

Championing Leadership

Local Authority **Climate Action**Training Programme

Welcome



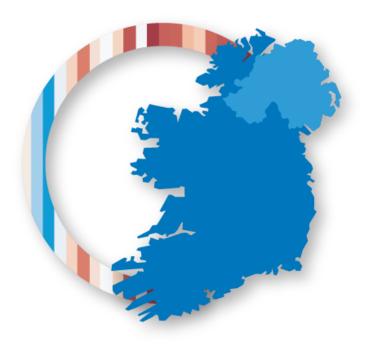












Championing Leadership

Local Authority **Climate Action**Training Programme

Darren Barry



TUS

Technological University of the Shannon: Midlands Midwest

Ollscoil Teicneolaíochta na Sionainne: Lár Tíre Iarthar Láir

www.tus.ie















Introductions



Darren Barry

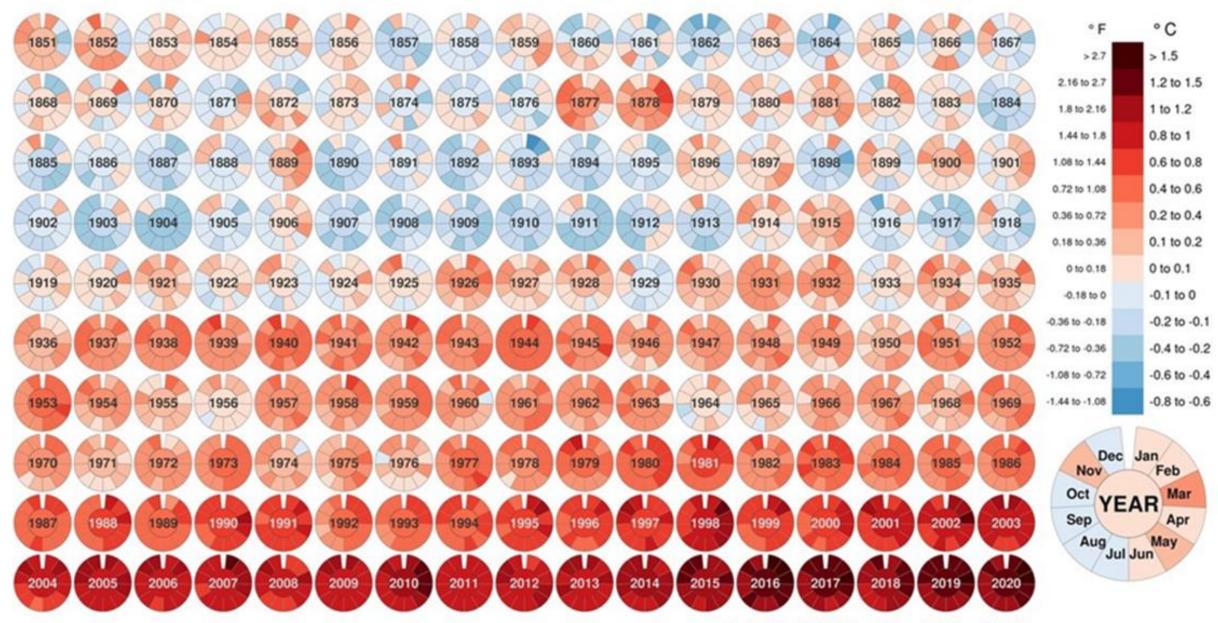
Senior Project Officer in the Development Unit of TUS with a focus across a number of national and internationally funded projects focused on Climate Change and Policy. In 2019,he assisted Tipperary County Council to complete their Climate Adaptation Strategy (2019-2024)



Ciaran Lynch

Managing Director of
Community Engagement
Partners Limited having retired
as the Development Manager
of LIT in 2016. He has a
background in sociology, town
planning, rural development
and governance. He worked as
a local authority planner for
over 20 years and was The
Planning and Development
Officer for County Clare for 13
years.

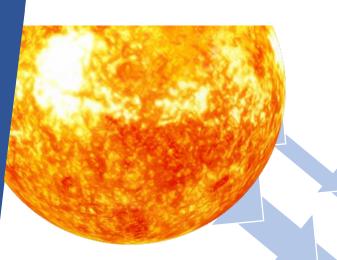
Monthly global mean temperature 1851 to 2020 (compared to 1850-1900 averages)



Data: HadCRUT5 - Created by: @neilrkaye

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT





Some solar radiation is reflected by the Earth and the Atmosphere

Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere, some is absorbed and re-emitted in all directs by greenhouse gas molecules. This warms the Earths surface and the lower atmosphere.

Most radiation is absorbed by the Earths surface and warms the Earth.



THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT: GASES

CO₂

Fossil Fuels Deforestation Manufacturing

Cause increases in atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ that will last thousands of years

CH₄

Agricultural practices
Landfill wastes

CH₄ emitted today lasts about a decade on average Nitrous oxide

Intensive agriculture Industrial activities

N₂O emitted today remains in the atmosphere for more than 100 years **FCs**

Fluorocarbons

Refrigeration, Aerosols, Electronics, pharmaceuticals

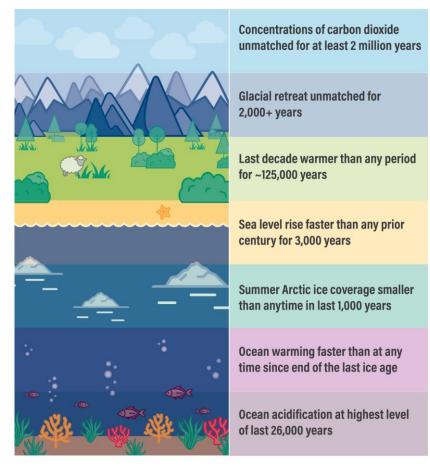
High-GWP gases because, for a given amount of mass, they trap substantially more heat than CO₂



Climate Change 2023: Key Notes

- Human-induced global warming of 1.1°C has spurred changes to the Earth's climate that are unprecedented in recent human history.
- Climate impacts on people and ecosystems are more widespread and severe than expected, and future risks will escalate rapidly with every fraction of a degree of warming.
- Adaptation measures can effectively build resilience, Mitigation Measures will Help Reduce our impact

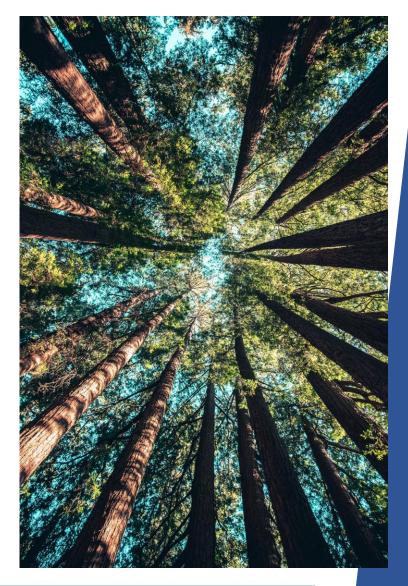
Evidence of global warming already underway





Climate Change 2023: Key Notes

- Some climate impacts are already so severe they cannot be adapted to, leading to losses and damages.
- The world must rapidly shift away from burning fossil fuels — the number one cause of the climate crisis.
- We also need urgent, systemwide transformations to secure a net-zero, climate-resilient future
- Climate change as well as our collective efforts to adapt to and mitigate it — will exacerbate inequity should we fail to ensure a just transition.





Climate Change 2023: Policy Notes

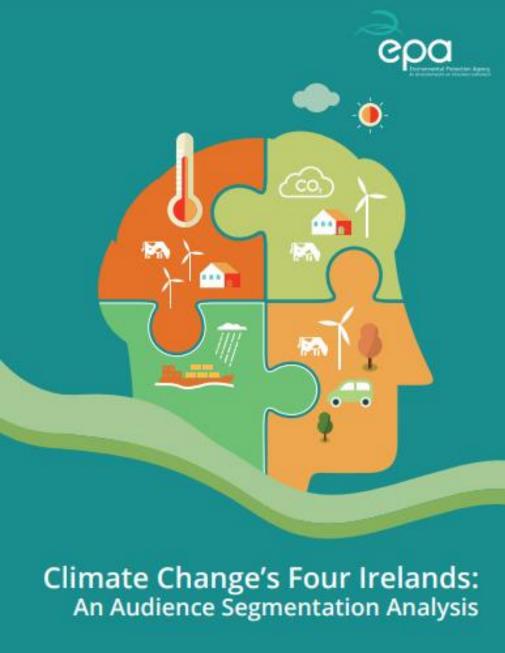
- The Energy Crisis: How Will the Conflict in Europe Impact the Global Transition to Clean Energy?
 - Russia weaponized energy with its invasion of Ukraine, cutting off the
 natural gas pipeline responsible for 40% of the E.U.'s gas supply and
 triggering a 41.5% increase in power prices in October 2022.
 Europe responded by securing more Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) imports
 and expanding coal and nuclear.
 - In 2022, the E.U. increased its renewable energy targets from 40% to 45% of total capacity by 2030 through the REPowerEU Plan. Leaders recently went further by increasing the bloc's emissions-reduction target from 55% to 57% by 2030. And polls show that 83% of people in the E.U. think Russia's invasion of Ukraine makes it more important to invest in renewable energy.



