



PWYLLGOR DATBLYGU STRATEGOL A CHYFLENWI GWEITHREDOL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONAL DELIVERY COMMITTEE

DYDDIAD Y CYFARFOD: DATE OF MEETING:	23 February 2023
TEITL YR ADRODDIAD: TITLE OF REPORT:	Update on Well-being Plans: Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion ahead of Board approval
CYFARWYDDWR ARWEINIOL: LEAD DIRECTOR:	Professor Phil Kloer, Medical Director/ Deputy CEO Dr Jo McCarthy, Deputy Director of Public Health
SWYDDOG ADRODD: REPORTING OFFICER:	Professor Phil Kloer, Medical Director/ Deputy CEO Dr Jo McCarthy, Deputy Director of Public Health

Pwrpas yr Adroddiad (dewiswch fel yn addas)

Purpose of the Report (select as appropriate)

Er Gwybodaeth/For Information

ADRODDIAD SCAA SBAR REPORT

Sefyllfa / Situation

Hywel Dda University Health Board (HDdUHB) is a statutory member of Public Services Boards (PSBs) in Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. Well-being Assessments were undertaken by each PSB in 2022, leading to development of Well-being Plans. HDdUHB has been part of developing these plans, which will need approval through each Local Authority Board and HDdUHB Board in March/April 2023. Each PSB is submitting plans to HDdUHB Board for the 30 March 2023 meeting. All plans have recently been, or are currently out for public consultation.

The purpose of this report is to inform the Strategic Development and Operational Delivery Committee (SDODC) of key elements of the Well-being Plans for each area ahead of presentation to Board for approval on 30 March 2022.

Cefndir / Background

PSBs were established under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFGA), with the purpose of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of populations within their geographic areas by strengthening joint working across all public services in Wales. The effective working of PSBs is subject to overview and scrutiny by the Well-being of Future Generations Commissioner and Audit Wales, as well as by designated Local Authority overview and scrutiny committees.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires each local authority area in Wales to establish a Public Services Board (PSB). HDdUHB is therefore a member of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire PSBs, and is represented on these strategic partnerships by the Deputy Chief Executive/Medical Director and the Director of Public Health (currently the Deputy Director of Public Health while the Director post is vacant).

The WFGA places a collective well-being duty on each Board to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area through its contribution to meeting seven

national Well-being Goals established by Welsh Government (WG); in broad terms, the well-being duty means that a PSB must:

1. Assess the state of well-being in its area (ie prepare and produce a “Local Assessment of Well-being”). The first Assessments were published in May 2017 and must be refreshed at least once in every electoral cycle. The last cycle was in 2022.
2. Set local objectives (ie “Well-being Objectives”) to maximise its contribution within its area to achieving the national Well-being Goals.
3. Prepare and publish a plan (ie “Well-being Plan”) setting out its local objectives and the steps it proposes to take to meet them. These are the plans currently/recently out for consultation and summarising these for SDODC is the purpose of this report.
4. Take all reasonable steps to meet its objectives.

Asesiad / Assessment

Assessments of Local Well-being

Regular progress reports on the work to refresh the Assessments of Local Well-being and subsequent Well-being plans has been included in the Statutory Partnership Update reports received at each meeting of Board meeting. The purpose of the Assessments is to gain a comprehensive picture of the state of well-being of local people and communities, now and for the future. The Assessments seek to capture a broad spectrum of economic, social, environmental and cultural factors that impact on people’s daily lives. This includes identifying the strengths, assets, challenges and opportunities that citizens in each local authority area face.

The three PSBs worked in partnership to establish a joint methodology framework and joint engagement plan to support the county-based work to refresh the Assessments. Producing a robust and accurate assessment of well-being, which places the views and needs of the residents of Hywel Dda at the forefront, was critical. The Assessments also provide valuable insights to the Health Board to support its own strategic planning, operational delivery and transformation agenda. Each PSB developed Community Area Profiles as part of their 2022 Assessments. Within the profiles, key information is summarised to show data such as population distribution, ethnicity, key health indicators, environmental, economic, housing and community safety.

The final versions of all PSB Well-being Assessments were presented to the Strategic Development and Operational Delivery Committee (SDODC) meeting on 28 April 2022, and to Board for information on 26 May 2022. Findings from the Assessments have formed the basis of the well-being plans.

Carmarthenshire Public Services Board (PSB)

Carmarthenshire assessed the key themes identified from the Well-being Assessment according to the level of priority and their certainty of happening. This then informed the discussion around areas to be focussed upon by PSB partners working collaboratively. The agreed priorities were:

- The high number of households continuing to live in poverty
- In-work poverty
- The increasing cost of living
- The comparatively high suicide rate among adults
- Climate change and the nature emergency
- Water pollution from nitrates and phosphates
- The projected significant increase of dementia

A number of key themes were also identified which need further consideration and research, including levels of childhood and adult obesity; the concerns of young people around bullying, cyber bullying and domestic violence; levels of drinking alcohol among adults; increasing referrals for domestic violence; levels of homelessness and those at risk of homelessness; higher rates of fly tipping; loss of public transport and high costs of residential and nursing care.

Based on the discussions that followed on these key themes, the following 5 objectives were agreed:

- Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment
- Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities
- Responding to the climate and nature emergencies
- Tackling poverty and its impacts
- Helping to create safe and diverse communities and places

The PSB then engaged with communities, key stakeholders and others such as WG, the Future Generations Commissioner and PSB partners to get views on the draft objectives and Plan. Actions to support the delivery of objectives above have been drafted in conjunction with PSB partners.

The draft plan has been published and the 12-week consultation period took place from October 2022 to January 2023.

Ceredigion Public Services Board (PSB)

The 4 main objectives for the Ceredigion Local Well-being Plan for 2023-28 have been agreed by the PSB. These are:

1. Work together to achieve a sustainable economy and build on the strengths of Ceredigion
2. Work together to reduce inequalities in our communities and use social and green solutions to improve physical and mental health
3. Work together to deliver decarbonisation initiatives within Ceredigion to protect and enhance our natural resources
4. Work together to enable communities to feel safe and connected and will promote cultural diversity and opportunities to use the Welsh language

Over the summer a task and finish group, including the Public Health Team and HDdUHB, worked to agree key actions under these four objectives, with the draft plan submitted to WG at the beginning of September 2022. The place-based approach which the PSB has adopted over the last year or so will continue in this iteration of the Well-being Plan. Some useful mapping across to partner organisations' objectives was undertaken, including to the Health Board's Planning Objectives.

The draft plan has been published and the 12-week consultation period was from November 2022 to February 2023.

Pembrokeshire Public Services Board (PSB)

Pembrokeshire PSB began development of their well-being objectives at a workshop in May 2022 and collaborated with Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire to try to co-ordinate regionally. The four objectives shown below were kept at a high level to allow ongoing development including mapping of existing work and more detailed plans for execution of future work.

At a PSB meeting on 27 September 2022, comments received during the engagement process were considered, links to existing activity and strategic intent/funded programmes were scoped, and leads for each of the objectives were discussed. There are already working groups in place which can pick up the lead for most of the objectives and priority areas.

Well-being Objective	Priority focus/sub groups
1.Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy	Skills and training Transition to green economy Procurement and local spend
2.Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being	Poverty, child poverty, cost of living Prevention and early intervention Healthy behaviours Green and social prescribing
3.Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency	Net Zero Carbon by 2030 Climate adaptation Nature emergency/ Biodiversity
4.Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities	Participation, involvement and democracy Resourceful and resilient communities Community safety and cohesion Welsh language/culture

The draft plan has been published and the 12-week consultation period, from December 2022 to March 2023, is underway.

All Well-being Plans will be reviewed at the respective Boards, including HDdUHB Public Board in March 2023. A copy of the draft plans for each county are attached (Appendices 1-3). information.

Argymhelliad / Recommendation

The Strategic Development and Operational Delivery Committee is asked to **NOTE** the contribution of the Hywel Dda University Health Board and local Public Health Team to the plans ahead of submission to Board in March 2023 for approval.

Amcanion: (rhaid cwblhau)

Objectives: (must be completed)

Committee ToR Reference:

Cyfeirnod Cylch Gorchwyl y Pwyllgor:

- 2.1: To receive an assurance on delivery against all relevant Planning Objectives falling in the main under Strategic Objectives 4 (*The best health and wellbeing for our individuals, families and our communities*) and 5 (*Safe, sustainable, accessible and kind care*), in accordance with the Board approved timescales, as set out in HDdUHB's Annual Plan.
- 2.2: Provide assurance to the Board that the planning cycle is being taken forward and implemented in accordance with University Health Board and Welsh Government requirements, guidance and timescales.
- 2.3: Provide assurance to the Board that, wherever possible, University Health Board plans are aligned

	with partnership plans developed with Local Authorities, Universities, Collaboratives, Alliances and other key partners, such as the Transformation Group who form part of A Regional Collaboration for Health (ARCH).
Cyfeirnod Cofrestr Risg Datix a Sgôr Cyfredol: Datix Risk Register Reference and Score:	N/A
Safon(au) Gofal ac Iechyd: Health and Care Standard(s):	1.1 Health Promotion, Protection and Improvement
Amcanion Strategol y BIP: UHB Strategic Objectives:	4. The best health and wellbeing for our individuals, families and communities
Amcanion Cynllunio Planning Objectives	4J Regional Well-being Plans
Amcanion Llesiant BIP: UHB Well-being Objectives: Hyperlink to HDdUHB Well-being Objectives Annual Report 2018-2019	8. Transform our communities through collaboration with people, communities and partners

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol: Further Information:	
Ar sail tystiolaeth: Evidence Base:	Well-being assessments for the basis of all plans
Rhestr Termiau: Glossary of Terms:	Contained within the reports.
Partïon / Pwyllgorau â ymgynhorwyd ymlaen llaw y Pwyllgor Datblygu Strategol a Chyflenwi Gweithredol: Parties / Committees consulted prior to Strategic Development and Operational Delivery Committee:	Regular statutory partnership updates including progress on well-being assessments and plans come to HDdUHB board meetings every 2 months.

Effaith: (rhaid cwblhau) Impact: (must be completed)	
Ariannol / Gwerth am Arian: Financial / Service:	HDdUHB staff time to support engagement activities and plan development form part of their existing duties and responsibilities. There are additional project and delivery group meetings being established to drive forward implementation of the Well-being Plans which will require input from senior officers of the UHB.

Ansawdd / Gofal Claf: Quality / Patient Care:	Improving the well-being of the population is at the forefront of this legislation.
Gweithlu: Workforce:	Implementing the five ways of working required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 should lead to evidence of increased collaboration and integration between services, professionals and communities.
Risg: Risk:	The UHB has a duty to work collaboratively to address the 7 Well-being Goals for Wales. There is a risk that the need to demonstrate our progress is considered an “add on” responsibility by UHB staff. Embedding the principles of the act into everyday business is therefore paramount and contributing to the project and delivery groups of PSBs needs to demonstrate the synergy with achieving the UHBs goals.
Cyfreithiol: Legal:	<p><i>The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</i> (the Act) provides that the UHB (as a designated public body) must publish a Well-being Statement, Well-being Objectives and provide an Annual Report on progress towards meeting these objectives.</p> <p>An aim of the Act is to place communities at the heart of decision making. The public can use the Act to ensure that public bodies are taking the approach to decision making that utilises the 5 ways of working in line with the sustainable development principle when developing or making changes to services that impact upon them and their community. The UHB will need to ensure that all transformation and service change projects, including capital developments, take account of the new statutory requirements.</p>
Enw Da: Reputational:	There is a statutory requirement for the UHB to contribute to the work of the PSBs.
Gyfrinachedd: Privacy:	Not applicable.

**Cydraddoldeb:
Equality:**

The focus of equality runs throughout the work of the PSBs aligned to the Well-being goal: A More Equal Wales.

Y Sir Gâr a Garem

Cynllun Llesiant

2023-28

Bwrdd Gwasanaethau

Cyhoeddus Sir Gâr



Cysylltu â ni:

Tîm Cefnogi BGC

Drwy ffonio:

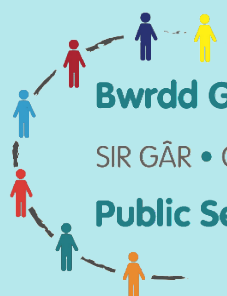
01267 234567

Drwy e-bost:

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**LLESIANT
CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL**
**WELL-BEING OF
FUTURE GENERATIONS**



Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

SIR GÂR • CARMARTHENSHIRE

Public Services Board

Rhagair

Fel Cadeirydd Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Gâr (BGC), rwy'n falch o gyflwyno ein Cynllun Llesiant, ac o fod wedi bod yn rhan o'i ddatblygiad. Rwy'n gyffrous am y cyfleoedd y bydd hyn yn eu cynnig i bob un ohonom sy'n byw ac yn gweithio yn ein sir.

Mae'r BGC yn dwyn ynghyd nifer o sefydliadau gwahanol sy'n darparu gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd sy'n cydweithio er budd ein sir. Mae gennym hanes hirhoedlog, llwyddiannus o weithio mewn partneriaeth ac rydym yn parhau i adeiladu ar hynny. Rydym yn hyrwyddo diwylliant cadarnhaol o weithio gyda'n gilydd, gan ganolbwyntio ein hegri, ein hymdrech a'n hadnoddau ar y cyd ar ddarparu gwasanaethau effeithlon ac effeithiol i gymunedau lleol. Byddwn ni'n parhau i wneud hyn drwy gydweithio i ychwanegu gwerth at wasanaethau ein gilydd a byddwn yn edrych ar ddulliau arloesol a ffyrdd newydd a gwahanol o weithio er mwyn cyflawni hyn.

Nid yw'r cynllun i wneud hyn yn ymwneud â 'busnes fel arfer'. Rydym yn uchelgeisiol ar gyfer ein sir. Rydym am weld gwelliannau go iawn yn lles economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol ein trigolion.

Datblygwyd y Cynllun hwn, fel sy'n ofynnol drwy Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), yn dilyn ymgysylltiad sylweddol â'n cymunedau a rhanddeiliaid allweddol eraill. Drwy'r ymgysylltu hwn rydym wedi adnabod pum Amcan Llesiant allweddol y byddwn yn canolbwyntio ein sylw ar gyflawni trwy weithredu ar y cyd dros y blynyddoedd nesaf, sef:

- Sicrhau economi gynaliadwy a chyflogaeth deg
- Gwellu lles a lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd
- Ymateb i'r argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur
- Taclo tlodi a'i effeithiau
- Helpu i greu cymunedau a lleoedd diogel ac amrywiol

Rydym yn adeiladu partneriaethau cryfach gyda'n cymunedau. Byddwn ni'n hyrwyddo cyd-gynhyrchu fel y gall trigolion ddod at ei gilydd i helpu i wella eu bywydau a datrys y problemau sy'n bwysig iddyn nhw. Mae angen i'n gwaith ymgysylltu adlewyrchu ein holl gymunedau felly byddwn yn cynyddu ein hymdrechion i gefnogi ac ymgysylltu â'r rhai nad yw eu lleisiau'n cael eu clywed fel arfer. Byddwn yn parhau i ddatblygu'r perthnasoedd hyn fel bod yr ymgysylltu hwn yn ffynnu a fydd yn ei dro yn ein helpu i gyflawni'r amcanion a'r camau gweithredu yn ein Cynllun.

Rydym yn parhau â thaith sy'n hirdymor ac a fydd yn llywio ein dyfodol dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf neu fwy. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i wneud newidiadau cadarnhaol i wneud

gwahaniaeth go iawn. Byddwn yn radical yn ein ffordd o feddwl, yn effeithlon wrth ddefnyddio ein hadnoddau ac yn cynnwys ein cymunedau wrth lunio a darparu'r dyfodol gorau posibl i bob un ohonom.

Gobeithio y byddwch chi eisiau cymryd rhan gyda ni a gwneud eich rhan.



Y Cyngorydd Darren Price

Cadeirydd Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Gâr ac Arweinydd Cyngor Sir Gâr

Adlewyrchu ar ein Cynllun Llesiant 2018-2023

Mae pob partner yn y BGC wedi ymrwymo'n llawn i gymryd agwedd ataliol ym mhob peth mae'n nhw'n gwneud. Yn ystod **2018-19**, bu'r partneriaid yn Sir Gaerfyrddin, Ceredigion a Sir Benfro yn ymwneud â datblygu **'Strategaeth Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru Iachach'** Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda a'r Fframwaith Iechyd a Lles cysylltiedig.

Rydym hefyd wedi gweld yr ymrwymiad hwn yn cael ei ddangos yng ngwaith y **Bartneriaeth Cymunedau Mwy Diogel** wrth atal troseddu ac yng ngwaith y Grŵp Cyflawni Ymyrraeth ac Atal Cynnar ar y **1,000 diwrnod cyntaf** ac ar wella iechyd a lles ein cymunedau.

Cafodd adroddiad **'Symud Gwledig Sir Gâr Ymlaen'** ei gyflwyno i'r BGC ym Medi 2019 gyda'i argymhellion ar adfywio cymunedau gwledig lleol a chyfleoedd cydweithio gyda phartneriaid i gefnogi cymunedau gwledig. Roedd yr adroddiad yn dilyn darn helaeth o waith gan Dasglu traws-bleidiol a oedd wedi cynnwys cyfraniadau gan lawer o bartneriaid y BGC a chyfranogiad trigolion a deiliaid lleol i ddarganfod anghenion cymunedau gwledig.

Roedd y cyfleoedd cydweithio i bartneriaid gefnogi'r agenda hon yn cynnwys datblygu economaidd, addysg a sgiliau, sgiliau band eang a digidol, twristiaeth, trafnidiaeth a phriffyrdd, amaethyddiaeth a bwyd, gwydnwch cymunedol, mynediad at wasanaethau a'r trydydd sector, ynni adnewyddadwy a'r amgylchedd a gwastraff. Roedd y rhaglen **10 Tref Wledig** yn ddatblygiad allweddol o'r adroddiad hwn.

Yn ystod 2020-21, derbyniodd y BGC £100k o gyllid i ddatblygu **Prosiect Cronfa Her yr Economi Sylfaenol** a oedd yn edrych ar gaffael bwyd yn y sector cyhoeddus. Roedd y prosiect yn canolbwyntio ar drefniadau caffael y sector cyhoeddus a chadwyni cyflenwi bwyd lleol.

Er gwaethaf yr amgylchiadau heriol, teimlwyd ei bod hyd yn oed yn bwysicach i fwrw 'mlaen â'r gwaith hwn fel rhan o'r gwaith cynllunio a datblygu adfer economaidd.

Comisiynwyd y Ganolfan Strategaethau Economaidd Lleol (CLES) i weithio gyda'r Cyngor, y Bwrdd Iechyd, y Brifysgol a'r Coleg i adolygu'r trefniadau caffael cyfredol a'r system wario/cyflenwi bwyd.

Mae sicrhau'r cyllid wedi galluogi'r BGC i **integreiddio amcanion** ac amlinellu'r posibiladau ar gyfer datblygu, gan roi ffordd ymarferol ymlaen i bartneriaid weithio gyda'i gilydd. Byddwn yn parhau gyda gwaith pellach o fewn y BGC i edrych ar yr elfennau caffael ac adfer economaidd, gyda chyfleoedd i ddatblygu prosiectau pellach ar gadwyn gyflenwi bwyd.

Mae Pentre Awel yn ddatblygiad arloesol gwerth £87m sy'n cael ei gyflawni gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin. Dyma'r cynllun adfywio mwyaf yn ne orllewin Cymru, a bydd yn dod â gwyddor bywyd ac arloesedd busnes, gofal iechyd cymunedol a chyfleusterau hamdden modern at ei gilydd ar safle 83 erw Llynnoedd Delta ar arfordir Llanelli.

Mae'r cynllun gwirioneddol gydweithredol yn cael ei ddarparu ar gyfer y gymuned leol gan y Cyngor Sir mewn partneriaeth â Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda, prifysgolion a cholegau ac mae'n cael ei ariannu'n rhannol gan Fargen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe (£40miliwn). Ei nod yw creu tua 1,800 o swyddi dros 15 mlynedd a rhoi hwb o fwy na £450m i'r economi leol.

Mae continwwm o addysg, sgiliau a hyfforddiant yn cael ei ddatblygu ar gyfer pobl leol i ddarparu cyfleoedd hyfforddi o ysgolion i addysg bellach ac addysg uwch a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r hyfforddiant sydd ar gael yn ymwneud â iechyd a gofal, ond mae hefyd yn cynnwys adeiladu, gwasanaethau cymorth a hyfforddiant digidol. Mae darparwyr allweddol wedi'u nodi gan gynnwys partneriaid y BGC - Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant a Choleg Sir Gâr – gyda Phrifysgolion Abertawe a Chaerdydd.

Mae'r BGC wedi trafod penderfyniadau ehangach llesiant sy'n cynnwys iechyd, creu swyddi, mynediad at wasanaethau, sgiliau, hyfforddiant, a chydlyniant cymunedol. Mae'r aelodau hefyd wedi tynnu sylw at yr angen posibl dros yr 20-30 mlynedd nesaf a sicrhau bod y cyfleusterau a ddarperir yn gallu addasu i anghenion y dyfodol.

Amcanion a Chantau Llesiant Sir Gaerfyrddin

Amcanion	Camau:		
	Tymor-byr Blwyddyn 1af y cynllun	Tymor canolig (2-3 mlynedd)	Hirdymor (4-5 mlynedd)
Sicrhau economi gynaliadwy a chyflogaeth deg			
Gwella lles a lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd			
Ymateb i'r argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur			
Taclo tlodi a'i effeithiau			
Helpu i greu cymunedau a lleoedd diogel ac amrywiol			

I'W YCHWANEGU YN DILYN Y CYFNOD YMGYNGHORI

Ein Cynllun Llesiant a'i gyd-destun

Gofynion y Ddeddf

Mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (2015) yn gyfraith sy'n torri tir newydd ac sy'n rhoi cyfle unigryw i bob gwasanaeth cyhoeddus weithio'n wahanol gyda'i gilydd, gan gynnwys cymunedau wrth lywio ein dyfodol hirdymor a gwella lles i bawb. Mae'r Ddeddf yn rhoi dinasyddion Cymru yng nghanol popeth y mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ei wneud i wella lles economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol Cymru ac mae'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy yn rhan annatod o bopeth rydym yn ei wneud.

Nodau Llesiant Cenedlaethol

Mae'r Ddeddf yn nodi saith Nod Llesiant y mae'n rhaid i wasanaethau cyhoeddus weithio tuag at er mwyn gwella lles cymdeithasol, economaidd, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol ein holl gymunedau.



Gyda'i gilydd maen nhw'n rhoi pwrpas cyffredin i wasanaethau cyhoeddus ac yn rhannu gweledigaeth i weithio tuag ato. Rhaid ystyried y nodau fel set integredig, gyda'r cysylltiadau perthnasol yn cael eu gwneud rhyngddynt i ddarparu lles. Mae'r amcanion a'r camau a amlinellir yn y cynllun llesiant hwn i gyd wedi'u llunio gyda'r bwriad o wneud cyfraniad ehangach at gyflawni'r nodau llesiant cenedlaethol.

Egwyddor Datblygu Cynaliadwy

Rhaid i Wasanaethau Cyhoeddus, wrth weithio tuag at gyflawni'r nodau hyn, ddilyn yr egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy, sydd wedi'i chynllunio i gefnogi a darparu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus sy'n diwallu anghenion y presennol heb beryglu gallu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion eu hunain. Mae angen sicrhau, wrth i ni wneud penderfyniadau, ein bod yn ystyried yr effaith y gallai hyn ei gael ar bobl sy'n byw yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn y dyfodol.

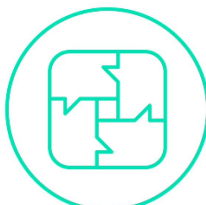
Pum Ffordd o Weithio

Mae'n rhaid i wasanaethau cyhoeddus ddilyn y pum ffordd o weithio er mwyn dangos sut rydym wedi cymhwyso'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy. Fel gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, rhaid i ni sicrhau bod popeth a wnawn wedi ystyried y ffyrdd hyn o weithio. Mae'n rhaid i ni feddwl mwy am y tymor hir, gweithio'n well gyda chymunedau lleol, ceisio atal problemau a dilyn agwedd fwy cydgysylltiedig. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau ein bod hefyd yn cydweithio mewn dull partneriaeth mwy cadarn ac effeithiol.



Cydweithio

Gweithredu ar y cyd ag unrhyw berson arall (neu wahanol rannau o'r corff ei hun) a allai helpu'r corff i gyflawni ei amcanion llesiant.



Integreiddiad

Ystyried sut y gall amcanion llesiant y corff cyhoeddus effeithio ar bob un o'r nodau llesiant, ar eu hamcanion, neu ar amcanion cyrff cyhoeddus eraill.



Cyfranogiad

Pwysigrwydd cynnwys pobl sydd â diddordeb mewn cyflawni'r nodau llesiant, a sicrhau bod y bobl hynny'n adlewyrchu amrywiaeth yr ardal y mae'r corff yn ei wasanaethu.



Hirdymor

Pwysigrwydd cydbwysu anghenion tymor byr gyda'r angen i ddiogelu'r gallu i ddiwallu anghenion tymor hir hefyd.



Ataliad

Gall sut y gall gweithredu i atal problemau rhag digwydd neu waethygu helpu cyrff cyhoeddus i gyflawni eu hamcanion.

Credyd: Pum Ffordd o Weithio, Swyddfa Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru

Yn ddiweddarach yn y Cynllun rydym yn disgrifio'n fanylach sut rydym wedi defnyddio'r pum ffordd o weithio mewn perthynas â phob amcan i wneud y mwyaf o'n cyfraniad i bob un o'r nodau llesiant cenedlaethol.

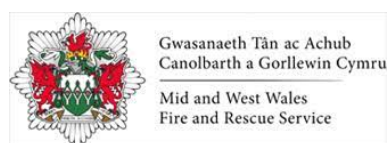
Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol

Dyletswydd gyffredinol Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru yw hyrwyddo'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy (y pum ffordd o weithio) ac i fod yn warcheidwad ar allu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion, drwy annog cyrff cyhoeddus i ystyried yn fwy am effaith hirdymor y pethau y maent yn eu gwneud. Rhoddodd y Comisiynydd adborth manwl ar yr Asesiad Llesiant a lywiodd ddatblygiad y Cynllun Llesiant.

Mae BGC Sir Gaerfyrddin yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Comisiynydd tra'n paratoi ein Cynllun Llesiant drafft a byddwn yn adlewyrchu ar y cyngor sy'n cael ei roi ar sut i gymryd camau i gyflawni'r amcanion lleol sydd wedi eu gosod yn y cynllun mewn modd sy'n gyson â'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy.

