



The Climate Action Regional Offices are an initiative of Local Government, funded by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, as a shared service for Local Authorities.

October 2024

Local Authority Climate Action Plans

Preliminary Findings



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1. Introduction

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 prescribes that each local authority prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) for its administrative area. The plan making process was carried out during 2023 culminating in the adoption of all 31 LACAPs by the end of Quarter 1, 2024. The plans have statutory remit for a five-year duration.

The Climate Action Regional Offices (CARO) which were established to assist and coordinate the local authority response to climate change, have carried out an analysis of the 31 LACAPs that have been adopted. This report outlines methodology deployed to analyse all plans and the outcome of that analysis.

2. Methodology

The methodology deployed for the LACAP review centred around the development of a database that would be utilised to:

- Identify actions common to local authorities that may be suitable for shared projects.
- Identify innovative/exemplar actions that might be used as case studies and thus share best practice and expertise.
- Contribute to sectoral plans and mutual climate objectives by identifying actions relating to different sectors.
- Identify key stakeholders and inform engagement with stakeholder groups.
- Identify training needs to support the implementation of actions.
- Understand the potential impact and reach of the LACAPs.

A project group was established to build and contribute to the database. The project group which operated under the supervision of Breda Maher (Co-ordinator E&M CARO) and Kevin Motherway (Co-ordinator CARO ASBS), included the following:

- Paul Regan (E&M CARO)
- Brendan Fitzsimons (E&M CARO)
- Yvonne Cannon (Dublin Met CARO)
- Archana Colgan (Dublin Met CARO)
- Liam Scott (CARO ASBN)
- Orla Hurley (CARO ASBS)
- Mary Walsh (CARO ASBS)

Actions were placed under pre-determined high-level classifications including thematic focus area, related sector, action type i.e. mitigation or adaptation, organisation or community focus, stakeholders identified, etc.

Actions were further categorised by the project group using objectives listed in the LACAPs followed by adjustments to capture additional action groups. A sifting process created three tiers. Tier 1 which contained 11 main categories and tiers 2 and 3 contained over 300 sub-categories of related actions. The Tier 1 categories under which actions were classified were:

- Local Authority Organisation

- Local Authority Owned or Managed Buildings – this includes administrative buildings, social housing and other community buildings (e.g. libraries, swimming pools, etc)
- Local Authority Owned or Managed Infrastructure – this refers to other assets such as roads, public lighting, land, parks, heritage assets, communication networks, EV charging infrastructure, draining systems
- Local Authority Finance or Budgets
- Planning
- Community
- Active and Sustainable Travel
- Climate Impact Management
- Waste and Circular Economy
- Natural Assets and LULUCF
- Tourism

The project working group developed and worked to set criteria to ensure consistency in approach to action categorisation. Regular review meetings were held to maintain high levels of consistency in the data.

Additional functionality was added to the database including navigation page, dashboards, filtering, search groups and data stats to enable further interrogation of data.

3. LACAP Overview

LACAP analysis aims to provide a broad, high-level overview of the plans. This is useful in terms of providing an understanding of the scope and reach of the LACAPs as well as the focus of the local government sector's climate action efforts for the next five years. This section gives an overview of the LACAP actions in terms of their focus, thematic area, area of application and whether they are mitigation or adaptation measures.

3.1. Actions

The review of all LACAP actions reveals:

A total number of **3,935** actions have been adopted across all 31 LACAPs.

3282 of these relate to the whole local authority administrative area and are referred to as LACAP actions.

653 of these relate specifically to Decarbonizing Zones (DZs) and are referred to as DZ actions.

Figure 1 shows the variation in numbers of LACAP and DZ actions across all local authorities. The main observations are:

There is a wide variation in number of actions per LACAP. It should be noted that lower numbers of actions in a LACAP do not reflect lower ambition, but may be attributed to several factors including population, size and characteristics of administrative area (e.g. urban/rural), type of sectors, stakeholders and challenges in addition to a difference in approach to defining actions (e.g. grouping measures together into one action).

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Similarly, there is a wide variation in DZ actions with 8 local authorities not identifying any individual actions for their DZs. It should be noted that the approach that most of these local authorities have taken is to develop a Register of Opportunities which is a portfolio of projects, technologies and interventions from which individual actions will be identified.

The DZ actions are discussed in more detail in section 6 of this report while the LACAP actions are described in this section and sections 4 and 5.

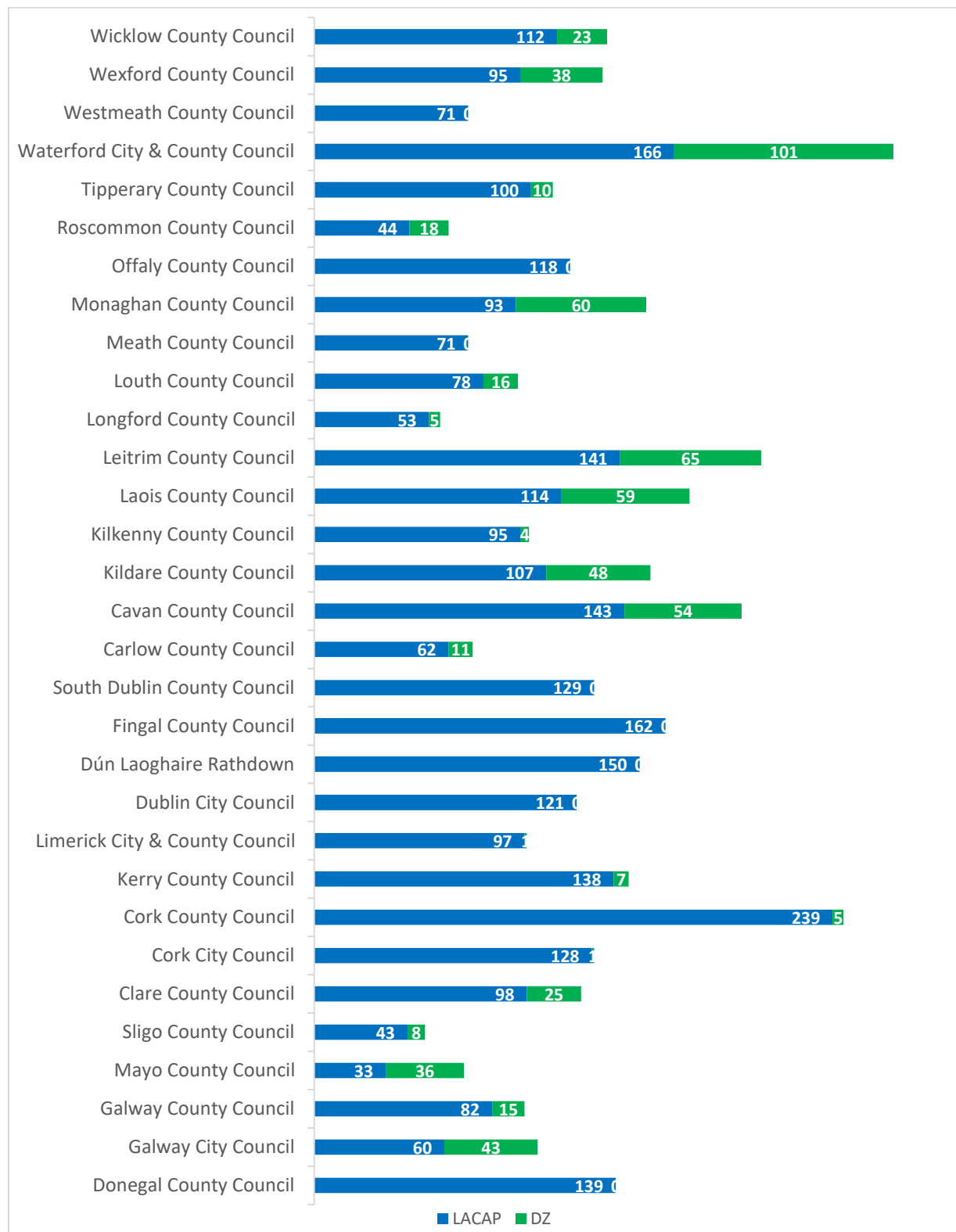


Figure 1: Total LACAP and DZ actions per Local Authority

3.2. Focus

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of LACAP actions according to their focus. Internally focused actions are those where the impact is delivered for the local authority itself (e.g. actions relating to governance, local authority operations, fleet decarbonisation, etc). External actions relate to those where the impact is mainly outside the local authority (e.g. community engagement, support, and promotion of natural and built environment solutions, etc) while actions that are categorised as both internal and external include those that relate to funding, retrofitting of building stock, protection of assets, etc. There is a relatively even split of actions between the three categories indicating that although the LACAPs are devised and adopted by local authorities, the implementation of over 60% of the actions will have an impact outside of the local government sector.

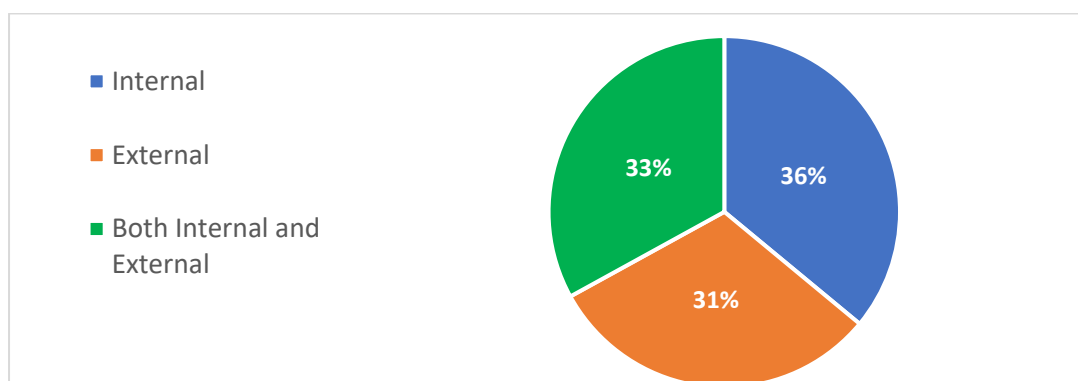


Figure 2: Breakdown of LACAP actions according to their Focus

3.3. Adaptation/Mitigation

All LACAPs identify adaptation and mitigation actions that will be implemented by the relevant local authority to reach its climate targets. Mitigation actions include those that reduce the causes of climate change and those that serve to maintain and enhance carbon sinks while adaptation actions include those that increase resilience to current climate and weather conditions and those that involve planning for future climate impacts. Combined actions are those that address climate mitigation and adaptation. Figure 3 shows the breakdown of LACAP actions according to whether they are identified as mitigation or adaptation or combined. Almost half of the total number of actions across all 31 LACAPs address both mitigation and adaptation while 38% are specifically mitigation actions and 13% specifically relate to adaptation.

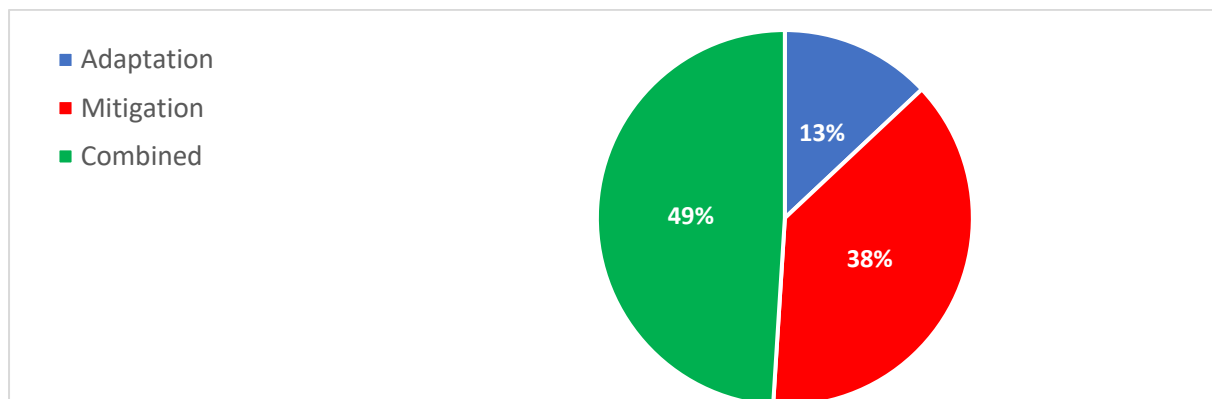


Figure 3: Breakdown of LACAP actions according to whether they are Adaptation/Mitigation

3.4. Cross-boundary

Analysis of the LACAP actions included a categorisation according to whether the actions involve work that cross local authority and/or border boundaries. Actions identified as cross-boundary include delivery of regional energy units, regional coordination of emergency response planning, collaboration with neighbouring local authorities on coastal erosion, etc. Figure 4 reveals that 99% of all actions do not involve work across local authority boundaries with only 1% (approximately 40 individual actions) being identified as cross-boundary.