Climate Opinion Maps

How climate change beliefs, risk perceptions, and policy support vary at the county and regional levels in Ireland.







Climate Change's Four Irelands

This segmentation report is an analysis of the EPA Climate Change in the Irish Mind survey published in 2021.

The four groups representing a spectrum of views about climate change are identified as the Alarmed, Concerned, Cautious and Doubtful.







te Change's Four Irelands



Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland





Concerned 48%



Male 50% Female 50%

Urban 65% Rural 35%

Believe climate change is happening 98%



Believe govt should make climate action a high/very high priority 81%

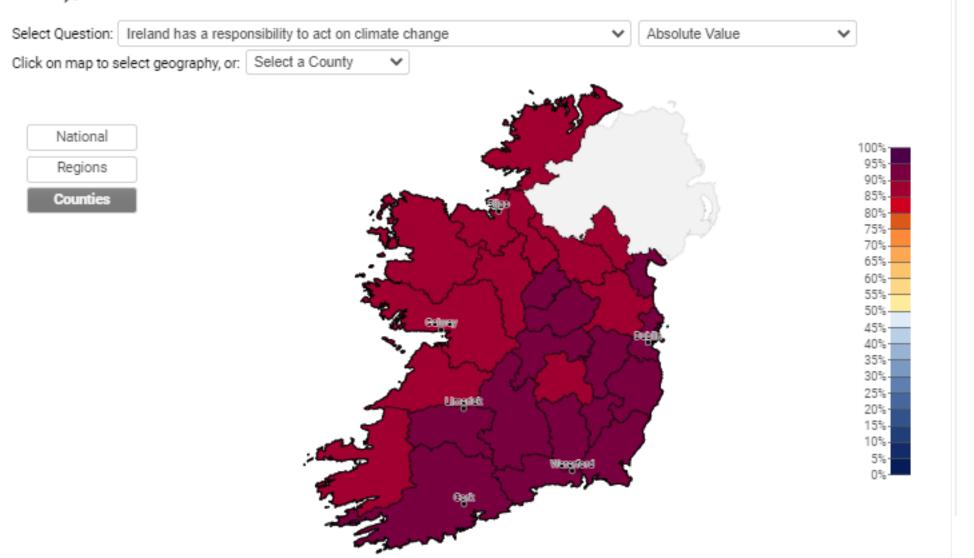
Climate change is very/extremely important to them personally 49%

Government should provide support for people to buy electric vehicles 93%

In favour of Government support to install more efficient heating systems 97%

Estimated % of adults who think Ireland has a responsibility to act on climate change and reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions (nat'l avg. 90%), 2022











Local Authority Climate Action Plans

Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines

Consistent with furthering the achievement of the national climate objective

Content

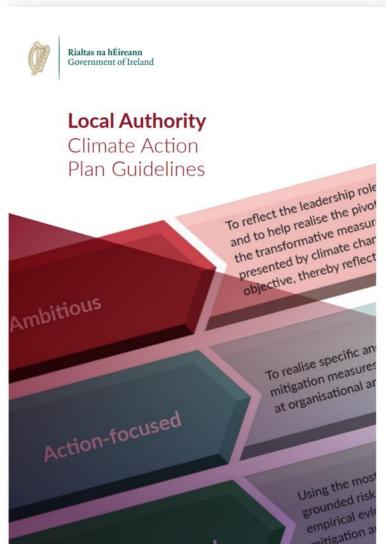
- Mitigation
- Adaptation



& Preparation

- Plan Making Process
- Timeframes,
- Consultation...





Climate Action Context for LAs

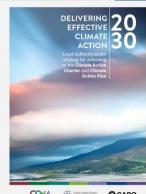
- **Strengthened** National response to Climate Action through *Climate* Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021
- **National Climate Objective:** "to reduce the extent of further global warming, pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of the year 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally <u>sustainable</u> and <u>climate neutral economy</u>"
- **Legally binding** framework to promote an **all of Society** approach
- **Role of Local Government** Bring forward Local Authority Climate Action Plan (Mitigation & Adaptation)
- Defined **Leadership Role** of local government on climate action





Our Strategy

Our Strategy - Delivering Effective Climate Action 2030 - provides a sectoral Vision and Mission to build on the existing expertise and skills and coordinate future work to maximise the leadership role of local authorities and impact on climate change. locally, regionally and nationally.