BGC Sir Gâr

Mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yn rhoi dyletswydd llesiant ar gyrff cyhoeddus penodedig ar draws Sir Gaerfyrddin i weithredu ar y cyd a sefydlu Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Cafodd BGC Sir Gaerfyrddin ei sefydlu ym Mai 2016 ac mae'n cael y dasg o wella llesiant economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol Sir Gaerfyrddin. Rhaid iddo wneud hynny drwy gynnal asesiad o les yn y Sir ac yna paratoi Cynllun Llesiant sirol i amlinellu ei hamcanion lleol, y camau y mae'n bwriadu eu cymryd i'w cyflawni a sut maent yn cyfrannu at gyflawni'r nodau llesiant. Mae aelodau o'r BGC yn uwch gynrychiolwyr o'r sefydliadau canlynol:



Ein Partneriaethau yn Sir Gâr

Mae tirwedd Partneriaeth Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cofleidio gweithio amlasiantaeth yn llwyr, gyda chynrychiolaeth o amrywiaeth eang o sefydliadau partner, gan gynnwys y trydydd sector, yn gweithio ar y cyd i wella'r canlyniadau i'n trigolion.

Mae ein partneriaethau wedi ymwneud â datblygu'r amcanion a chyfrannu eu barn ar faterion allweddol y mae angen i'r BGC fod yn ymwybodol ohonynt er mwyn llywio datblygiad o'r Cynllun Llesiant. Bydd cydweithio a gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn parhau i ffurfio rhan bwysig o'r mecanwaith cyflenwi ar draws y sir a bydd y partneriaethau'n rhan annatod o gyflawni'r amcanion darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus.

Mae'n hanfodol o fewn Sir Gaerfyrddin bod gan ein partneriaethau aml-asiantaeth rôl barhaus o ran cymryd camau i fynd i'r afael â'r materion allweddol a'r cyfleoedd a amlygwyd yn yr asesiad Llesiant. Er efallai na fydd rhai ohonynt yn arwain ar ddarpariaeth uniongyrchol tuag at yr amcanion Llesiant, bydd y cyfle yna iddynt i gyfrannu wrth i'r gwaith fynd rhagddo.

Cynghorau Cymuned a Thref

Mae wyth Cyngor o fewn Sir Gaerfyrddin sy'n cyrraedd meini prawf y Ddeddf: Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin, Cwmaman, Cydweli, Llanedi, Llannon, Cyngor Tref Llanelli, Cyngor Gwledig Llanelli a Phen-bre a Phorth Tywyn. Mae hyn yn golygu bod yn rhaid iddynt gymryd "camau rhesymol" i gyflawni amcanion y Cynllun Llesiant hwn ac adrodd ar gynnydd bob blwyddyn. Mae'r BGC yn cydnabod cyfraniad gwerthfawr pob Cyngor Tref a Chymuned yn ein cymunedau ac yn archwilio pob cyfle i gydweithio er mwyn cyflawni'r amcanion Llesiant. Ymgynghorwyd â phob Cyngor Tref a Chymuned, gan gynnwys y rhai a gwmpesir gan y Ddeddf, ar yr Asesiad a'r Cynllun Llesiant ac maent yn cael eu hannog i ystyried sut y gallant gyfrannu at gyflawni amcanion y Cynllun.

Bargen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe

Mae Bargen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe yn ddull trawsnewidiol o gyflawni maint a natur y buddsoddiad sydd ei angen i gefnogi cynlluniau'r rhanbarth ar gyfer twf, gyda chyfanswm buddsoddiad o £1.3 biliwn o'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat dros gyfnod o 15 mlynedd. Mae'r Fargen yn rhoi cyfle unwaith mewn cenhedlaeth i atgyfnerthu rôl y rhanbarth mewn arloesedd technolegol a dod yn arloeswr arweiniol wrth ddatblygu a masnacheiddio atebion i rai o'r heriau mwyaf dybryd ym meysydd gwyddor bywyd a lles, arloesi digidol, ynni a gweithgynhyrchu clyfar. Drwy brosiectau'r Fargen Ddinesig, fe ddangosir y cyfleoedd economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol i ddefnyddio arloesiadau a thechnoleg ddigidol y genhedlaeth nesaf i gyflymu'r economi

ranbarthol ac i ddenu diddordeb buddsoddwyr rhyngwladol, tra'n parhau i fod yn canolbwyntio ar ddinasyddion ac wedi'u seilio ar ddaearyddiaeth ac asedau Dinas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe.

Partneriaeth Gofal Gorllewin Cymru

Cafodd Partneriaeth Gofal Gorllewin Cymru (WWCP) ei sefydlu er mwyn goruchwyllo parhad trawsnewid ac integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles yn ardal Gorllewin Cymru. Mae'r Bartneriaeth yn dwyn ynghyd y tri awdurdod lleol yng Ngorllewin Cymru (Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion a Chyngor Sir Benfro), Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda a chynrychiolwyr o'r trydydd sector a'r sector annibynnol, yn ogystal â chynrychiolaeth defnyddwyr/cynhaliwr gwasanaeth. Mae'r Bartneriaeth wedi cyhoeddi [Asesiad Anghenion Poblogaeth](#) ar gyfer y rhanbarth a bydd yn cyflwyno Cynllun Ardal i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a amlygwyd yn yr asesiad. Byddwn ni'n sicrhau bod gwaith Cynllun yr Ardal a'r Cynllun Llesiant yn ategu ei gilydd lle bo hynny'n bosibl.

Cipolwg o Sir Gâr

Wrth baratoi'r Cynllun Llesiant drafft hwn fel BGC, rydym wedi bod yn ymwybodol o amserlen rhyddhau data Cyfrifiad 2021. Bydd cyfeiriadau at Gyfrifiad 2011 ond byddwn yn sicrhau bod y data hwn yn cael ei ddiweddarau yn y Cynllun Llesiant wrth iddo gael ei ryddhau.

Mae Cyfrifiad 2021 yn cadarnhau bod gan Sir Gaerfyrddin gyfanswm poblogaeth o 187,900 o drigolion. Mae ein poblogaeth wedi tyfu ychydig dros 4,000 (2.2%) ers y cyfrifiad diwethaf yn 2011, o'i gymharu â 44,000 (1.4%) ar gyfer Cymru gyfan a thros 3.5m yng Nghymru a Lloegr (6.3%).

Ceir un person ar gyfer pob darn o dir maint cae pêl-droed yng Nghymru. Roedd tua 150 o drigolion fesul cilomedr sgwâr yng Nghymru yn 2021, i fyny o 148 o drigolion fesul cilomedr sgwâr yn 2011. O 2021, Sir Gaerfyrddin yw'r pumed sir lleiaf poblog yng Nghymru, gydag ardal sy'n cyfateb i tua dau gae pêl-droed fesul preswlydd.

Roedd 96,200 o fenywod (51.2% o'r boblogaeth) a 91,700 o ddynion (48.8%) yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Mae hwn yn raniad tebyg i'r Cyfrifiad blaenorol ac yn debyg i Gymru a Chymru a Lloegr.

Mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ffinio â Sir Benfro i'r Gorllewin, Ceredigion i'r Gogledd, Powys i'r Dwyrain, a Chastell-nedd Port Talbot ac Abertawe i'r De-ddwyrain. Mae Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog yn gorchuddio tua 9% o Sir Gaerfyrddin, gydag amcangyfrif bod tua 1% o boblogaeth Sir Gaerfyrddin yn byw o fewn y Parc Cenedlaethol.

Mae ein data diweddaraf ar broffiliau oedran mudwyr domestig yn cyflwyno tuedd barhaus o boblogaethau myfyrwyr yn bennaf sy'n mudo allan o Sir Gaerfyrddin, heb fawr o dystiolaeth o ddychwelyd yn y grwpiau oedran oedolion ifanc 20-29. Mae'r mewnlifiad net ar ei uchaf yn yr ystod oedran 30-65 ac mae'n cyfateb â mewnlif net uwch ar gyfartaledd o bobl ifanc 0-14 oed. Mae hyn yn debygol oherwydd mudo oedran teuluol.

O ran cysylltiadau mudo rhwng Sir Gaerfyrddin a'r ardaloedd cyfagos, mae'r cyfnewidiadau net positif mwyaf wedi bod gydag Abertawe, Ceredigion a Chastell-nedd Port Talbot. Ar gyfer yr all-lif, mae'r all-lif net amlycaf wedi bod i Gaerdydd, gyda llifoedd net llai i Fryste; y ddau wedi'u dylanwadu gan fudo blynyddol myfyrwyr i addysg uwch.

Yng nghanlyniadau Cyfrifiad 2011, gwelwyd gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn ein sir, o 50.3% yn 2001 i 43.9% yn 2011. Dyma'r tro cyntaf yn hanes y sir i'r ganran ostwng yn is na hanner ein poblogaeth.

Dylid nodi nad oes un ward bellach yn Sir Gaerfyrddin lle mae dros 70% o'r boblogaeth yn siarad Cymraeg. Yn ystod y deng mlynedd rhwng y Cyfrifiadau, mae wardiau Pontyberem, Llannon, Gorslas a Cwarter Bach wedi gostwng islaw'r ganran hon. Mae patrwm y dirywiad i'w weld ledled y sir, ond ymddengys mai yn Nyffryn Aman rhwng 2001 a 2011 y gwelwyd y gostyngiad hwnnw yn bennaf.

Erbyn hyn, gwelir canran uchaf y siaradwyr Cymraeg ymhlith y boblogaeth oed ysgol gyda chanran ein poblogaeth hŷn yn gostwng yn sylweddol gyda phob degawd. Gwelir y ganran isaf o siaradwyr Cymraeg yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn y grŵp oedran 25-44. Mae hyn yn berthnasol gan mai dyma'r grŵp oedran sydd fwyaf tebygol o fagu teuluoedd a gwneud defnydd o'r Gymraeg o fewn ein gweithleoedd.

Mae canlyniadau Cyfrifiad 2011 yn dangos bod 76% o boblogaeth Sir Gaerfyrddin wedi'u geni yng Nghymru a dim ond 1.9% o gefndiroedd ethnig nad oedd yn wyn. Ond, yn ôl yr Arolwg Llafur Lleol / Arolwg Blynyddol o'r Boblogaeth (2021), mae 4% o boblogaeth Sir Gaerfyrddin o gefndir Du, Asiaidd, ac Ethnig Leiafrifol. Rydym yn nodi petruster wrth ddefnyddio'r wybodaeth hon, gan fod yr arolwg yn seiliedig ar sampl llai o boblogaeth ac ar dueddiadau demograffig sy'n rhagddyddio'r pandemig COVID-19. I ychwanegu at ein tystiolaeth fodd bynnag, roedd cyfanswm o 4,730 o drigolion yr UE sy'n byw yn ein sir wedi gwneud cais i Gynllun Setliad yr UE erbyn y dyddiad cau ar 30 Mehefin 2021; mae hyn yn 2.5% o boblogaeth bresennol Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Yn ôl Cyfrifiad 2011, o'r 78,820 aelwyd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin, roedd gan 32% o'r cartrefi un person â phroblem iechyd tymor hir neu anabledd sydd 2% yn uwch na chyfartaledd Cymru o 30%. O'r rhain, mae gan 5% o aelwydydd blant dibynnol sy'n byw yno. Mae poblogaeth Sir Gaerfyrddin yn un o'r lleiaf dwys yng Nghymru sef dim ond 78 o bobl fesul km² sy'n byw ar draws sir amrywiol o gymunedau trefol a gwledig. Mae tair tref fawr Llanelli, Caerfyrddin a Rhydaman yn gartref i 25% o'r boblogaeth.

Mae gan Sir Gaerfyrddin amrywiaeth eang o dirluniau golygfaol a hanesyddol deniadol, o ucheldiroedd agored i dir amaethyddol tir isel tonnog. Mae'r tirweddau lleol hyn yn cyfrannu at ymdeimlad o falchder, diwylliant, a hunaniaeth leol. Gall profiad a rhyngweithio pobl â'r amgylchedd hefyd effeithio'n gadarnhaol ar iechyd a lles.

Yn ystod 2021, roedd 29,444 o aelwydydd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael eu hystyried yn byw mewn tlodi, mae hyn yn gynydd o 6.3% o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol, sef 27,691.

Mae tlodi yn cael ei ddiffinio fel pan fo "incwm aelwydydd yn llai na 60% o incwm canolrif Prydain" (yn 2021 roedd yn llai na £19,642).

Dangosodd Arolwg Cenedlaethol Cymru 2021/22 fod 12% o'r aelwydydd a gymerodd ran yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael eu hystyried yn byw mewn amddifadedd materol. Mae hyn yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd ledled Cymru o 11.3% a chynnydd ar ffigwr Sir Gaerfyrddin o 11.3%.

Yn ôl Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru (WIMD) 2019 sef y mesur swyddogol o amddifadedd cymharol ar gyfer ardaloedd bychain yng Nghymru, mae gan Sir Gaerfyrddin 3 ardal o fewn y 100 ardal mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Mae Tyisha yn safle 17 o ran ardal fwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru, ac yna Glanymor yn 68 a Bigyn yn safle 84.

Sut y gwnaethom ddatblygu'r Cynllun Llesiant

Asesiad Llesiant Sir Gâr

Y llynedd fe wnaethom gyhoeddi ein Hasesiad Llesiant (ALIS) o bobl a chymunedau Sir Gaerfyrddin. Edrychodd ar gyflwr lles economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol yn ein sir. Roedd yr asesiad yn seiliedig ar ymchwil lleol a chenedlaethol ac mae barn cannoedd o bobl sy'n byw, yn gweithio ac yn defnyddio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ar draws Sir Gaerfyrddin yn dilyn ymgynghoriad a chyfranogiad.

Cafodd canfyddiadau'r asesiad hwnnw eu defnyddio i ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn y gellir ei wneud i wella lles pobl leol. Mae'r Asesiad wedi llunio'r amcanion a'r camau a nodwyd yn y Cynllun hwn ar gyfer ein sir. Mae copi o Asesiad Llesiant Sir Gâr ar wefan y BGC – www.ysirgaragarem.cymru

Beth ddywedodd yr Asesiad Llesiant wrthon ni

Fe wnaethon ni asesu'r themâu allweddol y nodwyd o'r Asesiad Llesiant yn ôl lefel y flaenoriaeth a'u sicrwydd o ddigwydd. Yna, hysbysodd hyn y drafodaeth ynghylch meysydd i ganolbwyntio arnynt gan bartneriaid y BGC.

Y blaenoriaethau a gytunwyd oedd y nifer uchel o aelwydydd sy'n parhau i fyw mewn tloedi, problem tloedi mewn gwaith, costau byw cynyddol, y gyfradd hunanladdiad gymharol uchel ymhlith oedolion, newid yn yr hinsawdd a'r argyfwng natur, problem llygredd dŵr o nitradau a ffosffadau a'r cynnydd sylweddol a ragwelir o ddementia.

Nodwyd hefyd nifer o themâu allweddol sydd angen ystyriaeth bellach ac ymchwil gan gynnwys lefelau plentyndod a gordewdra oedolion, pryderon pobl ifanc ynghylch bwlio, seiberfwlio a thrais yn y cartref, lefelau yfed alcohol ymhlith oedolion, cynyddu atgyfeiriadau ar gyfer trais yn y cartref, lefelau digartrefedd a'r rhai sydd mewn perygl o fod yn ddigartref, cyfraddau uwch o dipio anghyfreithlon, colli trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a chostau uchel o ofal preswyl a nyrsio.

Yn seiliedig ar y trafodaethau a ddilynodd ar y themâu allweddol hyn, fe wnaethom gytuno i ganolbwyntio ar gyflawni'r amcanion llesiant canlynol:

- Sicrhau economi gynaliadwy a chyflogaeth deg
- Gwellu lles a lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd
- Ymateb i'r argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur
- Taclo tloedi a'i effeithiau
- Helpu i greu cymunedau a lleoedd diogel ac amrywiol

Ymgysylltu er mwyn datblygu ein Cynllun Llesiant

Fe wnaethon ni barhau â'n sgysiau gyda'n cymunedau, rhanddeiliaid allweddol ac eraill fel Llywodraeth Cymru a Chomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol i gael barn ar yr amcanion a'r Cynllun drafft.

Bydd yr adborth a gafwyd o'n gwaith cynnwys yn llywio ein Cynllun terfynol ac yn helpu'r BGC i ystyried sut y gall wneud y mwyaf o'i gyfraniad i'r pum ffordd o weithio a'r nodau llesiant.

Bydd mwy o wybodaeth am ein sgysiau a'n gwaith ymgysylltu yn fersiwn derfynol ein Cynllun Llesiant.

Ein Hamcanion Llesiant

Sicrhau economi gynaliadwy a chyflogaeth deg

Tystiolaeth ein Hasesiad Llesiant

Fe amlygwyd **pryderon** am ddirywiad y **Gymraeg** yn y sir. Erbyn hyn, gwelir canran uchaf y siaradwyr Cymraeg ymhlith y boblogaeth oed ysgol gyda chanran ymhlith ein poblogaeth hŷn yn gostwng yn sylweddol gyda phob degawd. Gwelir y ganran isaf o siaradwyr Cymraeg yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn y grŵp oedran 25-44. Mae hyn yn berthnasol gan mai dyma'r grŵp oedran sydd fwyaf tebygol o fagu teuluoedd a gwneud defnydd o'r Gymraeg o fewn ein gweithleoedd.

Mae'n nodedig bod **23,274 o drigolion Sir Gaerfyrddin nad** oes ganddynt fynediad i gar neu fan, a **bod 50% yn 50 oed neu'n hŷn** (Cyfrifiad 2011). Ymhellach dim ond 55% o'r rheiny sy'n 80 oed neu'n hŷn sydd â mynediad i gar neu fan, felly mae trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a gwasanaethau yn y gymuned yn fecanweithiau cymorth pwysig i alluogi pobl i barhau i fyw yn eu cymunedau. Gall gwasanaethau o'r fath olygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng unigolyn sy'n aros yn annibynnol gartref neu fynd i ofal preswyl. Roedd argaeledd **trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus** yn her i bobl hŷn cyn y pandemig ac mae hynny wedi ei danlinellu drwy golli mwy o wasanaethau a'r ofn o ran dal COVID-19 ar fysiau a threnau.

Mae **cost gofal preswyl a nyrsio** ar draws y sir yn uchel, tua £33,500 y flwyddyn. Mae hyn yn creu straen ac ansicrwydd i'r rhai sydd angen gofal.

Mae rhieni a gofalwyr hefyd **wedi nodi y gall cost gofal plant** fod yn afresymol wrth geisio dychwelyd i'r gwaith neu ddod o hyd i hyfforddiant. Hefyd, nododd ein pobl ifanc **fynediad at hyfforddiant a swyddi** fel mater lleol allweddol.

Costau Tai - Mae 'na angen am fwy o dai fforddiadwy yn y sir. Mae cynnydd o 27.1% wedi bod ym mhris tŷ ar gyfartaledd i brynwr tro cyntaf yn Sir Gaerfyrddin rhwng 2016 (£112,497) a 2021 (£142,919).

In Sir Gâr, 1921 o aelwydydd a gyflwynwyd fel rhai **digartref neu dan fygythiad o ddigartrefedd yn ystod 2020/2021**. Y prif resymau pam y cysylltodd pobl â ni yw nad oedd teuluoedd yn darparu ar eu cyfer, hysbysiaid gan landlordiaid a thor-perthynas. O'r 380 o achosion lle'r oeddem yn gallu gwneud gwaith atal, llwyddwyd i atal 46% o aelwydydd rhag bod yn ddigartref. Er bod ein gwaith atal wedi cynyddu eleni (50%), mae atal digartrefedd wedi dod yn anoddach gyda bod mwy o bobl â phroblemau tai cymhleth a phobl yn ei adael tan bwynt argyfwng i gysylltu â'r Cyngor am gymorth pan maent yn wynebu anawsterau tai gan arwain at fawr ddim cyfle i atal digartrefedd.

Er mwyn denu a chadw **ceniedlaethau'r dyfodol**, mae angen amrywiaeth **o gyfleoedd cyflogaeth** a rhaid inni baratoi ein pobl ifanc a'n cenedlaeth hŷn o ran sgiliau digidol. Ym mis Mawrth 2022, dangosodd Ystadegau Cymru fod gan Sir Gâr y drydedd gyfradd isaf o ran cyflogaeth o gymharu â gweddill Cymru. Mae cyfraddau cyflogaeth wedi gostwng o 68.1% ym mis Mawrth 2021 i 69. 5% (blwyddyn yn gorffen mis Mawrth 2022). Mae hyn ymhlith yr isaf yng Nghymru ac yn is na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol, sef 73. 6%.

Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng **cyfradd cyflogaeth trigolion anabl a thrigolion sydd ddim yn anabl** yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn parhau'n bryder. Mae'r gyfradd cyflogaeth ar gyfer y rhai sydd heb anabledd (77.1%) yn parhau i fod yn sylweddol uwch na'r rhai sydd ag anabledd (49.7%).

Mae amcanestyniadau poblogaeth o **2018 i 2043 yn** dynodi dirywiad yn y grwpiau oedran **o dan 15 oed** ac o dan 64 ar gyfer Sir Gaerfyrddin. Am yr un cyfnod nodir **y bydd** cynnydd o dros 32% i drigolion 65 oed a hŷn yn y Sir. Gallai rhagolygon **poblogaeth sy'n heneiddio ar** gyfer Sir Gaerfyrddin olygu bod llai o bobl ar gael i weithio ar draws yr holl sectorau.

Ein gweledigaeth fel Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Bydd Sir Gaerfyrddin yn sir lewyrchus gyda gweithlu medrus a fydd yn derbyn addysg dda lle ceir cyfleoedd i bawb. Bydd pawb yn gallu cyrraedd eu llawn botensial, gan felly leihau tldi ac amddifadedd. Bydd y cyfleoedd cyllido mwyaf posibl, a bydd ein pobl ifanc yn cael y cyfleoedd gorau posibl i arloesi ac arwain yn ein cymunedau.

Ein camau arfaethedig:

- I wneud y mwyaf o gyfleoedd ariannu allanol fel y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin i gefnogi ein hamcan fel BGC
- I fuddsoddi mewn addysg bellach ac uwch ac i adeiladu'r sgiliau bob dydd sydd eu hangen i gefnogi ein cymunedau
- I weithio gyda Thrafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus i ddylanwadu ar newid a chefnogi mentrau fel Cysylltu Cymunedau yng Nghymru - Rhwydwaith Arloesi Trafnidiaeth
- I weithredu arferion gwaith teg drwy gyflogaeth a gwasanaethau
- I gaffael nwyddau a gwasanaethau mewn ffyrdd sy'n cefnogi lles economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol hirdymor
- I weithio fel BGC i helpu oedolion ifanc mewn cysylltiad â'r system cyfiawnder troseddol i fagu hyder, nodi eu nodau gyrfa a chael mynediad at hyfforddiant, datblygu, a chyflogaeth yn unol â'r Glasbrint Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid
- I weithio gyda'r Bartneriaeth Sgiliau Rhanbarthol wrth gynnal archwiliadau o'r gweithlu a dadansoddiadau bwlch sgiliau i gynllunio ar gyfer ein gweithlu i'r dyfodol a sicrhau gweithlu dwyieithog i'r dyfodol
- I archwilio datblygiad rhaglen dysgu / prentisiaeth seiliedig ar waith o fewn yn y sefydliadau sy'n aelodau o'r BGC
- I hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg a diwylliant drwy brentisiaethau a dysgu seiliedig ar waith

- I ystyried cyflwyno'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol i wasanaethau cyhoeddus
- I ymrwymo i Strategaeth Hybu'r Gymraeg a Chynllun Gweithredu y Sir i weithredu yn erbyn dirywiad y Gymraeg yn y sir.

Pum Ffordd o Weithio

Nod y cynllun Llesiant yw canolbwyntio ar heriau mwy hirdymor tra'n sicrhau nad yw gallu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion eu hunain yn cael ei beryglu.

Bydd y BGC yn cydweithio ac yn cynnwys partneriaid, busnesau a chymunedau ehangach i gyflawni'r amcan hwn. Bydd cyfleoedd hefyd i gydweithio gyda sefydliadau eraill ac olion traed rhanbarthol i'n helpu i gyflawni ein camau.

Dangosyddion Cenedlaethol

- Sgôr cyfartalog o 9 pwynt o ddisgyblion, gan gynnwys y bwlch rhwng y rhai sy'n gymwys ac nad ydynt yn gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim (NWBI 7)
- Canran yr oedolion sydd â chymwysterau ar wahanol lefelau'r Fframwaith Cymwysterau Cenedlaethol (NWBI 8)
- Gwerth Ychwanegol Gros (GVA) yr awr a weithiwyd (o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd y DU) (NWBI 9)
- Incwm Cartref gwario gros y pen (NWBI 10)
- Canran y busnesau sy'n arloesi-weithredol (NWBI 11)
- Canran y bobl mewn cyflogaeth (NWBI 21)
- Canran y bobl mewn addysg, cyflogaeth neu hyfforddiant, wedi'u mesur ar gyfer gwahanol grwpiau oedran (NWBI 22)

Cerrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Bydd gan 75% o oedolion o oedran gweithio yng Nghymru gymwysterau ar lefel 3 neu uwch erbyn 2050
- Bydd canran yr oedolion o oedran gweithio sydd heb unrhyw gymwysterau yn 5% neu lai ym mhob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru erbyn 2050
- Dileu'r bwlch rhwng cyfradd gyflogaeth Cymru a chyfradd y DU erbyn 2050, gan ganolbwyntio ar waith teg a chynyddu nifer y bobl o grwpiau heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol sy'n cyfranogi yn y farchnad lafur
- Bydd o leiaf 90% o bobl ifanc 16–24 oed mewn addysg, cyflogaeth, neu hyfforddiant erbyn 2050

Gwella Lles a Lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd

Tystiolaeth ein Hasesiad Llesiant

Wrth i ni ddechrau pum mlynedd nesaf y Cynllun Llesiant hwn, rydym yn wynebu heriau mawr. Ar y cyfan mae pobl yn byw yn hirach, mae gormod yn dal i farw flynyddoedd ynghynt nag y dylen nhw neu'n byw llawer o'u bywydau mewn iechyd gwael â chyflyrau hirdymor, mewn poen a gydag iechyd meddwl ac emosiynol gwael.

