



NOTIFICATION TO ATTEND MEETING OF THE CLIMATE ACTION, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY SPC

TO BE HELD IN THE BY REMOTE VIDEO CONFERENCE - BY REMOTE VIDEO CONFERENCE

ON WEDNESDAY 10 JANUARY 2024 AT 10.00 AM

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AGENDA

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**Chief Executive's Report on
Submissions Received to the
Dublin City Council Draft Climate Action
Plan 2024-2029 – Climate Neutral
Dublin**

December 2023

Environment and Transportation Department

Dublin City Council

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

Dublin City Council has prepared a Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. The Draft Plan sets out mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to create a low carbon and climate resilient City. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

The Draft Plan includes a range of actions across the four foundations: A Resilient City, A Resource-Full City, A Creative City and A Social City.

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, notice of the preparation of the **Dublin** City Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, was given on Friday 15th September 2023. Submissions or observations with regard to the Draft Plan and Environmental Reports (Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment) were invited for a period of just over 6 weeks, from Friday 15th September 2023 to Thursday November 2nd 2023, inclusive.

In accordance with the requirements of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021, this Chief Executive's Report summarises and details the outcome of the Public Consultation process on the Draft Climate Action Plan, as follows:

- lists the persons, organisations or bodies who made submissions or observations on the Draft Climate Action Plan;
- summarises the issues raised by the persons, organisations or bodies in the submissions or observations;
- gives the response and recommendation of the Chief Executive to the issues raised; and
- outlines any proposed modifications to the Draft Plan, on foot of the Public Consultation process.

This Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received is hereby submitted to the Elected Members of the Local Authority, for their consideration. The Elected Members have up to 6 weeks to consider this Chief Executive's Report, in accordance with the requirements of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021. Elected Members will be briefed on the 10th January 2024 to provide an overview of the Chief Executive's Report and on the 12th February 2024 a Council Meeting of Dublin City Council will take place to decide by resolution, whether to:

- approve, or
- approve, subject to such modifications as they consider appropriate, the local authority climate action plan.

Within thirty (30) days of the approval of the final local authority Climate Action Plan by the Elected Members, the Council will publish the final plan. The Climate Action Plan shall have effect for a period of five years from the date on which it is approved by the Elected Members.

1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA)

An Environmental Report accompanies the Draft Climate Action Plan. The Environmental Report contains a detailed analysis of the Draft Climate Action Plan and how the implementation of the Plan would impact on its receiving environment. The Chief Executive's recommendations as set out in this report (including recommendations on the Environmental Authorities submissions detailed in Section X), have been assessed to determine whether they would have any significant impact on the environment. Taking into account the mitigation measures which have already been integrated into the Draft Plan, it is considered that the modifications proposed on foot of recommendations in this Chief Executive's Report, will not have any significant adverse effect on the environment.

In accordance with requirements under Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) the Draft Climate Action Plan and modifications proposed on foot of this Chief Executive's Report have been screened, to assess whether they would have a significant effect on one or more Natura 2000 sites. It is considered that the Draft Plan and modifications proposed on foot of the Chief Executive's recommendations, alone and in combination with other plans and projects, will not have any significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites.

The Elected Members shall give approval for the Climate Action Plan, only after having determined that the Plan shall not adversely affect the integrity of a European Site(s) in line with SI 477 (EU Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended.

1.3 Background to the Climate Action Plan

The Climate (Amendment) Act 2021 specifically requires all local authorities in Ireland to prepare and approve a Climate Action Plan, in consideration of wider national climate and energy targets, addressing both mitigation and adaptation measures. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy. The Draft Plan demonstrates a coherent approach to climate action across the administrative and political structure of the local authority.

The Draft Climate Action Plan sets a clear pathway for **Dublin City Council** to:

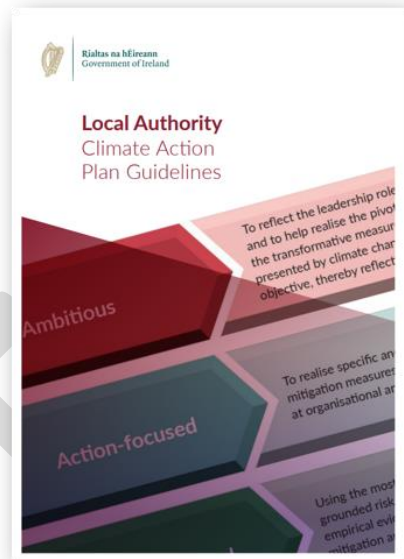
- actively translate national climate policy to local circumstances with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures;
- assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels; and
- identify and deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures in a specifically defined area, through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.

Received

The Draft Plan has been prepared in accordance with the [Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines](#), developed in response to Section 16 of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021, with the aim of supporting local authorities in both the content and preparation of their Local Authority Climate Action Plans. The Guidelines were issued by the Department of Environment, Climate, and Communications in March 2023.

The Draft Plan sets out how **Dublin** City Council will be responsible for enhancing climate resilience, increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, across its own assets, services and infrastructure, to which it is 'fully accountable' for, whilst also demonstrating a broader role of 'influencing', 'coordinating and facilitating' and 'advocating' for other sectors, to meet their own climate targets and ambitions.

This is necessary to ensure that the environmental, social and economic benefits that come with climate action, can be fully realised. The Council will also continue its efforts in rolling out ambitious climate action projects, drawing down available sources of funding, pursuing citizen and stakeholder engagement, all supported by a progressive policy framework.



2 The Public Consultation Process

2.1 Outline of the Public Consultation Process

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021, the Draft Climate Action Plan underwent statutory public consultation, from Friday 15th September 2023 to Thursday 2nd November 2023, inclusive.

The Climate (Amendment) Act 2021 states, that in making the local authority climate action plan, a local authority shall:

- (a) consult and co-operate with adjoining local authorities;
- (b) consult with the Public Participation Network in the administrative area of the local authority and such other persons as the local authority considers appropriate;
- (c) co-ordinate, where appropriate, with adjoining local authorities in relation to the mitigation measures and adaptation measures to be adopted;
- (d) consider any significant effects the implementation of the local authority climate action plan may have on adjoining local authorities; and
- (e) consider any submissions made to it by an adjoining local authority.

The Act also states that a local authority shall, before making a local authority climate action plan:

- (a) publish, in such manner as the local authority considers appropriate, a draft of the proposed local authority climate action plan,
- (b) publish a notice on the internet and in at least one newspaper circulating in the administrative area of the local authority inviting members of the public and any interested parties to make submissions in writing in relation to the proposed local authority climate action plan within such period (not exceeding two months from the date of the publication of the notice) as may be specified in the notice, and
- (c) have regard to any submissions made pursuant to, and in accordance with, a notice under paragraph (b).

2.2 Key Elements of the Public Consultation Process

The Draft Climate Action Plan public consultation process involved the following key elements:

Newspaper Public Notice: Published in The Irish Times on 15/09/2023 (English), and _____ on _____ (Irish)

Online Public Notice: <https://www.dublincity.ie/news/dublin-city-council-publishes-draft-climate-action-plan-published-on-15/09/2023>

Online Submission Platform: <https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029>

Bus Shelters: Campaigns 25/09/2023 – 08/10/2023 and 09/10 – 22/10/2023

Digipanel: Campaigns 25/09/2023 – 08/10/2023 and 09/10 – 22/10/2023

Radio: News Talk, FM104, Radio Na Life, Q102, Spin 103 from 14/10/23 to 28/10/23, 42 times per day

Media Articles:

- <https://lovindublin.com/news/dcc-climate-action-plan>
- <https://www.dublincity.ie/news/last-chance-make-difference-public-consultation-dublins-climate-action-plan-ends-soon>
- <https://dublingazette.com/dublinlocalmatters/news/have-your-say-on-climate-action-343452/>

Social Media: Please see planned content in the appendices, which was published across the DCC corporate social media channels. Please note additional posts were published as required throughout the public consultation period outside of planned content.

Adjoining Local Authorities: Were advised of the public consultation and invited to submit responses. None were received.

Prescribed Bodies:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Environment, Climate and Communication

PPN Engagement: Were advised of the public consultation and invited to submit responses via email and invited to attend events.

2.3 Public Information Events

During the public consultation period, a number of Public Information Events took place as follows:

- 15th September Bolton St College – Workshop with students – 29 Attendees
- 19th September Central Library – Workshop – 7 Attendees
- 26th September Kevin Street Library – Information Stand – Sustainable Goals Evening
- 2nd October Ballymun Library – Information Stand
- 4th October Kevin Street Library – Information Stand
- 6th October Drumcondra Library – Information Stand
- 9th October Sean O'Casey Centre, Eastwall – Information Stand
- 10th October Rathmines Library – Information Stand
- 11th October Cabra Library – Information Stand

Received

- 12th October Ballyfermot Library – Information Stand
- 16th October DCU St Patrick's Campus – Workshop with Students – 30 Attendees
- 18th October TUD – Talk with students from Vierick University in Netherlands
- 19th October DCU St Patrick's Campus – Workshop with students – 30 Attendees
- 20th October Trinity College – Information Stand
- 25th October Public Service Transformation week – Talk
- 25th October Ringsend Library – Information Stand
- 26th October Finglas Library – Information Stand

2.4 Engagement with Key Stakeholders and Young People

Three workshops were held with third level students. Students were guided through a workshop format that followed the online portal submission form. In groups students discussed their vision for Dublin in 2030 and the actions that would be necessary to realise their visions. Issues raised by students were similar to those raised by submissions received online. Several students highlighted the importance of connectivity to other parts of Ireland, this led to a discussion of the remit of local authorities and the role of local authorities in implementation of National Policy with the students.

3 Details of the Submissions

3.1 Introduction

A total of 88 valid submissions and observations were received, the breakdown of which is as follows:

Submission Type	Number
Online Portal Submissions	58
Posted / Handed Submissions	0
Email Submissions	27
Workshops	3
Total Submissions	88

Table 1 Submissions Summary

All valid submissions and observations were read, analysed and summarised. An overview of issues raised is provided in Section 3.3. The summary of issues raised, together with the Chief Executive's (CE) response and recommendations, is contained in Section 4.

Note: The headings relating to the categorisation and summary of issues raised, together with the Chief Executive's response and recommendations, follows that of the headings of the Draft Climate Action Plan document.

3.2 List of Persons, Organisations and Bodies who made Submissions

Appendix I lists the persons, organisations and bodies that made written submissions. Each submission has been assigned an independent reference.

3.3 Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions

There were 88 valid submissions and observations received for the **Dublin** City Council Draft Climate Action Plan – Climate Neutral Dublin; these were read, analysed and summarised. Broad issues were identified from the submissions and observations received. Full summaries of all of the issues raised in the submissions and observations are set out in Section 4, together with the responses and recommendations of the Chief Executive. Issues have been summarised under the relevant chapter, subsection or appendix heading in Section 4.7 of this report.

3.4 Chief Executive's Responses and Recommendations

The Chief Executive has prepared a response and recommendation under the relevant Section 4.7 of the Draft Climate Action Plan. The listing and format of the categorisation, summary and responses to issues raised, follows the document structure of the Draft Climate Action Plan.

This Chief Executive report examines issues raised in the submissions and observations, in the context of their relevance to the purpose and scope of the Draft Climate Action Plan, seeks to incorporate new/additional provisions where they are relevant to the purpose of the Plan, its implementation and do not have a negative impact on the broader environmental considerations of the area.

In the interests of clarity, issues raised in submissions and observations that:

- do not sit within the scope of the Draft Climate Action Plan;
- go beyond its scope but lie within the scope of the local authority;
- go beyond the functions of the local authority; and/or
- are not directly related to the provisions of the Draft Plan or climate actions,

will be subject to general commentary where appropriate and may not be considered further to help inform the provisions or actions of the final Climate Action Plan.

Among the issues specifically not addressed, commented on or responded to in this report, include matters relating to planning applications, development sites or specific local authority projects undertaken. Such matters are best addressed under the various planning processes including development management, forward planning etc. Matters that are considered helpful to frame future policy will be considered, where such considerations do not undermine the integrity of the functions and processes stated above.

3.5 Structure of Proposed Modifications to the Plan

Amendments to the text of the Draft Climate Action Plan are identified by their location within the Draft Plan i.e. Section 1 Executive Summary.

As stated in Section 3.4.2 of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines, 'a modification in this instance is an alteration that is considered non-material and does not compromise the integrity of the plan-making process to that point or the SEA and AA processes that have informed the plan' (Government of Ireland, 2023).

Furthermore, given the statutory twelve (12) month duration of the Plan making process, as set out in Section 16 of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021, material amendments after the public consultation phase, is not provided for under the legislation.

Non-material modifications to the text of the Draft Climate Action Plan are shown in **green text**, for example:

The implementation, monitoring and future updates of the local authority Climate Action Plan will be consistent with and have regard to the national Climate Action Plan

Deletions to the text of the Draft Climate Action Plan are shown in **red text with strikethrough**, for example:

~~The Council shall adopt the following actions in regard to domestic waste.~~

4 Categorisation, Summary and Responses to Issues Raised

All 88 valid submissions and observations were read, analysed and summarised. The report takes the following format to address issues raised in the submissions and observations received.

4.1 Submissions from Prescribed Environmental Authorities

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
Environmental Protection Agency	<p>The submission outlines the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure that there are sufficient suitable monitoring networks that are maintained and producing high quality data at an appropriate resolution, to allow decision makers to adapt. • Monitoring data gathered provides validation of the climate change modelled projects, allowing future planning to bolster flood defence or have more adaptive water supplies in response to climate change. • Consider EPA’s Climate Change in the Irish Mind report. • Suggest that the Plan include a specification to carry out Implementation Monitoring to ensure that progress achieving the actions and 	<p>CE Response:</p> <p>The EPA submission is welcomed in relation to recommendations for monitoring networks and data. The issues have been noted and our implementation actions include an approach for addressing these. As such we welcome the EPA’s emphasis on this.</p> <p>Further DCC is actively engaging with the EPA and participating in relevant discussions to ensure alignment, and coordination.</p> <p>DCC acknowledges the importance of monitoring and has proposed the implementation actions to ensure progress.</p> <p>In relation to the SEA / AA processes the responses are included in Appendix III.</p> <p>CE Recommendation</p> <p>No change to the Draft Plan</p>

	<p>measures across the Plan is being monitored and reported on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA should also assist in identifying ways to maximise the potential co-benefits of climate-related measures for air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas. 	
<p>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</p>	<p>The submission outlines concerns in relation to Actions RF1.2, OS25 and EP32.</p> <p>In relation to RF1.2 concerns have arisen in relation to the potential increase in footfall to Bull Island, the siting of the project in a flood zone.</p> <p>In relation to OS25 and EP32 clarity is sought on the relationship to the Discovery Centre.</p> <p>Recommendation is to omit RF1.2</p> <p>In relation archaeology recommendations include identify heritage assets that are at risk, and develop responses accordingly</p>	<p>CE Response:</p> <p>The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage submission is welcomed. Acknowledging the concerns in relation to action RF1.2 Dublin City Council views the centre as a key in drawing attention to the need to protect and conserve the sensitive habitat. The Discovery Centre will promote responsible behaviour and stewardship within the local community. The Discovery Centre will be the hub for this one-on-one engagement with locals and visitors alike. At present the absence of such a facility to inform and foster appreciation for sensitive habitats is allowing the current adverse behaviours highlighted by the Department's submission to persist. In the broader context of the Dublin Bay Biosphere work programme, which is a partnership between Failte Ireland, Dublin Port, Fingal County Council, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council and Dublin City Council, the Discovery Centre plays</p>

		<p>a role in delivering on our shared objectives of creating employment that supports emerging social enterprises, especially those in eco-tourism.</p> <p>In relation to the SEA / AA processes the responses are included in Appendix III</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>
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Table 2 Prescribed Environmental Authorities

4.2 Submissions from Adjoining Local Authorities

No submissions were received from adjoining local authorities

4.3 Submission from the National bodies

Submissions were received from the several national government departments and bodies with national remits.

