc Buddsoddi Gwyrdd (GIB).
25. Mae Cam Gweithredu "Gweinyddu'r PAC a gwneud taliadau yn unol â rheolau'r UE a Llywodraeth Cymru" a "Darparu'r rhaglenni yn y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig" yn gyfrifol am weinyddu pob agwedd o Bolisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (PAC) yr Undeb Ewropeaidd (UE) yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn cynnwys talu Cymorth uniongyrchol i ffermwyr Cronfa Cyfarwyddo a Gwarantu Amaethyddiaeth Ewrop (EAGF) - y Cynllun Taliad Sengl, a chymorth Cronfa Amaethyddol Ewrop ar gyfer Datblygu Gwledig (EAFRD) - y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig.
26. Mae gweinyddu Cynllun y Taliad Sengl yn effeithiol yn flaenoriaeth allweddol. Mae'r taliadau yn cael eu hariannu 100 y cant gan yr UE, cyfanswm o tua £300 miliwn y flwyddyn. Os nad ydym yn bodloni'r gofynion llym a osodwyd gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar gyfer rheoli arian yr UE yn effeithiol, mae perygl o golli'r arian hy mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei chosbi. O'i chymharu â gweinyddiaethau eraill yn y DU, mae gan Gymru record dda o fodloni'r Comisiwn ynghylch sut rydym yn defnyddio adnoddau'r UE.
27. Fel rhan o'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin mae'r gwaith o gyflawni'r Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig (CDG) 2007-2013 yn flaenoriaeth allweddol. Mae'r Cynllun yn werth £ 847m dros y cyfnod o 7 mlynedd, ac mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gyfrannu tua £550m tuag ato.
28. Bydd cyfanswm y pecyn ariannu ar gyfer y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig newydd yn 2014-20 yn gofyn am ryw £400m o gyd-ariannu domestig. Mae hyn yn dod â chyfanswm y buddsoddiad ar gyfer y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig newydd, ar ôl cynnwys y trosglwyddo o Golofn 1 a chyfraniad yr

UE, i dros £950m. Mae'n bwysig fod y gyllideb cyd-ariannu domestig yn gallu ariannu ymrwymadau Llywodraeth Cymru, nid yn unig yn 2015/16, ond yn gynaliadwy dros gyfnod y rhaglen.

29. Mae'r Rhaglen Ewropeaidd bresennol yn darparu £50 miliwn o grant ar gyfer cynlluniau llifogydd ac amddiffyn yr arfordir ar gyfradd grant o ryw 45%. Mae'r grant llawn yn agos at gael ei ddyrannu ac mae darpariaeth wedi cael ei gwneud o fewn y gyllideb llifogydd ar gyfer arian cyfatebol. Mae'r rhaglen chwe blynedd gyfredol yn dod i ben yn 2015. Gan symud ymlaen i'r rownd nesaf o gyllid Ewropeaidd, nid oes darpariaeth ar gyfer prosiect llifogydd ar ei ben ei hun fel yn achos y cyllid cyfredol. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn chwilio am gyfleoedd i weithio mewn partneriaeth er mwyn ymgorffori rheoli perygl llifogydd mewn prosiectau eraill (ee cynlluniau adfywio, prosiectau twristiaeth).
30. Mae prosiect Arbed presennol ERDF yn £45m dros 3 blynedd gyda £33m o'r ERDF. Mae gweddill yr arian yn dod oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru. Amcanion buddsoddi cyffredinol y prosiect yw: gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni o leiaf 4,790 o gartrefi sy'n bodoli eisoes yng Nghymru erbyn diwedd 2015 a lleihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr o leiaf 11.6 ktCO<sub>2</sub> erbyn diwedd 2015. Gan edrych ymlaen, mae Blaenoriaeth 3 rhaglen 2014-2020 yn canolbwyntio ar Ynni Adnewyddadwy ac Effeithlonrwydd Ynni. Mae tua 30% o'r cyllid sydd ar gael o'r Flaenoriaeth hon i gael ei wario ar effeithlonrwydd ynni, gyda'r gweddill yn cael ei wario ar ynni morol ac ar ynni adnewyddadwy ar raddfa fach.
31. Rydym yn parhau i fuddsoddi yn Ynni'r Fro o'r tu mewn i'n cyllidebau effeithlonrwydd ynni sy'n cefnogi grwpiau cymunedol bach i symud ymlaen gyda phrosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy ar raddfa ganolig, er mwyn creu cyllid sy'n eiddo i'r gymuned. Ar y cyfan mae'r arian hwn yn cael ei gymhwyso at brosiectau i drechu tlodi, ymdrin ag effeithlonrwydd ynni a datblygu cymunedau mwy cynaliadwy.

### **Tlodi Tanwydd**

32. Rydym wedi parhau i ddiogelu buddsoddiad mewn cynlluniau effeithlonrwydd ynni fel NEST ac Arbed i raddau helaeth a byddwn yn buddsoddi dros £56m yn ystod 2015-16, gan gynnwys cyllid cyfalaf ychwanegol o £35m. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn cael eu targedu at wella effeithlonrwydd ynni cymunedau a helpu i drechu tlodi tanwydd, lleihau costau ynni, a lleihau allyriadau carbon yn ogystal â darparu manteision cymunedol sylweddol a datblygu'r farchnad mewn effeithlonrwydd ynni. Ochr yn ochr â'r cyllid hwn byddwn yn ceisio cynyddu buddsoddiad trwy ddenu'r rhwymedigaeth cwmni ynni newydd, ECO, i mewn i Gymru i weithredu ochr yn ochr â'n rhaglenni Nyth ac Arbed a thrwy bartneriaeth ar y cyd gydag awdurdodau lleol, landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig a chwmnïau ynni.
33. Oherwydd newidiadau diweddar i ECO a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU, mae amrywiol gamau yn cael eu cymryd i sicrhau trosoledd cyllid



ECO megis rhaglen gyfochrog o weithgareddau Arbed a ariennir gan ECO i gael ei chyflwyno ochr yn ochr â chynllun Arbed 2 a chynllun grant i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu rhaglenni effeithlonrwydd ynni sy'n seiliedig ar ardaloedd sy'n tynnu ECO i mewn.

### **Llifogydd ac Amddiffyn yr Arfordir:**

34. Rwyf wedi diogelu'r gyllideb gyffredinol ar gyfer llifogydd a diogelu'r arfordir ar £50m yn 2015/16 gan fod hyn yn flaenoriaeth allweddol o ran gwariant ataliol, gan greu swyddi a chyfrannu at yr agenda tlodi. Cynhaliodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru adolygiad o lifogydd arfordirol, yn dilyn stormydd y gaeaf yn Rhagfyr 2013 ac Ionawr 2014. Nododd rhan gyntaf yr adolygiad, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror, o ganlyniad i'n buddsoddiad parhaus mewn rheoli perygl llifogydd ac arfordirol, yn ystod stormydd y gaeaf, fod llai nag 1% o'r eiddo a'r tir amaethyddol a allai fod wedi bod mewn perygl wedi dioddef llifogydd. Yn ogystal â'r cyllid llinell sylfaen, rydym yn paratoi cynnig am gyllid arloesol i gefnogi'r rhaglen rheoli risg arfordirol. Bydd hyn yn rhoi cymorth i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer cynlluniau addasu arfordirol yn unol â Chynlluniau Rheoli Traethlin Cymru.

### **Hub Data Wales**

35. Un o egwyddorion allweddol yr Hub Gwybodaeth yw sicrhau bod yr hub yn cael ei ddatblygu yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon ac effeithiol i ychwanegu gwerth at y rhwydwaith presennol. Mae datblygiad yr hub wedi adeiladu ar systemau sy'n bodoli'n barod, gan ddefnyddio'r sgiliau a'r adnoddau 'mewnol' sy'n bodoli eisoes. Mae fersiwn cyntaf y wefan Hub Gwybodaeth 'Ein Hamgylchedd' bellach yn fyw a gofynnir am sylwadau arni. Mae'r cam nesaf yn cynnwys datblygu cynllun strategol a fydd yn ymdrin â'r gofynion o ran adnoddau ar gyfer datblygiad pellach a arweinir gan ddefnyddwyr a chynnal yr Hub yn y tymor hir. Bydd defnydd a gwerth y wefan yn cael eu monitro'n ofalus trwy ystadegau defnydd, o'r adborth a geisir drwy'r wefan a thrwy drafodaethau uniongyrchol gyda rhanddeiliaid.

### **Y Gronfa Natur**

36. Defnyddir y Gronfa Natur i gefnogi gweithgaredd mewn saith o Ardaloedd Gweithredu Byd Natur ar draws Cymru: Bannau Brycheiniog, Mynyddoedd Cambria, Dyffryn Conwy, Arfordir Sir Benfro, Cymoedd De Cymru, Y Berwyn a'r Migneint a Phenrhyn Llŷn. Mae dau brosiect wedi'u cymeradwyo ac mae un arall yn cael ei ystyried. Mae un prosiect a gymeradwywyd yn brosiect cydweithredol ar raddfa tirwedd dan arweiniad Coed Cymru yn cydweithio gydag ymddiriedolaethau afonydd a thirfeddianwyr lleol sy'n effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar bedair o'r Ardaloedd Gweithredu Byd Natur.

37. Ym mis Gorffennaf cyhoeddwyd adroddiad 'Asesu Potensial y Farchnad Talu am Ecosystemau (TWE/PES) i Gymru'. Mae'r adroddiad yn dod i'r casgliad bod yna nifer o ystyriaethau/rhwystrau y mae angen inni roi sylw iddynt wrth i ni ddatblygu polisi o amgylch TWE/PES yng Nghymru ac

mae'n gwneud nifer o argymhellion, gan gynnwys y defnydd o gynlluniau peilot i ddatblygu marchnadoedd yng Nghymru. Mae grŵp llywio TWE wedi cael ei ffurfio i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o ddatblygu Map Ffyrdd TWE. Bydd y Map Ffyrdd yn manylu ar ein camau nesaf yn natblygiad TWE yng Nghymru a chaiff ei gyhoeddi cyn diwedd eleni.

### **Môr a Physgodfeydd**

38. Rwy'n ymrwymo cyllid refeniw o £1.9m tuag at y rhaglenni Môr a Physgodfeydd sy'n cynnwys yr arian cyfatebol ar gyfer Cronfa'r Môr a Physgodfeydd Ewrop (EMFF) a'r Cynllun Gweithredu Morol. Dechreuodd y gwaith ar Gynllun Cenedlaethol Cymru gyda'r datganiad o Gyfranogiad Cyhoeddus a gyhoeddwyd yn gynharach eleni, yn unol â Deddf y Môr a Mynediad i'r Arfordir 2009. Mae Cynllun Morol Cenedlaethol Cymru (WNMP) i fod i gael ei gyhoeddi yn 2015. Sicrhawyd bod Ymarferiad Cwmpasu Strategol (SSE) drafft, sydd yn ystyriaeth o'r dystiolaeth ar gyfer Cynllun Morol Cenedlaethol Cymru, Porthol Tystiolaeth Cynllunio Morol rhyngweithiol a'r Weledigaeth ddrafft ar gyfer y Cynllun ynghyd ag amlinelliad o gynnwys y Cynllun ar gael i roi sylwadau yn eu cylch ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

### **Y Strategaeth Adfer Natur**

39. Bydd y Cynllun Adfer Natur Cymru yn cyflawni ein hymrwymiad, o dan y Confensiwn ar Amrywiaeth Biolegol (CBD), i fod â strategaeth bioamrywiaeth cenedlaethol a chynllun gweithredu erbyn 2015. Mae nodau a thargedau'r Confensiwn ar Amrywiaeth Biolegol yn cwmpasu pob sector o gymdeithas ac yn cyfeirio'n benodol at amaethyddiaeth, pysgodfeydd a choedwigaeth. Mae camau gweithredu'r Cynllun Adfer Natur Strategol yn canolbwyntio ar reoli adnoddau naturiol yn effeithiol, yn bennaf drwy'r Bil Amgylchedd, cyflwyno Cynllun Morol Cenedlaethol i Gymru, hwyluso integreiddio polisi ar draws sectorau, ariannu ein partneriaid; a nodi a defnyddio offerynnau ariannol eraill; adolygu safleoedd a rhywogaethau dynodedig; monitro ac adolygu offerynnau rheoleiddio; annog cyfathrebu ac ymgysylltu effeithiol, a gwella ein sylfaen dystiolaeth.

### **Y Strategaeth Dŵr**

40. Rydym wedi ymgynghori'n ddiweddar ar ein Strategaeth Dŵr i Gymru. Mae hon yn nodi cyfeiriad polisi dŵr yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol a sut y byddwn yn sicrhau bod dŵr yn parhau i gwrdd ag anghenion cymunedau, busnes a'r amgylchedd. Bydd crynodeb o'r ymatebion yn cael ei gyhoeddi yr hydref hwn a bydd yr ystyriaeth a roddaf i'r ymatebion hyn yn llywio datblygiad y strategaeth derfynol. Mae cyllideb o £0.27m wedi'i dyrannu o fewn llinell wariant y gyllideb (BEL) rheoli perygl llifogydd a'r gyllideb dwr, sy'n cefnogi darparu arbenigedd technegol mewn perthynas â materion dwr, tystiolaeth ac ymchwil i gefnogi amcanion y Strategaeth ac ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a rheoleiddwyr.

41. Yn ogystal, mae £572m neu 60% o gyfanswm cyllideb y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig 2014-20 yn cael ei ddyrannu i fesurau ar sail ardal sy'n cynnwys mecanwaith cyfalaf a refeniw cymysg wedi'i deilwra o amgylch y gwaith o gyflawni'r Fframwaith Dŵr a'r Gyfarwyddeb Cynefinoedd. Bydd y cyllid hwn yn helpu i gyfrannu at gyflawni llawer o'r amcanion a nodwyd yn y Strategaeth Dwr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gyfrifol hefyd am reoleiddio'r diwydiant dŵr yng Nghymru. Bydd y diwydiant yn buddsoddi dros £3 biliwn rhwng 2015-20 ar wella gwasanaethau dŵr yn unol â'r uchelgeisiau a nodwyd yn y Strategaeth Dwr.

### **Coedwigaeth**

42. Mae'r dyraniadau yn ymwneud â Choedwigaeth wedi'u cynnwys o fewn y Cam Gweithredu "Darparu Polisiâu Gwarchod Natur a Choedwigaeth" gan fuddsoddi £0.238m, yn ogystal â buddsoddi drwy'r Cymorth Grant i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (NRW), y Gronfa Natur ac o fewn y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig. Rydym yn gweithio gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a'r sector coedwigaeth breifat i ddatblygu strategaeth pren i Gymru er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael y canlyniadau economaidd gorau o gynaeafu pren o goetiroedd cyhoeddus a phreifat.

43. Mae'r cyhoeddiad yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru i ddyfarnu cymorth o dan y Gronfa Natur i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a Choed Cymru i hyrwyddo creu a rheoli coetiroedd wedi cael ei groesawu fel cam sy'n dangos ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi coedwigaeth yng Nghymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gosod targed i greu 100,000 hectar o goetir newydd dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf ac mae mesurau yng nghynigion Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig 2014-2020 yn rhoi cefnogaeth gref ar gyfer coedwigaeth a chreu coetiroedd yng Nghymru. Yn amodol ar gadarnhad y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig dylai'r mesurau hyn gefnogi cynnydd parhaus yn y gwaith o greu coetiroedd yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

### **Newid yn yr Hinsawdd**

44. Mae newid hinsawdd yn cael ei gysylltu'n sylfaenol â thwf a swyddi gan ei fod yn cael effaith ar ein ffyniant economaidd ac yn allweddol mae'n cynnig cyfleoedd arwyddocaol ar gyfer y dyfodol ac yn arbennig o ran twf gwyrdd. Rydym wedi dyrannu dros £2m yn 2015-16 sy'n cefnogi gwaith ar ddeall y dystiolaeth economaidd a'r cyfleoedd sylweddol o gwmpas gweithredu ynghylch newid yn yr hinsawdd - lliniaru ac addasu - gyda thwf gwyrdd. Mae'r gwaith hefyd yn edrych ar allu i wrthsefyll yr hinsawdd - ar gyfer yr economi, cymdeithas a'r amgylchedd.

### **Cynllun Cyflenwi Ynni Cymru**

45. Mae cyllideb o £0.5m wedi'i dyrannu i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni'r ymrwymadau Cynllun Cyflenwi Ynni Cymru. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn

cwmpasu themâu 'galluogi' o fewn Rhaglen Ynni Cymru gan gynnwys polisi ynni, tystiolaeth ac ymchwil i gefnogi cyflawni ymrwymadau ynni, a chefnogi cynigion polisi newydd megis y Gofrestr o Fuddion Cymunedol ac Economaidd . Mae Cynllun Cyflenwi Ynni Cymru yn drawsbynciol ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru i gyd, gydag ymrwymadau, ac o ganlyniad cyllid, yn dod o dan nifer o feysydd portffolio eraill. Mae'n enghraifft ragorol o Lywodraeth gydgyssylltiedig gydag adrannau yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i sicrhau bod gwariant Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael yr effaith orau.

### **Adolygiad Kevin Roberts**

46. Fe wnaeth adolygiad annibynnol Kevin Roberts i 'Gadernid Ffermio' 41 o argymhellion i gyd. Yn benodol, mae'n tynnu sylw at yr angen am ymagwedd haenog ac wedi'i theilwra at ein gwasanaethau datblygu busnes yng Nghymru, sy'n canolbwyntio ar wella perfformiad technegol ffermydd mewn modd sy'n sensitif i'r amgylchedd.
47. Cafodd pob un o'r argymhellion hyn eu derbyn a gweithir ar y cynigion ar hyn o bryd fel y gall y Rhaglen Datblygu Gwledig fod yn sail i'w cyflwyno. Bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r gweithgareddau hyn yn canolbwyntio ar gefnogi'r diwydiant a'r gadwyn gyflenwi ehangach i foderneiddio a datblygu marchnadoedd a chynnyrch newydd. Un o'r prif argymhellion oedd yr angen i weithredu proses graffu trydydd parti i olrhain cynnydd ar gyflawni'r strategaeth amaethyddol. Bydd gan hyn oblygiadau ar gostau yn y dyfodol pan fydd yn cael ei sefydlu.

### **Cyfathrebu ynghylch y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig /Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin**

48. Mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydweithio'n agos â chynrychiolwyr y diwydiant ffermio, perchnogion tir a phartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb i sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn deall yr hyn y mae'r newidiadau i Ddiwygio'r PAC yn ei olygu a sut i gymhwyso am daliadau newydd a'u hawlio. Cafodd llyfryn esboniadol am y Cynllun Taliad Sylfaenol ei gyhoeddi ym mis Gorffennaf 2014 i'r holl gwsmeriaid presennol a chyhoeddwyd canllaw esboniadol i'r Cynllun Materion Gwyrdd ym mis Medi 2014. Bydd canllaw esboniadol ar warchodfeydd cenedlaethol ar gael yn ddiweddarach yn y flwyddyn, a bydd arweiniad llawn ar y cynllun Taliad Sylfaenol a chynlluniau cysylltiedig yn cael ei gynnwys ym mhecyn Ffurflen y Cais Sengl y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys yr holl wybodaeth hon ac yn cael ei diweddarau'n rheolaidd.

### **TB mewn gwartheg**

49. Mae dileu TB mewn gwartheg yng Nghymru yn amcan tymor hir. Yr elfen unigol fwyaf o wariant sy'n deillio o BEL Rhaglen Dileu TB yw ar gyfer gweithredu'r prosiect brechu moch daear yn yr Ardal Triniaeth Ddwys. Mae prosiectau eraill a ariennir o'r gyllideb hon yn cynnwys profion TB blynyddol ar bob buches yng Nghymru, y fenter Cymorth TB, y prosiect Clwstwr Epidemioleg, rheoli uwch ar heintio buchesi parhaus a brechu

moch daear yn breifat drwy'r Grant Brechu Moch Daear. Mae'r gyllideb hon hefyd yn talu costau am gymorth ychwanegol yr Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Labordai Milfeddygol (AHVLA) i'r Rhaglen i Ddileu TB.

50. Mae cyllideb y portffolio yn 2015-16 ar gyfer Dileu TB yn mynd i leihau o £10m i £7.915m i ariannu blaenoriaethau eraill megis y rhaglen EID Cymru a'r rhaglen Daliadau (CPH). Credaf fod cyllideb lai'r portffolio Dileu TB (o £7.915m) yn debygol o gwrdd â'r ymrwymadau a geir yn y Cynllun Dileu TB ar gyfer 2015-16. Ond mae'n bwysig i ni warchod yn erbyn unrhyw beth a fydd yn peryglu'r ffordd o weithio i ddileu TB yng Nghymru yn y tymor hwy.

### **Taliadau a derbyniadau am ladd anifeiliaid oherwydd TB**

51. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru ddyletswydd statudol i ddigolledu ffermwyr am anifeiliaid a laddwyd o dan y Rhaglen i Ddileu TB. Yn anochel, yn y tymor byr i ganolig, mae effaith y mesurau newydd neu well sy'n anelu at ddod o hyd i glefyd, yn mynd i gael sgil-effeithiau ar y BEL taliadau a derbyniadau am ladd anifeiliaid oherwydd TB. Mae graddfa'r effeithiau hyn ym mhob achos yn anodd ei ragweld. Mae'r ffaith fod y gyllideb hon yn seiliedig ar alw a bod gwariant hefyd yn dibynnu ar nifer a gwerth yr anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu lladd o dan y Rhaglen i Ddileu TB yn golygu ei bod yn anodd iawn rhagweld gwariant yn gywir yn erbyn y gyllideb hon.

52. Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn gweld gostyngiad yn nifer yr achosion newydd o TB mewn buchesi ac yn nifer y gwartheg sy'n cael eu lladd. Mae hyn wedi arwain at ostyngiadau yn y gwariant yn erbyn BEL y taliadau a'r derbyniadau am ladd anifeiliad oherwydd TB. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer taliadau a derbyniadau am ladd anifeiliad oherwydd TB ar gyfer 2015-16 yn cael ei diwygio i £9.86m, ond bydd gwariant yn erbyn y gyllideb hon yn cael ei fonitro'n agos, yn enwedig o ystyried natur anrhagweladwy'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig ag iawndal TB.

### **TB mewn gwartheg - Cymorth TB**

53. Daeth y cynllun peilot Cymorth TB i ben yn swyddogol ym mis Mai 2014. Yn dilyn adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan Wyddonwyr Cymdeithasol Prifysgol Caerdydd mae camau'n cael eu cyflwyno'n awr i ardaloedd eraill, gan ystyried y gwersi a ddysgwyd o'r cynllun peilot. Ar hyn o bryd mae dwy elfen o wariant sy'n gysylltiedig â Chymorth TB, yn bennaf costau ymweliadau'r Milfeddyg Swyddogol (OV) â ffermwyr sydd am fanteisio ar y cyfleuster Cymorth TB ac yn ail costau ychwanegol o AHVLA am weinyddu a hwyluso'r trefniadau ar gyfer yr ymweliadau. Amcangyfrifwyd bod costau'r prosiect hwn oddeutu £250,000 y flwyddyn. Mae hyn yn dibynnu ar faint o ffermwyr fydd yn defnyddio Cymorth TB.

## **TB mewn gwartheg - Ardal Triniaeth Ddwys**

54. Amcangyfrif y gost ar gyfer cyflwyno brechu moch daear yn yr Ardal Triniaeth Ddwys yn 2015-16 yw £1.3m. Mae costau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyflwyno Ardal Triniaeth Ddwys yn cael eu hamlinellu yn yr adroddiad blynyddol ynghylch brechu moch daear yn yr Ardal Triniaeth Ddwys.

