

# A Greenprint for the Valleys

A Plaid Cymru Consultation Document



Plaid  
For a Better Wales  
Dros Gymru Well

# Doing the jobs that the valleys need

*“...there is wealth only in people and in their land and seas. Uses of wealth which abandon people are so profoundly contradictory that they become a social disaster, on a par with the physical disasters which follow from reckless exploitation of the land and seas. An economic policy which would begin from real people in real places, and which would be designed to sustain their continuing life, requires a big shift in our thinking...”*

*Raymond Williams*



## **Introduction**

Plaid Cymru recognises the need for urgent and direct action to reverse the decades-long structural neglect and decline in the upper parts of the valleys.

For there to be a future for the valleys, those people unable to commute easily to work because of their distance from Cardiff need local jobs in flourishing and vibrant communities which can offer a future for their children.

This ‘Greenprint’ suggests ideas for the development of a plan that aims to bring together the natural, human and communal resources that are readily available in every community throughout the valleys. By pooling our collective skills and resources, we have the potential to create job and training opportunities, better homes, more transport options, cheaper energy and food as well as stimulating the local economy and cutting our green-house gas emissions, thereby helping Wales’s contribution towards the future wellbeing of the planet.

Together, can we build the foundations for the creation of a radically different economic infrastructure based on the values of co-operation, self-sufficiency and living within our means, both individually and ecologically?

In drawing up these proposals, inspiration has been provided by the ideas of DJ and Noelle Davies, early pioneers of Plaid Cymru; Robert Owen, the ‘grandfather of co-operatives’; Raymond Williams; the Transition Towns Movement; the voluntary sector; the 1930s New Deal in the USA, in particular the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); the Women’s Land Army’s ‘Dig for Victory’ campaign; the Green Valley project in Brecon and a multitude of small-scale community co-operatives, social enterprises and networks that exist all over Wales and beyond.

Can we put our collective ideas into action in a defined area in the upper parts of the valleys, with proven successes being rolled out more widely throughout Wales? Plaid Cymru wants to hear your thoughts and ideas. What would encourage you to get involved? Please send us your views.

I look forward to hearing from you.

**Leanne Wood AM, Plaid Cymru**



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# A Greenprint for the Valleys

The valleys' greatest resource is its people. People want to live with a real sense of community. Since the first settlements, people have banded together, working on the premise that the collective effort can achieve so much more than the individual. This has especially been the case when communities have come under threat, and has been the force for change, as the recent hundredth anniversary of the Tonypandy Riots reminds us.

In the days before a comprehensive welfare state, people pooled their money, their skills and their labour to create institutions for all. Schools, hospitals, libraries, miners' institutes and welfare halls were all built co-operatively, by communities for communities. Can we replicate our history and contribute collectively today to build the new community institutions that we will need to ensure our communities are resilient to future threats like the harmful effects of long term unemployment, peak oil, insecure food and energy supplies and climate change?

Food and fuel prices are already beyond the means of many on low incomes and steep rises are predicted for the future. Peak oil is now a real threat accompanied on a global scale by shortages of water, phosphates and other materials which means that the costs of energy, food and transport are inevitably going to rise. With Wales at the end of almost every global supply chain, a move to a more local and sustainable economy is essential. Major changes affecting the criteria for claiming out-of-work benefits are on their way so there is an even greater need to plan now if we are to prevent people from being plunged into deep poverty.

Can we skew the market with collective demand for locally sourced food, renewable energy, home energy efficiency measures and community institutions? Can the growth of new co-operatives and new communally owned financial institutions be encouraged and supported by government to do the work that needs doing to meet that demand, creating jobs and training opportunities at the same time?

Can we pool together the energies and resources of local government, the energy companies and voluntary resources? The credit union network could be used to create a new, co-operatively run, 'People's Investment Fund.' Such a fund would be able to offer low cost loans and grants to homeowners and start-up finance for green co-operatives or social enterprises. Would people take up opportunities to maximise their home energy efficiency and renewable energy potential by taking advantage of feed-in tariffs and low/no-up-front-cost loans that can be paid back with savings to energy bills?

**We want to know if people are prepared to actively support and contribute to such a plan. Would you sign up for a zero carbon home? Would you be prepared to invest in community co-operatives – with your time, money or both?**

## Building on what we have

Everyone can do something. Everyone can improve their skills. Can we train people to teach the skills needed for a new green economy? There are people who can teach and people who want to learn. Can we bring these people together?

There is no need to re-invent the wheel. There are already a plethora of projects and networks throughout Wales. Some are bringing different generations together. Others are creating low-cost renewable energy and food or running mentoring or 'buddying' schemes to match younger learners with those with skills and experience. There are skills or service exchange schemes, known as time banks, as well as other initiatives to conserve the environment. We have projects providing training opportunities for young people as well as cultural, sporting or artistic activities, all using already available resources.

Can we learn the lessons from EU funded projects and the Communities First programme to bring these networks together and remove the barriers that prevent the roll-out of good projects? Grant funding in the future will be uncertain. Can we plan now for these groups and organisations to become financially independent and sustainable in the long term? **If we can, we have the potential to turn around our economic misfortunes.**

## Case study 1: Alternative financial models

### The Black Country Re-Investment Society (BCRS)

BCRS offers loans from £10,000 to £50,000 to businesses in the Black Country, England, who are making a positive contribution to the social, environmental or economic well-being of the local area. Owned and run by its members, loans are agreed during a face-to-face meeting with a business development manager from this mutual organisation. Their mission statement says:

*“To meet the demand for loans from small businesses, social enterprises and other organizations that contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of the area but are unable to access finance from traditional sources such as banks.”*

To date the society has boosted fledging companies and has helped produce many success stories. The BCRS is a mutual, non-profit distributing co-operative.

### The Totnes Pound

Launched in 2007, this Transition Towns initiative runs a local alternative parallel currency in the town of Totnes in Devon. Local currency systems provide the opportunity to strengthen the local economy whilst preventing money from leaking out.

A Totnes pound (TP) is equal to one pound sterling. It is backed by sterling, held in a bank account and can be exchanged in four locations within the town. TPs can be spent in participating businesses, of which there are around 70, some of whom offer discounts for certain purchases made in TPs to encourage usage. People can be given change in shops in TPs, encouraging circulation and enabling shoppers to show their loyalty to the local economy. The project is owned by the local community for its' own benefit. TPs can be exchanged back to pounds, but the spending of them is encouraged to boost the local economy.

### Time Banks & Glyncoch

Participants 'deposit' their time in the bank by giving practical help and support to others and are able to 'withdraw' time when they need something done themselves. One hour's work is equal to one time credit. In 2006, Glyncoch Communities First carried out an 'active citizenship audit' among the 3,000 residents living in Glyncoch in Rhondda Cynon Taf. The audit revealed that there were 32,971 hours of 'free work' being done every year, mainly through the community centre and the local rugby club. The results informed the setting up of a 'time network' where one time credit is issued for every hour that a person gives to the community. Credits can be spent on recreational, educational or social events on an hour-for-hour exchange rate.





# What can the Welsh government do?

Government cannot impose co-operation from above but it can remove the barriers and help to bring about the conditions under which co-operatives and community networks can grow and thrive. It can help create demand for local labour and it can encourage the growth of capacity to ensure that demand can be met.

## Helping to create demand:

- Intervene to ensure **that public sector contracts are tailor-made for small local businesses** by incorporating clauses to provide local training/apprenticeship opportunities, introducing greenhouse gas emissions reductions in addition to the 'best value' criteria and 'unbundling' contracts to make them smaller, all of which would favour small local firms. This would enable small community co-operatives and local business to bid for public sector work, but only that which is already being outsourced to private companies from the public sector. A primary overall aim would be to maintain existing publicly-run services within the public sector.
- **Set localised carbon budgets linked to council tax to ensure each community has a responsibility to meet green targets.** Locations for unpopular infrastructure like small power stations, waste treatment works, wind-farms, bio-mass boilers etc. should be shared out, including those which contribute to the aim of recycling or treating as much of the waste as possible within the area's boundaries and becoming waste self-sufficient in the long term. **Local tax incentives should be available for communities which meet the green targets, with financial penalties for those who do not.** Public bodies should be subject to carbon budgets to help drive local procurement.