4.3.1 Submission from the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	The submission was an acknowledgement of the drafting of the climate action plan	<p>CE Response: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications submission is welcomed</p>

		<p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>
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Table 3 Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

4.3.2 Submission from the Department of Transport

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
<p>Department of Transport</p>	<p>The submission outlines at a high level without specific reference to actions within the draft climate action plan recommendations under the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public engagement and Project Acceptance Communications 2. Smart and Sustainable Mobility Workshops 3. Demand Management, Parking Policy, Air Quality and Sustainable Mobility, 4. Active Travel Infrastructure 5. Road-space Reallocation, DMURS, and Accessibility and Public Realm. 6. Integrated Land-use and Transport Planning 7. Climate Adaptation 8. EV Charging Infrastructure 	<p>CE Response: The Department of Transport submission is welcomed. Dublin City Council recognises the key role we play in moving people around the city on a daily basis to meet friends, attend places of education, employment and worship and for leisure. As such, the recommendations provided by the DoT have been addressed in the plan, specifically under the Social City Foundation and under our operation and service delivery actions. Actions here address all issues raised. Further, we have included actions that specifically address the necessity for adaptation under our A Resilient City Foundation. DCC welcomes the offer of the Department to support the delivery of the actions, and note that safety is a key challenge and therefore urge the Department of Transport to engage actively with the</p>

	<p>The submission states that when developing 5 –year Climate Action Plans, Local Authorities are requested to recognise the importance of the policies detailed above in supporting the achievement of Ireland’s transport emissions targets, as well as the key role of Local Authorities in delivery and implementation of those policies</p>	<p>Department of Justice to create and enforce laws that protect vulnerable road users.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>
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Table 4 Department of Transport

4.3.4 Submission from Health Services Executive

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Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
<p>Health Services Executive</p>	<p>The submission recommends a strong emphasis on health and well-being – specifically with the addition of “people living in the city are happy and healthy”.</p> <p>Further that the plan is inclusive as per SDG 3 that the plan “ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages”</p> <p>Submission provides recommendations under each foundation; such as A Resilient City it is recommended that the application of Disaster Risk Reduction in line with the UN International Strategy on Disaster Risk</p>	<p>CE Response: The Health Services Executive submission is welcomed and appreciated for the thoroughness and consideration given.</p> <p>The recommendations provided will be integrated into the final plan where appropriate as well as in the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>CE Recommendation Amendments based on recommendations specifically in relation to:</p>

	<p>Reduction and application of the Sendai Framework.</p> <p>Key points are for health to be at the core of the plan to not only promote and protect health for present and future generations but deliver on the opportunities for health gain from climate action.</p> <p>Engagement with communities to deliver 'climate literacy' to build hope that we can do something (helping to combat climate anxiety) and to build resilience in our people in tandem with building resilient infrastructure.</p> <p>Adaptation priorities should be based upon comprehensive Climate Change Risk Assessment. It should be stressed that Adaptation priorities should respond to all types of hazards and not just severe weather events. Reference should be made to the Dept. of Health Adaptation plan 2019-2024, which is to be updated in 2023 to help determine actions that affect public health, for example providing shade or sun protection personal protective equipment for outdoor council staff may be an action to combat the increasing incidence of skin cancer in Ireland.</p> <p>Be wary of maladaptation. Some adaptation measure can be harmful (unintended and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the prominence of health at the core of the plan and opportunities to deliver on health gain, • Climate Readiness Toolkit the addition of indicators, • Addition of text to align with SDG 3, especially in relation to Age Friendly and inclusiveness. • Application of Sendai Framework
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	<p>negative impact) and the plan must assess the potential harmful effect on population health. For example, some efforts to enhance biodiversity may support the proliferation of disease transmitting vectors or take away informal play spaces for children.</p>	
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Table 5 Health Services Executive

4.3.5 Submission from Inland Fisheries Ireland

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
<p>Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)</p>	<p>The submission recommends to ensure that the impacts from climate change do not interfere with the aquatic environment, it is essential that those areas adjacent to waterways (riparian buffer zones) are managed in a manner which will lessen impacts to these habitats. IFI encourages the use of soft engineering solutions. IFI raised concerns and the need for a water abstraction register to be maintained by the local authority. Roads drainage is raised as a concern, IFI recommends that adequate attenuation measures are in place and petrol interceptors, constructed wetlands, and swales should be employed where appropriate</p>	<p>CE Response: The Inland Fisheries Ireland submission is welcomed. In the City Development Plan Dublin City Council has considered space for rivers, through the inclusion of riparian buffer zones policy. This was included based on the recognition from research and practice, that has led to DCC prioritising nature based solutions first in preparing for flood risk, and managing water run-off, while having benefits for air quality, water quality, biodiversity and health and well-being. DCC has also published SuDS guidelines that set out water management in the urban context with the use of bioswales.</p>

	to reduce pollutants from the road entering water courses.	CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan
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Table 6 Inland Fisheries Ireland

4.3.6 Submission from Irish Green Building Council

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
Irish Green Building Council	<p>The submission outlines the importance of including life cycle costing and green public procurement to ensure a whole systems approach to retrofit and building climate resilient housing.</p> <p>The submission recommends that DCC's adaptive re-use programme should share key learnings with industry. This programme would also be supported by improved data capture on vacancy.</p> <p>It is suggested that financial incentives be introduced to support re-use and low carbon development of buildings that follows circular economy principles.</p> <p>IGBC notes their work on construction material exchange to enable a circular economy in the construction sector.</p>	<p>CE Response:</p> <p>The Irish Green Building Council's submission is welcomed. DCC is actively using life cycle costing and green public procurement, and is seeking to ensure that this is standard practice across the organisation in all projects.</p> <p>DCC welcomes the advice to use projects as an opportunity to share learnings. DCC is aware of the importance of communication to demonstrating our leadership role and will seek to share our experiences actively.</p> <p>Financial incentives are unfortunately not within the remit of the local authority. However, through our participation in the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities we will explore options in this area with National Government as we develop our investment plan.</p> <p>In relation to circular economy in the construction sector, DCC has been exploring</p>

	<p>In relation to the Decarbonising Zones it is recommended that the strategies be ambitious and seek to share learnings actively.</p> <p>IGBC also highlights the concept of sponge cities, which sees the increase deployment of NBS.</p>	<p>the ways to better support the sector and will continue to take into consideration the experience of IGBC and industry.</p> <p>NBS is vital and a priority in retrofit projects.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>
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Table 7 Irish Green Building Council

4.3.7 Submission from Rediscovery Centre

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
Rediscovery Centre	<p>The submission is supportive and highlights opportunities for strengthening the CAP. Specifically, in relation to embedding circular economy principles and ensuring that Green Public Procurement are applied to all projects.</p> <p>The submission recommends the application of the Designing our Public Services principle provided by the Government of Ireland</p> <p>Submission also highlights the need for investment, operational supports and incentives to deliver.</p>	<p>CE Response: The Rediscover Centre's submission is welcomed. DCC is actively using life cycle costing and green public procurement, and is seeking to ensure that this is standard practice across the organisation in all projects, and ensuring that we are a leader in circularity.</p> <p>DCC is participating in the EU Mission for Cities and is using this opportunity to transform how we engage with citizens and deliver services, in addition to following guidance from national government.</p> <p>DCC recognises that support is needed to deliver on our CAP and is working to address this gap.</p>

		<p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
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Table 8 Rediscovery Centre

4.4 Online Portal Submissions

In total there were 75 responses submitted via the online portal, of these 59 of these submissions were deemed valid.

A review of the submissions indicates a high level of support for the draft climate action plan. In general respondents indicated that the plan broadly aligned with their vision of Dublin City in 2030. A detailed table of responses can be found in Appendix I.

4.4.1 Submission to Question: What is Your Vision of Dublin City in 2030

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Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
<p>Broadly, responses submitted presented a vision of Dublin City in 2030 that is aligned with the vision stated in the draft CAP. Notable were asks for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased green spaces • Less cars • Play spaces • People oriented development • Better public transport • A vibrant arts scene • Health and well-being as the focus • Renewable energy generation • Congestion charges • Living above the shop 	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the online submissions and the visions of Dublin in 2030 submitted by members of the public. The submissions are an affirmation that the public supports the vision and mission of the plan.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure facilities 	
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Table 9 What is Your Vision of Dublin City in 2030

4.4.2 Submission to Question: How do the actions proposed in "Foundations and Connecting Actions" support your vision of Dublin?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
Majority of submissions noted that the actions support their vision.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the online submissions and the visions of Dublin in 2030 submitted by members of the public. The submissions are an affirmation that the public supports the actions to deliver on the vision and mission of the plan.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 10 How do the actions proposed in "Foundations and Connecting Actions" support your vision of Dublin?

4.4.3 Submission to Question: How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 1: We are A Resilient City" support your vision of Dublin?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
Majority of submissions noted that the actions support their vision.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the online submissions and the visions of Dublin in 2030 submitted by members of the public. The submissions are an affirmation that the public supports the actions to deliver on the vision and mission of the plan.</p>

	<p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
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Table 11 How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 1: We are A Resilient City" support your vision of Dublin?

4.4.4 Submission to Question: How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 2: We are A Resource-Full City" support your vision of Dublin?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
Majority of submissions noted that the actions support their vision.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the online submissions and the visions of Dublin in 2030 submitted by members of the public. The submissions are an affirmation that the public supports the actions to deliver on the vision and mission of the plan.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 12 How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 2: We are A Resource-Full City" support your vision of Dublin?

4.4.5 Submission to Question: How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 3: We are A Creative City" support your vision of Dublin?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
Majority of submissions noted that the actions support their vision. Notably many submissions highlighted the importance of the arts and culture sector in climate action and the vibrancy of the city.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the online submissions and the visions of Dublin in 2030 submitted by members of the public. The submissions are an affirmation that the public supports the actions to deliver on the vision and mission of the plan.</p> <p>DCC also acknowledges the value and contribution of the arts and culture sector to the vibrancy and quality of life in the city.</p> <p>CE Recommendation</p>

	No change to the Draft Plan
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Table 13 How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 3: We are A Creative City" support your vision of Dublin?

4.4.6 Submission to Question: How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 4: We are A Social City" support your vision of Dublin?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
Majority of submissions noted that the actions support their vision.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the online submissions and the visions of Dublin in 2030 submitted by members of the public. The submissions are an affirmation that the public supports the actions to deliver on the vision and mission of the plan.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 14 How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 4: We are A Social City" support your vision of Dublin?

4.4.7 Submission to Question: Are there activities and programmes that you are involved in that will contribute to climate action? What activities and programmes are you involved in that will contribute to climate action?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
Many citizens are active in groups, and contributing to the city's decarbonisation.	<p>CE Response: DCC is heartened by the commitment of people to improving their city. DCC will continue to support individuals and groups in their efforts to better life in the city for all.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 15 Are there activities and programmes that you are involved in

4.4.8 Submission to Question: What might be some of the challenges Dublin will face and how might they be addressed?

Summary of Submissions	CE Response and Recommendation
<p>The submissions received acknowledge pragmatically the challenges Dublin will face in the implementation of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People not respecting the city • Perverse economic incentives that perpetuate certain behaviours • BAU and vested interests • Dereliction as a form of vandalism • Financing of actions • Dominance and preference for cars • Lack of climate literacy • Consequences of mis-information • Climate refugees in the long term 	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the responses received to this question in relation to barriers that may be encountered in the delivery of the climate action plan. DCC has in developing the plan and embedding the principles of a just transition has identified similar challenges, as such responses add to our understanding of barriers to a just transition.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 16 What might be some of the challenges Dublin will face and how might they be addressed?

4.5 Workshop Submissions

Three workshops were held with third level students. Students were guided through a workshop format that followed the online portal submission form. In groups students discussed their vision for Dublin in 2030 and the actions that would be necessary to realise their visions. Issues raised by students were similar to those raised by submissions received online. Several students highlighted the importance of connectivity to other parts of Ireland, this led to a discussion of the remit of local authorities and the role of local authorities in implementation of National Policy with the students.

Key issues for students were:

- Infrastructure
- Food
- Safety
- Transport
- Availability of green space
- Waste
- Community

4.6 Written Submissions

In total there were 27 responses submitted to the climateaction@dublincity.ie of these submissions four were from councillors and an MEP.

A review of the submissions indicates a high level of support for the draft climate action plan. In general respondents indicated that the plan broadly aligned with their vision of Dublin City in 2030. Submissions are shared in appendix I.

4.5.1 Submissions from Elected Officials

Full submissions from elected members and detailed responses are shared in Appendix IV

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
Labour Group	Submissions raised the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The retrofitting of residential buildings needs to be done at pace. • Regular briefings of incidence of flooding and flood risks. • Under the food strategy the need to connect food producers and consumers. • Dereliction of buildings is an issue that must be addressed. 	CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The issues raised are to be considered and addressed appropriately. Pace of retrofit is determined by the DHLGH. DCC has a flood alert system and works directly with National Government to respond to emergencies as they arise.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups should be part of the ecosystem of social and circular SMEs, and barriers such as insurance should be removed to enable them to run repair cafes. 	<p>Appendix IV provides detailed responses</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to plan.</p> <p>Food strategy will identify opportunities to connect producers and consumers</p> <p>The steering group will within its responsibilities brief the council on climate risks, as needed.</p>
<p>Green Party</p>	<p>Submission raised the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional projects for inclusion under each foundation/actions • Clarification of indicators and how they are intended to be used. • Additional specific targets. • Inclusion of a climate budget • Full financial strategy for the full 5 years of the plan • Improved and strengthened communication 	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The issues raised are to be considered and addressed appropriately.</p> <p>Projects included in the plan are based on the time frame of the plan and its alignment with capital expenditure.</p> <p>Appendix IV provides detailed responses</p> <p>CE Recommendation DCC will better indicate how actions interconnect and describe interdependencies in the text of the plan.</p>

		DCC is working on a communication plan to support implementation of CAP.
Cllr Alison Gilliland	Submission highlighted a vision of Dublin in 2030 seeing changes in attitudes and behaviours that result in improvements to overall quality of life in the city. Specifically, 'overall well-being levels in the city have risen, loneliness, chronic illness, crime and anti-social behaviour have all decreased. More people are volunteering, material consumption levels have decreased as domestic spend on social, recreational, and cultural activities has increased. This is evidenced by increases in all 4 elements in the national well-being framework'.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The issues raised are to be considered and addressed appropriately.</p> <p>Appendix IV provides detailed responses</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to plan</p>
Cllr. Nial Ring	<p>Submission raised the following observations and recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target for GHGs and Dublin City's share of this target in the context of the National Carbon Budget, the percentage reduction would be 64%. • Noting our success in building retrofit and transport. • The need for improving climate literacy and using DCC's libraries and parks for 	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The issues raised are to be considered and addressed appropriately.</p> <p>CE Recommendation Inclusion and amendment of text</p>

	<p>engaging citizens on climate change science and the benefits of climate action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a just transition, ensuring people have the skills to be part of the transition to a low carbon future. 	
<p>MEP Ciaran Cuffe</p>	<p>Submission highlighted and raised the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators – there should be ten headline indicators that are understood by the public. • Climate ambassador programme in communities to raise awareness of climate action measures such as retrofit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair cafes • Incentives for businesses • Social housing – increased pace and inclusion of biodiversity. 	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The issues raised are to be considered and addressed appropriately.</p> <p>DCC welcomes the recommendation for the use of ten headline indicators; this is beneficial to external communication and will be considered. The breadth of indicators is intentional to enable an in-depth understanding of the interconnectivity of actions and works across the council.</p> <p>A climate ambassador programme will be considered as part of the communication strategy.</p> <p>DCC is already considering the inclusion of nature based solutions in retrofit fit and new build.</p> <p>CE Recommendation</p>

		Communication strategy for CAP will take into consideration recommendations.
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Table 17 Elected Officials

4.5.2 Submissions from Community Groups

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
LeafyBatter	The submission raised the need to increase the pace of the response to the climate crisis and increase ambition; specifically in relation to the retrofit of social housing, public buildings and unlocking barriers in the private rental market for retrofit; implementing the transportation plan for the city quickly; rolling out of facilities to support and simplifying waste segregation while improving public realm; and highlighting the importance of communication with citizens of the challenges facing Dublin.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The issues raised by LeafyBatter are recognised by Dublin City Council and we are striving to address the barriers to increasing the pace and ambition of action. Through the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities we are increasing pace and unlocking barriers such as those pertaining to the finance of actions and the coherence of regulations.</p> <p>In response to issues around retrofit of social housing and public buildings DCC has and is further developing its programme of works to retrofit all buildings within its remit.</p> <p>We recognise that critical infrastructure is inclusive of roads and footpaths and that clutter increases risks to mobility through the</p>

		<p>city and that this is amplified in an emergency event.</p> <p>CE Recommendation DCC will better indicate how actions interconnect and describe interdependencies.</p> <p>Inclusion of Playful streets.</p>
<p>Not Here Not Anywhere</p>	<p>Submission raises the issue of rapidly phasing out all fossil fuels: planned phasing out of existing connections to the gas grid; banning of fracked gas in it is energy mix, ruling out new fossil fuel projects</p>	<p>CE Response: The submission is welcomed, however the issues raised are not within the remit of the local authority and managed at the National Level.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>
<p>Community Gardens Ireland</p>	<p>Submission raises the issue that all mention of allotments and community gardens from first CAP have been removed from the draft CAP. Specifically actions: N34, N35, N36</p>	<p>CE Response: The submission is welcomed, DCC's Edible Dublin Food Strategy supports allotment and community gardens and supersedes the actions in DCC's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 18 Community Groups

4.5.3 Submissions from Individuals

Submission	Submission Summary	CE Response and Recommendation
Deirdre Joyce, Climate Mediator	Submission drew attention to the potential of climate mediation as a tool for overcoming barriers to implementation and building consensus.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. The recommendation of a mediation is welcomed and will be considered as appropriate.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
Sam Bishop, Street Feast	Submission highlighted a missing element under A Social City, Neighbourhoods are the Heart, specifically informal community gatherings. The submission notes Street Feasts as an example.	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. DCC does support communities in delivering events at the neighbourhood level. This is the intent of this action.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No change to the Draft Plan</p>
India Ryan	Submission raises the issue of rapidly phasing out all fossil fuels: planned phasing out of existing connections to the gas grid; ban fracked gas in it is energy mix, rule out new fossil fuel projects	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. However the issues raised are not within the remit of the local authority and managed at the National Level.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>

<p>Zoe Daly</p>	<p>Submission has raised concerns of the impacts of plans to reduce traffic on the quays and North circular road without consideration to the impact on NEIC. The submission highlights the importance of implementing the NEIC greening strategy; promotion of Mount Joy as a quiet zone, improved connectivity, and amenity</p>	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. There is a specific action that sets out to respond to the issues raised in this submission- A Resilient NEIC.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
<p>Claire Wheeler</p>	<p>Submission is focused on treating this as an emergency and calls for speed in the retrofitting of buildings; reducing dereliction and vacancy in the city; promotion of walking and cycling and ensuring that these modes are safe. The use of nature based solutions; and the need to promote water conservation.</p>	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. DCC is taking action in the areas highlighted.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
<p>Paula Fyans</p>	<p>Submission proposes additional measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bans on single use plastics, • Fines for improper waste segregation; • Provide opportunities for people to learn something creative in the libraries • Improvement of outdoor spaces • Consider annual charge for SUVs 	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. DCC is taking action in the areas that are within its control; DCC is introducing maker spaces into libraries to facilitate learning new skills, especially those related to repair.</p> <p>DCC is not able to monitor waste segregation, this is the responsibility of the waste operators.</p>

		<p>DCC is also not able to introduce an annual charge for SUVs</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
Aoife Rose O'Reilly	<p>Submission proposes free public transport, as the 90 minute fare has resulted in their increased use of public transport.</p>	<p>Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. DCC however, is not able to set public transport fares.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>
Mary O'Donnell	<p>Submission provides recommendations on improving walking and cycling in the city, such as more pedestrian crossings, promotion of respectful use of shared spaces; quick repair of foot paths.</p>	<p>CE Response: DCC welcomes the submission and the recommendations made. DCC is taking action in the areas highlighted.</p> <p>CE Recommendation No Change to the Draft Plan</p>

Table 19 Individuals

4.7 Summary of Chief Executive's recommendations for Proposed Modifications

The following provides a list of minor modifications which have been proposed by the Chief Executive, on foot of public consultation of the Draft Climate Action Plan. The proposed modifications are listed by the relevant submission / Draft CAP section heading. All proposed modifications have been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening. The list contained in this section is for ease of reference and should be read in conjunction with the full Chief Executive's Report.