Mae asesiad llesiant 2022 yn tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd y blociau adeiladu ar gyfer Sir Gaerfyrddin iach fel incwm, cyflogaeth, tai a chysylltiadau cymdeithasol (a elwir yn aml yn benderfynyddion ehangach iechyd). Pan nad oes gan bobl gartrefi cynnes a bwyd iach ac maen nhw'n poeni'n gyson am gael dau ben llinyn ynghyd mae'n rhoi straen sylweddol ar eu hiechyd a'u lles. Mewn llawer o'n cymunedau mae rhai o'r blociau adeiladu hanfodol hyn ar goll neu dan fygythiad.

Mae'r asesiad hefyd yn amlygu anghydraddoldebau sylweddol ar draws cymunedau yn Sir Gaerfyrddin, gan gynnwys anghydraddoldebau iechyd - term sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio i ddisgrifio'r gwahaniaethau systematig, annheg ac osgoadwy ym maes iechyd a gofal ar draws y boblogaeth a rhwng grwpiau gwahanol, sy'n effeithio ar gyfleoedd pobl i fyw bywydau iach. Roedd y rhain yn cael eu mwylhau gan bandemig COVID-19 lle rydyn ni'n gwybod bod bywyd yn anoddach i'r rhai sy'n byw mewn cymunedau tlotach.

Mae amrywiaeth hefyd o heriau presennol ac yn y dyfodol a allai ehangu anghydraddoldebau iechyd ymhellach. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys yr argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur, effeithiau parhaus pandemig Covid-19 ac ymadawiad Prydain o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd (y cyfeirir ati fwyfwy fel yr 'her driphlyg'). Wrth i ni adfer o COVID-19 mae angen i ni ystyried ei effeithiau ar iechyd corfforol, yn enwedig COVID hir; iechyd meddwl ac emosiynol sy'n gwaethygu; newidiadau mewn patrymau bwyta, yfed a bod yn actif; effeithiau ar gyflogaeth a chyrhaeddiad addysgol yn ogystal â mwy o oedi o ran mynediad at driniaeth a gofal. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae'r cynnydd presennol mewn costau byw yn argyfwng cymdeithasol a fydd yn effeithio ymhellach ar iechyd corfforol a meddyliol pobl.

Ein gweledigaeth fel Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Gan adeiladu ar y weledigaeth o fewn Adroddiad Blynyddol y Cyfarwyddwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus ar gyfer 2018/19, ein gweledigaeth yw sir lle mae unigolion, cymunedau a'r amgylchedd y maent yn byw, chwarae a gweithio ynddo yn addasol, yn gysylltiedig ac yn gefnogol i'r ddwy ochr. Mae hyn yn golygu bod pobl yn wydn ac yn ddyfeisgar ac wedi'u galluogi i fyw bywydau llawen, iach a phwrrpasol gydag ymdeimlad cryf o berthyn.

Ein camau arfaethedig:

- I wreiddio'r weledigaeth o'r Fframwaith Iechyd a Llesiant a symud at Fodel Cymdeithasol o Iechyd a Llesiant
- I weithio ar y cyd, ar draws y system gyfan, i greu amgylchedd sy'n cefnogi lles ac sy'n hyrwyddo pwysau iach fel y norm, trwy weithredu Strategaeth Cymru Iach Pwysau Iach Cymru
- I alluogi pobl i fod yn weithgar yn ein mannau agored a rennir a chael y gorau o'n hamgylchedd naturiol, ar yr un pryd hefyd ei ddiogelu ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol
- I arwain ar fentrau Iechyd a Gofal i leihau afiechyd gan ganiatáu i bobl ail-gysylltu a chyfrannu at eu cymunedau
- I helpu i adeiladu a chefnogi gwytnwch plant a phobl ifanc mewn perthynas â'u hiechyd meddwl a'u lles emosiynol
- I defnyddio Fframwaith Dinasoedd a Chymunedau Oed-gyfeillgar Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd i gefnogi pobl wrth iddynt dyfu'n hŷn i gynnal iechyd a lles, byw yn ogystal ac mor annibynnol â phosibl o fewn rhwydweithiau cymdeithasol cefnogol a chymunedau
- I gefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu'r Strategaeth Dementia Ranbarthol a rhwydwaith o ffrindiau Dementia lleol.

Model Cymdeithasol ar gyfer Iechyd a Llesiant

Yr uchelgais a rennir yw symud i Fodel Cymdeithasol mwy Cymdeithasol o Iechyd a Llesiant, o un sydd ar hyn o bryd yn fodel meddygol o iechyd. Mae hyn yn adeiladu ar ddealltwriaeth sefydledig bod trin a rheoli cyflyrau yn cyfrannu at lai na 20% o iechyd a lles y boblogaeth, gyda'r penderfynyddion cymdeithasol ynghyd yn cael effaith y mwyaf ar iechyd a lles dinasyddion a chymuned.

Yn 2021, gosododd y Bwrdd Iechyd her i'r Dirprwy Brif Swyddog y Bwrdd Iechyd i archwilio'r term "Model Cymdeithasol o Iechyd a Lles" ac ystyried beth allai hyn ei olygu i gymunedau yng Ngorllewin Cymru ac i'r Bwrdd Iechyd a'i bartneriaid. Mae mewnwelediadau a safbwyntiau cyfres o sgysiau gydag arweinwyr wedi'u gosod fesul thema gan y tîm Iechyd Cyhoeddus lleol ac fe baratowyd adroddiad. Roedd y cyfranwyr yn cefnogi'r ffocws arfaethedig yn unfrydol, ac roedd llawer eisiau cyfrannu'n bersonol.

Ymhlith y meysydd o ffocws cychwynnol a awgrymwyd roedd y rhai yr effeithir arnynt fwyaf gan anghydraddoldeb, gyda'r bwriad o flaenoriaethu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol drwy eu teuluoedd, a hefyd anghenion pobl hŷn. Roedd ffactorau pwysig eraill yn cynnwys gweithio gyda chymunedau ar yr hyn sy'n bwysig iddyn nhw, datblygu gallu arwain mewn cymunedau, a nodi ffyrdd sy'n hyrwyddo perchnogaeth gymunedol gan gynnwys dal cyfrifoldeb am adnoddau posib. Mae disgwyl i ganfyddiadau adolygiad systematig comisiwn o'r llenyddiaeth gael ei gyhoeddi yn fuan gan Brifysgol Aberystwyth a ddylai gefnogi'r gwaith hwn.

Pum Ffordd o Weithio

Mae cynllunio ar gyfer y tymor hir wedi bod yn her i bartneriaid y BGC gan eu bod wedi gorfod ymateb ar unwaith i effeithiau'r pandemig Coronafeirws yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, mae cynllunio i fynd i'r afael â heriau tymor hir yn parhau i fod yn ganolbwynt i ni.

Gyda'r heriau hynny daeth cyfleoedd newydd i sicrhau integreiddio ac ystyried sut y gall ein hamcanion llesiant effeithio ar bob un o'r nodau llesiant ac amcanion llesiant y sefydliadau sy'n aelodau unigol. Mae 'na brosiectau a chyfleoedd penodol yr ydym yn ceisio eu cynnal a gwersi allweddol sydd wedi'u dysgu o'r pandemig.

Gall sut y mae gweithredu i atal problemau rhag digwydd neu waethygu helpu cyrff cyhoeddus i wireddu eu hamcanion. Rydym am gydweithio i ddeall a mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion sylfaenol sy'n effeithio ar fywydau pobl a lleihau'r siawns y bydd y pethau hynny'n digwydd. Mae partneriaid wedi archwilio a cheisio deall achosion sylfaenol materion ym mhob cam, er mwyn ceisio eu hatal rhag digwydd neu i atal gwaethygu'r materion. Mae'n hanfodol bod atebion yn cael eu sefydlu ar yr adeg gywir, gan geisio gweithredu'n gynnar yn hytrach nag aros i bwyntiau sbardun argyfwng gael eu cyrraedd.

Dangosyddion a Cherrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Canran y genedigaethau sengl byw gyda phwysau geni o dan 2,500g (NWBI 1)
- Disgwyliad oes iach adeg geni gan gynnwys y bwlch rhwng y lleiaf a'r mwyaf diffreintiedig (NWBI 2)
- Canran yr oedolion sydd â dau neu fwy o ymddygiadau ffordd iach o fyw (NWBI 3)
- Canran y plant sydd ag ymddygiad ffordd o fyw neu fwy iach (NWBI 5)
- Mesur datblygiad plant ifanc (NWBI 6)
- Golygu sgôr llesiant meddyliol i bobl (NWBI 29)
- Canran y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon dair gwaith neu fwy yr wythnos (NWBI 38)
- Canran y teithiau sy'n ôl cerdded, beicio neu drafndiaeth gyhoeddus (NWBI 48)

Cerrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Cynyddu canran y plant sydd â dau ymddygiad iach neu fwy i 94% erbyn 2035 ac i dros 99% erbyn 2050
-

Ymateb i'r argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur

Tystiolaeth ein Hasesiad Llesiant

Mae adroddiad Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ar 'Anghydraddoldeb yng Nghymru'r Dyfodol' yn archwilio tueddiadau allweddol y dyfodol mewn perthynas â dyfodol gwaith, newid yn yr hinsawdd a newid demograffig ac yn ystyried sut y gall polisi cyfredol ac at y dyfodol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r tueddiadau hyn gynnig cyfleoedd i leihau anghydraddoldebau.

Yr ardaloedd ffocws ar gyfer ein sir o Ddatganiad Ardal y De Orllewin yw sicrhau rheolaeth tir cynaliadwy, gwrthdroi dirywiad bioamrywiaeth, lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd ac addasu i newid hinsawdd. Y meysydd ffocws o'r Datganiad Ardal Forol yw meithrin gwydnwch ecosystemau morol, atebion ac addasiadau sy'n seiliedig ar natur ar yr arfordir a gwneud y gorau o gynllunio morol.

Cyhoeddodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yr ail Adroddiad ar Gyflwr Adnoddau Naturiol (SoNaRR2020) y llynedd, yn hyn maent yn asesu i ba raddau y mae Cymru yn cyflawni'r gwaith o reoli cynaliadwy ar Adnoddau Naturiol (SMNR). Daw SoNaRR2020 i'r casgliad nad yw pedwar nod tymor hir yr SMNR - stociau o adnoddau naturiol yn cael eu diogelu a'u gwella, eco-systemau gwydn, lleoedd iach i bobl ac economi adfywiol – yn cael eu diwallu ar draws Cymru eto.

Os yw newid hinsawdd yn parhau ar hyd y llwybr yr ydym yn ei brofi ar hyn o bryd, yna gallwn ddisgwyl newidiadau sylweddol yn y 30 mlynedd nesaf. Mae'r data a gyflwynwyd yn Adroddiad Tueddiadau'r Dyfodol yn manylu ein bod yn rhagweld y bydd tymheredd cyfartalog yr haf yn codi 1.34°C erbyn 2050. Gallai hyn achosi cynnydd o 5% mewn glaw drwy gydol y flwyddyn, wedi'i ganoli'n fwy yn y gaeaf wrth i hafau brofi cyfnodau hirach o sychder. Rhagwelir y bydd lefelau'r môr yn codi hyd at 24cm mewn rhai ardaloedd o'r wlad. Bydd Sir Gâr yn gweld effaith y newidiadau hyn ym mhob rhan o fywyd. Os yw'r duedd yn parhau i waethygu, fe allai'r Gymru rydyn ni'n ei hadnabod fod yn sylweddol wahanol erbyn 2080. Bydd mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn nawr yn sicrhau dyfodol ein cenedlaethau i ddod yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a Chymru.

Ein gweledigaeth fel Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Bydd Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael ei chydabod fel sir sy'n gwarchod ac yn gwella ei hamgylchedd presennol a bioamrywiaeth, gan harneisio ei hadnoddau naturiol i'r perwyl gorau. Byddwn yn arwain ar yr argyfyngau Natur a Hinsawdd ac yn sicrhau bod ein cyfoeth amgylcheddol yn cael ei ystyried ac wedi'i gysylltu'n dda i sicrhau budd economaidd a lles i'n trigolion a'n hymwelwyr.

Ein camau arfaethedig

- I gefnogi'r holl bartneriaid i ddatgan argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur a chymryd camau datgarboneiddio cadarnhaol i gefnogi datganiad Llywodraeth Cymru
- I rannu'r ymarfer gorau ar leihau carbon drwy ein proses gaffael
- I roi cymorth i staff i ddatblygu'r wybodaeth a sgiliau i ddeall materion cymhleth, fel darparu hyfforddiant g er mwyn deall sut i leihau lefelau carbon mewn bywyd bob dydd
- I rannu gwybodaeth am feysydd allweddol o ddiddordeb bioamrywiaeth ar draws partneriaid
- I fonitro cymalau cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol mewn contractau, gan gynnwys buddion cymunedol

Mae Cyfoeth Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi paratoi cyfres o gamau posibl y gall Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus eu cymryd i helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng hinsawdd a natur.

Dyma ymyriadau arfer gorau a fydd yn cael eu gwneud gan holl bartneriaid y BGC. Mae'r camau generig canlynol yn perthyn i'r categori hwnnw:

a) Diogelu a gwella stociau o adnoddau naturiol drwy ddatgarboneiddio asedau, prosesau caffael a gwasanaethau ar draws sefydliadau a rhoi cyfleoedd i gymunedau wneud yr un peth; cydnabod bioamrywiaeth fel ased a gwneud y gorau o rôl asedau'r sector cyhoeddus i atafaelu carbon a darparu gwelliannau bioamrywiaeth; cymryd camau ar y cyd a fydd yn gwella effeithlonrwydd adnoddau ac ailddefnyddio deunyddiau.

b) Gwella iechyd ein hecosystemau drwy gynyddu maint cynefinoedd lled-naturiol; gwella cysylltiad o fewn a rhwng ecosystemau drwy greu clytiau cysylltedd a choridorau cynefinoedd; adfer a chreu cynefinoedd lled-naturiol; lleihau a rheoli'r pwysau a'r galwadau'n well ar ecosystemau ac adnoddau naturiol (INNS, Newid Hinsawdd, Llygredd, Gor-ddefnyddio, colli cynefinoedd).

c) Lleihau cysylltiad cymunedau â risgiau amgylcheddol drwy addasu i effeithiau newid yn yr hinsawdd a mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau a dod i gysylltiad â risg amgylcheddol drwy:

I. Cynnal asesiad risgiau newid hinsawdd lleol:

- Adolygu'n systematig y risgiau a nodwyd yn yr [Adroddiad Asesu Risg Newid Hinsawdd \(CCRA3\): Crynodeb ar gyfer Cymru](#).
- Nodi pa risgiau sy'n berthnasol i'r ardal leol; Rhagwelir y bydd bron pob un yn berthnasol, i ryw raddau. Adolygu digwyddiadau tywydd y gorffennol a pha mor effeithiol y gwnaethom ddelio â nhw. Beth aeth yn dda? Beth aeth ddim yn dda?
- Blaenoriaethu'r risgiau a nodwyd gyda chymunedau penodol sy'n agored i'r risgiau hynny (gan ystyried ffactorau risg economaidd-gymdeithasol yn ogystal ag amgylcheddol) a defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon i nodi mannau poblogaidd gofodol lle dylid blaenoriaethu addasu yn yr ardal leol.

II. Meithrin gallu a gallu addasol ymhlith partneriaid BGC:

- Deall cylch dylanwad BGC yn y maes hwn a beth sydd o fewn ei rodd i newid, gan ystyried sut y gall y BGC ychwanegu gwerth?

- Harneisio cyfleoedd i ddylanwadu ar newid systemau a thrawsnewid megis dylanwad y BGC ar bartneriaethau strategol eraill sy'n gweithredu yn y rhanbarth (e.e. Cyd-bwyllgorau Corfforedig a Byrddau Rhanbarthol Lleol)
 - Cytuno ar y cyd pa bartner BGC ddylai arwain ar bob risg i'r hinsawdd
 - Dyfeisio ar y cyd fformat safonol ar gyfer crynhoi gwybodaeth leol mewn perthynas â phob risg yn yr hinsawdd
 - Bydd ystyried a fydd y polisi presennol, ymarfer a dyrannu adnoddau yn ddigon i liniaru effaith hirdymor ar Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Dylai'r gweithgaredd hwn gynnwys ystyriaeth o'r hyn sydd ei angen ar weithgarwch presennol i stopio, newid neu gael ei adnewyddu
 - Datblygu mecanwaith ar gyfer ymgysylltu / ymwneud â chymunedau sydd fwyaf mewn perygl
 - Nodi ble a sut y gellid ail-bwrpasu asedau'r sector cyhoeddus i gynyddu gwytnwch / lliniaru
 - Datblygu camau a phrosiectau addasu a arweinir yn lleol
 - Parhau i ddatblygu tystiolaeth a mewnwelediadau ar ryngweithio rhwng risgiau'r hinsawdd a systemau cymdeithasol, economaidd, a naturiol ehangach.
 - Monitro cynnydd a chymryd dull rheoli addasol i wella perfformiad yn barhaus
- d) Cymell economi leol adfywiol lle mae effeithiau amgylcheddol cynhyrchu a threuliant yn cael eu lleihau drwy hyrwyddo economi gylchol a thrawsnewidiadau cymdeithasol ehangach. Gallai enghreifftiau gynnwys caffael lleol, caffis atgyweirio, systemau bwyd lleol, cyrchu ynni o wastraff ac ynni adnewyddadwy, lleihau pecynnu, taliadau ar gyfer gwasanaethau ecosystemau, cymell rhwydweithiau teithio gweithredol integredig.

Pum Ffordd o Weithio

Mae angen i ni weithio gyda'n gilydd i leihau'r carbon a'r llygredd rydym yn ei allyrru drwy fynd ati ar y cyd i daclo trafndiaeth gynaliadwy a'n defnydd o ynni a'n dull cynhyrchu. Yn allweddol i'r amcan hwn mae cynnwys a gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc i'w helpu i ddeall eu rôl wrth ofalu am ein hamgylchedd, lleihau ein heffaith amgylcheddol a chydabod pwysigrwydd "meddwl yn fyd-eang a gweithredu'n lleol".

Mae angen sicrhau bod newid i Gymru sero net yn cael ei reoli'n ofalus i fod yn deg a chyfiawn. Bydd yr angen i ddatgarboneiddio ein heconomi a'n cymunedau yn cael effeithiau ar ddiwydiannau, sectorau'r gweithlu a grwpiau economaidd-gymdeithasol mewn gwahanol ffyrdd, yn dibynnu ar y llwybrau, y polisïau, a'r camau yr ydym yn eu dewis.

Dangosydd Cenedlaethol

- Crynodiad o fater carbon ac organig mewn pridd (NWBI 13)
- Ôl troed byd-eang Cymru (NWBI 14)
- Swm o wastraff a gynhyrchir nad yw'n cael ei ailgylchu, y person (NWBI 15)
- Nifer o eiddo (cartrefi a busnesau) yn y perygl canolig neu uchel o lifogydd o afonydd a'r môr (NWBI 32)

- Canran yr anheddau gyda pherfformiad ynni digonol (NWBI 33)
- Allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr yng Nghymru (NWBI 41)
- Allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr a briodolir i ddefnydd nwyddau a gwasanaethau bydeang yng Nghymru (NWBI 42)
- Ardaloedd o ecosystemau iach yng Nghymru (NWBI 43)
- Statws amrywiaeth biolegol yng Nghymru (NWBI 44)

Cerrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Dim ond ei chyfran deg o adnoddau'r byd y bydd Cymru'n ei defnyddio erbyn 2050
- Bydd allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr Cymru yn cyrraedd sero net erbyn 2050

Taclo tlodi a'i effeithiau

"Mae tlodi'n gyflwr hirdymor o beidio â chael digon o adnoddau i fforddio bwyd, amodau byw rhesymol neu fwynderau neu i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau (fel mynediad i gymdogaethau deniadol a mannau agored) sy'n cael eu cymryd yn ganiataol gan eraill yn eu cymdeithas."

Llywodraeth Cymru

Tystiolaeth ein Hasesiad Llesiant

Cafodd ein hasesiad ei gyflwyno ar adeg pan na fu ystyriaethau ynghylch llesiant pobl yn Sir Gaerfyrddin ar hyn o bryd ac am y dyfodol, erioed mor bwysig. Mae'r materion a gyflwynwyd gan **COVID-19, newid yn yr hinsawdd, Brexit a newid demograffeg** wedi amlygu heriau newydd i unigolion a chymunedau ac nid yw'r heriau hyn wedi'u teimlo yn gyfartal. Mae'r rhai a oedd eisoes yn profi anghydraddoldebau oherwydd iechyd gwael, tlodi neu oherwydd eu bod yn byw mewn cymunedau ar yr ymylon wedi cael eu taro waethaf gan niwed uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol y pandemig ac maent yn debygol o brofi anfantais ychwanegol wrth i ni symud i 'adferiad.'

Yn ystod ein gwaith ymwneud â'n cymunedau, roedd **tlodi yn** ffocws allweddol o ran gwella llesiant pobl a chymunedau lleol ac yn achosi pryderon uniongyrchol a hirdymor. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys **tlodi plant, tlodi bwyd a thlodi mewn gwaith**.

Mae Sir Gâr wedi gweld y lefelau uchaf o **dlodi plant** yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf sydd yn batrwm tebyg ar draws Cymru. Yn 2020, roedd 31.3% o'n plant hyd at 15 oed yn byw mewn cartrefi gyda llai na 60% o'r incwm cyfartalog cyn costau tai. Roedd hyn dipyn yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd ledled Cymru o 30.6%. Mae tueddiad cynyddol wedi ei weld dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf ac mae ein lefelau wedi parhau'n uwch na chyfartaledd Cymru bob blwyddyn.

Yn ystod 2021, dosbarthwyd 2 9,444 o aelwydydd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn byw mewn tlodi sy'n gynydd o dros 6% o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol, sef 27,691. Mae tlodi yn cael ei ddiffinio fel pan fo "incwm aelwydydd yn llai na 60% o incwm canolrif Prydain" (yn 2021 llai na £19,642).

Dangosodd Arolwg Cenedlaethol Cymru 2021/2 fod 11.3% o'r aelwydydd a gymerodd ran yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael eu hystyried yn byw mewn **amddifadedd materol**.

Mae hi hefyd yn bryderus i nodi data **Adroddiad Tueddiadau'r Dyfodol** i 2020 sy'n dangos bod cyfradd tlodi mewn cartrefi, lle mae pob oedolyn oedran gweithio mewn gwaith, wedi cynyddu. Mae hyn yn dangos tuedd bryderus nad yw bod mewn gwaith o reidrwydd yn tynnu aelwydydd allan o dlodi.

Mae tlodi ac amddifadedd yn cael effeithiau niweidiol difrifol, gan effeithio ar draws pob agwedd o les. Mae'n cyfyngu ar y cyfleoedd a'r rhagolygon ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc ac yn niweidio ansawdd bywyd i bawb. Mae tlodi yn brofiad sy'n **pontio'r cenedlaethau** yn rhy aml sy'n fygythiad sylweddol i brofi lles cadarnhaol nawr, ac yn y dyfodol.

Mae data'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau am ganran pob grŵp oedran yng Nghymru sy'n byw mewn tlodi incwm cymharol yn dangos bod 22% o oedolion o oedran gweithio yng Nghymru (2017-2020) yn byw mewn tlodi incwm cymharol. Mae'r ganran hon yn aros yn gyson yng Nghymru ond mae'n dal yn uwch na'r hyn a welir ar gyfer gwledydd eraill y DU. Wrth i brisiau bwyd, biliau ynni a chostau cyffredinol barhau i godi ar draws y DU mae'n mynd yn anoddach i aelwydydd aros uwchben y llinell dlodi. Caiff hyn ei ddwysáu gan y ffaith nad yw cyflogau'n codi i dalu'r costau ychwanegol. Mae hyn yn golygu bod mwy o aelwydydd sy'n gweithio yn profi tlodi.

Amcangyfrifir bod 196,000 o aelwydydd mewn tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru, gan wario cyfran fawr o incwm eu cartrefi ar gostau tanwydd. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 14% o gartrefi yng Nghymru. (Amcangyfrifon Tlodi Tanwydd [LIC Hydref 2021](#))

Ein gweledigaeth fel Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Cydweithio i fynd i'r afael â symptomau tlodi er mwyn lleihau ei effaith a chreu Sir Gaerfyrddin deg, iach, ffyniannus a chynaliadwy, yn awr ac ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Ein camau arfaethedig

- I gasglu data byw a gwybodaeth i adnabod grwpiau sydd mewn perygl o dlodi ar lefel leol a dysgu am ei effeithiau
- I adeiladu data byw yn nhermau tlodi tanwydd a sicrhau hyrwyddo gwelliannau effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref
- I adeiladu capasiti a rhwydweithiau cymunedol i rannu gwybodaeth am gymorth allweddol i'n dinasyddion, gan sicrhau bod cynghorwyr ar draws ein sefydliadau yn cydweithio
- I adeiladu ar ein gwaith cymunedol, gan sicrhau bod ein preswylwyr yn ymwybodol o'r gefnogaeth ac ymyriadau i'w cefnogi, gan gynnwys ymgyrch 'Hawliwch yr hyn sy'n ddyledus i chi'
- I ddeall yn well a datblygu cynllun i gynyddu gallu pobl i gyfathrebu gwybodaeth ar lwyfannau digidol
- I weithio gyda'n gweithwyr, ar draws y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu cefnogi a'u bod yn ymwybodol o ymyriadau sydd ar waith i gefnogi ein trigolion
- I gefnogi rhaglenni i gynyddu dealltwriaeth o faterion ariannol, gan sicrhau bod cysylltiadau'n cael eu creu gyda'r rhai sy'n derbyn Credyd Cynhwysol

- I gefnogi cynlluniau ehangu Dechrau'n Deg a nodi cyfleoedd i aliniad pellach ar draws rhaglenni (cymorth i deuluoedd â phlant dan 4 oed mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig, sy'n cynnwys cymorth gyda gofal plant)
- I ystyried canfyddiadau yr Asesiad Digonolrwydd Gofal Plant ac Asesiad Digonolrwydd Chwarae
- I ystyried effaith ein penderfyniadau ar y rhai sy'n profi anfantais economaidd-gymdeithasol.

Pum Ffordd o Weithio

Yn ôl eu natur, mae'r camau a nodir yn y cynllun Llesiant yn aml yn faterion cymhleth na ellir eu datrys yn y tymor byr. Mae tlodi yn fater pontio'r cenedlaethau sy'n cael ei waethygu gan effaith y pandemig a'r argyfwng costau byw.