- **Set up a ‘Building Community Buildings’ programme to transform heritage buildings like disused pubs, clubs, schools, chapels and miners’ welfare halls into fully sustainable, modern, community facilities** which can provide services like money-advice or childcare, information about green technology or other learning resources, adult education and whatever else the community needs. A target could be set, for example, for each settlement of around 10,000 people to have a fully accessible community building running services, courses and activities that are needed and provided by the local people. This would create demand for green regeneration work, which co-operatives should be encouraged to carry out. The potential cash windfall available to local communities – from wind-farm companies and/or the profits from community turbine ownership if such deals can be negotiated (which they should be, wherever possible), as well as existing grants available from the Big Lottery or EU funding and local sponsorship – should be channelled to kick-start such a building programme.
- Produce a **clear, legally-binding action plan to ensure the protection of the area’s wildlife, countryside and ecosystems.**
- Set itself measurable aims: for example for **a percentage of homes in the pilot area to be 0% carbon-emitting within the term of government**, rising to cover all homes within twenty years; for **5% of all food procured by the public sector in the pilot area to be sourced from within the pilot area boundaries within four years**, with a further percentage from within a 50 mile radius, increasing the target over time as more food is produced locally.

## Case Study 2: A Renewable Energy Co-operative

### The Green Valleys, Brecon Beacons

The Green Valleys is aiming to make the Brecon Beacons region a net exporter of energy, by developing community renewable energy schemes and supporting communities to reduce their carbon emissions. All revenue from community-owned installations will be reinvested in community-based carbon reduction projects such as electric bike sharing or community woodlands that provide managed wood fuel. One forthcoming community-owned hydro electric installation will generate 82% of the electricity needed by its community. Combined with five privately-owned installations (that The Green Valleys are also developing), it will reduce the community's carbon footprint by 137%.

Harnessing local skills and expertise has been an essential part of the project. *"Our regional steering group is made up of volunteers with a wide range of skills and knowledge, covering areas from ecology to engineering and accountancy,"* says project manager Grenville Hams. The Green Valleys team is now working with statutory organisations in Wales to help other communities develop the skills and expertise needed to run similar projects. *"We believe there's enormous potential to replicate our model in other communities, but ...to be successful, these projects have to be owned and led from within the community".*

### Green Valleys in the valleys?

Just as the area around Brecon is rich in natural resources and farmland, the valleys also have mountains, rivers and publicly-owned forestry as well as other land that could be used to maximise renewable energy, particularly hydro-power generation.



# Helping to develop capacity

## Finance

- **Create a ‘People’s Investment Fund’ to provide no-up-front-cost loans and grants to fund home energy efficiency and micro-generation capacity for homes and businesses.** This could be established by bringing together the borrowing power of local government, EU funding, credit unions and the finance available from energy providers as part of their climate change obligations, wind-farm ‘windfalls’, levies from polluting activity, Finance Wales and any other available funding sources. The fund would be run democratically, co-operatively and operationally at arm’s length from government, learning lessons from the growth of the building societies and mutuals movement in the nineteenth century. It could also provide business start-up capital for new co-operatives as well as low rate pay back ‘share loans’ for investment in community co-operatives, with intervention from government to actively protect local community interests.
- **Assist in the co-ordination and regulation of energy providers and their co-operation with the People’s Investment Fund to maximise the benefits of subsidised renewable energy (feed-in tariffs) and smart metering.** This would reduce the costs of the no-up-front-cost loans. Loans should be flexible, enabling pay-back from savings made on energy bills or with profit made from feed-in tariffs. Guarantees should be in-built to keep monthly utility bills static until the debt is settled, with wholesale price increases extending the loan, rather than increasing the monthly re-payments. Provision should be made for the debt to stay with the home and not the home-owner and for the transfer of the loan on house sale during the loan period. These costs would-be factored in to the purchase price. Measures should be introduced to place a duty on private and social landlords to maximise home energy efficiency and home-generated renewable energy in the rented sector. By bringing together housing associations, energy providers and the People’s Investment Fund, social housing tenants could benefit from lower heating costs while payments from selling energy to the grid could provide additional finance for further investment. **Homes that achieve zero carbon status should be able to make a profit from feed-in tariffs within a few years (if they remain), potentially releasing funds to be made available for re-investment into community co-operatives through the purchasing of shares.**
- **Promote and support a local currency, the ‘Valleys Pound’, and other hybrid local alternative currencies,** by encouraging the public sector to accept payment in them and spending them for goods and services procured locally. For example, credit unions could issue money in Valley Pounds (VPs). Backed by sterling and held in the credit unions, they could be supplemented by savers’ deposits. An element of the VPs in circulation could be backed by Time Banks, allowing those who are performing valuable services without financial reward to see an economic benefit. This element would intentionally lose value between economic years to encourage spending, thus economic stimulus.



## Land for food and energy

- **Set up a community land bank, so the Welsh government could offer preferential long-term leasing terms to renewable energy or food co-operative projects and allotments.** Allowing the people of the valleys to benefit from one of largest urban forests in Europe still in public ownership, this plan would need a detailed assessment of the area's publicly-owned land and waterways to highlight the most suitable sites. Land could be used by community co-operatives to generate hydro-energy from rivers and mountain water run-off, wind energy and food production. Managed properly, timber from the forestry could be used to power small-scale community heating schemes and home wood burners.

## Transport

- **Develop an integrated plan for the transport structure of the valleys** which fosters links between the valleys, taking into account the high level of households with no access to a car. **Free parking at out-of-town developments should be discouraged while parking costs in town centres should be reduced or scrapped to encourage local shopping.** Consideration should also be given to ways in which more walking and cycling can be encouraged, especially for journeys under two miles. The co-ordination of car sharing should be incorporated.
- **Assess disused railway tunnels for re-opening; this could be funded by a levy on retailers which provide parking out-of-town.** The plan should work out the feasibility in the long term of re-opening lines and press for the electrification of the valleys rail lines, as well as the integration with other public transport to enable travel between valleys.

## Improving skills

- **Create a new attractive waged apprenticeship programme, designed to provide skills and job opportunities for young unemployed people,** preferably in co-operatives. Such a programme could use existing initiatives to provide a positive alternative to meaningless placements with little or no permanent work prospects. The work could contribute to the long-term self-sufficiency and, therefore, sustainability of valleys communities and should ensure that people are provided with training opportunities that they want. Young people should be informed of apprenticeship opportunities in school from age 14. This should form part of a personal development plan to which every young person would be entitled.
- Funding for those Higher Education institutions with obligations to the valleys should depend on their ability **to demonstrate the successful linking up with — and support for — green co-operatives.** The University of Glamorgan and the new University of the Heads of the Valleys together with UWIC, Newport, Cardiff and Swansea Universities as well as Swansea Metropolitan all have obligations to their wider hinterland.
- **Establish a Green Construction College for Wales** within the University of the Heads of the Valleys and the further education sector. Its remit, as required by the Welsh government, should be to provide trainers and courses which develop approaches to green skills to meet the needs of the co-operatives and the apprenticeship scheme. Joint working between the higher and further education sectors should enable the testing and roll-out of innovative renewable energy technologies and energy efficient, socially-just and sustainable food production, transport and distribution systems. The success of the Green Construction College will depend on a good supply of trained specialist teachers able to roll out training at a community level. Consideration should also be given to new accreditation schemes linked to regularly updated training.
- **Help with the co-ordination of local volunteering teams,** starting with existing volunteers' networks and a reformed Communities First network. These teams could initially set up a data base which enabled like-minded people to be put in touch with each other. They could co-ordinate, communicate and market using radio, newspapers and websites to offer volunteering opportunities. **A volunteer 'land army' could focus on environmental conservation, for example, and/or a community food production plan.** People could be provided with opportunities to gain experience as a trustee of a community building or to undertake basic training to provide services like money advice, out-of-school activities for children and young people, getting involved in a 'communications co-op' or an environment clean-up operation etc. It could carry out time audits and it could ensure that those interested in setting up co-operatives have access to expert advice, information and business support so that they are able to put together and implement a realistic business plan that will attract investment.