Draft CAP Section and Page	Proposed Modifications	SEA & AA Assessments
Executive Summary	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Introduction	Addition of text to strengthen emphasis on health and well-being being at the core of the plan; and improved alignment with SDG 3 – Health for All, of All ages.	
Foundations & Connecting Action	Revision of figure to better illustrate the interdependency of actions	
Foundation 1: A Resilient City	<p>Addition of text to acknowledge the need for housing that responds to future need of cooling in the context of heat wave risks;</p> <p>Addition of text to align with Disaster Risk Reduction and communication with citizens during an emergency</p>	
Foundation 2: A Resource Full City	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Foundation 3: A Creative City	<p>Addition of text to action C1.1 Explore inclusion of community kitchen within libraries to support food strategy</p> <p>Addition of text to indicator “Increased use of libraries, particularly by under-represented age groups and ethnicities”</p>	
Foundation 4: A Social City	<p>Change quiet zones to quiet areas to align with noise action plan terminology</p> <p>Addition of text to make explicit the link between behaviour change and health and well-being, associated with active travel</p> <p>Addition of text to S4 - Inclusion of Playful streets.</p>	

Operations and Service Delivery	Addition of text to explain interconnection with foundations	
Implementation	Addition of text to explain challenge based approach to support innovation	
Challenges and Opportunities	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Monitoring	Addition of text explaining indicators and their rationale	
Data: Opportunity for Collaboration	NO MODIFICATIONS	
APPENDICES		
Appendix 1	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 2	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 3	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 4	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 5	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 6	Reference to CAP24 and EPA's Climate Change in the Irish Mind	
Appendix 7	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 8	Addition of indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doing temperature comparisons across the city to better assess the urban heat island effect 2. Measuring ground level Ozone 3. Aero allergens 4. Monitoring of disease vectors – mosquitos, flies, ticks, and invasive species. 	
Appendix 9	NO MODIFICATIONS	
Appendix 10	NO MODIFICATIONS	

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Table 20 Chief Executive's recommendations for Proposed Modifications

5 Conclusions

This Chief Executive's Report on the submissions received to the Draft Climate Action Plan, during Public Consultation, is hereby submitted to the Elected Members of the Local Authority, for their consideration.

The Elected Members have up to 6 weeks to consider this Chief Executive's Report, in accordance with the requirements of the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021. Elected Members will be briefed on the Xth January / February 2024 to provide an overview of the Chief Executive's Report and in February 2024 Council Meeting / Special Meetings of **[Insert Name]** County / City Council will take place to decide by resolution, whether to:

- approve, or
- approve, subject to such modifications as they consider appropriate, the local authority climate action plan.

Taking into account the **[Insert Name]** County / City Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, this Chief Executive's Report on Draft Plan Public Consultation, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment Screening of Chief Executive's Recommendations, it is proposed that the Draft Climate Action Plan be approved by the Elected Members, in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

The Elected Members shall give approval for the Climate Action Plan, only after having determined that the Plan shall not adversely affect the integrity of a European Site(s) in line with SI 477 (EU Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended.

Within thirty (30) days of the approval of the final local authority Climate Action Plan by the Elected Members, the Council will publish the final plan. The Climate Action Plan shall have effect for a period of five years from the date on which it is approved by the Elected Members.

Appendix I: List of Persons, Organisations and Bodies who made Submissions

Submission Reference	Name
	Department of the Environment Climate and Communications
	Department of Transport
	Environmental Protection Agency
	Health Services Executive
	Irish Green Building Council
	LAWPRO
	Rediscovery Centre
	Inland Fisheries Ireland
	Green Party
	Labour Party
	Cllr. Alison Gilliland
	Cllr. Nial Ring
	MEP Ciaran Cuffe
	Dublin Community Growers
	Cosybatter/ Leafy Batter
	Not Here Not Anywhere/ India Ryan
	Heat Grid

Table X. Anonymized valid responses to CAP

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received

Response ID	What is your vision of Dublin City in 2030?	How do the actions proposed in "Foundations and Connecting Actions" support your vision of Dublin?	How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 1 We are A Resilient City" support your vision of Dublin?	How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 2 We are A Resource-Full City" support your vision of Dublin?	How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 3 We are A Creative City" support your vision of Dublin?	How do the actions proposed in "Foundation 4 We are A Social City" support your vision of Dublin?	Are there activities and programmes that you are involved in that will contribute to climate action?	What activities and programmes are you involved in that will contribute to climate action?	What might be some of the challenges Dublin will face and how might they be addressed?	Any other comments?	DCC Response
2327315	a quieter city with better air quality. To be able to hear birds and indeed the city should be awash with various types of birds. All new housing apartments to harvest Rainwater, more solar panels on buildings and more green space in the urban centres	Better attempts at better public transport.		I suppose the self reliance for energy, augmenting green space and protect waterways. This is on the right track	Tech will play a role. More data from rivers, beaches etc to be made available.	The aspiration is correct but the current reality is far from this. The car rules! we need to break this dependency and make social spaces ubiquitous.	Yes	cycling, bird watching, planting in garden trees etc.	I think flooding will be a major issue. Barriers will be required particularly at tidal estuaries. All use nature, trees, bogs etc for soakage. Grant aid residents to plant trees as farmers get in ECO and ACRES agri schemes	We have a number of railways. Noise pollution from these needs to be addressed. Monitors should be in place 24/7 and a compensation paid when excess noise is generated.	Noise pollution monitoring is occurring through Dublin City Air and Noise, and we have a noise plan.
2344900	Carbon neutral A city for people not cars with excellent public transportation BUT ALSO facilities for businesses to be able to deliver to their customers in a cost effective way	Good alignment	Excellent	Very good	Super		Yes	Local government	Energy security Removing cars - obviously better public transportation. Dart Underground anyone? Removing cars would help to change the no go areas	Well done on plan	
2355444		Regarding the deliveries aspect they don't	Wonderful waffle-how will that work for Georgian Dublin?	Plant more trees along roadsides	Looking at Georgian Dublin again a small initiative could encourage its use for said spaces	Currently we are anything but - too many no go areas	No			Please don't forget small businesses- the heart of the city and not a cash cow	SMEs are important to the city's vibrancy Dublin City through our development plan considers the impact on heritage while balancing demands for housing, transport, employment and education opportunities, in a sustainable manner. DCC's heritage department has produced Built to Last Case Studies investigating the retrofit of heritage buildings.
2368307	Green city with plenty of parks, spaces for families and animals. Safe soft playgrounds for both kids and dogs. Classic game areas in public space i.e. jenga, chess. Tram ways expanded. No water leakages from pipes.						No		People not respecting public space, dumping trash in parks. Establish city guards and cameras in more remote areas. Follow up on penalties. Start with education, ensure schools are involved in cleaning up activities.	Thank you for taking actions. Additional point - do not destroy historical landscape with high buildings built in Dublin's old villages i.e. Raheny. Move multiple apartment housing to empty remote or city center areas, building new spaces with plenty parks.	

2370800	A thriving, regenerative and inclusive city for all citizens, while respecting the planetary boundaries which makes the city a pioneer of such systemic transformation	They could, but I don't think they go far enough. The Amsterdam City Doughnut is a good example of a transformative strategy	See the Amsterdam City Doughnut https://doughnutecconomics.org/stories/1	See Amsterdam Circular Strategy 2020-2025 https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/policy/sustainability/circular-economy/	See Amsterdam Circular Strategy 2020-2025 https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/policy/sustainability/circular-economy/	See Amsterdam Circular Strategy 2020-2025 https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/policy/sustainability/circular-economy/	Yes	Local greening campaigns for the NEIC	Facing down vested interests who want to maintain BAU, lack of political will, short-termism and lack of powers. Have a look at what Mayor Hidalgo has done for the transformation of Paris	You need to be as less technocratic and as radical as possible. DCC should join https://www.c40.org/cities/	DCC has considered applying to join C40 Cities, but are unfortunately ineligible
2370967					I don't recognise "stunning Georgian neighbourhoods with public spaces" are referencing the NEIC Dublin. How can this area thrive while all available land is pushed for housing blocks. No further development until adequate green recreational spaces	Yes	don't drive, do street greening etc	Georgian houses shouldn't be expected to meet BR to avail of energy grants. There shouldn't be housing at the expense of adequate recreational spaces, already highly populated areas should have additional green spaces prioritised	The North Georgian Core should see better conservation protection with grants to raise energy efficiency (slime glaze sash, etc) as BR isn't achievable whilst conserving these buildings in larger ACA	DCC has considered applying to join C40 Cities, but are unfortunately ineligible Dublin City through our development plan considers the impact on heritage while balancing demands for housing, transport, employment and education opportunities, in a sustainable manner. DCC's heritage department has produced Built to Last Case Studies investigating the retrofit of heritage buildings.	
2386703	More parks ,play areas for children and teenagers, centres for all the residents to use, especially for the evening time for teenagers, they are left out in alot of plans, and they are our future, too.	Starting with the young research shows that they will want to grow up in a friendly green environment and will pass on to the next generation	Help people invest in home improvement, to cut back on heating, encourage grow your own in shared allotments fuel, recycling, in more areas, and more public bins and dogs bins ,cleaning weeds from water gullies and drainage ,stops flooding on road, path.	Encourage more, encourage teenagers to take part, unemployed, retired, new citizens in the community all make a difference and be proud of our city	Star with strong bases and all will grow strong	People who live in the city should have more say in what is happening, where money is been spent, and not just some people in DCC, residents associations, clubs, need to be encouraged and enrolled to make it work	Yes	Trees for tenters, reopening out centre that's closed due to fire, which alot of brilliant progress in areas from young to old, sadly still waiting on DCC to fix	Bad under structure not being addressed Frist, in all departments from no public toilets, very few areas for children and teenagers to enjoy, very few bins, seating areas, nothing for teenagers in winter time, because of no community centre in Donore av	Like to see a public publishing of money spent and how much on road by road ,area by area, for example parks green areas, bins, cleaning etc	Dublin City Council publishes its budget annual and provides detail on spend in areas

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received

2391517	Ideally people orientated, less polluted and safer and more pleasant to live in. Unfortunately with fairly unambitious plans and even slower implementation, I'm very pessimistic on actual change happening at a meaningful rate.							Cycling, walking and using public transport instead of driving and using taxis.	The biggest issue I see is land use and perverse economic incentives currently. It leaves buildings unused, causes focus on cars over people and residents. I think the best solution, would be a Land Value Tax, and an expanded Dublin City Council	Please just act quickly, and iterate. The slow pace is excruciating and really undermines a lot of young people's hope in their city.	Through the EU Mission DCC is striving to accelerate action
2393961	To be able to travel in and out of the city to shop and socialise. For the city to be clean and a place I want to spend more time.	The plan doesn't have sufficient details of actions to know the answer.	Again it doesn't say how so it is difficult to answer the question.	Again it doesn't say how so it is difficult to answer the question.	Again it doesn't say how so it is difficult to answer the question.	Again it doesn't say how so it is difficult to answer the question.	Again it doesn't say how so it is difficult to answer the question.	No	Public buy in. - show how this plan will be implemented and how it will effect them. Transport - need alot more busses. Road infrastructure needs to be improved and made bigger. The homeless need real meaningful help.	Please listen to the people of Dublin. I know you mean well.	A Climate Change Risk Assessment was undertaken as part of the development of the climate action plan and the urban heat island is recognised.
2399807	Better public transport. More Luas lines, a metro project beginning, better buses. Bus drivers need to be held to account for 'ghost' buses. Public transport police, so that the red line Luas is safer.	Better attempts at better public transport.	We need to build higher & incentivise people to live in the city, above shops & businesses.	They provide for more green space, however, we need to look at making this bolder. Make the canals a linear parkway & buy up land!	There are not enough arts spaces. DCC has an obsession with selling off spaces to developers - gouging out the soul of the city. The Tivoli, amongst others, is an artistic space we are still reeling from the loss of. We need to support nighttime culture.	Nighttime economies need to be supported! We need more 24 hour buses, better street lighting & more gardai out at nighttime.	No	Build up to stop devouring the city & green spaces.	Dublin needs better public transport, more covered bus stops for the rain, more frequent buses, a metro, more green spaces and to build up! We should be actively buying up land in the city for high density housing.	Dublin City Council has set out in its development plan, climate action plna, transport study, how we work to and support the delivery of public transport, which is the remit of the National Transport Authority; DCC has included its greening strategies in this plan.	
2419682	Vibrant, artistic and leading climate adaptation.	Creative, resourceful and resilient city speaks to this vision	More affordable rental properties and affordable homes for purchase. Also need more affordable spacious art studio space within the city.	CPO underutilised property and redevelop for community use.	More studio space for creative industries and artists within the city. And more performance and gallery space.	More open spaces for community to meet and create.	Yes	Leafybatter and Stoneybatter Pride of Place	More sustainable transport. Increased availability of public transport. Get on and deliver busconnect, dart+ and metrolink. More bike paths too. And ev charging points with much higher charging speeds.	DCC is responsible for the provision of social housing; Our adaptive re-use programme is seeking to bring underutilised properties back to use; Our arts office is actively working to increase the availability of studios; Public realm plans include more open spaces	

2421745	A city where mobility is primarily sustainable i.e. private car use would be the exception rather than commonplace.	They very much support my vision, but we need to act more swiftly.	Again, they very much support my vision, but obviously it is a moving target as we don't know the full effects of climate change yet.	Again, laudable goals, but currently the huge increase in the population of dogs is another obstacle to biodiversity and pollution reduction, and there appear to be no plans mitigate this problem. The increase in popularity of dog ownership may be a passing fashion, but it does mean an increase in noise, ground and water pollution, (and general nuisance), well past the life cycle of this Climate plan.	Laudable goals, and hopefully the completion of the new Central Library can be a hub for creativity.	Laudable goals. However, many localities are split by the outrageous volume of motor traffic passing through the community. A prime example is Ballymun, which before the redevelopment the community was split by a huge multi-lane road, and after the redevelopment it is still split in two by a multi-lane road. Another example is Phibsborough, which has huge potential, but is split in four by massive volumes of traffic passing through Doyle's Corner. Towns should be for people, not cars, and electric cars will not solve this problem.	Yes	Tidy town and sustainable transport.	The population of the city is growing, and we need to make a city for people, not cars. We need to restrict the number of cars in the city using a variety of methods including congestion charging, and enforce the rules that are already in place including strict and swift enforcement of parking restrictions. I am also concerned with the massive increase in the popularity of dogs, which have directly led to an increase in noise, ground and water pollution along with the general nuisance value of the number of dogs in our towns, cities and public parks. There do not appear to be any plans to address this very real issue.	DCC is working to address traffic volumes in the city centre, by improving the ability of people to choose active modes and by liaising with garda.
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<p>A connected city -- NOT 'a city of villages' -- where people can get around the whole city easily, even in the rain, meet friends and family from other parts of Dublin, play or watch sport with friends anywhere in Dublin, do their shopping in town instead of having to go some big box in the suburbs, etc.</p>	<p>A city with a high quality of life, where the city council provides and maintains leisure and other facilities and services that enhance people's enjoyment of life, and adopts planning policies that reinforce this.</p>	<p>A safe city, where people feel safe from crime and anti-social behaviour no matter where they are in Dublin or what time of day.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>The proposed actions do NOT support my vision of Dublin. The actions proposed are completely lacking in imagination, and focused entirely on someone else's vision -- and that someone else appears to be a cyclist or a parent of young children who is content to live in the bubble of a middle-class suburb/urban village'.</p>	<p>I do not have any children.</p>	<p>There is so much more the city council could do instead of this impoverished virtue-signaling. Here are some ideas</p>	<p>DCC is through this climate action plan in conjunction with the city's development plan, and local economic and community plan to achieve the vision proposed by the respondent. DCC is responsible for the provision of social housing; Our adaptive re-use programme is seeking to bring underutilised properties back to use; Our arts office is actively working to increase the availability of studios; Public realm plans include more open spaces</p>
<p>2426769</p>	<p>Cleaner More recycling bins on street More pedestrianised streets (parliament street) Long luas lines Reduced rent Vacancy tax !!</p>	<p>2427720</p>	<p>Reduced carbon emissions help make the city cleaner</p>	<p>Reduced carbon emissions help make the city cleaner</p>	<p>More pedestrianised streets means more room for trees and plants in the city centre 🌱</p>	<p>Reduced rents means more spaces for artists to work</p>	<p>Bringing people together to discuss what they want dublin to become is a part of this !!</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Public transport</p>	<p>Rents Not letting vulture funds buy property vacancy tax Cleanliness Proper disposal of waste Keeping green areas green</p>		

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2427722	Extended or more luas lines, cleaner streets, more recycling bins on the street (general waste bins don't allow for recycling attempts and ultimately do not contribute to a cleaner national carbon footprint)	Cleaner air, reduced environmental impact	Reduced environmental over a prolonged period	More green landscape allows for naturally cleaner air and ultimately beneficial for society's healthier	Allows for more creativity in art, but also allows for more innovative ideas which may contribute socially and environmentally	Allowing social and democratic input to improve the city, giving people a say	Yes	Using only public transport, ensuring proper disposal of waste and recycling	Waste and cleanliness - there needs to be more education and conscience over personal environmental impacts - why it is so important to respect your city	welcome, DCC continuously working to engage public on reducing waste and discouraging littering
2427777	Safer, cleaner, greener Dublin x	The actions support my vision, but do not go all the way	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No			NA
2427800	One which centres climate change and biodiversity in every decision.		They ensure that climate change is central to all decisions	They ensure biodiversity is respected and protected for everyone to enjoy	They allow a space for everyone to engage in climate action	It empowers peoples and promotes climate action to everyone	Yes	Member of society environmental society	Rising sea levels, biodiversity loss	A Climate Change Risk Assessment was undertaken as part of the development of the climate action plan and sea level rise is a recognised risk
2427807	Much improved public transport so huge reduction in cars on road	I love the plan to reduce green house gases	Seeing as climate change is greatly negatively impacting the weather, I think this plan is really appropriate for the current situation and will help us all as we try fix it	I love this idea. The more we preserve these natural areas, the less damage is done	This is great because it will help us move forward in developing a cleaner future	A problem shared is a problem halved. If we all do our part, it'll be much easier	Yes	N/A		DCC is responsible for the provision of social housing; Our adaptive re-use programme is seeking to bring underutilised properties back to use
2427820	Green! Less cars	Adds better transport methods	Good! But more on how this complements making housing more affordable and accessible	Trade off between climate protection and people's needs	Good	Good	No		Good	Good
2427911	Better transport						No			DCC works closely with the NTA. A Climate Change Risk Assessment was undertaken as part of the development of the climate action plan and sea level rise is a recognised risk; walls are used where no other options suit
2427909	Progressions in climate sustainability and improved public transport. No need for metro though just general improvements	I agree with them from a running of the city viewpoint. While it'd be heavy beurocratically it's most defo possible	I agree with them from a running of the city viewpoint. While it'd be heavy beurocratically it's most defo possible	I agree with them from a running of the city viewpoint. While it'd be heavy beurocratically it's most defo possible	I agree with them from a running of the city viewpoint. While it'd be heavy beurocratically it's most defo possible		No	Challenges on global sea level rising and needing a Netherlands esque system	None	