## **Fframwaith ar gyfer lechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid yng Nghymru**

55. Mae rheolaeth y Fframwaith yn cael ei gynorthwyo gan 6 aelod annibynnol a benodir yn gyhoeddus. Mae yna gyllid i gefnogi'r Grŵp yn uniongyrchol sy'n cael ei dynnu o BEL lechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid ac sy'n cynnwys costau'r Grŵp a gwariant ar gyfer mentrau ar raddfa fach fel casglu tystiolaeth am flaenoriaethau i gefnogi argymhellion i Weinidogion. Mae'r cyllid ar gyfer yr agwedd hon yn cael ei osod ar hyn o bryd ar £150,000 ac yn cael ei gynnwys o fewn y gyllideb bresennol.

## **Ariannu Fframwaith Awdurdodau Lleol**

56. Sefydlwyd y gyllideb hon gan Defra mewn ymateb i Glwy'r Traed a'r Genau 2001, er mwyn darparu arian penodol oedd wedi'i glustnodi i wella a safoni gweithgareddau gorfodi lechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid. Mae'r arian yn ychwanegol at arian a ddarparwyd drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw (RSG). Ym mis Hydref 2010, fel rhan o Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant Llywodraeth y DU, cyhoeddodd Defra eu bod yn gostwng y gyllideb hon, ond cafodd cyfran ohoni ei nodi fel arian i Gymru. Yna cafodd hyn ei drosglwyddo'n ffurfiol i Lywodraeth Cymru. Roedd y gyllideb ddatganoledig yn destun yr un proffil lleihau a bennwyd gan Defra a'i lefel bresennol yw £600,000.

57. Rydym yn bwriadu adolygu'r cytundeb ALI a'r cymorth ariannol cysylltiedig. Mae darpariaeth o £600,000 yn parhau i fod yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2015-16 i gefnogi ymrwymadau ALI parhaus sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd a lles anifeiliaid ac adnabod da byw. Nid oes unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth iechyd a lles anifeiliaid newydd arfaethedig ar hyn o bryd sydd â goblygiadau penodol ar y gyllideb ar gyfer Awdurdodau Lleol nad yw wedi cael ei chymryd i ystyriaeth wrth lunio deddfwriaeth.

## **Strategaeth Amaethyddol**

58. Mae swyddogion wrthi'n datblygu amlinelliad o Raglen Ddatblygu Strategaeth Amaeth Cymru yn dilyn ymgysylltiad cynnar ar draws adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru. Bydd y Strategaeth yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i greu strwythurau llywodraethu a defnyddio mecanweithiau cyflwyno presennol i sicrhau lle bynnag y bo modd y bydd dull hwylus ac effeithlon yn cael ei fabwysiadu ac y bydd yn gwneud y defnydd gorau o adnoddau. Bydd cynlluniau gweithredu manwl yn cael eu datblygu i

gefnogi a monitro gweithredu'r strategaeth a bydd y rhain yn canolbwyntio ar y newidiadau diwylliannol ac ymddygiadol yn ogystal â'r newidiadau ffisegol sydd eu hangen.

59. Nid oes ymgysylltiad Gweinidogol ffurfiol / manwl a chyfranogiad rhanddeiliaid allanol wedi digwydd eto ar wahân i'r ffaith fod y Gweinidog wedi rhoi arwydd y dylai'r Strategaeth fod yn barod i'w lansio yng ngwanwyn 2015.

### **Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Labordai Milfeddygol**

60. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o gyllidebau gwylidwriaeth yn cael eu dal yn ganolog gan Defra ar ran Gweinyddiaethau Prydain Fawr. O ganlyniad i ostyngiad sylweddol yn y nifer o gyflwyniadau Archwiliadau Post Mortem (PME) a anfonir at Ganolfan Ymchwiliadau Milfeddygol yr AHVLA yn Aberystwyth, roedd yr Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Labordai Milfeddygol yn ystyried nad oedd bellach yn hyfyw parhau i gynnig y gwasanaeth Archwiliadau Post Mortem. O ganlyniad i weithredu Prosiect Gwylidwriaeth 2014 yr Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Labordai Milfeddygol, peidiodd y safle â darparu gwasanaeth Archwiliadau Post Mortem ym mis Mawrth 2013 ac fe'i defnyddiwyd fel canolfan gasglu carcasau. Daeth gwasanaeth y ganolfan gasglu i ben ar 1 Medi 2014.

61. Mae swyddogion yn gweithio gyda'r Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Labordai Milfeddygol a phartion sydd â diddordeb i archwilio opsiynau ar gyfer ailgyflwyno gwasanaethau ymchwilio milfeddygol i gynnwys canolbarth a gogledd Cymru. Bydd De Cymru yn parhau i gael ei wasanaethu gan Ganolfan Ymchwilio Milfeddygol yr Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Labordai Milfeddygol yng Nghaerfyrddin. Nid oes unrhyw ymrwymiad ar hyn o bryd i Lywodraeth Cymru gefnogi datblygiad y gwasanaethau ar gyfer canolbarth a gogledd Cymru, ac felly nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau ychwanegol o ran y gyllideb.

### **Datblygu'r sector bwyd-amaeth, cadwyni cyflenwi cysylltiedig a hybu bwyd**

62. Gellir gweld dyraniadau'r gyllideb ynghylch y sector bwyd a chadwyni cyflenwi cysylltiedig yn y tabl BEL yn Atodiad A. Mae BEL 2970 "Hybu Bwyd Cymreig" wedi parhau i gael ei gwarchod ar £5m, ac mae'r cyllidebau o fewn Echel 1 y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig ynghylch cadwyni cyflenwi cysylltiedig wedi cynyddu uwchlaw lefelau 2014/15.
63. Rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda phartneriaid ar draws y diwydiant i adeiladu ar ei gryfderau ac i ychwanegu gwerth at fwyd/diod Cymreig ar bob pwynt yn y gadwyn gyflenwi. Yn erbyn y cefndir o dwf economaidd a chreu swyddi (o fewn Fframwaith Economaidd Cyngor Adnewyddu'r Economi, a'r gymeradwyaeth i dwf gwyrdd fel ffordd newydd o weithio i sicrhau datblygu economaidd); ac fel rhan o'r cynllun Trechu Tlodi a'n nod i ymdrin â thlodi bwyd; ac yn wyneb yr agendâu diogelwch bwyd a diogelu'r cyflenwad bwyd; mae'r isadran yn gweithio i gefnogi'r diwydiant

bwyd a diod yng Nghymru. Mae ganddi gyfrifoldebau statudol hefyd am y diwydiant yng Nghymru fel maes datganoledig.

64. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i gefnogi, cyflwyno, monitro a gwerthuso *Tuag at Dwf Cynaliadwy* - cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer y Diwydiant Bwyd a Diod 2014-2020 sy'n amlinellu camau gweithredu i gyflawni twf yn y diwydiant; sicrhau bod diwydiant a'r llywodraeth yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth i hybu twf; cefnogi diwydiant arloesol gyda'r cynhyrchion a'r prosesau diweddaraf, a gweithlu medrus gyda rhagolygon cyflogaeth; cynyddu cyfran y farchnad sydd gan fwyd a diod o Gymru; a helpu'r sector bwyd yng Nghymru i fod yn fwy cynaliadwy yn economaidd, yn gymdeithasol ac yn amgylcheddol.

**Carl Sergeant AC**  
**Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol**

**Rebecca Evans AC**  
**Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd**



NATURAL RESOURCES MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)														
SPA	Actions	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	BEL	Division	2014-15 Supp Budget June 2014	2015-16 indicative Plans Final Budget Dec 2013	2015-16 Transfers within MEG	2015-16 MEG to MEG Transfer	2015-16 Allocations to/from Reserves	2015-16 UK Government Transfer	2015-16 AME Changes	2015-16 New Plans Draft Budget	Comments	
<b>RESOURCE BUDGET - Departmental Expenditure Limit</b>					<b>£000's</b>									
Climate Change and Sustainability	Develop and deliver overarching policy and programmes on sustainable development and environment	Environment Legislation and Governance	2812	Sponsorship	181	181						181		
		Sustainable Development	2810	CCNRM	776	776						776	Transfer in from LGC	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>957</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>957</b>		
	Develop and implement climate change, emission prevention and fuel poverty policy, communications, legislation and regulation	Climate Action and Resilience	2815	CCNRM	660	660	-660						0	1. Re-alignment of budget £5k to Radioactivity and Pollution BEL 2817; 2. Realignment of Climate Change budgets.
		<b>Change name to: Climate Change &amp; Natural Resource Management</b>	2816		1,620	1,620	655						2,089	1. Realignment of Climate Change budgets; 2. Budget reduction
		Fuel Poverty Programme	1270	P&E	3,450	3,450							3,350	1. Budget reduction
		Energy Efficiency Programmes	3771		5,300	5,300							5,200	1. Budget reduction
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>11,030</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,639</b>	
	Develop and implement flood and coastal risk, water and sewage policy and legislation	Flood Risk Management & Water	2230	EWF	27,398	27,398							25,398	1. Budget reduction, increased capital
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>27,398</b>	<b>27,398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,398</b>	
	Facilitate clean and secure energy and industry investment	Radioactivity & pollution prevention	2817	P&E	480	480	5						385	1. Re-alignment of budget £5k from Climate Change BEL 2815; 2. Budget reduction
		Clean energy	3770	EWF	600	600							500	1. Budget reduction
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>885</b>	
	Manage and implement the Waste Strategy and waste procurement	Manage and implement the Waste Strategy and waste procurement	2190	Waste & Resource Efficiency	78,030	77,030							74,988	1. Budget reduction
		Waste regulation	2194		300	300							300	
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>78,330</b>		<b>77,330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,288</b>		
<b>Total Climate Change and Sustainability</b>					<b>118,795</b>	<b>117,795</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4,628</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,167</b>		
Environment	Deliver nature conservation and forestry policies	Environmental Mgt support funding	2824	LNFD	1,205	1,205						1,205		
		Natural Environment	2825		1,725	1,725	656					2,000	1. JNCC - Clear Line of Sight, 2. £381k Budget reduction	
		Forestry	2827		0	0	238					238	Transfer from NRW - Forestry Programme	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>2,930</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,443</b>	
	Manage and implement environmental improvement	LEQ & Keep Wales Tidy	2191	P&E	4,900	4,900							4,400	1. Budget reduction
		Cynefin	2192		736	736							736	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>5,636</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,136</b>	
	Sponsor and manage delivery bodies	Natural Resources Wales	2451	Sponsorship	70,845	68,344	-894	-450	-3,188				63,812	1. Transfer to LNFD; 2. JNCC - Clear Line of Sight; 3. transfer to CS&A MEG - Forestry staff costs; 4. £3,188k Budget reduction
		Natural Resources Wales - Non cash	2451		3,090	3,090							3,090	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>73,935</b>	<b>71,434</b>	<b>-894</b>	<b>-450</b>	<b>-3,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,902</b>	
<b>Total Environment</b>					<b>82,501</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-450</b>	<b>-4,069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,481</b>		
Evidence Base	Developing an appropriate evidence base to support the work of the Department	Environment Management (Pwlpeiran)	2814	LNFD	8	8						8		
		Environmental Evidence & Support	2818		1,076	1,076							876	1. Budget reduction
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>884</b>	
Protecting plant health and developing GM policies	Other Plant Health Services	2821	LNFD	52	52							52		
<b>Total Evidence Base</b>					<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>936</b>		
Landscape & Outdoor Recreation	Promote & support protected landscapes, wider access to green space	National Parks	2490	ORL	10,417	9,967							9,557	
		Access	2494		290	290							130	
		Sustainable Development Grant	2823		350	350							300	
<b>Total Landscape &amp; Outdoor Recreation</b>					<b>11,057</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,987</b>		
<b>Total Environment &amp; Sustainable Development</b>					<b>213,489</b>	<b>209,538</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-450</b>	<b>-9,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199,571</b>		
Planning	Planning & Regulation	Planning & Regulation expenditure	2250	Planning	6,806	6,806							6,421	
<b>Total Planning</b>					<b>6,806</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,421</b>	
Protecting and	Support & Delivery of the Animal Health & Welfare programme/strategy	Animal Health and Welfare	2270	OCVO	600	600							600	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	
		TB EU Income	2269										-3,500	

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Improving Animal Health and Welfare	Management and delivery of TB Eradication and other Endemic Diseases	Animal Health & Welfare Delivery & payments	2271	OCVO	18,781	18,781	500		-3,500			15,781	
		TB Slaughter Payments, Costs and Receipts	2272		11,660	11,660			-1,800		9,860		
		TB Eradication	2273		10,000	10,000	-1,585		-500		7,915		
		<b>Sub Total</b>			37,441	37,441	-1,585	0	-5,800	0	0	30,056	
<b>Total Protecting and improving Animal Health and Welfare</b>					<b>38,041</b>	<b>38,041</b>	<b>-1,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,656</b>	
Agriculture, Food & Marine	Change name: Develop and deliver overarching policy and programmes on Agriculture, Food and Marine	Agri Strategy	2829	ARAD	20	20						20	
		Customer Engagement	2860		0	0	500				500		
		Livestock Identification	2863		0	0					0		
		Technical Advice Services	2864		0	0	200				200		
		New Farm Entrants	2794		0	0	0				0		
		Local Authority Enforcement Funding	2831		0	0	600				600		
		CPH Project	2861		0	0	1,385				1,385		
		EID Cymru	2862		0	0	535				535		
		AWB	New		0	0	183				183		
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,423</b>
	Change name: CAP Administration and making payments according to EU and WG rules	Sheep Compensation	2274	RPW	300	300			-300			0	
		Single Payment Schemes EU	2787		300,000	300,000					300,000		
		Single Payment Schemes EU - Receipts	2787		-300,000	-300,000					-300,000		
		SP Administration	2790		7,050	7,050	-500	-30			6,520		
		CAP Reform	2789		0	0	790				790		
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>7,350</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,310</b>	
	Delivering the programmes within the Rural Development Plan	RDP Axis 1 - Farming Connect	2843	ARAD	1,540	0	564					564	
		RDP Axis 1 - RDP Farm Advisory Service	2844		140	0	12					12	
		RDP Axis 1 - PMG	2845		0	0	835					835	
		RDP Axis 1 - Supply Chain Efficiency	2846		750	135	1,538					1,673	
		RDP Axis 4 - Strategy	2847	CAP Planning	1,551	0						0	
		RDP Axis 4 - Co-Operation	2848		269	0						0	
		RDP Axis 4 - Running Costs	2849		503	133	468					601	
		RDP Axis 2 - Tir Gofal	2921	RPW	523	0						0	
		RDP Axis 2 - Tir Cynnal	2922		0	0					0		
		RDP Axis 2 - Tir Mynydd	2923		0	0					0		
		RDP Axis 2 - Improved Land Premium	2924		27	0	27				27		
		RDP Axis 2 - Organic Farming	2926		2,287	0	5				5		
		RDP Axis 2 - Other Agri-Environment Schemes	2927		3	0					0		
		RDP Axis 2 - FWS/FWPS	2928		257	224	-4				220		
		RDP Technical Assistance	2931		1,765	1,588	-258				1,330		
		RDP Other Expenditure	2933		540	450	-450				0		
		RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Entry and Advanced	2871		11,034	11,993	4,904				16,897		
RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Common Land Element		2872	1,677	1,657	1,214				2,871				
RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Acres		2873	0	0					0				
RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Woodland		2874	17	0	198				198				
RDP Axis 3 - Diversion into Non Ag	2941	78	0					0					
RDP Axis 3 - Support for Business Creation	2942	1,312	0					0					
RDP Axis 3 - Encouragement of Tourism Acc	2943	527	0					0					
RDP Axis 3 - Basic Services for Economy	2944	391	0					0					
RDP Axis 3 - Village Renewal & Development	2945	135	0					0					
RDP Axis 3 - Conservation & Upgrading of	2946	267	0					0					
RDP Axis 3 - Provision of Training & Inf	2947	237	0					0					

NATURAL RESOURCES MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)														
SPA	Actions	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	BEL	Division	2014-15 Supp Budget June 2014	2015-16 indicative Plans Final Budget Dec 2013	2015-16 Transfers within MEG	2015-16 MEG to MEG Transfer	2015-16 Allocations to/from Reserves	2015-16 UK Government Transfer	2015-16 AME Changes	2015-16 New Plans Draft Budget	Comments	
		RDP Axis 3 - Skills Acquisition	2948		651	233	-58					175		
		RDP 2014-20	2949		18,849	22,459	-8,995		-5,093			8,371		
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>45,330</b>	<b>38,872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,093</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,779</b>		
	Evidence based development for Rural Affairs	Research & Evaluation	2240	CAP Planning	806	806	-200						606	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>806</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>606</b>	
	Change name: Developing, and managing Welsh marine, fisheries and aquaculture including the enforcement of Welsh Fisheries	Fisheries Schemes	2830	CAP Planning	79	0	397						397	
		Marine & Fisheries	2870	Marine & Fisheries	1,121	1,200							1,200	
		Marine & Fisheries - Non cash	2870		242	242							242	
		Marine	2826		120	120							120	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,959</b>		
	Delete: Meeting the needs of rural communities and rural proofing WAG actions	New Farm Entrants	2794	ARAD	1,705	1,705	-1,705						0	
		Local Authority Framework Funding	2831		600	600	-600						0	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>-2,305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Developing & Marketing Welsh Food & Drink	Promoting Welsh Food	2970	Food	5,000	5,000							5,000	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	
	<b>Total Department for Agriculture, Food &amp; Marine</b>					<b>62,373</b>	<b>55,915</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-5,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,077</b>	
	<b>Total Resource - Natural Resources</b>					<b>320,709</b>	<b>310,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-480</b>	<b>-21,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288,725</b>	

CAPITAL BUDGET - Departmental Expenditure Limit														
Climate Change and Sustainability	Develop and deliver overarching policy and programmes on sustainable development and environment	Local Authority General Capital Support	2782	Sponsorship	12,000	12,000						12,000		
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>		
	Develop and implement climate change, emission prevention and fuel poverty policy, communications, legislation and regulation	Fuel Poverty programme	1270	P&E	58,577	53,577							53,577	2015-16 Budget includes £35m awarded in final budget 2014-15
		Green Growth	New BEL		0	0			5,000				5,000	additional financial transaction
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>58,577</b>	<b>53,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,577</b>	
	Develop and implement flood and coastal risk, water and sewage policy and legislation	Flood Risk Management & Water	2230	EWF	23,232	22,232	2,000						24,232	2015-16 Budget includes £12.5m awarded in final budget 2014-15. Plus £2m cap from Waste
		Local Government Flood & Coast Capital	2234		1,100	1,100							1,100	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>24,332</b>	<b>23,332</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,332</b>	
	Manage and implement the Waste Strategy and waste procurement	Manage and implement the Waste Strategy and waste procurement	2190	Waste & Resource Efficiency	6,175	6,175	-2,000						4,175	Tfr Capital CCP to Flood Scheme
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>6,175</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,175</b>	
<b>Total Climate Change and Sustainability</b>					<b>101,084</b>	<b>95,084</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,084</b>		
Environment	Sponsor and manage delivery bodies	Natural Resources Wales	2451	Sponsorship	795	795						795		
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>795</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>795</b>		
<b>Total Environment</b>					<b>795</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>795</b>		
Evidence Base	Developing an appropriate evidence base to support the work of the Department	Environment Management (Pwllpeiran)	2814	LNFD	38	38						38		
<b>Total Evidence Base</b>					<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>		
Landscape & Outdoor Recreation	Promote & support protected landscapes, wider access to green space	National Parks	2490	ORL	350	350		190				540		
		Access	2494		2,500	2,500						2,500		
<b>Total Landscape &amp; Outdoor Recreation</b>					<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,040</b>		
<b>Total Environment &amp; Sustainable Development</b>					<b>104,767</b>	<b>98,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,957</b>		
	Develop and deliver overarching policy and programmes on Agriculture, Food and Marine	New Farm Entrants	2794	ARAD	0	0	330					330		
		AFM Delivery and Policy	2829		0	0						0		
		EID Cymru	2862		0	0						0		
		CPH	2861		0	0	560					560		
		<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>890</b>	
	CAP Administration and making payments according to EU and WG rules	CAP Reform/PIMMS	2789	RPW	0	0						0		
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

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NATURAL RESOURCES MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)															
SPA	Actions	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	BEL	Division	2014-15 Supp Budget June 2014	2015-16 indicative Plans Final Budget Dec 2013	2015-16 Transfers within MEG	2015-16 MEG to MEG Transfer	2015-16 Allocations to/from Reserves	2015-16 UK Government Transfer	2015-16 AME Changes	2015-16 New Plans Draft Budget	Comments		
Agriculture, Food & Marine	Delivering the programmes within the Rural Development Plan	RDP General	2841	RPW	0	0						0			
		RDP Axis 1 - PMG	2845	CAP Planning	3,016	542	621						1,163		
		RDP Axis 4 - Strategy	2847		146	0							0		
		RDP Axis 4 - Co-Operation	2848		303	0							0		
		RDP Axis 4 - Running Costs	2849		0	0							0		
		RDP Axis 2 - Tir Gofal	2921		77	0							0		
		RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Entry and Advanced	2871	RPW	3,458	5,333	-856						4,477		
		RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Common Land Element	2872		0	0							0		
		RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Acres	2873		1,350	855	-252						603		
		RDP Axis 2 - Glastir Woodland	2874		338	33	966						999		
		RDP Axis 1 - Catchment Sensitive Farming	2925		0	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Diversification into Non Ag	2941	CAP Planning	188	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Support for Business Creation	2942		357	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Encouragement of Tourism Acc	2943		302	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Basic Services for Economy	2944		235	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Village Renewal & Development	2945		262	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Conservation & Upgrading of	2946		192	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Provision of Training & Inf	2947		361	0								0	
		RDP Axis 3 - Skills Acquisition	2948		0	0								0	
	RDP 2014-20	2949	138		3,960	-479							3,481		
	<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>10,723</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,723</b>	
	Developing, managing and enforcing Welsh marine, fisheries and aquaculture including the enforcement of Welsh Fisheries	Fisheries Schemes	2830	CAP Planning	0	0	110						110		
		Marine & Fisheries	2870	Marine & Fisheries	1,000	1,000	-1,000						0		
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>			
<b>Total Department for Agriculture, Food &amp; Marine</b>					<b>11,723</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,723</b>			
<b>Total Capital - Natural Resources</b>					<b>116,490</b>	<b>110,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,680</b>			

Annually Managed Expenditure													
Environment	Sponsor and manage delivery bodies	Natural Resources Wales - Pensions	2452		2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,900</b>	
<b>Total Annually Managed Expenditure- Natural Resources</b>					<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,900</b>	

NATURAL RESOURCES MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP SUMMARY													
		Resource			320,709	310,300	0	-480	-21,095	0	0	288,725	
		Capital			116,490	110,490	0	190	5,000	0	0	115,680	
		<b>Total DEL</b>			<b>437,199</b>	<b>420,790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-16,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>404,405</b>	
		<b>Annually Managed Expenditure</b>			<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,900</b>	
<b>Total - Natural Resources</b>					<b>440,099</b>	<b>423,690</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-16,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>407,305</b>	

## **Is-bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd**

**Dyddiad:** 23 Hydref

**Amser:** 12:45 – 14:45

**Teitl:** **Papur tystiolaeth – Cyllideb Ddraft 2015-16  
Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol - Y Gyllideb Gynllunio a'r Bil  
Cynllunio  
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol;**

1. Mae'r papur hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth ar y gyllideb Gynllunio arfaethedig ar gyfer 2015/16, a goblygiadau y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru). Mae'r gyllideb Gynllunio ar gyfer 2015/16 yn £6,421 mil, sy'n ostyngiad o £385 mil o gyllideb Atodol 2014/15.
2. Mae'r gyllideb yn cynnwys cyllid ar gyfer rheoliadau adeiladu, sy'n adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod y cyfrifoldeb am reoliadau adeiladu wedi trosglwyddo i'r Prif Gynllunydd yng Ngwanwyn 2013.
3. Mae gan y system cynllunio defnydd tir swyddogaeth hanfodol i lywio dyfodol Cymru drwy helpu i gyflawni'r swyddi, y cartrefi a'r seilwaith yr ydym eu hangen, tra'n diogelu a gwella ein amgylchedd adeiledig a'r amgylchedd naturiol. Yn yr un ffordd, mae'r system rheoli adeiladu yn gysylltiedig â sicrhau iechyd, diogelwch a chynaliadwyedd adeiladau. Mae'r ddau yn allweddol i gyflawni ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu cynaliadwy a'r agenda carbon isel.
4. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol, y polisiau a'r canllawiau sydd eu hangen i ddarparu y systemau rheoli cynllunio a rheoli adeiladu, sy'n cael eu darparu o ddydd i ddydd gan awdurdodau cynllunio lleol, y sector preifat a chyrff rheoli adeiladau yr awdurdod lleol.
5. Mae cyllideb y rhaglen Gynllunio yn ariannu elfennau allweddol y systemau rheoli cynllunio a rheoli adeiladau, sy'n amrywio o werthuso a datblygu polisiau a gweithdrefnau i lywio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ac is-ddeddfwriaeth, Polisi Cynllunio Cymru, nodiadau cyngor technegol a throsi deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd, i ariannu Arolygiaeth Gynllunio Cymru, Comisiwn Dylunio Cymru a Rhagoriaeth Adeiladu Cymru, er enghraifft. Mae'r gyllideb hefyd yn cynnwys rhywfaint o ffrydiau cyllido nad ydynt yn rhan uniongyrchol o reoli cynllunio ac adeiladu.