## Case Study 3. Food: Fife, Todmorden and Riverside

There are some fantastic examples of communities formulating strategies to increase local food production and create local markets. Due to the high levels of food importation and transportation by the supermarkets in the UK, moves towards local foodstuffs have the benefit of reducing vulnerability to food price hikes, which are linked to rises in fuel prices.

The **One Planet Food project** in Fife, Scotland, is one of the benchmark projects helping to overhaul the way local people buy, consume and cultivate their food. They support community growing projects, promote the building of capacity for mutual food initiatives, and the public sector procurement of local food. They also provide schemes to recycle soil nutrients, roll-out local food training and enterprise and help farmers to produce and market more sustainable food. They say:

*“We have to change what we eat, in parallel with changing how we farm. To connect producers and consumers better we need to develop mutual models for financing, producing and distributing food as a mainstream part of the food economy. For this to happen, government policy has to be enabling at all levels.”*

<http://www.centreforstewardship.org.uk/oneplanetfood.htm>

The West Yorkshire market town of **Todmorden** is aiming to become entirely self-sufficient by 2018 with their ‘incredible edible’ initiative. Organisers have persuaded a local social housing landlord to give out free growing seeds to tenants, planted vegetables and fruit trees in public spaces and arranged courses, for example teaching ‘foraging’ so that local residents know how to find wild food for free.

<http://www.incredible-edible-todmorden.co.uk/>

In the Welsh capital, the **Riverside Community Market Association** provides fresh, local produce through their weekly farmers’ market. It has now expanded to other parts of the city. The Association has also helped establish a food co-op in the Riverside area and a community garden which not only provides low-cost fresh produce, but also helps create strong social links between the diverse local communities. They have recently taken over land on the outskirts of Cowbridge which they are turning into what will hopefully be a sustainable horticultural co-operative business.

<http://www.riversidemarket.org.uk/>

# Maximising participation

To ensure that people's ideas and opinions can contribute to the ongoing development of this 'Greenprint', provision should be made for the creation of a democratically elected 'co-operation network' with representation from everyone involved – with an in-built majority for the co-operatives and volunteers. This network should oversee the implementation of the finalised plan and ensure all the people involved in the various aspects of the plan are in touch with each other, sharing good practice and are able to act as one voice when necessary.

The work of the co-operation network should be overseen and held to account by a bigger, more representative annual 'co-operative convention', inviting the participation of people from all of the communities involved. Membership of the convention should be open, at no cost, to all people living within the area over the age of 16.

The government and the public sector's work and priorities in relation to the 'Greenprint' should be guided by the 'co-operative convention' which should also scrutinise the government's actions and progress towards the aims of the 'Greenprint'.

For a plan like this to succeed, it requires an open-minded, supportive yet 'hands-off' government, a public and voluntary sector with a work-force prepared to support it and motivated people in valleys communities, as well as the ditching of traditional tribal party politics.

The Welsh government is in a position to ensure that the plan strengthens and builds on our existing public service infrastructure, making the whole system work better for local communities. The Welsh government is in a position to ensure the maintenance of public services within the public sector. Where possible and desirable, new 'additional' public services and products - such as the community buildings, the energy efficiency programme, the Public Investment Fund and publicly procured food grown in community gardens - should be co-operatively run, as should those services that have previously been privatised or outsourced but are now procured by the public sector.

In order to guard against a top-down plan, the government's involvement should be minimised to the role of 'enabler' or 'barrier-remover'. Government also has a role to play in ensuring that the wealth generated is evenly and equally distributed.



## Why not?

There are many reasons why a plan like this would not work. It will not be easy to turn good ideas into sustainable and well-run co-operatives able to trade well enough at affordable and competitive prices to provide job and training opportunities for the long-term. Many of those willing and able to provide business acumen and leadership have left the valleys as part of the general outward migration of our best-educated. And too many people in the valleys have lost confidence and hope in our ability to do things for ourselves. People in the valleys could not be blamed for having little faith in these proposals delivering any more than previous strategies and initiatives.

**There will undoubtedly be set-backs and challenges, but ultimately it will be down to the people of these valleys to contribute their resources to make it happen. We don't know whether we can do it until we try. With the difficulties facing valleys people now and the potential for even greater challenges ahead, don't we owe it to our future generations to give it the best try we can?**

**Plaid Cymru is asking the people of the valleys to contribute to a final plan. Is there support for a concerted effort to implement it? Do you want to play a part in transforming our valleys? Please let us know by responding to the following consultation questions.**

We welcome your feedback to these 'Greenprint' proposals. Please use any or all of the questions below as a starting point and feel free to add any further comments. Send your comments using the contact details given on the facing page.

1. Do you support the idea of a plan as outlined in this 'Greenprint'?
2. Would you be prepared to contribute your time and skills to such a plan?
3. What do you think will stand in the way of people getting involved? Can you think of ways in which these barriers could be overcome?
4. What incentives/arguments could be used to encourage participation in such a plan?
5. Are there any particular sectors or groups that should be targeted to ensure their involvement?
6. How can we encourage children and young people to be involved to ensure the long term success of the plan?
7. What measures could be taken to ensure the democratic participation of all those involved?
8. What do you think about the suggested involvement of the Welsh government?
  - a. Are targets a good idea?
  - b. Do you have views on the plans to stimulate demand for jobs and renewable energy?
  - c. Do you think the plan to regenerate old buildings is a good one?
  - d. What are your views on the 'volunteer army' and an eco-systems plan?
  - e. Do you have views on the land bank?
  - f. Do you support the idea for a new financial institution as outlined in the green-print? Do you think people would use the loans to upgrade their homes?
9. Can you identify any further potential obstacles to the success of this plan? What action could be taken to overcome these obstacles?
10. Please add any further comments or observations.

# Do you want to be involved?

*A Greenprint for the Valleys* is a consultative discussion paper inviting you to have your say. Please send your comments to:

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or by email to: [polisi@plaidcymru.org](mailto:polisi@plaidcymru.org)

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# Cynllun Gwyrdd i'r Cymoedd

Dogfen Ymgynghorol gan Plaid Cymru



Plaid  
Dros Gymru Well  
For a Better Wales

# Gwneud y gwaith y mae'r cymoedd ei angen

*“...there is wealth only in people and in their land and seas. Uses of wealth which abandon people are so profoundly contradictory that they become a social disaster, on a par with the physical disasters which follow from reckless exploitation of the land and seas. An economic policy which would begin from real people in real places, and which would be designed to sustain their continuing life, requires a big shift in our thinking...”*

*Raymond Williams*



## Rhagarweiniad

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod yr angen am weithredu brys ac uniongyrchol i ddadwneud y degawdau o esgeulustra a dirywiad strwythurol yn y cymoedd.

Er mwyn creu dyfodol i'r cymoedd, mae'r bobl hynny na allant gymudo'n hawdd i'r gwaith oherwydd eu pellter oddi wrth Gaerdydd angen swyddi lleol mewn cymunedau hyfyw a llewyrchus a all gynnig dyfodol i'w plant.

Mae'r 'cynllun gwyrdd' hwn yn cynnig syniadau am ddatblygu cynllun sy'n bwriadu dwyn ynghyd yr adnoddau naturiol, dynol a chymunedol sydd ar gael yn barod ym mhob cymuned ledled y cymoedd. Wrth gydgyfrannu'n holl sgiliau ac adnoddau, mae gennym y potensial i greu cyfleoedd swyddi a hyfforddiant, cartrefi gwell, mwy o opsiynau teithio, ynni a bwyd rhatach yn ogystal â lleihau ein hallyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr, a thrwy hynny helpu cyfraniad Cymru tuag at les y blaned yn y dyfodol.