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2427901	Dublin with buses hat come on time and trains too	More energy efficient	They think of the people and the climate	Dublin has many resources at our disposal that we can use	There is great potential in solving climate issues with the creativity of Dublin's youth	Many people go to climate marches	No		Sea level rising so need taller sea walls		A Climate Change Risk Assessment was undertaken as part of the development of the climate action plan and sea level rise is a recognised risk; walls are used where no other options suit
2427910	Many more plants, More public spaces available for young people	collaboration is necessary for both of these things. collaborating for a greener future creates a culture in which dubliners can convene to solve other problems					No				Collaboration is required, and we are working with public to deliver on action
2427932	more sustainability		promising				No		homelessness		
2427928							Yes	Fast fashion, driving, eating meat			
2427929	Good	Yes	Conservation of coastlines	Preservation of city buildings	College student spaces	K	Yes	H	H	K	Conservation of buildings is considered
2427918	Clean streets, minimal car traffic, more green spaces						No		Make housing ecologically viable long term with multi family accommodations		DCC works closely with the NTA.
2427943	To have better public transport	They are in alignment with my sustainable developmental goals	They make more resilient to the effects of climate which is essential in the crisis in which we find ourselves				Yes			No	Welcome, and we are working to insure climate is central
2427947	In such a small amount of time I don't think much will change	It would definetely be nice	I think they will address it, I don't think theyll be applied	This might actually be taken into account and have a minor change toward this	Won't happen	Won't happen either. At all	No		The municipalit� will not act upon it	No It's really nice to show we are invested but I honestly think nothing will change. But maybe it will and that's why its good that this is here	DCC acknowledges that this work will not be without challenges

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Free public transport, fully electric public transport, fully pedestrianised (no personal motor vehicles permitted in the city except for the disabled), affordable and well insulated housing, large renewable electricity production industry, cheap vegan meat alternatives subsidised by a carbon tax on meat, renationalise

2427877

Step in the right direction

It's necessary

Good idea to use abandoned properties

This seems immaterial

Collective action is vital

Yes

I don't eat meat. I pick up litter.

Climate refugee crisis very likely, will require large social housing programs.

No

DCC acknowledges that there will be an increase in climate refugees

A more pedestrianised and cycle-friendly city centre core with improved public transport and proper priority for buses. Congestion charge for private vehicles. With two functioning city markets at Smithfield and Iveagh Markets. City is crying out for this!

2429933

They support it adequately

They support it adequately

They support it adequately

They support it adequately

They support it adequately

No

Dominance of road travel as the only means. We need more light rail including a LUAS line to the airport, UCD and Dublin Port.

The City Council needs to act faster to bring about change in the city. There is no urgency in this city and progress seems to move at a snail's pace.

Through the EU Mission DCC is striving to accelerate action

I would ask for
 A Dart station at
 Croke Park stadium
 Stronger
 conservation
 restrictions for
 streets around
 Mountjoy Sq
 Make the North
 Circular Road
 30km/h from
 Dorset St Lower
 towards Quays
 Insulation grants
 suitable for
 Historical houses,
 which can't add
 insulation
 inside/out ect
 No BusConnects
 routes terminating
 at Mountjoy Sq
 Addition of green
 parks around the
 area of Mountjoy
 Sq
 We need greater
 bike parking
 provision on active
 travel routes
 I would like less
 road space given to
 cars, taking out
 lanes giving space
 to
 pedestrians/cycles
 I appreciate the
 BusConnects 0 bus
 route, and think it
 is a great addition.

2437237

Yes

Detail on the transportation plans is available on DCC's website and in the transport study

Each citizen should be given an annual CO2 budget of, say 4 tonne. This figure should keep global warming below 1.5 degrees. Each citizen could then use that as they like, e.g. drive a car every day OR go on an annual airline trip, but not both.

DCC welcomes this idea. DCC has been involved in an EU project - climate campaigners through which an app has been produced that enables people to undertake challenges to reduce their carbon foot print

2439123

Clean city.

Not going far enough.

Not going far enough.

Not going far enough.

Not going far enough.

Not going far enough.

No

Public resistance.

A large area of the city centre would be totally car free (Dame st, Dawson st, TCD, all areas off grafton street area). Charges for all petrol or diesel vehicles that come inside the canal area from Grand canal in the south to royal canal in the north. Similar to the congestion charge in london. This would not apply to electric vehicles. Cities are not noisy. Petrol cars are noisy and they bully pedestrians and cyclists and block up buses and other public transport. All taxis and buses to be electric. A quieter, more person friendly city will encourage walking, cafe culture, cycling and community events. 1000s more electric charging points for electric vehicles. all those who use on street parking areas do not have sufficient charge points to make an electric car viable. Incentives for business which are non dairy and non meat based. The single biggest contributor to climate change is the meat and dairy industry and transport/car. Any serious attempt to deal with climate change must address BOTH these issues. ("Detailed analysis finds plant diets lead to 75%

2441062

It totally complements everything in the vision

It totally complements everything in the vision

It totally complements everything in the vision

It totally complements everything in the vision

It totally complements everything in the vision

Yes

I cycle everywhere, live a vegan lifestyle, have an A rated home that only uses electricity which is 66% renewable.

The meat and dairy industry, the farming lobby, the business lobby will be split between those who will make more and those who will loose out. Change will result in change of jobs. Not many coopers or fariers around these days and yet we have full employment. People dont loose jobs they change jobs.

Please be serious about this. Tackle the lobby groups. Time is running out. If this is just another paper exercise, I dont know what you will tell your poor grandchildren who will enter an utterly different work which we created due to inaction.

DCC acknowledges the challenges with the agriculture sector and the role of the city in it. In this context DCC has produced a food strategy that responds to the challenges inherent in the food system. We note the respondent's observation that "People don't lose jobs they change jobs". This is an important insight and consideration of this essential for a just transition

less climate-heating emissions, water pollution and land use than meat-rich ones" from a major peer reviewed scientific study) <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/jul/20/vegan-diet-cuts-environmental-damage-climate-heating-emissions-study>
If you think this is not a serious suggestion, then you are simply not living in the real world and your climate change efforts are little more than greenwashing. Gives rate reductions to businesses that install solar panels on the properties and roof tops. Require new building projects to have solar panels. Ideally the council would compete in this market as it is completely overpriced with enormous profits being made and slowing peoples willingness and ability to change. These profits are in direct competition with our vision of a climate friendly city. Having a public body in this area of retrofitting and solar etc would increase the rate of change and give resilience to the market.

DRAFT

2443369		Yes	DCC Will consider this and advise that DCC is focused on reducing traffic volumes in the city. Transport policy follows an avoid shift improve approach
2443372			*A Dart station at Croke Park Stadium This unfortunately is not within DCC's remit
2443376		No	Dublin City through our development plan considers the impact on heritage while balancing demands for housing, transport, employment and education opportunities, in a sustainable manner. DCC 's heritage department has produced Built to Last Case Studies investigating the retrofit of heritage buildings. Stronger conservation restrictions for streets around Mountjoy Square. We need bike bunkers on active travel routes. No BusConnects routes terminating at Mountjoy Sq. More green parks around the area of Mountjoy Square.

I hope by 2030 the amount of cars will be reduced around Dublin city. I hope the speed limit around the city will be reduced to 30km/h. I hope it will be easy to take public transport not only in and out of the city, but also across town (which is not currently the case). I hope cycling will feel safer by 2030. I hope there will be more accessible green spaces. I hope street trees won't be suffocated by tarmac. I hope there will be no derelict buildings. I hope there will be many community arts spaces in local neighbourhoods. I hope there will be no homelessness. I hope there won't be 22-story build to let towers in Dublin 8 but instead co-operative living schemes with enough new amenities.

2444071

On paper in sounds great. In practise, I don't see many of them happening.

They support my vision.

They are support my vision.

They support my vision.

They support my vision.

Yes

I am involved in community greening activities, educating communities about biodiversity, wildlife and our native trees.

Dublin will face increased flooding risks. The city is experiencing a depletion of creative talent. The city is currently not a very hopeful place for young people. Dublin City Council seems stuck in its ways without creating space for new ideas/actions alongside their entrenched ways of working.

The Climate Action Plan reads very well, with great ideas. I am just sceptical that few ideas will be implemented. Where would we be able to find evidence of any of the ideas of the previous CAP being implemented?

DCC produced annual reports on the first climate action plan, these are available on DCC's website. Additionally council meetings are a record of implementation activity



2445406	<p>I hope Dublin will be a pedestrian and cycle friendly city with lots of green spaces and trees and efficient Comprehensive public transport. I hope there will be very little private car traffic and easy access to the beautiful nature that Dublin has to offer. I hope Dublin will be producing its own renewable energy and will offer sustainable living to all its citizens. I think improving access to nature is highly important and would improve the city at all levels, this should be a priority. Safe non car traffic routes also need to be a priority because at present it is extremely dangerous and absolutely unpleasant to cycle or walk in Dublin.</p>	<p>I think they are too abstract. There are no commitments to delivering a certain km of safe cycling or pedestrian routes. It does connect with the transport plan for Dublin. And there are no commitments to how much more nature will be in the city. How many trees are you going to plant? Please plant the trees in boxes so that they can actually have a positive effect. Putting trees in boxes is cruel and inefficient.</p>	<p>I think it is very important to make the city resilient. Again I think it would be important to have a clear plan not just an abstract vision and maybe one project to highlight the vision. All these foundations have to cover the whole city not just little pockets of show cases. And it is very important to have enough affordable living space, even if that means reducing the spect. It is still better to live in accommodation with a living room that might be a little smaller than your spect than living on the streets. Dublin really has an unacceptable level of homelessness. Perfect is the enemy of getting things done.</p>	<p>Dublin has great resources, at the moment it turns its back on them a lot of the time. Sandymount Strand is a our rounded by industrial space and heavy traffic, there a busy roads going through the phoenix park with not even a zebra crossing to get to the zoo safely. There is no safe cycle route through the city to get to the phoenix park or to the sea. There is no public transport into the Dublin mountains. When you try to cycle the dodder river from Grand canal dock you have to cross an uncountable amount of busy junction that absolutely prioritise cars. There is huge potential to improve access to nature!</p>	<p>I think that is very important but will only be helpful of getting things done in new in11ative ways easier. If people come up with creative new ways to do things but there are huge barriers to making change happen such as strict prescriptive regulations and slow application processes its likely that nothing will change.</p>	<p>At the meonet cars seem to be at the heart of the city, if that doesn't change people won't be at the heart of the city.</p>	Yes	<p>I am promoting access to nature and creating gardens in St James Hospital where I work. I am also a member of Irish d100rs for the environment and am trying to help set up a green committee in St. James Hospital</p>	<p>It will be too slow with the measures it is planning and they are not going far enough. It's almost too late, you need to act quickly and you need to focus on the benefits there will be for the residents of Dublin if the city is made sustainable and human friendly. We will all be healthier and Dublin will be much enjoyable!</p>	<p>Plant more trees in the ground, do it quickly, they need a long time to grow. Give them enough space so that they can thrive. The more trees Dublin has the more beautiful and healthy it will be. A city in a park rather than a park in the city.</p>	<p>DCC acknowledges the importance and value of trees to achieving our climate targets and most importantly to improving the health and well-being of citizens. Planting trees in the ground is done where possible, street planting is challenged do to underground utilities. Insuring people of have access is being addressed. DCC welcomes the respondent's statement "A city in a park, rather than a park in a city"</p>
2445817	<p>Climate friendly, flood resilient, accessible for all including those with mobility challenges. More trees in less wealthy areas of city and more bike share locations in deprived areas of city Leaving space for nature which will help heat levels and water levels. More public transport. Less large cars and suvs in congested areas</p>	<p>Actions proposed align with my vision fairly well however vital these actions are implemented rapidly given we are in a climate and biodiversity crisis</p>	<p>Again proposed actions support vision well however they need to be implemented speedily and ensure that those in fuel poverty receive additional supports and those who cannot easily access public transport are provided with options to access the community</p>	<p>Most of our parks are not currently supported to be biodiversity friendly - much more need to be done to protect nature. Vital we use above shop spaces for housing .</p>	<p>Important those with literacy difficulties are supported to be able to engage and receive funding for cultural/ creative actions</p>	<p>We must have climate justice at the heart of all actions. This may involve challenging those with many resources to share more and consider the impacts of their actions on others. For example driving less , not installing hard surfaces in driveways (which contribute to flooding) planting native trees rather than exotic non native often invasive trees, eating more plant based diet, using water carefully. Living simply so</p>	Yes	<p>Church grounds in local Parish being supported to be biodiversity friendly. Attending Dail regularly to peacefully call for urgent action to address the climate and biodiversity crisis</p>	<p>Many people are not aware of the consequences of their actions which contribute to climate crisis so more education required. Hard to encourage people to consume less.</p>	<p>Very important plan that requires rapid action thanks</p>	<p>DCC has a biodiversity action plan and is actively working to insure that our parks are pollinator friendly. A just transition is a key target of this plan.</p>

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that others may simply live

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2450378	A mile away from the mismanagement we see currently A safe and welcoming environment to walk, wheel, cycle and enjoy reliable frequent public transport. Where private vehicle numbers are minimal and where Dublin is the destination not the rat run. Where homelessness is eradicated. Where the streets are always clean and no one illegally parks (esp on pavements).	Complete waste of time & money	Dublin City council are not fit for purpose	Dublin City council is destroying our city. 2 empty cycle lane on the quays inbound and one car lane.	No	Stop listening to Green Party councillors, they're pure anti car anti people spoofers	DCC retains an apolitical stance. The executive works with elected members irrespective of their political affiliation to insure all citizens can live a good life in the city.
2450421		To some extent	To some extent. Ambition should be higher and when it comes to implementation we need to avoid things being watered down.	We need politicians to lead and take the difficult and right decisions - not the easy populist ones	No	The belief in the need for climate action is not uniformly evident. Significant comms etc will be required to bring everyone on the journey	DCC recognises the need for communication with citizens on climate action.
2453210	A city that is easy to get around by sustainable travel modes	They promote sustainable travel			Yes	I am a member of Dublin Cycling Campaign Local opposition to change	

<p>My vision for Dublin in 2030</p> <p>My vision for Dublin in 2030 is a clean, healthy sustainable city that recognises the interconnectedness of human activity and behaviours and environmental well-being. A smart city successfully addressing the triple planetary challenges of climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss A city leading a strong multi-level and cross-sectoral public and private consortium of Dublin stakeholders acting in consort to realise our Climate-Neutral and Smart Mission City status.</p> <p>Mobility Recognising their contribution to carbon emissions the city has targeted transport and buildings. From a planning, land use and service provision perspective most essential retail, public services and a significant level of employment opportunities are now available within a 15-minute active travel or net zero emission 24/7 public transport commute. Therefore, most walk, cycle or use public transport to move around. The new underground metro is almost</p> <p>2454359</p>	<p>Generally yes but there are gaps and I apologise for only highlighting those - anything I don't reference is great! The key gap is that DCC does not go beyond its own statutory competencies and my vision does.</p> <p>For example, DCC is responsible for active travel, road maintenance and road management but not road traffic enforcement. Therefore, while it would be responsible for installing traffic enforcement cameras (and has managed a successful pilot in this area). While I am aware that the matter is being discussed by the Dept of Transport I would like to see us proactively lead on this behaviour changing measure and demand that the Department of Transport, The NTA, An Garda Síochána and the Road Safety Authority work with us to come to an agreement on its implementation.</p> <p>Another example is that we are not planning to proactively convene an overall stakeholder working group that would join up the dots across the city's actors to together work towards a Climate-Neutral and Smart</p>	<p>A few gaps under this Foundation</p> <p>The draft plan cites 32% of emissions are linked to commercial activity and 27% of emissions coming from residential building - this figure discounts DCC's social housing stock. While there is much financial aid for private property retrofitting under the National Retrofit Plan its use is dependent on individual action rather than a co-ordinated collective action that could be undertaken by DCC for example under a SLA with the SEAI.</p> <p>The plan references the need to regenerate our stock of 214 flat complexes and 10,000 homes yet it only details this year's budget for the regeneration of 4 of the flat complexes (p. 34) without an indication if this is the full budget for the projects or whether it is the budget amount for the works that will be done in 2023. There are no timelines or costings for our other housing stock and indeed most of our community buildings.</p> <p>Good references to monitor and enforce waste regulations in DCC</p>	<p>Our Greening Strategy is excellent and the progress on the North East Inner City Greening Strategy is making a very visible difference to the look and feel of that area.</p> <p>While I commend the provision of information on leaf composting and associated workshops I am disappointed that we don't take some responsibility for establishing an autumn leaf composting programme on some of the roads/streets with high leaf fall such as Griffith Avenue. It is unfair to load the entire responsibility for leaf mulching on large avenues and road such as this on local residents' groups when we could be creating a city circular economy producing compost.</p>	<p>As noted above the key gap in the theme of people coming together is the lack of a key stakeholder group working together at a high level, learning from each other and collaborating and partnering with each other to realise our 2030 ambitions.</p> <p>I have a significant concern with regard to the approach being envisaged for the Community Climate Action Officer particularly with regard to the use of the Community Climate Action Fund. Given the significant amount of funding on offer and the responsibilities that go with it I think a more collaborative approach involving the local area office would be better so that local gaps get attention as opposed to those groups with the most human/social capital. Ideally we should be aiming for a Community Climate Action Officer in each of our 5 administrative areas working across all area disciplines/sections to ensure good climate practices are put in place and maintained.</p>	<p>While the Social Foundations detail a significant level of citizen engagement my vision details 5 sustainability hubs including a large-scale flagship hub. This would add significant cost to the plan but, in my view, it would make a visible statement to the city regarding our work and engagement in this area and act as a focal point in the city for same.</p>	<p>lack of funding to do what we want to do - this is evident from the plan. There are no costings to implement it.</p> <p>Well done of transitioning to a more cross-disciplinary approach to the CAP.</p> <p>Respondent also provided a written submission</p>	<p>No</p>
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complete with new tributary connecting lines already being planned.