Nod y Cynllun Llesiant yw canolbwyntio ar yr heriau tymor hir tra'n sicrhau nad yw gallu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion eu hunain yn cael ei beryglu. Fel gwasanaeth cyhoeddus mae'n rhaid i ni adeiladu tystiolaeth o'r ymyriadau hirdymor sy'n cefnogi ein cymunedau a'n trigolion i fynd i'r afael â thlodi.

Mae cynnwys pobl yn allweddol i ddatblygu'r camau yn y Cynllun Llesiant. Mae ein camau'n gofyn i bartneriaid gynnwys cymunedau, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a sefydliadau. Mae'r Ddyletswydd Economaidd-Gymdeithasol yn gofyn i gyrff cyhoeddus penodedig, wrth wneud penderfyniadau strategol fel penderfynu ar flaenoriaethau a gosod amcanion, i ystyried sut y gallai eu penderfyniadau helpu i leihau'r anghydraddoldebau sy'n gysylltiedig ag anfantais economaidd-gymdeithasol. Mae'r ddyletswydd hefyd yn sicrhau ein bod yn deall barn ac anghenion y rhai sy'n cael eu heffeithio gan y penderfyniad, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n dioddef anfantais economaidd-gymdeithasol.

Dangosyddion a Cherrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Canran y bobl mewn cyflogaeth, sydd ar gontractau parhaol (neu ar gontractau dros dro, ac nad ydynt yn chwilio am waith parhaol) ac sy'n ennill o leiaf y Cyflog Byw gwirioneddol (NWBI 16)
- Gwahaniaeth cyflog ar gyfer rhyw, anabledd ac ethnigrwydd (NWBI 17)
- Canran y bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn tlodi incwm o'i gymharu â canolrif y DU: mesurir ar gyfer plant, oedran gweithio a rhai oedran pensiwn (NWBI 18)
- Canran y bobl sy'n byw mewn cartrefi mewn amddifadedd materol (NWBI 19)
- Canran y bobl mewn cyflogaeth (NWBI 21)
- Canran y bobl mewn addysg, cyflogaeth neu hyfforddiant, wedi'u mesur ar gyfer gwahanol grwpiau oedran (NWBI 22)
- Nifer yr aelwydydd wedi'u hatal yn llwyddiannus rhag bod yn ddigartref fesul 10,000 o aelwydydd (NWBI 34)
- Canran y cartrefi yn gwario 30% neu fwy o'u hincwm ar gostau tai (NWBI 49)

Cerrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

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- Dileu'r bwlch cyflog ar gyfer rhyw, anabledd ac ethnigrwydd erbyn 2050
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Helpu i greu cymunedau a lleoedd diogel ac amrywiol

Tystiolaeth ein Hasesiad Llesiant

Yn Sir Gaerfyrddin, roedd yna 2,779 achos o ddioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig rhwng 1 Tachwedd 2020 a 31 Hydref 2021. Mae'r ffigyrau trosedd yn parhau'n debyg i'r flwyddyn flaenorol, er bod cynnydd sylweddol yn y niferoedd sy'n cael eu cyfeirio at wasanaethau arbenigol ers y pandemig. Mae hyn yn cynnwys ffocws uchel ar gefnogaeth a chymorth yn y gymuned i blant a phobl ifanc. Mae'r niferoedd wedi cynyddu'n raddol trwy gydol y pandemig ac nid ydynt yn dangos unrhyw arwydd o ddirywiad.

O ran canfyddiad y cyhoedd o ddiogelwch, mae ffigyrau Arolwg Cenedlaethol Cymru 2018/19 yn dangos mai 76.1% oedd y ganran a deimlai'n ddiogel, sef y 7fed safle o'r 22 Awdurdod Lleol.

Roedd ymatebion i'r arolwg Llesiant yn dangos mae teimlo'n ddiogel yn eu cartref ac yn eu cymuned oedd y pethau uchaf yr oedd pobl yn eu gwerthfawrogi am fyw yn eu cymunedau.

Er bod y twf ym maes cyfathrebu digidol wedi bod yn gadarnhaol i nifer yn ystod y pandemig, roedd y newid hwn yn golygu bod rhai pobl hŷn yn teimlo'n fwy ynysig. Mae canllaw Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o ran Dinasoedd Oed-gyfeillgar yn dweud: "Ta pa mor ddatblygedig yw'r ddinas, gair o enau person yw'r dull o gyfathrebu sy'n cael ei ffafrio ar gyfer pobl hŷn". Mae llawer o bobl hŷn yn gwerthfawrogi cyfathrebu personol sy'n tueddu i gael eu hanwybyddu yn yr oes ddigidol. Mae cyfathrebu llafar yn arbennig o bwysig i'r rhai sydd â nam ar eu golwg neu lefelau llythrennedd isel.

Mae ein cenhedlaeth hŷn yn darparu cyfoeth o wybodaeth, arbenigedd a phrofiad. Mae eu sgiliau a phrofiadau bywyd yn briodolddau sylweddol y gallant eu rhannu â chymdeithas. Gall rhannu gwybodaeth a phrofiad ddarparu cyfleoedd i bontio'r cenedlaethau gan adeiladu cydlyniant cymunedol yn ogystal â gwella lles emosiynol a chymdeithasol pobl hŷn a allai fod wedi'u hynysu a'u tanbrizio gan gymdeithas fel arall. Ar hyn o bryd mae 33.7% o oedolion Sir Gâr yn gwirfoddoli. Yn ystod y pandemig fe aeth rhai o'r cyfleoedd i wirfoddoli yn fwy heriol, gan adael rhai pobl hŷn heb ran werthfawr a chymdeithasol o'u bywydau. Mae pobl hŷn sy'n gwirfoddoli yn llai tebygol o brofi unigrwydd a chymunedau lle mae gweithgaredd gwirfoddol da yn dangos cydlyniant cymunedol da.

Mae tanau gwyllt a thanau awyr agored yn parhau i fod yn broblem a'r ardaloedd yr effeithir arnynt fwyaf yn ein sir gan danau gwyllt bwriadol yw: Brynaman, Y Garnant a Glanaman, De Llanelli a Bynea & Llwynhendy. Mae achosion o danau gwyllt yn ein sir wedi bod yn fwy neu lai cyson dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Mae'r niwed amgylcheddol sy'n cael ei achosi gan losgi bwriadol yn sylweddol, yn cynnwys effeithio

ar ansawdd dŵr ac aer a niweidio neu ddinistrio cynefinoedd, planhigion sy'n agored i niwed, bywyd gwyllt a phori.

Canfu Cyfrifiad 2011, sef yr unig ffynhonnell sy'n rhoi ffigwr poblogaeth gyfan, fod 43.9% (78,000) o'n trigolion yn gallu siarad Cymraeg. Wrth ddadansoddi ymatebion ein harolygon, diddorol nodi bod gan yr ymatebwyr a nododd mai Saesneg oedd eu hiaith gyntaf, sgiliau Cymraeg amrywiol hefyd. O'r rhain, mae 21% yn gallu siarad Cymraeg, 41% yn gallu deall Cymraeg, 18% yn gallu darllen Cymraeg a 13% yn gallu ysgrifennu Cymraeg. Byddai dros 53% o'r ymatebwyr yn ystyried dysgu neu wella eu sgiliau iaith Gymraeg a byddai 24% yn cefnogi'u plant drwy addysg Gymraeg.

Ein gweledigaeth fel Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Sir amrywiol yw Sir Gaerfyrddin, sy'n gwerthfawrogi cymuned glos, cydlyniant a goddefgarwch. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod ein trigolion a'n cymunedau yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn gallu lleisio eu pryderon yn lleol.

Bydd ein cymunedau'n dathlu pwysigrwydd yr iaith Gymraeg ochr yn ochr â'n hamrywiaeth ddiwylliannol a demograffig gyfoethog.

Ein camau arfaethedig:

- I greu amgylchedd priodol i alluogi pobl i ymgysylltu â materion sy'n bwysig iddyn nhw
- I wreiddio diwylliant o ymwneud â dinasyddion a rhanddeiliaid yn ystyrion a gweithio tuag at egwyddorion cyd-gynhyrchu
- I gefnogi cymunedau i fod â chysylltiad da a man lle mae pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel
- I ddatblygu ein rhaglenni Ymgysylltu Ieuenctid ymhellach ar draws y BGC a chefnogi ein pobl ifanc i ddeall pwysigrwydd diogelwch cymunedol
- I gefnogi cymunedau i ddatblygu a chynnal amgylcheddau corfforol a digidol hygyrch a chroesawgar, gan gynnwys mewn asedau sy'n eiddo i'r gymuned neu a arweinir gan y gymuned
- I gefnogi ein cymunedau i gael mynediad i adeiladau cyhoeddus nas defnyddiwyd ac i ddatblygu gwasanaethau newydd yn seiliedig ar eu hanghenion penodol
- I gryfhau cysylltiadau gyda'r sector gwirfoddol a'r cynghorau cymuned a thref, fel llais a phartner cyflenwi
- I gymryd camau cadarnhaol i sicrhau amrywiaeth yn ein gweithluoedd a dysgu o brofiadau byw
- I ddatblygu Strategaeth Gwirfoddoli Sir Gâr
- I adeiladu ar ein gwaith o fynd i'r afael ag unigrwydd ac i ymchwilio i groestoriad unigrwydd ar draws ein grwpiau a'n cymunedau gwarchodedig
- I wneud y mwyaf o gyfleoedd i gyflawni Strategaeth Hybu'r Gymraeg Sir Gaerfyrddin
- I ddatblygu sgiliau, cynyddu cyfleoedd a hyrwyddo ein statws fel sir ddwyieithog

- Hyrwyddo diwylliant a'r iaith Gymraeg fel sbardun newid economaidd ac amgylcheddol
- I adolygu ymhellach ganfyddiadau'r Asesiad Llesiant fel Partneriaeth Cymunedau Mwy Diogel, a symud ymlaen â gwaith cydweithredol fel bo'n briodol.

Pum Ffordd o Weithio

Mae cynnwys pobl yn hanfodol i lwyddiant datblygu'r camau hyn yn y Cynllun Llesiant. Mae ein camau'n gofyn i bartneriaid gynnwys ein dinasyddion wrth eu helpu i deimlo'n ddiogel ac wedi'u cysylltu â'u cymunedau lleol. Dim ond trwy wrando ar ein cymunedau, clywed beth yw eu pryderon, beth sydd ei angen arnynt a'r hyn sy'n bwysig iddyn nhw, y gallwn eu cefnogi i wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i'w lles a'u synnwyr o berthyn.

Bydd cydweithio yn cael ei wella er mwyn cryfhau cysylltiadau â'n partneriaid i gefnogi ein cymunedau lleol i gymryd rhan yn y gwaith o ddatblygu cyfleoedd ymgysylltu a gwasanaethau newydd.

Dangosyddion a Cherrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Canran sy'n teimlo eu bod yn gallu dylanwadu ar benderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar eu hardal leol (NWBI 23)
- Canran y bobl sy'n fodlon â'u gallu i gyrraedd/ cael mynediad i'r cyfleusterau a'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen arnynt (NWBI 24)
- Canran y bobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel yn eu cartrefi, yn cerdded yn yr ardal leol, ac wrth deithio (NWBI 25)
- Canran y bobl sy'n fodlon ag ardal leol fel lle i fyw (NWBI 26)
- Canran y bobl sy'n cytuno eu bod yn perthyn i'r ardal; bod pobl o gefndiroedd gwahanol yn dod ymlaen yn dda gyda'i gilydd; a bod pobl yn trin ei gilydd gyda pharch (NWBI 27)
- Canran y bobl sy'n gwirfoddoli (NWBI 28)
- Canran y bobl sy'n unig (NWBI 30)
- Canran annedd sy'n rhydd o beryglon (NWBI 31)
- Canran y bobl sy'n mynychu neu'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol, diwylliant neu dreftadaeth o leiaf dair gwaith y flwyddyn (NWBI 35)
- Canran y bobl sy'n siarad Cymraeg bob dydd ac sy'n gallu siarad mwy nag ychydig eiriau o Gymraeg yn unig (NWBI 36)
- Nifer y bobl sy'n gallu siarad Cymraeg (NWBI 37)
- Canran yr amgueddfeydd ac archifau sy'n cynnal casgliadau archifol/treftadaeth yn cwrdd â safonau achredu'r DU (NWBI 39)
- Canran o asedau amgylchedd hanesyddol dynodedig sydd mewn amodau sefydlog neu well (NWBI 40)
- Dinasyddiaeth fyd-eang weithredol yng Nghymru (NWBI 46)
- Canran y bobl sydd â hyder yn y system gyfiawnder (NWBI 47)
- Statws cynhwysiant digidol (NWBI 50)

Cerrig Milltir Cenedlaethol

- Miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050

Y camau nesaf

Y cyfnod ymgysylltu

Mae'r cyfnod ymgysylltu yn un hanfodol i ni fel BGC ac yn gyfle i glywed a gwrandao ar syniadau a sylwadau ein rhanddeiliaid a'n cymunedau. Rydym ni eisoes wedi adnabod rhai lleisiau nas clywir yn aml a byddwn yn gwneud ymdrech er mwyn sicrhau bod y lleisiau hynny yn cael eu clywed drwy wneud gwaith ymgysylltu cymunedol manwl. Bydd cyfle hefyd i bobl gymryd rhan mewn holiadur ar-lein.

Byddwn yn coladu'r adborth hyn er mwyn i'r BGC ei ystyried law yn llaw ag adborth oddi wrth ein partneriaid statudol. Yn dilyn diweddarau ein cynllun, byddwn yn camu i broses gymeradwyaeth ffurfiol gyda'r partneriaid statudol a'r Bwrdd llawn, er mwyn cyhoeddi ym mis Mai 2023.

Sefydlu'r strwythur cyflenwi

Mae cyhoeddi Asesiad Lles a Chynllun Llesiant diwygiedig yn rhoi cyfle amserol i'r BGC ddiwygio'n strwythur cyflenwi i sicrhau ei fod yn cefnogi ein gwaith ac yn addas i'r diben.

Mae'r Grŵp Cyflawni'r Amgylchedd Iach a'r Bartneriaeth Cymunedau Mwy Diogel, grŵp aml-asiantaeth statudol, hir sefydlog, yn parhau i fod yn atebol i'r BGC ac adrodd yn rheolaidd i'r Bwrdd. Mae'r Bartneriaeth yn cyfarfod bob chwarter ac yn cydweithio gyda dau grŵp arall yn y sir sy'n gysylltiedig â diogelwch cymunedol, sef y Bwrdd CONTEST (gwrth-derfysgaeth) a'r Bwrdd Trais Difrifol a Throseddau Cyfundrefnol.

Datblygiad y cynlluniau cyflenwi

Mae datblygu ein cynlluniau cyflenwi yn gyfle amserol i gynnwys ein trigolion a'n cymunedau i gyd-gynhyrchu a blaenoriaethu ein meysydd gweithredu. Trwy'r gwaith hwn, gallwn sicrhau ein bod ni'n gosod amserlenni realistig ar gyfer datblygu a chyflawni. Bydd hyn yn rhoi digon o amser i gynnwys y bobl gywir ac ystyried y pethau iawn i'w gwneud i gyflawni'r hyn rydyn ni eisiau.

Cyfraniad parhaus a chyd-gynhyrchu

Mae parhau i ymwneud yn faes gwaith allweddol i ni fel gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yn y cylch nesaf hwn. Mae ein cydweithwyr yn y Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol wedi datblygu 'Fframwaith Ymgysylltu Parhaus' a'n nod yw adeiladu ar y gwaith hwn i sicrhau ein bod yn cynnwys ac yn cydweithio drwy gydol oes y Cynllun hwn a bod tystiolaeth o ymwneud, profiadau byw a'r ymyriadau yr ydym wedi'u rhoi ar waith ar gael ar gyfer ein Hasesiad Llesiant nesaf.

Fel clwstwr o Fyrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Sir Gaerfyrddin, Ceredigion, a Sir Benfro), rydym yn ffodus o fod yn gweithio gyda Rhwydwaith Cydgynhyrchu Cymru i ddenu dinasyddion yn ystyrlon a dod â grwpiau amrywiol o unigolion ynghyd i gyd-gynhyrchu atebion i broblemau lleol.

Yn ein Hasesiad Llesiant, rydym wedi nodi lleisiau nas clywir yn aml nad ydynt yn rhan o'n gwaith ar hyn o bryd a thros gyfnod y Cynllun Llesiant hwn byddwn yn gweithio ar y cyd i feithrin perthnasoedd a chyfleoedd ymgysylltu ystyrlon.

Cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o'r BGC a'i waith

Fel gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, rydym yn cydnabod yr angen i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'n gwaith a'n strwythurau ar draws pob sector. Wrth gyhoeddi ein Hasesiad Lles a'r Cynllun Llesiant, byddwn yn sicrhau bod adborth yn cael ei roi i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at ein gwaith a'n bod yn anfon y newyddion diweddaraf ar gynnydd yn rheolaidd.

Ochr yn ochr â chydweithwyr yn y clwstwr, byddwn hefyd yn datblygu cyfres o fideos profiad byw i gefnogi datblygiad a hyrwyddo ein Cynllun.

Byddwn ni'n adeiladu'r cynnwys ar ein gwefan BGC, gan ddarparu cyfleoedd i'n trigolion a chymunedau gymryd rhan a chydweithio â ni ar faterion allweddol. Bydd hygyrchedd yn nodwedd allweddol a byddwn yn ceisio datblygu cyfres o offer i hyrwyddo ein gwaith.

Monitro a gwerthuso

Mae angen i ni wybod os ydy'r hyn rydyn ni'n ei wneud yn gwneud y gwahaniaethau rydyn ni eisiau. Bydd y BGC yn creu ffordd dryloyw o asesu effeithiolrwydd ein camau lles i gyflawni ein hamcanion llesiant fel y gall pawb weld y cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud.

The Carmarthenshire We Want

Carmarthenshire
Public Services Board
Well-being Plan
2023-28



Contact Us:

PSB Support Team

Tîm Cefnogi BGC

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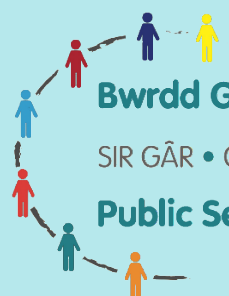
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**LLESIANT
CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL**
**WELL-BEING OF
FUTURE GENERATIONS**



Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

SIR GÂR • CARMARTHENSHIRE

Public Services Board

Foreword

As Chair of the Carmarthenshire Public Services Board (PSB), I am proud to present our Well-being Plan and to have been part of its development. I am excited about the opportunities this will bring for all of us who live and work in our county.

The PSB brings together a number of different organisations providing services to the public who are working together for the benefit of Carmarthenshire. We have a longstanding, successful track record of partnership working and continue to build on that. We promote a positive culture of working together, concentrating our collective energy, effort and resources on providing efficient and effective services to local communities. We will continue to do this by working collaboratively to add value to each other's services and will look at innovative approaches and new and different ways of working to achieve this.

Our Plan to do this is not about 'business as usual'. We are ambitious for our county. We want to see real improvements in the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of our residents.

This Plan, as required through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, has been developed following significant engagement with our communities and other key stakeholders. This engagement has identified our five key well-being objectives that we will focus our attention on delivering through collective action over the next few years:

- Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment
- Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities
- Responding to the climate and nature emergencies
- Tackling poverty and its impacts
- Helping to create safe and diverse communities and places

We are building stronger partnerships with our communities. We will be promoting co-production so that residents can come together to help improve their lives and solve the problems that are important to them. Our involvement work needs to reflect all of our communities so we will be increasing our efforts to support and engage with those whose voices are not usually heard. We will continue to develop these relationships so that this involvement flourishes which will help us to all deliver the objectives and action in our Plan.

We are continuing a journey that is long term and will shape our future over the next 20 years or more. We are dedicated to make positive changes to make a real difference. We

will be radical in our thinking, efficient in the use of our resources and involve our communities in shaping and delivering the best possible future for all of us.

I hope that you will want to get involved with us and play your part.



Cllr Darren Price

Chair of PSB & Leader of Carmarthenshire County Council

Reflecting on our Well-being Plan 2018-2023

All PSB partners are fully committed to take a preventative approach in all they do. During **2018-19**, the PSBs in Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire engaged in the development of the Hywel Dda University Health Board's '**Healthier Mid and West Wales Strategy**' and accompanying Health and Well-being Framework. We have also seen this commitment demonstrated in the work of the **Safer Communities Partnership** in the prevention of crime and in the Early Intervention and Prevention Delivery Group's work on the **First 1,000** days and on enhancing the health and well-being of our communities.

The County Council's '**Moving Rural Carmarthenshire Forward**' report was presented to the PSB in September 2019 with its recommendations on regenerating local rural communities and collaboration opportunities with partners to support rural communities. The report followed an extensive piece of work by a cross-party Task Force which had included contributions from many PSB partners and the involvement of **residents and stakeholders** to find out about the needs of rural communities. Collaboration opportunities for partners to support this agenda included economic development, education and skills, broadband and digital skills, tourism, transport and highways, agriculture and food, community resilience, access to services and third sector, renewable energy and the environment and waste. The **10 Rural Towns programme** was a key development from this report.

During 2020-21, the PSB secured £100k funding to develop the **Foundational Economy Challenge Fund** project looking at public sector food procurement. The project focused on public sector procurement arrangements and local food supply chains. Despite the challenging circumstances it was felt even more important to progress this work as part of the economic recovery planning and development work. The Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) were commissioned to work with the Council, Health Board, University and Coleg to review current procurement arrangements and food spend/supply. Securing the dedicated funding has enabled the PSB to **integrate objectives** and to outline the possibilities for development, giving a practical way forward for partners to work together. Further work will be taken forward within the PSB partners on the procurement and economic recovery elements and discussions are on-going, with opportunities for further project development on the food supply chain of things.

Pentre Awel is an innovative £87m development which is being delivered by Carmarthenshire County Council. It is the largest regeneration scheme in South West Wales and will bring together life science and business innovation, community healthcare and modern leisure facilities at the 83-acre Delta Lakes site on the Llanelli coastline.

The truly collaborative scheme is being delivered for the local community by the County Council in partnership with Hywel Dda University Health Board, Universities and colleges and is part-funded by the Swansea Bay City Deal (£40million). It aims to create around 1,800 jobs over 15 years and boost the local economy by more than £450m.

A continuum of education, skills and training is being developed for local people to provide training opportunities from schools to further and higher education and continuing professional development. Most of the training available is around health and care but also includes construction, support services and digital training. Key providers have been identified including PSB partners - University of Wales Trinity Saint David and Coleg Sir Gâr – with Swansea and Cardiff Universities.

The PSB has discussed the **wider determinants of well-being** which include health, job creation, access to services, skills, training, and community cohesion. Members have also highlighted the potential need over the next 20-30 years and ensuring the facilities provided can adapt to future needs.

Carmarthenshire PSB’s Well-being Objectives and Steps

Objectives	Steps:		
	Short-term (first year of the Plan)	Medium-term (2-3 years)	Long-term (4-5 years)
Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment			
Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities			
Responding to the climate and nature emergencies			
Tackling poverty and its impacts			
Helping to create safe and diverse communities and places			

TO BE ADDED FOLLOWING OUR ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Well-being Plan and why we need it

The Act's requirements

The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) is a ground-breaking law that provides a unique opportunity for all public services to work differently together, involving communities in shaping our long-term future and improving well-being for all. The Act places the citizens of Wales in the centre of everything public services do to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales and that the sustainable development principle is integral to everything that we do.

National Well-being Goals

The Act sets out seven Well-being Goals which public services must work towards to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of all of our communities.



Together they give public services a common purpose and shared vision to work towards. The goals must be considered as an integrated set, with the relevant links being made between them to deliver well-being. The objectives and actions outlined in this well-being plan have all been formulated with a view to making a wider contribution to achieving the national well-being goals.

Sustainable Development principle

Public Services, in working towards delivering these goals, must follow the sustainable development principle, designed to support and deliver a public service that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. We need to ensure that when we make decision, we consider the impact this could have on people living in Carmarthenshire in the future.

Five Ways of Working

There are five Ways of Working public services must follow, to show how we have applied the sustainable development principle. As a PSB, we must ensure that everything we do has taken these ways of working into consideration. We have to think more about the long-term, work better with local communities, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. This will ensure we also work together in a more robust and effective partnership approach.



Collaboration

Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives.



Integration

Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.



Involvement

The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.



Long-term

The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.



Prevention

How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives.

Credit: Five Ways of Working, Office of Future Generations Commissioner for Wales

Later in the Plan we describe in more detail how we have used the five ways of working in relation to each objective to maximise our contribution to each of the national well-being goals.

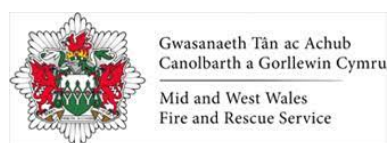
Future Generations Commissioner

The general duty of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales is to promote the sustainable development principle (the five ways of working) and to act as a guardian of the ability of future generations to meet their needs, by encouraging public bodies to take greater account of the long-term impact of the things they do. The Commissioner gave detailed feedback on the Well-being Assessment which informed the development of the Well-being Plan.

Carmarthenshire PSB are working closely with the Commissioner whilst preparing our draft Well-being Plan and will reflect on the advice given on how to take steps to meet the local objectives set out in the plan in a manner which is consistent with the sustainable development principle.

Carmarthenshire's PSB

The Well-being of Future Generations Act put a well-being duty on specified public bodies across Carmarthenshire to act jointly and establish a statutory PSB. The Carmarthenshire PSB was established in May 2016 and is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire. It must do so by undertaking an assessment of well-being in the County and then preparing a county Well-being Plan to outline its local objectives, the steps it proposes to take to meet them and how they contribute to the achievement of the well-being goals. Members of the Carmarthenshire PSB are senior representatives from the following organisations:



Our Partnerships in Carmarthenshire

The Partnership landscape in Carmarthenshire fully embraces multi-agency working, with representation from a wide range of partner organisations, including the third sector, who work collaboratively to improve the outcomes for our residents.

Our partnerships have been involved in developing the objectives and contributing their views on key issues that the PSB need to be aware of to inform their development of the Well-being Plan. Collaboration and partnership working will continue to form an important part of the delivery mechanism across the county and the partnerships will be integral to delivering the PSB objectives.

It is fundamental within Carmarthenshire that our multi-agency partnerships have a continued role in taking steps to address the key issues and opportunities highlighted in the well-being assessment, some of which may not involve direct delivery towards the PSB objectives but will still be addressed and may contribute as work progresses.