A allwn ni, gyda'n gilydd, osod y seiliau ar gyfer isadeiledd economaidd cwbl wahanol, un sy'n seiliedig ar werthoedd cydweithredu, byw'n hunan-gynhaliol a byw o fewn ein gallu – boed fel unigolion ac o safbwynt ecolegol?

Ysbrydolwyd y cynigion hyn gan syniadau DJ a Noelle Davies, arloeswyr cynnar Plaid Cymru; Robert Owen, 'tadcu cydweithfeydd'; Raymond Williams; y mudiad Trawsnewid Trefi; y sector gwirfoddol; 'Dêl Newydd' y 1930au yn yr UDA, ac yn arbennig Awdurdod Dyffryn Tennessee; ymgyrch 'Cloddio dros Fuddugoliaeth' Byddin Tir y Menywod; prosiect Dyffrynnoedd Gwyrdd Aberhonddu a'r myrdd o gydweithfeydd cymunedol, mentrau cymdeithasol a rhwydweithiau ar raddfa fechan sydd yn bodoli ledled Cymru a thu hwnt.

A allwn ni droi'n syniadau cyfunol yn weithredoedd oddi fewn i ardal benodedig ym mlaenau'r cymoedd, gyda llwyddiannau sicr yn cael eu lledaenu'n ehangach ledled Cymru? Mae Plaid Cymru eisiau clywed eich syniadau. Beth fyddai'n eich ysgogi chi i fod yn rhan o'r gwaith? Anfonwch eich syniadau atom.

Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gennych.

**Leanne Wood AC, Plaid Cymru**



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# Cynllun Gwyrdd i'r cymoedd

Adnodd mwyaf y cymoedd yw eu pobl. Mae pobl eisiau byw gyda gwir ymdeimlad o gymuned. Ers yr aneddiadau cyntaf, mae pobl wedi dod at ei gilydd gan weithio ar yr egwyddor y gall ymgais ar y cyd gyflawni cymaint yn fwy nag ymgais unigolyn. Bu hyn yn arbennig o wir pan fydd cymunedau wedi dod tan fygythiad, ac yn rym dros newid, fel y cawsom ein hatgoffa gan ganmlwyddiant diweddar Terfysgoedd Tonypandy.

Yn y dyddiau cyn gwladwriaeth les gynhwysfawr, roedd pobl yn cydgyfrannu eu harian, eu sgiliau a'u llafur i greu sefydliadau i bawb. Adeiladwyd ysgolion, ysbytai, llyfrgelloedd, sefydliadau i'r glowyr a neuaddau lles oll yn gydweithredol, gan gymunedau ar gyfer cymunedau. A allwn ni ail-greu ein hanes a chyfrannu ar y cyd heddiw i adeiladu'r sefydliadau cymunedol newydd hynny sydd eu hangen arnom ni i sicrhau fod ein cymunedau'n gallu gwrthsefyll bygythiadau'r dyfodol, megis effeithiau niweidiol diweithdra hir-dymor, olew brig, cyflenwadau ansicr o fwyd ac ynni, a newid hinsawdd?

Mae prisiau bwyd a thanwydd eisioes y tu hwnt i bocedi nifer ar incwm isel a rhagwelir codiadau serth yn y dyfodol. Mae olew brig yn wir fygythiad, ynghyd â phrinder dŵr, ffosffadau a deunyddiau eraill ar raddfa fyd-eang, sy'n golygu y bydd costau, ynni, bwyd a thrafnidiaeth yn rhwym o godi. Gan fod Cymru ar ddiwedd bron pob cadwyn gyflenwi fyd-eang, mae'n holl-bwysig ein bod yn symud i economi mwy lleol a chynaliadwy. Gyda newidiadau sylweddol ar y gweill a fydd yn effeithio ar y meini prawf am hawlio budd-daliadau diweithdra, mae angen cynllunio nawr os ydym am atal pobl rhag cael eu taflu i dlodi dybryd.

A allwn ni sgiwio'r farchnad gyda galwad ar y cyd am fwyd a gynhyrchir yn lleol, ynni adnewyddadwy, mesurau arbed ynni yn y cartref a sefydliadau cymunedol? A all y cynnydd mewn cydweithfeydd newydd gael ei hybu a'i gefnogi gan y llywodraeth i wneud y gwaith angenrheidiol i gwrdd â'r galw hynny, tra'n creu swyddi a chyfleoedd hyfforddi ar yr un pryd?

A allwn ni dynnu ynghyd egnïon ac adnoddau llywodraeth leol, cwmnïau ynni ac adnoddau gwirfoddol? Gellid defnyddio'r rhwydwaith o undebau credyd i greu cronfa newydd, gydweithredol – 'Cronfa Buddsoddi'r Bobl'. Byddai'r fath gronfa'n gallu cynnig benthyciadau cost isel a grantiau i berchnogion cartrefi a chyllid cychwynnol i gydweithfeydd gwyrdd neu fentrau cymdeithasol. A fyddai pobl yn cymryd y cyfle i gynyddu eu galluoedd micro-gynhyrchu ac effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref, trwy fanteisio ar dariffau cyflenwi trydan a benthyciadau blaendal isel neu ddi-flaendal y gellid eu had-dalu trwy arbedion i filiau ynni ac elw o dariffau cyflenwi trydan?

**Rydym ni am wybod a fydd pobl yn barod i gefnogi'n weithredol a chyfrannu i'r fath gynllun. A fydddech chi'n ymrwymo i gartref di-garbon? A fydddech chi'n barod i fuddsoddi mewn cydweithfeydd cymunedol – gyda'ch amser, eich arian neu'r ddau?**



## Adeiladu ar yr hyn sydd gennym

Gall pawb wneud rhywbeth. Gall pawb wella eu sgiliau. A allwn ni hyfforddi pobl i addysgu'r sgiliau angenrheidiol ar gyfer economi newydd werdd? Mae yna bobl a all addysgu a phobl sy'n dymuno dysgu. A allwn ni ddod â'r bobl yma at ei gilydd?

Does dim rhaid ail-ddyfeisio'r olwyn. Mae prosiectau a rhwydweithiau di-ri yn bodoli'n barod ledled Cymru. Mae rhai yn dod â gwahanol genedlaethau ynghyd. Mae eraill yn cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddol a bwyd am bris isel, neu'n rhedeg cynlluniau mentora neu 'efeillio' i baru dysgwyr iau gyda'r rheiny sy'n meddu ar sgiliau a phrofiad. Ceir cynlluniau cyfnewid gwasanaethau a sgiliau, a adnabyddir fel banciau amser, yn ogystal â mentrau eraill i warchod yr amgylchedd. Mae gennym brosiectau sy'n cynnig cyfleoedd hyfforddi i bobl ifainc, yn ogystal â gweithgareddau diwylliannol, chwaraeon neu gelfyddydol, oll yn defnyddio adnoddau sydd ar gael yn barod.

A allwn ni ddysgu'r gwersi o brosiectau a ariennir gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ac o raglen Cymunedau'n Gyntaf i ddwyn y rhwydweithiau hyn ynghyd a chael gwared ar y rhwystrau rhag lledaenu prosiectau da? Bydd cyllid grantiau yn ansicr yn y dyfodol. A allwn ni gynllunio nawr er mwyn i'r grwpiau a'r mudiadau hyn fod yn gyllidol annibynnol a chynaliadwy yn y tymor hir? **Os gallwn, bydd gennym y potensial i weddnewid ein helyntion economaidd.**

# Astudiaeth 1: Modelau ariannol amgen

## Cymdeithas Ail-fuddsoddi'r Ardal Ddu (BCRS)

Mae'r BCRS yn cynnig benthyciadau o £10,000 hyd at £50,000 i fusnesau yn yr Ardal Ddu, Lloegr sy'n gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol i les cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol neu economaidd yr ardal leol. Caiff ei berchen a'i redeg gan ei haelodau, ac fe gytunir ar fenthyciadau yn ystod cyfarfod wyneb yn wyneb gyda rheolwr datblygu busnes o'r mudiad cydfuddiannol yma. Dywedai y ddatganiad cenhadaeth:

*“To meet the demand for loans from small businesses, social enterprises and other organizations that contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of the area but are unable to access finance from traditional sources such as banks.”*

Hyd yn hyn mae'r gymdeithas wedi rhoi hwb i gyw-fusnesau ac wedi helpu sicrhau nifer o lwyddiannau. Mae'r BCRS yn gydweithfa gydfuddiannol nad sy'n dyrannu elw.