The installation of traffic enforcement camera technology on traffic lights across the city in 2024 and an innovative citizen contract for sharing mobility space initiated a change in driver behaviour which allowed the installation of zebra crossings across many residential neighbourhoods, giving real priority to pedestrians.

First piloted in the city's decarbonisation zones of Ballymun and Ringsend and realised through a deliberative democracy approach, low traffic neighbourhoods are widespread. Most citizens who require private car transport use local 'park and walk/cycle/scoot/bus/metro' hubs located in suburban retail car parks. These hubs also provide a car sharing service and an off-loading service for local and city centre shop and business deliveries most of which are now mostly done using e-cargo-bikes and e-cargo tuc-tucs.

This transformational reallocation of

City as per our EC Mission participation and aims.

Ideally I'd like to see a climate action plan at administrative area level if not at ward level

Operations and Services but there is no concrete mention of a timeline to introduce segregated public litter bins across the city nor the expansion of the solar compressor belly bins which are very efficient at reducing our carbon footprint when emptying the bin.

Nor could I see a timeline to introduce drinking fountains across the city.

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mobility space is based on the principle of avoid-shift-improve Equally influential was the overwhelming support for the Dublin City Centre Transport Plan resulting in a city centre that is highly pedestrianised and dynamic enjoying a thriving and varied night-time economy. These mobility changes have resulted in a significant increase in ambient air quality towards the WHOS global air quality guidelines.

Flooding
The city is greener and bluer with a quadrupling of tree canopy, green spaces, community gardens, allotments, pocket parks and riverscapes bringing a new vibrancy to every neighbourhood. Combined with imaginative seating areas and play spaces these green and blue areas now afford a more biodiverse city and greater intergenerational social connectedness. New flood defenses have responded to the city's recognized exposure to both river and coastal flooding while the River Liffey has been transformed into a flood-safe sports and recreation resource



that includes a public lido at George's Dock.

Energy
Energy inefficiency and energy poverty is being eradicated through a co-ordinated city-wide retrofitting and clean/reused energy conversion programme of both public and private buildings - residential, recreational and commercial. Many of these are powered by the successful installation of a new district heating scheme, geothermal systems and solar panelling.

Waste
This vision also sees a significant positive change in behaviour towards littering and waste management. All commercial businesses are subject to strict segregated waste and recycling requirements. Already successfully installed in the city center, a new carbon minimising underground refuse management system is being rolled out beyond the canals while all streets have segregated solar-powered compressor litter bins. Widespread public drinking fountains have enabled a significant drop off

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in the purchase of plastic bottled drinks.

Circular economy
Following on from its previous voluntary status Green Public Procurement is now mandatory and supports a robust circular economy across all DCC operations, particularly in housing and infrastructure construction and maintenance. Inspired by how Amsterdam adapted the concept of Doughnut Economics into their Circular Strategy the city's new Development Plan (2029 - 2034) embraces the concept.

Buildings
The use of digital twinning has enabled evidence-based green decisions to be made with regard to the regeneration of DCC's flat complexes. Demolish and rebuild is no longer the default option but rather a range of energy, environmental and additionally focused enhancement works. Building vacancy, particularly above-shop vacancy, has significantly reduced, replaced by creatively designed living spaces. This change

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has been enabled by extensive use of the URDF to fund adaptive use projects and a special scheme of planning regulations for upper floors in city-centre buildings. The resulting increase in footfall in the wider city-centre area has contributed to the viability of smaller local enterprises and the independent food sector including fresh in-season food shops.

Food

The city's two historic market buildings, the Iveagh Market in the Liberties and the Smithfield Fruit and Vegetable Market, have both been regenerated and are the flagships of a vibrant and diverse local market culture. The Eat the Streets Programme has expanded with many local neighbourhoods proactively hosting events during the now week-long programme.

Engagement and monitoring

Enhancing engagement through the city's library network, each of the five DCC administrative areas hosts a dedicated sustainability hub providing education and support in-reach

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and out-reach services in local communities. Providing information, training and community engagement, a space for emerging climate technology, innovation and co-creation, the office for monitoring and data collaboration, the flagship sustainability hub is located in the former Debenhams building on Henry Street, bought by DCC with support from a European Investment Bank climate loan in 2024.

Well-being
Overall well-being levels in the city have risen, loneliness, chronic illnesses, crime and anti-social behaviour have all decreased. More people are volunteering, material consumption levels have decreased as domestic spend on social, recreational and cultural activities has increased. This is evidenced by increases in all 4 elements in the national Well-being Framework

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<p>2454890</p>	<p>In 2030, Dublin is a green walkable city. Its built environment is on track to be totally decarbonised, circular and resource efficient by 2050.</p>	<p>Decarbonisation of our built environment is a team work and the IGBC strongly support the collaborative approach mentioned in the document. However, further details as to how this collaboration will be achieved are needed.</p>	<p>The IGBC would also encourage DCC to use Green Public Procurement (GPP) for all these projects to drive the market for more sustainable products and services, and build capacity within the industry. Please see our reports on using the energy efficiency training clause as part of public procurement to improve quality assurance and</p>	<p>This section is very much aligned with IGBC's vision for Dublin 2030. More specifically, we strongly support actions to better use our existing buildings (RF3). By bringing these properties back into use through high quality re11ations we can tackle several challenges at once. As highlighted in the carbon modelling report commissioned by the IGBC to UCD, better using our existing stock and prioritising re-use is critical to reach our 2030 climate targets The carbon cost of a home deep retrofit is approximately ~0.25 of that of new build, and as many of these homes are located in central locations, people would be less reliant on cars, which in turn would reduce our fastest growing source of carbon emissions, transport. This approach is not only good for the environment. It is also good for people and the economy. It represents a unique opportunity to provide much needed homes, to make our city more vibrant, to enhance air quality, and to restore the cultural and aesthetic value of these areas. The "Adaptive Re-Use Programme" mentioned in the</p>	<p>Using libraries as climate hubs makes perfect sense, but the council could go one step further and use at least one of these libraries as a physical one-stop-shop to support people with energy re11ation works and funding application as it has been done in Cork City. The IGBC has recently set up a residential re11ation working group and the feedback we are getting is that while all the information is online, it's challenging for some groups of society to access it (e.g., elderly people and time-poor households) and that physical one-stop-shop where people can access the information is useful. Beyond using libraries as climate hub, the Council should explore how it could better use its libraries and existing stock*. This would be fully aligned with the concept of "sufficiency" introduced in the proposed revision of the EPBD and would support a reduction in embodied carbon and waste emissions. Some of the specific actions listed under this category are highly positive E.g., C1.1 NBSs for Parnell Square Cultural Quarter and C3.1</p>	<p>The actions listed under "A Connected Active Travel Network" and "A Re-Imagined Public Realm" sections strongly support our vision. More specifically, we welcome the objective of bringing together 95% of the population of the City within 400 metres of the active travel network, and the strong focus on NBSs as way to address the heat island effects and flooding risks. On the latter, the concept of a "sponge city" should also be explored. It's positive that all the projects mentioned in the "A Connected Active Travel Network" include a focus on re-use of materials, reduction of waste and NBSs. The whole life carbon impact of these infrastructure (including impact on transport) should also consider. Please see PAS2080 - https://www.bsigrup.com/en-GB/our-services/product-certification/product-certification-schemes/pas-2080-carbon-management-in-infrastructure-verification/.</p> <p>In relation to S2.3, low carbon mobility hubs need to include more than</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Building a Zero Carbon Ireland Roadmap - see pp.41-45 for recommendations for local authorities / Home Performance Index Certification for new sustainable homes / Viable Homes Measuring whole life carbon impacts of various types of developments</p>	<p>Climate Readiness Toolkit is good but further clarifications as to how it would be used is needed - IGBC has training programme to support upskilling of staff/elected representatives - OS1 Concerns with the use of GPP where feasible</p>	<p>DCC welcomes the submission from the IGBC</p>
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<p>incentivise upskilling (D3_3_full_version.pdf (busleague.eu)), and our handbook on implementing circularity, whole life carbon measurement and Life Cycle Costing in Public Construction Projects (IGBC_March23_Handbook_digital.pdf) . Further information on how these projects could be used to inspire communities is also needed. E.g., through the organisation of Open House Type of events, or through tours of sustainable neighbourhoods similar to tours of the Vauban area in Freiburg.</p>	<p>plan could be used to share key learning with industry, and to raise awareness about the importance of better using our existing stock among the general public. As what is not measured, cannot be managed, DCC should also capture better quality data on the scale of the vacancy issue in the city, to develop targeted programme. The physical energy re11ation information centre piloted in Cork City was highly successful, piloting something similar looking at all aspects of re11ation might be helpful.</p>	<p>Resilient North East Inner City, however, it would be helpful to better understand how the key learning will be shared with industry, and how these projects will be used to raise awareness about climate action, as well as how these approaches will be scaled up in future.</p> <p>It's extremely positive that the section on Decarbonisation Zones (C4) has a strong focus on citizens' engagement and collaboration. However, the strategy for the decarbonising zone could be more ambitious. A comprehensive strategy that addresses all the emissions associated with the built environment across its whole life cycle, as well as NBS, would be most beneficial. This would cover operational emissions, as well as embodied and transport emissions. For instance, ambitious projects to address dereliction, vacancy and under-used buildings could be considered. It would also be important to design and build for adaptability, and deconstruction to avoid waste. Exemplar projects focusing on circularity, reducing</p>	<p>EV charging infrastructure, as the priority should be to Avoid-Shift-Improve (in this order) as per National Sustainability Mobility Policy (SMP). Likewise, under the "Re-Imagined Public Realm", the Council should not only focus on traffic calming actions but also traffic reduction as space is needed to make our city and neighbourhood greener and to maintain vibrant streets (S4.3). A recent study by the city of Lille in France shows that a car in an urban area requires an average of 65 sqm, significantly impacting the delivery of high-quality public realms and other services such as SUDs. Delivering high quality public realm requires space for all users. Furthermore, the 2022 Census already shows a high percentage of households living without a car in Dublin. E.g., 82% in Dublin North City electoral division. See https://saps.active-travel-counts.ie/ .</p> <p>As per previous sections, the indicators need to be far more specific.</p>
<p>In relation to critical infrastructure, while it's positive that DCC is facilitating the delivery of public electric vehicle charging infrastructure, the priority should be to support the National Sustainability Mobility Policy (SMP), i.e., an Avoid-Shift-Improve approach. A recent study by the city of Lille in France shows that a car in an urban area requires an average of 65 sqm, significantly impacting the delivery of high-quality public</p>	<p>Actions to reduce construction waste should also be considered - In Europe, the construction industry is responsible for 50% of all extracted raw materials. Construction products and buildings are also the main source of waste generation in the EU, representing 30% of our total waste, with most materials still ending up in landfill. To reduce C&D waste, DCC should also consider</p> <p>- Introducing financial incentives to support reuse</p>		

<p>realms and other services such as SUDs. SUDs and the concept of a "sponge city" as implemented in Copenhagen have a key role to play in making Dublin more resilient.</p>	<p>and low carbon developments. This may include increasing levies on vacant properties, applying an additional planning levy (or increased rates) to new construction where major demolition is involved, or reducing planning levies for buildings of low carbon intensity (i.e., with 3rd party validated low carbon intensity as defined by benchmarks in RIAI climate challenge).</p>	<p>whole life carbon, etc. could be prioritized in the DZ and subsequently used to raise awareness about these issues (e.g., through open houses type of events).</p>
<p>While the headline indicator is positive, it is too vague in its current form to be meaningful. When it comes to energy re11ation, we would encourage the council to use the indicators developed (and piloted by DCC) as part of the Build Upon Energy Re11ation Framework, i.e., Indoor Air Quality, Thermal Comfort and Climate Resilience. More information at https://www.igbc.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Build-Upon%C2%B2-Energy-Re11ation-Framework-Methodology-Update-11-January-2022.pdf.</p>	<p>- Better supporting re-use of construction materials. E.g., through the development of storage facilities for large quantities of high-quality construction materials for reuse (materials exchange). - Requesting pre-demolition assessments, presenting the environmental and economic case for repair or replacement. In cases where demolition is an appropriate course of action, request waste audits conducted by external auditors ahead of demolition to further support the mitigation of Construction & Development Waste (CDW).</p>	<p>As per previous sections, it's difficult to comments on indicators as these are extremely general. Further clarity on indicators to be used are needed. E.g., how will an increased rate of circularity be measured?</p>
<p>The IGBC believe that the "Citizens are within a 15-minute walk of repair services and fresh food" should be broader and more ambitious. In a resilient city, citizens should also have access to schools and medical facilities within a 15-minute walk. The Home Performance Index</p>	<p>In relation to the "Nature Full City" section, the IGBC</p>	<p>* Could public buildings be used for longer hours and for different use? E.g., the University of Vrije in Amsterdam is developing a new building that can be used for teaching, research and cultural activities (as a cinema).</p>

indicators on Sustainable Locations may be helpful there. More information at <https://homeperformanceindex.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/HPI-Technical-Manual-v3.0.pdf>.

Finally, the IGBC, in partnership with Allianz is working on the "Climate Safe Homes" initiative. The objective of the initiative is to look at action required to design, build and retrofit climate change proofed homes. The IGBC would be delighted to share the results of the project with DCC when ready.

welcome the objective of prioritising green infrastructure that connect existing parks to create ecological corridors and improve people's health and wellbeing. Publishing maps of existing and potential ecological corridors would also be helpful to enhance biodiversity. In relation to general awareness, DCC could do more to engage with the general public. For instance, the potential to replicate initiatives such as No Mow May, One sqm for biodiversity (<https://www.opensciences-participatives.org/finance-observatoire/95>) in all back gardens or the "Permis de végétaliser**" should be explored as most private gardens are a significant part of green areas in Dublin. The objective of deculverting some rivers is also welcome as it would improve people health and wellbeing, while supporting climate adaptation.

As per previous section, the indicators need to be more specific. For instance, an indicator on vacancy and dereliction would be most useful.

Notes

The following initiatives may be of interest to DCC

- The IGBC is currently developing a roadmap on circularity in construction. The initiative is aimed at defining and exploiting Circularity in the Irish Construction sector by identifying the current gaps and challenges, as well as solutions and enablers.

- In May 2023, the IGBC launched its "Biodiversity & the Built Environment" Community of Practice. The group meet quarterly and are working on developing a comprehensive set of case studies on how to protect and enhance biodiversity in various building typologies (existing and new).

- The IGBC is currently piloting the Excess Material Exchange platform as part of the Construction Material Exchange(CMEx) Project. CMEx is a user friendly, digital platform that connects organisations with each other so that they can exchange or trade excess construction materials between them. The platform showcases excess materials from projects where

they can be seen, traded, exchanged and reused, ensuring that materials continue to have a value beyond their initial lifecycle. More information at <https://www.igbc.ie/construction-materials-exchange/>.

* Implemented by a number of Dutch and French cities, this allows citizens to plant flowers between their homes and pavement – 15-20cm, and in some other under-used areas (e.g., at the bottom of a tree).

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received

2454917 A city that's orientated around people and all elements of biodiversity living, working and socialising safely, in an environment free from air and noise pollution.