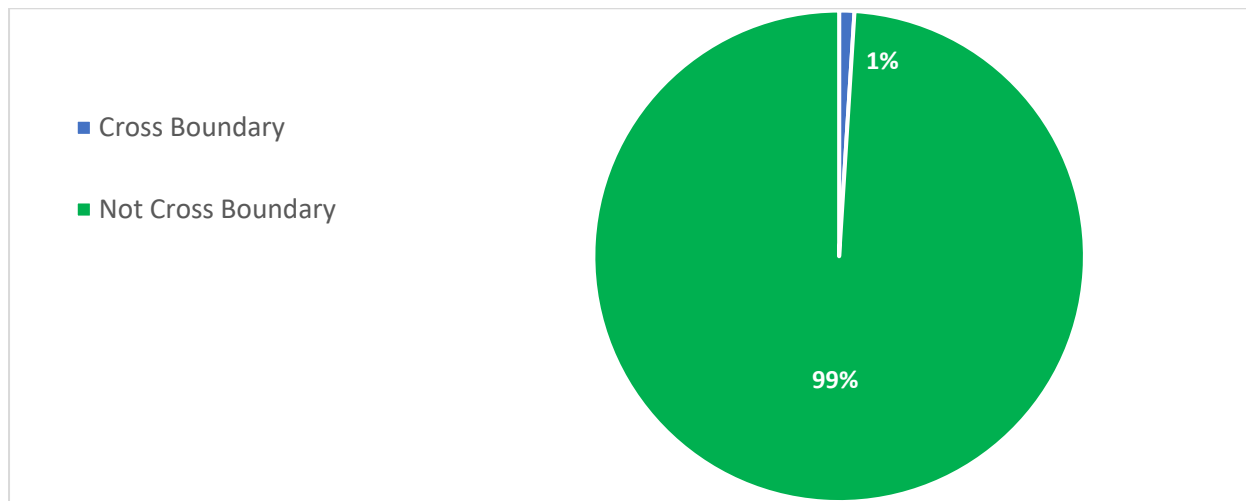


Figure 4: Breakdown of LACAP actions according to whether they are Cross Boundary

3.5. Research Related

LACAP actions were also assessed according to whether they are research related. If an action is research related, it means that it directly involves research or that its implementation may require research to be undertaken. Figure 5 shows that 95% of all actions do not involve or require research while 5% are deemed to involve research or may require research.

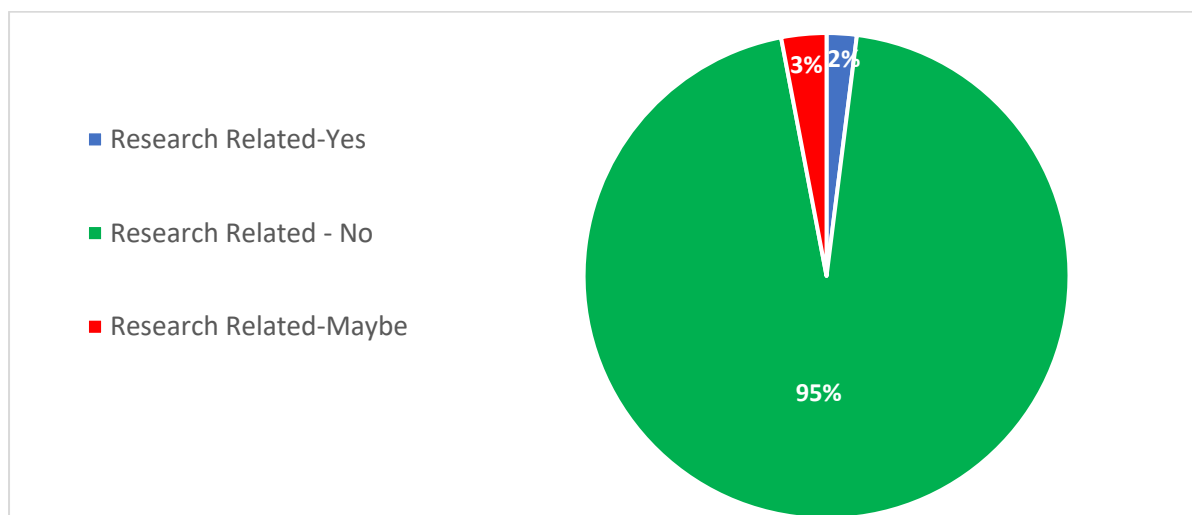


Figure 5: Breakdown of LACAP actions according to whether they are Research Related

4. LACAP detail

This section aims to deliver a more in-depth description of the LACAP actions in terms of their area of application, the sectors that the action is relevant to and the stakeholders that would need to be involved to implement the action.

4.1. Classification of Actions

As discussed in section 3 (Methodology), the database includes multiple pieces of information relating to each action, some of which was determined by CARO staff.

Each action underwent a three-tier categorisation process, with 11 categories in Tier one, being further broken down into Tier 2 and Tier 3 categories.

This process allows the database to be used to identify areas of most interest/activity, but also allows the database to be interrogated to find common actions.

Figure 6 shows the breakdown of all LACAP actions according to Tier 1 Category. It is evident that the most common Tier 1 categories are: Local Authority Organisation; and Community, with 748 actions being classified as relating to local authority and 680 actions relating to Community.

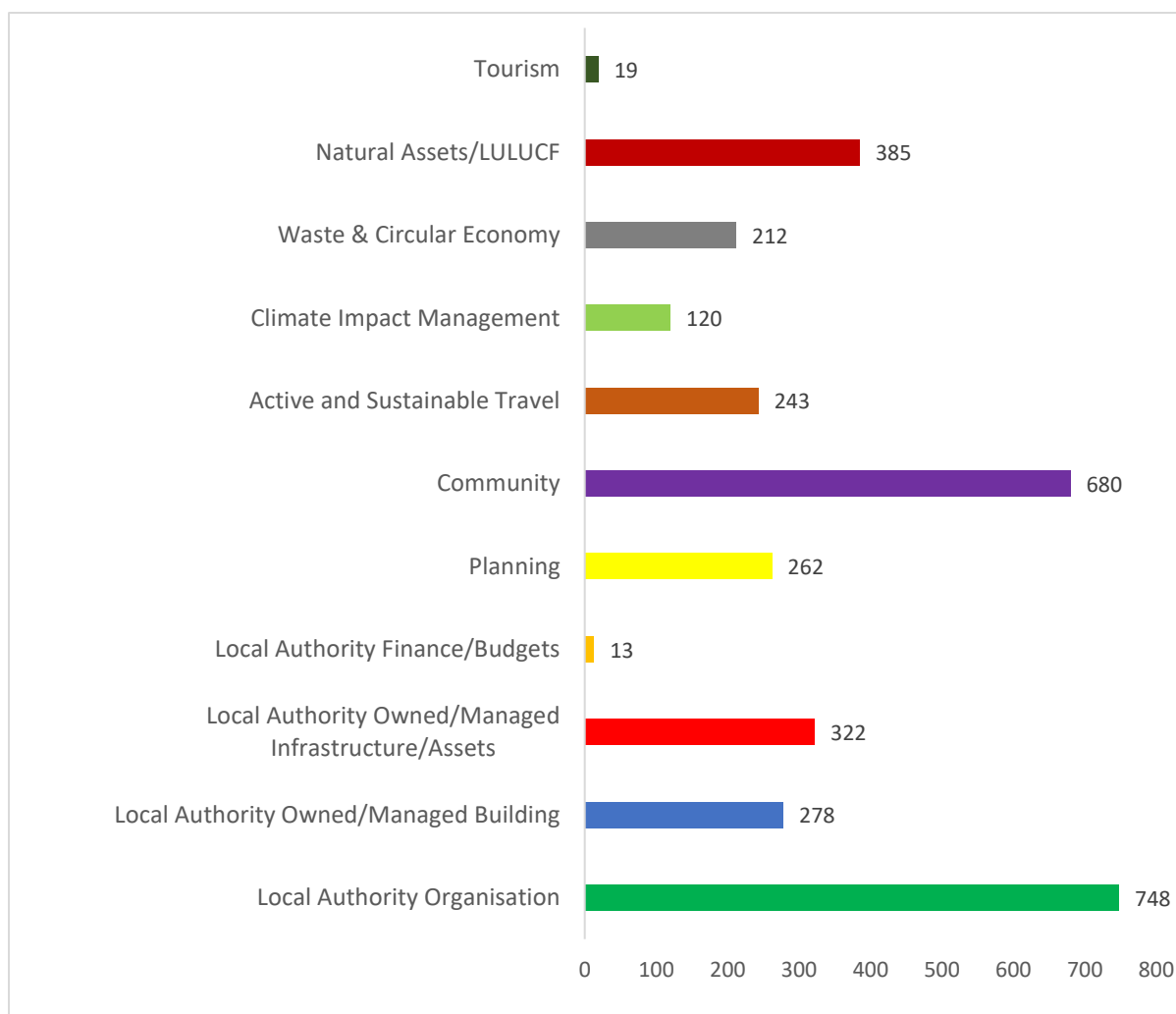


Figure 6: Classification of LACAP actions according to Tier 1 Category

Figures 7 to 17 show the Tier 2 breakdown of all Tier 1 categories. It is evident from Figure 7 that actions relating to Local Authority Organisation are spread across several topics including mainstreaming climate action into policy and practice, demonstrating leadership, training of and communications with staff and elected members and others. Figure 8 shows that most actions relating to Community are focused on capacity building and awareness raising, community groups involvement in climate action and business and enterprise transition to a low carbon economy.