## Punt Totnes

Wedi ei lansio yn 2007, mae'r fenter Trawsnewid Trefi hon yn rhedeg cynllun arian amgen lleol cyfocrog yn nhref Totnes, Dyfnaint. Mae systemau arian lleol yn cynnig cyfle i gryfhau'r economi leol tra'n rhwystro arian rhag llifo allan.

Mae Punt Totnes (PT) yn gyfwerth ag un bunt sterling. Caiff ei chefnogi gan y sterling, ei dal mewn cyfrif banc a gellir ei chyfnewid mewn pedwar lleoliad yn y dre. Gellir gwario'r PT gyda busnesau sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun – oddeutu 70 – gyda rhai ohonynt yn cynnig gostyngiadau am bwrcasau penodol a wneir â PT er mwyn annog ei defnydd. Gellir rhoi'r PT fel newid mewn siopau, gan annog ei chylchrediad a galluogi siopwyr i ddangos eu teyrngarwch i'r economi leol. Mae'r prosiect yn eiddo i'r gymuned leol er ei lles ei hun. Gellir cyfnewid y PT yn ôl i bunnoedd sterling, ond anogir ei defnydd er mwyn hybu'r economi leol.

## Banciau Amser a Glyncoch

Mae cyfranwyr yn 'cadw' eu hamser yn y banc trwy roi cymorth a chefnogaeth ymarferol i eraill, a gallant 'godi' amser pan fyddant angen gwaith wedi ei wneud eu hunain. Mae un awr o waith yn gyfwerth ag un credyd amser. Yn 2006, ymgwymerodd Cymunedau'n Gyntaf Glyncoch ag 'awdit dinasyddiaeth weithgar' ymysg y 3,000 o drigolion yng Nglyncoch yn Rhondda Cynon Taf. Dangosodd yr awdit fod 32,971 awr o 'waith am ddim' yn cael eu gwneud bob blwyddyn, yn bennaf drwy'r ganolfan gymunedol a'r clwb rygbi lleol. Defnyddiwyd y canlyniadau hyn i sefydlu 'rhwydwaith amser' lle rhoddir un credyd amser i berson am bob awr a roddant i'r gymuned. Gellir gwario credydau ar ddiwyddiadau hamdden, addysgiadol neu gymdeithasol ar raddfa gyfnewid awr-am-awr.



# Beth gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud?

Ni all llywodraeth orfodi cydweithredu o'r brig ond gall gael gwared ar rwystrau a helpu i hyrwyddo'r amodau ble gall cydweithfeydd a rhwydweithiau cymunedol dyfu a ffynnu. Gall y llywodraeth helpu i greu'r galw am weithlu lleol a gall feithrin gallu er mwyn sicrhau bod modd ateb y galw.

## Helpu creu'r galw:

- Ymyrryd i sicrhau **bod contractau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cael eu teilwra i fusnesau bach lleol** trwy ymgorffori cymalau i gynnig cyfleoedd hyfforddi/prentisiaeth lleol, cyflwyno maen prawf ar leihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr yn ogystal â'r meini prawf 'gwerth gorau', a 'dadfwndelu' contractau i'w gwneud yn llai – hyn oll yn ffafrio cwmnïau bychain lleol. Byddai'n galluogi cydweithfeydd bychain cymunedol a busnesau lleol i gynnig am waith y sector cyhoeddus, eithr dim ond y gwaith hynny sy'n cael ei gynnig yn barod gan y sector cyhoeddus i gwmnïau preifat. Un brif nod gyffredinol fyddai i gadw gwasanaethau cyhoeddus cyfredol oddi fewn i'r sector cyhoeddus.
- **Gosod cyllidebau carbon lleol, wedi eu cysylltu â'r dreth gyngor, i sicrhau fod gan bob cymuned gyfrifoldeb i gyrraedd targedau gwyrdd.** Dylid dosbarthu'n gyfartal leoliadau ar gyfer isadeileddau amhoblogaidd megis pwerdai bychain, gweithfeydd trin gwastraff, ffermydd gwynt, boeleri biomas ayb, gan gynnwys y rheiny sy'n cyfrannu tuag at y nod o ailgylchu neu drin cymaint â phosib o'r gwastraff oddi fewn i ffiniau'r ardal a dod yn hunan-gynhaliol o ran gwastraff yn y tymor hir. **Dylid cynnig anogaethau treth leol i gymunedau sy'n cwrdd â'r targedau gwyrdd, gyda chosbau ariannol i'r rheiny nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.** Dylai cyrff cyhoeddus wynebu cyllidebau carbon er mwyn hyrwyddo caffael lleol.



- **Sefydlu rhaglen ‘Adeiladu Adeiladau’r Gymuned’ i drawsnewid adeiladau treftadaeth segur megis tafarndai, clybiau, ysgolion, capeli a neuaddau lles y glowyr yn adnoddau cymunedol hollol gynaliadwy a modern.** Gallai’r canolfannau newydd gynnig gwasanaethau megis cyngor ariannol neu ofal plant, gwybodaeth am dechnolegau gwyrdd neu adnoddau dysgu eraill, addysg i oedolion ac unrhyw beth arall sydd ei angen ar y gymuned. Gellid gosod targed ar gyfer pob anheddiad o ryw 10,000 o bobl i gael adeilad cymunedol hygyrch yn rhedeg gwasanaethau, cyrsiau a gweithgareddau sydd eu hangen ac sy’n cael eu cynnig gan bobl leol. Byddai hyn yn creu’r galw am waith adfywio gwyrdd a dylid annog cwmnïau cydweithredol i wneud y gwaith hwn. Dylid sianelu’r elw ariannol posibl sydd ar gael i gymunedau lleol – gan gwmnïau ffermydd gwynt yn ogystal â grantiau cyfredol trwy gyllid y Loteri Fawr neu’r UE a nawdd lleol – er mwyn rhoi hwb i’r fath raglen adeiladu.
- Cynhyrchu **cynllun gweithredu clir yn rhwym i’r gyfraith i sicrhau fod bywyd gwyllt, tir ac ecosystemau’r ardal yn cael eu gwarchod.**
- Gosod amcanion mesuradwy: er enghraifft **fod gan ganran o gartrefi’r ardal beilot allyriadau carbon o 0% cyn diwedd tymor y llywodraeth**, gan gynyddu i gynnwys pob cartref o fewn ugain mlynedd; **fod 5% o’r holl fwyd a gaffaelir gan y sector cyhoeddus yn yr ardal beilot i darddu oddi fewn i ffiniau’r ardal beilot cyn pen pedair blynedd**, gyda chanran pellach oddi fewn i ddalgylch o 50 milltir, gan gynyddu’r targed dros amser wrth i fwy o fwyd gael ei gynhyrchu’n lleol.