Yes

Green Pearse Street
(https://www.linkedin.com/posts/green-pearse-street_a-simple-solution-to-climate-problems-faced-activity-7092105511751270400-6Nm)

Complaints from drivers / address with increasing efficiencies to public transport

Great to see a Climate Action Plan being created

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<p>I visit the city currently as part of post-graduate studies, for work commitments and associated meetings, and for general family sports/other commitments and events. In this context, my vision of Dublin to be in 2030, would be a safe sustainable society, participating in climate actions and adaptation measures to ensure each generation has the same opportunities to enjoy a sustainable quality of life as the previous.... This would be evident via a safe sustainable public transport system enabling access to within walking distance of all amenities in the city. It would include safe open well-lit pedestrian routes connecting these public transport nodes, with suitable services like sustainable waste management, free public water points, cycle lanes, safe cycle lockups and suitable working EV charging locations.</p>	<p>Dublin City Council, Annual Progress Report 2020/21, Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024, 11ember 2021</p> <p>Dublin City Council Annual Progress Report 2021/22 Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024, 11ember 2022</p> <p>It can be expected that the 2022/23 progress report too, will be published in 11ember 2023, so the outcome for current Plans actions and associated targets may have improved. There is an acknowledgement in Issues with the Current Plan section, that consolidation is required, with a resultant staff survey to identify any issues or improvement with interdisciplinary collaboration, so this is also welcome. Actions that were not to be completed in the lifetime of the current Plan and/or proposed in this Plan, should not all be highlighted as "ongoing." Any actions that are now imbedded in operations and service delivery should be reported as business as usual (BAU).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual thematic; 	<p>"People build cities, but cities build people too" Irish Architecture Foundation, Open House Dublin in it, together.</p> <p>A new development has been recently completed at Lower Dominick Street, so action R1.1 in Resilient cities must be for additional measures or is it for another older development? This would need to be clarified and it would also be good to list all other such projects that may not be "flagship" to get local buy-in. There is little or no mention of adaptation measures required to mitigate the impacts of climate change. I appreciate that this is a climate action plan, but it should not shy away from including the adaptation measures required e.g., the Clontarf Flood Barriers. While there is likely to be statutory obligations around the development of various plans and programmes setting out local authorities' ambitions over a period, some thought should be considered to better aligning the timing of these plans with more specific deliverables, e.g., target dates within each year.</p>	<p>Some of the key actions, such as the greening strategies, the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Foundation, Open House Dublin in it, and the Liffey Vale Biodiversity Centre account for over 50% of the defined budgets, so would need more detail to be provided. On a side observation, most actions are implemented and driven by key departments and personnel, so it would be good to publish some metrics from the staff survey and associated workshops, which might indicate how well resourced or not the key departments and functions are. It is not immediately evident of there is a priority of actions i.e., the low hanging fruit/the activities emitting the most CHG's. It would be good if these were prioritised, but the biggest improvement in this plan is that it has more qualitative than quantitative ambitions, with the 199 actions under the current Plan a case in point!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More detail needed on the split in budget costs for actual climate actions associated with the big-ticket projects. What are climate mitigation 	<p>Actions C1.1 to C1.4 are related to ambitions to enhance the creative elements of Dublin City, by providing "spaces" to meet and socialise, with an associated budgets of over €150 million! I would like to see the real climate action and adaptions measures specifically referenced, and what is the % of the above figure actually allocated to these actions? While these are all initiatives to be applauded, and communication is called out as particularly important tool in the Irelands CAP23, it would need to be more detailed in relation to how this will facilitate climate actions. In relation to measures to facilitate networks for knowledge exchange through partnership with third level institutes and annual deep dive data challenges, while it demonstrates that these are aligned with the CAP23, they could also be linked with the actions around citizen engagement and associated actions CZ/23/6 to CZ/23/9, which specifically call out promotion of climate literacy. The Plan could do with links to other web-sites/reports</p>	<p>The actions under social city that align and support my vision of Dublin would be the existing active travel project under the existing Plan. While they have been budgeted, I would like to see how much will be completed within the current Plans term, and what will be carried over into the new Plan cycle, as there are more actions planned under S1.2 and S1.3, but no details provided. Action S1.4 and S1.5 should be incorporated into S1, S1.2 and S1.3 as these are the same action i.e., participation events to encourage people to use the active travel!</p> <p>S2.1 and 2.2 need a bit more fleshing out as there is no detail given or a budget/timeline. It is good to see alignment regarding the improvements in the EV Charging infrastructure (S2.3), as required in the Local Authority Climate Action Guidelines, Government of Ireland, March 2023. However, there are plans for 1650 charging points by 2025, A report for Fingal County Council, Dublin City Council, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council & South</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Current completing an MSc In Climate Change at DCU and hope to use this further expand my career and make some impact on reducing GHG's</p>	<p>Budget, resources, committed resources, planning delays, objections to adaptation measures, red tape, overly bureaucratic process.</p>	<p>It would be good to acknowledge the progress with the 20-24 plan and publish the final annula reveow due in 11ember even if the results are poor. Don't make the CAP just a repository/list of all climate actions underway as most are statutory requirements</p>	<p>DCC has developed Climate Neutral Dublin 2030 based on learnings from the first climate action plan. This plan is evolution of the first plan as stated. Climate action is a constantly evolving space, the plan has been developed with this as a key consideration and is a living document that will evolve with science and policy</p>
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<p>resilience, resourcefulness, creativity, and social function are very innovative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.5% of the existing plan actions have been completed as of 11ember 2022! • Publishing the current plans final progress report would be welcome. • Lessons learned from the existing plan should indicate how they are informing the new plan. • Any actions not to be completed in the plan lifetime should be highlighted as such. • Any actions embedded in DCC operations/service delivery should be defined as BAU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All projects, not just the flagship ones, should be referenced. • The plan should distinguish between climate mitigation and climate adaptation measures. • Links should be provided to any published details on actions already underway. 	<p>measures and what are climate adaptation measures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are applicable City Council departments and functions fully resourced to implement these actions between now and 2029? • A raft of existing supporting DCC plans and strategies will need to consider the actions of the final Plan when they are next reviewed, so thought should be given to aligning or combining such plans. • Some indication of the "low hanging fruit" and prioritisation should be applied to these actions. 	<p>etc on these projects, that are now actions, an example being the Dublin district heating project (https://www.dublincity.ie/residential/environment/dublin-district-heating-system), There are also some missing linkages that should be included in the Creative City actions such as the Dublin City Invasive Species action plan 2016 – 2020 and the Dublin City Tree Strategy 2016-2020, as these should all align. In addition to the above, it is good to see quarterly reports being prepared for the elected members and monthly workshops proposed with Steering groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costed/budgeted actions should include the % of actual cost allocated to the climate action. • More linkage with Irelands Climate Action Plan citizen engagement actions. • More refence to other DCC objectives around biodiversity, such as the invasive species and tree strategies. • The Plan needs to specify when progress will be reported each year and published, and more details are needed on Dublin's successful application to 	<p>Dublin County Council Report authors Final report June 2022 Dublin Local Authority Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy, so these targets should align with this strategy, even of the % of the 1650 charge points in DCC's authority are not yet known. Regarding the delivery of a Parks Strategy, Public Realms, Laneways in Dublin 1 and 2 and the Vibrant Streets proposed actions (S4.1 to S4.3), these are also highlighted in the Dublin City Council, Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028, 14/12/22 Chapter 10.1, so good to see these making this Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The status of the current plans active travel actions should indicate and what is being carried over to the new plan. 2. Some actions are not stand alone and are implicit in other actions e.g., delivery of active travel and celebration and promotion of use of active travel once completed are probably the same action. 3. Some actions have no timelines or budgets yet. 4. More details needed on the number and location of the proposed 1650 EV charging points as referenced in DCC's
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become one of the cities in the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities.

EV Charging Strategy.
5. No mention of any cycle lanes/pathways in the active travel action.
6. Work in partnership with adjoining authorities and relevant stakeholders to conserve, enhance and promote the biodiversity of Dublin City - Dublin City Council, Corporate Plan 2019-2024

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received

2456694	A city where all residents have a good quality of life, that is clean air, nutritious food (some of which is locally grown) , good access to green spaces, good active and public transport system that is sustainable, meeting the targets in reducing our carbon emissions.	The proposed actions are quite general and do meet some of my vision for Dublin 2030.	The proposed actions generally do meet my vision of Dublin City in 2030	The actions proposed do meet my vision for Dublin 2030	These actions do support my vision for Dublin 2030	The proposed actions do support my vision for Dublin being a social city.	Yes	Being a member of the Ballymun Biodiversity Action Group. Growing some of my food in Meakstown allotment and Muck and magic Community Garden . Cycling as my main means of transport.	The lack of priority for some Dublin residents to make necessary changes in their lifestyle in order to reduce their carbon emissions. Also lack of political will.	As chairperson of Dublin Community Growers (see www.dublincommunitygrowers.ie)	DCC acknowledges that people need greater support in understanding how climate action can be a daily part of life.
2457421	clean, green, pedestrian friendly. no signpost clutter, no overhead wires, no overhead tram line wires. more streetscape.		conservation of our beautiful buildings is essential.	more parklets. so many opportunities to plant more trees. Gardiner Street Lower - not a tree in sight - just dereliction and decay		more pedestrian space, more cycle space, more outdoor social spaces	No		more segregated cycle lanes required, push back from businesses	segregated cycle lanes are essential for safe cycling in the city	DCC Welcomes this submission and the request for trees.

In 2020, Dublin is a city where there's a real sense of community, where everyone has life's basic necessities – access to healthy food, shelter, healthcare and education/training. Vacant buildings are a rarity. People get around mostly on foot, bicycle or public transportation. There are very few cars and most people, if they need to use a car, rent an electric vehicle through an app. There's a comprehensive network of cycle lanes and everyone can get around easily on foot because there are no cars parked on the footpaths. Buses, light rail and trains are dependable and are frequent at busy times of the day. Filtered permeability exists in all new housing developments, but has also been introduced into pre-existing house developments – i.e. pedestrian and bicycle short cuts have been facilitated where possible, by creating access in walls that previously blocked such access to footpaths and cycle paths on the other side.

Every bus stop has a bus shelter and most of them have

2457475

I don't see any specific actions proposed in this section of the draft CAP (page 7). Am I missing something?

I see emphasis on avoiding food waste, but I see no actions around moving people to better food choices in terms of foods that entail lower lifetime greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, based on the scientific evidence, it seems clear that beef and lamb consumption needs to stop.

The programs mentioned sound good, but there don't appear to be enough of them. And it's not clear that some of the actions will be comprehensive enough. For instance, in the case of action R3.5 "Infrastructure for Re-use, Repair and Re-purpose", I'm not clear the extent of this planned infrastructure. Every community needs to have this infrastructure.

They definitely support it in some ways.

They definitely support it in some ways. I'm happy to see "Laneways of Dublin 1 and Dublin 2" in there. This is important for filtered permeability and laneways need to be places that feel safe for people to walk in. I seem to recall recently hearing of a threat to close down a laneway in Dublin because of "anti-social behaviour". This is NOT the way forward.

Yes

Yes, I help with water butt and rainwater retention planter installations and am very interested in wildlife pond installations. I am also available to give climate/biodiversity talks in schools. I gave one last year to St Dominic's school, Ashington.

There will be push-back on many actions, no doubt. I think the key there is being imaginative in education and outreach. Also on that topic, I think it would help greatly at the local level if, at the National level there were public information campaigns about climate change and biodiversity loss – similar to the level of the public information campaigns around COVID. I think the Council should pressure Government to undertake such a campaign.

Dublin City Council must not permit any more data centres and must ensure any that exist already are transparent about the categories of data they're storing. They shouldn't be allowed to store dark/nefarious data.

DCC Welcomes this submission. Through DCC's participation in the EU Mission it is intended that dialogue and knowledge exchange will increase between local and central government.

green roofs.
There are adequate public toilets.
Traffic laws are enforced and cycle lanes aren't blocked with parked cars or taxis that have pulled over into them.

People have taken up their concrete driveways and instead put in shrubs/trees/mulch or other permeable surfaces to help prevent flooding downstream.

Nature abounds.
Every downpipe has either a rainwater retention planter with native plants, or, if space is an issue, a water butt instead.

Waste collection is done by the local authority instead of private contractors, meaning fewer bin collection trucks on the roads. For apartment complexes and businesses where having their own waste bins isn't feasible, there are community bins for recycling, composting and waste. This means people no longer put out their rubbish in plastic bags – bags which get picked open by seagulls, resulting in rubbish strewn around our city. Every home that has a garden does home composting – so most homes don't need a compost collection

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bin.

Any lawns are left un-mowed from April to September. Hedges are cut only in the six month period between September to February (i.e. The existing law is enforced.) People's homes are well insulated and all commercial, industrial and school buildings have solar panels. All apartment buildings and many houses also have solar panels. All libraries have tool lending libraries that are easy to use. There are regular repair cafes held all over the city. There are fewer retail shops and more repair services.

There are no more data centres than exist today and they no longer use diesel generators or any other fossil fuel backup. They all have comprehensive rainwater catchment systems that take care of all their cooling water needs. All the waste heat that they generate is used – in district heating or other programs.

There are lots more vegan cafes and all public entities have cut out beef and lamb from the menus in their canteens because of the associated

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greenhouse gas emissions
(<https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/food-footprints?facet=none&hideControls=false&Commodity+or+Specific+Food+Product=Commodity&Environmental+Impact=Carbon+footprint&Kilogram+%2F+Protein+%2F+Calories=Per-kilogram&By+stage+of+supply+chain=false&country=Bananas~Beef+%28beef+herd%29~Beef+%28dairy+herd%29~Cheese~Eggs~Lamb+%26+Mutton~Milk~Maize~Nuts~Pig+Meat~Peas~Potatoes~Poultry+Meat~Rice~Tomatoes~Wheat+%26+Rye~Tofu+%28soybeans%29~Prawns+%28farmed%29>)

There are no longer any single use cups in use in any cafes.

The City no longer has petrol stations – most having been developed into other uses, such as housing (where appropriate). People in the City go on their holidays here in Ireland for the most part.



2457532		Yes	<p>Working with LAWPRO do engage communities with water and their local waterways and supporting them in water quality based initiatives.</p>	<p>Increased pollution events due to the changing river flows both high and low and the changing assimilative capacity due to the weather patterns associated with our changing climate. this needs to be mitigated by Carrying out a review of Section 4 Discharges to Water licences. Please find below is some suggested wording.</p> <p>"Carry out a review of Section 4 Discharges to Water licences to determine if they are fit for purpose to meet projected climate change related risks such as hydrological changes and water temperature increases."</p> <p>DCC Welcomes this response and upon review with our protection of water bodies unit, acknowledge that reviews happen as they arise.</p>
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I would love to see a Dublin that feels closer to European capitals. I love Dublin, but it often feels a bit dirty, underloved and poorly organised and run.

A Dublin that is easily traversed, with excellent public transport, cycling and walking options. A Dublin that takes climate action seriously, with plenty of green space, bins (not just black but recycling of all kinds), with street light that keep things lit safely without totally disturbing wild nightlife. A Dublin that considers everyone's needs, with spaces for people to sit without having to pay, benches for older people, lots of clean and nice public toilets. A Dublin that has lots of independent shops and supports smaller businesses, with the city centre being mixed use of commercial, community and living spaces. A Dublin that takes the idea that dereliction is a form of vandalism seriously, and doesn't let landowners speculate and destroy the city. A Dublin with plenty of creative space and sporting outlets (public lidos, well maintained

2457389

Honestly it looks like a very ambitious plan, and on paper exciting.

Would like to see more specific numbers for headline indicators for F2

Liked that play not being limited to children/young people in F3 was highlighted

No

I think there is a lack of resource, a lack of a directly elected mayor with executive and decision making powers in Dublin is a serious one - it just means everything slows down so much. A lack of political will from people in DCC is another one.

We really really need social housing, Vienna style because so much of this wont be possible without housing

Too much red tape slows things down ... but we have to be careful not to dilute good safety practices

This was a good document, it looks exciting! It now needs to be followed by concrete and swift action.

DCC welcomes the respondent's observations and insights, such as treating dereliction as vandalism.



waterways and beaches, a year round ice rink!). A Dublin that has a directly elected mayor with a budget setting and executive power, with a proper vision and mandate for the city. A Dublin city council that employs lots of builders and engineers who can complete projects quickly, maintain social housing and build more. A Dublin with safe injection sites. A Dublin that has quickly and efficiently replaced the water pipes around the city, so that 50% of water isn't being lost and we don't have to pipe it in from the Shannon in future. A Dublin that has much stricter rules about the visuals of buildings, so we can have a beautiful city as well as a functioning one (so fewer concrete and metal squares, and brining in more heritage to the city). A Dublin with public transport options to the mountains, so I can easily hike without needing to rent a car for a few hours. A Dublin that does things at speed - it shouldn't take months and months and months to get a park built, or a cycle path resurfaced!

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<p>A Dublin that is clean, peaceful, resource-efficient, and ahead of its time.</p> <p>In 2030, there will be less air pollution from car and bus exhausts, with active and public transit methods (cycling, scooters, walking, DART, Luas, etc.) being the norm.</p> <p>There will be more pedestrianised areas and walking routes connecting suburbs to the city centre. Streets will be cleaner through improved waste management systems and a thriving circular economy based on innovative material recycling.</p> <p>There will be more art and music in public spaces, and Dubliners will enjoy a relaxed, happy, and productive city life.</p> <p>2457825</p>	<p>One of the targets is a 50% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. A quick definition of energy efficiency in this context (such as in an info-box) would be helpful. For example, how energy efficiency will be measured, and how you'll know it has improved.</p> <p>The plans listed under Public Building Regeneration are great to see. Exploring the possibility of green roofs or rooftop garden space to further boost biodiversity and pollinators could be beneficial. In Cork city centre, there's a moss wall that sequesters carbon and filters pollutants from the air. This is something that could be replicated in Dublin.</p> <p>The Foundations and Connecting Actions approach is very good, and the foundations give an accurate overview of what's important for Dublin. The design of the report is clean with nice visuals, making it inviting to read.</p> <p>Technical points The digital version is not searchable for text, as each page is saved as an image. Also, the page number of this section in the Contents should be 6 (not 5).</p>	<p>Technical point The colouring on the header bar of the table "New Actions Resource-Full City" is bit light, making it hard to read.</p> <p>There has been an improvement in biodiversity in Dublin Bay Area, with herons arriving on Sandymount Strand and the banks of the Dodder. This is a promising change.</p> <p>If we are to be resource-full, then we should be practising resource recovery. One of the most plentiful resources in the city could be from waste. Currently, most bins around Dublin are catch-all bins, where much of the waste is sent to the incinerator or landfill. There's an opportunity for resource recovery, especially for aluminium cans, plastic bottles, glass, and paper/cardboard.</p> <p>The Deposit Return Scheme launching in February 2024 is a great initiative which should see very positive results. Placing a €-value on recyclables will make them more likely to be gathered and brought to a collection point. This will result in fewer cans and bottles left on streets. The Smart</p>	<p>One of the actions in this foundation is about Innovation Districts, and the use and re-use of available resources. This is a great initiative. Organisers could identify excess 'waste' resources (such as clothing or recyclables) and get people together to brainstorm (and potentially implement) solutions. There are huge opportunities for up-cycling and it could create new skills or careers for residents.</p> <p>It's excellent that Dublin is drawing on creativity and art as a way to bring about change. Art projects that integrate small-scale renewable energy generation (like micro-wind, solar, tidal, river hydro) could be used to educate and inspire the public on renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Recent events in Dublin have been very good, such as the Earth Rising Festival. It is great to see such fantastic creations from artists in Ireland, and hopefully environmental festivals like this are expanded in future.</p>	<p>The idea for the Connected Active Travel Network is great. It would be helpful to have more greenways within the city, and cycling and walking paths protected from cars. On existing roads, it would be great to see pedestrians and cyclists given priority at junctions, and more signs and maps encouraging walking. Road-crossings that are safe and accessible for wheelchairs and prams is also important.</p> <p>The new Telefón information booths are useful for tourists and local residents to find out what's happening around the city, and provide assistance or information that otherwise requires a mobile phone or internet connection. As climate impacts become more intense, these Telefón devices could be used to warn the public about upcoming storms or rain events, or to report problems like pot-holes, clogged storm-drains, flooding etc. These devices could also be used for public engagement and surveys. They may work well in DART stations or monitored areas to prevent vandalism.</p>	<p>I work for Absolute Sustainability, a consultancy helping businesses transition operations to more efficient, sustainable alternatives. We also connect companies with grants and incentives available from their city or county council.</p>	<p>Even if Ireland meets its climate goals, there will still be global effects to navigate. One challenge Dublin could face, similar to other capital cities, is dealing with the movement of people. This could mean accepting climate refugees from other countries, or Irish residents moving towards cities or away from coastlines.</p>	<p>Excellent to see the DCC creating Climate Action Plans and engaging with the public. Continuing to engage with the public on climate change and how they can help will give residents ownership of the problem, and reason to celebrate wins together.</p>	<p>DCC Welcomes the submission and the grammar and design suggestions.</p>
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<p>options last much longer so it would be good to pilot various options before making mass upgrades.</p>	<p>Recycling Bin program in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown also seems to be a success, with a low contamination rate and smart fullness-alerts for efficient bin collection.</p>	<p>The wind and solar tower on Sandymount Strand is an excellent new installation. This device demonstrates wind and solar in action, and shows the public the benefits by powering the info-screen below.</p>
<p>Plans for public EV-charging infrastructure are great to see. E-scooter/E-bike charge points could work well on DART and LUAS platforms (charge-while-you-wait) to support the use of E-scooters in the first-and-last mile of commutes, keeping more cars out of the city.</p>	<p>It would be great to see more public recycling points, though it's tricky to do this while a fee for household recycling is in place. Over time, it would be great to make recycling free, and to increase the charge on general garbage - incentivising people to recycle.</p>	<p>The new public toilets at the Stephen's green end of Grafton St. are a welcome addition. Dublin could benefit from more safe, accessible public toilets, as they're good for the public and tourism. Composting toilets are an eco-friendly option that require less connections to the sewer, and can be situated in places like parks and street corners.</p>
<p>Implementing the Dublin District Heating Program is a great way to transition households away from GHG-emitting fossil fuel boilers, and reduces reliance on the electricity grid for heat. In future, DH plants could also sequester carbon from the atmosphere by using biomass as fuel (e.g. farm wastes) with carbon-capture and storage to permanently remove the carbon from the atmosphere.</p>	<p>Proper waste sorting should become common knowledge over the next decade. Educating the public could be done through the city's planned In11ation Districts and Circular Enterprise hubs, or through education portals like MyWaste.ie.</p>	<p>It would be great to see more community and household food gardens. This increases resiliency and skill building, reduces reliance on food imports, and could help reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
<p>The Coastal Vulnerability Map (Figure A.2) identifies Sandymount Strand as one of the main vulnerable areas within the city boundary. Recently, waves have swept the</p>	<p>One of the actions in this foundation is an Ecosystem of Circular Enterprises. A part of creating a circular economy is having access to 'waste' materials from industry and the public, so they can be turned into new products or given a second life. Collecting, sorting, and re-using materials in new designs is a big</p>	<p>A thriving network of locally-owned, small businesses can make the economy more resilient to disruption or downturns. Dublin City could provide incentives and assistance to independent businesses to get a location in the city</p>