Role of Local Government



Climate (Amendment) Act 2021

S.16 Each Local Authority 'shall make' a Climate Action Plan

- Mitigation & Adaptation
- Preparation timeframe 12 months
- Duration 5 years
- Adopted by Elected Members

Be consistent with:

- Climate Action Plan
- National Adaptation Framework

Have regard to:

- National Long Term Climate Action Strategy
- Sectoral Adaptation Plans
- Policies of Minister or Government on Climate Change

- Consultation
- Co-operation
- Co-ordination
- Consideration



LA CAP Context

Local Authority Climate Action Plans will:

- Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of GHG emissions and climate-related risks ... addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
- Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
- Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective ...



LA CAP Preparation process



LA CAP Timeframe

Phase	Advance Planning	Statutory Plan-Making Phase Implementation & Reporting			
Stage		Initiation	Draft Plan	Completion	
Timeframe by Month	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 30 DAYS	1 2 3
	Sept/Oct/Nov/Dec 2022 Jan/Feb 2023				
	24 th	Feb 2023 Jun/Ju	ıl 2023 Oct/	Nov 2023 Feb 2024	

Advance Planning phase Establish the baselines





- Collate and analyse data relating to:
 - Local Authority own emission/energy efficiency baseline
 - City/county Baseline Emissions Inventory
 - City/county Climate Change Risk Assessment
 - DZ Baseline Emissions Inventory
- Early delivery owing to nature of plan making timeframes
- Key to evidence-based approach to climate action plan
- Supports coordination and co-operation efforts between adjoining local authorities.

Publication (30 Days)

Start Date: Ministers Request

24th February 2023

Expected timeframe for completion & Adoption by Elected Members

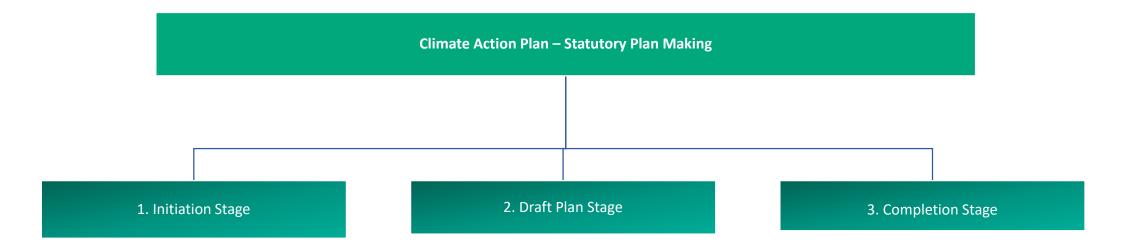
on or before the 23rd February 2024

on or before the 23rd February 2024



Statutory Plan Making phase





- Build the Evidence Base
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Drafting the Plan

- Develop the Draft
- Publication and Public Consultation
- Collating Submissions

- Addressing Submissions
- Adoption of Draft Plan
- Final Publication





	Init	iation	Draft Plan	Completion	
Statutory Provisions	Delieus and Contamplialess		sh draft climate action plan sh notice on internet and newspaper	Consideration to all submissions made to draft climate action plan Consider submissions from adjoining local	
Cor	re Tasks	Build the Evidence Base Profile of Local Authority area Profile of DZ area Review of adaptation and mitigation baselines Review of Policy Context Stakeholder Engagement Identify stakeholders Determine engagement methods Engage and take account of input from stakeholders	 Develop draft climate action plan Develop the Plan Vision, Mission, Strategic Goals, Objectives and Actions Develop the DZ Vision, Register of Opportunities, Strategic Priorities, Objectives/Outcomes and Actions Devise plan level KPIs and integral sectoral level KPIs Outline commitment to implement in draft climate action plan 	Address the Submissions Document all submissions Summarise and consider content of all submissions received Provide response and recommendation Adoption of draft climate action plan Circulate to elected members	
	Deliverabl	Summary report on Evidence base Stakeholder engagement activities report on engagement outcomes Commence draft climate action plant	Public Notice on website and one local newspaper	public consultation process d in at least Final, published local authority climate action plan with adherence to SEA, AA a Official Languages Act 2003.	

CAP Actions – Guidelines (draft)



Specific: Define the action as clearly as possible to avoid ambiguity and to set up for measurement more readily.

Measurable: Clarify the action and emphasise in a manner that enables the action to be measured.

Assigned: Actions need to be carried out by someone. It is therefore crucial to assign each action to a lead department that can be held accountable for timely implementation of the action. This makes follow-up easier and provides clarity where more than one department of the local authority is required for implementation to deliver the action.

Realistic: Setting vague or impossible actions will distract from the progress of implementation. Ensure that actions are ambitious but realistic.

Time-bound: Set a time scale for the completion of each action. This will be linked to implementation and progress reporting.





Question to think about?

What do you see as the barriers to the development and implementation of the plan?



Thank you