Community and Town Councils

There are eight Councils within Carmarthenshire which meet the criteria of the Act: Carmarthen Town Council, Cwmaman, Kidwelly, Llanedi, Llannon, Llanelli Town Council, Llanelli Rural Council and Pembrey and Burry Port. This means that they must take “reasonable steps” to meet the objectives of this Well-being Plan and report on progress annually. The PSB recognise the valuable contribution all Town and Community Councils fulfil within our communities and the PSB are exploring every opportunity to work together to deliver the Well-being objectives. All Town and Community Councils, including those covered by the Act have been consulted on the Well-being Assessment and Plan and are encouraged to consider how they can contribute to meeting the Plan’s objectives.

Swansea Bay City Deal

The Swansea Bay City Deal is a transformational approach to delivering the scale and nature of investment needed to support the region’s plans for growth, with a total investment of £1.3 billion from both the public and private sectors over a period of 15 years. The Deal provides a once in a generation opportunity to consolidate the region’s role in technological innovation and to become a lead innovator in developing and commercialising solutions to some of the most pressing challenges in the fields of life science and well-being, digital innovation, energy and smart manufacturing. Through the projects the City Deal will demonstrate the economic, social, environmental and cultural opportunities of using next generation digital innovations and technology to accelerate

the regional economy and attract international investor interest, whilst remaining citizen-focused and grounded in the geography and assets of the Swansea Bay City Region.

West Wales Care Partnership

The West Wales Care Partnership (WWCP) has been established to oversee the continued transformation and integration of health, social care and wellbeing services in the West Wales area. The Partnership brings together the three local authorities in West Wales (Carmarthenshire County Council, Ceredigion Council and Pembrokeshire County Council), Hywel Dda University Health Board and representatives of the third and independent sector as well as service user/carer representation. The Partnership has published a [Population Needs Assessment](#) for the region and will deliver an Area Plan to address the issues highlighted in the assessment. We will ensure that the work of the Area Plan and Well-being Plan complement each other wherever possible.

Carmarthenshire at a Glance

When preparing this draft Well-being Plan as a Public Services Board (PSB), we have been mindful of the release of data from the 2021 Census. There will be domains where we refer to the 2011 Census and we will ensure that this data is updated in the Well-being Plan as it is released.

The 2021 Census confirms that Carmarthenshire has a total population of 187,900 residents. Our population has grown by just over 4,000 (2.2%) since the last census in 2011, compared to 44,000 (1.4%) for the whole of Wales and by just over 3.5m in England and Wales (6.3%).

There is one person for every football pitch-sized piece of land in Wales. There were about 150 residents per square kilometre in Wales in 2021, up from 148 residents per square kilometre in 2011. As of 2021, Carmarthenshire is the fifth least densely populated of Wales, with an area equivalent to around two football pitches per resident.

There were 96,200 women (51.2% of the population) and 91,700 men (48.8%) in Carmarthenshire. This is a similar split to the previous Census and comparable to Wales and England & Wales.

Carmarthenshire borders Pembrokeshire to the West, Ceredigion to the North, Powys to the East, and both Neath Port Talbot and Swansea to the South-East. The Brecon Beacons National Park covers approximately 9% of Carmarthenshire, with approximately 1% of Carmarthenshire's population estimated to reside within the National Park.

Our most recent data on the age profiles of domestic migrants presents a continuing trend of predominantly student populations migrating out of Carmarthenshire, with little evidence of return in the 20-29 young adult age groups. The net inflow is highest in the 30-65 age range and corresponds with an average higher net inflow of 0-14-year-olds. This is likely due to family age migration.

In terms of migration linkages between Carmarthenshire and surrounding areas, the largest positive net exchanges have been with Swansea, Ceredigion and Neath Port Talbot. For the outflow, the dominant net outflow has been to Cardiff, with smaller net outflows to Bristol; both influenced by the annual migration of students to higher education.

In the 2011 Census results, there was a significant decline in the number of Welsh speakers in our county, from 50.3% in 2001 to 43.9% in 2011. This is the first time in the county's history that the percentage has fallen below half of our population.

It should be noted that there is no longer a single ward in Carmarthenshire where over 70% of the population speak Welsh. During the ten years between the Censuses, the wards of Pontyberem, Llannon, Gorslas and Cwarter Bach have fallen below this percentage. The pattern of decline is seen across the county, but the main decrease appears to have been in the Amman Valley between 2001 and 2011.

The highest percentage of Welsh speakers is now seen among the school-age population with the percentage of our older population falling significantly with each decade. The lowest percentage of Welsh speakers in Carmarthenshire is seen in the 25-44 age group. This is pertinent as it is the age group most likely to raise families and make use of the Welsh language within our workplaces.

2011 Census results show that 76% of Carmarthenshire's population were born in Wales and just 1.9% are from non-white ethnic backgrounds. However, according to the Local Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey (2021), 4% of Carmarthenshire's population is from a Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic background. We do note caution when using this information, as the survey is based on a smaller sample of population and on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. To supplement our evidence however, a total of 4,730 EU residents living in our county applied to the EU Settlement Scheme by the 30 June 2021 deadline; this is 2.5% of the current estimated population of Carmarthenshire.

The 2011 Census informs us that, of the 78,820 household in Carmarthenshire, 32% of households had one person with a long-term health problem or disability which is 2% above the Wales average of 30%. Of these, 5% of households have dependent children living there. The Carmarthenshire population is one of the sparsest in Wales at just 78 people per km² who live across a diverse county of both urban and rural communities. There are three major towns of Llanelli, Carmarthen and Ammanford which are home to 25% of the population.

Carmarthenshire has a diverse range of scenic and historic attractive landscapes, from open uplands to rolling lowland farmland. These local landscapes contribute to a sense of pride, culture, and local identity. People's experience and interaction with the environment can also positively affect health and well-being.

During 2021, 29,444 households in Carmarthenshire were classed as living in poverty, this is a 6.3% increase on the previous year of 27,691. Poverty is defined as when a “household income is less than 60% of the GB median income” (in 2021 less than £19,642).

The 2021/22 National Survey for Wales showed that 12% of participating households in Carmarthenshire were classed as living in material deprivation. This is above the Welsh average of 11.3% and an increase on Carmarthenshire’s previous year’s figure of 11.3%.

According to the 2019 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) which is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales, Carmarthenshire has 3 areas within the 100 most deprived areas in Wales. These are Tyisha ranked as 17th most deprived area in Wales, followed by Glanymor in 68th and Bigyn in 84th position.

How we developed the Well-being Plan

Carmarthenshire's Well-being Assessment

Last year we published our Well-being Assessment (WBA) of the people and communities in Carmarthenshire. It looked at the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in our county. The assessment was based on local and national research and the views of hundreds of people who live, work and use public services across Carmarthenshire following a consultation and involvement exercise.

Findings from that assessment were used to focus on what can be done to improve the well-being of local people. The Assessment has shaped the objectives and actions identified in this Plan for our county. A copy of the Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment can be found on the PSB's website - www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales

What the WBA told us

We assessed the key themes identified from the Well-being Assessment according to the level of priority and their certainty of happening. This then informed the discussion around areas to be focussed upon by PSB partners working collaboratively.

The agreed priorities were the high number of households continuing to live in poverty, the problem of in-work poverty, the increasing cost of living, the comparatively high suicide rate among adults, climate change and the nature emergency, the problem of water pollution from nitrates and phosphates and the projected significant increase of dementia.

A number of key themes were also identified which need further consideration and research including levels of childhood and adult obesity, the concerns of young people around bullying, cyberbullying and domestic violence, levels of drinking alcohol among adults, increasing referrals for domestic violence, levels of homelessness and those at risk of homelessness, higher rates of fly tipping, loss of public transport and high costs of residential and nursing care.

Based on the discussions that followed on these key themes, we agreed to focus on the delivery of the following well-being objectives:

- Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment
- Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities
- Responding to the climate and nature emergencies
- Tackling poverty and its impacts

- Helping to create safe and diverse communities and places

Involvement to develop our Well-being Plan

We continued our conversations with our communities, key stakeholders and others such as Welsh Government and the Future Generations Commissioner to get views on the draft objectives and Plan.

The feedback received from our involvement work will inform our final Plan and help the PSB to consider how it can maximise its contribution to the five ways of working and the well-being goals.

Further information on our conversations and involvement will be included in the final version of our Well-being Plan.

Our Well-being Objectives

Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment

Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

Concerns were highlighted about the decline of the **Welsh Language** in the county. The highest percentage of Welsh speakers is now seen among the school-age population with the percentage of our older population falling significantly with each decade. The lowest percentage of Welsh speakers in Carmarthenshire is seen in the 25-44 age group. This is pertinent as it is the age group most likely to raise families and make use of the Welsh language within our workplaces.

It is notable that of **23,274 Carmarthenshire residents** who do not have access to a car or van, **50% are aged 50 or over** (2011 Census). Furthermore only 55% of those aged 80 or over have access to a car or van therefore public transport and community-based services are important support mechanisms to enable people to continue to live within their communities. Such services can mean the difference between a person staying independent at home or entering residential care. The availability of **public transport** was a challenge for older people before the pandemic and that has been exasperated by loss of more services and fear of catching COVID-19 on buses and trains.

The **cost of residential and nursing care** across the county is high, approximately £33,500 a year. This creates stress and uncertainty for those who require care.

Parents and carers have also identified that the **cost of childcare** can be prohibitive when looking to return to work or to access training. Also, our young people identified **Access to training and jobs** as a key local issue.

Housing Costs - There is a need for more affordable homes in the county. There has been a 27.1% increase in the average house price for a first-time buyer in Carmarthenshire between 2016 (£112,497) and 2021 (£142,919).

In Carmarthenshire, 1921 households presented as being **homeless or threatened with homelessness during 2020/2021**. The main reasons why people contacted us are families will not accommodate them, notices from landlords and relationship breakdowns. From the 380 cases where we were able to carry out prevention work, we were able to prevent 46% of households from becoming homeless. Whilst our prevention has increased this year (50%), preventing homelessness has become more difficult with there being more people with complex housing issues and people leaving

it until a point of crisis to contact the Council for help when they are facing housing difficulties resulting in little opportunity to prevent homelessness.

To attract and retain our **future generations**, there needs to be a variety of **employment opportunities** and we must prepare our young people and older generation in terms of digital skills. In March 2022 Stats Wales showed that Carmarthenshire has the third lowest rate in respect of employment compared to the rest of Wales. Employment rates have reduced from 68.1% in March 2021 to 69.5% (year ending March 2022). This is amongst the lowest in Wales and below the national average of 73.6%.

The difference between the **employment rate of disabled and non-disabled residents** in Carmarthenshire continues to be a concern. The employment rate for those without a disability (77.1%) continues to be considerably higher than those with a disability (49.7%).

Population projections from **2018 to 2043** indicate a decline in the age groups under 15 and under 64 for Carmarthenshire. For the same period there it is indicated there will be an increase of over 32% for residents aged 65 and over in the County. The **ageing population** forecast for Carmarthenshire could result in less people available to work across all sectors.

Our vision as a Public Services Board

Carmarthenshire will be a prosperous county with a well-educated and skilled workforce where opportunities exist for all. Everyone will be able to reach their full potential, therefore reducing poverty and deprivation. Funding opportunities will be maximised, and our young people will be given the best possible opportunities to innovate and lead in our communities.

Our proposed actions:

- To maximise external funding opportunities such as the Shared Prosperity Fund to support our objective as a PSB
- To invest in further and higher education and to build the everyday skills required to support our communities
- To work with Public Transport to influence change and supporting initiatives such as Connecting Communities in Wales –Transport Innovation Network
- To implement fair work practices through employment and services
- To procure goods and services in ways that support long-term economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being
- To work as a PSB to help young adults in contact with the criminal justice system to build confidence, identify their career goals and access training, development, and employment in line with the Youth Justice Blueprint

- To work with the Regional Skills Partnership in undertaking workforce audits and skills gap analyses to plan for our future workforce and to ensure a bilingual workforce for the future
- To explore the development of a work-based learning / apprenticeship programme across the PSB member organisations
- To promote the Welsh language and culture through apprenticeships and work-based learning
- To consider the introduction of the Real Living Wage for public services
- To commit to the County's Welsh language promotion strategy and Action Plan to take action against the decline of the Welsh language in the county.

Five Ways of Working

The Well-being plan aims to focus on longer-term challenges whilst ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is not compromised.

The PSB will be working together and involving wider partners, businesses and communities to deliver this objective. There will also be opportunities to collaborate with other organisations and regional footprints to help us achieve our steps.

National Indicators

- Average capped 9 points score of pupils, including the gap between those who are eligible and are not eligible for free school meals (NWBI 7)
- Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework (NWBI 8)
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average) (NWBI 9)
- Gross Disposable Household Income per head (NWBI 10)
- Percentage of businesses which are innovation-active (NWBI 11)
- Percentage of people in employment (NWBI 21)
- Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups (NWBI 22)

National Milestones

- 75% of working age adults in Wales will be qualified to level 3 or higher by 2050
- The percentage of working age adults with no qualifications will be 5% or below in every local authority in Wales by 2050
- Eradicate the gap between the employment rate in Wales and the UK by 2050, with a focus on fair work and raising labour market participation of under-represented groups
- At least 90% of 16–24-year-olds will be in education, employment, or training by 2050

Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities

Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

As we enter the next five years of this Well-being Plan we face major challenges. Whilst overall, people are living longer, too many are still dying years earlier than they should or living much of their lives in poor health with long-term conditions, in pain and with poor mental and emotional health.

The Well-being Assessment 2022, highlights the importance of the building blocks for a healthy Carmarthenshire such as income, employment, housing and social connections (often termed the wider determinants of health). When people don't have warm homes and healthy food and are constantly worrying about making ends meet it puts a significant strain on their health and wellbeing. In many of our communities some of these essential building blocks are missing or under threat.

The assessment also highlights significant inequalities across communities in Carmarthenshire, including health inequalities - a term used to describe the systematic, unfair and avoidable differences in health and care across the population and between different groups, which impact on peoples' opportunities to lead healthy lives. These were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic where we know life was harder for those living in poorer communities.

There are also a range of current and future challenges which could widen health inequalities further. These include the climate and nature emergencies, the on-going impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and Britain's exit from the European Union (increasingly referred to as the 'triple challenge'). As we recover from COVID-19 we need to take account of its impacts on physical health, particularly long COVID; worsening mental and emotional health; changes in patterns of eating, drinking and being active; impacts on employment and educational attainment as well as increased delays in access to treatment and care. Added to this, the current rising cost-of-living is a social crisis which will further impact on peoples' physical and mental health.

Our vision as a Public Services Board

Building on the vision within the Director of Public Health Annual Report for 2018/19, our shared vision is a county where individuals, communities and the environment they live, play and work in are adaptive, connected and mutually supportive. This means people are resilient and resourceful and enabled to live joyful, healthy and purposeful lives with a strong sense of belonging.

Our proposed actions:

- To embed the vision of the Health and Well-being Framework and move to a Social Model of Health and Well-being
- To work collaboratively, across the whole system, to create an environment that supports well-being and promotes healthy weight as the norm, through implementing the Healthy Weight Healthy Wales strategy
- To enable people to be active in our shared open spaces and get the most out of our natural environment, whilst also protecting it for future generations
- To lead on health and care initiatives to reduce ill health allowing people to re-connect and contribute to their communities
- To help build and support the resilience of children and young people in relation to their mental health and emotional well-being
- To utilise the World Health Organisation Friendly Cities and Communities Framework to support people as they grow older to sustain health and wellbeing, living as well and as independently as possible within supportive social networks and communities
- To support the implementation of the Regional Dementia Strategy and a network of local Dementia friends.

Social Model for Health and Well-being

Our shared ambition is to move to a more Social Model of Health & Well-being, from one that is currently predominantly a medical model of health. This builds on established understanding that the treatment and management of conditions contributes to less than 20% of population health and well-being, with the social determinants together having the majority impact on the health & well-being of citizens and community.

In 2021, the Health Board set its Deputy CEO an objective to explore the term “Social Model of Health & Well-being” and consider what this could mean for communities in West Wales and for the Health Board and its partners. The insights and perspectives of a series of conversations with thought leaders have been themed by the local Public Health team and a report produced. The contributors unanimously supported the proposed focus, and many wanted to contribute personally.

Areas of initial suggested focus included targeting those most affected by inequality, with a view to prioritising the future generation through their families, and also the needs of older people. Other important factors included working with communities on what is important to them, developing leadership capacity in communities, and identifying ways that promote community ownership including potential holding responsibility for resource. The findings of a commissioned systematic review of the literature are due shortly from Aberystwyth University that should support this work.

Five Ways of Working

Planning for the long-term has been a challenge for PSB partners as they have had to respond immediately to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic during recent years. However, planning to address long term challenges remains our focus.

With those challenges came new opportunities to ensure integration and consideration of how our well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals and the well-being objectives of the individual member organisations. There are specific projects and opportunities that we aim to maintain and key lessons that have been learnt from the pandemic.

How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives. We want to work together to understand and tackle some of the underlying issues that affect people's lives and reduce the chance of those things happening. Partners have explored and sought to understand the root causes of issues in each step, to aim to prevent them from occurring or to prevent escalation of the issues. It is vital that solutions are instigated at the right time, seeking early action rather than waiting for crisis trigger points to be reached.

National Indicators

- Percentage of live single births with a birth weight of under 2,500g (NWBI 1)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived (NWBI 2)
- Percentage of adults with two or more healthy lifestyle behaviours (NWBI 3)
- Percentage of children with two or more healthy lifestyle behaviours (NWBI 5)
- Measurement of development of young children (NWBI 6)
- Mean mental well-being score for people (NWBI 29)
- Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week (NWBI 38)
- Percentage of journeys by walking, cycling or public transport (NWBI 48)

National Milestones

- To increase the percentage of children with 2 or more healthy behaviours to 94% by 2035 and more than 99% by 2050

Responding to the climate and nature emergencies

Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

The Future Generations Commissioners (FGC) report on 'Inequality in a Future Wales' examines key future trends in relation to the future of work, climate change and demographic change and considers how current and future policy associated with these trends can provide opportunities to reduce inequalities.

Areas of focus for our county from the South West Area Statement are ensuring sustainable land management, reversing the decline of and enhancing biodiversity, reducing health inequalities and adapting to changing climate. Areas of focus from the Marine Area Statement are building resilience of marine ecosystems, nature-based solutions and adaptations at the coast and making the most of marine planning.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) published the second State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR2020) last year, in this they assess to what extent Wales is achieving the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR). SoNaRR2020 concludes that the four long-term aims of the SMNR – stocks of natural resources are safeguarded and enhanced, resilient eco-systems, healthy places for people and a regenerative economy – are not yet being met across Wales.

If climate change continues along the path that we are currently experiencing, then we can expect significant changes in the next 30 years. Data presented in the Future Trends Report detail that by 2050 we are forecasted to see average summer temperatures rise by 1.34°C. This could cause an increase in rain by 5% throughout the year, concentrated more in winter as summers experience longer periods of drought. Sea levels are forecasted to rise by up to 24cm in some areas of the country. Carmarthenshire will see the impact of these changes in all areas of life. If the trend continues to worsen, the Wales we know could be significantly different by 2080. Addressing these issues now will ensure the future of our future generations in Carmarthenshire and Wales.

Our vision as a Public Services Board

Carmarthenshire will be recognised as a county that protects and enhances its existing environment and biodiversity, harnessing its natural resources to best effect. We will lead on the Nature and Climate emergencies and ensure that our environmental wealth is considered and well connected to delivering economic and well-being benefits to our residents and visitors.

Our proposed actions

- To support all partners to declare climate and nature emergencies and to take positive decarbonisation steps to support the Welsh Government's declaration
- To share best practise on carbon reduction through our procurement processes
- To support staff in developing the knowledge and skills to understand complex issues, such as delivery of training to understand how to reduce levels of carbon in everyday life
- To share intelligence on key areas of biodiversity interest across partners
- To monitor social and environmental clauses in contracts, including community benefits

National Resources Wales have prepared a series of potential steps that may be taken by PSBs to help address the climate and nature emergency.

These are best practice interventions which will be undertaken in collaboration with all PSB members. The following generic steps fall into that category:

a) Safeguard and enhance stocks of natural resources

by decarbonising assets, procurement processes and services across organisations and providing opportunities for communities to do the same; recognising biodiversity as an asset and maximising the role of public sector assets to sequester carbon and deliver biodiversity enhancements; taking collective actions which will improve resource efficiency and the re-use of materials.

b) Improve the health of our ecosystems

by increasing the extent of semi-natural habitats; enhancing connection within and between ecosystems by creating connectivity patches and habitat corridors; restoring and creating semi-natural habitats; reducing and better managing the pressures and demands on ecosystems and natural resources (INNS, Climate Change, Pollution, Over-use, habitat loss).

c) Reduce communities' exposure to environmental risks

by adapting to the impacts of climate change and addressing inequalities and exposure to environmental risk by:

I. Undertaking a local climate change risks assessment:

- Systematically review the risks identified in the [Climate Change Risk Assessment \(CCRA3\) Evidence Report: Summary for Wales.](#)
- Identifying which risks are relevant to the local area; it is anticipated that virtually all will apply, to some extent. Review past weather events and how effectively we dealt with them. What went well? What did not go well?
- Prioritising the identified risks and specific communities exposed to those risks (considering socio-economic risk factors as well as environmental) and using this information to pinpoint spatial hotspots where adaptation should be prioritised in the local area.

II. Building adaptive capacity and capability amongst PSB partners:

- Understanding the PSBs sphere of influence in this area and what is within its gift to change, considering how the PSB can add value?

- Harnessing opportunities to influence systems change and transformation such as the PSBs' influence on other strategic partnerships operating in the region (e.g. CJs, RPBs)
- Agreeing collectively which PSB partner should lead on each climate risk
- Devising collectively a standard format for summarising local information in relation to each climate risk
- Considering whether existing policy, practice and resource allocation will be enough to mitigate long term Climate Change impact. This activity should include a consideration of what existing activity needs to stop, change or be renewed
- Developing a mechanism for engagement / involvement with communities most at risk
- Identifying where and how public sector assets could be repurposed to increase resilience / mitigation
- Developing locally-led adaptation actions and projects
- Continuing to develop evidence and insights on interactions between climate risks and wider social, economic, and natural systems.
- Monitoring progress and taking an adaptive management approach to continually improve performance

d) Incentivise a regenerative local economy whereby the environmental impacts of production and consumption are reduced

by promoting a circular economy and wider social transformations. Examples might include local procurement, repair cafes, local food systems, sourcing energy from waste and renewables, reducing packaging, payments for ecosystem services, incentivising integrated active travel networks.

Five Ways of Working

We need to work together to reduce the carbon and pollution we emit by collaboratively tackling sustainable transport and our energy use and generation. Key to this objective is involving and working with children and young people to help them understand their role in looking after our environment, reducing our environmental impact and recognising the importance of “thinking globally and acting locally”.

There is a need to ensure that the transition to a net zero Wales is carefully managed to be both equitable and fair. The need to decarbonise our economy and communities will have impacts on industries, sectors of the workforce and socio-economic groups in different ways, depending on the pathways, policies, and actions we choose.

National Indicator

- Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil (NWBI 13)
- The global footprint of Wales (NWBI 14)
- Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person (NWBI 15)
- Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea (NWBI 32)

- Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance (NWBI 33)
- Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales (NWBI 41)
- Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales (NWBI 42)
- Areas of healthy ecosystems in Wales (NWBI 43)
- Status of biological diversity in Wales (NWBI 44)

National Milestones

- Wales will use only its fair share of the world's resources by 2050
- Wales will achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050

Tackling poverty and its impacts

“Poverty is a long-term state of not having sufficient resources to afford food, reasonable living conditions or amenities or to participate in activities (such as access to attractive neighbourhoods and open spaces) which are taken for granted by others in their society.”

Welsh Government

Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

Our assessment was presented at a time when considerations about the current and future well-being of Carmarthenshire has never been so important. The issues presented by **COVID-19, climate change, Brexit and changing demographics** have highlighted new challenges for individuals and communities and these challenges have not been felt equally. Those who were already experiencing inequalities because of poor health, poverty or because they live in marginalised communities have been hardest hit by the direct and indirect harms of the pandemic and are likely to experience additional disadvantage as we shift to ‘recovery.’

During our involvement work with our communities, **poverty** was a key focus in terms of improving the well-being of local people and communities and caused immediate and long-term concerns. This included **child poverty, food poverty and in-work poverty**.

Carmarthenshire is now seeing its highest levels of **child poverty** in recent years which is a similar pattern across Wales. In 2020, 31.3% of our children aged up to 15 were living in households with less than 60% of the average income before housing costs. This was just above the Welsh average of 30.6%. An increasing trend has been seen over the last six years and our levels have remained higher than the Welsh average each year.

During 2021, 29,444 households in Carmarthenshire were classed as living in poverty which is an increase of over 6% on the previous year of 27,691. Poverty is defined as when a “household income is less than 60% of the GB median income” (in 2021 less than £19,642).

The 2021/22 National Survey for Wales showed that 11% of participating households in Carmarthenshire were classed as **living in material deprivation**.

It is also concerning to see **Future Trends Report** data to 2020 which shows that the rate of poverty in households, where all working age adults are in work, has increased. This shows a concerning trend that being in work does not necessarily pull households out of poverty.

Poverty and deprivation have serious detrimental effects, impacting across all aspects of well-being. It limits the opportunities and prospects for children and young people and damages the quality of life for all. Poverty is too often an **intergenerational**

experience which poses a significant threat to experiencing positive well-being both now, and in the future.

Department for Work and Pensions data on the percentage of each age group in Wales living in relative income poverty shows that 22% of working-age adults in Wales (2017-2020) were living in relative income poverty. This percentage remains steady in Wales but is still above that seen for other UK countries. As food prices, energy bills and general costs continue to rise across the UK it is becoming harder for households to stay above the poverty line. This is compounded by the fact that wages are not rising to meet the extra costs. This means that more working households are experiencing poverty.

An estimated 196,000 households are estimated to be in fuel poverty in Wales, spending a large proportion of their household income on fuel costs. This is equivalent to 14% of households in Wales. (WG Fuel Poverty modelled estimates October 2021)

Our vision as a Public Services Board

Working together to tackle the symptoms of poverty in order to reduce its impact and create a fair, healthy, prosperous, thriving and sustainable Carmarthenshire, now and for our future generations.