land here. This is unnerving because many homes in the area are at or below sea level - and sea level is rising. It would be good to see further plans for coastal defence measures in future.

Recent improvements to public transit, such as the Leap card and real-time passenger information, make travelling this way more convenient. To encourage more people to use public transport, consider making the DART/Bus free one day a month. People who never take public transport may try it, which could increase uptake. Another option is to survey those who don't take public transport and explore policies to address the reasons why.

Planning ahead for decarbonising the thermal part of the city's GHG emissions (e.g. natural gas and oil) is important. Will fossil heating be replaced by electrification (e.g. heat pumps) or by adding more renewable natural gas to the gas grid (i.e. biomethane captured from landfills or farms), or by using hydrogen (from electrolysis or desalination

opportunity for new companies to start-up.

The city could help Circular Enterprises by implementing waste-sorting programs, identifying valuable waste streams, or conducting waste audits to discover resources worth recovering. Giving in11ators info on available materials can further spark creativity.

It's excellent that Dublin City is incorporating solar PV into new developments to generate energy in the city.

In Dublin Bay, there is a regular and predictable daily tide. Though the technology for tidal energy isn't fully developed, it will keep improving. Considering the constant availability of the resource on our shoreline, it could be a viable source of renewable energy.

centre. This could be through a small-business grant or subsidised "local business" space, allowing businesses to rent a city-owned location on a short-term basis.

plants)? Some of these technologies are still maturing, however knowing which technologies are best suited to Dublin means the necessary pieces can be developed in time.

2457871	<p>A city where people can take pride in their communities as places where everyone can flourish together</p>	<p>Dublin City Council looks like it is learning to show a little more leadership and capacity to listen in dealing with the existential challenges facing every city.</p> <p>"Fight for the things that you care about. But do it in a way that will lead others to join you." Ruth Bader Ginsburg</p>	<p>Very heartening to see public health feature as a headline indicator. I would like to see this include physical, mental and social health. I'm very supportive of all that is needed to help Dublin become more resilient</p>	<p>People living in the city need to better understand the issues with air, water, ground, and noise pollution. This can only be achieved with many many more sensors placed where people live, move, study and work. There needs to be sensors placed in proximity to suspected sources of air, water, ground, and noise pollution.</p> <p>I'm very supportive of all that is needed to help Dublin become a place where everyone can enjoy more natural amenities in their neighbourhoods, where there is considerably greater coverage from tree canopies</p>	<p>I'm very supportive of all that is needed to help Dublin become a place where musicians, actors, craters, dressmakers, dancers and artists can thrive.</p>	<p>People need to feel safe moving in the city when they are walking, cycling, using mobility aids, and taking public transport. Barriers to people of all abilities, ages, genders and ethnicities to feeling safe include anti-social and illegal behaviour in public spaces and when driving or parking motorised vehicles. Much much more is needed to create safe spaces for people, including community liaison, people focused public realm improvements, low traffic neighbourhoods, and enforcement against hate crimes, as well as anti-social and illegal parking and driving</p>	Yes	<p>I walk, cycle and take public transport all the time. I recycle as much as I can. I am very consciuous of energy use, and avoid flying</p>	<p>Helping more people appreciate that everyone wins when more people walk, roll or cycle</p>	<p>Thank you for all your work to date, looking forward to seeing this bring results</p>	<p>DCC Welcomes this submission, and will apply suggestion for sensors through projects where possible, and use this as a communication tool</p>
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2457975	<p>A green city full of beautiful trees and communal green spaces where people (residents, children, pedestrians and cyclists) have priority before cars. Where children can play outdoors safely, can walk or cycle safely to their local primary or secondary school. Where businesses embrace green transport, using local electric bikes or small vehicles for most deliveries where possible. Where footpaths are clear from parked cars and the need for ugly bollards and unsightly street turn is minimised. Where everyone can walk to an outdoor play area in 10 minutes. Where people live above shops instead of there being dereliction. Where everyone who needs a home can access a home. Where public transport is efficient and accessible for all, with joined up services so I can hop on a bus and then continue my journey by rail or luas. Where trees are being planted instead of cut down. Where biodiversity corridors are encouraged along greenways and nature is protected instead of concreted over.</p> <p>Where biodiverse</p>	Mostly positive	Good	<p>Art spaces are desperately needed. As a musician I can attest to having lost three different rehearsal rooms to developers. One is now a karaoke bar, another is student housing, the third is under demolition. Without the arts Dublin will be a soulless city. But these spaces need to be affordable too.</p>	<p>Fostering community and harnessing the good will and diverse experiences of our city dwellers is key to success</p>	<p>People are the heart of the city. The plan should nurture and nourish them.</p>	Yes	<p>Green schools. Rainwater project (D7).</p>	<p>Some of our citizens do not want to face the reality of climate change and prefer to put their convenience and their own personal preferences first. Some are not educated about the harms of carbon use, insecticide use. Some don't want to know or want someone else to clean up or make the compromise/sacrifice instead. Some just don't like nature. Others are afraid of the "green agenda" and the "15 minute city" because they have been brainwashed by disinformation online.</p>	<p>Please be brave and make the changes we need to make. Climate change is happening and I'm so afraid for our world and my children's future. Be brave.</p>	<p>DCC Welcomes this submission and the encouragement to be brave. DCC's arts office is working hard to increase the availability to studio space</p>
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gardening is
praised and
supported and use
of chemical
insecticides
banned. Where
inner city
communities are
supported using a
holistic approach to
harness community
spirit and allow
everyone to live in
a safe, clean area.

Dublin 2030 is a leader in the green arena reflecting the innovation, resilience, charisma, and spirit of its people. Exceeding its ambitious targets to go circular and reduce its fossil fuel reliance, it is a sustainable travel destination with cultural tours that encourage visitors to participate in greening and rewilding initiatives, as well as rethink their impact as travelers, going beyond the idea of Leave No Trace towards a legacy of leaving things better than you found them.

Like Amsterdam, Dublin has a car-free city center, with improved cycling infrastructure, better public transport systems, fresher air, and healthier citizens.

Cleaner rivers, and livelier canal life showcase a vibrant city with more green and blue roofs, edible plants and fruit trees, Dublin is greener and more biodiversity-rich than before.

Rent controls in the city centre have allowed small local businesses and they communities they foster to flourish and thrive.

2458090

There are more

The focus on collaboration is encouraging, bringing multiple tiers together to create a full systems approach

The focus on infrastructure, social housing, food strategy, and public building again, will create a healthier life for inhabitants. Should the targets be more ambitious?

Great focus on biodiversity, nature-based solutions, and social and circular enterprises, will help to realise a greener city

Yes to all the networking, knowledge sharing and hubs

Playful cities and the focus on place-making and developing a night time economy are very encouraging. Neighbourhoods are the key to community and strong communities foster resilience

Yes

The green roots project, Climate Change Cabaret, Pedal Party Parade. A series of community engagement with Climate Action Initiatives

Preparedness, are we ready for more weather events? Will we be able to protect all of our people.

Thank you, what a great overview of all the elements that need to be developed and improved, and how they interconnect

DCC Welcomes this submission, and will seek to increase the strength of indicators

women in leadership roles and a climate action group led by older women has sparked an intergenerational conversation around knowledge and skill sharing

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Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received

2458302	Pedestrianised zones throughout the city making it walkable and safe. Segregated protected cycle lanes throughout town. More trees and better air quality. Green roofs on any new commercial buildings.				Yes	I'm a Climate Ambassador (with An Taisce) and have helped with tree planting, bog conservation and dune rehabilitation.	DCC Welcomes the submission
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2458278	A city that has made serious reduction in its carbon emissions in the past decade yet has provided good quality of life to all its citizens in the way of clean air and water, nutritious food, some which is grown locally, good access to green spaces, good active travel and a good public transport system.	The proposed actions do support some of my vision	The proposed action do support some of my vision I wish to propose an additional action on behalf of Dublin Community Growers that DCC provide more spaces for local communities to grow some of their food needs by providing more community gardens and allotment sites along with necessary supports for such community food growing initiatives.	The proposed actions do support some of our vision for Dublin 2030	The proposed actions do support our vision for Dublin 2030	The actions do somewhat support our vision. We wish to add the proposal by facilitating more community based projects will enhance Dublin as a social city	Yes	Growing some vegetables and fruit in our community gardens and allotments. Being involved in local environmental activities, painting local green spaces planting trees and pollinator friendly plants.	There is a lack of urgency by some citizens in mitigating the effects of climate change. With some politicians there is a lack of political will in dealing with the issues around climate change.	I have completed this submission on behalf of Dublin Community Growers see our website dublincommunitygrowers.ie I wish to state that I John O Donoghue is the present chairperson of Dublin Community Growers.	DCC Welcomes the submission, and advises that our Edible Dublin Food strategy and City Development Plan have actions to increase community growing opportunities.
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<p>2458303</p>	<p>A thriving city supporting high levels of wellbeing, operating within natural boundaries and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals as an exemplar sustainable and circular city. The Rediscovery Centre agrees with the proposed vision of a vibrant economy recognised for the diversity of business making up Dublin's social and circular economy, and the growing social enterprise community, in11ating and creating wealth in communities across the city. Implicit but not specified within this vision is the principle of inclusivity and leaving no-one behind.</p>	<p>These foundations and connecting actions support the vision described above. Adding to these, the Rediscovery Centre would encourage the Council to consider "Designing Our Public Services" design principles for Government in Ireland, published in 10ober 2022 by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery, and Reform – for example, including principles such as putting people first, designing for trust and building, testing, learning and iterating. This approach focuses on customer experience and service quality as key values for success and offers significant benefits to service delivery projects. In particular, service design supports effective behaviour change through the focus on user needs, and the understanding that behaviour change happens over time, as a journey. As engaging and informing communities on climate action will be key to the plan, this approach could be a valuable additional tool in informing the plan's overall approach.</p>	<p>The regeneration actions also provide an opportunity to embed circular principles in the redesign and retrofit of social housing and public buildings. As set out in Foundation 2 the lowest carbon building is one that is already built. This is underpinned by research by the IGBC showing 14% of Ireland's overall GHG emissions are associated with embodied carbon emissions from the production of construction materials, transport of materials, construction process, maintenance, repair and disposal of buildings and infrastructure. Measures that reduce the consumption of materials in favour of reuse and recycling should therefore be prioritised. We also submit that prevention, reuse and repair infrastructure should be considered to be Climate Resilient Critical Infrastructure. This will be required, alongside operational support (see response to Question 6) to drive growth in reuse to meet the proposed national reuse targets (National Waste</p>	<p>We welcome the commitment to reuse existing buildings through adaptive re-use as well as the inclusion of material reuse in re11ation projects as listed in Appendix 1 R1. Further measures supporting adaptive reuse, material reuse and circular design strategies could also be considered for actions relating to public buildings (Appendix 1 R2) as elaborated in the Rediscovery Centre showcase https://www.circularshowcase.org/showcases/the-built-environment. We also welcome the commitment to continuing to nurture a healthy ecosystem of social and circular SMEs through entrepreneur supports. This recognises the unique and crucial role social enterprise plays in delivering the circular economy in Ireland, as practitioners and in11ators. SoCircular in particular has been an excellent programme for promoting and fostering collaboration between social and circular enterprise. Finally, as steering committee members for the Connected Circular Economy project, we have followed</p>	<p>We support the commitment to expanding the services of that libraries can support through maker spaces, workshops, and libraries of things. These activities, which have been slow to take off in Ireland, have significant potential to engage communities in local, circular and creative action. With the support of the libraries these activities could significantly expand. One historic barrier to libraries of things and community repair has been the challenge in obtaining insurance for product liability, primarily for electrical and electronic goods. The Rediscovery Centre is pleased to be working in collaboration with the EPA through the National Reuse and Repair Partnership to investigate and identify solutions to this challenge. Finally, the cross cutting indicator for Foundation 3 of increased circularity should be expanded. This is elaborated in question 12 below.</p>	<p>The cost of new items is not reflective of the true environmental and social impact costs and creates a barrier for more circular behaviour among consumers. Furthermore, prevention, reuse and repair operations can be labour intensive and the cost of labour in our local economy can be high compared with the unit value of new items. These are some of the key challenges in becoming a more circular economy. While the reuse and repair sector has grown and matured significantly in recent years thanks to global and local trends, there has been limited investment or support provided to address this cost imbalance. Support for and investment in prevention, reuse and repair infrastructure and operations will be critical in delivering the required growth and scaling of activity as outlined above. There are a multitude of funding or financing opportunities that can provide such supports at local, regional or national level. Identifying and developing these opportunities will prove a significant challenge.</p> <p>DCC Welcomes the submission. DCC is actively embedding design principles in our work. As the foundations are interconnected circular economy principles will be embedded in construction projects implemented by DCC. DCC is seeking to include Scope 3 emissions.</p>
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<p>Management Plan for a Circular Economy), which is currently equivalent to an increase of 17,000 tonnes over the life of the plan or 2,850 tonnes per year at national level. Infrastructure for prevention, reuse and repair is listed in Annexe 1 as a priority action, and under OS15, there is a commitment to identifying areas in need of infrastructure that supports re use, repair, repurpose, and free cycling. However, the commitment to supporting growth and operation of these activities is not clear. To meaningfully prioritise and embed prevention, reuse and repair within the community in line with the waste hierarchy, support for and investment in key infrastructure is required (see below discussion, in Foundation 2). This includes sorting infrastructure and warehousing, logistics channels including kerbside and fixed point collection systems, door to door repair services, refill stations and washing systems, closed loop return systems, equipped reuse and repair workshops, circular reuse shopping centres, reuse and</p>	<p>the evolution of ambitious proposals for the RegenPort, Homelab or Plate options. We would encourage the continued dedication of resources to and support for the further development of these options as the outcome of a long and thoroughly considered process involving a wide range of stakeholders. To support the expansion of circular enterprises, particularly social enterprises, operational support and significant investment in infrastructure will be required. At a local level, the plan should include commitment by the Council to support reuse activities through business supports, reduced rates, grant supports and other measures. Another important action that would enable the Council to directly support circular activity is expanding Green and circular public procurement. Although Action OS1 refers to using GPP where feasible in all procurement of goods and services to ensure adverse environmental impacts are avoided and positive environmental</p>
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lending outlets in public spaces like libraries and town halls, lending retail outlets and online platforms with repair manuals, instruction guides and/or locational guides of reuse and repair outlets and refill stations. The focus on sustainable food systems is welcome. This not only recognises the impact of our food systems on climate but also the significant potential for local action to address this, and contribute to Ireland's target of reducing food waste by 50%. Finally, the cross cutting metric where citizens are within a 15 minute walk or cycle of repair services and fresh food is welcome - though as noted, this must be enabled through investment and operational supports.

impacts are enhanced, this does not reflect the urgency and importance of GPP to driving climate action. Despite these developments, the EPA's GPP Monitoring and Reporting study for 2021 found that only 24% of the number of contracts over the value of €25,000 and only 10% of the total spend reported on contracts over €25,000 included green criteria. This represented a negative trend, with a lower level of spend and lower number of contracts than reported in 2020. Stronger measures must be taken to reverse this trend. However, there are a growing set of resources available to support growth in green and circular public procurement, including EPA guidelines and training supports, the CRNI virtual trade fair that connects circular goods and services providers (including the Rediscovery Centre) with public procurement agents and a growing body of case studies, like the award winning National Waste Collection Permit Office office fit out project in Tullamore. This project, led by CRNI

in partnership with the Rediscovery Centre and Back2New Upcycling, delivered 97 items of reused and upcycled furniture, avoiding 2.6t carbon and supporting jobs and training in social enterprises. Another important case study (shortlisted for the 2023 National Procurement Awards) is the tender process led by Fingal County Council procure paint and bicycles specifically sourced from civic amenity sites and remixed / restored for use within and by the community. This excellent and highly replicable model has been used as a basis for guidelines developed by the Rediscovery Centre through the Paint Reuse Network, to support and encourage Local Authorities seeking to procure reused paint. Further commitment should be provided to a minimum number of procurement projects specifying circular (not solely green) criteria, which would support growth in reuse and repair in line with the Plan targets. Finally, Action OS17 of Annex 1 proposes to identify opportunities of

introducing circular economy principles in Bring Centre Depots and implement where appropriate. We believe that existing reuse activities at Civic Amenity Sites could be significantly expanded, in partnership with local reuse actors, to provide for a wider scope of product categories. These should include but not be limited to Bikes, Paint, Textiles, Furniture (excl. soft furnishings), Books, Electrical and electronic goods (see below) and other, where offtake is available. The successful model for paint and bicycle reuse at CAS, implemented through Article 11 exemptions, should be extended to these other product categories. Going beyond this model, the successful models in Wales, Northern Ireland and across the continent where reuse stores and repair services are facilitated at Civic Amenity Sites should be further explored. Such facilities would provide a strong signal and cues for stimulating awareness and support citizens to take action and drive behavioural change. We propose that Action OS17 should show greater

ambition through the introduction of additional reuse categories and the option of onsite reuse stores and/or repair centres at Bring Centre Depots. This would also support any future introduction of repair targets, as proposed in the National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029.