## Astudiaeth 2. Cydweithfa Ynni Adnewyddadwy

### Y Cymoedd Gwyrddion, Bannau Brycheiniog

Mae'r Cymoedd Gwyrddion yn anelu i droi ardal Bannau Brycheiniog yn ardal sy'n cynhyrchu mwy o ynni nac a ddefnyddir, trwy ddatblygu cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy yn y gymuned a chefnogi cymunedau i leihau eu hallyriadau carbon. Bydd yr holl elw o weithfeydd y gymuned yn cael ei ail-fuddsoddi mewn prosiectau gostwng carbon yn y gymuned, megis rhannu beiciau trydan neu goetiroedd cymunedol sy'n darparu tanwydd o goed wedi ei reoli. Bydd un weithfa trydan dŵr ar y gweill sy'n eiddo i'r gymuned yn cynhyrchu 82% o'r trydan sydd ei angen ar y gymuned. O'i gyfuno â phum gweithfa breifat (a ddatblygir yn ogystal gan Y Cymoedd Gwyrddion), bydd yn gostwng ôl-troed carbon y gymuned o 137%.

Mae harnessu sgiliau ac arbenigedd lleol wedi bod yn rhan hanfodol o'r prosiect. *"Mae'n ddim rheoli rhanbarthol yn cynnwys gwirfoddolwyr gydag ystod eang o sgiliau ac arbenigedd, mewn meysydd o ecoleg i beirianeg a chyfrifeg,"* medd rheolydd y prosiect Grenville Hams. Mae tîm y Cymoedd Gwyrddion nawr yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau statudol yng Nghymru i gynorthwyo cymunedau eraill i ddatblygu eu sgiliau a'u harbenigedd er mwyn gallu rhedeg prosiectau tebyg. *"Ryn ni'n credu fod potensial enfawr i ailgreu ein model ni mewn cymunedau eraill, ond... er mwyn llwyddo, rhaid i'r prosiectau hyn gael eu perchen a'u harwain o du fewn i'r gymuned"*.

### Cymoedd Gwyrddion yn y cymoedd?

Yn union fel y mae gan yr ardal o amgylch Aberhonddu gyfoeth o adnoddau naturiol a ffermdir, felly hefyd mae gan y cymoedd fynyddoedd, afonydd a fforestydd tan berchnogaeth gyhoeddus, yn ogystal â thiroedd eraill y gellid eu defnyddio i elwa ar ynni adnewyddadwy, yn arbennig cynhyrchu ynni dŵr.



# Helpu meithrin gallu:

## Cyllid

- **Creu ‘Cronfa Buddsoddi’r Bobl’ i ddarparu benthyciadau di-flaendal a grantiau i alluogi cartrefi a busnesau i wneud y gorau o’u heffeithlonrwydd ynni a’u gallu microgynhyrchu.** Gellid sefydlu hyn trwy dynnu ynghyd pŵer benthyg llywodraeth leol, cyllid yr UE, undebau credyd a’r cyllid sydd ar gael gan ddarparwyr ynni fel rhan o’u dyletswyddau statudol parthed newid hinsawdd, elw annisgwyl ffermydd gwynt, dirwyon am weithgareddau sy’n llygru, Cyllid Cymru ac unrhyw ffynonellau cyllido eraill. Yn cael ei rhedeg yn ddemocrataidd, yn gydweithredol ac ar hyd braich o’r llywodraeth, byddai’r gronfa yn dysgu gwersi oddi wrth dwf cymdeithasau adeiladu a’r mudiad cydfuddiannol yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Gallai’r gronfa hefyd ddarparu cyfalaf cychwyn busnes ar gyfer cydweithfeydd newydd yn ogystal â ‘benthyciadau cyfranddaliadau’ gyda graddfeydd ad-dalu isel ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn cydweithfeydd cymunedol. Byddai’r llywodraeth yn ymyrryd i warchod buddiannau’r gymuned leol.
- **Cynorthwyo cydlynw a rheoleiddio darparwyr ynni a’u cydweithrediad gyda Chronfa Buddsoddi’r Bobl i wneud y gorau o fuddiannau ynni adnewyddadwy â chymhorthdal (tariffau cyflenwi trydan) a’r defnydd o fesuryddion deallus.** Byddai hyn yn lleihau costau’r benthyciadau di-flaendal. Dylai benthyciadau fod yn hyblyg, yn galluogi ad-daliadau trwy arbedion ar filiau ynni neu drwy elw o dariffau cyflenwi trydan. Dylid cynnwys gwarant i gadw biliau cyfleustodau misol yn gyson hyd nes yr ad-delir y ddyled, gyda chodiadau prisiau cyfanwerthol yn ymestyn cyfnod y benthyciad yn hytrach na chynyddu’r ad-daliadau misol. Dylid trefnu i’r ddyled aros gyda’r cartref ac nid gyda’r perchennog ac i’r ddyled gael ei throsglwyddo pe gwerthid y tŷ yn ystod cyfnod y benthyciad, gan ffactora’r costau i mewn i’r pris pwrcasu. Dylid cyflwyno mesurau i roi dyletswydd ar landlordiaid cymdeithasol a phreifat i hybu effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref ac ynni adnewyddadwy a greir yn y cartref yn y sector rhentu. Wrth ddwyn ynghyd gymdeithasau tai, darparwyr ynni a Chronfa Buddsoddi’r Bobl, gallai tenantiaid cartrefi cymdeithasol fwynhau costau gwresogi is, tra gallai’r taliadau o werthu ynni i’r grid ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer buddsoddiadau pellach. **Dylai cartrefi sy’n cyrraedd statws di-garbon allu gwneud elw o dariffau cyflenwi trydan o fewn ychydig flynyddoedd (os pery’r tariffau), gyda’r potensial o ryddhau cyllid i’w ail-fuddsoddi mewn cydweithfeydd cymunedol trwy brynu cyfranddaliadau.**
- **Hybu a chefnogi arian lleol, ‘Punt y Cymoedd’, ac arian lleol amgen hybrid eraill,** trwy annog y sector cyhoeddus i dderbyn taliadau ynddynt a’u gwario ar nwyddau a gwasanaethau i’w caffael yn lleol. Er enghraifft, gallai undebau credyd ddsbarthu arian mewn Punnoedd y Cymoedd (PC). Yn cael eu cefnogi gan sterling a’u cadw yn yr undebau credyd, gellid ychwanegu atynt gan gynilion. Gallai Banciau Amser gefnogi elfen o’r PC mewn cylchrediad, gan alluogi’r rheiny sy’n cynnig gwasanaethau gwerthfawr heb dderbyn gwobr ariannol i gael budd economaidd. Byddai’r elfen hwn yn fwiadol disgyn mewn gwerth o un flwyddyn ariannol i’r nesaf er mwyn annog gwario, gan fod felly’n symbyliad economaidd.



## Tir ar gyfer bwyd ac ynni

- **Sefydlu banc tir cymunedol fel y gallai llywodraeth Cymru gynnig termau lesio hir-dymor ffafriol i brosiectau ynni adnewyddol neu gydweithfeydd bwyd neu randiroedd.** Yn galluogi pobl y cymoedd i elwa o un o goedwigoedd trefol mwyaf Ewrop sy'n parhau tan berchnogaeth gyhoeddus, byddai angen asesiad manwl o dir a dyfrffyrdd cyhoeddus yr ardal i ddarganfod y safleoedd mwyaf addas. Gellid defnyddio'r tir gan gydweithfeydd cymunedol i gynhyrchu ynni dŵr o afonydd a dŵr mynydd, ynni gwynt a bwyd. O'i reoli'n gywir, gallai pren o'r goedwigaeth gael ei ddefnyddio i redeg cynlluniau gwresogi cymunedol ar raddfa fechan a llosgyddion pren mewn cartrefi.

## Trafnidiaeth

- **Datblygu cynllun integredig ar gyfer strwythur trafndiaeth y cymoedd** sy'n magu cysylltiadau rhwng y cymoedd, gan ystyried y lefel uchel o gartrefi heb ddefnydd car. **Ni ddylid cefnogi parcio am ddim mewn datblygiadau y tu allan i drefi, tra dylid lleihau neu gael gwared ar gostau parcio yn y trefi er mwyn annog siopa'n lleol.** Dylid ystyried ffyrdd o annog rhagor o gerdded a seiclo, yn arbennig ar gyfer teithiau o lai na dwy filltir. Dylid ymgorffori trefniadau i rannu ceir.
- **Asesu twneli rheilffordd segur i'w hail-agor; gellid ariannu hyn trwy godi tâl ar fasnachwyr sy'n darparu parcio y tu allan i drefi.** Dylai'r cynllun asesu dichonolrwydd hirdymor ail-agor rheilffyrdd a galw am drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y cymoedd, yn ogystal â'u hintegreiddio gyda dulliau eraill o dtrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus er mwyn hwyluso teithio rhwng y cymoedd.