Our proposed actions

- To build live data and information to identify groups at risk of poverty at a local level and learn about its impacts
- To build live data in terms of fuel poverty and ensure promotion of home energy efficiency improvements
- To build community capacity and networks to share information on key support for our citizens, ensuring that advisors across our organisations are collaborating
- To build upon our community-based work, ensuring that our residents are aware of the support and interventions to support them, including a specific 'Claim What's Yours' campaign
- To better understand and develop a plan to increase people's ability to communicate information on digital platforms
- To work with our employees, across the Public Services Board to ensure that they are supported and are aware of interventions which are in place to guide our residents
- To support programmes to increase understanding of financial matters, ensuring that links are created with those in receipt of Universal Credit
- To support the Flying Start expansion plans and identify opportunities for further alignment across programmes (support for families with children under 4 years old in disadvantaged areas, which includes help with childcare)

- To consider the findings from the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment and Play Sufficiency Assessment
- To consider the impact of our decision making on those who experience socio-economic disadvantage.

Five Ways of Working

By their very nature, the steps set out in the Well-being Plan are often complex issues that cannot be solved in the short-term. Poverty is an intergenerational issue being exacerbated by the impact of the pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis.

The Well-being Plan aims to focus on these longer-term challenges whilst ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is not compromised. As a PSB we must build evidence of the long-term interventions which support our communities and residents to tackle poverty.

Involvement is key to developing the steps in the Well-being Plan. Our steps require partners to involve communities, service users and organisations. The Socio-economic Duty requires specified public bodies, when making strategic decisions such as deciding priorities and setting objectives, to consider how their decisions might help reduce the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage. The duty also ensures that we understand the views and needs of those impacted by the decision, particularly those who suffer socio-economic disadvantage.

National Indicators

- Percentage of people in employment, who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts, and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn at least the real Living Wage (NWBI 16)
- Pay difference for gender, disability and ethnicity (NWBI 17)
- Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median: measured for children, working age and those of pension age (NWBI 18)
- Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation (NWBI 19)
- Percentage of people in employment (NWBI 21)
- Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups (NWBI 22)
- Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households (NWBI 34)
- Percentage of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs (NWBI 49)

National Milestones

- An elimination of the pay gap for gender, disability and ethnicity by 2050

Helping to create safe and diverse communities and places

Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

In Carmarthenshire there were 2,779 **victims of domestic abuse** between 1st November 2020 and 31st October 2021. The reported crime figures remain similar to the previous year, although there is a significant increase in the numbers of referrals to specialist services since the pandemic. This includes a high focus on community-based support and support for children and young people. Numbers have steadily increased throughout the pandemic and show no sign of decline.

In terms of the public perception of safety, the National Survey for Wales 2018/19 figures show that the percentage **feeling safe** was 76.1%, ranking 7th of the 22 Local Authorities.

Responses from the Well-being survey indicated that people feeling safe in their home and in their community were the highest things people valued about living in their communities.

Whilst the growth in **digital communications** has been a positive for many during the pandemic, this change left some **older people** feel more isolated. The WHO Age-friendly Cities Guide states that: "No matter how developed the city; word of mouth is the principal and preferred means of communication for older people". Many older people value personal communication which tends to be overlooked in the digital age. Oral communication is particularly important for those with visual impairments or low levels of literacy.

Our **older generation** provide a wealth of knowledge, expertise and experience. Their skills and life experiences are significant attributes they can share with society. Sharing their knowledge and experience can provide opportunities for intergenerational connectivity therefore building community cohesion as well as improving the emotional and social well-being of older people who may otherwise isolated and undervalued by society.

Carmarthenshire currently has 33.7% of adults' that volunteer. During the pandemic some of the opportunities for volunteering became more challenging, leaving some older people without a valuable and social part of their lives. Older people who volunteer are less likely to experience loneliness and communities where there is good volunteer activity show good community cohesion.

Wildfires and outdoor fires continue to be a problem and the areas most affected in our county by deliberate wildfires are: Brynaman, Y Garnant and Glanamau, Llanelli South and Bynea & Llwynhendy. Incidents of wildfires in our county have been more or less steady over the past five years. The environmental harm caused by arson is

significant, including affecting water and air quality and damaging or destroying habitats, vulnerable plants, wildlife and grazing.

The 2011 Census, which is the only source that gives a whole population figure, found that 43.9% (78,000) of our residents can **speak Welsh**. When analysing our surveys responses, it was interesting to note that respondents who noted that their first language was English, also had various Welsh language skills. Of these, 21% could speak Welsh, 41% could understand Welsh, 18% could read Welsh and 13% could write Welsh. Over 53% of respondents would consider learning or improving their Welsh language skills and 24% would support their children through a Welsh medium education.

Our vision as a Public Services Board

Carmarthenshire is a diverse county, which values togetherness, cohesion and tolerance. We will ensure that our residents and communities feel safe and are able to voice their concerns locally.

Our communities will celebrate the importance of the Welsh language alongside our rich cultural and demographic diversity.

Our proposed actions:

- To create an appropriate environment to enable people to engage with issues that are important to them
- To embed a culture of meaningful citizen and stakeholder involvement and work towards the principles of co-production
- To support communities to be well connected and a place where people feel safe
- To further develop our Youth Engagement programmes across the PSB and support our young people to understand the importance of community safety
- To support communities to develop and maintain welcoming, accessible physical and digital environments, including in community owned or community-led assets
- To support our communities to access unused public buildings and to develop new services based on their specific needs
- To strengthen links with the voluntary sector and the community and town councils, as a voice and a delivery partner
- To take positive action to diversify our workforces and learn from lived experiences
- To develop a Carmarthenshire Volunteering Strategy
- To build on our work to tackle loneliness and isolation and to research the intersectionality of loneliness across our protected groups and communities
- To maximise opportunities to deliver the Carmarthenshire Welsh language Promotion Strategy
- To develop skills, increase opportunities and promote our status as a bilingual county

- To promote culture and the Welsh language as a driver for economic and environmental change
- To further review the findings of the Well-being Assessment as a Safer Communities Partnership and progress collaborative work as appropriate

Five Ways of Working

Critical to success in progressing these steps in the Well-being Plan is involvement. Our steps require partners to involve our citizens in helping them to feel safe and connected to their local communities. It is only by listening to our communities, hearing what their concerns are, what they need and what is important to them, that we can support them to make a real difference to their well-being and sense of belonging.

Collaborative working will be enhanced to strengthen links with our partners to support our local communities to participate in the development of engagement opportunities and new services.

National Indicators

- Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (NWBI 23)
- Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need (NWBI 24)
- Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling (NWBI 25)
- Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live (NWBI 26)
- Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect (NWBI 27)
- Percentage of people who volunteer (NWBI 28)
- Percentage of people who are lonely (NWBI 30)
- Percentage of dwelling which are free from hazards (NWBI 31)
- Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year (NWBI 35)
- Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh (NWBI 36)
- Number of people who can speak Welsh (NWBI 37)
- Percentage of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections meeting UK accreditation standards (NWBI 39)
- Percentage of designated historic environment assets that are in stable or improved conditions (NWBI 40)
- Active global citizenship in Wales (NWBI 46)
- Percentage of people who have confidence in the justice system (NWBI 47)
- **Status of digital inclusion** (NWBI 50)

National Milestones

- A million Welsh speakers by 2050

Next Steps

Our engagement opportunities

Continuing with our involvement work is essential for us as PSB and an opportunity to hear and listen to the ideas and comments of our stakeholders and our communities. We have already identified some seldom heard voices and we will make an effort to ensure that those voices are heard by doing detailed community engagement work. There will also be an opportunity for people to take part in an online questionnaire.

We will collate this feedback for the PSB to consider hand in hand with feedback from our statutory partners. Following the update of our plan, we will proceed to a formal approval process with the statutory partners and the full Board, in order to publish in May 2023.

Establishing the delivery structure

Publishing a revised Well-being Assessment and Well-being Plan provides the PSB with a timely opportunity to revise our delivery structure to ensure that it supports our work and is fit for purpose.

The Healthy Environment Delivery Group and the Safer Communities Partnership (SCP), a statutory, long-standing multi-agency group, continue to be accountable to the PSB and report on a regular basis to the Board. The SCP meets on a quarterly basis and is fully aligned with two other county-based groups linked to community safety – the CONTEST (counterterrorism) Board and Serious Violence and Organised Crime Board.

Development of the delivery plans

Developing our delivery plans is a timely opportunity to involve our residents and communities to co-produce and prioritise our areas of action. Through this work, we can ensure that we set realistic timescales for development and delivery. This will allow enough time to involve the right people and consider the right things to do to achieve what we want.

Continued involvement and Co-production

Continued involvement is a key area of work for us as a PSB in this next cycle. Our colleagues in the Regional Partnership Board have developed a 'Continuous Engagement Framework' and we aim to build on this work to ensure that we involve and collaborate throughout the life of this Plan and that evidence of involvement, lived experiences and the interventions we have put in place are available for our next Well-being Assessment.

As a cluster of PSBs (Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, and Pembrokeshire), we are fortunate to be working with the Co-Production Network for Wales to meaningfully engage citizens and bring together diverse groups of individuals to co-produce solutions to local problems.

In our Well-being Assessment, we have identified seldom heard voices that are currently not involved in our work and over the period of this Well-being Plan we will work in collaboration to build relationships and meaningful engagement opportunities.

Increasing awareness of the PSB and its work

As a PSB, we recognise the need to raise awareness of our work and our structures across all sectors. In publishing our Well-being Assessment and Well-being Plan we will ensure that feedback is given to everyone who has contributed to our work and that we regularly send updates on progress.

Alongside colleagues in the cluster, we will also develop a series of lived-experience videos to support the development and promotion of our Plan.

We will build the content on our PSB website, providing opportunities for our residents and communities to be involved and to collaborate with us on key issues. Accessibility will be a key feature and we will look to develop a series of tools to promote our work.

Monitoring and evaluation

We need to know if what we are doing is making the differences we want. The PSB will create a transparent way of assessing the effectiveness of our well-being steps in achieving our well-being objectives so that everyone can see the progress that is being made.



CEREDIGION **LOCAL WELL-BEING** **PLAN (DRAFT)**

Ceredigion Public Services Board

2023-2028



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Foreword

I am pleased to introduce Ceredigion Public Services Board's (PSB) Well-being Plan. This is the second 5-year Well-being Plan and builds on the plan of 2018-2023, reflecting on the requirements and expectations set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

“ What Wales is doing today the
world will do tomorrow ”
- United Nations

The Well-being of Future Generations Act is unique to Wales and offers a huge opportunity to make a long-lasting, positive change to current and future generations ensuring all public services work together for the benefit of the Well-being of Wales.

We have always been fortunate to have good working arrangements between partners in Ceredigion and this Act provides the ambition, permission, and legal obligation to improve our social, cultural, environmental, and economic well-being.

Through the well-being assessment and hearing from our communities, we value the environment in which we live but we know that we have challenges; not just because of the impact that Covid-19 has had, but the cost-of-living, population projections and skill shortages will have far reaching affects. We also expect to see increasing effects of climate change on communities.

These are complex issues, which are entwined throughout our communities but need to be tackled in a collaborative way. This provides an opportunity for communities to shape their long-term future and we are committed to shaping and delivering better with communities to improve well-being in Ceredigion.

Cllr Bryan Davies Chair of the Public Services Board for Ceredigion and Leader of Ceredigion County Council



Introduction

Ceredigion Public Services Board (PSB) is committed to working together to improve wellbeing in Ceredigion now and in the future. Working in partnership is not new and we have a long history of working in such a way. Our well-being plan outlines the things that Ceredigion PSB will work together on over the next five years; our wellbeing objectives and steps, as well as how we want Ceredigion to look in 10 years' time. More information about Ceredigion Public Services Board can be found [here](#).

This Well-being Plan has been informed by the comprehensive [Well-being Assessment](#) which was carried out during 2021-2022. This assessment looked at both assets and challenges that our communities are faced with in terms of their social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being and importantly involved engagement with communities in Ceredigion. We looked at a wealth of data.

This wealth of data, including long term population projections, environmental and economic trends was collated and helped to establish the proposed Well-being Objectives on which this Wellbeing Plan is based. We engaged with our communities, partners, Welsh Government, and the Future Generations Commissioner, among others to further gain opinions and suggestions as to whether they were appropriate and reflected the well-being needs of the county. The Ceredigion Services Board sees this Well-being Plan as a huge opportunity to strengthen and bring together work programmes with no organisational boundaries.

Our next step will be to develop and implement a delivery plan with detailed steps and actions to complete, we will continue to involve our communities to shape our work, apply continuous review principles and share our progress as we go.

The well-being objectives and our ambitions to achieve these are summarised on the following page.

Ceredigion Public Services Board Members



SUMMARY OF THE OBJECTIVES AND AMBITIONS OF THIS PLAN:

CROSS-CUTTING	TACKLING HARDSHIP AND POVERTY			
	Working together to deliver shared ambitions for tackling poverty and inequalities in Ceredigion, as these have the potential to impact across the four wellbeing pillars - economic, social, environmental, and cultural wellbeing			
Wellbeing Pillar	1. Economic Wellbeing	2.Social Wellbeing	3.Environmental Wellbeing	4. Cultural wellbeing
Objectives	Work together to achieve a sustainable economy that benefits local people and builds on the strengths of Ceredigion.	Work together to reduce inequalities in our communities and use social and green solutions to improve physical and mental health.	Work together to deliver decarbonisation initiatives within Ceredigion to protect and enhance our natural resources.	Work together to enable communities to feel safe and connected and will promote cultural diversity and increase opportunities to use the Welsh language.
Ambitions	<p>Work of the Regional Skills Partnership is supported to ensure local needs and skill gaps are identified and addressed</p> <p>Future funding opportunities are maximised for delivery against the PSB objectives</p> <p>Innovative ways are explored to make supply chains more efficient whilst supporting the local economy</p> <p>Organisations of the PSB drive more inclusive participation in fair, sustainable work as part of efforts to develop a well-being economy</p>	<p>Geographical inequalities are addressed through place- based work that is embedded within the community in order to ensure long term empowerment</p> <p>Improve unequal access to healthy food and work to improve the sustainability of the food system in Ceredigion</p> <p>Social, green, and blue prescribing, provided by well-coordinated services, is seen as a normal and accepted referral mechanism for health improvement</p> <p>Opportunities are maximised to improve and promote the potential of digital connectivity.</p>	<p>Seek to deliver decarbonisation activity within communities</p> <p>To achieve Net Zero status by 2030</p> <p>Upskill and re-train for a green recovery</p> <p>Prepare for impacts of climate change</p>	<p>Ceredigion is a place where cultural diversity and Welsh Language are celebrated.</p> <p>The community are involved to allow people to feel empowered and informed, to ensure they feel safe in their communities</p> <p>Ceredigion is a welcoming, safe place with an accessible, healthy outdoor environment used and enjoyed by all.</p>

The wellbeing plan and why we need it



Source: Welsh Government

The seven well-being goals

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act asks all public services, e.g., councils, health, police, environment, fire and third sector organisations to work together to improve wellbeing for everyone in Wales and to work towards the seven well-being goals;

- A prosperous Wales
- A Resilient Wales
- A Healthier Wales
- A more Equal Wales
- A Wales of Cohesive Communities
- A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language
- A Globally Responsible Wales

The Act also details the ways in which specified public bodies must work together to improve the well-being of Wales. It makes the public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. This will help us to create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future.

Sustainable Development

The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act has the sustainable development principle at its heart. This means that we need to work in a way that improves well-being for people today without doing anything that could make things worse for future generations of babies, children, young people, adults, and older people, in other words, all our families, young and old, and our friends and neighbours. We have used the sustainable development principle to develop our plan.

The Ceredigion Public Services Board sees this Wellbeing Plan as a huge opportunity to strengthen the work undertaken together to improve the wellbeing of our communities and its contribution to the wider National and International impact.

The Five Ways of Working

To help us to apply the sustainable development principle to our planning and decision-making, the Act requires public bodies to apply the “Five Ways of Working”. These ways of working, help us to work better together as one public service to address the challenges we face as a county, whether it is to reduce poverty, improve inequality, create a low carbon economy, or contribute to viable, safe, and well-connected communities.



Source: Future Generations Commissioner for Wales

Working together in Ceredigion

Public Services in Ceredigion have agreed to come together to develop a collaborative service that puts communities at its centre. They have agreed to remove barriers between public services and work in a preventative way to improve the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of the area by contributing to the achievement of the national well-being goals. The Ceredigion PSB is comprised of senior representatives from the following organisations who have worked together to develop this plan.

None of our four objectives can be effectively delivered independently by just one organisation and therefore all partners of the PSB as below, will have a role to play in delivering the commitments identified in this plan.

Statutory Member Organisations

Ceredigion County Council
Natural Resources Wales
Hywel Dda University Health Board
Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service

Invited Participant organisations

Welsh Government
Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Commissioner
National Probation Service
Public Health Wales
Aberystwyth University
Coleg Ceredigion
One Voice Wales
Dyfed Powys Police
Department for Work and Pensions
University of Wales Trinity St David
National Library of Wales
Ceredigion Association of Voluntary Organisations

Ceredigion Public Services Board Members



Other key strategies, plans and work programmes:

Ceredigion PSB recognise that there are other Corporate strategies, plans and work programmes already in place within the county and where appropriate the impact of these can be further enhanced through collaborative working. Examples include; NRW Mid Wales Area Statement, Green Infrastructure plans, Social Model of Wellbeing, Ceredigion County Council Economic Strategy, Sustainability and Environment Strategy (Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service) amongst others.

The PSB will ensure these are considered where appropriate and contribute to the work undertaken, ensuring relevant links are made and delivery strengthened.

Resources

Although there are no added resources to support this plan and the different ways of working, we recognise that in working together and involving communities we can be more efficient, provide more focused services, share our assets, and have a much bigger impact.

How we developed the Plan

Before we developed this plan, we undertook a wellbeing assessment. The purpose of the Assessment is to gain a comprehensive picture of the state of well-being of Ceredigion's local people and communities, now and for the future. It was used as the evidence-base to set the objectives in this plan and help inform what Ceredigion PSB will do over the next 5 years to improve the well-being of people and communities in the County. Figure 1.5 displays the PSB's planning cycle under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2105).

Our assessment told us a great deal about the social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being of people and communities in Ceredigion. The conclusions drawn are based on all the evidence collected during the Assessment, both quantitative and qualitative, and were formed over the course of the data analysis, engagement and writing stages of the Assessment.



The Assessment is informed by data, research and evidence gathering, from listening to people and stakeholders, and through consideration of future trends and the things which we can project might happen tomorrow, which we need to start planning for today.

Ceredigion PSB approved the Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022 at the beginning of March 2022 (this can be seen [here](#)). This resulted in the following four objectives being identified and agreed upon which will determine what Ceredigion PSB will do over the next 5 years to improve the well-being of people and communities in the County. Each of these objectives form the foundation of the Local Wellbeing Plan 2023-2028.

Our Well-being Objectives:

1. **Economic Wellbeing:** We will work together to achieve a sustainable economy that benefits local people and builds on the strengths of Ceredigion.
2. **Social Wellbeing:** We will work together to reduce inequalities in our communities and use social and green solutions to improve physical and mental health.
3. **Environmental Wellbeing:** We will work together to deliver decarbonisation initiatives within Ceredigion to protect and enhance our natural resources.
4. **Cultural Wellbeing:** We will work together to enable communities to feel safe and connected and will promote cultural diversity and increase opportunities to use the Welsh language.

In addition to these four objectives, it was felt that tackling hardship and poverty needed a specific focus as it has the potential to link to each of the objectives. This has therefore been identified as a cross cutting theme.

Engagement took place during May and June 2022 with PSB organisations, businesses, communities, and members of the public to gather views as to what the PSB should do to achieve the four objectives and the following provides detail as to what the PSB is going to do to address them.

Cross Cutting Objective: Tackling hardship and poverty

Why this is a priority and cross cutting theme:

- Child poverty in Ceredigion is higher than average and has seen the second highest increase nationally since 2014/15. In Ceredigion 3,459 children are living in poverty¹.
- The data available suggest that in-work poverty is increasing and remains a key challenge for households, particularly in Aberystwyth North, Cardigan & Aberporth and Aberystwyth South².
- Income poverty relative to the UK median is one of the Welsh Governments National Indicators. This indicator measures income inequality, not living standards. Ceredigion is underperforming on this measure, nearly one third of households in Ceredigion (10,250) are living in poverty (living on less than 60% of the UK average income)³ and this figure is increasing. Between 2018 and 2020 the number of households living in poverty increased by 9% (or 856 households).
- Children and young people from areas of poverty were subject to increased risk of poor mental health and well-being. The COVID-19 Pandemic presents new challenges for Social Services in identifying children at 'risk'. Since the pandemic, the region has experienced a rise in Children and Young People seeking support with complex emotional and mental health difficulties⁴.
- The Well-being Survey highlighted the level of concern amongst survey respondents regarding families facing food poverty and the affordability of food in the future. When asked – 'what concerns you most about your county's global responsibility in the future?' food poverty was identified as the top concern, with 61% of respondents selecting this answer⁵.
- Poverty remains one of the biggest challenges for the County. Low earnings and incomes, affordable childcare, Universal Credit reduction and high housing costs/ housing affordability are the drivers of poverty in Ceredigion.

¹ "Child poverty in your area 2014/15 – 2019/20". End Child Poverty Coalition. Online: <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/local-child-poverty-data-2014-15-2019-20/>. Retrieved: 25.09.2021.

² CACI Paycheck Directory MSA. 2020.

³ CACI Paycheck directory (2020). 'No of HH below 60% GB median income.' [Internal].

⁴ Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

⁵ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

- Much of the housing stock in Ceredigion is inadequate due to its old age which makes it difficult to heat and adapt to improve the safety and energy efficiency, as a result, Ceredigion residents have higher energy costs. In 2019, the median estimated energy cost per year in Ceredigion for existing flats was £651 and £1,158 for existing houses, both of which are significantly above the national average (£525 for existing flats and £907 for existing houses)⁶. It is very likely that these figures will have increased due to the current UK energy crisis. This will have an adverse impact on older people, particularly those already living in fuel poverty, as heating usually needs to be at a higher temperature and left on for longer hours. Furthermore, a high proportion of Ceredigion's households are located off the main gas network, which leaves residents reliant on more expensive fuels such as oil, electricity or LPG and dual fuel tariffs⁷.

Ambition:

- Work together to deliver shared ambitions for tackling hardship, poverty, and inequalities in Ceredigion, as these have the potential to impact on each of the four wellbeing pillars - economic, social, environmental, and cultural wellbeing.

What we will do:

0.1 The PSB will prioritise tackling hardship and poverty in response to the cost-of- living crisis.

0.2 The poverty sub-group will act as a voice for those impacted by poverty and hardship in Ceredigion. This group will be the eyes and ears, knowing what communities and citizens need and the information that partners hold. Benefits and resources to mitigate the impact of poverty will be collated and shared in a coordinated way in order to ensure that it reaches all those that require support.

0.3 The poverty Sub-group consisting of a network of partner organisations will scrutinise the work of the PSB to enhance the work undertaken to combat poverty across each of the four objectives.

⁶ The Office for National Statistics (2020). 'Energy Performance Certificate statistics for new and existing flats and houses'. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/energyperformancecertificatestatisticsfornewandexistingflatsandhouses> (Accessed: 21.10.21).

⁷ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

Well-being objective 1:

Work together to achieve a sustainable economy that benefits local people and builds on the strengths of Ceredigion.

Why this objective:

- From our Well-being Assessment we know that the overall population of Ceredigion is projected to decrease over the next 25 years, including a continuation of trends that have seen the working age population decrease and the outward migration of young people to other parts of Wales and the UK. At the same time the population is ageing. The impacts of these changes will be far reaching, affecting the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of the county. For example, affecting the availability and ability of the workforce to meet the skills demands of the local economy, and in protecting the strong cultural traditions of the county⁸.
- Working patterns are changing and have been brought to the fore during COVID-19. There is a need for more flexible working to support the existing workforce and to help others into the workforce in the future, such as flexible hours, locations of work and greater flexibility around childcare. We know the value of being in-work and its impact on well-being, and these trends may point to ways of creating employment opportunities and fill skills gaps identified in the local economy.
- Our reliance on digital communications continues to grow particularly following the COVID-19 pandemic, and these trends are set to continue. This Assessment demonstrates the importance of fast and reliable broadband and mobile services for businesses, communities, and individuals alike. Improving digital connectivity in Ceredigion will be essential to provide the infrastructure required for the future.
- Stress and financial difficulties arising from the pandemic, coupled with the increasing cost of living and poor working environments, all contribute to inequalities in levels of chronic ill-health and mortality rates across Wales. Many employers adapted rapidly to safeguard their workforce's health during the pandemic. As we look to shape a better future for Wales, it is our duty to improve participation in fair work for health, well-being, and equity. At local and regional levels, we must act with focus and intensity to make access to good quality work more equitable, use public funding to improve working conditions and partner with businesses to promote and implement fair work. (Delivering fair work for health, well-being, and equity, PHW 2022)

⁸ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

Our ambitions:

- The work of the Regional Skills Partnership is supported to ensure local needs and skill gaps are addressed.
- Future funding opportunities are maximised for delivery against the PSB objectives.
- Introduce innovative ways to make supply chains more efficient whilst supporting the local economy.
- Organisations of the PSB drive more inclusive participation in fair, sustainable work as part of efforts to develop a well-being economy.

What we will do:

- 1.1 We will work with partners to identify skill gaps and increase the skills of Ceredigion's residents to meet public and private sector career opportunities that are fit for the future, including up-skilling and re-training in for a green economy. We will champion an approach across our organisations and explore the need for strengthened apprenticeship programmes that provide skills for employment.
- 1.2 A partnership group will be set up to deliver on the UK Shared Prosperity fund. This will ensure cross-organisational oversight and a joint approach to addressing local priorities. This will also facilitate the alignment of funding streams where appropriate.
- 1.3 We will work with partners to identify joint funding and deliver recommendations of the CLES (Centre for Local Economic Strategies) report on Creating Wealth in the Foundational Economy. We will develop a cross organisational action plan to deliver on these recommendations.
- 1.4 All organisations of the PSB will commit to developing a fair work mindset, place fair work at the heart of policies and plans, create fair work and be exemplars of fair work in Ceredigion demonstrating the value of such an approach for business and the community and promote access to fair work for all.

Well-being objective 2:

Work together to reduce inequalities in our communities and use social and green solutions to improve physical and mental health.