### **Cyllideb ar gyfer Cynllunio 2015/16**

6. Mae cyllideb y rhaglen ar gyfer yr Is-adran Gynllunio yn BEL 2250 ac mae wedi'i amlinellu isod.

	<b>2014/15</b> Cyllideb Atodol £000	<b>2015/16</b> Cyllideb Ddrafft £000
Cynllunio	6,806	6,421

7. Ni fydd y lleihad yn cael effaith ar ymrwymiadau'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu, gan gynnwys Bil Cynllunio (Cymru), ond bydd yn cael effaith ar y gostyngiad yn y galw am raglenni penodol, yn bennaf Gronfa yr Ardoll Agregau.
8. Bydd manylion goblygiadau ariannol y Bil Cynllunio (Cymru), gan gynnwys y goblygiadau i Lywodraeth Cymru, yn yr asesiad effaith rheoleiddiol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Bil.

**Carl Sergeant AC**  
**Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol**

**Rebecca Evans AC**  
**Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd**

# Eitem 7.1



## **Comments from Natural Resources Wales on the Regulatory Impact Assessment of the Future Generations Bill**

### **Implementing Results Based Accounting (RBA)**

This is a requirement of the Welsh Government (WG) remit letter to Natural Resources Wales (NRW). We have started discussions with our Directors and WG colleagues to understand RBA and how it can be used. At this stage, it's our intended way forward as a part of our Programme approach to delivery over the 3 years of the Corporate Plan (CP). The CP will be published at the end of January 2014.

The CP is outcome focussed, having 7 shared outcomes with WG and indicators to show progress, in some cases at the Wales level. We do not estimate any significant additional costs to move to RBA, as we are already on that journey and will build on the external and internal engagement for the development of the CP.

The outcome approach, where we will show how we are making things better for the people and environment in Wales, shows the required behaviours of the Future generations Bill (FG Bill).

### **Skills audit**

When NRW started, a Skills Audit was undertaken of all staff to identify where NRW may have skills or knowledge gaps. This was not driven by the potential requirements of the FG Bill, but was an essential step in establishing a new organisation.

The approach and outcomes do however align to the principles of the FG Bill. Two areas identified from the skills audit were:

- people did not fully understand our strategic direction, and
- there was a lack of clarity on how we intended to develop the integrated (ecosystem) approach to managing the environment and natural resources.

To start to address this, training sessions have been provided on the principles of an Ecosystems approach and during March 2014 a significant proportion of all NRW staff, as part of the internal staff engagement exercise "The Conversation", were introduced to the CP.

These sessions covered the organisations strategic direction and priorities and helped individuals understand how their own personal delivery plan would play a part in delivering this. Both discussion topics advance our engagement with staff to develop behaviours that will be needed as part of the FG Bill, particularly around the integration principle.

### **Stakeholder engagement workshops/social media campaign**

In order to develop its first CP, we decided to run 10 stakeholder events across Wales, before any drafting had begun or a public consultation commenced. These events were designed specifically to engage key stakeholders and gain their views. 130 stakeholders engaged in this way and the feedback was positive. In addition, there were a number of other events that engaged specific sectors such as recreation and access and flood risk. We have also targeted sectors that previously we had limited engagement with e.g. health.

Such wide engagement, recognising cross organisational working, seeing things from a number of perspectives and listening, show behaviours that delivering the FG Bill will require. This way of working is the approach we will adopt as it moves forward and therefore we do not see this as having significant additional administrative burden.

### **Natural Resources Wales' engagement with Local Service Boards**

Additional information for the Regulatory Impact Assessment: Administrative Burden, of the Future Generations Bill (FG Bill).

#### **1. NRW engagement in Local Service Boards (LSBs):**

- We currently engage directly with 8 of the 20 LSBs in Wales.
- We are also engaged with various sub partnerships or fora across 16 Local Authorities (LAs). These are predominantly a Local Authorities Environment Partnership or forum, although with some it includes regeneration partnerships. Not all of the environment partnerships have a direct link to or representation on the LSB.
- The level/grade of attendees range from Officer to Strategic Manager and the number of days per year ranges from 2 to 20+. The majority appear to require an average of 10 days full time equivalent (fte) across a range of staff.

#### **2. Our role includes:**

- Providing evidence and data to the Needs Assessment.

We have provided Data and input to some LSBs needs assessments. Where we provide data and evidence, is often related to the relationship we have with the LSB. Information provided to date has been predominantly around Flood Risk, Water Framework Directive and Protected or Designated sites. Over time we will be reviewing our provision of data to stakeholders, but currently we produce data packs for each LA. These are used by our staff to inform such assessments. It does not therefore appear that inputting to an additional number of LSBs would incur significant additional resource with respect to data provision. We are already linked in to the LSB Insight data



sharing approach. We currently share some data sets through that route. The datasets that can be shared in this way may increase over time.

- Provide advice at meetings.
- Provide Chair role to some environment partnerships.
- Manage or contribute to specific projects or activities, for example. Air Quality - Neath Port Talbot; Kafka project Monmouth; Clean Streams Swansea.

### **Examples of engagement:**

Monmouthshire: We have been involved at strategic manager level and acted as Chair of Environment Partnership (approx 10 days fte per year). There would also be input from officer level grades to input the Needs Assessment and make a response to the Single Integrated Plan (approx. 3 fte days a year).

Newport: We are involved at Senior Officer level on the Environment Board (approx. 5fte days per year).

Caerphilly: We have Strategic Manager involvement on the Environment Partnership and provide chair role to groups (approx. 10 days fte per year).

Blaenau Gwent: no involvement.

### **3. Responding to Single Integrated Plan (SIP) consultations:**

We have responded to consultations on 13 SIPs.

When responding to SIP consultations, our engagement goes up, particularly at the officer grade. They would manage coordination of input from across the business and produce NRW's response. Estimate 2-3 days per response to each SIP consultation.

### **4. Conclusion:**

From this rough analysis it would appear that for NRW to engage with all current 22 LAs at the LSB it would nearly triple the current level of involvement at this tier. The LSBs are usually attended by the more senior grades.

We have done a very rough estimate of the cost equivalent of this level of increase in attendance and input, based on an average of 5 days per year at the LSB at an average salary of a senior manager (with on costs). This comes out as an approximate cost of £10k per year to NRW.

There is also likely to be an increase in work for lower grades, particularly if we are then engaged in more sub-partnerships or projects coming out of the LSB. For the additional 6 or 7 LAs we may need to engage with at tiers lower than the LSB, this would equate to an increase in resource cost of approx. £4k per year.

The total additional staff cost to NRW of being required to engage with all LSBs would therefore be approx. £10-15k per year.

However, it must be noted that the resource cost is predominantly time and with budget and resource cuts it is unlikely we would have more staff resource. This activity will therefore have to be undertaken at the time expense of something else.

NRW would not consider this an additional administrative burden. However, if LSBs were positioned as the principal partnership for community decision making, we would see LSBs as a key mechanism for delivery of our outcomes and in combination with others partners outcomes, supporting the sustainable development of Wales. We would therefore be aligning and prioritising our resources accordingly.

If the LSB is not positioned in this way, it may be beneficial for us that there remains flexibility in engagement with the LSB process through the FG Bill. For example, a Duty requiring us to input to the Needs Assessment, but flexibility on how much more engagement within the LSB process and activities, to enable this to be determined at the local level. This would enable us to assess where and how to best employ our resource for the delivery of its shared outcomes and maximise its contribution with others to the sustainability of Wales. Working with stakeholders and partners will be essential for us to achieve this. The LSB is a key partnership, but would need to be positioned as the partnership.

If the FG Bill raises the role and status of the LSB and this provides a common approach across Wales to strategic placed based engagement, this would be beneficial to us. As outlined above, we would then align our resources to this to support delivery of our outcomes. The key to it working is that the stakes need to be raised so that all relevant organisations prioritise similarly, therefore meaning that some of the other 'levels of engagement are de-prioritised and we use less resource overall. If all players have too much flexibility then we will continue to have a cluttered landscape across Wales of place based engagement and inconsistent approaches.

**01/04/14**

# Eitem 7.2

Dear Catherine

Following on from my oral evidence to the ES Committee yesterday morning please see attached as additional information a letter to the Wales Carers Alliance from Albert Heaney, Director of Social Services and Integration.

The letter dated 13.01.14. clearly states that the intention of the WG amendment introducing sec.14.3 to the Social Services and Wellbeing Act was intended to address the issues resulting from the repeal of the Carers (Strategies) Measure 2010. By retain a specific obligation on Local Health Boards for carers as well as maintaining the detail of the strategies from the Carers Measure in regulations.

This amendment (115) was introduced on 24.01.14. during Stage 3 of the SSWB Bill. The Act gained Royal Assent on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014.

On 7<sup>th</sup> July the WBFG Bill was introduced and repealed sec.14.3 of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act as well as sec.40 of the NHS (Wales) 2006 Act to which it refers.

From the enactment of the Carers Strategies Measure in 2012, which provided a clear and straight forward joint planning mechanism for carers to the introduction of the WBFG Bill, there has been a steady dilution in the legal status of strategic planning for carers. This not only represents an extremely convoluted legal process but has undermined the implementation and delivery of WG carers policy at a local level across Wales.

As the most straight forward way to resolve this issue, the Wales Carers Alliance is calling on the Welsh Government not to enact the repeal of the Carers Strategies (Measure) 2010 and to include the local carers strategies under the Measure in the list of matters the Public Service Boards must take into account when undertaking their wellbeing assessments under sec.36 of the WBFG Bill.

Do let me know if the Committee require any further information on this issue

Thank you

Keith  
Keith Bowen  
Director  
**Carers Wales**

Carers Wales, River House, Ynys Bridge Court, Gwaelod-Y-Garth, Cardiff CF15 9SS

**Albert Heaney**  
**Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol**  
**Director of Social Services and Integration**  
**Adran Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol**  
**Department for Health and Social Services**



**Llywodraeth Cymru**  
**Welsh Government**

Keith Bowen  
Chair of Wales Carers Alliance

13 January 2014

Dear Keith

At the meeting with the Deputy Minister for Social Services on 18 December, you requested further clarification on how the provisions within the Carers Measure would be incorporated within the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill. You also raised a particular matter regarding the Local Health Board leadership role in relation to Health and Well-being Strategies and Carers Information and Consultation Strategies.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill introduces a number of gains for carers. For example, the Bill provides a wider definition of carers which includes those who provide, or intend to provide care. The Bill also places a requirement on Local Authorities and Local Health Boards to work together to assess the extent of needs for care and support, which also includes the needs of carers. This means carers will, for the first time, have a right to an assessment of their own support needs. Consultation with carers will also be an integral part of the assessment process for the person cared for. The Code of Practice will set out the expectation of the detailed arrangements that must be in place for consulting carers and the people they care for.

It is our intention to bring forward an amendment, for consideration at Stage 3, which will retain a specific obligation for Local Health Boards in relation to Health and Well-being Strategies.

The Deputy Minister for Social Services also confirmed at the meeting that in relation to the prescription of appropriate information and advice, this will be incorporated with the Regulations and/or Code of Practice which will underpin the Bill.

I am aware that Andy Pithouse has recently spoken to you and that Lisa Dunsford will be attending the Wales Carers Alliance meeting tomorrow. However, I am more than happy to meet, or speak to you, if there are any further issues or concerns.

Yours sincerely



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**Department for Health and Social Services**

**ALBERT HEANEY**  
**Director of Social Services and Integration**



**Llywodraeth Cymru**  
**Welsh Government**



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Cadeirydd, Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwydd  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Bae Caerdydd  
CF99 1NA

Dyddiad: 10 Hydref 2014  
Ein Cyf: HVT/2218/fgb  
Tudalen: 1 o 2

Annwyl Alun

**BIL LLESIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL (CYMRU):  
YMGYNGHORIAD AR EGWYDDORION CYFFREDINOL**

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 3 Hydref 2014, a diolch eto am y cyfle i gyflwyno tystiolaeth ar y Bil i'r Pwyllgor.

Gofynnwch am fanylion pellach ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd o wella'r Bil i gynnwys dyletswydd ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol i gynnal archwiliadau ar sefydlu egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy, yn cynnwys gwelliannau penodol y byddai'n rhaid eu gwneud a'r effaith bosibl. Nodwch hefyd fy mod wedi cytuno i ddarparu barn Cwnsler Arweiniol ar fy rhwymedigaethau statudol cyfredol mewn perthynas â'r Bil ar ei ffurf bresennol ac enghraifft o ddyletswydd bresennol sy'n debyg i ddyletswydd bosibl i gynnal archwiliadau ar sefydlu egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy.

Rwy'n amgáu papur sy'n nodi enghraifft adran 41(1) o Ddeddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 fel man cychwyn ar gyfer datblygu dyletswydd gymesur a fyddai'n sicrhau bod yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn archwilio materion penodol o fewn amserlen benodol. Mae'r papur yn mynd rhagddo i awgrymu beth y dylai dyletswydd briodol mewn perthynas ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy geisio'i gyflawni ac mae'n awgrymu darpariaeth y gellid ei chynnwys yn y Bil fel gwelliant. Hefyd, mae'n nodi effaith bosibl darpariaeth o'r fath, yn nhermau budd, fel darparu tystiolaeth gadarn ac annibynnol ar gyfer gwaith Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, yn ogystal ag yn nhermau amcangyfrifon bras o'r costau bosibl.

Rwyf hefyd yn amgáu copi o gyngor y Cwnsler Arweiniol ynglŷn â fy rhwymedigaethau statudol cyfredol mewn perthynas â'r Bil. Y prif gwestiwn o ddiddordeb a ofynnais i'r Cwnsler oedd a oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gywir i ddweud ym mharagraff 390 o'r Memorandwm Esboniadol "bod dyletswydd ar [Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru] i ystyried a yw adnoddau wedi'u defnyddio'n effeithiol ac yn effeithlon gan y rhan fwyaf o'r cyrff sydd o fewn cwmpas y Bil wrth gyflawni'r dyletswyddau sydd ym Mil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol... bob blwyddyn fel rhan o'r gwaith o archwilio cyfrifon." Fel y gwelwch o baragraff 18 y cyngor, mae'r Cwnsler yn cadarnhau na cheir dyletswydd o'r fath.

Hefyd, mewn perthynas â fy sylwadau ar y Memorandwm Esboniadol, gofynnwch yn eich llythyr i mi gynnal archwiliad o'r papurau gwaith sylfaenol. Fel y byddwch yn deall, rhaid i mi ystyried barn y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ynglŷn â gwaith o'r fath. Gobeithiaf allu ysgrifennu atoch ddydd Mawrth 14 Hydref 2014, ar ôl cael barn y Pwyllgor.

O ystyried diddordeb y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus a'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, rwy'n anfon copi o'r ymateb hwn i Darren Millar AC a Jocelyn Davies AC.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir



**HUW VAUGHAN THOMAS**  
**ARCHWILYDD CYFFREDINOL CYMRU**

Amg

cc *Mr Darren Millar AC*  
*Ms Jocelyn Davies AC*

**Enghraifft o ddyletswydd ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ac awgrymiadau i ddyletswydd o'r fath archwilio sut y mae cyrff cyhoeddus wedi sefydlu egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy**

1. Mae Adran 41 o Ddeddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 yn darparu dyletswydd<sup>1</sup> ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol i gynnal mathau penodol o astudiaeth ar gyrff llywodraeth leol. Mae'r testun sydd ar gael i'w weld yn llawn yn yr Atodiad i'r ddogfen hon.
2. Yr elfen fwyaf perthnasol o ran datblygu dyletswydd ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol mewn perthynas â'r Bil yw isadran (1) (fel y mae ar gael):

*1) Rhaid i Archwilydd Cenedlaethol Cymru gynnal astudiaethau ar gyfer pob blwyddyn ariannol wedi'u llunio i'w alluogi i wneud argymhellion—*

*(a) ar gyfer gwella darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y modd y mae cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru sy'n awdurdodau gwella yn cyflawni eu swyddogaethau at ddibenion Rhan 1 o Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru);*

*(b) ar gyfer gwella darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y modd y mae cyrff llywodraeth leol eraill yng Nghymru yn darparu gwasanaethau;*

*(c) ar gyfer gwella rheolaeth ariannol a threfniadau rheoli eraill cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.*

3. Gellid defnyddio'r enghraifft hon fel enghraifft gychwynnol o ddyletswydd ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol i archwilio sut y mae cyrff wedi sefydlu egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy. Yn wir, gall yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ddefnyddio'r ddarpariaeth hon<sup>2</sup> fel y mae'n sefyll i astudio darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y modd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn cyflawni dyletswyddau Bil Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, ond nid oes rheidrwydd arno i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, fel yr eglurais wrth y Pwyllgor, nid yw astudio darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y modd y caiff y dyletswyddau eu cyflawni yr un peth ag

<sup>1</sup> Yn ogystal â'r ddyletswydd i gynnal mathau penodol o astudiaethau, mae hefyd yn darparu *pŵer* i gyflawni astudiaethau eraill sy'n ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau.

<sup>2</sup> Er ei bod yn ddyletswydd, nid yw'n ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol wneud argymhellion ar gyfer gwella darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd mewn perthynas â *phob un* o swyddogaethau awdurdodau (neu wasanaethau, lle mae dyletswyddau'r Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ar ffurf gwasanaethau), ac felly mae'n darparu disgrisiwn o ran pa swyddogaethau neu wasanaethau y mae'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn gwneud argymhellion yn eu cylch. Gan hynny, nid yw'n ddyletswydd o anghenraid i astudio effeithiolrwydd y modd y bydd awdurdodau yn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau o dan y Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol. Ymhellach, dim ond i gyrff llywodraeth leol y mae'n gymwys.



archwilio sut y mae cyrff cyhoeddus wedi symud ymlaen i sefydlu egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy. Ac mae'n amlwg nad yw'r adran yn berthnasol i gyrff y GIG na'r llywodraeth ganolog.

4. Rwy'n ystyried felly y dylai dyletswydd briodol ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol mewn perthynas â gofynion Bil Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ar gyfer cyrff sy'n cael eu harchwilio ddarparu'r canlynol:
  - a. gofyniad penodol i archwilio ac adrodd ar y modd y mae cyrff cyhoeddus<sup>3</sup> yn cymhwyso egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy (yng nghymal 3), hy cydymffurfiaeth â gofynion cymal 8 (pennu a rhoi camau ar waith i gyflawni amcanion llesiant yn unol ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy);
  - b. gofyniad i gyflawni (a) uchod o leiaf mor aml ag y bo angen i ategu adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol y Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (o leiaf un adroddiad ym mhob cylch etholiadol);
  - c. gofyniad i gyflwyno (ac felly i gyhoeddi) adroddiadau. (Yn ogystal â sicrhau y gall y cyhoedd a'r Cynulliad graffu ar drefniadau cyrff cyhoeddus, byddai hyn yn ei gwneud hi'n bosibl rhannu'r canfyddiadau gyda'r Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol.)
5. Felly, gallai drafft o'r ddarpariaeth edrych rywbeth yn debyg i hyn:

***( ) Archwiliadau'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol o gydymffurfiaeth ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy***

*(1) Rhaid i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru archwilio cydymffurfedd pob corff cyhoeddus â gofynion adran 8 (Pennu a chyflawni amcanion llesiant: egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy).*

*(2) Felly, cyn diwedd pob cyfnod adrodd, rhaid i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru gyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar yr archwiliadau a gynhaliwyd o dan isadran (1).*

*(3) Yn yr adran hon, mae i'r ymadrodd "cyfnod adrodd" yr un ystyr ag sydd iddo yn adran 21.*

6. Byddai'n briodol rhoi'r cymal hwn i mewn ar ôl cymal 8.

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<sup>3</sup> Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae "cyrff cyhoeddus" yn golygu cyrff â dyletswyddau o dan Ran 2 y Bil – gweler cymal 5 y Bil.

7. Dylid nodi bod “corff cyhoeddus” yn y darpariaethau drafft hyn yn golygu corff a ddiffiniwyd felly yng nghymal 5 y Bil.
8. Byddai'r ddyletswydd ddrafft uchod yn ddigon rhagnodol i sicrhau bod yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn archwilio pob corff cyhoeddus perthnasol yn nhermau eu hymdrechion i gyflawni dyletswydd allweddol y Bil (hy pennu a chyflawni amcanion llesiant yn unol ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy) o leiaf mor aml ag sy'n rhaid i'r Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol gyflwyno adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, byddai hefyd yn ddigon hyblyg i ganiatáu i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol edrych ar gydymffurfedd mewn modd cymesur, a byddai'n osgoi gofyniad i gyflwyno adroddiadau'n flynyddol, a fyddai'n ddiangen o feichus, yn rhy ailadroddus ac yn ddrud.
9. Gan fod y ffrâm amser ar gyfer adrodd sydd wedi'i chynnwys yn y ddyletswydd ddrafft yn cael ei phennu yn nhermau'r gofyniad i gyflwyno adroddiad o leiaf mor aml ag sy'n rhaid i'r Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol lunio adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, ond heb ei gyfyngu i hynny, mae'n darparu hyblygrwydd drwy ganiatáu archwiliadau ac adroddiadau amlach os yw hynny'n ddymunol neu'n angenrheidiol. Gallai hyblygrwydd o'r fath fod yn ddefnyddiol, er enghraifft i ddarparu cymorth ychwanegol i'r Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol.
10. Mae'r ddyletswydd ddrafft yn ymarferol yn yr ystyr y byddai'n caniatáu i gasgliadau rhesymol gael eu ffurfio ar sail profion sampl, yn hytrach na bod yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn gorfod edrych ar yr holl gamau y bydd cyrff cyhoeddus yn eu rhoi ar waith i gydymffurfio â'r Bil. Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi o dan y ddyletswydd ddrafft na fyddai angen i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol ddod i gasgliad ynghylch effeithiolrwydd y camau a gymerwyd gan gyrff cyhoeddus i gyflawni amcanion llesiant, er y byddai'n agored i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol ddod i gasgliadau o'r fath lle bo hynny'n ymarferol. Ni fyddai cael gofyniad caeth i ffurfio casgliadau am effeithiolrwydd camau a gymerwyd yn ddymunol gan na fyddai'n ymarferol ffurfio casgliadau o'r fath ym mhob achos - mae llawer o amcanion yn debygol o greu heriau methodolegol sylweddol, er enghraifft lle nad oes dulliau dibynadwy o fesur newid ar gael.
11. Mantais bellach y ddyletswydd ddrafft yw ei bod yn darparu sail gyson ar gyfer archwilio ac adrodd ynglŷn ag i ba raddau y mae pob corff cyhoeddus o dan Ran 2 y Bil yn pennu ac yn cyflawni amcanion llesiant yn unol ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'r Bil na deddfwriaeth arall sy'n bodoli yn darparu'r cymorth hanfodol hwn ar gyfer gweithredu.
12. Yn gyffredinol, byddai'r ddyletswydd hon yn fuddiol o ran darparu archwiliadau ac adroddiadau cymesur ar i ba raddau y mae cyrff cyhoeddus yn pennu a chyflawni amcanion llesiant yn unol ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy. Byddai adroddiadau o'r fath yn nodi, er enghraifft lle y mae cyrff cyhoeddus yn methu â phennu amcanion nad oedd yn ystyried pwysigrwydd cydbwysio anghenion byrdymor â'r angen i ddiogelu'r gallu i ddiwallu anghenion hirdymor. Byddai hefyd yn nodi lle y mae cyrff yn methu'n llwyr â rhoi camau rhesymol ar waith i gyflawni'r amcanion. Byddai'r gofyniad ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol i

adrodd ar y materion hyn yn helpu i sicrhau bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn mynd ati mewn gwirionedd i roi camau ar waith i gyflawni amcanion yn unol ag egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy. Yn ogystal, byddai'r ddyletswydd i gyflwyno adroddiadau rheolaidd yn sicrhau bod Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yn cael adroddiadau sy'n cynnwys tystiolaeth gadarn ac annibynnol i helpu i ysgogi'r gwelliannau y dylai cyrff cyhoeddus eu gwneud.