## Gwella sgiliau

- **Creu rhaglen newydd brentisiaeth gyda chyflog deniadol, wedi ei chynllunio i gynnig cyfleoedd sgiliau a swyddi i bobl ifainc diwaith**, o ddewis mewn cydweithfeydd. Gallai rhaglen o'r fath ddefnyddio mentrau cyfredol i gynnig dewis amgen gadarnhaol i leoliadau disytyw gyda nemor dim rhagolygon o waith parhaol. Gallai'r gwaith gyfrannu at hunan-gynladwyedd hir-dymor ac felly at gynladwyedd cymunedau'r cymoedd a dylai sicrhau fod pobl yn cael y cyfleoedd hyfforddi sydd eu heisiau arnynt. Dylai pobl ifainc gael gwybodaeth am gyfleoedd prentisiaeth yn yr ysgol pan fyddant yn 14 mlwydd oed. Dylai hyn fod yn rhan o gynllun datblygiad personol a fyddai gan bob person ifanc fel hawl.
- Dylai cyllid ar gyfer y sefydliadau Addysg Uwch hynny sydd ag ymrwymadau i'r Cymoedd fod yn ddibynnol ar eu gallu i **ddangos cyswllt llwyddiannus gyda – a chefnogaeth i – gydweithfeydd gwyrdd**. Mae gan Brifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol newydd Blaenau'r Cymoedd, ynghyd â UWIC, Prifysgolion Casnewydd, Caerdydd ac Abertawe, yn ogystal â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe, oll ymrwymadau i'w cefnfroydd ehangach.
- **Sefydlu Coleg Adeiladu Gwyrdd i Gymru** oddi fewn i Brifysgol Blaenau'r Cymoedd a'r sector addysg bellach. Ei gylch gorchwyl, i ateb gofynion llywodraeth Cymru, fyddai i ddarparu hyfforddwyr a chyrsgiau penodol a fydd yn datblygu sgiliau gwyrdd i ateb gofynion y rhaglen brentisiaeth a'r cydweithfeydd. Dylai cydweithio rhwng y sectorau addysg bellach ac uwch alluogi technolegau ynni adnewyddol arloesol a systemau cynhyrchu, cludo a dosbarthu bwyd effeithiol, cymdeithasol gyfiawn a chynaliadwy gael eu profi a'u cyflwyno. Bydd llwyddiant y Coleg Adeiladu Gwyrdd yn dibynnu ar gyflenwad da o athrawon arbenigol wedi eu hyfforddi ac yn gallu cynnig hyfforddiant ar lefel gymunedol. Dylid rhoi ystyriaeth i gynlluniau achredu newydd wedi eu cysylltu â hyfforddiant a ddiweddarir yn rheolaidd.
- **Helpu cydlynu tимоedd o wirfoddolwyr lleol**, gan gychwyn gyda rhwydweithiau cyfredol o wirfoddolwyr lleol a rhwydwaith ddiwygiedig Cymunedau'n Gyntaf. Gallai'r tимоedd hyn gychwyn drwy sefydlu cronfa ddata a fyddai'n galluogi pobl gydnaws i gael eu rhoi mewn cysylltiad â'u gilydd. Gallent gydlynu, gyfathrebu a marchnata gan ddefnyddio'r radio, papurau a gwefannau i gynnig cyfleoedd gwirfoddoli. **Gallai 'byddin tir' gwirfoddol ganolbwyntio ar gadwraeth amgylcheddol, er enghraifft, a/neu gynllun cynhyrchu bwyd cymunedol**. Gallai gynnig cyfleoedd i bobl ennill profiad fel ymddiriedolwyr adeiladau cymunedol, neu i dderbyn hyfforddiant sylfaenol i allu ymgymryd â darparu gwasanaethau megis cyngor ariannol, gweithgareddau ar ôl ysgol i blant a phobl ifainc, ymwneud â 'chydweithfa gymunedol' neu gynllun glanhau'r amgylchedd ayb. Gallai ymgymryd ag archwiliad amser a sicrhau fod y rheiny sydd â diddordeb mewn sefydlu cydweithfeydd yn gallu cyrchu cyngor, gwybodaeth a chefnogaeth busnes arbenigol i'w galluogi i ddyfeisio a gweithredu cynllun busnes realistig a fydd yn denu buddsoddiad.

## Astudiaeth 3. Bwyd: Fife, Todmorden a Glanyrafon

Mae yna eisamplau gwych o gymunedau'n creu strategaethau i gynyddu cynhyrchu bwyd lleol a chreu marchnadoedd lleol. O ganlyniad i'r lefelau uchel o fewnforio a chludo bwydydd gan archfarchnadoedd y Deyrnas Gyfunol, mae symud tuag at fwydydd lleol yn creu'r mantais o fod yn llai agored i godiadau mewn prisiau bwyd, sy'n gysylltiedig â chodiadau mewn prisiau tanwydd.

Mae **prosiect *One Planet Food*** yn Fife, yr Alban yn un o'r prosiectau meincnod sy'n helpu gweddnewid y modd y mae pobl lleol yn prynu, bwyta a thyfu eu bwyd. Maen nhw'n cefnogi prosiectau tyfu cymunedol, yn meithrin gallu ar gyfer mentrau bwyd cydfuddiannol a chaffael bwyd lleol gan y sector cyhoeddus. Maent hefyd yn darparu cynlluniau i ailgylchu maetholion o'r pridd, i ehangu hyfforddiant a mentergarwch bwyd lleol ac i helpu ffermwyr i gynhyrchu a marchnata bwyd mwy cynaladwy. Dywedant:

*“We have to change what we eat, in parallel with changing how we farm. To connect producers and consumers better we need to develop mutual models for financing, producing and distributing food as a mainstream part of the food economy. For this to happen, government policy has to be enabling at all levels.”*

<http://www.centreforstewardship.org.uk/oneplanetfood.htm>

Mae **Todmorden**, tref farchnad yng Ngorllewin Swydd Efrog yn anelu at fod yn gwbl hunan-gynhaliol erbyn 2018 gyda'u menter '*incredible edible*'. Mae'r trefnwyr wedi perswadio landlord cartrefi cymdeithasol lleol i roi hadau tyfu am ddim i denantiaid, wedi plannu llysiau a choed ffrwythau mewn llefydd cyhoeddus ac wedi trefnu cyrsiau ee yn dysgu 'chwilota' fel y gall trigolion lleol wybod sut i ddod o hyd i fwyd gwyllt am ddim.

<http://www.incredible-edible-todmorden.co.uk/>

Ym mhrifddinas Cymru, mae **Cymdeithas Farchnad Gymunedol Glanyrafon** yn darparu cynnyrch lleol ffres trwy ei marchnad ffermwyr wythnosol, sydd bellach wedi ehangu i rannau eraill o'r ddinas. Mae'r Gymdeithas hefyd wedi helpu sefydlu cydweithfa fwyd yn ardal Glanyrafon a gardd gymunedol sydd nid yn unig yn darparu cynnyrch ffres am gost isel ond sydd hefyd yn helpu creu cysylltiadau cymdeithasol cryfion rhwng yr amryfal gymunedau lleol. Yn ddiweddar maent wedi cymryd cyfrifoldeb am dir ar gyrion y Bont-faen a'i droi – gobeithio – yn fusnes garddwriaethol cydweithredol a chynaliadwy.