Why this objective

- The COVID-19 Pandemic has both created new inequalities and exacerbated existing ones. The Inequality Wales Report⁹ highlights that those who were living in poor health, poverty or in marginalised communities have been hardest hit by the pandemic. In addition, COVID-19 has highlighted the huge evidence gap in the data collection on protected characteristics.
- Our health is tightly bound with social and economic aspects of our lives: from where we are born, live and work, to our educational opportunities, income, and influence. These social factors lead to inequalities in health and wellbeing across different people and communities, both in access to healthcare, and in the opportunities, we have to live healthy lives. These are, of course not the only factors and social prescribing can provide positive benefits and help tackle these issues. Social prescribing is all about holistic wellbeing and placing control of health with individuals and is a mechanism to empower and enable.
- There is consistent evidence that engagement with nature is beneficial in terms of physical activity and mental well-being and social prescribing also includes access to support on issues such as debt and housing as well as activities like art and social groups. Evidence suggests that ease of access to support and even a small amount of time spent outdoors can be beneficial; leading researchers to call for everyone to receive a daily 'dose of nature'. Research has also indicated excellent social return on investment of green volunteering.
- There has been recent public health interest in the positive effects of coastal proximity on health and well-being. With significant experience of 'green' social prescribing, where people with mental health problems such as depression, anxiety and problems with substance use are directed to nature-based activities. As a coastal county there is an acknowledgement of the potential of 'blue' social prescribing, such as surf therapy to promote social connection, positive mental health and well-being.

Our ambitions over the course of the 5-year plan:

- Geographical inequalities are addressed through place-based work which are embedded within the community in order to ensure long-term empowerment

⁹ D MacBride-Stewart, S. and Dr Parken, A. (2021). Inequalities in a Future Wales: Areas for action in work, climate and demographic change – Full Report. [Online]. Available at: [Future Trends and Inequalities in Wales \(futuregenerations.wales\)](https://futuregenerations.wales/) (Accessed: 07.02.2021).

- Improve unequal access to healthy food and work to improve the sustainability of the food system in Ceredigion.
- Social, green and blue prescribing, provided by well-coordinated services, is seen as a normal and accepted referral mechanism for health improvement.
- Opportunities will be maximised to improve and promote the potential of digital connectivity.

What we will do:

2.1 We will use a partnership approach to tackling inequalities and hardship using the place-based interventions. We will focus on Cardigan, a town that has been especially hard hit by the coronavirus pandemic and it is well documented as being an area with high levels of health inequalities and deprivation. This will include:

- 2.1.1 Undertake an initial baseline study with a focus on tackling hardship. Maintain focus on key hardship indicators – deprivation, universal credit, household income, child poverty, employment and jobs, foodbanks, housing, community safety, heating/fuel.
- 2.1.2 Map assets and resources across the whole community and identify potential gaps for preventative action as well as current and potential opportunities for social, green and blue prescribing and integrating further the work of the social prescribers and community connectors.
- 2.1.3 Identify agreed collective interventions to enhance service provision for implementation by the PSB.

2.2 We will explore the opportunities for Ceredigion to become a Sustainable Food Place to address issues of food sustainability, access, affordability and wellbeing benefits of community growing schemes.

2.3 Work with and support communities who want to manage and improve their local environment. Empower all, including young people to improve community spaces. Connect young people to social action opportunities that will lead to genuine community impact to improve community spaces.

2.4 The Public Services Board will seek to strengthen the work of the Growing Mid Wales Digital Programme to ensure a joined-up approach to maximise the opportunities for improving the digital infrastructure.

Well-being objective 3:

Work together to deliver decarbonisation initiatives within Ceredigion to protect and enhance our natural resources.

Why this objective

From our well-being assessment we know that Climate change remains the most critical challenge of our time and for future generations. The Assessment shows the value that local people place on their local environment and the crucial role it plays in their well-being, but coordinated action needs to be taken now to protect the environment and mitigate the impacts on both the environment and the biodiversity around us.

- Decarbonisation will be challenging and requires careful consideration as to how its implemented.
- Children feel connected to the natural environment and are very aware of the need to protect it¹⁰.
- Young people's awareness and concerns about protecting the environment continues to grow¹¹.
- Young people were most concerned about fly-tipping and loss of green spaces¹².

Our ambitions over the course of the 5-year plan:

- Seek to deliver decarbonisation activity within communities
- To achieve Net Zero status by 2030

¹⁰ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

¹¹ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

¹² Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

- Upskill and re-train for a green recovery
- Prepare for impacts of climate change

What will we do:

3.1 Deliver decarbonisation activity to support Welsh Government's ambition of a net-zero public sector by 2030

3.2 Seek to improve air, water and environmental quality by supporting pollution prevention measures

3.3 Seek to protect and enhance biological diversity within Ceredigion to tackle the nature emergency

3.4 Help to develop adaptive and resilient communities in response to climate change, encouraging innovation and development of nature-based solutions

3.5 Maximise the opportunity to upskill and re-train for a green recovery

Wellbeing objective 4:

Work together to enable communities to feel safe and connected and will promote cultural diversity and increase opportunities to use the Welsh language.

Why this objective.

- We know that there is a strong connection with language and culture in Ceredigion and the provision of opportunities for people to learn and improve their Welsh language skills will be essential to expanding it for future generations. The Well-being Survey indicated that Welsh speaking is highly important for a sense of inclusion and identity, which can have positive well-being outcomes¹³. Ceredigion is considered as being one of the heartlands of the Welsh language, despite a substantial student population. In a globalizing world, having a particular identity, such as being Welsh, can be both exciting and enriching. Research shows that Welsh language development in early years can encourage feelings of belonging and offer a path into new cultural and social opportunities

¹³ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).

such as literature, music, film and theatre later on in life. Furthermore, ensuring that Welsh speakers pass the language down to the next generation and that children have the opportunities to socialise in the language of their local area is essential to the survival of the Welsh language.

- Social connectedness is a key driver of well-being outcomes. Socially, well-connected and resilient people and communities are happier and healthier and are better at positively shaping their lives¹⁴. Achieving well-connected communities is growing in importance, the Welsh Government launched their first strategy; 'Connected Communities' in 2020, for tackling loneliness and social isolation and building stronger social connection. This is particularly important in rural areas like Ceredigion, as structural barriers may limit connectedness which could result in perceived loneliness and social isolation.
- Despite the low crime figures in Ceredigion, feeling safe is still essential to well-being and features prominently in the Well-being Survey and stakeholder events. But across all responses feeling safe in their own home was identified as the single most important theme, identified by 61% of all respondents¹⁵. Whilst the perception of crime tends to be higher than the reality of crime, it's not entirely clear as to why the wider sense of 'feeling safe' emerged so often during the engagement.

Our ambitions:

- Ceredigion is a place where cultural diversity and Welsh Language are celebrated.
- The community are involved to allow people to feel empowered and informed, to ensure they feel safe in their communities
- Ceredigion is a welcoming, safe place with an accessible, healthy outdoor environment used and enjoyed by all.


What we will do


¹⁴ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).


¹⁵ Ceredigion Public Services Board (2021). 'Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being'. [Online]. Available at: [Ceredigion Assessment of Local Well-being 2022](#) (Accessed: 10.10.22).



- 4.1 The PSB will support the Cultural Strategy for Ceredigion which will involve partners across the county. It will be a community-based strategy to use our culture and history to make people feel that they belong to their community are invested in it and are valued. To have pride in the past and help shape the future.
- 4.2 Implement the new Welsh Language Strategy which will involve partners across the county. All PSB partners will consider what their next steps will be beyond the implementation of the statutory requirements of the Welsh Language Measure, to encourage use of the Welsh language and Welsh culture in the workplace, to strengthen a sense of place and community.
- 4.3 A Ceredigion Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment will be undertaken to inform Community Safety Partnership work and assist with understanding the fear of crime in Ceredigion.
- 4.4 Community Tension Monitoring meetings are held with partner organisations to identify early indicators of tensions developing within communities and implement early intervention and preventative workstreams in those identified areas.
- 4.5 Partners will continue to work together to support and welcome asylum seekers and refugees to Ceredigion.
- 4.6 Work in partnership to demonstrate a clear commitment to support and embed the aims and objectives of the Race Equality Action Plan: An Anti-racist Wales.


Appendix 1: How these contribute to the Seven Well-being Goals


 A prosperous Wales	<p>An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.</p>
1.1	<p>We will work with partners to identify skill gaps and increase the skills of Ceredigion's residents to meet public and private sector career opportunities that are fit for the future, including up-skilling and re-training in for a green economy. We will champion an approach across our organisations and explore the need for strengthened apprenticeship programmes that provide skills for employment.</p>
1.2	<p>A partnership group will be set up to deliver on the UK Shared Prosperity fund. This will ensure cross-organisational oversight and a joint approach to addressing local priorities. This will also facilitate the alignment of funding streams where appropriate.</p>
1.3	<p>We will work with partners to identify joint funding and deliver recommendations of the CLES (Centre for Local Economic Strategies) report on Creating Wealth in the Foundational Economy. We will develop a cross organisational action plan to deliver on these recommendations.</p>
1.4	<p>All organisations of the PSB will commit to developing a fair work mindset, place fair work at the heart of policies and plans, create fair work and be exemplars of fair work in Ceredigion demonstrating the value of such an approach for business and the community and promote access to fair work for all.</p>
2.4	<p>The Public Services Board will seek to strengthen the work of the Growing Mid Wales Digital Programme to ensure a joined-up approach to maximise the opportunities for improving the digital infrastructure.</p>

3.1	Deliver decarbonisation activity to support the delivery of Welsh Governments ambition of a net-zero public sector by 2030.
3.2	Seek to improve air, water and environmental quality by supporting pollution prevention measures.
3.3	Seek to protect and enhance biological diversity within Ceredigion to tackle the nature emergency.
3.4	Help to develop adaptive and resilient communities in response to climate change, encouraging innovation and development of nature-based solutions.
 A resilient Wales A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change	
2.1.2	Map assets and resources across the whole community and identify potential gaps for preventative action as well as current and potential opportunities for social, green and blue prescribing and integrating further the work of the social prescribers and community connectors.
2.2	We will explore the opportunities for Ceredigion to become a Sustainable Food Place to address issues of food sustainability, access, affordability and wellbeing benefits of community growing schemes.
2.3	Work with and support communities who want to manage and improve their local environment. Empower all, including young people to improve community spaces. Connect young people to social action opportunities that will lead to genuine community impact to improve community spaces.
2.4	The Public Services Board will seek to strengthen the work of the Growing Mid Wales Digital Programme to ensure a joined-up approach to maximise the opportunities for improving the digital infrastructure.
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3.2	Seek to improve air, water and environmental quality by supporting pollution prevention measures.
3.3	Seek to protect and enhance biological diversity within Ceredigion to tackle the nature emergency.
3.4	Help to develop adaptive and resilient communities in response to climate change, encouraging innovation and development of nature-based solutions.
3.5	Maximise the opportunity to upskill and re-train for a green recovery
 A more equal Wales A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic circumstances)	
1.1	We will work with partners to identify skill gaps and increase the skills of Ceredigion's residents to meet public and private sector career opportunities that are fit for the future, including up-skilling and re-training in for a green economy. We will champion an approach across our organisations and explore the need for strengthened apprenticeship programmes that provide skills for employment.
1.4	All organisations of the PSB will commit to developing a fair work mindset, place fair work at the heart of policies and plans, create fair work and be exemplars of fair work in Ceredigion demonstrating the value of such an approach for business and the community and promote access to fair work for all.
2.1	We will use a partnership approach to tackling inequalities and hardship using the place- based interventions. We will focus on Cardigan, a town that has been especially hard hit by the coronavirus pandemic and it is well documented as being an area with high levels of health inequalities and deprivation.
2.1.1	Undertake an initial baseline study with a focus on tackling hardship. Maintain focus on key hardship indicators – deprivation, universal credit, household income, child poverty, employment and jobs, foodbanks, housing, community safety, heating/fuel.
2.1.2	Map assets and resources across the whole community and identify potential gaps for preventative action as well as current and potential opportunities for social, green and blue prescribing and integrating further the work of the social prescribers and community connectors.
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2.3	Work with and support communities who want to manage and improve their local environment. Empower all, including young people to improve community spaces. Connect young people to social action opportunities that will lead to genuine community impact to improve community spaces
4.6	Work in partnership to demonstrate a clear commitment to support and embed the aims and objectives of the Race Equality Action Plan: An Anti-racist Wales.
 A healthier Wales A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood	
2.1.2	Map assets and resources across the whole community and identify potential gaps for preventative action as well as current and potential opportunities for social, green and blue prescribing and integrating further the work of the social prescribers and community connectors.
3.2	Seek to improve air, water and environmental quality by supporting pollution prevention measures.
 A Wales of cohesive Communities Attractive, safe, viable and well-connected	
2.1	We will use a partnership approach to tackling inequalities and hardship using the place-based interventions. We will focus on Cardigan, a town that has been especially hard hit by the coronavirus pandemic and it is well documented as being an area with high levels of health inequalities and deprivation.
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2.3	Work with and support communities who want to manage and improve their local environment. Empower all, including young people to improve community spaces. Connect young people to social action opportunities that will lead to genuine community impact to improve community spaces

2.4	The Public Services Board will seek to strengthen the work of the Growing Mid Wales Digital Programme to ensure a joined-up approach to maximise the opportunities for improving the digital infrastructure.
4.1	The PSB will support the Cultural Strategy for Ceredigion which will involve partners across the county. It will be a community-based strategy to use our culture and history to make people feel that they belong to their community are invested in it and are valued. To have pride in the past and help shape the future.
4.2	Implement the new Welsh Language Strategy which will involve partners across the county. All PSB partners will consider what their next steps will be beyond the implementation of the statutory requirements of the Welsh Language Measure, to encourage use of the Welsh language and Welsh culture in the workplace, to strengthen a sense of place and community.
4.3	A Ceredigion Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment will be undertaken to inform Community Safety Partnership work and assist with understanding the fear of crime in Ceredigion.
4.4	Community Tension Monitoring meetings are held with partner organisations to identify early indicators of tensions developing within communities and implement early intervention and preventative workstreams in those identified areas.
4.5	Partners will continue to work together to support and welcome asylum seekers and refugees to Ceredigion.
4.6	Work in partnership to demonstrate a clear commitment to support and embed the aims and objectives of the Race Equality Action Plan: An Anti-racist Wales.
 A Wales of vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh language A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation	
4.1	The PSB will support the Cultural Strategy for Ceredigion which will involve partners across the county. It will be a community-based strategy to use our culture and history to make people feel that they belong to their community are invested in it and are valued. To have pride in the past and help shape the future.

4.2	Implement the new Welsh Language Strategy which will involve partners across the county. All PSB partners will consider what their next steps will be beyond the implementation of the statutory requirements of the Welsh Language Measure, to encourage use of the Welsh language and Welsh culture in the workplace, to strengthen a sense of place and community.
 A globally Responsible Wales A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being	
2.2	We will explore the opportunities for Ceredigion to become a Sustainable Food Place to address issues of food sustainability, access, affordability and wellbeing benefits of community growing schemes.
2.3	Work with and support communities who want to manage and improve their local environment. Empower all, including young people to improve community spaces. Connect young people to social action opportunities that will lead to genuine community impact to improve community spaces.
3.1	Deliver decarbonisation activity to support the delivery of Welsh Governments ambition of a net-zero public sector by 2030.
3.2	Seek to improve air, water and environmental quality by supporting pollution prevention measures.
3.3	See to protect and enhance biological diversity within Ceredigion to tackle the nature emergency.
3.4	Help to develop adaptive and resilient communities in response to climate change, encouraging innovation and development of nature-based solutions.
3.5	Maximise the opportunity to upskill and re-train for a green recovery



Ceredigion Public Services Board

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WELL-BEING PLAN FOR PEMBROKESHIRE

Draft November 2022

**This item is also available in Welsh/
Mae'r eitem hon ar gael yn Gymraeg hefyd**

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Foreword

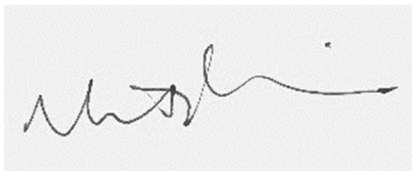
I am pleased to introduce Pembrokeshire Public Services Board's (PSB) draft Well-being Plan. This is our second Well-being Plan and reflects the requirements and expectations set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

The Act requires each local authority area in Wales to establish a PSB and places a collective 'well-being duty' on each Board. This means that through working together - and differently - public, private and voluntary sector partners are required to produce a Plan which sets out how we will improve the well-being of people and communities in Pembrokeshire, now and in the future.

As you will see in the plan, the PSB has identified a number of priorities, and a range of short, medium and long-term actions it will take to improve well-being in Pembrokeshire. It is important to understand that the PSB's focus is on areas where working in partnership will have the greatest impact and where our collective influence adds value above and beyond what we already do as individual organisations and therefore you may not see some issues reflected in the Plan because of this.

A range of stakeholders and residents have played an important role in the development of this draft plan and on behalf of the PSB, I would like to thank all those who took the time to contribute to the process. We would like to build on the work we have done to date to involve more people in our work and are keen that this is only the beginning of an ongoing conversation between the PSB and the communities we serve.

The objectives and actions outlined in this Plan reflect the evidence we gathered as part of our Well-being Assessment. Whilst we recognise that we can always do more to improve the well-being of people and communities in Pembrokeshire, in this Plan we have chosen to focus on the areas where we think our work can have the most impact. We therefore welcome your comments on our draft Plan and the areas of focus for the next few years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Neil Prior', is displayed on a light grey rectangular background.

Cllr. Neil Prior - Chair, Pembrokeshire Public Services Board

Did you know?



The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 gives a legally-binding common purpose – the seven **Well-being Goals** and five **Ways of Working** – for national government, local government, local health boards and other specified public bodies. It details the ways in which specified public bodies must work, and work together to improve the well-being of Wales.

Ways of Working



Long-term

The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs



Prevention

How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives



Integration

Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies



Collaboration

Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives



Involvement

The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves

Well-being Goals



A prosperous Wales

An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.



A resilient Wales

A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).



A healthier Wales

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.



A more equal Wales

A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).



A Wales of cohesive communities

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.



A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.



A globally responsible Wales

A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Pembrokeshire Public Services Board

The Well-being of Future Generations Act places a well-being duty on specified public bodies to act jointly and establish a statutory **Public Services Board** (PSB). The Pembrokeshire PSB was established in April 2016 and is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Pembrokeshire by contributing to the achievement of the Well-being Goals through the delivery of a **Well-being Plan**. The PSB is made up of senior representatives from the following organisations:

- Pembrokeshire County Council
- Natural Resources Wales
- Hywel Dda University Health Board
- Mid & West Wales Fire and Rescue Service
- Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services
- Pembrokeshire College
- National Probation Service
- Port of Milford Haven
- Dyfed Powys Police
- Department for Work and Pensions
- PLANED
- Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Commissioner
- Welsh Government

The Well-being Plan represents the additional value that can be delivered through working innovatively and collaboratively. It does not replace the core services of the individual organisations nor is its purpose to simply reflect the good work already being undertaken by individual partners. Individual bodies should align their strategic objectives with that of the PSB where appropriate.

It is also important to note that the Well-being Plan does not represent the totality of the PSB’s work to the exclusion of anything else. The PSB will take advantage of opportunities to embrace other important pieces of work where it can add its influence and value as and when these emerge.

Core Principles

In our first Plan, the PSB identified guiding principles that enabled the PSB to work differently; they shaped the Well-being Plan and set the direction for us to continue to improve our knowledge around the strengths, assets and well-being of our communities. A lot has changed since we published our last Plan and we want to be ambitious in the way we approach and deliver our new Plan, so our guiding principles have become our **core principles**, and will be the foundation of how we work over the next five years. The PSB will continue to be committed to challenging existing culture and behaviours so we truly work differently and develop new approaches to delivering services and sharing resources. Our **core principles** are:

Providing Leadership:

The PSB will support Pembrokeshire through the collective assets, resources and skills of partner organisations. The PSB recognises its unique position for positive influence and the opportunities we have as major employers with a considerable number of employees in the county (roughly a quarter of those employed) working in PSB partner organisations. We will **lead by example** in demonstrating our commitment to the Well-being Plan in the changes we make to our working practices as organisations and through the support we offer to our employees.

Building Relationships:

Through continuous engagement with our communities and by exploring what matters to people, we will seek to understand and transform well-being in Pembrokeshire. Our aim is also to build on old relationships as well as building new ones to support the PSB in delivering our Well-being Plan and to **influence and add value** to the work we do.

Pooling collective resources:

Whether these resources are in the form of time, expertise or funding, through pooling our collective resources wherever possible, we will demonstrate our commitment to delivering our Objectives and our **shared responsibility** for delivery of the Well-being Plan.

Connecting:

People connecting with each other, and how they connect with each other, was a theme raised in our recent consultations on both the Well-being Assessment and Objectives. This theme of **connection** runs through our Objectives and is something that we will aim to promote and encourage through the delivery of our Plan.

Emerging issues:

Our experiences of delivering services throughout the Covid pandemic has shown us that we have the ability to work differently, and work together differently, when unexpected issues arise. We value the learning we gained and will apply this to addressing any new and emerging issues where working together can add value and strengthen outcomes.

Sustainable Development:

The Sustainable Development Principle and 5 ways of working are integral to the PSB's work. This means that everything we do is considered in terms of integration, collaboration, involvement, prevention and the long term to ensure that we deliver what we need to today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Other important plans & strategies:

The Well-being Plan and our ongoing delivery planning will be shaped by local, regional and national plans and strategies, such as the West Wales Care Partnership Area Plan, Swansea Bay City Deal, Economic Action Plan, Local Development Plans and Area Statements. There are also a number of other partnerships operating locally with various remits around improving well-being in specific areas, for example, the Safer Pembrokeshire Community Safety Partnership. We will align activity where appropriate with these plans, strategies and partnerships and ensure that efforts are not duplicated.

Pembrokeshire's first Well-being Plan

In our first Well-being Plan, we identified two broad high level Well-being Objectives to be the focus of our Plan and to act as the framework through which the PSB could prioritise their key areas of work. For each of these objectives we identified a further four priority areas, which identified the key issues in the County. We then identified a further eight projects which cut across traditional thematic boundaries, enabling us to work in a more integrated way and recognising the interconnectedness of well-being in all its forms.

Our Annual Report for 2021-22 describes our progress over the last five years in meeting these objectives, and outlines what we delivered, and whether we met our timescales for delivery. The learning from our first Well-being Plan, specifically around being more realistic in terms of goals and actions, taking a 'less is more' approach to maximise our effectiveness within the resources that we have access to and that the PSB should focus on an enabling role rather than being directly responsible for delivery, has informed how we approached the development of our Well-being Plan for 2023-28.

In undertaking our Well-being Assessment and in developing our second Well-being Plan it has become apparent that many of the issues identified within our first Plan remain. This is not surprising as many are issues, which, by their nature, are long-term problems that will take time to address. Throughout the process of developing this draft Well-being Plan we have made sure that these enduring issues are acknowledged through the action we plan to take.

Our Well-being Objectives

Pembrokeshire's second Well-being Assessment was published in May 2022. The Assessment looks at the key issues for people and communities in Pembrokeshire and involved an extensive programme of engagement with residents and stakeholders, an on-line survey, and a comprehensive review of data and research to establish the current situation in Pembrokeshire and how it might look in the future. An Executive Summary is available which provides a snapshot of the main findings.

The key issues emerging from the Assessment were explored in a series of workshops with PSB partners and other key stakeholders and from this we identified four **Well-being Objectives** to act as the framework through which the PSB can prioritise key areas of focus in its Well-being Plan. These are:

- **Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy**
- **Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being**
- **Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency**
- **Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities**

Throughout the Autumn of 2022 we worked closely with our partners to consider how we develop areas of work under each of these Objectives that are not only important to people, but where we can have the most impact through working together.

Further work will take place over the consultation period to develop delivery mechanisms for this work and to consider the more detailed, specific actions that need to be in place to meet these Objectives, together with how we can best demonstrate our progress going forward.

How the Plan is set out

Our Well-being Plan will be delivered through a number of project plans and these will outline the steps we will take to meet the four Well-being Objectives we have identified. In order to maximise our effectiveness and resources, each project area aims to target two or more of our Well-being Objectives. The PSB will concentrate its collective efforts on specific priorities where it can make a real difference, to compliment the good work which organisations are delivering individually and where collaborative working is already effective. The Plan will represent the additional value that we can deliver through working innovatively and collaboratively, and does not replace the core services of the individual organisations.

For each project area we will highlight:

- the underpinning justification for the work, what the key issues and what we think the actions to address these should be
- how the work contributes to the Well-being Objectives
- how the work aligns with the Well-being Goals and well-being areas and how it contributes to the 5 ways of working
- whether the proposed activity will be delivered in the short, medium or long term

Over the consultation period we will also undertake further work to determine what success will look like, how we will measure this and how will we know when we have got there.

As we move forward in delivering and developing this work we will keep in mind our **core principles** – these will be the pillar of how we frame our activity and move from where we are now, to where we want to be.

Project Plans

Reducing Poverty and Inequalities

Project background:	<p>The project originates from a Notice of Motion put to a Pembrokeshire County Council meeting in 2021 concerning Child Poverty. For each of the last 3 years, Pembrokeshire's Child Poverty rate has been amongst the top five highest rates in Wales, which itself has the highest Child Poverty rate in the UK.</p> <p>It was determined that the best approach to developing a response to the issue was on a PSB basis. In January 2022, the PSB agreed to take on that responsibility. Following initial meetings to scope the work of the group, in April 2022 the Board agreed to widen the remit of the work to poverty more broadly and an officer working group including representatives from all PSB partner organisations was established.</p> <p>Since the establishment of the group, the developing cost of living crisis has compelled the group to develop more immediate, short-term actions to mitigate the effects of the situation, as well as working to develop a medium to long term strategy. The findings from the short term funded activity will feed into the development of the Poverty Strategy.</p>	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<p><u>Headline action</u> Develop a short term poverty strategy for Pembrokeshire to respond to the cost of living crisis</p> <p><u>Sub-action/s:</u> Develop local schemes to deliver cost of living support scheme discretionary elements</p>	<p><u>Headline action</u> – Develop a longer term strategy to effect lasting change, informed by local and national data and the experiences of those in poverty in Pembrokeshire</p> <p><u>Sub-actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at best practice strategy examples • Consider research around what works to help people in financial difficulty • Analyse data and trends to understand the levels of poverty in Pembrokeshire

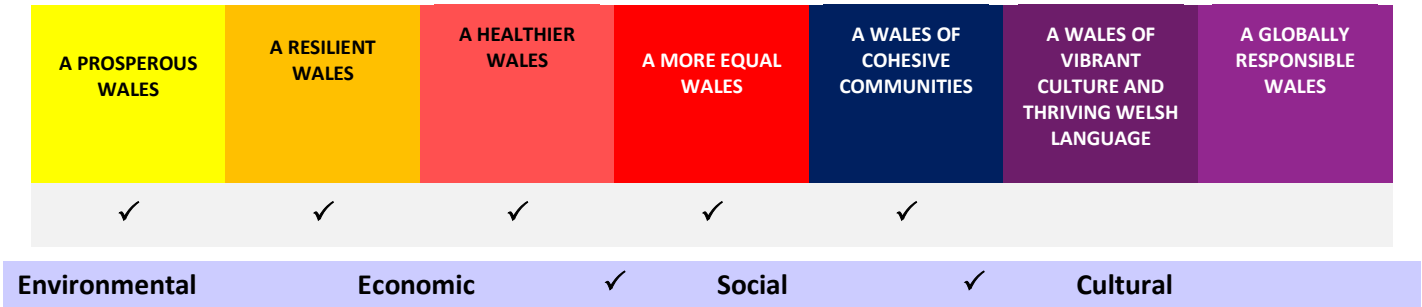
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify appropriate actions to sit within the strategy and delivery arrangements• Utilise responses from local work led by PAVS to research the lived experience of people in poverty in Pembrokeshire	
	Timescale:	Short term (6 months to 2 years)	Timescale:	Medium term (1 to 5 years)
Outputs What will be delivered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A short-term programme of schemes and initiatives to respond to the cost of living crisis, utilising WG and local funds• A medium to long term strategy to effect more lasting change, informed by local and national data und understanding of best practice, and by the lived experience of people in poverty in the County• Recommendations to PSB partners on actions they can take to contribute to the strategy			
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oversight and coordination of the immediate collective response to the cost of living crisis• A strategy (covering 5 years initially) for the PSB’s response to poverty in the County, for sign-off around April 2023.• Gaps in activity will be noted and actions identified to address any areas of significant deficiency.			