13. Fel bob amser, mae'n anodd rhagweld yn bendant beth fydd y ddyletswydd yn ei gostio. Os yw cyrff cyhoeddus yn dilyn prosesau cadarn ar gyfer pennu a chyflawni amcanion llesiant, yn cynnwys cadw cofnodion da a chynnal dulliau dibynadwy o fesur cynnydd, bydd gwaith archwilio yn fwy syml na phe bai problemau gyda chydymffurfio. Fel dangosydd bras o'r gost, rydym o'r farn y byddai'r gwaith o gyflawni'r ddyletswydd yn galw am dair astudiaeth sylweddol (un ym mhob sector - llywodraeth leol, iechyd a llywodraeth ganolog) bob pedair blynedd. Byddai costau'n amrywio o un flwyddyn i'r llall, gyda'r cyfartaledd oddeutu £100,000 i £120,000 y flwyddyn. Byddai hyn yn cynyddu pe baem yn cynnal mwy o archwiliadau ac yn adrodd yn amlach na gofyniad sylfaenol y ddyletswydd ddrafft.
14. Hefyd, rydym o'r farn y bydd angen astudiaeth llinell sylfaen gychwynnol i archwilio'n fanwl ymdrechion cyntaf y cyrff cyhoeddus i gyflawni dyletswyddau'r Bil yn y cyfnod cychwynnol. Byddai'n briodol i'r astudiaeth hon archwilio materion ehangach na dyletswyddau cymal 8, ac felly, byddai'n cael ei gynnal yn rhannol ar y cyd â gwaith a wnaed o dan y pwerau a'r dyletswyddau presennol. Felly ni ellid priodoli holl gost astudiaeth llinell sylfaen o'r fath, a fyddai oddeutu £150,000 i £300,000 yn ôl ein hamcangyfrif ni, i'r ddyletswydd a argymhellwn uchod. Yn amodol ar farn y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, gallai fod yn briodol i astudiaeth o'r fath gymryd lle rhywfaint o waith arall yn rhaglen astudio arferol yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ac mae'n bosibl, felly, na fydd unrhyw gost ychwanegol yn gyffredinol.
15. Er mwyn osgoi dyblygu cost ac ymdrech, byddai archwiliadau o dan y ddyletswydd ddrafft yn pwyso ar waith a wnaed i ystyried (neu "fodloni") a yw llywodraeth leol a chyrrff y GIG wedi gwneud trefniadau priodol ar gyfer sicrhau darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd, lle bo trefniadau o'r fath yn berthnasol i ddyletswyddau cyrff cyhoeddus o dan y Bil. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'n bosibl amcangyfrif yn ddibynadwy beth fyddai cost gwaith o'r fath yn dilyn gofynion ychwanegol y Bil ar ei ffurf bresennol. Mae'r rhesymau am hyn yn cynnwys er enghraifft y ffaith nad yw'n eglur o gwbl a fydd amcanion gwella awdurdodau lleol a bennwyd o dan Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009 hefyd yn gweithredu fel amcanion llesiant, neu a fydd y ddwy set o amcanion yn gymwys ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd.

### 41 Astudiaethau ar gyfer gwella darbodusrwydd ac ati mewn gwasanaethau

(1) Rhaid i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru gynnal astudiaethau ar gyfer pob blwyddyn ariannol wedi'u llunio i'w alluogi i wneud argymhellion—

(a) ar gyfer gwella darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y modd y mae cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru sy'n awdurdodau gwella yn cyflawni eu swyddogaethau at ddibenion Rhan 1 o Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009;

(b) ar gyfer gwella darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y modd y mae cyrff llywodraeth leol eraill yng Nghymru yn darparu gwasanaethau;

(c) ar gyfer gwella rheolaeth ariannol a threfniadau rheoli eraill cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

(2) Mae'r astudiaethau y mae'n ofynnol i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru eu cynnal o dan isadran (1) yn cynnwys, yn benodol—

(a) astudiaethau a luniwyd i alluogi Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru i benderfynu pa gyfarwyddiadau y dylai eu rhoi o dan adran 47;

(b) astudiaethau o wybodaeth a gyhoeddwyd o dan adran 47 a luniwyd i alluogi Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru i benderfynu, mewn perthynas â phob blwyddyn ariannol, pa wybodaeth gymharol i'w chyhoeddi ganddo ynghylch safonau perfformiad cyrff sy'n gyrff perthnasol at ddibenion yr adran honno.

(3) Gall Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru gynnal astudiaethau eraill sy'n ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau gan gyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

(4) Os yw Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru yn cynnal astudiaeth o dan yr adran hon, rhaid iddo gyhoeddi'r canlynol, neu sicrhau eu bod ar gael mewn modd arall—

(a) canlyniadau'r astudiaeth, ac

(b) unrhyw argymhellion a wneir ganddo.

(5) Cyn cynnal astudiaeth o dan yr adran hon, ac eithrio astudiaeth o'r math y cyfeiriwyd ato ym mharagraff (a) neu (b) o isadran (2), rhaid i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ymgynghori â'r canlynol—

(a) cysylltiadau cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru y mae'r Archwilydd o'r farn eu bod yn berthnasol, a

(b) chysylltiadau gweithwyr cyflogedig y mae o'r farn eu bod yn briodol.

(6) Rhaid i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru a Gweinidogion Cymru gydweithredu mewn perthynas ag arfer eu swyddogaethau o dan yr adran hon ac adrannau 94 a 95 o Ddeddf Iechyd a Gofal

Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) 2003 (cymal 43) (adolygiadau, ymchwiliadau ac astudiaethau'r Cynulliad).

*Enghraifft o ddyletswydd ar yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ac awgrymiadau i ddyletswydd o'r fath archwilio sut y mae cyrff cyhoeddus wedi sefydlu egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy*

Tudalen 6 o 6

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Mr Alun Ffred Jones AC  
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Bae Caerdydd  
CF99 1NA

Dyddiad: 14 Hydref 2014  
Ein cyf: HVT/2220/fgb  
Tudalen: 1 o 1

Annwyl Alun

**BIL LLESIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL (CYMRU):  
YMGYNGHORIAD AR YR EGWYDDORION CYFFREDINOL**

Yn dilyn fy llythyr ar 9 Hydref 2014, rwyf bellach wedi derbyn sylwadau'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ar y cynnig i gynnal archwiliad o'r gwaith costio sy'n sail i'r Memorandwm Esboniadol ar Fil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru). Rwyf wedi ystyried y sylwadau hynny, a gallaf gadarnhau y byddaf yn cynnal astudiaeth o dan adran 145A Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 er mwyn bodloni'ch cais am archwiliad o'r fath.

O ran pryd y gellir cwblhau'r gwaith hwn, rwy'n ystyried mai'r dyddiad cynharaf y gallwn gyflwyno adroddiad o fy nghanfyddiadau fyddai 5 Rhagfyr 2014. Byddai hyn yn amodol ar gael cydweithrediad llawn Llywodraeth Cymru i weithredu fy hawliau mynediad, ymysg pethau eraill.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir



**HUW VAUGHAN THOMAS**  
**ARCHWILYDD CYFFREDINOL CYMRU**

cc *Mr Darren Millar AC*  
*Ms Jocelyn Davies AC*


# Eitem 7.4

Carl Sargeant AC / AM  
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol  
Minister for Natural Resources



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref:  
Ein cyf/Our ref: LF CS 0993 14  
Alun Ffred Jones  
Chair  
Environment and Sustainability Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1NA

 October 2014

## Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill

Thank you for your letter of 29 September 2014 regarding the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill. The attached Annex 1 provides the information that you have requested. I trust that this is helpful and responds to the Committee's specific questions.

I would also like to use this opportunity to provide clarification on some of the issues about the structure and purpose of the Bill that have been raised in scrutiny to date.

Earlier this year the Welsh Government published our vision (the Wales we Want by 2050) for a sustainable future for the well-being of Wales, setting out a commitment to the well-being of both current and future generations. This contained draft well-being goals, our input into the pilot national conversation being led by the independent Commissioner for Sustainable Futures. We recognise that Wales faces a number of complex challenges such as climate change, declining biodiversity, poverty and creating jobs. These are as much about global problems as they are about problems for Wales. I am committed to ensuring that this legislation provides us with the right framework for a positive contribution to tackling these global challenges.

We cannot, however, rely on the well-being goals alone to drive the change that is needed to make Wales a more sustainable nation. The statutory duties in section 7 and 8(1) are of equal importance and are intended to ensure that this change happens, with specified public bodies accountable for their contribution. I have attached a diagram at Annex 2 which provides a visual representation of the architecture within the Bill and how the various sections of the Bill fit together.

The common aim set out in Section 2 reinforces the need to focus on improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of Wales in accordance with the commonly agreed principle of Sustainable Development. The six well-being goals in Section 6 therefore define 'what' is to be achieved, and, in recognising that no one organisation can

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singlehandedly achieve all aspects of the well-being goals, duties are placed on public bodies in order to maximise the contribution that each public body can make to all the well-being goals. The sustainable development principle, through the five governance approaches in Section 8(2) sets out 'how' we want organisations to work differently in order to maximise their positive contribution towards achieving the shared well-being goals for Wales. These are considering the long term; taking an integrated approach; involving people; collaboration; and preventative action.

It is also important that we can measure Wales' progress. The well-being goals approach allows this through the setting of national indicators. Their purpose is not to measure the individual contribution made by the public bodies listed. They are firmly focused on Wales' performance however will be capable of being disaggregated at the local level. In support of this, the Commissioner is under a duty to take into account the annual well-being report published by the Welsh Ministers which details the progress made towards the achievement of the well-being goals by reference to the national indicators when preparing the periodic Future Generations Report. This ensures that there is a regular independent check and opportunity to discuss Wales' progress.

The key contribution that public bodies make to a sustainable Wales is recognised by this legislation. It is therefore of fundamental importance that the Bill ensures that taking a sustainable development approach is at the heart of how the specified public bodies operate. I wish to draw members' attention to *Governing for the Future – The opportunities for mainstreaming sustainable development*, a report published by the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) in 2011. I believe that the Bill as drafted helps us realise many of the opportunities the Commission identified. The report rightly states that sustainable development is not an 'add-on'.

To mainstream sustainable development it should be embedded in - not attached to - the existing organisational structure of Government and the specified public bodies. The Bill achieves this. It recognises that the specified public bodies already have core objectives that guide the decisions they make, influencing and changing these objectives is the aim. The intention is that the listed bodies will meet the duties using their existing systems of corporate planning and annual reporting rather than creating a bureaucratic and tick box parallel system, and we will use guidance to reinforce this message.

During the process of developing this Bill I have been aware of the support from many stakeholders for the need for this legislation, because I believe we all share the same aim. This is encouraging. Along with the emerging success of the 'Wales we Want' exercise, this provides a firm foundation for not just the implementation of this Bill, but also how we can realise well-being for our people and communities, our economy and the environment, both now and for future generations.



**Carl Sargeant AC / AM**  
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol  
Minister for Natural Resources



## Annex 1

### Defining SD in the Bill and the SD duty

#### *The well-being goals*

1. I will respond to your queries regarding the meaning of well-being, the well-being goals and the sustainable development principle together. All of these provisions, taken together, make up the governance framework established by the Bill, and are therefore dependent on each other for the successful embedding of sustainable development by the relevant bodies.
2. Section 2 establishes the aim of public bodies to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of Wales. This secures in law the need for a balanced integration of the three internationally recognised dimensions of sustainable development, reflecting that contained in One Wales: One Planet (2009). This approach to 'well-being' reflects that in Section 60 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, in which the well-being of Wales is made up of three interlocking aspects, environmental, economic and social.
3. In order to provide the clarity needed, rather than provide for a stand-alone definition, the six well-being goals define the aspects of Wales' economic, social and environmental well-being of Wales. They collectively express a vision for the long-term economic, environmental and social well-being of Wales - in essence 'the Wales we want' - to provide a coherent framework to guide the achievement of well-being in Wales in a sustainable manner.
4. Improving the well-being of Wales is a joint responsibility and requires a joint effort. It would be unrealistic to expect any one organisation to singlehandedly achieve all aspects of the well-being of Wales as expressed in the well-being goals. The Bill recognises this by using terms such as "pursue" and "seeking to achieve", which will also foster a culture of continuous improvement. By requiring specified public bodies to set and meet their well-being objectives, the Bill recognises that each body can contribute to achieving the well-being goals. This contribution is likely to be of a different scale and focused on different areas depending on the nature of the specific public body, which is why the Bill gives public bodies discretion to set their own well-being objectives.
5. However, it is expected that specified public bodies, in setting their well-being objective set out the contribution that they can and will make to *all* of the well-being goals. They must be considered in an integrated way.
6. The sustainable development principle in section 3 provides clarity that the specified public bodies, in working towards the common aim and improving the well-being of Wales ensure that action taken to improve the well-being of people now doesn't impact the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. . The governance principles set out in section 8(2) (considering the long term; taking an integrated approach; involving people; collaboration; and preventative

action) provide further detail of the issues that these bodies must take into account when setting, and taking steps to meet their well-being objectives.

7. Therefore the elements of the governance framework can be seen as a clear focus on *what* the specified public bodies are seeking to deliver in support of the future well-being of Wales (the common aim and the well-being goals) and *how* they should be doing this (the sustainable development principle and the governance approaches in Section 8(2)).
8. In practice, a public body will demonstrate that it has taken into account the sustainable development governance approaches provided for at section 8(2) through the statement required under section 7(2).
9. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 defines “well-being” at Section 2(2) of that Act in relation to a person. That is appropriate for that Act which deals specifically with Social Services and is rightly concerned with the well-being of individuals who may use or be otherwise affected by those services. This Bill has a much wider scope and is concerned with the well-being of the nation as whole, hence well-being in this context has the same meaning as in the Government of Wales Act 2006, and following internationally understood definitions of the term.

### **Specified Public Bodies**

10. You have requested an explanation of why higher and further education institutions, registered social landlords, the Welsh Ambulance Trust (WAST) and community councils are not included in section 5. You have also asked in which circumstances the power to amend the public bodies to which the Bill applies would be used.
11. The 44 organisations subject to the Bill were identified following consideration of a set of criteria:

<i>Funding:</i>	the authority is over 50% public funded;
<i>Impact on Well-being:</i>	the authority undertakes functions or activities that impact on the economic, social and environmental well-being of Wales or their local area;
<i>Functions:</i>	the authority has strategic functions;
<i>Auditable:</i>	the authority is an ‘auditable public authority’ as defined in Schedule 7 of GOWA 2006.

12. Higher Education Institutions and Further Education Corporations were excluded because they are not directly funded by the public purse. Further Education Corporations, for example, operate in a market which includes other training providers.
13. Registered Social Landlords, in a similar manner, are not included because of the varied level of public sector funding they receive.

14. WAST were not included in the Bill as they were also not considered to meet these criteria, however I would be happy to reconsider this in light of the evidence that they have provided.
15. The Bill recognises the key role that community councils play in promoting and improving well-being, both in their own right and as partners of Public Services Boards.
16. Community Councils who have a gross income or expenditure of at least £200,000 for each of the last three years before the local well-being plan is produced are required to take steps to meet the well-being objectives included in the local well-being plan for their area. Requiring those community councils to do so is intended to ensure that they are more transparent and accountable in terms of the contribution they are making to the local well-being plans and the resulting improvement to the well-being of their local area. The decision not to apply all the duties in the Bill to Community Councils was a reflection of their size and their consequent ability to contribute to improving the well-being of Wales. It is also our intention not to apply disproportionate duties to relatively small bodies.
17. The organisations that will be subject to the provisions of the Bill are listed on the face of the Bill. The Welsh Ministers would only use their power to amend this list by regulations if a new public body (for example a new Welsh Government sponsored body) which met the policy criteria outlined above for inclusion in the Bill was created. The power could also be used to remove a specified public body from the list if it was abolished or its remit changed making it no longer able to contribute to the provisions of the Bill.
18. The Welsh Ministers are required to consult with the Future Generations Commissioner, the relevant body and other appropriate persons before making regulations which affords sufficient opportunity for comment. In addition, the approval of the Assembly is required to any changes which enables the Assembly to consider if the proposals are appropriate.

### **Well-being Goals**

19. As I detailed above, the well-being goals provide a concrete expression of what the environmental, social and economic well-being of Wales means. Specified public bodies will set out how they intend to maximise their contribution to the achievement of the well-being goals, by setting, publishing and meeting their well-being objectives, thereby pursuing the common aim
20. The power to amend the well-being goals gives the necessary flexibility to take account of changing circumstances and respond to new challenges if and when they arise. However, I do not anticipate that the Welsh Ministers will need to use the power to amend the well-being goals on a regular basis. The Future Trends Reports, the Future Generations Reports and any recommendations published by the Commissioner will be drawn on to judge whether amendments to the well-being goals are required.

21. The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to consult with the Commissioner and the other public bodies as well as other persons the Welsh Ministers think are appropriate, if they wish to change the well-being goals. As these are national well-being goals, I envisage this will be a wide ranging consultation across different sectors including Assembly Members, members of the public, business and the third sector, just as with the pilot national conversation which discussed a draft set of goals earlier this year. Any proposed changes to the well-being goals will require the approval of the National Assembly for Wales, just as it will be agreeing the well-being goals on the face of the Bill

### **Well-being objectives and the duty on public bodies**

22. We have considered the statutory duties on the public bodies listed as they apply to their governance arrangements. We see no conflict with the duties set out in this Bill.

23. The Explanatory Memorandum (EM) sets out that the requirements of the Bill are to be incorporated into existing corporate governance and business planning processes. The Bill provides the duties necessary to embed sustainable development at the heart of the public service. Whilst the Bill requires certain duties it does not prescribe that these are exercised separately. The Bill allows an organisation to discharge these duties using existing mechanisms. Where an organisation determines its priorities through a corporate plan, we would expect organisations to use this to discharge their duty. Equally, we would expect them to meet their reporting duties through their existing annual reporting mechanisms. This will be clarified further in guidance.

### **Measuring performance**

24. The purpose of the national indicators is to measure shared progress in achieving the well-being goals, nationally and in specific areas of Wales. The indicators will also be critical to the success of the role of the Commissioner and in particular her/his functions to engage and to prepare a Future Generations Report.

25. However, public bodies under the Bill will be required to report annually on the progress they are making in meeting their respective well-being objectives. These well-being objectives must be set in a way that maximises their contribution to achieving the well-being goals.

26. Public Services Boards will also be required to publish annual progress reports to set out their progress against the objectives they have set in their local well-being plans. The Welsh Ministers will have a power (separate from the duty to publish national indicators) to set indicators and standards by reference to which Public Services Boards' performance can be measured. Any indicators or standards set for Public Services Boards would be focused at measuring performance at the local level.

### *Enforcement*

27. It is essential that the public bodies subject to the duties contained in the Bill are accountable for their compliance with those duties, and the progress they are making. It is the intention that they should demonstrate compliance, as far as possible, through frameworks already in place rather than establishing new and separate regimes which would not be in keeping with the mainstreaming intention of the Bill.

28. The Bill builds on and strengthens the accountability of sustainable development in Wales through a "toolkit" made up of the following elements;

*(a) National Assembly for Wales*

29. While it will be for the National Assembly for Wales to determine how they scrutinise the effectiveness of the Bill and the progress being made by specified public bodies, the Bill ensures the following evidence, which will support this work, must be laid before National Assembly for Wales:

- the national indicators (S.11(1)(b))
- the national indicators when revised (S.11(6)(b))
- Annual reports by the Welsh Ministers setting out their progress towards meeting their well-being objectives(S.13(1)(b))
- Future Generations report published by the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales (S.21(7))
- the Commissioner's Annual Report (Schedule 2, paragraph 16(8))

*(b) Local Authority Scrutiny*

30. Section 33 of the Bill requires each local authority to ensure its overview and scrutiny committee has the power to:

- Review or scrutinise the decisions made or actions taken by its public services board in the exercise of its functions;
- Review or scrutinise the board's governance arrangements;
- Make reports or recommendations to the board with respect to the board's functions or governance arrangements; and
- Consider such matters relating to the board as the Welsh Ministers may refer to it and report to the Welsh Ministers accordingly.

Please see the Public Services Boards heading below, in particular paragraphs 51 and 52 describing the central role of Local Government overview and scrutiny committees.

*(c) Auditor General for Wales*

31. Whilst the Future Generations Commissioner is responsible for monitoring and assessing the extent that the specified public bodies are meeting their well-being objectives, it is also important that the public bodies are accountable for their compliance with the duties contained within the Bill. It is intended that this will take the form of a review of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the arrangements made by each of the public bodies subject to the provisions of the

Bill to meet their respective well-being objectives in accordance with the sustainable development principle. It is the Welsh Government view that this review can be carried out by the Auditor General for Wales as part of the current audit framework which is consistent with the mainstreaming intention of the Bill.

*(d) Future Generations Commissioner for Wales*

32. Please see the paragraphs below which summarise the powers intended to be provided to the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales. In particular, the Bill provides the power for Commissioner to make recommendations. The Commissioner may require a public body to provide such information as she considers relevant to assist in making recommendations. The Bill places a duty on specified public bodies to either comply with the Commissioner's recommendation or publish an explanation as to why it considers there is good reason for not complying with the recommendation and/or taking an alternative course of action.

**Future Generations Commissioner for Wales**

*Independence*

33. The Commissioner will be able and expected to demonstrate independence when carrying out his/her functions. The Welsh Ministers will not have any influence over the Commissioner's functions. These include providing advice or assistance, making recommendations, preparing and publishing reports and the working relationship the Commissioner has with the Advisory Panel or any other party.
34. To date, no evidence has been provided from any stakeholders to show that the Welsh Ministers have prevented or discouraged a body or person similar to the Commissioner from carrying out their functions, for example in relation to existing statutory Commissioners
35. The appointment process will follow the Code of Practice for Ministerial Appointments to Public Bodies. The Code puts in place a well established, independent and respected process to manage the selection and appointment of candidates to public bodies. It is followed, in practice or in spirit, for the appointment of our other Commissioners as well as a number of roles across Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. In discharging the Code, Ministers and their Departments must observe three basic principles of merit, fairness and openness. I am determined that this will be the case for the Commissioner's appointment; the appointment panel for the Commissioner will be chaired by an external assessor appointed and allocated by the Commissioner for Public Appointments. This provides safeguards of separating the role of the Welsh Ministers, as the appointer, from the process.
36. On the wider governance of the Commissioner, a number of the arrangements we have put in place are similar or the same as those of organisations such as Wales' public service Commissioners. I do not consider them to be controversial or problematic. The National Assembly for Wales will also be able to choose to

scrutinise the Commissioner, and the Bill requires the following documents to be laid before it.