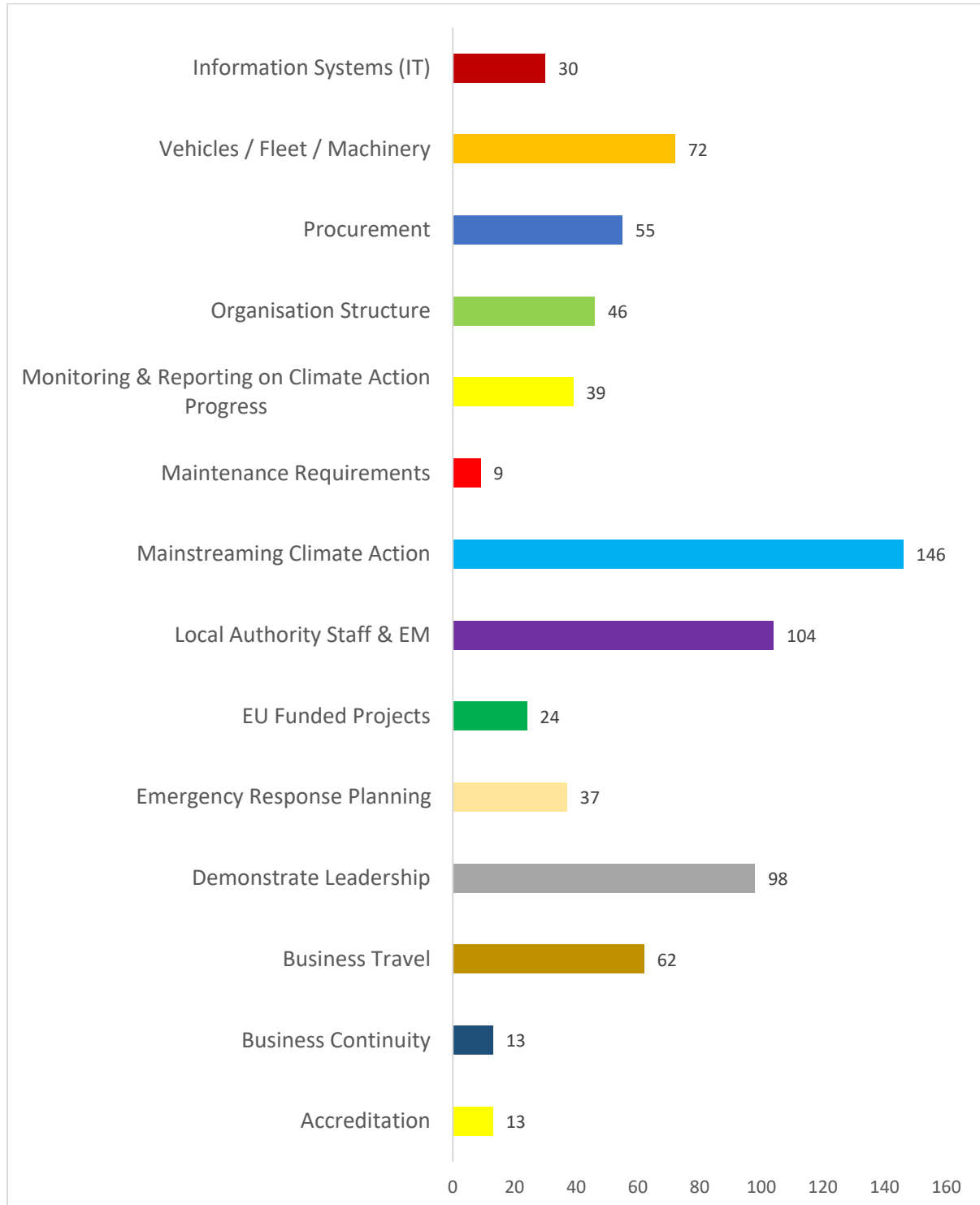


Figure 7: Tier 2 classification of Local Authority Organisation related actions

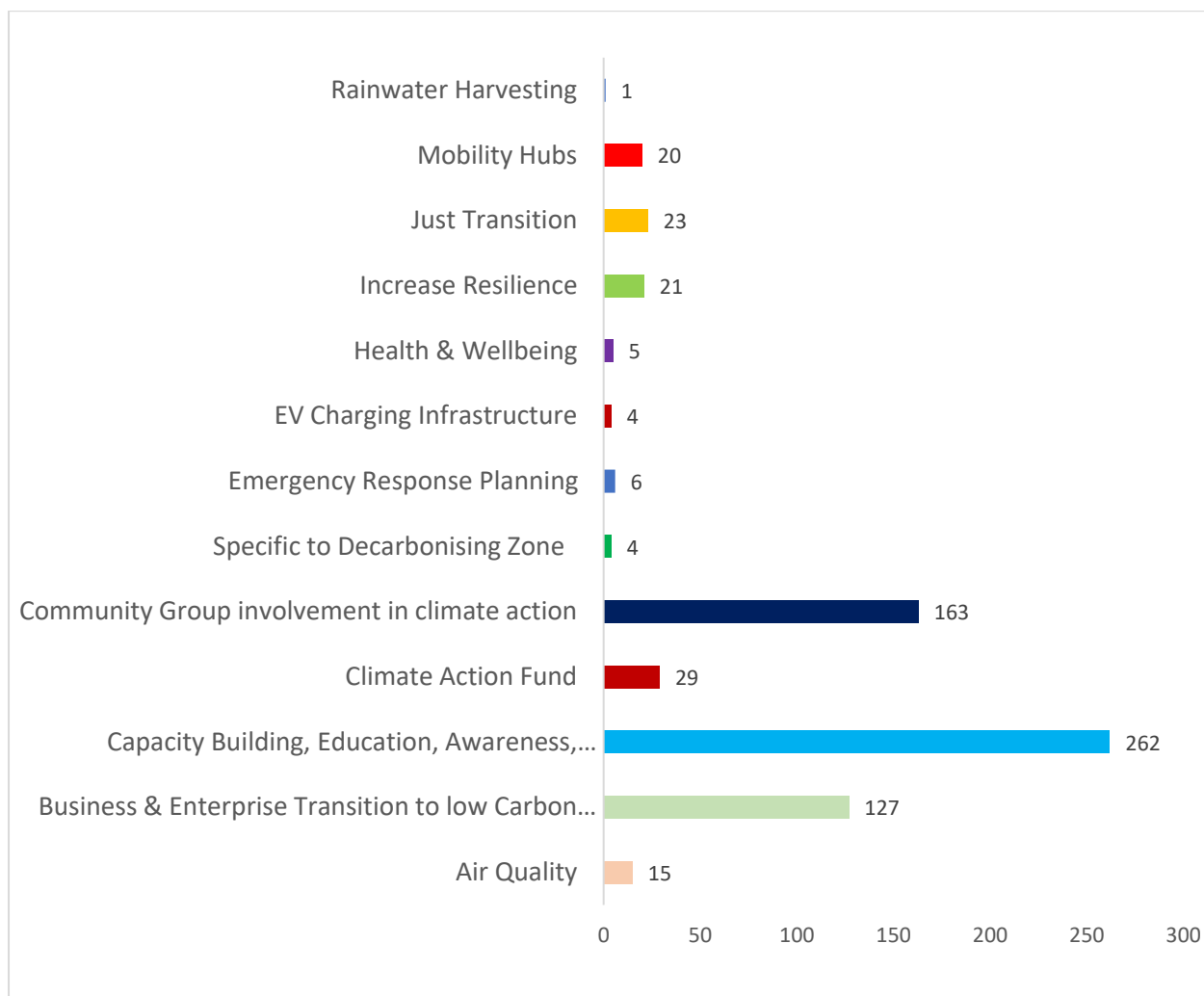


Figure 8: Tier 2 classification of Community related actions

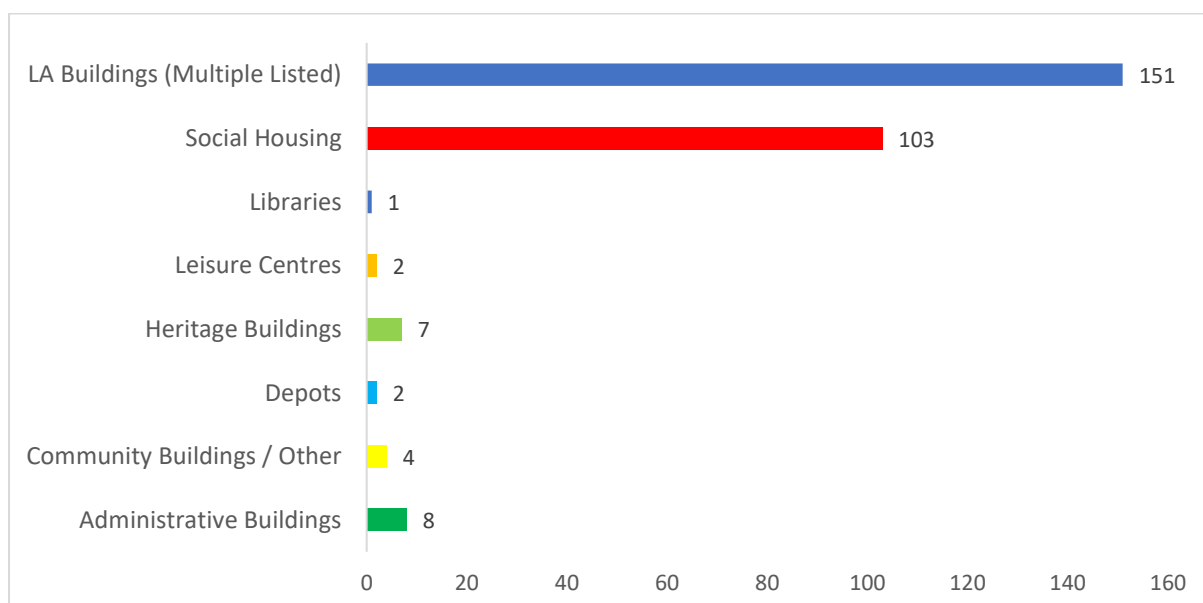


Figure 9: Tier 2 classification of Local Authority Owned/Managed Buildings related actions

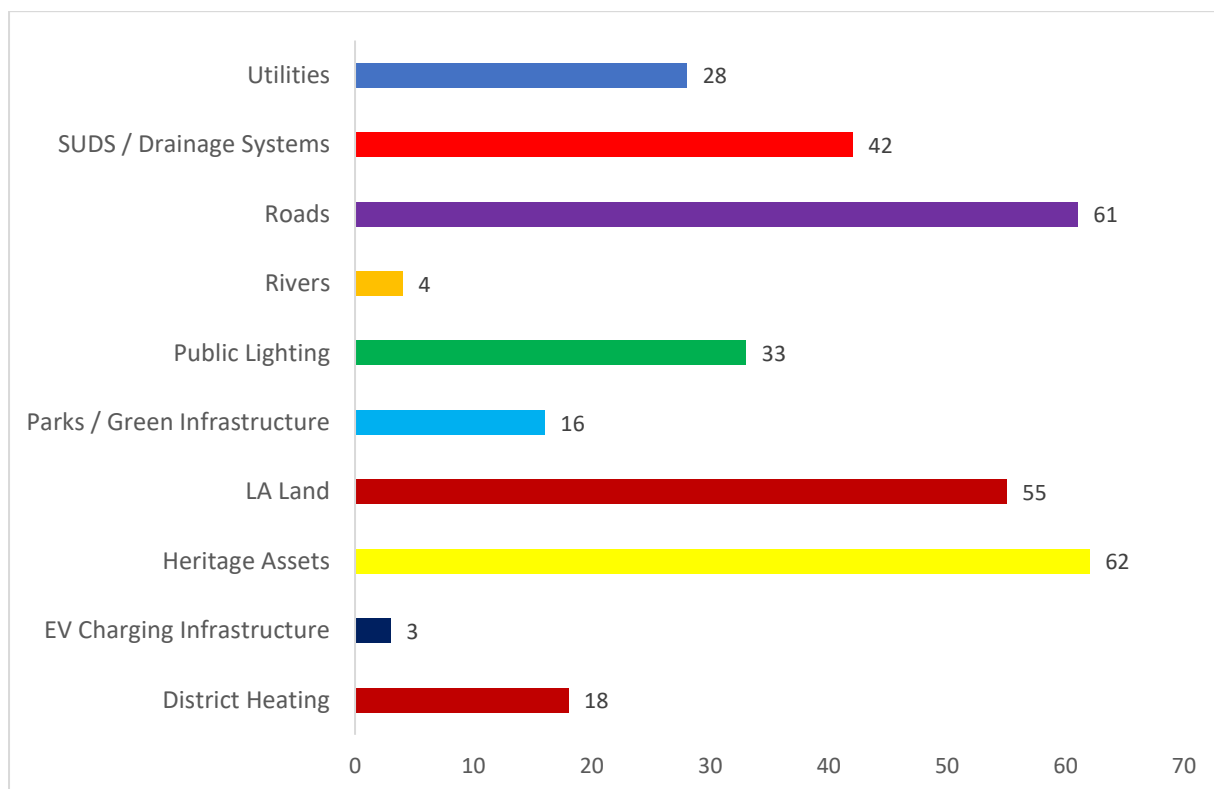


Figure 10: Tier 2 classification of Local Authority Owned/Managed Infrastructure related actions

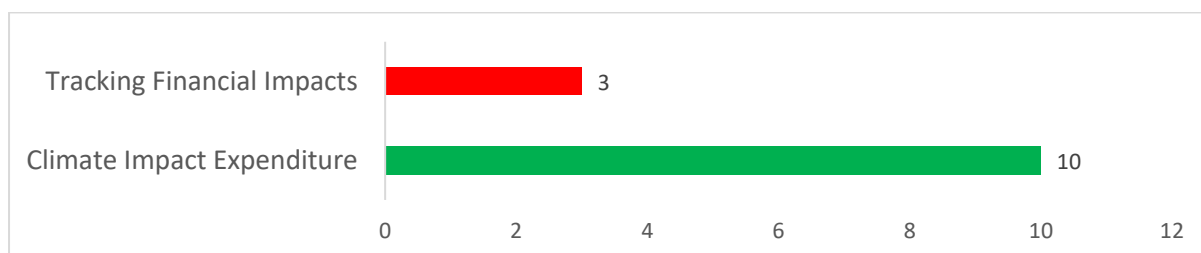


Figure 11: Tier 2 classification of Local Authority Finance / Budgets related actions

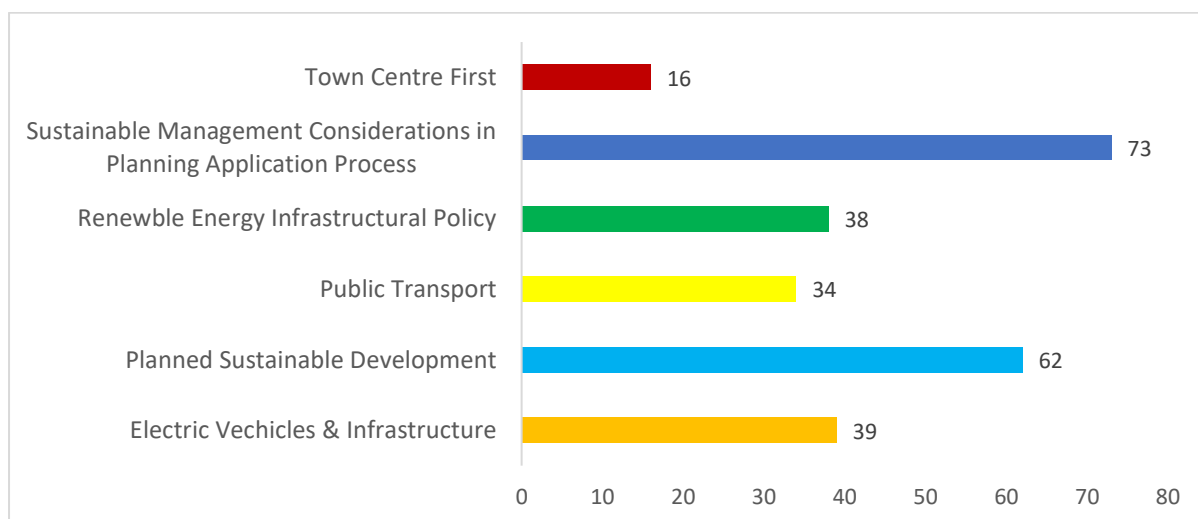


Figure 12: Tier 2 classification of Planning related actions

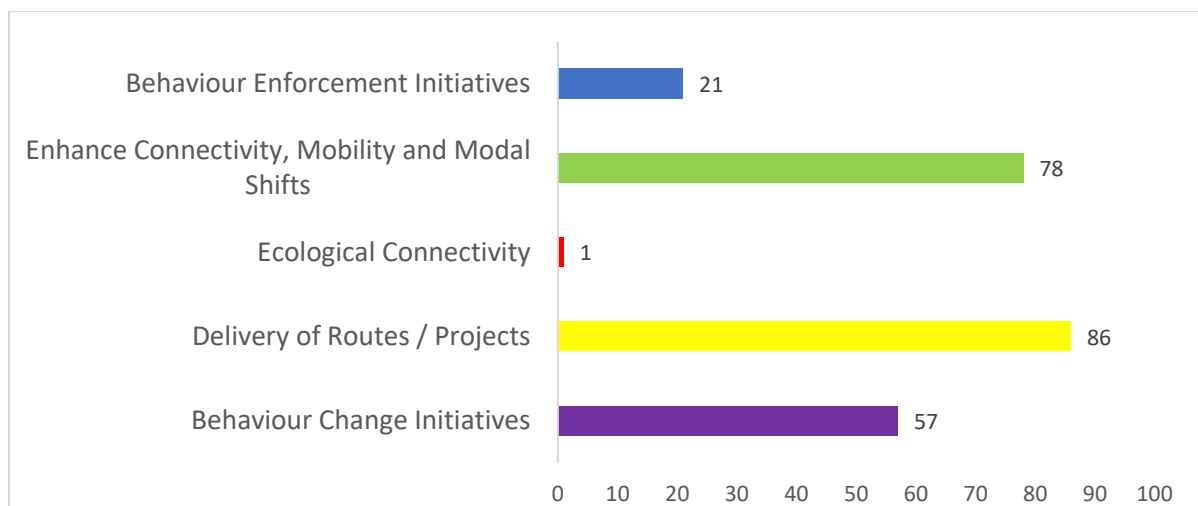


Figure 13: Tier 2 classification of Active and Sustainable Travel related actions