<http://www.riversidemarket.org.uk/>

## Hyrwyddo cyfranogiad

Er mwyn sicrhau fod syniadau a barn pobl yn gallu cyfrannu tuag at ddatblygiad parhaus y cynllun gwyrdd hwn, dylid darparu ar gyfer creu ‘rhwydwaith cydweithredol’ wedi ei ethol yn ddemocrataidd ac yn cynrychioli pawb sy’n cymryd rhan – gyda mwyafrif wedi ei sefydlu ar gyfer y cydweithfeydd a’r gwirfoddolwyr. Dylai’r rhwydwaith hwn arolygu gweithredu’r cynllun terfynol a sicrhau fod pawb sy’n ymwneud ag agweddau gwahanol y cynllun mewn cysylltiad â’u gilydd, yn rhannu arfer da ac yn gallu siarad ag un llais pan fo’r angen.

Dylai gwaith y bwrdd cydweithredol gael ei arolygu a’i ddal yn atebol gan ‘gynhadledd gydweithredol’ flynyddol mwy, a mwy cynrychioladol, yn gwahodd cyfranogiad gan bobl o’r holl gymunedau sy’n cymryd rhan. Dylai aelodaeth o’r gynhadledd fod yn agored, yn ddi-dâl, i bawb dros 16 mlwydd oed sy’n byw yn yr ardal.

Dylai gwaith a blaenoriaethau’r llywodraeth a’r sector cyhoeddus mewn perthynas â’r cynllun gwyrdd gael eu llywio gan y ‘gynhadledd gydweithredol’. Dylai’r gynhadledd hefyd graffu ar weithredoedd y llywodraeth a’r cynnydd tuag at amcanion y cynllun gwyrdd.

Er mwyn i’r fath gynllun lwyddo, bydd angen llywodraeth meddwl-agored, cefnogol eto’n barod i gymryd cam yn ôl, gweithlu o’r sectorau cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol sy’n barod i’w gefnogi, a phobl frwdfrydig yng nghymunedau’r cymoedd, yn ogystal â pharodrwydd i gefnu ar wleidyddiaeth lwythol draddodiadol y pleidiau.

Mae llywodraeth Cymru mewn sefyllfa i sicrhau fod y cynllun yn atgyfnerthu ac yn adeiladu ar yr isadeiledd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus presennol, gan olygu bod y system gyfan yn gweithio’n well ar gyfer cymunedau lleol. Mae llywodraeth Cymru mewn sefyllfa i sicrhau cynnal a chadw gwasanaethau cyhoeddus oddi fewn i’r sector cyhoeddus. Ble bynnag y bo’n bosibl ac yn ddymunol, dylai gwasanaethau a chynhyrchion newydd ‘ychwanegol’ – megis adeiladau cymunedol, y rhaglen effeithlonrwydd ynni, y Gronfa Fuddsoddi Gyhoeddus, a bwyd a gaffaelir gan y sector cyhoeddus ac a dyfir mewn gerddi cymunedol – gael eu rhedeg yn gydweithredol, yn ogystal â’r gwasanaethau hynny a gafodd eu preifateiddio neu eu cynnig yn allanol yn y gorffennol ond a gaffaelir bellach gan y sector cyhoeddus.

Er mwyn osgoi cynllun a yrrir o’r brig i lawr, dylid sicrhau mai dim ond rôl ‘galluogi’ neu ‘symud rhwystrau’ fydd gan y llywodraeth. Mae gan lywodraeth rôl hefyd i sicrhau fod y cyfoeth a gynhyrchir yn cael ei ddsbarthu’n gytbwys a chyfartal.

## Pam lai?

Mae yna resymau di-ri paham na fyddai cynllun o'r fath yn llwyddo. Ni fydd yn hawdd troi syniadau da mewn i gydweithfeydd cynaliadwy sy'n cael eu rhedeg yn effeithiol ac sy'n gallu masnachu'n ddigon da ar brisiau fforddiadwy a chystadleuol i allu darparu cyfleoedd swyddi a hyfforddi hir-dymor. Mae llawer o'r rheiny sy'n barod ac yn abl i ddarparu craffter ac arweiniad busnes wedi gadael y cymoedd fel rhan o allfudo cyffredinol ein deallusion gorau. Ac mae gormod o bobl yn y cymoedd wedi colli gobaith a hyder yn ein gallu i wneud pethau dros ein hunain. Ni ellid beio pobl y cymoedd am beidio â chredu y bydd y cynigion hyn yn cyflawni dim mwy na strategaethau a mentrau blaenorol.

**Yn ddi-os fe fydd rhwystrau a sialensiau, ond fyddwn ni ddim yn gwybod a allwn lwyddo nes i ni geisio. Gyda'r anawsterau sy'n wynebu trigolion y cymoedd nawr a'r potensial am sialensau pellach o'n blaenau, onid oes dyletswydd arnom, er mwyn cenedlaethau'r dyfodol, i ni wneud y gorau gallwn?**

**Mae Plaid Cymru yn gofyn i drigolion y cymoedd gyfrannu tuag at gynllun terfynol. Ydy'r gefnogaeth yn bodoli dros ymdrech ddygn i'w weithredu? Hoffech chi chwarae rhan yn y gwaith o drawsnewid ein cymoedd? Rhowch wybod i ni drwy ymateb i'r cwestiynau ymgynghori canlynol.**

Rydym ni'n croesawu'ch adborth i gynigion y 'Cynllun Gwyrdd' hwn. Defnyddiwch y cwestiynau isod fel man cychwyn a theimlwch yn rhydd i ychwanegu unrhyw sylwadau pellach. Defnyddiwch y manylion cyswllt ar y dudalen gyferbyn i ddanfôn eich sylwadau.

1. Ydych chi'n cefnogi mewn egwyddor y syniad o gynllun fel y'i hamlinellir yn y 'cynllun gwyrdd' hwn?
2. A fydddech yn barod i gyfrannu'ch amser a'ch sgiliau i'r fath gynllun?
3. Beth yn eich tyb chi allai fod yn rhwystr rhag i bobl gymryd rhan? Allwch chi feddwl am ffyrdd o ddatrys y rhwystrau hyn?
4. Oes yna unrhyw sectorau neu grwpiau penodol y dylid eu targedu i sicrhau eu bod yn rhan o'r cynllun?
5. Pa ddadleuon gellid eu defnyddio i annog cyfranogiad yn y fath gynllun?
6. Sut allwn ni annog plant a phobl ifainc i gymryd rhan er mwyn sicrhau llwyddiant hirdymor y cynllun?
7. Pa gamau gellid eu cymryd i sicrhau cyfranogiad democrataidd pawb sy'n ymwneud â'r cynllun?
8. Beth yw'ch barn am ymwneud llywodraeth Cymru â'r cynllun?
  - a. Ydy targedau yn syniad da?
  - b. Oes sylwadau gennych ar y cynlluniau i hybu'r galw am swyddi ac ynni adnewyddadwy?
  - c. A gredwch fod y cynllun i adnewyddu hen adeiladau yn un da?
  - d. Beth yw'ch barn ar y 'fyddin o wirfoddolwyr' ac ar gynllun ecosystemau?
  - dd. Oes sylwadau gennych ar y banc tir?
  - e. Ydych chi'n cefnogi'r syniad o sefydliad ariannol newydd fel yr amlinellir yn y cynllun gwyrdd? A gredwch y byddai pobl yn defnyddio'r benthyciadau i wella eu cartrefi?
9. Allwch chi feddwl am unrhyw rwystrau pellach potensial i lwyddiant y cynllun hwn? Sut gellid gweithredu i orchfygu'r rhwystrau hyn?
10. Nodwch unrhyw sylwadau pellach os gwelwch yn dda.

# Hoffech chi fod yn rhan o'r gwaith?

Mae'r *Cynllun Gwyrdd i'r Cymoedd* yn ddogfen ymgynghorol sy'n eich gwahodd i ddweud eich dweud. Anfonwch eich sylwadau at:

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