- The Commissioner's Annual Report (Schedule 2, paragraph 16(8));
- The Commissioner's estimate of the income and expenses of the Commissioner and Commissioner's staff, for each financial year (Schedule 2, paragraph 17(3));
- The audit of accounts of the Commissioner, by the Auditor General for each financial year (Schedule 2, paragraph 18(2)(b));
- A report by the Auditor General for Wales of the examination into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Commissioner, whenever this power is exercised (Schedule 2, paragraph 19(4)(b)).

### *Recommendations*

37. I do not accept the argument that the Commissioner's power to make recommendations is too weak, on the basis that specified public bodies can avoid following them. The Bill places a duty on specified public bodies to either comply with the Commissioner's recommendation or publish an explanation as to why it considers there is good reason for not complying with the recommendation and/or taking an alternative course of action. These published explanations mean that specified public bodies cannot hide from difficult decisions presented to them by the Commissioner's recommendation. They must provide a justification if they disagree or decide to take an alternative approach.

38. It would not be proportionate for the Commissioner to be able to compel bodies to comply with his/her recommendations. In the case of Local Government and other elected bodies, it would undermine their democratic basis. Whilst the Commissioner will be an authority in providing advice to public bodies in the pursuit of their well-being objectives, there may be occasions when specified public bodies disagree with the recommendation, taking into account their circumstances and the views of their stakeholders. However, by compelling bodies to provide an explanation as to why they have not complied with the recommendations and/or are pursuing an alternative course of action, provides for further scrutiny, for example by the Assembly.

### *Providing advice and assistance on climate change*

39. Climate change represents one of the most significant challenges to the well-being of future generations of our time. A Future Generations Commissioner could not therefore undertake the role without taking climate change into account. At the moment the Climate Change Commission for Wales (CCCW) is non-statutory. The provision in the Bill that the Future Generations Commissioner may provide advice or assistance (which includes providing advice to the Welsh Ministers on climate change) will build on the work currently being undertaken by the Climate Change Commission and put such advice on a statutory footing.

40. The Future Generations Commissioner will need however to decide on the best model of delivery regarding this function. In preparation, there is a need to look at the benefits and gaps within the current structures as discussed by the Climate

Change Commission for Wales at their meeting in September; the current Chair of the Climate Change Commission is taking this forward.

41. The aim is that the Future Generations Commissioner will not only be able to provide advice to the Welsh Government but also to any public body in Wales.

*Circumstances for issuing guidance to other public bodies on responding to a recommendation and how the Bill ensures an appropriate response from Welsh Ministers to a recommendation*

42. To ensure that there is consistency in how those public bodies respond to recommendations from the Commissioner I intend to produce guidance. This will be subject to consultation in due course.

43. The Policy Intent Statement which accompanied the Bill on introduction outlined that the guidance is likely to cover:

- Why a response is needed and how it will support the work of the Commissioner and the wider aims of the Bill;
- Who must respond to the Commissioner's recommendation, including any approval arrangements;
- The way that any response should be conveyed to the Commissioner;
- When a response should be issued to the Commissioner;
- The type of information that should be contained within that response; and
- What are the consequences if public bodies do not respond or the response provided is considered unsatisfactory?

44. I do not intend to create separate arrangements for the Welsh Ministers when responding to recommendations in respect of their well-being objectives compared to other specified public bodies. A distinction will only relate to where recommendations are made against the well-being goals or national indicators. This is likely to be necessary because the process involved in potentially changing them involves consultation with stakeholders, in the case of the national indicators and an Assembly plenary debate for the well-being goals.

*Joint working – why a power and not a duty?*

45. As with any fruitful collaboration, a process of agreement should be reached through discussion rather than compulsion. Our intention is that this will happen where there is a clear opportunity to work jointly. This could be when the Commissioner provides advice and assistance on issues relevant to reviews or inquiries carried out by the Commissioners for Children, Older People and the Welsh language. However, there may be circumstances, such as if the timing of the Commissioner's advice is not compatible, or if there are disagreements over the evidence, that joint working might not be appropriate. Some discretion should be available to allow the Commissioners to work separately from each other and provision has been made as a consequence. This kind of provision is similar to those found in the legislation establishing the Commissioners for Children, Older People and the Welsh Language.



## **The Commissioner's Advisory Panel**

46. The current members of the Advisory Panel represent a range of interests that we expect will provide value in advising the Commissioner in the exercise of his/her functions. However, there are other areas of interest such as transport, business, arts and culture or education where the Commissioner may benefit from expert advice. Though I am sure there are suitable candidates who can fill these roles, I doubt there is a single person or figurehead that has universal support. Over time as well it may be decided that the balance of expertise and knowledge is not sufficient to enable the Commissioner to pursue their work programme or particular projects or activities. In these circumstances I would foresee the need to appoint additional members to the Panel.
47. As with the Commissioner's appointment I would want the appointments arrangements for the Advisory Panel to apply the same principles of openness, fairness and merit that come with the Code of Practice for Ministerial Appointments to Public Bodies. As the Advisory Panel will be working very closely with the Commissioner I want to add Ministerial oversight to the process so that any appointment is seen as objective and separate from their working relationship. However, I intend that the Commissioner will nonetheless be involved in any appointment exercise and I hope will add value to the process.

## **Public Services Boards**

### *Natural Resources Wales*

48. Requiring Natural Resources Wales ("NRW") to be a statutory member of the Public Services Boards (PSBs) - as the appropriate public body responsible for environmental issues - will strengthen the environmental evidence base for local well-being plans and ensure that environmental objectives are integrated with social and economic objectives.
49. The evidence provided to the committee on 25th September by representatives from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is noted, and in responding to this concern I would suggest that resourcing demands will level off as these policies and working arrangements are established. We would expect a higher level of demand on resources at the beginning on the assessment and development of the plan, reducing from that level after that.

### *Local Service Boards mergers*

50. Mergers have already taken place in some areas - for example Anglesey and Gwynedd and Conwy and Denbighshire - so there are already fewer Local Service Boards than existing local authorities. Furthermore, future resource will need to be considered in light of the local government reform agenda. This will help NRW with regard to their distribution of resources at the outset and establishing working practices.

### *Assessments of local well-being*

51. Regarding the Committee's query that all assessments and reviews in Section 36(3) are socially focussed, section 35 (3)(b) of the Bill provides that an assessment of local need must include an analysis of the state of economic, social and environmental well-being in each community and in the area as a whole. It must provide a clear picture of the current and likely future condition of the well-being of the people and communities in its area. This means each PSB must assess its area's economic, social and environmental well-being in the round and its assessment cannot be confined to an analysis of issues covered by the assessments listed in section 36(3).
52. The list of assessments referred to in Section 36 is a list of existing statutory assessments which can be broadly characterised as "social" but, as is clear from section 35 of the Bill, the list in section 36(3) is far from exhaustive of the matters an assessment of well-being under section 35 must include. Section 36(3) (h) enables the Welsh Ministers, if appropriate to add to the list of assessments in section 36(3) if relevant new assessments are enacted, whether they relate to economic, social or environmental matters.

*Power under section 31 to amend membership*

53. On the detail of the circumstances where Welsh Ministers would exercise their power under section 31 to amend membership, only bodies or persons with public functions can be members, invited participants or other partners of a PSB. Examples of the circumstances where the Welsh Ministers would exercise the power under sections 31 would be if there was a change in name, or status (a modification of their remit, perhaps), or merger of the bodies listed.

*Powers of Welsh Ministers to prescribe PSB roles, processes and outcomes*

54. Local integrated planning will only be effective if the members of the Public Services Board take responsibility themselves for securing improvement, with local democratic processes providing appropriate challenge and support. For this reason, the Bill gives the Welsh Ministers relatively few powers and relies predominantly on the role of local government scrutiny and local democratic processes to secure continuous improvement.
55. The PSB has a vital role in bringing local public services organisations together. The Bill puts in place more effective governance arrangements and places local well-being planning within the wider framework of national well-being goals. The PSB prepares and agrees the local well-being plan, leads on engagement with the area's people and communities and sets out who needs to take which actions and by when. The Bill does not give the Welsh Ministers powers to prescribe the content of the PSBs' assessments of well-being or local well-being plans.
56. Local democratic process are at the heart of Part 4 of the Bill because it provides each PSB is held to account and monitored for the effectiveness of its well-being plan and its governance arrangements by a designated Local Government democratic overview and scrutiny committee. Although the Bill gives the Welsh Ministers a power to direct a PSB to review its local well-being plan, the Bill does not give them the power to set aside or overturn a local well-being plan. It should

also be noted that a local authority's decision to approve the local well-being plan is reserved to the authority itself, not its executive, so the decision is subject to local democratic processes.

57. I believe there is a good balance in the Bill between preserving the autonomy of each PSB to make its own decisions, and mechanisms to enable Welsh Ministers to raise concerns over PSBs plans, if necessary, to ensure robust delivery and performance.

### **The Regulatory Impact Assessment and Financial Provisions**

58. In your letter you asked me to respond to the specific concerns raised by both the Auditor General for Wales (AGW) and the Chair of the Wales Audit Office (WAO) regarding the accuracy of the estimates and the approach taken to preparing cost estimates presented in the Regulatory Impact Assessment, as opposed to the extent of the likely costs themselves.

59. The concerns of the Chair of the WAO relate to the estimated on-going annual cost of audit review work of £130,000. The AGW has also made reference to this concern. The Regulatory Impact Assessment uses the figures that had already placed in the public domain, with appropriate caveats. When the Wales Audit Office officials shared further indicative costs in March 2014, Welsh Government officials understood that these figures should not be published and were shared confidentially, particularly as they were caveated as "not to be relied upon for formal regulatory impact assessment purposes".

60. I welcome the AGW's view that it is appropriate for the RIA to attempt to estimate the administrative costs associated with the Bill. The concerns raised by the AGW in paragraph 28 of their response to the Environment and Sustainability committee relate to:

- Allowances made for changing from existing corporate objective setting and reporting processes to new processes, taking into account the reporting requirements of the Local Government (Wales) Measure (2009), [28 (a) in the AGW's response]
- Using gross salary costs and not adding "unavoidable" on-costs, [28 (b) in the AGW's response]
- Local Authority salaries being underestimated [28 (c) in the AGW's response]
- The extent of work required to participate in a Local Service Board. [28 (d) in the AGW's response]

61. It is important to emphasise that the Bill will impact on the way that specified public bodies set their well-being objectives, and the nature of those well-being objectives. It will impact also on how they go about achieving those well-being objectives and how they allocate their resources. In this way, the Bill will influence the way in which an organisation as a whole works. Most importantly, the

sustainable development principle will not be an “add-on” but will be fundamental to what organisations aim to achieve and the way in which they operate.

62. All the organisations captured by the provisions of the Bill already have the mechanisms in place to meet the duties in the Bill, including publishing their corporate objectives and reporting annually on their actions. Therefore, there are no additional costs anticipated as a result of the legislation.
63. In relation to the specific point about the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009, the Committee will be aware from the Local Government White Paper that the Welsh Government intend to review the Measure to see whether there is scope for it to be changed so as more effectively to support service improvement. I note that the evidence from the WAO suggests that reforming that Measure could probably reduce local government review costs.
64. In relation to the points raised in 28(b) and 28(c), I am grateful for the useful feedback and scrutiny provided on the estimates and will ask my officials to consider these points when revising the Explanatory Memorandum after Stage 2 proceedings. I would note, however, that at the thrust of the Regulatory Impact Assessment will remain unaltered. As is set out above, the organisations captured by the provisions of the Bill already have the mechanisms in place to meet the duties in the Bill.
65. In relation to the final point, currently, LSBs meet on average 6 times a year for 2 hours. It is anticipated that additional costs associated with the Bill would be minimal since it maintains the current arrangements for Local Service Boards and the delivery of the needs assessments and single integrated plans.
66. However, it is understood that LSBs may meet more frequently during the 5-yearly plan preparation process and less frequently at other times. The Bill doesn't specify frequency, length and time for meetings, this would be locally determined by the members in assessing the input needed to progress the work.
67. I am happy to discuss this further with the AGW should there be a feeling that this estimate needs revision.

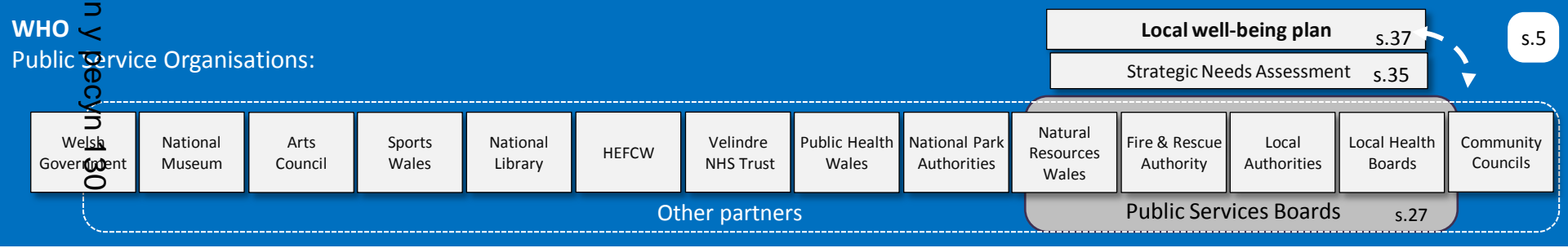
#### **Power to make consequential etc. provision**

68. The power to make consequential provision contained in section 52 of the Bill is a very common legislative provision and good drafting practice to include within the Bill. This power cannot be used widely and is limited in subsection (1) to provision “for the purposes of, or in connection with, giving full effect to a provision of this Act”. That is an important limitation in that there must be that close connection with the provisions of the Bill itself (which the Assembly will already have scrutinised and if the Bill is made law, approved). Nothing can be done under this power that is substantive and contrary to the provisions of the Bill.
69. I am confident that we have captured the necessary consequential amendments within Schedule 4 to the Bill. However, as this is an area where planning and

reporting requirements are being imposed and amended by other legislation frequently, this is a sensible provision to cover relevant changes that may occur between the Bill passing and it coming into force or subsequent to that. For example, other planning duties might be imposed on PSB members so it may be appropriate to make supplemental provision to cope with that; or there could be changes to the constitution of public bodies affected by the Bill (even simple name changes). It is sensible to have a power to be able to deal with these unforeseen things rather than rely on subsequent legislation picking them up.



# Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill [Architecture]



# Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) [Strwythur]

**NODAU**  
Cymru gynaliadwy

Cymru lewyrchus

Cymru gydnherth

Cymru iachach

Cymru sy'n fwy cyfartal

Cymru o gymunedau cydlynus

Cymru â diwylliant bywiog lle mae'r Gymraeg yn ffynnu

a.6

**CYNNYDD**  
Dangosyddion Cenedlaethol



a.11

Cyfraniad mwyaf posibl i gyflawni'r nodau

a.7

**PWY**  
Sefydliadau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus:

Tudalen y-pecyn 131

**Cynllun Llesiant Lleol a.37**

Asesiad Anghenion Strategol a.37

**Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a.27**

Llywodraeth Cymru

Amgueddfa Cymru

Cyngor y Celfyddydau

Chwaraeon Cymru

Llyfrgell Genedlaethol

CCAUC

Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Felindre

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru

Awdurdodau Parciau Cenedlaethol

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Awdurdod Tân ac Achub

Awdurdodau Lleol

Byrddau Iechyd Lleol

Cyngorau Cymuned

a.5

**SUT**  
Datblygu Cynaliadwy

Hirdymor

Integreiddio



Cydweithio

Cynnwys

Atal

a.8

**ADRODDIADAU**  
Tryloywder




Cynnydd

Blynyddol

a.13

a.14

**CEFNOGI'R NEWID**  
Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru

Hirdymor

Cyngor

Argymhellion

Monitro

Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol

Panel Cyngori

Rhan 3



# Eitem 7.5


Carl Sargeant AC / AM  
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol  
Minister for Natural Resources



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: SF/CS/3309/14

Chair  
Environment and Sustainability Committee

 October 2014

Dear Alun Ffred,

## **Actions points arising from the scrutiny session of 17 September 2014**

Further to the email from the Committee Clerk on 30 September, I am delighted to provide a response to the action points raised during my appearance before the Committee last month.

During the scrutiny session I agreed to provide further information on issues regarding biodiversity, shale gas/fracking, the Ynni'r Fro programme, Natural Resources Wales Crown exemption and the Water Strategy. The specific actions raised by the Committee, together with my responses, are available in Annex 1.

I trust that I have addressed the Committee's queries in full and I look forward to working closely with you in the future.

Yours sincerely



**Carl Sargeant AC / AM**  
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol  
Minister for Natural Resources



**Actions points arising from the Environment and Sustainability Committee Scrutiny  
Session of 17 September 2014**

**1. *Write to the Committee to provide a comprehensive note on the biodiversity policy agenda.***

The Wales Biodiversity Strategy Board (WGSB), comprising representatives from Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Farming Unions, environmental Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), which include RSPB and the Wildlife Trusts, the Welsh Local Government Association, and marine and forestry sectors, has been working together over the last year to produce the consultation on the Nature Recovery Plan which was launched in September. I intend to publish the final version of the plan in 2015.

The Nature Recovery Plan is set within the overall context of Natural Resource Management. This approach follows the long term policy direction which received wide support through the earlier Green and White Paper consultations.

The ambition of the Nature Recovery Plan is 'to reverse the decline in biodiversity and ensure lasting benefits to society by building the resilience of our ecosystems, by focusing on effective natural resource management'.

Natural Resource Management as set out in the Environment Bill White Paper is a more joined-up approach to the planning and management of natural resources, to improve the resilience of our natural resources and the services they provide.

Taking a sustainable approach to the management of our natural resources recognises the dependence of our society and our economy on our natural resources and vice versa. This is as key to enhancing biodiversity as it is to supporting green growth.

The Environment (Wales) Bill will provide the legislative framework to manage our natural resources in a joined up way and provide NRW with new powers to enable them to lead this work.

NRW is already developing the practical and operational arrangements to help meet its purpose of ensuring that our environment and natural resources are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used. The Environment Bill will introduce a requirement for NRW to publish a State of Natural Resources Report and Area Statements, which will guide the way in which we manage our natural resources to deliver long-term economic, social and environmental benefit for Wales.

I anticipate that the targets and actions for biodiversity within the Nature Recovery Plan will focus on strengthening our knowledge base, prioritising needs and increasing engagement. This will support the development of the National Natural Resource Policy and Area Statements.

The Environment Bill will set out a requirement for Welsh Ministers to produce a National Natural Resource Policy. This will set out the key priorities and the way in which the individual policies, such as Water and Biodiversity, work together to improve our environment, tackle key challenges and deliver social and economic benefit.

**2. Consider publishing the report of the audit undertaken into biodiversity actions carried out by Government departments.**

Following the inquiry into biodiversity in Wales by the then Sustainability Committee in 2011, a biodiversity audit was carried out within Welsh Government. Each department described its contribution in support of the Government's aspiration to halt biodiversity loss, and where this could be strengthened. I am content to publish the contents of this report.

The audit showed that biodiversity action was being taken throughout Welsh Government and that consideration of biodiversity had penetrated effectively where Government Departments were undertaking activities that had a direct impact on biodiversity. However, there is more work to do, for example, with regard to the management of our own estate and the continued integration of biodiversity into policy development, as set out in the proposed actions of the Nature Recovery Plan.

The Nature Recovery Plan will continue to put an emphasis on integrating biodiversity throughout our policies and strategies, and the Natural Resource Management programme has already started this process. An evaluation of the biodiversity action needed will be undertaken under the Nature Recovery Plan.

**3. Consider providing the Committee with the key performance indicators/baseline data that will be used to measure the outcomes of the Nature Recovery Plan.**

The key performance indicators and baseline data will be developed as part of the final version of the Nature Recovery Plan. I am currently considering the applications received under the Nature Fund and will write to the Committee with more details shortly.

- 4. Write to the Committee with further information on the points raised by Committee members regarding shale gas/fracking.**
- 5. Consider making an updated statement on the Government's position on shale gas/fracking.**
- 6. Provide the Committee with the flowchart used by Government relating to the planning processes surrounding fracking.**

The actions recorded under points 4 to 6 are covered within the following update on unconventional gas.

Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition describes the commitment of Welsh Government to act now for Wales' long term energy future and to position Wales at the forefront of key innovation, research and development in the areas of greatest potential.

Welsh Government is committed to move to a low carbon energy system but recognises this will take time. We also recognise the importance of indigenous energy supplies which help ensure energy security and affordability.

Energy Wales recognises the important role of gas as we move to a low carbon energy system as it has a lower climate change impact than other fossil fuels. Gas from shale is essentially methane - the same as gas from conventional sources including the North Sea. The primary difference is the method of extraction.

Interest in shale gas in the UK has primarily been centred in areas of England where significant subsurface geological data exists from conventional oil and gas exploration. Little historic oil and gas exploration has been undertaken in Wales and we are therefore in the very early stages of understanding the potential shale gas resource that might exist.

It is sensible therefore to seek to determine whether the shale plays of Wales hold commercially recoverable quantities of gas; if it can be proven to be extracted safely and with minimum environmental impact; and can contribute to the future energy mix and benefit the people of Wales. In doing so, we must also ensure the appropriate safeguards are in place to protect the environment and people of Wales.

Operators holding licences issued by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) are able to explore for and produce petroleum in defined licence areas. It is important to note that a licence is conditional and on its own does not allow an operator to undertake any activity until all the necessary permits and consents are in place. I attach a flowchart of the processes required for clarification.

The permissions and consents include access agreement with the landowner and planning permission from the appropriate Local Planning Authority. Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) provides guidance to local authorities in Wales on the issues for consideration when determining planning applications for minerals development including shale gas. MPPW provides guidance to ensure that mineral development does not adversely impact on the environment and nearby communities and includes issues relating to visual intrusion and noise, traffic and protecting sensitive areas. On 8 July a clarification letter was issued to Chief Planning Officers in Wales clarifying the national planning policies that apply to shale gas and oil development in Wales.

Prior to any activity an operator would also require all the necessary permits and authorisations from NRW. NRW is also a statutory consultee in the planning process. As part of the permitting process NRW would consider issues including water abstraction and discharge, groundwater, mining waste, radioactive substances and industrial emissions.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) would also have to be notified and be satisfied about the well design and the operator must arrange for an independent examination of the well design by a competent well examiner.

If a well encroached on coal seams, permission must be sought from the Coal Authority. The British Geological Survey must also be notified by an operator of intent to drill. DECC will only give consent to drill when all the above requirements are in place.

At the current stage of exploration in Wales, we consider the existing controls within the planning, environmental regulation and licencing regimes, when taken together, can ensure appropriate control of any shale gas development in Wales. As a responsible Government we will, however, continue to review all the available evidence as it emerges.

We are considering our position on seeking devolution of licensing for oil and gas. It is not being sought as part of our current pursuit for full devolution of energy consenting powers excluding nuclear. It is our firm position that any shale gas development in Wales must be considered by the appropriate local planning authority in Wales and the respective regulatory bodies of Wales in line with the guidance in place in Wales at that time.

**7. Write to the Committee with an update on the Ynni'r Fro programme, where figures are available.**

Ynni'r Fro is the Welsh Government's scheme supporting community groups to develop renewable energy schemes. In total to date Ynni'r Fro has received 209 expressions of interest in receiving support. 99 of these inquiries led to projects that received assistance, and currently there are 56 schemes receiving in depth support, as they have been proven to be projects that are very likely to deliver robust and cost effective community renewable energy installations.