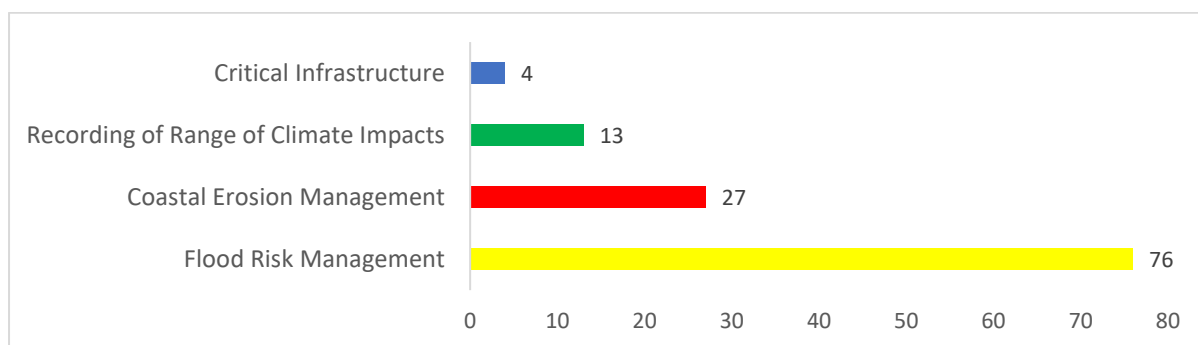


Figure 14: Tier 2 classification of Climate Impact Management related actions

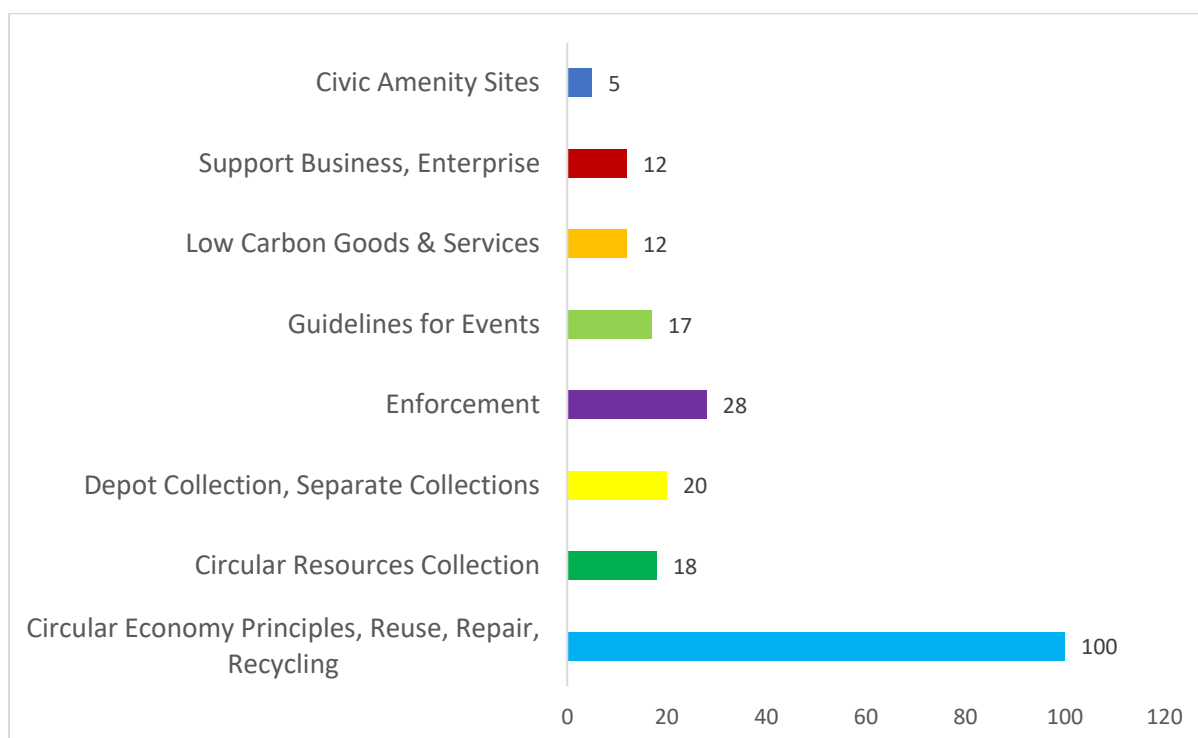


Figure 15: Tier 2 classification of Waste/Circular Economy related actions

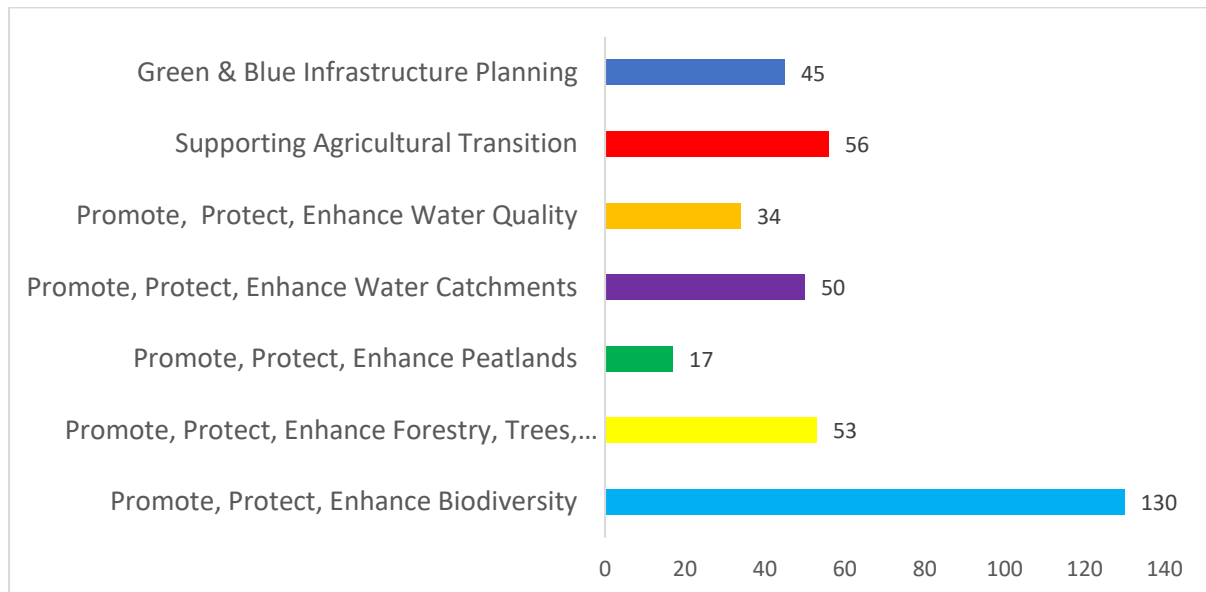


Figure 16: Tier 2 classification of Natural Assets, LULUCF related actions

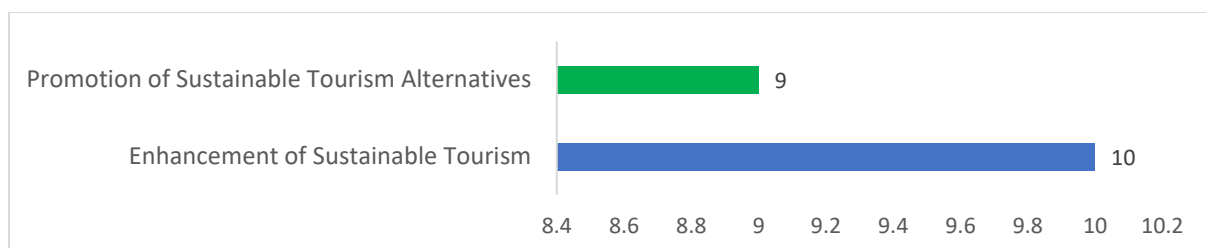


Figure 17: Tier 2 classification of Tourism related actions

4.2. Sectors

The project team identified the sectors which are relevant to each individual LACAP action. For the purpose of the analysis, a sector is considered to be a distinct part of society or of the economy with examples including health, transport, education, and others. In total, 26 different sectors were identified as being relevant to LACAP actions with most actions being relevant to more than one sector. Figure 18 shows the distribution of sectors across all LACAP actions. Given that the LACAPs are the local government plans, it is not surprising that the local government sector is listed in 3,241 actions. Other commonly cited sectors include communications, community, transport and education.

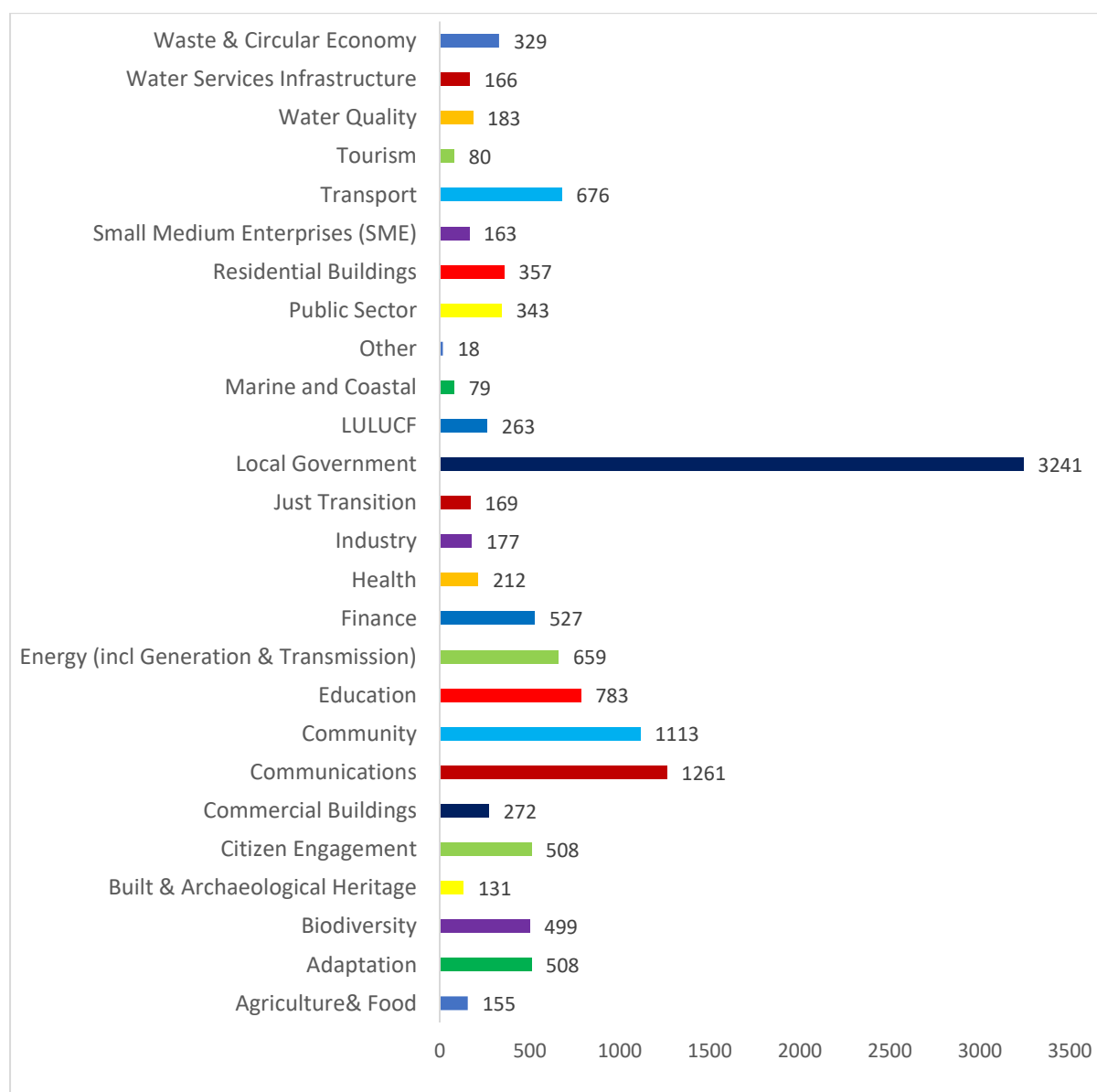


Figure 18: Breakdown of LACAP actions according to Sector

The CAROs plan to use the centralised database to prepare sectoral reports and make them available to individual sectors. This will serve to inform different sectors and to enable them to consider the LACAP actions relevant to them in preparation of their own plans. Appendix 1 shows a sample sectoral report.

4.3. Stakeholders

26 out of the 31 local authorities identify the stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation of each individual LACAP action. Stakeholders are considered to include persons or organisations with an interest or concern in an action with examples including Chambers of Commerce, Bus Éireann, the Environmental Protection Agency and others. In total, 357 stakeholders have been identified across the 26 LACAPs that detailed them. The top ten stakeholders (i.e. those mentioned in most actions) are listed in Table 1. It is possible to produce

reports for individual stakeholders detailing the actions that they are cited in. Appendix 2 demonstrates a sample stakeholder report.

Rank	Stakeholder	No. of actions listed
1	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)	122
2	National Transport Authority (NTA)	117
3	CARO	98
4	Office of Public Works (OPW)	75
5	National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS)	71
6	Dept. Housing, Local Government & Heritage (DHLGH)	69
7	Dept. Environment, Climate & Communications (DECC)	68
8	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	68
9	Local Authority Waters Programme (LAWPRO)	63
10	Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)	60

Table 1: Top 10 Stakeholders

5. Potential Exemplar Projects

Local authorities were invited by the CAROs to identify the actions that they believe to have the potential to be flagship projects on which case studies might be built to share knowledge and build expertise.