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?


<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Work to develop initiatives which support those in poverty may remove some of the barriers to work and support growth towards a more sustainable and green economy.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>The project will involve working with communities to reduce inequalities caused by being in poverty. We will make best use of local data and research to inform how we work with people, and the strategies we will put in place to support them.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	<i>By working with people to reduce inequalities the project will aim to reduce the impact of disadvantage on our communities and</i>

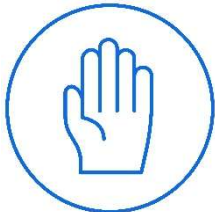



	<i>provide them with tools to support themselves, enabling them to be more connected and resourceful.</i>
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Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to?



How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	<p>Long-term</p> <p>The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs</p>	<p>The project will focus on the needs of people in the 'here and now' as the cost of living crisis impacts on the most disadvantaged in our communities, as well as looking ahead to develop a strategy that aims to reduce the impacts of disadvantage in the longer term.</p>
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	<p>Prevention</p> <p>How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives</p>	The project is divided into short and longer-term actions, which aim to prevent the disadvantages associated with poverty from impacting on the social and economic well-being of people in Pembrokeshire.
	<p>Integration</p> <p>Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies</p>	This project contributes to meeting three of our Well-being Objectives and five of the Well-being Goals and the actions will integrate across multiple public services
	<p>Collaboration</p> <p>Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives</p>	A multi-agency delivery group has been established which will work together to deliver the project.
	<p>Involvement</p> <p>The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves</p>	Part of the research that will contribute to delivering this project involves speaking to people to capture their lived experiences of financial hardship/poverty and their ideas for making things better in future.

Strengthening Communities

Project background:	<p><i>Situation</i> - Communities give us a sense of connection and belonging. Our communities have played a pivotal role in the introduction of new initiatives and new ways of working with traditional service providers as a result of the Covid pandemic. Our communities also have skills and assets that can be mobilised for public benefit, working in equal partnership with both the public and private sectors. Building on the work undertaken as part of our first Well-being Plan, our aim now is for all PSB partners is to have a stronger focus on strengthening our communities, on enabling them to become more resourceful and on working alongside local people on the things that matter most to their communities.</p> <p><i>Complication</i> – Public services are stretched and there are increasing demands on and concerns about funding. By utilising the untapped potential in communities, and balancing long-term aims against short-term challenges, public sector partners have an opportunity to work more effectively in collaboration rather than in competition with our communities. This will have a positive long-term effect but requires a commitment from all PSB partners to support and invest in communities as equal partners in the delivery and transformation of public services.</p> <p><i>Implication</i> – PSB members will need to stand firm in the face of reducing budgets and rising demand and make resources available that unlock the potential of communities to help address short-term challenges as well as achieving longer-term well-being objectives.</p> <p><i>Resolution</i> – PSB members will work collaboratively, sharing expertise and removing barriers to progress, with the shared aim of supporting Pembrokeshire’s communities to become even more active, resourceful, connected, sustainable, and creative.</p>	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<u>Headline action</u> – Build a better understanding of our communities using data and local insights to develop an evidence base to inform future PSB work	<u>Headline action</u> – Increase engagement and involvement across Pembrokeshire’s communities

	<u>Sub-actions;</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create community profiles • Support the development of Community Well-being Plans • Develop a strong evidence base to inform future priorities and investment • Develop mechanisms for PSB partners and relevant stakeholders to collaborate 	<u>Sub-actions;</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and enable people to volunteer their skills, knowledge and experience • Increase participation in and understanding of local democratic bodies and partnership Boards and Committees • Support meaningful involvement of people in local decision-making
	Timescale: Short term (6 months to 2 years)	Timescale: Medium term (1 to 5 years)
	<u>Headline action</u> – Build the confidence, capacity and capability of communities <u>Sub-actions;</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with communities as equal partners to help address wider challenges facing society (e.g. climate change and poverty) • Work together as partners to pool and focus resources towards sustainable investment in communities • Help to equip communities with the skills and assets they need to achieve local goals 	
	Timescale: Longer term (5 years and beyond)	
Outputs What will be delivered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community profiles and Community Well-being Plans to inform future PSB work • Growth in the number of community change activists who contribute positively and consistently to developing their communities • Development of a resource to showcase the work of communities and share learning and ideas 	
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are more confident to take ownership of assets transferred from partners • Communities are able to demonstrate their development through their achievements • Communities are able to use their skills to influence change in their local areas • PSB partners demonstrate their commitment to pooling resources 	

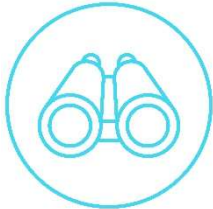

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

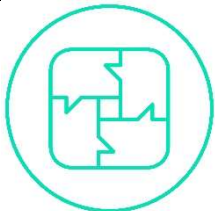


<p><u>Well-being Objective 1</u></p> <p><i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i></p>	<p><i>Communities will be enabled to take on community assets and set up social enterprises that will provide local jobs, including supported employment opportunities. Through volunteering, individuals can develop skills and experience that will help them gain employment.</i></p>
<p><u>Well-being Objective 2</u></p> <p><i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i></p>	<p><i>Gaining a better understanding of our communities and their needs through the collation of local data and insights will enable PSB partners and relevant stakeholders to become more informed about how they can support and work alongside them to provide solutions to the issues that matter.</i></p>
<p><u>Well-being Objective 3</u></p> <p><i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i></p>	<p><i>Working with communities at risk of experiencing the effects of climate change and the nature emergency and supporting them to seek out appropriate resources will empower them to assist in the development of solutions that best suit the issues they face.</i></p>
<p><u>Well-being Objective 4</u></p> <p><i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i></p>	<p><i>Work to develop community profiles and community Well-being Plans, to increase the number of people volunteering their skills, expertise and experience and to increase participation will enable communities to become more connected, resourceful and diverse.</i></p>

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES	A RESILIENT WALES	A HEALTHIER WALES	A MORE EQUAL WALES	A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES	A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE	A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Environmental		✓	Economic			✓
Social		✓	Cultural			✓

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	<p>Long-term</p> <p>The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs</p>	<p>The <i>Strengthening Communities</i> programme aims to co-produce solutions to short-term challenges by unlocking community power & resources, as well as developing a sustainable community infrastructure that will deliver long-term benefits and improve individual and community wellbeing for future generations</p>
	<p>Prevention</p> <p>How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives</p>	<p>The vision for preventions in Pembrokeshire includes the creation of active, resourceful, connected, sustainable & kind communities. <i>The Strengthening Communities</i> programme aims to build a sustainable community infrastructure through which</p>

		this vision can be realised. The programme is designed to be both preventative and proactive.
	<p>Integration</p> <p>Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies</p>	This project contributes to meeting all of our Well-being Objectives and six of the Well-being Goals and the actions will integrate across multiple public services
	<p>Collaboration</p> <p>Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives</p>	The <i>Strengthening Communities</i> programme is based on a collaborative approach, with PSB partners working in equal partnership with communities and the private sector for public benefit and the improvement of community and individual well-being.
	<p>Involvement</p> <p>The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves</p>	Engagement and involvement of local people is at the heart of the <i>Strengthening Communities</i> programme. PSB partners will work together to ensure that opportunities for involvement are promoted in ways that are accessible and inclusive, using established networks and third sector organisations to support the involvement of people who are at risk of being under-represented and/or excluded.

Tackling Climate Change and the Nature Emergency

Biodiversity and the Nature Emergency

Project background:	<p>The Climate and Nature emergencies are interwoven challenges which cannot be solved in isolation. Healthy natural habitats are essential to store carbon, reduce flood risk, help prevent coastal erosion, improve health and wellbeing, maintain healthy soils and clean water and support the recovery of species such as pollinators, needed for our crops and food supply. They also underpin our jobs and our economy.</p> <p>Pembrokeshire is renowned for its outstanding natural environment including an extensive network of sites which are protected for their immense ecological value. Across the county our rich mosaic of terrestrial and coastal semi-natural habitats and the essential services that these provide are however under pressure from:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development – leading to incremental loss and fragmentation of habitats reducing genetic diversity• Intensification of agriculture (e.g agri-pesticide use impacting pollinators, damage to peripheral habitats like hedges, nutrient and sediment pollution e.g. elevated phosphate in SAC rivers)• Impacts of non-native species and disease• Increased recreation• Inappropriate land use and lack of management <p>Climate change is likely to further exacerbate these pressures.</p>	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<p><u>Headline action</u> – Raise the profile of and change the way we think about acting for biodiversity, and the role that all PSB partners have in tackling the nature crisis</p> <p><u>Sub-actions;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise nature as an asset in our decision-making processes and embed the consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems into policies,	<p><u>Headline action</u> – Work collaboratively to deliver actions identified in the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Pembrokeshire</p> <p><u>Sub-actions;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All PSB members will work towards delivery of Objectives 1 & 6 of the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Pembrokeshire and in addition, where

	plans, programmes and projects at all levels and support their subsequent implementation		<p>they own, manage or influence the management of land, contribute towards Objectives 2 – 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework will be developed for all PSB partners to demonstrate and report on how they are contributing to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and promoting the resilience of ecosystems, whether or not they are subject to the Section 6 duty set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 • All PSB partners will ensure that wherever land is under their ownership or management protecting or enhancing species and habitats and promoting the resilience of ecosystems is an explicit factor in management decisions • Identify opportunities where actions undertaken to improve the health of natural assets will directly contribute to wider well-being benefits • Identify specific actions to implement Welsh Government Biodiversity Deep Dive recommendations to work towards achieving UN 30 by 30 targets 	
	Timescale:	Medium term (1 to 5 years)	Timescale:	Medium to Longer term (1 to 5 years and beyond)
Outputs What will be delivered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive delivery of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire • All PSB partners will commit to activity which contributes to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and promoting the resilience of ecosystems 			
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater awareness and profile of the nature emergency and the role that all PSB partners have in addressing the pressures and delivering solutions • Land under public ownership will be sustainably managed providing examples of best practice 			

- Nature will be recognised as an asset and will be demonstrably embedded in the decision making, plans and strategies of PSB partner organisations



Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

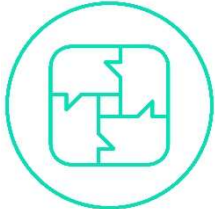


<p><u>Well-being Objective 1</u></p> <p><i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i></p>	<p><i>Tourism supports 12,473 jobs and agriculture employs 5% of the workforce in Pembrokeshire. Both of these are fundamentally underpinned by healthy, functioning ecosystems. Nature recovery will ensure a sustainable economy. Our economy fundamentally relies upon nature and there has been a collective failure to recognise it as an asset.</i></p>
<p><u>Well-being Objective 2</u></p> <p><i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i></p>	<p><i>The wellbeing benefits of access to green space and nature-rich areas are well documented. Simply having a view of green space from your window is valued at £300 per person per annum by WG. Access to green space is an indicator on the WIMD. It is often the most deprived sections of society that have the least access to nature.</i></p>
<p><u>Well-being Objective 3</u></p> <p><i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i></p>	<p><i>The declaration of a nature emergency by the Senedd (30/06/2021) placed equal weight on the importance of action for climate change and the nature emergency. The two are inextricably linked. Nature-rich areas with healthy, functioning ecosystems tend to trap and store carbon and are more resilient to pressures such as changing climate.</i></p>
<p><u>Well-being Objective 4</u></p> <p><i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i></p>	<p><i>Local actions could include community allotments and other food growing initiatives which support resourceful communities.</i></p>

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES	A RESILIENT WALES	A HEALTHIER WALES	A MORE EQUAL WALES	A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES	A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE	A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environmental		✓	Economic			✓
Social		✓	Cultural			✓

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	Action will be aimed at ensuring sustainable use of our natural environment to support and provide for society in the future. Action now will avoid incurring greater expense later.
	Prevention How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives	Ensuring nature recovery and the resilience of ecosystems will help to prevent problems caused by ecosystem failure such as flooding, drought, extreme heat, soil erosion, pollution and carbon loss.

	<p>Integration</p> <p>Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies</p>	<p>This work will the resilience goal, which explicitly supports societal and economic resilience.</p>
	<p>Collaboration</p> <p>Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives</p>	<p>A framework to support collaborative action by all PSB partners will be developed.</p>
	<p>Involvement</p> <p>The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves</p>	<p>Activity will involve public bodies across all functions and at all levels, who represent the public they serve.</p>

Climate Adaptation

Project background:	<p>Pilot project work undertaken by the PSB in a number of Pembrokeshire communities identified the need to develop a co-ordinated strategic approach within which agencies, authorities and community groups could address the risks associated with the changing climate. The work also identified a need to engage decision makers at regional, county and community level on climate risk and adaptation.</p> <p>A successful bid to the UK Community Renewal Fund by Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum (PCF) and Netherwood Sustainable Futures (NSF) with support from the PSB has subsequently delivered a County-wide Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy. The strategy provides a strategic approach to increase the resilience of Pembrokeshire to the effects of climate change and to prepare for specific climate risks. With a timescale of 2022 – 2027 the strategy provides building blocks to commence preparation for the coming decades. A collaborative approach was taken and PSB partners, through a series of participatory stakeholder consultation workshops and surgeries informed and contributed to development of the strategy. The 61 risks in the Climate Change Risk Assessment 3 (CCRA3) were examined resulting in 39 priorities being identified for Pembrokeshire and 24 actions specified for delivery by public bodies and third and private sector partners in Pembrokeshire coordinated by the PSB.</p>		
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<p><u>Headline action</u> – Monitor and support the implementation of the Climate Adaptation Plan for Pembrokeshire</p> <p><u>Sub-actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the Climate Adaptation Plan for Pembrokeshire (requiring senior level advocacy from PSB partners) • Develop a Delivery Plan for actions identified in the Plan (to include consideration of timescales, involvement and resource requirements) • Monitor and report progress towards implementation of the strategy and delivery plan and take an adaptive management approach to continually improve performance • Continue to develop evidence and insights on interactions between climate risks and wider social, economic and natural systems. <table border="1" data-bbox="546 1326 2123 1369"> <tr> <td>Timescale:</td><td>Medium to long term – 1 to 5 years and beyond</td></tr> </table>	Timescale:	Medium to long term – 1 to 5 years and beyond
Timescale:	Medium to long term – 1 to 5 years and beyond		

Outputs What will be delivered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery Plan produced, including agreement of organisations to lead on delivery of action areas within the plan • Plan actions integrated into PSB Partner and other organisations' business plans during 2023/24 business planning cycle and beyond • PSB partners to report on activity undertaken to deliver plan actions
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a County wide strategic approach to climate adaptation • More resilient communities with better understanding of the risks and more informed adaptation to the impacts of climate change • More resilient communities, planning for and adapting to a changing climate in preparation for continued adaptation for decades to come/into the future

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?


<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Activity will link to renewable energy and therefore the green economy and skills development. It will also contribute towards transformational change in the energy sector and links to the transport sector, decarbonisation and net zero.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Adapting to the risks posed by climate change in those communities most affected will have a direct impact on improving well-being.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 3</u> <i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Activity in this project area will directly address the management of climate adaptation.</i>


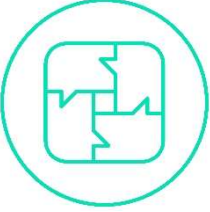


Well-being Objective 4 Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities	<i>Involving communities in activity which helps them to adapt to climate change will enable them to become more resourceful and connected.</i>
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Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES	A RESILIENT WALES	A HEALTHIER WALES	A MORE EQUAL WALES	A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES	A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE	A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environmental		✓	Economic			✓
Social		✓	Cultural			✓

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	The ultimate aim of this project is to undertake work over the next five years, which aims to ensure the sustainability of communities in the longer term, wherever possible.
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	<p>Prevention</p> <p>How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives</p>	<p>The project is based on reducing the impacts of climate change by making our environment and communities more resilient and able to deal with these impacts. There is a strong focus, therefore, on preventing the more extreme impacts of climate change. Financial investment during this plan is likely to generate savings over the longer term.</p>
	<p>Integration</p> <p>Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies</p>	<p>Climate Change will impact on all aspects of society, therefore if we do not provide a meaningful response and adapt to the impacts then it will have a negative impact on the well-being objectives of all public bodies as well as private and third sector organisations in Pembrokeshire.</p>
	<p>Collaboration</p> <p>Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives</p>	<p>Responding to and adapting to climate change requires all organisations on the PSB to collaborate. While some will have a greater role than others, all will need to participate in this work.</p>
	<p>Involvement</p> <p>The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves</p>	<p>Adapting to climate changes requires the involvement of people and communities in Pembrokeshire. Some of the actions required will be challenging and therefore ensuring strong community involvement is essential.</p>

Decarbonisation and Net Zero

Project background:	<p>Climate change is one of the defining issues of our time. From shifting weather patterns threatening food production to rising sea levels and the prospect of catastrophic flooding, the impact of climate change is global in scope, unprecedented in scale, and of widespread concern to all of us. Immediate, effective action needs to be taken to reduce our carbon footprint. This is necessary in addition to establishing policies and taking action to improve our resilience for the future. Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change is one of the 4 Themes in the South West Area Statement and the overwhelming message from SoNaRR2020 is that societal transformation is needed in the food, energy and transport systems. Consideration of these three systems therefore leads to collaborative opportunities for PSBs to consider in working towards achieving net zero goals. It is also recognised that the transition to net zero must be a “just transition” managed to be both equitable and fair.</p> <p>Welsh Government declared a Climate Emergency in 2019, Pembrokeshire County Council did similarly in May 2019 and went on to create an action plan to steer PCC towards becoming a net zero carbon local authority by 2030. The South Wales Energy Strategy provides a strategic pathway and the Pembrokeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) builds upon this work describing actions needed to reach energy and climate goals.</p>	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<p><u>Headline action</u> – Work together to share good practice, deliver carbon reduction actions and reduce carbon use to net zero by 2030</p> <p><u>Sub-actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver carbon literacy training to all levels throughout PSB partner organisations to raise awareness of the issues and the action that will be required to reduce carbon use • Identify opportunities for collaborative and co-ordinated action, including at a regional level where appropriate through established or new networks 	<p><u>Headline action</u> – Monitor and support delivery of the Pembrokeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)</p> <p><u>Sub-actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas within the LAEP that the PSB can support • Utilise the collective influence of the PSB to address any areas of challenge to delivery

	Timescale: Medium term (1 to 5 years)	Timescale: Medium to longer term (1 to 5 years and beyond)
Outputs What will be delivered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon literacy training will be delivered throughout PSB partner organisations Effective implementation of carbon reduction plans and activity A delivery plan outlining areas within the LAEP which the PSB can deliver collaboratively 	
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of the activity required to reduce carbon emissions will be embedded throughout PSB partner organisations, influencing the actions of decision-makers 	

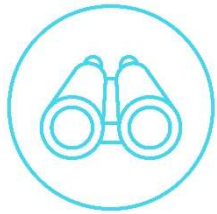
Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?





<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Activity will link to renewable energy and therefore the green economy and skills development. It will also contribute towards transformational change in the energy sector with links to the transport sector, decarbonisation and net zero.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Reducing the environmental risks associated with carbon emissions will assist in reducing health inequalities and improve the well-being of populations.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 3</u> <i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Activity in this project area will be aimed specifically at reducing carbon use through a range of actions including transformation of the local energy system.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	<i>Encouraging communities to become involved in activity which contributes to reducing carbon use will help them to become more connected to their local areas.</i>

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES	A RESILIENT WALES	A HEALTHIER WALES	A MORE EQUAL WALES	A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES	A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE	A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environmental		✓	Economic			✓
Social		✓	Cultural			✓

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	<p>Long-term</p> <p>The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs</p>	<p>The targets to be achieved in relation to decarbonisation and achieving net zero extend beyond the life of this project, however, to achieve success work is required now. The two key targets are for the Welsh public service to be net zero by 2030 and for Wales to become net zero by 2050. These long-term targets will need to be considered when agreeing and implementing the well-being plan.</p>
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	<p>Prevention</p> <p>How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives</p>	<p>Reducing carbon use will prevent issues associated with the effect of carbon on the environment and people's health from occurring in the future.</p>
	<p>Integration</p> <p>Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies</p>	<p>Pembrokeshire and Wales must transition to a decarbonised future and therefore action and investment undertaken as a result of this plan will have a positive impact in the future. All PSB members need to participate in this work to ensure that we are able to deliver our long-term goals.</p>
	<p>Collaboration</p> <p>Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives</p>	<p>This work will require new ways of working and therefore all PSB members need to collaborate and share good practice.</p>
	<p>Involvement</p> <p>The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves</p>	<p>Because of the new ways of working this work will require it is essential that officers delivering services, and people using those services, are involved in agreeing how service delivery is changed.</p>

Building a sustainable, fair and green economy

The PSB are keen to contribute to this agenda, however, there is an abundance of work already happening with the development of the green energy sector in the Haven and various other Boards and Panels that support economic growth. The PSB will therefore undertake further work to determine whether it can add value to this agenda without duplicating existing work.

Actions and Objectives Matrix

The following matrix identifies the contributions of our proposed actions to our Well-being Objectives;

	<i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>
Develop a suite of short-term actions for Pembrokeshire to respond to the cost of living crisis	✓	✓		✓
Develop a longer term strategy to effect lasting change, informed by local and national data and the experiences of those in poverty in Pembrokeshire	✓	✓		✓
Build a better understanding of our communities using data and local insights to develop an evidence base to inform future PSB work	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increase engagement and involvement across Pembrokeshire's communities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Build the confidence, capacity and capability of communities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Raise the profile of and change the way we think about acting for biodiversity, and the role that all PSB partners have in tackling the nature crisis	✓	✓	✓	✓

	<i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>
Work collaboratively to deliver actions identified in the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Pembrokeshire	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor and support the implementation of the Climate Adaptation Plan for Pembrokeshire	✓	✓	✓	✓
Work together to share good practice, deliver carbon reduction actions and reduce carbon use to net zero by 2030	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor and support delivery of the Pembrokeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Delivery and monitoring progress

Delivery

The PSB needs the right organisations and people to be involved in order to deliver the actions we will set out in the Well-being Plan. Delivery arrangements will be designed to provide a direct line of accountability to the PSB by requiring individual PSB members to lead and sponsor specific work streams or projects. Full details of our delivery mechanisms will be agreed over the next few months and be included in the final version of the Well-being Plan. Partners will work together to deliver project plans which set out the specific actions we will take to make a difference. We will also retain flexibility within our delivery arrangements to allow ideas to develop over time and to enable us to react and respond to new challenges and emerging issues.

Monitoring

As part of the process for designing the delivery of work streams, we will identify the measures by which success will be monitored and the PSB will develop a performance management framework which will enable it to evaluate progress.

Annual Report

PSBs are required to produce Annual Reports detailing the steps taken by the PSB to meet the objectives set out in the Well-being Plan. Copies of this report will be sent to Welsh Ministers, the Future Generations Commissioner, the Auditor General for Wales and Pembrokeshire County Council's overview and scrutiny committee (see below).

Scrutiny

The Council's Partnerships Panel is responsible for providing democratic accountability and oversight of the work of the PSB. It can review or scrutinise the decisions made or action taken by the PSB, its governance arrangements, and request any individual PSB member to come before it to be scrutinised on the contribution a partner organisation is making to the work of the PSB.

Next Steps

The PSB is required to formally consult with a broad range of statutory agencies and the general public on this draft Well-being Plan, for a minimum of 12 weeks. Following this period, and any subsequent amendments made as a result of the consultation, each statutory member of the PSB (i.e. Pembrokeshire County Council, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales) are required to approve the Well-being Plan through their own governance arrangements before it can be published.

The anticipated date for publication of the Well-being Plan by the PSB is May 2023.

The PSB is keen for people to be involved in the development of the Plan and to have their say on how it will be delivered. You can do this by taking part in our [on-line survey](#) or by downloading a [hard copy response form](#).

If you have any comments or queries on the Well-being Plan or PSB working in general, please contact:

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Website: [Pembrokeshire PSB](#)

PEMBROKESHIRE WELL-BEING PLAN 2023-28 TIMELINE

November 2022	22nd	Draft Well-being Plan signed off by PSB for consultation
	25th	12 week statutory consultation starts
February 2023	17th	Statutory consultation period ends
	20th – 22nd	Consultation report drafted and amendments made to draft WBP
	23rd	Papers to Democratic Services for March Council meeting
March 2023	2nd	Statutory partner sign off – PCC
	7th	PSB approves final version of WBP
		Send amendments/additions for translation
	9th	Papers to Hywel Dda for March Board meeting (send to Emily.Price4@wales.nhs.uk)
	13th	Papers to NRW for April Board meeting (send to PSBHub@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk)
	30th	Statutory partner sign off – Hywel Dda UHB
April 2023	3rd	Papers to MAWWFRS for April Board meeting (send to a.richmond-jones@mawwfire.gov.uk)
	17th	Statutory partner sign off – MAWWFRS
	12th	Statutory partner sign off - NRW
May 2023	5th	Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan 2023-28 published