To date Ynni'r Fro support has resulted in the generation of 24 kW of electricity. By the end of the programme at least 5 projects will be constructed and generating a total of 5 MW of installed capacity. The full pipeline of 56 projects is conservatively estimated to produce a total of 11.5 MW of installed capacity.

From its start in 2010 up to the end of June 2014, the Ynni'r Fro programme has cost £2,426,121, which is a combination of European Regional Development Funds of £1,756,758 and Welsh Government investment of £669,363. Our economic analysis shows that Ynni'r Fro will deliver net benefits of at least £11.8 million, with benefits of £1.36 for every £1 spent. The estimated income from Feed in Tariffs from the pipeline of schemes is at least £50 million, with another £11.5 million from the sale of the electricity, over the installed lifetime of the projects.

There are a range of additional benefits that are demonstrated through qualitative evaluation. These include:

- Building skills and experience in the development, installation, maintenance and management of renewable energy technology, expanding the SME base in Wales and increasing the skills base for local tradespeople. There is evidence particularly that the economic and skills benefits from hydropower schemes are experienced locally to the installation;
- Building a replicable business model that can be emulated by other communities, ensuring viability of projects well beyond the end of Ynni'r Fro's involvement and encouraging adoption of other micro-generation and the use of renewables;
- Building confidence in communities in taking an entrepreneurial approach to addressing local priorities, and developing the commercial and business skills. We have particularly seen this demonstrated through the increase in community share offer schemes, which are raising significant funding and connecting community projects with a much wider and more varied audience;
- An increase in overall energy supply and the development of new sources of clean energy;
- Reduction in reliance on imported energy, and increased independence from commercial energy suppliers;
- New or existing community led activities being funded by income from renewable energy projects, including the development of local "evergreen" loan funds capable of supporting community schemes beyond the life of the project;

- Providing ongoing advice and support to communities help mitigate the effects of fuel poverty and climate change, through the requirement of this as a condition of a grant to social enterprises. There is already strong evidence that this “peer mentoring” is gaining momentum as a result of the support already sponsored through Ynni'r Fro.
- Increasing community awareness and actions as a result of understanding how our behaviour can help reduce emissions and climate change effects through a clear link of the project demonstrated between renewable energy and energy efficiency.

**8. Write to the Committee to provide clarification on Crown exemption relating to Natural Resources Wales.**

The Natural Resources Body for Wales (Establishment) Order 2012 states that NRW is not a Crown Body and therefore does not have Crown immunity. The Welsh Government Woodland Estate is classed as Crown land - as legal title to the land remains with a Crown Body, namely the Welsh Government.

Section 33 of the Forestry Act 1967 provides that the statutory requirement to obtain a felling licence does not apply to Crown land. The exemption to the general requirement for a felling licence therefore attaches to the land upon which the timber is growing rather than the party putting forward the proposal. For instance, if the land is classed as Crown land, the timber is exempt. If NRW were to fell trees on land owned by them (i.e. land that is not part of the Welsh Government Woodland Estate) the exemption would not apply and they would be required to obtain a felling licence.

NRW has assured me that they manage the Welsh Government Woodland Estate to the same principles and standards as any other woodland owner. They also operate to a full suite of well established policy, procedures and protocols including appropriate levels of management, supervision, monitoring and review.

**9. Write to the Committee detailing the date the Water Strategy will be published, and to provide a note on the progress of the five recommendations in the Wales Coastal Flooding Review which were accepted in principle.**

The Water Strategy for Wales will be published at the end of January 2015.

The Wales Coastal Flooding Review report on coastal flooding accepted 42 recommendations outright and 5 in principle:

1. Recommendation #41 on endorsing the second phase Shoreline Management Plans: the plans are currently being reviewed by policy and legal officials. The plans are complex documents and cannot be endorsed without the appropriate scrutiny. The first of four plans was accepted by the Minister for Natural Resources in October 2014. NRW and the relevant coastal groups are being notified.
2. Recommendation #42 on climate change guidance, particularly on reviewing planning policy: two letters have been issued this year clarifying the position set out in TAN15 and Planning Policy Wales. Further evidence would be required by planning policy as to why change is needed before a review of TAN15 can be justified.

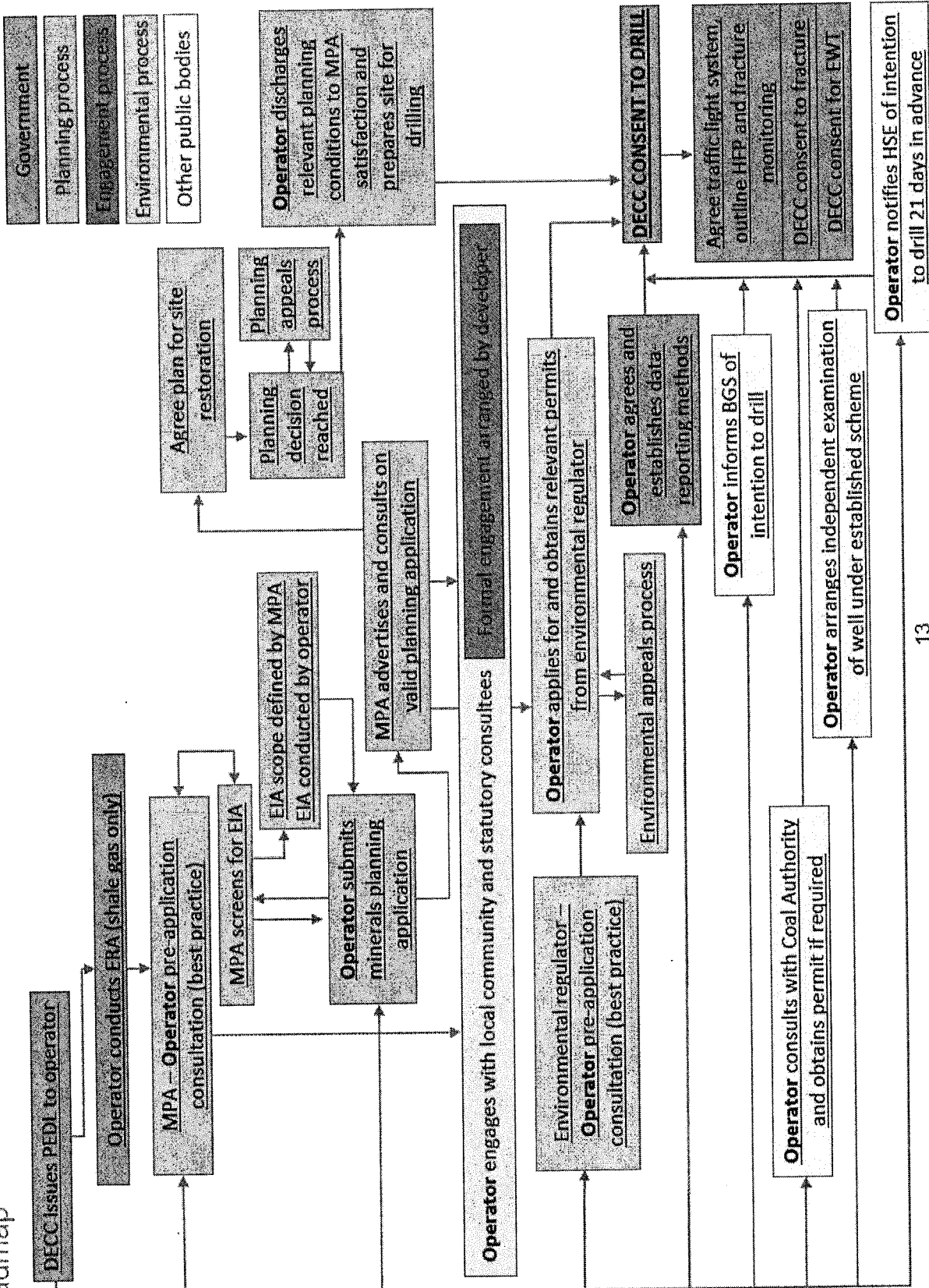
3. Recommendation #45 on encouraging programmes to increase infrastructure and utility assets: whilst it is accepted that this is an important consideration, it is infrastructure operators who remain best placed to determine the appropriate interventions and adaptation programmes.
4. Recommendation #46 regarding the impacts of climate change on rail and road infrastructure: this action is for the relevant highways authority or Network Rail to consider.
5. Recommendation #47 on the need to periodically assess infrastructure and utility resilience: this is subject to agreement on recommendations #43 to #46. Infrastructure operators already review the resilience of their assets.

The response to the coastal flooding has been praised by Risk Management Authorities and the manner in which Welsh Government, local authorities and NRW came together to quickly fund and repair damaged coastal defences was in contrast to the position in England.

A Delivery Plan is being prepared by NRW to identify relevant leads and progress recommendations.



Roadmap



**Glossary (not alphabetical)**

**DECC** - Department for Energy and Climate Change

**PEDL** – Petroleum Exploration Licence (Grants exclusive rights to an operator to search for onshore gas in a defined geographical area)

**MPA** – Mineral Planning Authority (In Wales this is the Local Planning Authority)

**ERA** – Environmental Risk Assessment (required by DECC where operators are proposing to Hydraulically Fracture)

**EIA** – Environmental Risk Assessment

**Environmental Regulator** – In Wales this is Natural Resources Wales who issue Environmental Permits

**BGS** – British Geological Society

**Traffic Light System** – Condition of DECC Licence to control seismic risk of earthquakes.

**HSE** – Health and Safety Executive – Responsible for ensuring the integrity of the well.

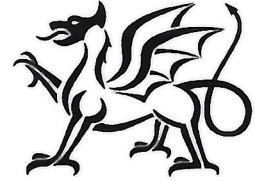
Before commencing drilling operations for onshore oil and gas development the operator must have

- Obtained a petroleum exploration and development licence (PEDL) from DECC or petroleum licence (PL) from DETI
- Secured a lease from the landowner
- Submitted relevant PON notifications to DECC/DETI (<https://www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-petroleum-operations-notices>)
- Satisfied DECC/DETI that effective operational and environmental management systems are in place
- Secured planning permission from the MPA/LPA/DOE
- Discharged any relevant conditions placed on the planning permission by the MPA/LPA/DOE
- Obtained a permit from the Coal Authority if the well will encroach on coal seams (excluding NI)
- Informed the BGS/GSNI of the intention to drill
- Completed the necessary consultation processes with all the statutory/relevant consultees
- Obtained all the necessary permits from the relevant environmental agency (EA/NRW/SEPA/NIEA)
- Notified the HSE/HSENI of the intention to drill (minimum 21 days' notice)
- Provided HSE/HSENI with details of the proposed well design that have been examined by an independent and competent well examiner (minimum 21 days' notice)
- Agreed data-reporting methods with DECC/DETI
- Agreed a method for monitoring induced seismicity and fracture growth height with DECC/DETI, where hydraulic fracturing is planned
- Received approval for an outline hydraulic fracturing programme from DECC /DETI, where hydraulic fracturing is planned.



# Eitem 7.6

Rebecca Evans AC / AM  
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd  
Deputy Minister for Farming and Food



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: SF/RE/3289/14

Alun Ffred Jones AM  
Chair, Environment & Sustainability Committee  
National Assembly for Wales

12 October 2014

Dear Alun Ffred,

Further to my appearance before the Committee on 17 September I am pleased to provide the additional information that I agreed to submit.

I attach at Annex 1 the Cymorth TB Evaluation report undertaken by Dr Gareth Enticott and Dr Kim Ward of Cardiff University. The report evaluates the experiences of farmers, private vets and Government vets, and includes a large number of direct quotations from those involved in the pilot. It states that the Cymorth TB pilot "successfully demonstrated the value of involving private vets in the management of bovine TB to farmers, AHVLA and private vets themselves".

The report is a positive assessment of the pilot and makes a number of recommendations as to areas that might enhance any future programme. I will be considering these recommendations, in particular those relating to the continued training of private vets, and improved communication strategies between Government and Cymorth TB delivery partners. The report will also be shared with wider stakeholders and operational partners who will assist us in developing the programme.

We also discussed the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in relation to the new Greening requirements and I agreed to clarify my position in terms of those wishing to withdraw from Glastir.

I am waiting for the initial response to the Wales Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (RDP) submitted in July which included activities funded through Glastir. We are in discussions with the European Commission and are seeking further clarification on specific issues. We have developed solutions and ways of mitigating greening double funding without affecting Glastir in most cases and we are currently working through the more complicated options. The vast majority of Glastir contract holders will transfer over to the programme without adverse effect.

In instances where double funding cannot be avoided, the Welsh Government will seek ways of amending existing contracts to reflect the new regulations. Where this requires a significant change to the commitment or a change to its material value, the land manager will be allowed to terminate the contract without penalty and the completed capital works will be fully reimbursed.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
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CF99 1NA

English Enquiry Line 0845 010 3300  
Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0845 010 4400  
Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ddiwylo 100% cyn 144

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I also agreed to outline my actions and plans for the Welsh Dairy Sector, in particular my plans to use the RDP to support industry development and ensure that supply chains benefit the dairy industry in Wales.

The Welsh dairy sector, as with all sectors of the agriculture industry, must act to safeguard itself and become more resilient to changes in market price. Our markets are influenced by global trade and neither the Welsh Government nor the industry in Wales can influence global commodity prices. What we can influence is our overall efficiency, both on farm and in processing, so that we can compete with other dairy producing countries. This is the best approach for most dairy businesses although there will be niche opportunities for some in the development of more high value added products which we will also support.

The RDP will offer opportunities for dairy farmers. Farming Connect will support the sector with a programme of Knowledge Transfer, support for innovation, technical advice and skills development. I have asked Gareth Williams, who produced the Working Smarter reports, to review what we deliver under Farming Connect under the new and, subject to his final recommendations, this might well include genetic improvement, cow nutrition and the production and use of grass and other forage crops - all of which are of direct interest to dairy farmers.

The Sustainable Production Grant will support farms making capital investments to improve their efficiency by reducing their inputs and making full use of the resources on the farm. At the same time the RDP will continue to support milk processing industries and supply chain development in ways that will add value to dairy products.

I trust that I have addressed the Committee's queries in full and I look forward to continuing to work closely with you in the future.

Yours,

Rebecca

**Rebecca Evans AC / AM**  
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd  
Deputy Minister for Farming and Food



**EVALUATION OF THE CYMORTH TB PILOT PROJECT**

**Final Report**

**Dr Gareth Enticott**

**Dr Kim Ward**

July 2014

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background and Aims

Cymorth TB was established as a pilot scheme by the Welsh Government in 2012 to change the way TB breakdowns are managed. Traditionally, private vets tested farmers' cattle for TB. When TB was discovered private vets played no further role and the breakdown was then managed by government vets (in AHVLA). However under the Cymorth TB scheme, private vets receive training so that they are more involved in the management to help better support and advise farmers to meet the goal of eradicating TB in Wales. This evaluation investigates the implementation of the Cymorth TB to meet *two main objectives*:

1. To evaluate farmers experience of, and satisfaction with, the management of TB (during the Cymorth TB pilot)
2. To evaluate private veterinarians (OVs) experience of taking part in the Cymorth TB project including:
  - (a) OV satisfaction with training provided by Cymorth TB.
  - (b) OV satisfaction with the 'Cymorth Visit'; including functional tools used during visit.
  - (c) Improved/effective joint working and communications between OVs and the AHVLA during the pilot.

### Methods

These aims of this evaluation were met through the use of in-depth interviews with farmers and vets and a follow-up focus group/workshop with vets at the end of the pilot. In total 30 interviews were conducted with a variety of stakeholders. These included:

- 14 in-depth interviews with Cymorth TB farmers
- 5 in-depth interviews with non-Cymorth TB farmers
- 7 in-depth interviews with OVs
- 4 in-depth interviews with AHVLA vets (VOs)

### Results

#### FARMERS

In general, farmers felt the Cymorth TB pilot provided them with added support which was beneficial to them. In particular, farmers believed that the involvement of their private vet in the management of TB gave them:

- an understandable and accessible source of communication/advice;
- a tailored and trusted service which took into account issues of business and empathy;
- bespoke advice based on knowledge of the farm, animals and the farmer.

Farmers also made clear distinctions between the role of private vets as experts in herd health and AHVLA vets as experts in legislation and licensing.



## VETS

Overall vets felt that being part of the Cymorth TB pilot enhanced their knowledge and value as a private vet. All vets thought that they have a role to play in the eradication of TB through the potential roll-out of Cymorth TB in the future.

Vets were happy with the training they received which they found useful and provided a good overview of TB. However vets suggested some improvements which could be made including:

- Vets suggested that training in future should be held on more days to provide a better fit with other work.
- Additional training should take the form of a practical 'on-farm' training day to cement classroom taught skills in the field.
- Requests for additional training included training in TB epidemiology, badger ecology and 'diplomacy'.

There was evidence of improved communication between AHVLA and private vets however decisions taken by AHVLA still appeared confusing to vets and ways of improving communication between AHVLA and private vets are still required.

## THE USE OF MAPS

Maps were a key tool used during the Cymorth TB process. However vets made a number of points were raised to improve their use in the future. These included:

- The use of maps was limited by data protection rules meaning that the maps private vets received were vague and lacking in important details
- Maps which showed threats and the movement of disease were seen as most useful as ways of communicating risks to farmers.

## Key Recommendations

To improve the process in future, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. A clearer distinction between the DRF and Cymorth TB visit needs to be made to ensure farmers understand the value provided by WG funding for Cymorth TB.
2. Maps: OVs need better access to accurate maps to help them conduct Cymorth TB visits.
3. TB data: OVs should be provided with info about the TB situation on surrounding farms
4. Risk Communication: Welsh Government should examine the use and effectiveness of using a range of different maps and metrics in Cymorth TB to communicate risks to farmers.
5. Communication: OVs need access to simple notes to explain to farmers decisions taken by AHVLA
6. AHVLA relationships: communication between vets and AHVLA during Cymorth TB should be enhanced by having a number of fixed reporting points between the case vet and private vet.
7. Vet Training: scenario based training should continue and involve vets with different experiences of managing TB.

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“You should have your private vet involved [in a TB breakdown] because we’re all a big team; I mean we’re all supposed to be working together aren’t we”

Cymorth TB farmer

“I think it will make a lot of difference to an awful lot of people, especially elderly farmers, farmers who are in their late 60s who have got old buildings, I think it will help them an awful lot... so yes I think with your own vet it is quite important because you can have an on-farm chat as well, ask certain things that you are not sure of, so yes, I think it is useful, I think a lot of people can learn an awful lot from their vets”

Cymorth TB farmer

“[Cymorth TB] has helped improve relationships for us, to be seen as being proactive and have the expertise around TB... it has added value to the role of the private vet”

Cymorth-trained private vet

## 1. Introduction

Successful eradication of bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in Wales relies on a number of stakeholder interdependencies beyond government; including farmers and private veterinarians. ‘Trust’ will be a key element in this success. However the continued spread of TB, in combination with a number of other crisis’s in the cattle industry including Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and BSE, has meant that trust between industry and government has dwindled somewhat over the last two decades (Enticott, 2008a).

Trust has been shown to play a central role in influencing farmers behaviours. Hall and Pretty (2008) found that low levels of trust in government were likely to delay farmers’ uptake of sustainable management practices. Levels of trust have also been found to effect farmers perceptions of disease risk. For example Palmer *et al.* (2009) found that the trust levels of cattle farmers were a significant contributor to their *perception* of infectious disease risk; and their subsequent disease management behaviours.,

Additionally whilst Heffernan *et al.* (2008) study of UK cattle and sheep farmers found that attitudes toward bio-security did not appear to be influenced by any particular source of information, strong negative attitudes were found toward specific sources of bio-security information, e.g. government leaflets, reflecting widely held beliefs and distrust in government sources of information. This study concluded that “*in order to support collective action with regard to bio-security, messages need to be reframed and delivered from a neutral source*”.

In fact great importance is placed on access to authoritative information with most farmers seeing [private] vets as the neutral/expert source to interpret generic advice from national bodies in their local context (Garforth *et al.*, 2013). Previous experiences of pilot projects in Wales, such as the Intensive Treatment Area (Enticott, 2008b), also reveal that there are mutual benefits to be gained from involving vets in the management of TB. In the ITA, vets became knowledgeable about biosecurity and were able to pass on advice to farmers reflecting the context of their farm. Farmers appreciated the involvement of farmers and received not just support over disease management but emotional support as well. Such methods are likely to be better at generating on-farm risk reduction measures than the communication of general advice (Enticott *et al.*, 2012).

The aim of the Cymorth TB pilot project was to train private vets to provide additional support and advice to farmers experiencing a TB breakdown. By training private vets as ‘neutral’ source of support and advice the project aims to support the eradication of TB from Welsh cattle herds in the long-term.

This report forms part of the evaluation of the Cymorth TB project. The evaluation encompassed in-depth interviews with farmers and vets who had taken part on Cymorth TB to examine the effects that the pilot had on their experience of managing a TB breakdown. In addition, the experience of private vets was further investigated during a workshop/focus group event held at the end of the pilot. This aims of this evaluation are as follows:

## 1.1 Aims of Evaluation

The objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

**Objective 1:** To evaluate farmers experience of, and satisfaction with, the management of TB during the Cymorth TB pilot.

**Objective 2:** To evaluate private veterinarians (OVs) experience of taking part in the Cymorth TB project including:

- (a) OV satisfaction with training provided by Cymorth TB.
- (b) OV satisfaction with the 'Cymorth Visit'; including functional tools used during visit.
- (c) Improved/effective joint working and communications between OVs and the AHVLA during the pilot.

The report begins by describing the methods used for this research. In the results section following qualitative analysis focuses on 1. Farmers, and 2. Vets, experience and satisfaction with their involvement with the Cymorth TB pilot. The report concludes by identifying best practice as well as gaps in the pilot project.

## 2. Background to Cymorth TB

In 2012 the Welsh Government established Cymorth TB; a pilot scheme that changes the way TB breakdowns are managed. Traditionally, private vets tested farmers' cattle for TB. When TB was discovered, private vets played no further role and the breakdown was then managed by government vets (in AHVLA). However under the Cymorth TB scheme, private vets receive training so that they are more involved in the management of the breakdown and are able to provide support and advice to farmers. The project therefore aims to benefit both vets and farmers by up-skilling vets to better support farmers. The aim of the Cymorth TB project is ultimately to reduce and eradicate TB. However the immediate objectives are to deal with a range of problems and issues currently affecting the management of a TB breakdown.

The table below indicates the range of issues and outcomes that Cymorth TB may address:

Issue	Stakeholder	Outcome
Farmers receive inadequate or inappropriate advice on how to manage a TB breakdown. This may be because DRFs are not appropriate, and/or they are conducted by the AHVLA	Farmers	Satisfaction in TB breakdown management;  Farm management decisions relating to TB
OVs do not possess appropriate skills and knowledge to manage a TB breakdown	Vets (OVs)	Acquisition of knowledge and skills to manage a TB breakdown  Breakdowns are managed for the purpose of eradication
Information is not shared between OVs and VOs on TB breakdowns	Vets (OVs and VOs)	Effective joint working  Trust between OVs and VOs
OVs are isolated from the management of TB breakdowns	Vets (OVs)	Trust and confidence in the AHVLA

		Trust in TB management
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Table 1. Issues and outcomes addresses by Cymorth TB

This evaluation investigates the issues and outcomes identified above in relation to the implementation of the Cymorth TB pilot.

## 2.1 Methods

As stated above, the key aims for the evaluation were to:

3. To evaluate farmers experience of, and satisfaction with, the management of TB (during the Cymorth TB pilot)
4. To evaluate private veterinarians (OVs) experience of taking part in the Cymorth TB project including:
  - (d) OV satisfaction with training provided by Cymorth TB.
  - (e) OV satisfaction with the 'Cymorth Visit'; including functional tools used during visit.
  - (f) Improved/effective joint working and communications between OVs and the AHVLA during the pilot.