9 of the 31 LACAPs have identified potential exemplar projects with a total of 66 actions associated with these projects. Figure 19 shows the distribution of these 66 potential exemplar actions across areas of relevance. Most of these actions are related to the local authority organisation itself followed by actions relating to community, planning and local authority managed buildings. The type of actions listed as having potential as exemplar projects are as follows:

Local Authority Organisation

- Green Procurement
- Demonstrating Leadership
- Governance and organisational structures
- Mainstreaming climate action into policies, plans and procedures,
- Accreditation schemes

Community

- Capacity building and awareness raising
- Mobility hubs

Planning

- Planned sustainable development
- Development of EV charging infrastructure
- Sustainable management considerations in planning applications

Local Authority Managed Buildings

- Phasing out fossil fuel heating
- Installation of renewable energy
- Building retrofits

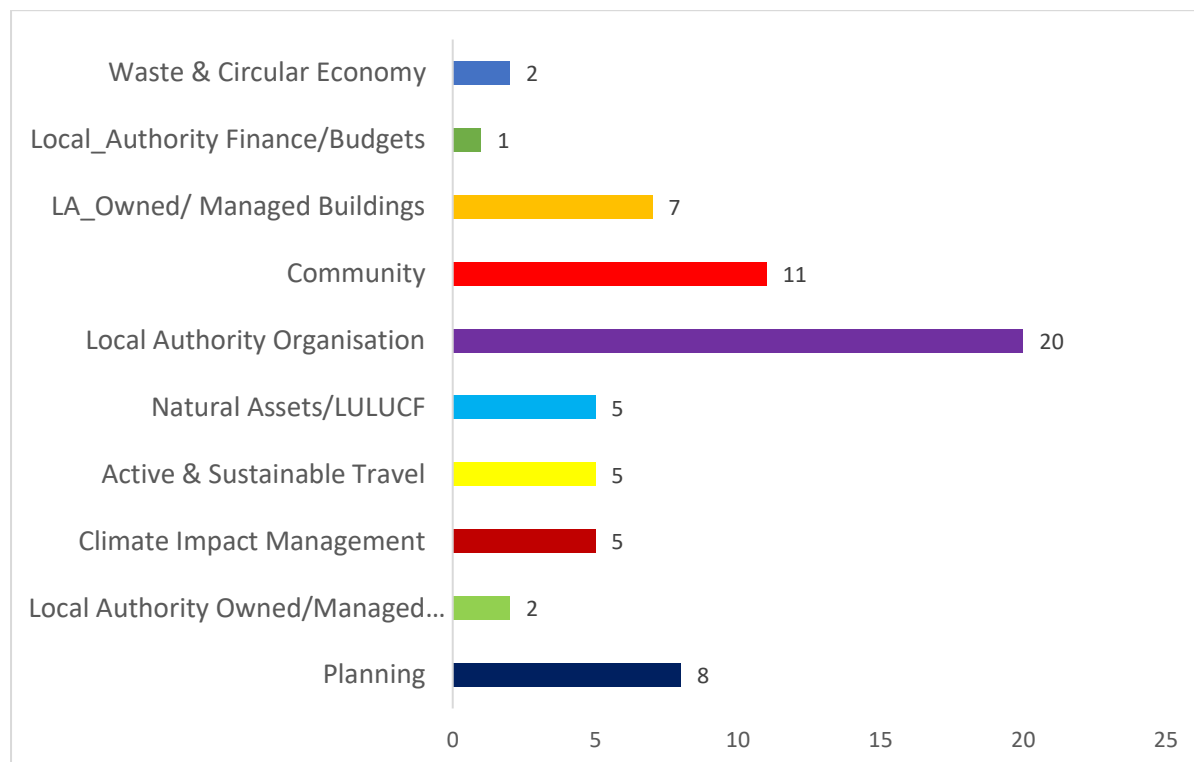


Figure 19: Breakdown of Potential Exemplar Actions according to area of relevance

6. Decarbonising Zones

Action 165 of the Government’s Climate Action Plan 2019, requires Local Authorities to identify and develop plans for a Decarbonising Zone where a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) is defined as a "spatial area identified by the local authority, in which a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures and action owners are identified to address local low carbon energy, greenhouse gas emissions and climate needs to contribute to national climate action targets". Subsequently, Action 80 of the Climate Action Plan 2021 required that the DZ development be integrated with the development of the LACAP.

6.1. DZ Overview

The review of all LACAPs reveals:

- **41** DZs have been identified across all 31 local authorities with some local authorities identifying more than one DZ.
- The total area covered by DZs nationally is **1,869 km²**.
- The total population across all 41 DZs is **530,522**.

Figure 20 shows the urban/rural divide of all DZs with 70% of all DZs being located in a predominantly urban area. 15% of all DZs are described as being part-urban where the DZ is part of

a larger urban area. The remaining 15% of DZs are located in rural areas. Figure 21 shows the distribution of all DZs across the country. Figure 22 shows the variation in DZ size (Km²) across all local authorities.

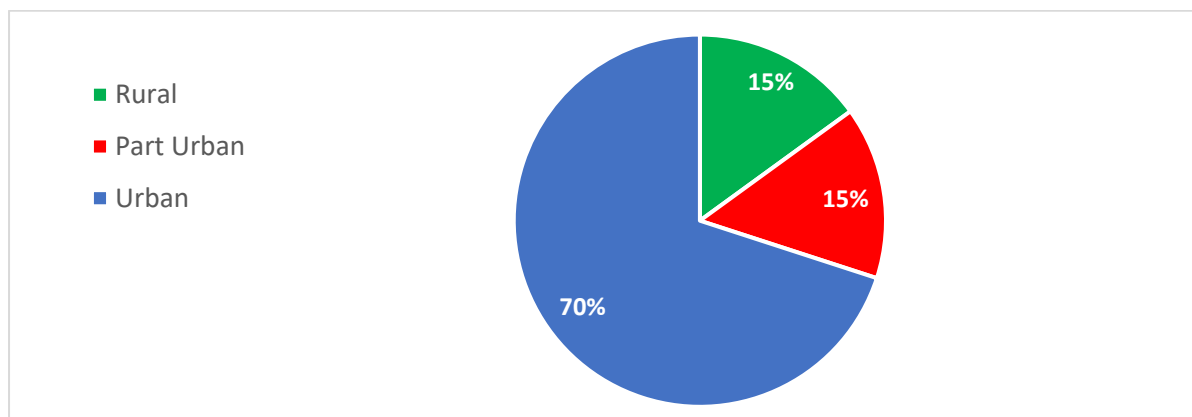


Figure 20: Urban/Rural nature of DZs

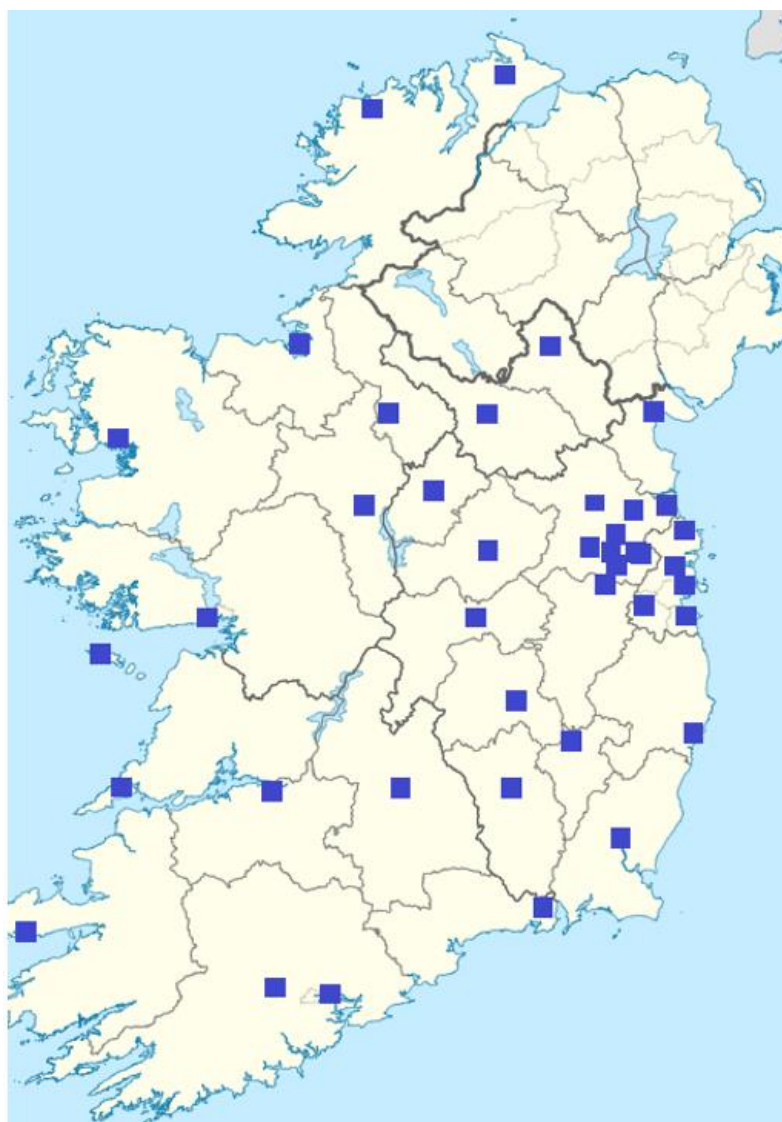


Figure 21: Distribution of DZs nationwide

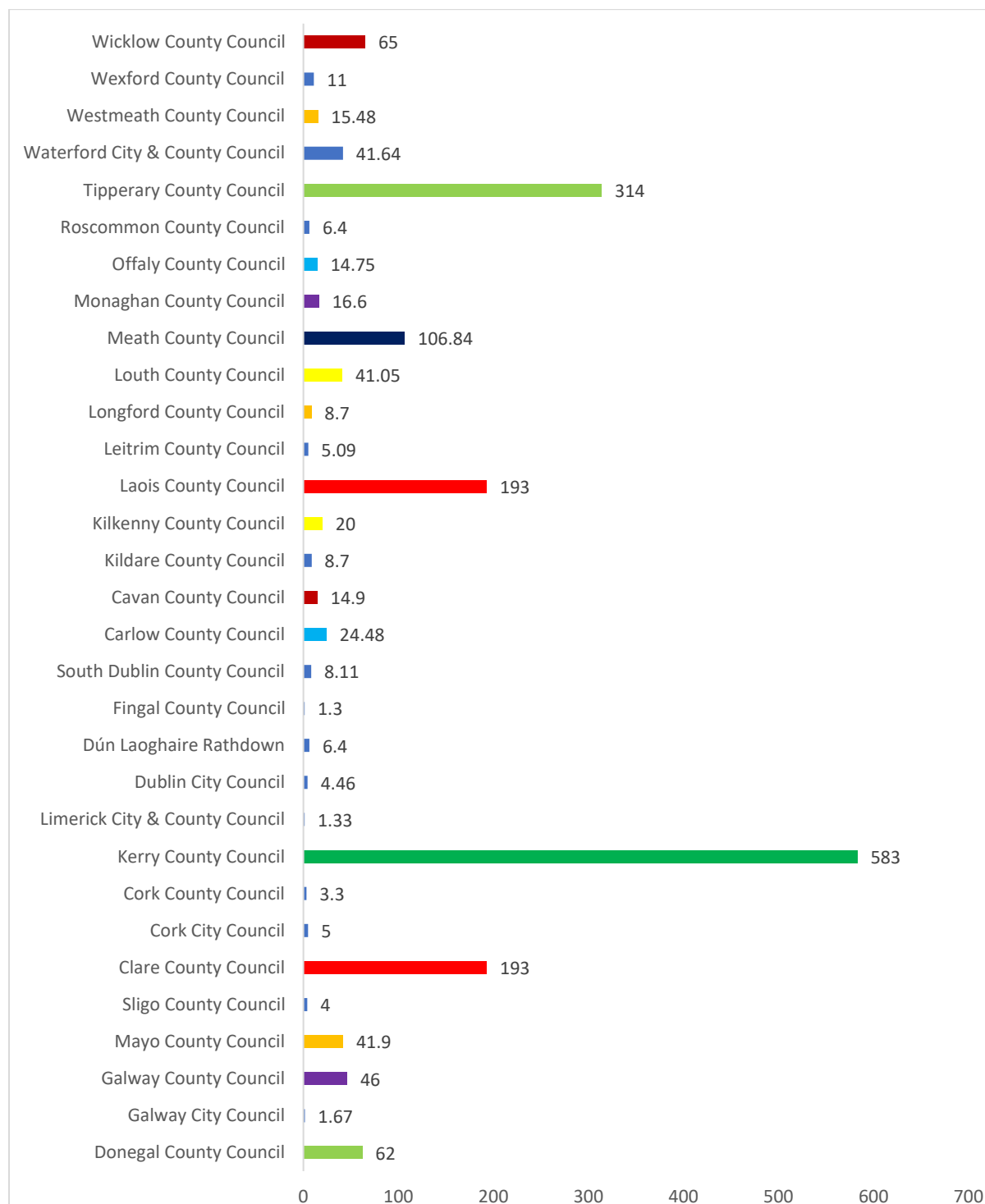


Figure 22: DZ size (Km2) per local authority

6.2. DZ Actions - overview

In total, **653** actions that relate specifically to Decarbonizing Zones (DZ actions) have been identified in the LACAPs.

Figure 23 shows the number of DZ actions per local authority. 8 local authorities did not identify any individual actions for their DZs; it should be noted that the approach that most of these local authorities have taken is to develop a Register of Opportunities which is a portfolio of projects, technologies and interventions from which individual actions will be identified.

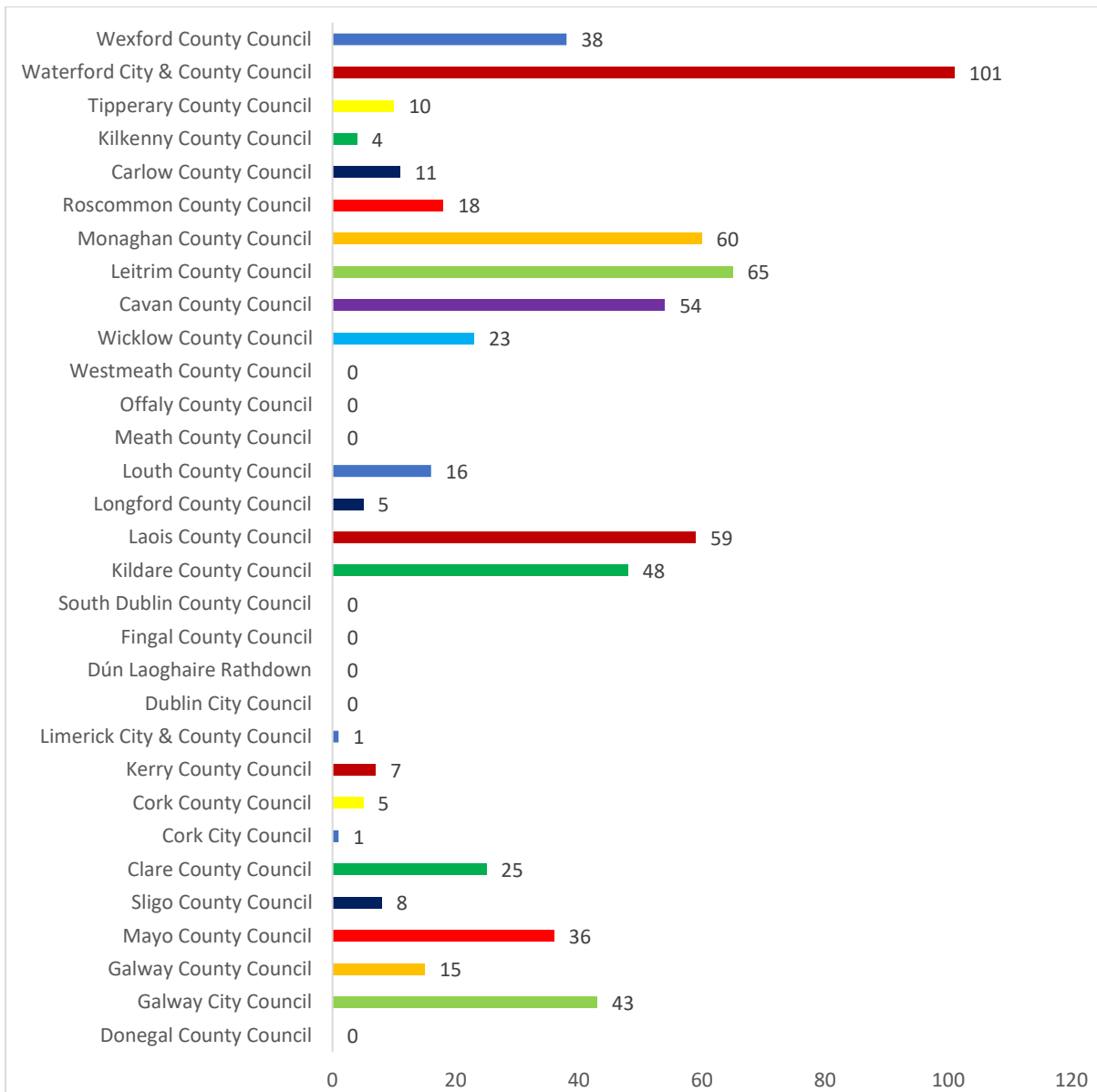


Figure 23: Number of DZ actions per local authority

Figure 24 shows the adaptation/mitigation split of the 653 actions with over 53% relating exclusively to mitigation and 8% dealing exclusively with adaptation and the remainder relating to both adaptation and mitigation.

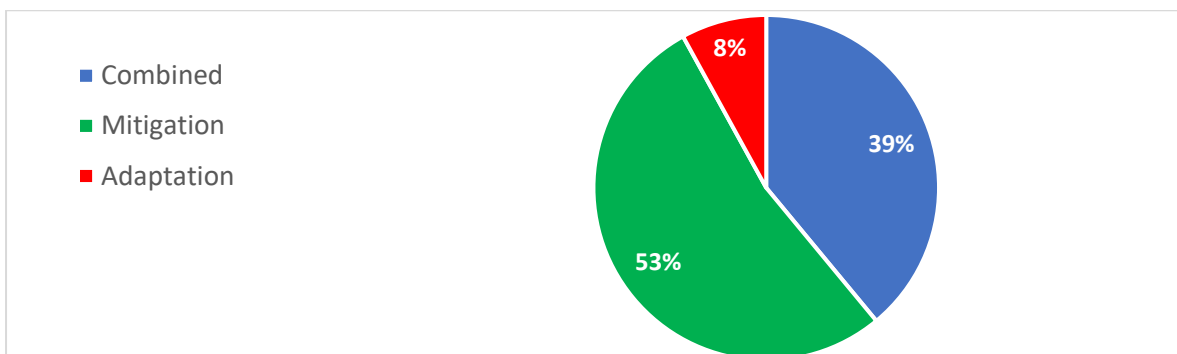


Figure 24: Adaptation/Mitigation split of DZ actions

6.3. Actions - Detail

Figure 25 illustrates the breakdown of DZ actions according to their area of relevance and that the largest number of actions have been classified as relating to Community.

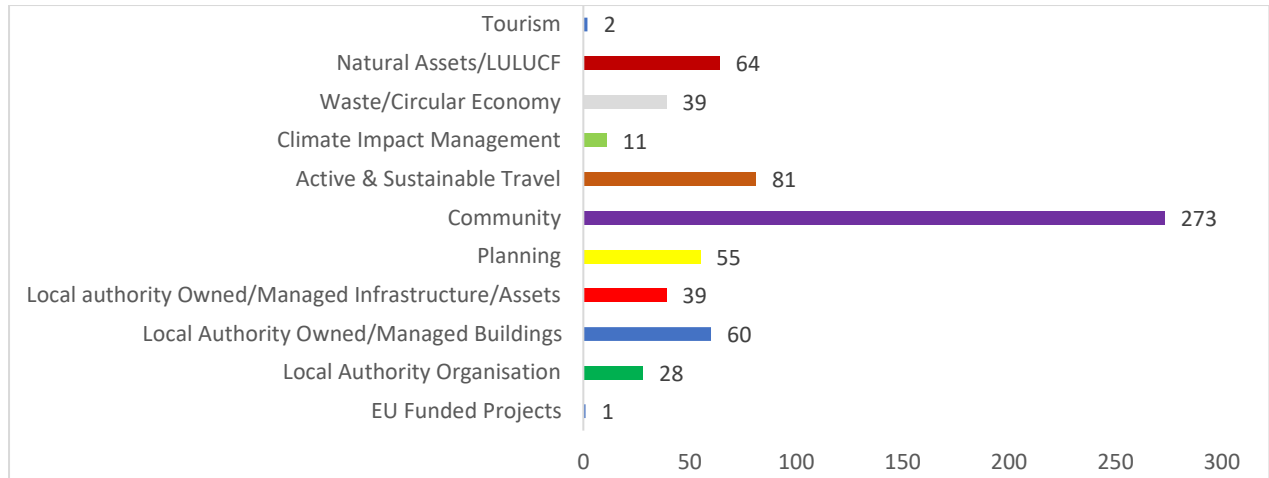


Figure 25: DZ actions according to area of relevance

Categorisation of the 653 DZ actions according to the sectors that they relate to reveals that almost all actions involve the Local Government sector (Figure 26).

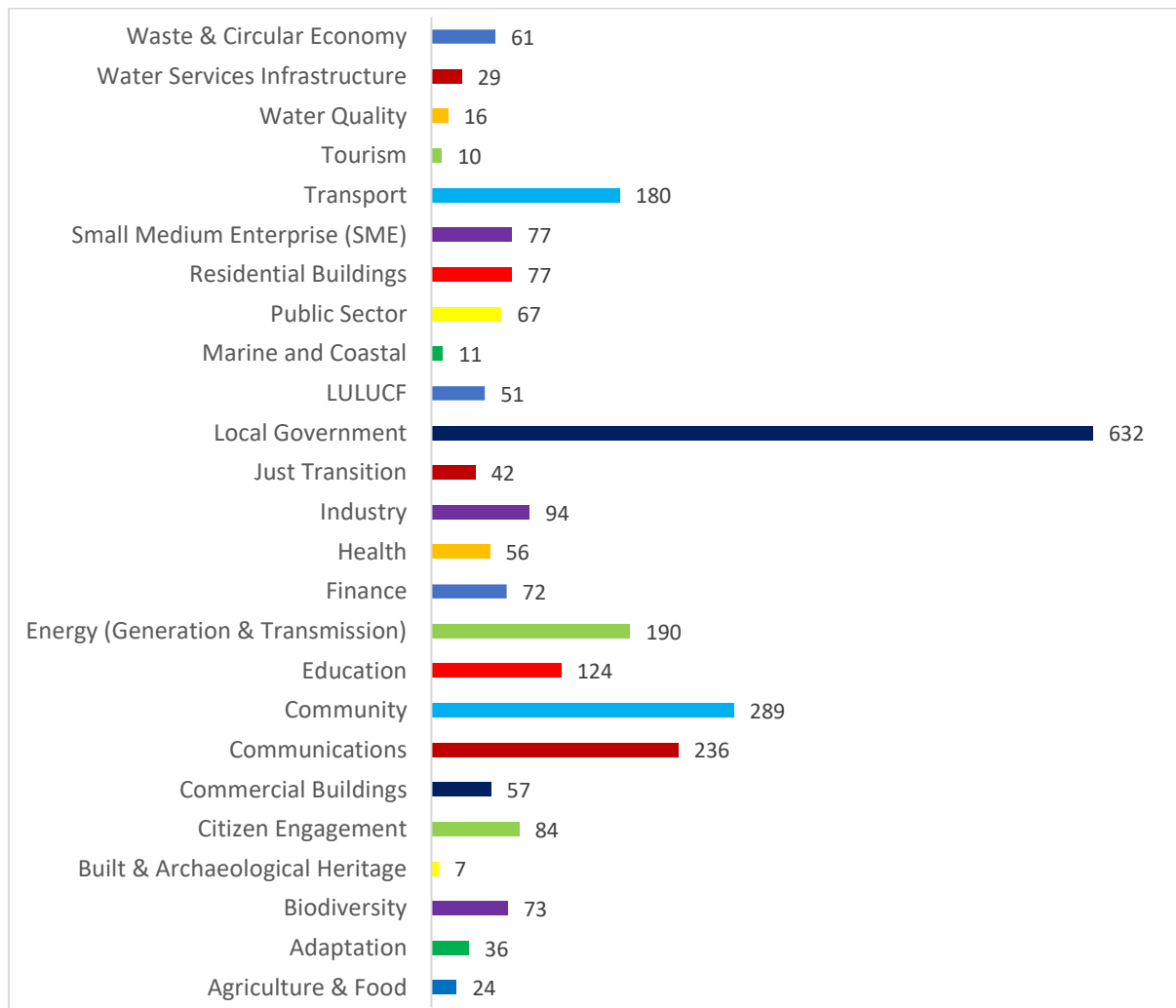


Figure 26: DZ actions according to sector

Appendix 1: Sample Sectoral report

Marine and Coastal Sector

Analysis of 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans for the Marine and Coastal Sector

Introduction:

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 requires each Irish local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) for its administrative area. Each Irish Local Authority went through a plan preparation process during 2023 and each LACAP was adopted by the end of Quarter 1, 2024. The LACAPs aim to deliver ambitious global and national climate targets and implement national climate policy at a community level through local authority regulatory and strategic functions and relationships.

The Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs) reinforce the commitment by the local government sector to lead on climate action at local and national levels. Each LACAP outlines the actions that the individual local authority will be taking to meet its responsibility regarding reduction of greenhouse gas emissions reduction across its own assets and infrastructure. However, the LACAP will also identify actions that the individual local authority will take to influence, enable, and facilitate others to meet their own targets.

LACAP analysis:

The Climate Action Regional Offices (CARO) which were established to assist and coordinate the Local Authority response to climate change, have carried out an analysis of the 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans that have been adopted by Irish Local authorities in 2024. In total, there are 3935 actions across all 31 LACAPs. One element of the analysis was to identify the sectors which are relevant to each individual action. In total, 26 different sectors were identified with most actions being relevant to more than one sector.

This information allows the production of sectoral reports that identify the individual LACAP actions relating to each individual sector. This will serve to inform each sector in the preparation of their own plans. This stakeholder report has been prepared for the **Marine and Coastal** sector.

Marine and Coastal Sector Actions:

An analysis of all 3935 actions in 31 LACAPs has concluded that:

- 3282 actions relate to the whole local authority administrative area and are referred to as LACAP actions.
- 653 of these relate specifically to Decarbonizing Zones (DZs) and are referred to as DZ actions.
- 79 of all 3282 LACAP actions relate to the Marine and Coastal sector, these are contained in 18 of the 31 LACAPs.
- 11 of all 653 DZ actions relate to the Marine and Coastal sector, these are contained in 3 of the DZ plans.