These aims were executed through the use of in-depth interviews with farmers and vets. Interviews allow the researcher to reveal the views and experiences of their participants; and are useful in capturing detailed information about a persons' thoughts and behaviours or for exploring new issues in depth. Additionally a follow-up workshop/focus group was conducted with vets at the end of the pilot. Focus groups are group discussions arranged to examine a specific set of topics and primarily aim 'to describe and understand meanings and interpretations of a select group of people to gain an understanding of a specific issue from the perspective of the participants of the group' Liamputtong (2009).

Overall 30 interviews were conducted with a variety of stakeholders. These include:

- *Farmer interviews*

In-depth interviews were conducted with 14 farmers *who had taken part in* the Cymorth TB project and 5 farmers *who had not taken part in* the Cymorth TB. The former were asked questions related to (a) their experience of the visits provided by the AHVLA vet and (b) their experience of the visit provided by their 'Cymorth'-trained private vet (see appendix A for full interview schedule). The latter were asked questions related to their experience of the of the visit provided by the AHVLA vet (see appendix B for full interview schedule). Farmers were drawn from areas with different levels of TB within the Cymorth TB project areas.



- *Vet interviews*

Interviews were conducted with 7 private vets who had conducted at least one Cymorth TB visit (note: at the time of evaluation only 9 private vets had conducted a Cymorth TB visit). OVs were asked questions regarding their experience of training, the level of communication/joint working during Cymorth, and their experience of the Cymorth TB visit (see appendix C for full interview schedule). Interviews were also conducted with 4 AHVLA Veterinary Officers (VOs) who had completed a DRF visit prior to the execution of a Cymorth TB visit. VOs were asked questions regarding communication and joint working and trust and confidence in OVs (for full interview schedule see appendix D).

- *Focus Group/Workshop*

A final workshop was organised with OVs and VOs that participated in Cymorth TB. During the workshop, vets were split into two groups to discuss their experiences of the pilot project. The focus groups were in two stages: the first discussion considered the use of maps during the Cymorth TB visit. Vets discussed the limitations of the maps they received and the merits of alternative maps and information to communicate to farmers. The second discussion focussed on the delivery of Cymorth TB, their perceptions of the training they received, and improvements that could be made to the scheme.

## 3. Results

The results section is split into three parts based around the interview and focus group activities. Part One presents findings from the farmer interviews; and seeks to evaluate farmers' experience of and satisfaction with the management of TB during the Cymorth TB pilot (to meet Objective 1). Part Two presents findings from interviews with vets and Part Three presents findings from the focus group/workshop. Part Two and Three evaluate vets experience of taking part in the Cymorth TB pilot to meet Objective 2.

### 3.1 PART ONE

#### 3.1.1 Cymorth TB Farmers

Generally farmers valued support from both government vets and their private vets; accepting the differing skills and available support. The main feedback was that the two complimented each other and that collaborative working added value. The following parts will present results from a critical analysis of in-depth interviews with farmers. This section will tease out the benefits felt by farmers in involving private vets during a TB breakdown during the Cymorth TB pilot. This section is broken into four sections: (a) communication, (b) knowing the farm and the farmer, (c) the farm walk, and (d) differences between visits/roles.

#### 3.1.2 Cymorth TB: Improving communications

Farmers valued the support provided by their own private vet during the pilot. In particular they viewed their own vet as a trusted source who they were able to communicate with effectively and understand advice after a TB breakdown. For example many farmers felt that the private vets provided them with what one farmer described as an 'approachable in-betweenener'; someone whom they felt able to ask any questions knowing they would be answered in a clear and communicable way. For some farmers this meant having a British vet whom they felt comfortable with and were able to clearly comprehend:

*"I understand more from my own private vet I think...the thing is the one [AHVLA vet] we had at the start, she wasn't English and I had a job trying to understand her... It helped a*

*bit [having an OV] I could understand what she was talking about and you can understand them”*

*“Well the Ministry vet, she was Spanish, very lovely though, and she went through it all with us, but sometimes its a bit clearer with you own vet”*

The ability of farmers to clearly understand or engage with [foreign] AHVLA vets was also a concern of a number of OVs, one who stated:

*“the problem is a lot of the farmers don’t understand them, it’s difficult, the case vets should speak better English, if they don’t then they are not very approachable”*

However it should be noted that this was not a concern of all farmers, indeed some farmers interviewed found their (foreign) AHVLA vet easy to understand; as well as helpful. For example:

*“We talked about everything really, you know how we could avoid it happening again... it was very useful. He was very nice and young and foreign”*

It should therefore be noted that the ability of foreign VOs to communicate effectively to Welsh farmers is variable and dependent on a number of factors regarding the individual circumstances of the farmer and the VO themselves. Farmers however did view their own private vet as an approachable source of advice for reasons beyond language comprehension. For some farmers this was because their own vet was seen to be *independent from government* and therefore a more neutral and amicable source of advice:

*“He’s [OV] more approachable because he’s not from the government, he’s an approachable in-betweener, whereas the AHVLA are not are they”*

*“I think it is [important to involve OV] because it someone that you are closer to, you’re private vet. I mean they deal with so much of it don’t they, these Ministry vets, and you think are they going to value the right value? or think about our income over the next couple of years? they don’t even think about that”.*

*“they know our business more than the Ministry vets do, because they are caring for our livestock, and have perhaps a little bit more empathy for what we are going through, so we would certainly want to see our local vets as a source of information”*

In general farmers valued the support of their own vet to help them manage a TB breakdown more effectively for a number of reasons, of which one relates to the points above. Many farmers saw private vets as someone who was separate from the government who would have empathy with their situation on a personal and business level. This relationship meant that farmers valued the 'neutral' advice given by their own vet as being of benefit to them on a business level (as opposed to their view of 'Ministry' vets)

### 3.1.3 Cymorth TB: 'Knowing' the farm and the farmer

A second commonly cited reason that farmers felt it was beneficial to have their private vet involved during the Cymorth TB pilot was due to their private vets historical knowledge of the farm and the herd. The majority of farmers thought that their private vets would be able to provide them with bespoke advice and information tailored to them specifically due to their historical/on-going relationship. For example farmers commented:

*"They know your situation better, the Ministry vet will just turn up on the day and just have to go on what he sees, whereas your vet knows around the place, knows your systems and the way you do things and can explain it better, and he knows the way you do your farming"*

*"you know them personally and they know the farm- which is good as you can ask them anything"*

*"It is useful [to have private vet involved] because he knows your farm, he deals with your animals and he is a person you can talk to at face value"*

*"it's important to have your private vet involved in this process, they are the people who are dealing with the farms first hand, and are on a more personal level with local farmers."*

As the quotes above demonstrate, the perception that private vets would provide superior advice [to AHVLA vets] due to a historical working relationship 'on-farm' is also combined with 'trust' in their own vets. The idea of a 'personal relationship' was important to most farmers, not only because their private vet 'knew' their animals/farm, but also because they provided a trustworthy avenue of advice and information, making them, as one farmer above described, someone they could 'talk to at face value'. In this sense farmers valued the advice given by their private vet involved during the Cymorth TB pilot due to its 'bespoke' on a farm level and personal level.

### 3.1.4 Cymorth TB: The farm walk

As part of the Cymorth TB pilot private vets were advised to spend 70% of their time conducting a farm walk. During several farmer interviews the farm walk was identified as being the key practical aspect of the Cymorth TB pilot which was beneficial to them as a source of advice and information. For some farmers the walk allowed time to ask questions and advice. In addition being on the land prompted discussions which may not have been had around the kitchen table. Some farmers stated:

*“they took plenty of time with it, no rushing, and we talked about different things and asked [OV] various questions”*

*“I think [farm walk] with your own vet it is quite important because you can have an on-farm chat as well, ask certain things that you are not sure of, so yes, I think it is useful, I think a lot of people can learn an awful lot from their vets”*

For some farmers the farm walk proved to be an ‘eye-opening’ experience; allowing them to visually understand how biosecurity could be improved:

*“Well we did the walk around the field and he explained the most prevalent areas for badgers and stuff like that trying to persuade them not to stay on you... it opened my eyes a bit more when we had the field walk, this is the first time we’ve had a field walk”*

*“The walk was useful cus you get a better idea of what you’re dealing with, we thought certain fields were very well fenced whereas the [private] vet said there was actually a small gap that the badger could squeeze through, you are more aware of it then, in certain areas, that you have got a badger problem, but apart from the water tanks, and some sheds on the farm that we thought were pretty safe but he said no they can find their way in through a 6-8 inch gap through the door, and they could push them, so we closed that and put some bars under that now so its a lot heavier to push, we’ve made the shed a lot more secure”*

As the quotes above illustrate many farmers found the farm walk provided with their private vet through the Cymorth TB project a beneficial experience on a very practical level. In general farmers found the farm walk was beneficial to them in two ways. First, it allowed them the time and prompts (being on-farm) to ask questions and discuss issues which may not have been otherwise tackled in the farm office. Second, the very practical aspect of being shown (perhaps lax) biosecurity measures whilst walking the farm with their private vet improved their awareness of potential risks.

However, although most farmers agreed that the walk was useful some found it difficult to differentiate between the farm walk conducted by their own vet and the farm walk conducted

with them previously by their AHVLA vet during the Disease Report Form (DRF) visit. For example one farmer said:

*“Its always useful [to do a farm walk] because you will always learn something more, because a different vet will have a slightly different angle on something, so yes it was useful, but it was no different from any other visit you know, you walk around the farm, check where your likely breakdown areas would be ...”*

Whilst this view [of the farm walk] was certainly not shared by the majority of farmers interviewed, some farmers did have difficulty in clearly distinguishing between the two visits. This issue will be discussed in the following section.

### **3.1.5 Cymorth TB: Distinguishing between visits/roles**

As part of the evaluation farmers were asked to distinguish between the visits provide by the AHVLA vet (to complete DRF) and the Cymorth TB visit undertaken by their private vet. When asked to describe the key differences between their experiences of the two visits farmers were split in their responses. Some farmers distinguished the visits in clear terms. When this was the case the farm walk was the differentiating factor from the AVHLA visit, which many thought dealt mainly with ‘paperwork’:

*“The second [Cymorth] visit was different, we walked the whole farm, whereas with the Ministry vet we just walked the farm yard... and we talked about some things that we feasible and some things that weren’t”*

*“ [DRF visit] was more paper work and filling in forms and stuff like that... the first one was the Ministry vet that was form filling, finding out who are neighbours are, where they are”*

*“With the local vet we walked the farm, he gave me some advice about buildings to make them badger-free, which we had thought about, it was common sense to be honest with you but there was a few things like water tanks outside that we hadn’t given a thought to before, holes where the badgers could reach ... With the Ministry vet it was mainly just paperwork, asking questions, we didn’t walk around the farm”.*

The cases above represent farmers who found the practical aspect of the farm walk distinctive and beneficial. However whilst some farmers found the field walk aspect of the Cymorth TB distinctive [from the DRF visit] other farmers interviewed found the practical aspects of the Cymorth TB visit very similar to the initial visit conducted by the AHVLA vet to carry out a DRF.

In these cases farmers still found extra discussions with their private vet useful, but questions to differences between the two visits:

*“in reality [the Cymorth visit] just covered the same ground. Some suggestions were made and any extra discussions are useful”*

What was the difference between that visit and the visit from your own vet?

*“Very much the same, very much the same, they went through, it was almost the same”*

*“we have so many vets here I can’t remember... we talked about security, biosecurity, and I’m sure we did that with the Ministry vet as well...specifically what was said was probably along the same lines as the Ministry vet”*

These perceived similarities could be due to a number of issues. First, and as noted by the farmer of the last quote, due to the availability of contact details some farmers were contacted by the evaluation team a number of months after the DRF and Cymorth TB visit. This may have made clearly distinguishing visits or remembering specific details of each visit difficult for some farmers. However it is also possible that farmers received visits from the AHVLA vets of differing detail; with some farmers receiving a farm walk as part of the Case Vet visit to complete the DRF.

Analysis of farmer interviews also presents a clear distinction in the way the farmers perceive the role of their own private vet and AHVLA vets in supporting them through a TB breakdown. As noted in the preceding sections private vets were regarded as ‘*approachable in-betweeners*’ who could provide trusted tailored advice which was farm-specific. However farmers also identified AVHLA vets as having a clear and concise role which was important to them. In particular the majority of farmers interviewed viewed AHVLA vets as ‘*experts*’ regarding advice on legislation, movements and licensing and several farmer said that they would seek out AHVLA advice on these issues. For example farmers commented:

*“they [AHVLA] would be my point of contact for procedures and legislation’*

*“Just to know what to do, so we’re not doing anything wrong, just what we can do, trouble is when they send the paperwork its covered in so much, you’ve got to read it all and it’s a bit too much, but when he [AHVLA] comes he can tell us what to do”*

*“the Ministry vet is the expert in that job and would be my first point of call for any purchase questions, my own vet might perhaps say ‘ask the AHVLA”*

Many farmers viewed the AHVLA vets as experts in legislative procedures. In some cases this was not due to lack of confidence in their own private. It was an issue of 'role':

*"The Ministry vet, we tend to use them for advice on what we're doing once we've had a breakdown, see if we need to get special licences, rather than through our own vet because they haven't got the power in the same way, but in terms of day to day management of the herd regarding TB we would use both actually, we use the Ministry vets more for how are we going to get licenses to move on or for moving cattle off for slaughter if we are under restrictions,*

Would you feel confident in asking your own vet those kinds of questions?

*"Well it's not a question of confidence, it's a question of who knows, you know the vets seem to have a slightly different role, our local vets don't have the, it's nothing to do with confidence, if we needed to know medically about cattle health we would go to our ordinary vet but in terms of movement and legislation involved we would go to the ministry vet, just that the Ministry vet is slightly higher up on the legal system really in terms of movement."*

However some farmers were felt that the expertise of AHVLA vets clearly eclipsed that of their private vet on these issues, with farmers suggesting that they were:

*"not overly convinced my own private vet can deal with that specific information, TB is a specific issue and legislation is quite movable"*

*"I think my vet would not possibly give comprehensive enough information"*

Whatever the reasons, a firm distinction on what information farmers would call upon their own private vets for and AVHLA vets for was made by the majority of farmers interviewed; who would call on the AHVLA for legislative/movement issues and their own private vet for issues of herd health. This working distinction was also echoed by private vets themselves, many who felt it was important for AHVLA vets to provide advice around regulation/legislation regarding a TB breakdown, not them. This was because for some private vets a link to legislation and regulation could affect there business relationship with clients. As one vet commented:

*"The regulatory role still has to come from them [AHVLA vets]. If it came from us it would hinder the close working relationships with have with clients"*

This is something to take on board when considering the resilience of private vets working as part of Cymorth TB in the long term.



### **3.1.6 Summary**

**Overall farmers felt the Cymorth TB pilot provided them with added support which was beneficial to them. In particular they commented that the involvement of their private vet gave them (a) an understandable and accessible source of communication/advice, (b) a tailored and trusted service which took into account issues of business and empathy, and (c) a farm walk which used historical knowledge of the farm/animals to offer bespoke advice specific to each farmer. (d) Farmers also made clear distinctions between the role of private vets as experts in herd health and AHVLA vets as experts in legislation and licensing.**

## 3.2 PART TWO

### 3.2.1 Cymorth TB Vets

The part will present results from analysis of interviews conducted with vets. To begin, the first part will examine vets experience of the Cymorth TB pilot in relation to (a) training, (b) the farm walk, (c) communication/partnership working, and (D) added value to private vets. This section will conclude with a short section on perceived benefits to farmers.

### 3.2.2 Training

Overall vets were very happy with the training provided by Cymorth TB. All vets interviewed thought the presentations were useful and felt that the training was effective; in particular the interactive workshops were well received. For example vets said:

*“The information provided on the training days was very useful as particularly the interactive element which gave a practical element to the training which we as vets often prefer”*

*“the training was very good and covered a lot of information over the two days”*

*“The training was good and quite thorough, I think they covered quite a lot of information that we needed to know straight off”*

*“it gave a good overview of the whole process and broadened my knowledge of TB”*

However whilst the training was well received vets put forward a number of suggestions which could improve the training process for the future.

#### (a) Skill set/subject knowledge

It was noted by private vets that a *special* skill set was required to help vets understand and control TB and extra training in particular areas would be useful to if private vets are to assist in achieving the goal of TB eradication. In particular extra training regarding the *epidemiology* of the disease was especially welcomed:

*'this special skill set can only be learnt through training courses and epidemiology courses and would be useful'*

*'training on epidemiology would allow us to give more detailed advice to farmers'*

*"Details of the epidemiology would help us to give farmers more detailed information, and make us confident that we knew what we were talking about"*

In addition to the emphasis placed on knowing the epidemiology of the disease there were also suggestions that extra training should be provided on *badger ecology* and aspects of farm management related to badger control. For example one vet stated:

*"training on badger ecology research could be very useful, that would enable us to exchange information with farmers and discuss areas of risk [regarding badgers] which could then be addressed"*

*"vets need a bit more training on how to badger proof open spaces and other practical training regarding biosecurity, the practicalities and costs to talk to the farmer"*

In addition one vet suggested that training in 'diplomacy' might also be useful for OV's. As noted in many of the interviews private vets have a business relationship with farmers which needs to be maintained. It was thought that training in 'diplomacy' could help vets to navigate conversations with farmers on what is often a difficult subject:

*"Talking to farmers who have TB is an exercise in diplomacy and this [diplomacy] is an important skill set to have, it might be useful to have some training on this, particularly for private vets who have essentially a business relationship with the farmer"*

As this section demonstrates overall vets were happy with the training they received. However the suggestions presented above could improve information/advice delivery to farmers in the long-term; as private vets become more knowledgeable on understanding routes of disease entry and even perhaps improve on diplomacy.

#### *(b) Practical 'on-farm' training*

Analysis of the private vet interviews also suggests a follow-up *practical* training day 'on-farm' would enhance knowledge-exchange between the Welsh Government and themselves. It was suggested that a practical day would help to cement classroom-learnt skills into everyday practice. For example vets said:

*“training could be improved by part of the training being carried out on a farm walk or example, where you can look at the pinch-points and then come back and discuss it. With this type of hands-on practical experience you get an immediate feel for it”*

*“the training was good but you need a follow-up, once you’ve done a few visits you have a list of questions that the farmers throw at you on farm”*

*“it would be useful to have some training on-farm to see how farms work, this is important to managing TB”*

### *(c) Flexible/increased training dates*

Some private vets identified the need for supplementary/flexible training days to allow other members of their veterinary practice to become ‘Cymorth trained’ (OVa). This was a view shared by the majority of vets interviewed who thought supplementary training days would allow Cymorth TB to become more sustainable in the long-term: as large workloads could be shared among vets within a practice. In the current arrangement often only one vet from each practice was able to attend both training days which mean that those vets had an increased workload during the pilot. Some vets found this to be an issue:

*“one of the problems was not being able to release more vets for training, had there been more training days then we would trained others to take some of the workload off us”*

*“one of the visits fell at the busiest time of the year and we really needed others trained to take the pressure off us at that point”*

*“there were no other vets than me and the availability of vets to get training is a problem, there needs to be more training days for vets to attend”*

### **3.2.3 The Cymorth TB Visit**

As part of the Cymorth TB pilot private vets were allocated and paid for a 3 hours visit to the breakdown farm and the Welsh Government stipulated that as a rule of thumb at least 70% of the visit should be taken up touring the farm; walking the boundary where possible, and discussing identified risks with the farmer. During the interviews private vets were asked about their experience of this Cymorth TB visit. The first section will describe the practical aspect of these visits and the potential benefits they had. The second section will examine the functional tools used during these visits; examining what worked and what could be improved.

#### *The farm walk*

The farm walk was an integral part of the Cymorth TB visit. In general vets found the walk productive, particularly when assessing potential risks to farms from TB. Here's how some of the vets described these walks:

*"we walked a couple of the fields where he felt there was a problem and that was very useful because we mapped out the problem together and the risks"*

*"we had a general chat first and then we got out on to look around buildings and on to the land to do a general risk assessment"*

*"the walk was very useful, we looked at every field, looked at fencing, badger activity and badger latrines. We also identified a boundary with another farm with a fence down that hadn't been spotted and the farmer did make the changes suggested to that"*

Overall vets found the farm walk to be a useful tool when identifying and communicating disease risk to farmers. This was also noted a beneficial exercise to farmers in the preceding section. However there were some criticisms of the functional tools provided for this walk and these were practical aspects which could be easily improved by the Welsh Government to provide a better service for farmers. Interview analysis identified areas of improvement for the Cymorth TB visit which have the potential to add greater value for the Welsh Government. In particular, the private vets identified a key improvement which could be made to the functional operation of the Cymorth TB visit; the suitability of maps provided to private vets.

### *Maps*

Maps play a significant role in managing animal diseases by allowing vets to visual disease risk and through this potentially guiding farmers' behaviour. Overall private vets found that the maps provided for the Cymorth visit could be improved to provide a better practical foundation to the visit. First, many vets found that the maps provided were inconsistent in scale:

*'the map for the first visit was very useful, the next ones had changed, they weren't so good and had a slightly smaller scale'*

*"the map was very small in scale and not easy to follow. The farmer got his imax map out and we used his instead"*

*"for the first one [map] we had a good field map, but the last two weren't so good as they were at a slightly smaller scale"*

*"maps are incredibly important and the Cymorth maps are not as good as the biosecurity maps as they are too small in scale and don't print well"*

*“for one visit we got sent an OS map so it didn’t show boundaries... if you can see boundaries it is much easier to talk through biosecurity issues with the farmer. it [map] had not nearly as much detail as the DRF”*

The issue of printing was also an issue for another OV who stated:

*“printing the forms in a way which was legible was a problem and time consuming for us”*

As becomes apparent from the quotes above the scale of the maps provided for Cymorth TB vets and the difficulty printing them was a significant issue for most vets. When asked why the maps were so important to the potential outcomes of their visit private vets underline the importance of maps to visualise and understand local disease risk:

*“maps of local disease is very useful and if we aren’t allowed to see local maps which show local outbreaks then we are working in the dark”*

This is something which shall be elaborated on further in the last section which analyses the vet focus group.

#### *Best time for intervention*

Vets were also asked when to identify the best time for Cymorth TB vets to support farmers. Most vets thought that their support would be most beneficial to farmers who had not yet suffered a TB breakdown, for example vets said:

*“we should roll out the visits to farmers who haven’t yet had a breakdown, build it into annual TB testing or in that window, and try to prevent it before it becomes a problem, that’s where the benefit would really come”*

*“we need to be a bit more forward thinking and an obvious role for OVs is on farms which have never had a TB breakdown, perhaps it should be in the farm health plan”*

The idea that the role for private vets should begin before a breakdown, either as part of the TB testing process or as an element of herd health planning, was echoed by most vets interviewed.

### **3.2.4 Partnership working and Communication**

The Cymorth TB pilot aimed to increase communication and partnership working between private and AHVLA vets in the management of a TB breakdown. This next section will examine private vets experience of communications and partnership working during the Cymorth TB pilot.