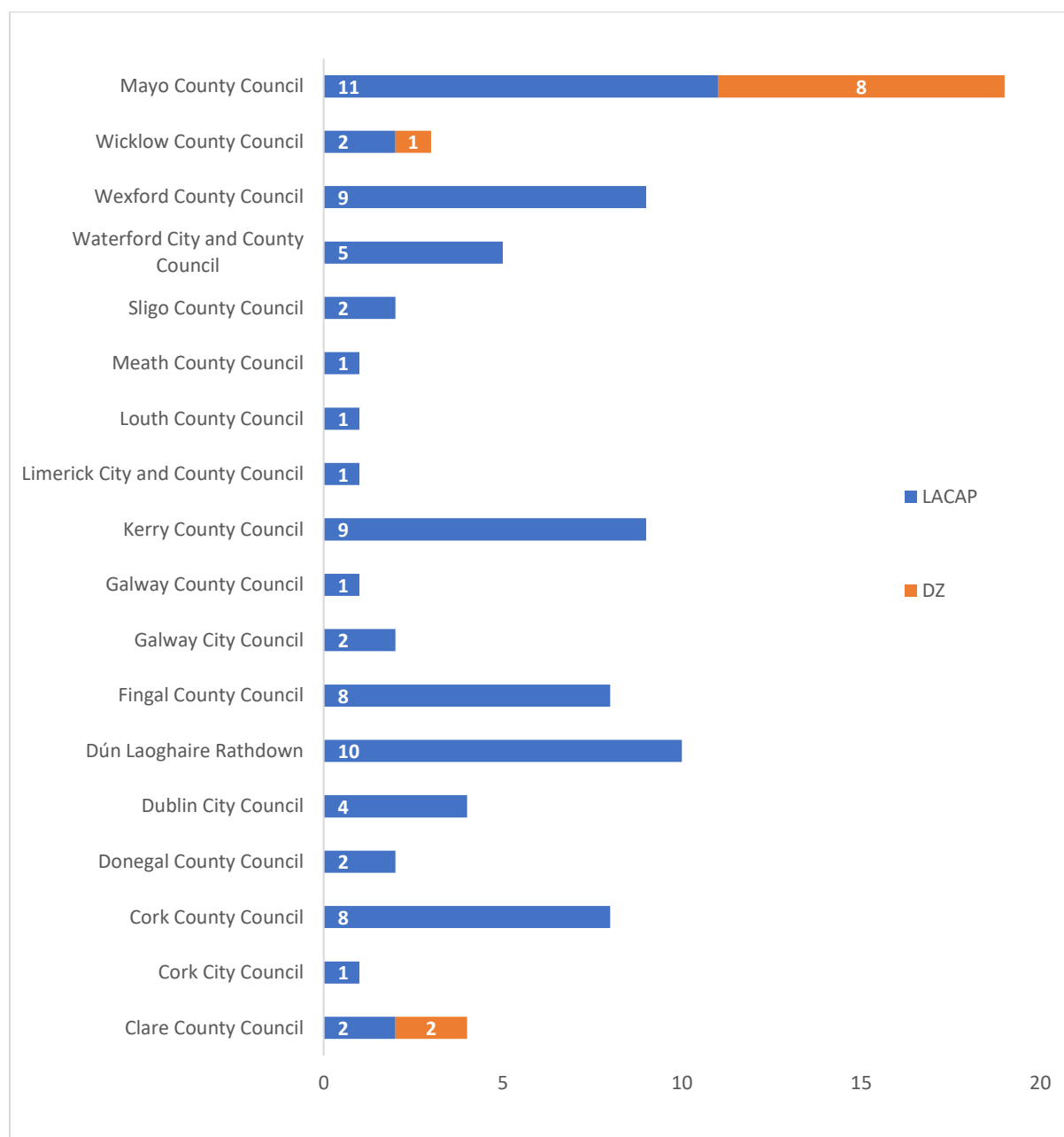


Figure 27: Breakdown of Marine and Coastal sector LACAP and DZ actions according to Local Authority

Further analysis of the 79 marine and coastal actions in terms of the areas/themes that they apply to is illustrated in Figure 28.

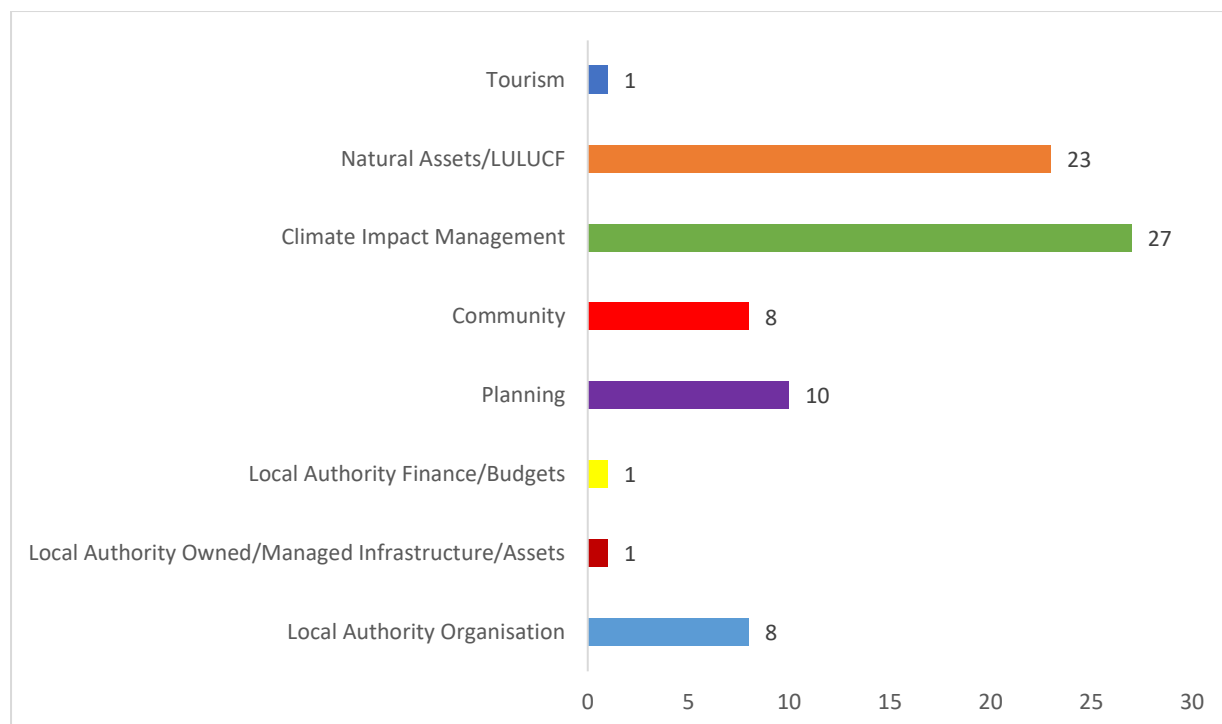


Figure 28: Breakdown of Marine and Coastal sector actions according to theme/category

It is apparent that most marine and coastal actions are associated with the broad themes of climate impact management, natural assets, planning, and community. The types of actions that are listed under each of these categories are as follows:

Climate impact management

- coastal erosion
- flood risk management,

Natural assets, Land Use, Land-use Change, Forestry (LULUCF)

- promotion, protection, and enhancement of biodiversity,
- green and blue infrastructure management
- protection and enhancement of water catchments,

Planning

- planned sustainable development,
- renewable infrastructure development
- inclusion of sustainable management considerations in the planning application process

Community

- capacity building, awareness raising.
- community groups involvement in climate action.

All 79 LACAP and 11 DZ actions that have been identified as being relevant to the Marine and Coastal sector are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: LACAP actions that relate to the Marine and Coastal sector

Local Authority	Action No.	Action (Text)
Clare County Council	BE 2.4	Support the implementation of the Shannon Estuary Taskforce Report (including development of Maritime Training Centre of Excellence in Kilrush) whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure supported projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
Clare County Council	N 2.8	Support the National Parks and Wildlife service (NPWS), communities and other stakeholders in the creation of an MPA network and the designation of specific MPAs off the Clare coastline
Cork City Council	1.19	Maximise the benefits of EU Missions & Programmes through the development of new city-to-city partnerships, leveraging resources, learning and training, and communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 Climate-Neutral & Smart Cities • Climate Adaptation Mission • Oceans Mission • Intelligent Cities Challenge
Cork County Council	4.5.1.2.3	Work with stakeholders to support the establishment of Marine Protected Areas.
Cork County Council	4.5.1.2.4	Work with stakeholders to protect and enhance biodiversity of Cork Harbour.
Cork County Council	4.5.2.1.4	Utilise natural flood management where feasible and financially viable, having due regard to the need to protect environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology.
Cork County Council	4.5.2.3.1	With partners, undertake a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment of the Cork coastline to assess the impact of sea level rise to shoreline change of the Cork Coastline, to inform integrated coastal zone management and identify areas with particular requirements, and to address coastal erosion and implement coastal flooding prioritising ecosystem-based adaptation actions, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
Cork County Council	4.5.2.3.2	Assist in the development of a Coastal Vulnerability Index and GIS tool. This is intended to illustrate the exposure risk along the entire Cork County coastline. This tool will inform the strategic planning of coastal management along the cork coastline.

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Cork County Council	4.5.2.3.3	Conduct Beach Sediment Transportation study, to monitor select sites, document coastal change over time, , develop and validate predictive models and inform funding and future interventions having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
Cork County Council	4.5.2.3.4	With stakeholders, identify climate adaptation measures for coastal infrastructure & associated defences, and utilize natural coastal management where feasible and financially viable, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
Cork County Council	4.5.3.2.8	Work with stakeholders to promote awareness and engagement with sustainable fishing practices and raise awareness of marine pollutions.
Donegal County Council	BE 4.6	Work with key partners and stakeholders to support the development of the offshore renewable energy sector in Donegal.
Donegal County Council	NE 3.1	Support national and regional agencies to develop a Designated Marine Area Plan, off the coast of Donegal and the North West region, in line with provisions in the National Marine Planning Framework and Project Ireland 2040.
Dublin City Council	RF 1.2	Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre
Dublin City Council	OS 23	Monitor and prepare report on the seagrass (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) beds at Sandymount and Merrion Gates to inform conservation management of this area.
Dublin City Council	OS 25	Implement the North Bull Island Management Plan.
Dublin City Council	EP 29	Implement and promote the objectives of the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Partnership and promote the work of the Biosphere
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	EB 3	Facilitate the development of offshore renewable energy projects whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits, support homeowners, schools, businesses, community and club facilities in their endeavours to reduce their carbon footprint and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 17	Update the Coastal Defence Strategy report to advise future protection measures and implement as necessary; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity

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Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 18	Implement coastal monitoring programme
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 20	Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, which supports the appropriate protection and enhancement of the coastal environment
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 21	Implement the ‘Biosphere Conservation and Research Strategy 2022 – 2026’ within the County
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 22	Participate and assist with the EU SCORE Project using Dún Laoghaire as a ‘Coastal Living Lab’ using an integrated solution of smart technologies and nature- based solutions
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 23	Develop a resource management plan to ensure that sufficient resources required to deliver on the actions in this theme are in place
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	N 10	Prepare a Habitat and Species Management Plan for Booterstown Marsh proposed Natural Heritage Areas (p.N.H.A.) a Protected Plant Species Site and part of the South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area subject to the agreement of the National Parks and Wildlife Service
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	N 21	Protect and conserve floodplains, wetlands, and coastal areas including those subject to flooding
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	R 21	Engage with UCD as part of Bathing Water Task Force under Acclimatise project
Fingal County Council	F 3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.

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Fingal County Council	F 4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane
Fingal County Council	F 8	Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast
Fingal County Council	F 9	Facilitate the development of a National Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme
Fingal County Council	N 1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands
Fingal County Council	N 12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
Fingal County Council	N 13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
Fingal County Council	C 17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.
Galway City Council	39	Quantify the carbon benefit net gain resulting from green spaces, marine area and carbon sequestration measures embedded in developments.
Galway City Council	41	Support the development of a City Blueway Strategy for rivers and canals that considers maintenance, biodiversity, climate adaptation and emissions reduction and is informed by ecological assessment and provision of appropriate buffers and wildlife corridors in collaboration with Office of Public Works (OPW), Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), National Parks and Wildlife service (NPWS), and Lough Corrib Navigational Trustees (LCNT).

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Galway County Council	AD 1.1	Collaborate with OPW and other relevant stakeholders in assessing the likely impacts of climate change, including sea level rise, coastal erosion and flooding, on the built environment and heritage sites. Prioritise areas for further assessment and seek funding/support to mitigate the risk. Assist CARO in the development of a register of critical infrastructure, systems and assets at risk from existing and projected climate events.
Kerry County Council	2.2.2	Flood alleviation projects and coastal protection schemes to investigate the use of Nature Based Solutions. having due regard for environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.
Kerry County Council	2.2.4	Work with stakeholders to protect coastal environments through the use, where possible, of such measures as bye-laws, controlled parking and Nature Based Solutions.
Kerry County Council	2.3.1	Continue to undertake vulnerability assessment and monitoring of coastal infrastructure and communities at risk from climate change.
Kerry County Council	2.3.2	Work with stakeholders in the designation of nature conservation sites on land and our coastal waters.
Kerry County Council	2.3.3	Collaborate with research being undertaken on the impacts of climate change on coastal areas and communicate results/findings.
Kerry County Council	2.3.4	Work with communities to pursue regenerative/sustainable tourism initiatives in coastal areas.
Kerry County Council	2.3.5	Work with stakeholders to increase our knowledge of climate action and the marine environment, including research into blue carbon.
Kerry County Council	2.4.5	Support actions from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine's 2020 Ag Climatise: A Roadmap towards Climate Neutrality.
Kerry County Council	5.6.3	Engage with the marine sector to meet their emissions targets.
Limerick City & County Council	N 5	Support the implementation of Marine Spatial Plan and to protect the Shannon estuary.
Louth County Council	NEGI 9	Develop a Coastal protection plan for Louth. Ensure the plan has due regard to environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value.

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Meath County Council	CRT 10	Carry out a Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Study for County Meath and implement the recommendations whilst as feasible prioritise nature-based solutions.
Mayo County Council	2	Undertake 'Future Proofing' assessment and Implement 'Future Proofing' requirements for all local authority led assets, projects, plans, policies, procurement, and investment
Mayo County Council	4	Provide relevant climate action training to local authority staff and elected members including nature-based solutions and co benefits for climate adaptation and biodiversity.
Mayo County Council	9	Identify and collaborate with Government organisations to assist in developing risk assessments and climate adaptation measures for key natural, cultural, and infrastructural assets incorporating nature-based solutions, biodiversity, and water quality enhancement.
Mayo County Council	12	Ensure consideration and integration of Nature Based Solutions and Sustainable Urban Design measures in all projects and implemented where appropriate to ensure climate resilience, promoting space for nature, thereby creating vibrant, liveable, and sustainable locations.
Mayo County Council	19	Deliver climate and biodiversity capacity-building training, initiatives, clinics, and events for community groups.
Mayo County Council	20	Expand the Decarbonising Community Network to enable and assist communities to become 'future proof'.
Mayo County Council	22	Incorporate 'future proofing' on relevant grants and funding provided by MCC.
Mayo County Council	23	Manage and resource an adequate Climate Emergency Response procedure, providing community training and information, ensuring clear communication of climate related incidents providing key focus on groups vulnerable to climate change events.
Mayo County Council	24	Provide information of potential relevant funding sources to assist in 'future proofing' and encourage a collaborative approach that supports climate mitigation, resilience to climate change impacts and adaptation that reflects good practice.
Mayo County Council	25	Work with higher education institutions in the region and utilise their expertise in research and education programmes of mutual interest in particular around regenerative agriculture, Just Transition collaboration, climate adaption and land use and nature-based solutions as well as sectoral adaptation and mitigation research.

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Mayo County Council	27	Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders to develop and progress future-proofing projects/ initiatives/funding with particular focus and support for projects and initiatives that provide co benefits to other environmental resources such as Teagasc, air quality, human health, biodiversity, and landscape.
Sligo County Council	31	Complete the work of the SCORE project with ATU (ends July 2025) and identify ways of continuing the work of the Coastal City Living Laboratory model.
Sligo County Council	33	Continue to monitor coastal erosion along Sligo shoreline and maintain existing sea defences, considering application of nature based solutions, and in line with conservation management objectives of European Sites.
Waterford City & County Council	3.6	Continue Marram grass planting and dune stabilisation works where possible. Investigate other options such as beach nourishment and measures similar to the Dutch Sand Engine
Waterford City & County Council	3.13	Zostera (Seagrass) Bed survey in Dungarvan and Tramore followed by a protection and awareness programme and ongoing monitoring
Waterford City & County Council	3.21	Act on findings of Copper Coast Cliff Stabilisation report
Waterford City & County Council	3.24	Investigate the possibility of using seaweed at the coast to reduce the amount of nitrates going near Seagrass plantations
Waterford City & County Council	4.18	Put in place a Coast Guardians programme to report on local erosion and environmental issues to the Council
Wexford County Council	GL 10	In line with Strategic Objective 2 of the South east Regional Enterprise Plan 2024, continue the work to establish the South East as a leader in Off-shore renewable Energy whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure supported projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effect
Wexford County Council	NEGI 1	Ensure impacts of climate change and sea level rise are considered for developments in the coastal zone

Wexford County Council	NEGI 2	Wexford County Council will develop and progress suitable coastal protection measures, as identified through the monitoring and inspection programmes for vulnerable areas of coast and existing public coastal defences subject to funding, statutory consent and national policies and guidelines, including schemes such as Rosslare, Courtown and Seaview having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value
Wexford County Council	NEGI 3	Undertake a Monitoring and Maintenance programme on existing public coastal defences and develop suitable protection measures, having due regard to environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value
Wexford County Council	NEGI 9	Implement the objectives outlined in Section 12.8 of Volume 1 Written Statement of the Wexford County Development Plan to restrict development outside the boundaries of existing coastal settlements to that which is required to be located in that particular location, and direct new housing away from areas prone to flooding/coastal erosion and require new planning applications for housing to show climate change adaptation has been considered in the siting, layout and design of the proposal in accordance with the County Development Plan
Wexford County Council	NEGI 10	Implement Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning in Volume 1 of the County Development Plan. Ensure collaborations with Waterford and Wicklow County Councils in relation to integrated Coastal Zone management having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value
Wexford County Council	NEGI 17	Ensure the protection and quality of all surface, ground and coastal waters in County Wexford by continuing to implement the National Agricultural Inspection Plan while ensuring sustainable transport modes are used to travel to and from inspection sites, where feasible.
Wexford County Council	NEGI 24	Continue to support measures to protect and enhance beaches in the county to retain the blue flag status and green coast award and identify where possible additional beaches for inclusion
Wexford County Council	NEGI 25	Promote the “Leave no Trace” scheme in place for beaches and natural environment to increase awareness and promote and inspire responsible outdoor recreation through education, research and partnerships

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Wicklow County Council	1 NEGI	Engage with neighbouring local authorities and other relevant organisations (including Irish Rail) on coastal erosion, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure supported coastal erosion works and development promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
Wicklow County Council	11 NEGI	Incorporate Nature-Based measures for coastal erosion in order to support the conservation and management of sand dunes at Brittas Bay, having due regard to environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value.
Clare County Council	N1.14	Research sites of high cultural and natural conservation value along the Clare coast to fully understand the implications of climate change and sea level rise and the potential approaches to mitigation, adaptation and building resilience, with an initial focus on the area of the Loop Head Peninsula which has been identified as a Decarbonisation Zone (DZ)
Clare County Council	DZ-BE3	Incorporate into county assessment the risks associated with coastal flooding and coastal erosion in the DZ
Mayo County Council	DZ 4	Explore the development of UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve
Mayo County Council	DZ 5	Support the implementation of the Mulranny Community Futures Plan, Village Design Statement, Tourism and Biodiversity Plans
Mayo County Council	DZ 18	Develop and integrate the 28km Mulranny Way as a central conduit to maximise townland social permeability, access and wellbeing
Mayo County Council	DZ 25	Promote a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve as a climate resilience measure
Mayo County Council	DZ 27	Develop an integrated biodiverse master plan across the landscapes, seascapes and skyscapes of Mayo's decarbonising zone that embeds nature-based solutions, interventions and support in appropriate locations.
Mayo County Council	DZ 28	Devise and implement a coastal management plan in collaboration with other coastal communities
Mayo County Council	DZ 33	With respect to DZ actions, ensure that they are aligned with the conservation objectives for the Clew Bay complex SAC, specifically those habitats/species within the DZ

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Mayo County Council	DZ 36	Take steps to measure and improve the Natural Capital Value of natural resources of Mulranny
Wicklow County Council	ADZ NE&GI 17	Undertake a pilot with the Native Oyster Reef Restoration Ireland project to test the re-establishment of oyster beds and kelp restoration on a demonstration scale.

Appendix 2: Sample Stakeholder report

Fáilte Ireland

Fáilte Ireland

Introduction:

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 requires each Irish local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) for its administrative area. Each Irish Local Authority went through a plan preparation process during 2023 and each LACAP was adopted by the end of Quarter 1, 2024. The LACAPs aim to deliver ambitious global and national climate targets and implement national climate policy at a community level through local authority regulatory and strategic functions and relationships.

The Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs) reinforce the commitment by the local government sector to lead on climate action at local and national levels. Each LACAP outlines the actions that the individual local authority will be taking in order to meet its responsibility with regard to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions reduction across its own assets and infrastructure. However, the LACAP will also identify actions that the individual local authority will take to influence, enable and facilitate others to meet their own targets.

LACAP Analysis:

The Climate Action Regional Offices (CARO) which were established in order to assist and coordinate the Local Authority response to climate change, have carried out an analysis of the 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans that have been adopted by Irish Local authorities in 2024. The analysis allows the production of stakeholder reports for different stakeholders highlighting the LACAPs and the individual actions where they are mentioned. This stakeholder report has been prepared for **Fáilte Ireland**.

Fáilte Ireland has been listed as a stakeholder in 11 different LACAPs as shown in Figure 29 and 15 individual actions as detailed in Table 3. Please note that 5 of the 31 LACAPs did not identify stakeholders associated with individual actions.

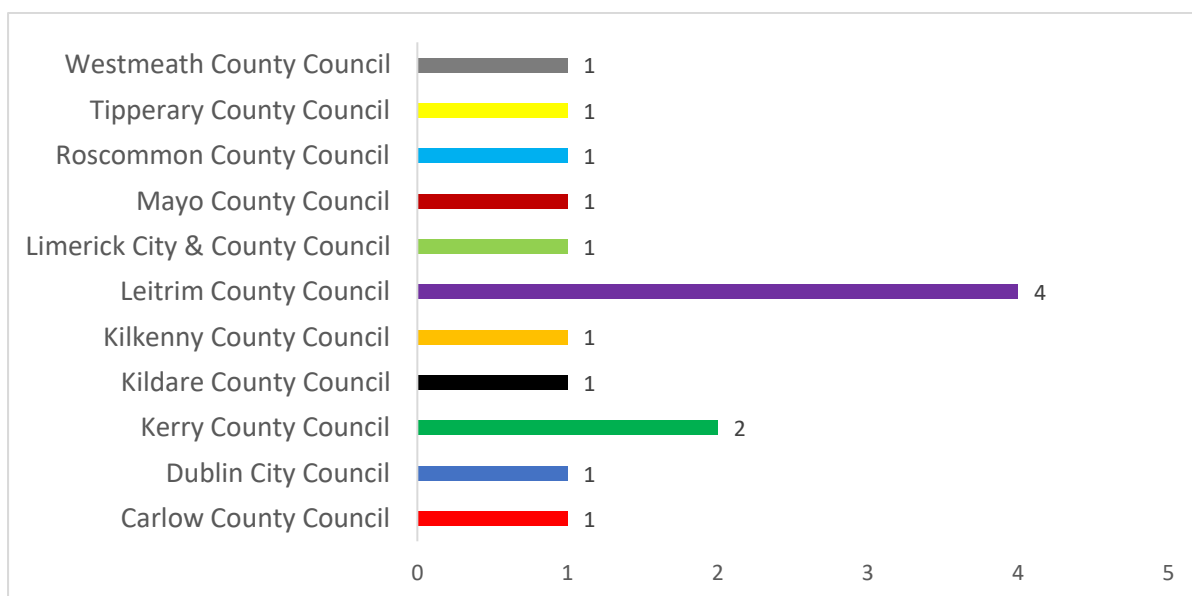


Figure 29: Local authorities Climate Action Plans that cite Fáilte Ireland as a stakeholder

Table 3: LACAP actions that reference Fáilte Ireland as a stakeholder

Local Authority	Action No.	Action (Text)
Carlow County Council	SRM 1.8	Increase awareness and practice of regenerative tourism in our County, to enable visitors to have a positive impact on their holiday destination.
Dublin City Council	EP 29	Implement and promote the objectives of the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Partnership and promote the work of the Biosphere
Kerry County Council	2.3.4	Work with communities to pursue regenerative/sustainable tourism initiatives in coastal areas.
Kerry County Council	4.3.3	Work with stakeholders on sustainable/regenerative tourism initiatives.
Kildare County Council	N28	Support the tourism industry in the sustainable delivery of the objectives of Ireland's Ancient East Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023 – 2027 through enabling reductions in the carbon footprint of the tourism sector, supporting creation of transformational green infrastructural assets and growing sustainable, green and eco tourism in the area
Kilkenny County Council	5.6	Kilkenny Tourism CLG 'Green team' will develop sustainability awareness and training initiatives in collaboration with Failte Ireland, and green procurement criteria
Leitrim County Council	B 28	Continue to roll out Active-Travel infrastructure maximising available funding from National Transport Authority (NTA), having due regard to opportunities to enhance tourism, recreation and cultural heritage value associated with active travel routes, and environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, and cultural heritage related sensitivities.
Leitrim County Council	B 30	Progress the delivery of Greenway / Blueway infrastructure in line with National Cycle Network (NCN). Priority projects at present include: 75km Greenway Sligo Leitrim Northern Counties Railway (SLNCR), 10km Blueway Carrick-on-Shannon to Hartley, 26km Cavan Leitrim Railway Greenway Dromod to Ballinamore, Drumshambo to Ballinamore; having due regard to opportunities to enhance tourism, recreation and cultural heritage value associated with the route, and environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites and cultural heritage related sensitivities.
Leitrim County Council	B 32	Promote and encourage a modal shift by raising awareness of Active Travel Infrastructure throughout County Leitrim.

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Leitrim County Council	CRT 7	Increase awareness on regeneration tourism to ensure that visitors have a positive impact on the county as a tourist destination. Ensure all tourism developments integrate sustainable tourism principles into their activities, plans and proposals.
Limerick City & County Council	T 3	Examine the feasibility of the provision of new greenways either within disused rail lines or immediately adjacent to existing or proposed rail corridors having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as archaeology, European sites, biodiversity and amenity value, and the potential to enhance ecological connectivity
Mayo County Council	17	Develop a County Light Pollution Policy and support the development of Mayo International Dark Sky Reserve
Roscommon County Council	BET12	Implement urban place making initiatives, including the reuse and regeneration of vacant, underused and derelict sites in the urban areas throughout the county in accordance with the CDP, LAPs and emerging Town Centre First policy promoting compact urban growth and vibrancy, facilitating modal shift and creating destination assets to focus benefits of regenerative tourism and protect amenity and heritage assets, having due regard to protected species, biodiversity, European Sites and the need to appropriately conserve protected structures.
Tipperary County Council	92	In conjunction with Fáilte Ireland, collaborate with tourism operators and stakeholders in Tipperary to assist them in embedding climate action and responsible tourism practices in county Tipperary.
Westmeath County Council	2.16	Support the NTA regarding the integration and linking of existing and proposed green cycle and pedestrian routes to settlements and villages. Secure bicycle parking to be provided at key locations, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as sensitive human receptors, cultural heritage, European sites and biodiversity.

**Oifig Réigiúnach um
Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide
Rialtas Áitiúil**

Climate Action
Regional Offices
Local Government