Before Cymorth TB communications between AHVLA vets and private vets were often felt to be severely lacking. During the interviews private stated that before Cymorth TB that had often felt 'kept in the dark' regarding TB information beyond testing. In fact a number of private vets commented that before the became involved in the Cymorth TB pilot information exchange regarding a TB breakdown was not communicated to them via the AHVLA. In many cases vets relied on farmers to give them information regarding TB on their farm. For example vets commented:

*"traditionally we've been kept in the dark and we had to gather information about their TB breakdown from clients which is a bit embarrassing"*

*"pre-cymorth we had little contact with the AHVLA. We got told the PM results and culture results but in the last 3 years we haven't even had that. It makes it very difficult for us to know what is going on on farms and we have had to gather data about lesions and culture from the farmer"*

*"we would often have to ask the client for details we wouldn't hear from the AHVLA, the only way we could keep a handle on things is through the clients"*

*"Before Cymorth we didn't always get the culture and lesion results, before we would have to actively chase up this information"*

The situation regarding the exchange of information was perceived as being improved during the Cymorth pilot. Although communications between private vets and the AHVLA vets was varied, in general private vets found their relationship and knowledge exchange with the AHVLA vet had largely improved. For example vets told us:

*"we [OV and VO] have developed a very good working relationship during Cymorth"*

*"yes it [Cymorth] has changed my relationship with the AHVLA and it's been good to chew the fat with \*Ian\*"*

*"the communication between VOs, OVs and farmers has been very good during Cymorth, mainly due to a good working relationship with \*Sally\*"*

However despite this improvement felt by private vets a number of specific issues emerged. In particular private vets felt that initial communication after a TB breakdown between AHVLA vets and themselves was lacking in some cases. Some felt that the AHVLA vets did not communicate enough information to them in regards the breakdown:

*"there was not a lot of communication with us, in the initial email their wasn't even details of the case vet or a detailed TB history"*

*“in general the AHVLA vets have been very separate from us. We get instructions by email, we can access the DRF but it is not a very personal experience, it has stayed quite official. It might be better to speak over the phone in order to liase better”*

There were also issues in the time lag between the initial identification of a breakdown by AHVLA vets and the subsequent communication to private vets:

*“we get the info a long time after the event has occurred which isn’t always helpful”*

*“I think something may have gone wrong with emails or contact with the admin staff which caused a bit of a time lag. Getting the correct contact details to start with is important”*

So whilst overall vets felt that communication between themselves and the AHVLA had greatly improved during the Cymorth TB pilot there were some specific issues which caused concern in relation to the way information was communicated during the Cymorth pilot. In general these may be described as administration issues; lack of detailed information in the initial email, lag time between test result and contact with OV, and wrong email addresses were just some of those issues noted by vets. The subject of communication will be further explored through the analysis of focus group data in Part Three.

### **3.2.5 Added value to Private vets**

Interview analysis revealed that private vets felt that the training and practical knowledge provided by taking part in Cymorth TB added value to their role as a private vet. For example they felt better informed and qualified to discuss TB eradication with their clients and this led to more satisfying and valuable conversations during TB testing and at visits. Some vets even asserted that this added value through development of their professional practice has led to improved relationships between themselves and their clients. For example vets said:

*“being involved [in CymorthTB ] has given more value to the role of the private vet for TB”*

*“[Cymorth] has helped improve relationships and us for us to be seen as being proactive with this and having the expertise”*

The farm walk in particular was viewed as a potentially useful exercise which increased their own knowledge of the farm and helped them gave more informed advice on farm management practices relating to other diseases:

*“[the farm walk] allows us to get to know more detailed aspects of the farms and the farmers biosecurity needs more generally too”*



*“its nice for us to be involved, to know what’s going on on farm, then you can find out what the risks are likely to be, for TB and other biosecurity issues”*

*‘walking among the stock during the Cymorth visit is beneficial for us. For example during during Foot and Mouse disease where we saw how farms fitted together better because we were walking around farms which gives us a better understanding of the farm as well as an opportunity to talk to farmers about the whole concept of biosecurity”*

It can therefore be demonstrated that vets taking part in the Cymorth TB pilot perceived benefits beyond training. These included the perception of enhanced value, and an improved ‘on-farm’ knowledge base through the farm walk.

### 3.2.6 Benefits to farmers

Private vets in general were fairly optimistic that Cymorth TB pilot would have positive benefits for their clients. They cited reasons which closely resembled those given by farmers in the preceding section, including; trust, historical working relationships with farmers, and the value of farm specific knowledge:

*“[OVs] have a strong working relationship with their clients, they trust us, whereas they perhaps don’t know AHVLA and they may want to enforce restrictions”*

*“we’re more involved, as local vets we have a good working relationship and even crusty old farmers who I didn’t think would do anything we had a positive outcome after the [Cymorth] visit”*

*“its advantageous for us to be involved because they know us. Often they find it difficult to talk to foreign [AHVLA] vets but they can talk to us”*

*“we have a working relationship with the farm and know the situation locally”*

All the private vets interviewed felt that the Cymorth TB pilot was a valuable and beneficial project for the control and eradication of TB in Wales and would like to see the pilot rolled-out for the long term with suggested improvements.

### 3.2.7 Summary

**In general vets were happy with the training they received which they found useful and provided a good overview of TB. However a number of improvements to training were**

suggested to further develop and expand the benefits of the project. These included training in TB epidemiology, badger ecology and 'diplomacy'. It was also suggested that the number of training dates should be increased to reduce workload to currently trained Cymorth vets and that a practical 'on-farm' training day would help cement classroom taught skills in the field. Overall the vets enjoyed the Cymorth visit and found the farm walk in particular useful they also identified limitations in the *maps* provided to them for this visit. The maps were often too small in scale and difficult to print. It was also felt that communication between the AHVLA vets and themselves had greatly improved during the pilot but that specific communications, generally around administration issues, could be bettered for the future. Overall vets felt that being part of the Cymorth TB pilot enhanced their knowledge and value as a private vet. All vets thought that they have a role to play in the eradication of TB through the potential roll-out of Cymorth TB in the future.

## 3.3 PART THREE

### 3.3.1 Cymorth TB – Focus Group Findings

The focus groups confirmed findings from the interviews as well as providing more insight into the way maps could be used by vets to help manage bTB breakdowns. Findings from the focus groups are presented below.

### 3.3.2 Mapping the Breakdown

Maps are central to the Cymorth TB visit. However, focus groups confirmed the thoughts of those vets interviewed: that the maps provided were of limited use. During the focus groups, participants were shown the maps used by AHVLA to conduct a Disease Report Form (DRF) to compare with the maps provided for the Cymorth TB visit.

The maps provided for the Cymorth TB visit were not seen to be particularly useful. Typically vets said that the maps were too small, not always centred on the farm, did not include all parts of the farm, or too faintly printed. The main criticism of the maps was that they lacked the field boundaries that the DRF maps included. For example:

*“It tells you nothing – it doesn’t tell you where the farm is, where the field boundaries are or anything”*

There were also technological limits to the maps. Vets suggested that sending large scale maps in the post was the best way to receive the maps. Practices were unable to print off maps on paper any larger than A4 and often not in colour.

Some vets got around these mapping problems by using farmers’ own maps once on the farm. Alternatively, some drew their own field boundaries on the maps during the visit, either by walking the farm with the farmer or discussing it with them:

*“I actually gave up on the maps and sort of did it another way which was just walking the fields so you can see the fences and you say oh what who farms there, what goes there? So to be totally honest I found the maps pretty useless!”*

The usefulness of maps is likely to vary between farms. Some vets said that having the field boundaries on the maps can help vets plan these walks more effectively, for example by looking for badger setts on farmers’ land:

*“I had to fill in the boundary on the one visit I did with the farmers help – I had to draw around the boundary...we’d already walked the boundary so we did it afterwards so I wanted to map the badger setts. Its beneficial to have a pre look at the maps before you go off wandering round because then you can plan it – so you need to go in, then out and then back out again to fill in what you’ve found”*

However, some vets remarked that the three hours allocated to complete the Cymorth TB visit that you couldn’t walk around large farms inspecting the field boundaries. Another commented that some farmers don’t want to walk the boundaries, preferring to talk over the maps sat at a kitchen table.

The main purpose of showing field boundaries on the maps was to assess the risk of neighbouring stock, but this could only be accomplished if the disease status of those farms was known. In some respects, vets argued that knowledge of the field boundaries was not essential: what was more important was the location of disease surrounding the farm being visited.

*“The map would only be useful if it told you what was going on around. I mean you can get your farmers’ own maps and walk the fields, that’s not the issue, you don’t need a map to do that but you need to have information about what is going on locally – so you can say well you’ve got Joe Bloggs there and he had a breakdown last year or whatever so you need to be careful how you farm that part of your farm”.*

Some vets suggested that the maps were ‘superfluous’ without the disease situation marked on them. Disease status cannot be communicated to farmers due to data protection issues. Indeed, AHVLA vets pointed out that the maps that they have for DRF visits cannot be taken out of the office and shown to farmers because they reveal neighbours TB status. Instead, the maps of field boundaries are used to help structure conversations with farmers about the location of disease and help draw out farmers’ knowledge of the disease status of their neighbours. In fact, as many vets pointed out, the data protection rules are often irrelevant: either the farmer knows what is going on on their neighbours’ farm, or the vet him/herself knows and can advise the farmer on where not to graze. The only danger associated with this negotiation of data protection is that sometimes farmers can have incorrect information, or not fully understand the nature of their neighbour’s breakdown (for example, the outbreak may have originated on stock kept away from the farm). For example:

*V1: Most farmers know. I mean Im in north Wales and a TB incident is quite a big thing, but people know*

*V2: But they might not be right, that’s the thing*

*V1: That is the trouble*

Overall, however, vets suggested that having access to the neighbouring holdings and their bTB status from the outset is likely to improve the quality of Cymorth TB visits.

*Alternative Maps*

As part of the focus groups, a range of alternative maps were presented to vets to gauge their reaction to them as tools to help communicate bTB risks to farmers. The maps included were:

- A 10km radius map showing breakdown locations around a farm;
- A map of Wales all bTB breakdowns; and
- A Spoligotype type map of Wales; and

The 10k radius map was initially seen as valuable to the vets in the focus groups because it showed the locations of breakdowns, unlike the previous maps. On further analysis, however, vets also found problems with these maps and came up with an alternative way of representing the information in these maps.

Vets initial reactions to the 10km radius map was that it was the most 'useful'. The first problem with the map, though, was data protection: like the DRF maps, AHVLA said that this map could not be shown to farmers because it could reveal which neighbours had bTB. Secondly, the map lacked any contextual detail which could mean the outbreaks could be misinterpreted. As with the previous DRF map, without an underlying OS map vets felt it was difficult to make sense of clusters of breakdowns. Moreover, the maps pinpointed holdings with bTB, but did not say whether the outbreak had occurred on 'outlying land' elsewhere or at the farmers grass keep. Thirdly, vets complained that the maps didn't provide an historical picture to disease in the area: for example, the maps did not show how bTB was spreading in the area. This information was seen as important because it could lead to recommending different kinds of biosecurity practices.

In response to these concerns, vets developed two separate solutions. The first was to do away with the map altogether and replace it with broad statistics. The broad statistics of how many breakdowns in a 10km radius of any farm were seen as a useful resource to communicate bTB risks to farmers. For example, one vet commented that this kind of information had proved useful in the past:

*"when you came on the visit to client x which we had – and that shut him up a bit when you could say in 10kms radius of your farm, there are 15 or 12 Tb outbreaks. You can't say there isn't a TB problem in the area which is what he was saying...so it doesn't necessarily need to be a map we just need to have that information"*

The second solution was to have more dynamic maps again with an explicit purpose of communicating the risk of bTB to farmers in a clearer way. The proposed solution was to allow vets to have an historical map of bTB outbreaks at county scale on their laptop computers that they could show to farmers. As one said:

*"When you start looking at red dots you need to look, its not much use; its like a cine film, you need to roll it forward and see how it changes over time...because you can see the patterns and its even better if you can roll it forward from 5 years to now and this is how the thing is moving – this on its own is just one picture it doesn't mean a lot but as soon as*

*you start being able to have that on your computer for however long you've got the data it becomes really useful".*

This critique of breakdown maps was also applied to the next map shown to vets – a map of Wales with all bTb breakdowns. For Cymorth visits, some vets argued that the Wales map was not personal enough. Vets felt that the Wales map was probably better used to show to a group of farmers rather than on individual basis. Being able to animate the map was seen as valuable, as well zoom in and show breakdowns in specific areas. Again, however, vets suggested that without an underlying OS map, the dots on their own were just 'dots from nowhere' and needed to be contextualised within local geography:

*"That has to be on an OS map otherwise its pointless – at this level you need to be looking at the valleys and the hills the reason there may be a bit here because there's no cattle because its all hills or theres a concentration down here in a valley...that without mapping is absolutely useless"*

The final map shown to farmers was a map showing the different spoligotypes of breakdowns across Wales. Of all the maps, this appeared to capture the vets attention the most. Some vets had seen similar maps but many had not, although they were aware of spoligotypes.

There were a number of reasons why vets found this map useful. Firstly, it addressed some of the concerns about previous maps being too static and without context. The spoligotype map was seen to be 'dynamic' rather than 'reactive'. The reason for it being seen as dynamic was because it could show where the disease was 'coming from' despite it still only representing a snapshot in time. The map was able to do this mainly in low incidence areas or edge areas because it could distinguish between types of breakdown. For example:

*"it just gives you a better idea of where the disease is coming from if you are a new outbreak, whether you just happen to be just another one of the endemic strain or whether you are one where you have definitely moved in from somewhere else or its come in because you've bought an animal from there and it's the same colour as that one"*

Secondly, this information wasn't just useful for the vet, but seen to be useful for farmers too. One vet commented that he attended a DRF visit where the spoligotype map had been shown to the farmer who proceeded to get all his staff members to look at it because he felt it was so important. The vet argued that the spoligotype maps gave farmers "some-kind of understanding of where the disease had come from on their farm. It gave them more of an insight into how the disease was progressing". One vet suggested that spoligotyping could therefore help to provide some answers to farmers which they don't often get. For example:

*"We had a cow with 22a up here and 22a is normally from down here. And again, it was a cow that was purchased a couple of years ago and that was a really good message to say to the farmer you couldn't blame badgers on Anglesey you couldn't blame that cow had been there for 10 years it had been purchased as a youngster and that's such a good message to give out to farmers"*

Other vets suggested that putting this map in a market could have a similar effect. The value was in the information it could convey, as well as informing farmers about the processes laying behind bTB control.

However, there were some problems with the spoligotype maps. Firstly, some of the home ranges are quite large. AHVLA vets pointed out that the 17a spoligotype stretches across Wales and into Gloucester. As a result it was not always clear whether these breakdowns were wildlife related or related to cattle movements. Secondly, not all of the vets were fully up to speed with spoligotyping. One mentioned that that the farmer had mentioned the spoligotype to them but they didn't know what all the different types and their home-ranges were so could not pass on any more information.

### **3.3.3 Training**

As well as offering support to farmers with bTB breakdowns, another aim of Cymorth TB was to improve vets own knowledge of bTB and their relationship with AHVLA in the handling of a breakdown. This section reports on these issues as discussed during the focus groups.

### **3.3.4 Training Vets**

In general, vets appreciated the training they received at the start of Cymorth TB. In particular, they praised the scenario exercises designed to get them to discuss different kinds of breakdown. Vets from north wales felt that it was important for them to be able to discuss different situations with vets from south wales who had been involved in many breakdowns.

The main point of discussion however related to how best to organise training in future. Firstly, some vets suggested that scenario based training could be delivered on-farm to make it even more realistic. Secondly, some vets were quite happy for some of the training to be delivered through on-line modules rather than in-person. Others preferred for the training to be in person.

In terms of the content of the training, vets suggested that there would always be limits to the kinds of training that could be provided. This was because it was recognised that in order to do the Cymorth TB visits properly, the vet needed to be committed in the first place. Many of the skills required had more to do with communication and relationship management. Whilst these were skills that vets picked up in their everyday jobs, not all vets would be in the same position. Younger vets, for example, suggested that they might be at a disadvantage when it came to delivering Cymorth TB because they didn't have a relationship with the farmer they were visiting. Even experienced vets were uncomfortable visiting farms that they did not fully know because they were looked after by other vets in their practice. The importance of relationship management meant that frequently Cymorth TB visits may be played out in different ways according to the situation. For example, one vet commented that:

*“you have to show some degree of empathy – for some people it is actually the end of the world – for one of my farmers we just had a chat for about an hour – I’m not sure if it fulfilled Cymorth but you know I think he felt a lot better”*

The importance of ‘social care’ as opposed to ‘epidemiological care’ was mentioned by other vets. Sometimes this meant that the Cymorth TB visit was more of an opportunity to talk about a range of issues rather than simply what could be done about it. In some cases, it appeared that only by having this kind of conversation first that conversations could then be had about bTB. In other cases, a pre-existing relationship between allows vets to be more direct in their views about the farmers’ management, such as stock purchasing decisions. In terms of the quality of the Cymorth TB visits, this may mean that some do not tick all the boxes because they need to address others. The extent to which this matters was questioned by vets – as one vet commented, ‘the paperwork was a bit too ministry...but it does have to be more flexible to fit the farmer’.

In addition to the training offered, some vets were keen to see more types of training that could allow them to persuade farmers to act in specific ways. The emphasis on a trusting relationship may mean that such generic skills may not be effective. However, it was felt that it was important to understand how farmers thought about problems themselves and to encourage them to come up with solutions to their own problems. These points also relate back to the role of maps and statistics as methods of persuading farmers to act in certain ways. Vets also suggested that risk assessment tools could help communicate risks to farmers more effectively. Scoring tools and traffic light systems used to measure biosecurity for bTB and other diseases could be used to communicate risks more effectively.

### **3.3.5 The AHVLA – OV Relationship**

The final area of additional training requested by vets was in relation to knowledge of AHVLA procedures and practices. Vets commented that farmers perceived them as an ‘in-betweeners’ between AHVLA and themselves and would frequently ask them for help to negotiate AHVLA. In general, vets seemed to be happy to do this. Some said that they were able to get hold of information fairly quickly for farmers through ‘informal’ routes by knowing how to get around the AHVLA’s switchboard. Where vets understood the legislation and it was simple, they were happy to pass it on, but vets were often reluctant to explain what they referred to as more complicated legislation.

The trouble was that even some experienced vets weren’t always able to explain certain decisions taken by AHVLA. One common complaint from vets was that they were frequently unable to answer farmers questions about why they were on severe interpretation. Some vets explained that their inability to explain this undermined their own expertise and other explanations they might have already given, such as in relation to non-visible lesions. For example:



*“It makes farmers quite angry, it doesn’t get them onside and the other thing is that I spend a lot of time telling people just because there wasn’t lesions doesn’t mean it didn’t have TB. But actually if you say that but can’t answer the other questions because you can’t understand the decisions and procedure, it undermines everything you are saying”*

*“We are doing the test, we do what we are told but it just undermines what we are doing – the farmer doesn’t know why we are doing what we are doing. We can’t explain why we are doing what we are doing and it just creates an undercurrent of well...”*

Vets in both focus groups suggested that one solution would be to have a kind of crib or decision tree that they could use to explain to farmers why certain decisions were taken. Whilst this was not impossible, AHVLA vets also explained that in some cases a simple decision tree would still not be able to explain all decisions. However, these problems also reflected problems in the way vets and AHVLA communicated with each other. On the one hand, vets suggested that the SAM computer system could be used more effectively to communicate decisions. This would involve explaining not just that tests should be read on severe, but also using free text boxes to explain why. On the other hand, there seemed to be reluctance on the part of the private vets to contact their case vet to explain why decisions have been taken or find out new information, such as in relation to spoligotypes. Where vets had contacted AHVLA, they sometimes reported that they hadn’t received clear answers which they couldn’t take back to the farmer. Alternatively, one vet reported not being able to get hold of a case vet on a Friday afternoon when he needed information for a visit on a bank holiday. Vets also reported difficulties being able to attend the DRF visit because of communication failures with AHVLA. Another vet reported how they have been unable to contact AHVLA following enquiries from farmers to clarify who was responsible for their next test.

In general, vets had limited contact with AHVLA case vet in relation to their Cymorth TB visit. Few spoke directly too them before the visit. However, this may not have been thanks to poor communication skills. Some vets suggested that the reason for the lack of communication was simply because there was no need to: the visit was simple, there were no problems and/or it was seen as an advisory visit without the need to pass information on. Others said that they did have a useful chat with the case vet after the visit and suggested that this would be the best time to speak to ensure that the visit was conducted with an open mind.

### 3.3.6 Summary

**Maps can provide an important source of information to vets about which they can communicate to farmers effectively. However, it appears that maps can be used more effectively in Cymorth TB. The maps provided to vets were lacking in detail and context. Although some of these problems can be attributed to data protection issues, vets identified alternative metrics that could be used to communicate bTB risks to farmers. Simply having the number of breakdowns in a 10km radius would be a useful starting**

point. Data protection issues need to be resolved because the location of other breakdowns is discussed as part of the visit. Relying on vets and farmers' own local knowledge is one way of negotiating the data protection rules, but may not always be correct or accurately reflect the the source of neighbouring bTB outbreaks. The use of other maps may also improve Cymorth TB visits. Maps that can show the spread of bTB across Wales and the causes of breakdowns can potentially help to improve farmers knowledge of bTB and guide their management practices. At the same time, these maps can also help improve vets understandings of bTB.

Vets were generally happy with the training they received. The scenario exercises were seen as excellent. Vets were keen to learn from the experiences of other vets. This has implications for future training. Whilst some vets were happy to conduct training online, there appear to be considerable advantages to having meetings that combine vets from different parts of Wales. Vets suggested that they also need more training in AHVLA decision making. Not being able to explain decisions to farmers was seen as undermining. However, vets also did not regularly speak to AHVLA vets during Cymorth TB visits either. Ways of improving communication between AHVLA and private vets are still required.

## 4. Conclusions

The key conclusions and recommendations from this evaluation of Cymorth TB are as follows:

### 4.1 Farmers

In general, farmers felt the Cymorth TB pilot provided them with added support which was beneficial to them.

In particular, farmers believed that the involvement of their private vet in the management of TB gave them:

- (a) an understandable and accessible source of communication/advice;
- (b) a tailored and trusted service which took into account issues of business and empathy;
- (c) bespoke advice based on knowledge of the farm, animals and the farmer; and

Farmers also made clear distinctions between the role of private vets as experts in herd health and AHVLA vets as experts in legislation and licensing.

### 4.2 Vets

Overall vets felt that being part of the Cymorth TB pilot enhanced their knowledge and value as a private vet. All vets thought that they have a role to play in the eradication of TB through the potential roll-out of Cymorth TB in the future.

Vets were happy with the training they received which they found useful and provided a good overview of TB. The scenario exercises were seen as excellent and it was felt important that vets learnt from other vets in different parts of the country.

Vets suggested that training in future should be held on more days to provide a better fit with other work. Additional training should take the form of a practical 'on-farm' training day to cement classroom taught skills in the field. Requests for additional training included training in TB epidemiology, badger ecology and 'diplomacy'.

There was evidence of improved communication between AHVLA and private vets ,but many vets appeared reluctant to contact AHVLA vets during the Cymorth TB process. Decisions taken

by AHVLA still appeared confusing to vets and ways of improving communication between AHVLA and private vets are still required.

### 4.3 The Use of Maps

Maps were a key tool used during the Cymorth TB process. Vets expressed support for their use as ways of communicating risks to farmers, organising the visit and identifying biosecurity hazards.

The use of maps was limited by data protection rules meaning that the maps private vets received were vague and lacking in important details.

Vets identified alternative metrics that could be used to communicate bTB risks to farmers such as the number of breakdowns in a 10km radius.

Vets felt that it would be useful to have access to other maps published in the AHVLA surveillance reports (such as the spoligotype maps). Maps which showed threats and the movement of disease were seen as most useful as ways of communicating risks to farmers.

### 4.4 Key Recommendations

Cymorth TB demonstrates the value of involving private vets in the management of bTB to farmers, AHVLA and private vets. To improve the process in future, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. The DRF – a clear distinction between the DRF and Cymorth TB visit needs to be made to ensure farmers understand the value provided by WG funding of Cymorth TB.
2. Maps – private vets need better access to accurate maps to help them conduct Cymorth TB visits.
3. TB data – vets should be provided with information about the TB situation on surrounding farms (for example the number of breakdowns within 10km).
4. Risk Communication – the Welsh Government should examine the use and effectiveness of using a range of different maps and metrics in Cymorth TB to communicate risks to farmers.
5. AHVLA relationships – private vets need access to simple notes to explain to farmers decisions taken by AHVLA

6. AHVLA relationships – communication between vets and AHVLA during Cymorth TB should be enhanced by having a number of fixed reporting points between the case vet and private vet.
7. Vet Training – scenario based training should continue and involve vets with different experiences of managing TB.
8. Vet Training – consideration should be given to other forms of training and methods of communicating risks to farmers

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