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Appendix II: Public Notice of Draft Plan Public Consultation



NOTICE OF THE PREPARATION OF THE DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL

DRAFT CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

Notice is hereby given that Dublin City Council has, pursuant to Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, prepared a Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

The Draft Plan is accompanied by an Environmental Report, prepared in accordance with the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004 as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011) for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) Natura Impact Report, pursuant to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

The Draft Climate Action Plan sets out how Dublin City Council can promote a range of mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to help deliver on the National Climate Action Plan and the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

Public Consultation

The **Dublin City Council** Draft Climate Action Plan, the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report and Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Report, will be on display from Friday 15th September to Thursday 2nd November 2023, at the following locations:

- online at [Yoursay.dublincity.ie/Dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029](https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/Dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029)
- at Dublin City Council Civic Offices, Monday to Friday (excluding Bank Holidays) between the hours of 9.00 am to 4.30 pm
- at the following Council libraries during normal opening hours, during the consultation period:
 - Central Library (ILAC Centre)
 - Pearse St. Library
 - Kevin St. Library

- Ballymun Library
- Finglas Library

- October 17th in the Round Room of the Mansion House from 4pm to 8pm

Any further public consultation events will be advertised during the consultation period via Dublin City Council's social media channels.

Submissions/Observations

Written submissions or observations regarding the Draft Climate Action Plan, are invited from members of the public and other interested parties. You can make a submission or observation between Friday 15th September and Thursday 2nd November 2023 inclusive, through the following options only:

- A written submission can be made electronically through the Council's Public Consultation Portal [Yoursay.dublincity.ie/Dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029](https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/Dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029) up to 11.59pm on Thursday 2nd November 2023; or
- In writing to the Climate Action Coordinator / Senior Executive Officer at climateaction@dublincity.ie

All submissions are published on our website, and will be available to view in hardcopy upon request via climate.action@dublincity.ie

When making a submission, you should give careful consideration to any personal information, about yourself or others, that you disclose. This is an open and public process and all parties have a right to view submissions and personal information therein.

The closing date for receipt of submissions or observations is Thursday 2nd November 2023 at 11:59 PM.

Please make your submission or observations by **one** medium only i.e. online **or** email.

Submissions or observations should include your name and email address and, where relevant, details of any organisation, community group or company etc. which you represent.

Written submissions or observations with respect to the Draft Plan that are made within the period stated, will be taken into consideration before the making of the Plan.

Please note **LATE** submissions or observations will **not** be considered. You are strongly advised to make your submission or observation as early as possible.

Defamation

Received

Please be aware that comments involving allegations of any kind against a named or otherwise identifiable person or organisation may be viewed as defamatory by the subject of the comments. Persons making a submission may be sued directly for any defamatory allegations in any submission and should avoid making such allegations. Please note that submissions made to Dublin City Council **are made available for public inspection upon request via email climateaction@dublincity.ie**.

Data Protection

Please note that responses to this consultation are subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2014 (FOI), Access to Information on the Environment Regulations 2007-2018 (AIE) and the Data Protection Act 2018.

Dublin City Council is committed to fulfilling its obligations imposed by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). [Please see our privacy statement at https://www.dublincity.ie/privacy-policy/privacy-statement](https://www.dublincity.ie/privacy-policy/privacy-statement)

Dated: Wednesday 13th September 2023

Derek Kelly

Executive Manager

Environment and Transport Department

Appendix III: SEA Screening Conclusion and Determination and AA Screening Conclusion and Determination

Detailed Responses to Consultation Submissions relating to the Draft SEA Environmental Report and Draft NIR of Dublin City Council's Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
Cian O'Mahony SEA Section Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring Environmental Protection Agency	The SEA should also assist in identifying ways to maximise the potential co-benefits of climate-related measures for air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e. win-win solutions).	Noted and agreed. It is noted that the Draft SEA Environmental Report (ER) has defined Environmental Governance Principles and action amendment suggestions to ensure climate action co-benefit opportunities are maximized. Various defined mitigation measures serve to promote win-win solutions.	None.	None.
	We recommend that the findings of the SEA ER and NIS are fully reflected in the Plan, to ensure that the relevant recommendations are fully considered and integrated as appropriate.	Noted and agreed. Environmental mitigation measures in the form of Environmental Governance Principles and climate action amendment suggestions have been fully integrated into the Plan itself.	None	None
	<p>Environmental Authorities Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Agency; • Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage; • Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications; • Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine. 	<p>Noted. All listed Environmental Authorities have been consulted with as part of the SEA process.</p> <p>It is recommended the Council confirm receipt of this submission with Cian O' Mahony, if this hasn't been done already.</p>	None	None

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>If you have any queries or need further information in relation to this submission, please contact me directly at c.omahony@epa.ie. I would be grateful if you could send an email confirming receipt of this submission to: sea@epa.ie.</p>			
	<p>Non-Technical Summary</p> <p>You should ensure that the Non-Technical Summary includes the relevant information as required under Schedule 2 of S.I No. 434 Of 2004, as amended.</p>	<p>It is assumed that SI No. 434 is a typo and SI No. 435 is what was intended to be addressed with this statement.</p> <p>The requirements of Schedule 2 of SI No 435 have been noted and amendments to the NTS will be made as appropriate.</p>	None	Update the NTS to reflect the relevant information as required under Schedule 2 of SI No 435 of 2004 as amended.
	<p>Relationship with other plans and programmes</p> <p>We acknowledge that the Plan has been prepared taking account of the key National plans including the National Climate Action Plan 2023. We also acknowledge that the Plan sets out the key plans, programmes and policies considered in preparing the SEA.</p> <p>The Plan should include a commitment to remain aligned with high level plans and programmes, Guidelines, and legislation over its lifetime. The Climate Action Plan 2024 is currently being prepared and work will be commencing on the review of the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies also. Any relevant updates of</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. It is noted that this is in reference to the LACAP and not the SEA ER or AA NIR documentation.</p> <p>It is recommended the Council includes a commitment in the Plan to remain aligned with high level plans and programmes if this isn't the case already.</p> <p>It is recommended the plan includes a commitment in the Plan to consider and appropriately integrate relevant updates to the national Climate Action Plan and National Planning Framework over the lifetime of the Plan.</p>	None	None

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>these plans/strategies should be integrated as appropriate into the Plan as relevant and appropriate.</p> <p>The Plan should include a commitment to consider any relevant updated actions, measures or recommendations that may arise in updates to the National Climate Action Plan (or the National Planning Framework) over the lifetime of the Plan.</p>			
	<p>Strategic Environmental Objectives</p> <p>We recommend that in considering strategic environmental objectives, they should where possible reflect the plan being prepared, rather than use more generic environmental objectives. This will help both in considering more specific monitoring and mitigation measures, when required.</p>	<p>Noted. The Strategic Environmental Objectives defined have been very specifically defined to reflect the themes, goals, objectives and climate action contained in the plan and in light of the potential environmental effects associated with Plan implementation.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
	<p>Alternatives</p> <p>We note the alternatives considered in the SEA and acknowledge the preferred option selected.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None.</p>
	<p>Mitigation Measures</p>	<p>The SEA produced recommended a suite of mitigation measures in response to climate actions</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None.</p>

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>Where the potential for likely significant effects has been identified, you should provide appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimise these. You should also ensure that the Plan includes clear commitments to implement the relevant mitigation measures.</p>	<p>considered to have potentially significant environmental effects.</p> <p>Environmental Governance Principles have been defined for the purpose of underpinning and framing the defined climate actions. All activities and development supported by the defined climate actions shall be undertaken or influenced by the local authority, as appropriate, in accordance with these Environmental Governance Principles.</p> <p>Mitigation has also been achieved by the integration of environmental considerations into the defined LACAP climate actions.</p> <p>These mitigation measures have been wholly integrated into the LACAPs.</p> <p>Section 8 of the SEA ER provides full detail of these environmental mitigation measures.</p> <p>It is recommended the Plan provides a clear commitment to implement these mitigation measures, if this isn't the case already.</p>		
	<p>Monitoring, Implementation & Reporting</p> <p>The Monitoring Programme should be flexible to take account of specific environmental issues and unforeseen adverse impacts should they arise. It should consider and deal with the possibility of</p>	<p>The SEA Monitoring Programme established for the Draft LACAP is contained in the SEA ER. This monitoring programme has been developed in accordance with EPA guidelines entitled '<i>Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring</i>' (2020).</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Update the SEA monitoring programme to ensure SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1 accommodate the monitoring of positive</p>

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>cumulative effects. Monitoring of both positive and negative effects should be considered. The monitoring programme should set out the various data sources, monitoring frequencies and responsibilities</p> <p>If the monitoring identifies adverse impacts during the implementation of the Plan, then you should ensure that suitable and effective remedial action is taken.</p> <p>Guidance on SEA-related monitoring is available on the EPA website at 06695-EPA-SEA-Statements-and-Monitoring-Report.pdf</p>	<p>The monitoring programme is multi-faceted, broad in scope and has been designed to allow for a flexible and adaptive approach to SEA monitoring during Plan implementation.</p> <p>The monitoring programme has been designed to inherently measure cumulative effects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan.</p> <p>This plan considers both positive and negative effects, as per the following statement from the SEA text:</p> <p><i>'Where monitoring identifies that the implementation of the LACAP is having a significant negative environmental effect, an in-depth review of the LACAP should take place and the LACAP should be updated in a manner that satisfactorily mitigates these environmental effects (i.e., through the adoption of additional environmental mitigation measures.). Similarly, where monitoring indicates that potential positive environmental effects associated with LACAP implementation are not being adequately realized, the LACAP should be reviewed and updated in a manner that supports the realization of all potential positive environmental effects, having regard to the overall vision and high-level objectives of the plan.'</i></p>		<p>effects arising due to plan implementation.</p> <p>Provide additional detail on monitoring programme data sources</p>

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
		<p>It is noted however that additional opportunities exist in relation to monitoring the positive environmental effects of defined climate action – in connection with SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1. The SEA monitoring programme will be updated to ensure SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1 accommodate the monitoring of positive effects arising due to plan implementation.</p> <p>The monitoring programme includes detail on the indicators, targets and data sources to be used to monitor and measure progress. Some additional detail on data sources has however been provided to better guide the SEA monitoring to be carried out across plan implementation.</p> <p>A commitment to remedial action in the event SEA monitoring shows the implementation of the Plan is having adverse environmental effects has been made in the SEA.</p>		
	<p>EPA State of the Environment Report</p> <p>Our State of Environment Report, Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020 (SOER2020) identifies thirteen 'Key Messages for Ireland'. Delivering Ireland's long-term sustainable development and environmental objectives will involve many different stakeholders to address these key actions. The report recognises the need for full</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>It is recommended the Council make a commitment to take account of any relevant recommendations in the SOER 2024 report, once published, in implementing the Plan over its lifetime.</p>	None	None

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>implementation of existing environmental legislation and review of governance/coordination on environmental protection across public bodies.</p> <p>The EPA are currently preparing the next iteration of the SOER report, which will be published in 2024. We recommend that a commitment is made in the Plan, to take account of any relevant recommendations in the SOER 2024 report, once published, in implementing the Plan over its lifetime.</p>			
	<p>SEA Statement – “Information on the Decision”</p> <p>Once the Plan is adopted, you should prepare an SEA Statement that summarises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan; • How the Environmental Report, submissions, observations and consultations have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan; • The reasons for choosing the Plan adopted in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and, • The measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan. <p>You should send a copy of the SEA Statement with the above information to any environmental authority consulted during the SEA process.</p>	<p>Noted. An SEA statement will be produced and circulated to any environmental authority consulted during the SEA process.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>Future Amendments to the Plan</p> <p>You should screen any future amendments to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the “environmental assessment” of the Plan</p>	Noted.	None	None
<p>Edel Griffin, Development Applications Unit, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</p> <p>Planning Ref: FP2023-115 (Please quote in all related correspondence)</p>	<p>In the Natura Impact Statement prepared in relation to the Draft CAP it is stated with regards to the proposed construction of the Discovery Centre “The proposed location of this Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre is within protected habitats such as Marram Dunes. The construction phase elements of this project is likely to have significant impacts on the receiving environment if incorrectly designed and managed. There should be no external lighting around this structure. Moreover, it is well documented that bull Island and the protected habitats are under severe threat from visitor movements and associated damage. There is a clear need for improved management processes. A visitor management plan for the centre and surrounding environs is required to minimise operational phase impacts. Actions OS25 and EP32 address these issues in a robust manner.” These comments are repeated in a section of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) considering the construction of the Discovery Centre. In fact the proposed location of the centre on Bull Island is on the</p>	Noted.	None.	None.

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>site of an old dump, but these document's remarks with regards to visitor movements are well founded.</p>			
	<p>CAP Action OS25 states "Implement the North Bull Island Management Plan" and Action EP 32 "Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as Archaeology, European sites, biodiversity and amenity value etc." It is not clear what relevance the latter action has with regards to Discovery Centre. With regards to Action OS25 it is not clear either whether the North Bull Island Management Plan referred to is the Draft Management of North Bull Island Nature Reserve plan published by Dublin city Council in 2020 or the Visitor Access Management Plan for North Bull Island published by the Council in April of this year.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>It is recommended the local authority consider clarifying these matters, as appropriate.</p>		<p>Update NIR to reflect the comments made.</p> <p>Omit reference to EP32 in reference to the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre.</p>
	<p>In any case, even if both these plans were implemented in full, the Department is not confident that if the provision of the Discovery Centre were to attract more visitors to Bull Island that there might not be increased adverse effects on QI habitats on the island as a result of higher human footfalls and possibly increased disturbance of QI or Special Conservation Interest birds species for the North Bull Island SPA as well. Undoubtedly much more detailed survey work on the existing on-going effects of visitors on the QI habitats and species on Bull Island, and analysis of the</p>	<p>The high-level environmental implications of Action 1.2 have been adequately assessed and mitigated against under SEA and AA processes to date.</p> <p>The following Integrated Environmental Consideration defined in the Plan will, at policy level, serve to support the carrying out of Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre project in a manner that does not result in adverse effects on biodiversity or European sites:</p>		

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>potential numbers of visitors likely to be attracted there by the Discovery Centre and their possible effects on QIs, would have to be undertaken to allow full Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the potential effects of the construction and operation of the Centre on the integrity of the North Dublin Bay SAC and North Bull Island SPA, before any approval for the Discovery Centre's construction could be granted. AA would have to be carried out for such a proposed project, as recognised by the documentation prepared in relation to the Draft CAP, whether the Action RF1.2 to provide the Biosphere Discovery Centre is included in this draft plan or not. But given the doubts as to the viability of providing the proposed Discovery Centre on account of the possibility of it having adverse effects on the European sites in which the North Bull is located, as outlined above, and the failure of Action RF1.2 in relation to the provision of the Discovery Centre to directly address any causes of or adaptations to climate change, the Department recommends the latter action should be omitted from the finalised Dublin City CAP 2024-2029 to be adopted by the City Council.</p>	<p><i>'Natural heritage education will focus on challenging environmental perceptions to foster environmental stewardship through appropriately managed engagement with nature. All infrastructure projects under this action will have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as Archaeology, European sites, biodiversity and amenity value etc. Furthermore, works ensure appropriate bat roost investigation surveys and appropriate measures taken to ensure no significant impacts occur to any Annex IV species.'</i></p> <p>Furthermore, there are several Environmental Governance Principles (EGPs) defined in the Plan which will serve to prevent adverse effects associated with the centre, if adhered to. EGP3 for examples states the following:</p> <p><i>'Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effects on the receiving environment shall be supported.'</i></p> <p>At policy level, the Plan supports the environmentally appropriate and sustainable</p>		

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
		<p>development of the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre at North Bull Island.</p> <p>It is more appropriate to assess and appraise the specific environmental effects of the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre as a development project during the relevant planning consent process.</p> <p>It is recommended the local authority consider this commentary further, as necessary.</p>		
	<p>In the Department's submission to Dublin City Council in August of this year in relation to the Scoping of the SEA for the Draft Dublin City CAP, corrections were suggested as to the occurrence of species of protected plants within the Dublin City Council administrative area as set out in Table 3.1 'Designated Ecological sites and Protected Species' included in Section 3.3 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna of the SEA Scoping Report. It is noted the inaccuracies in the above table have not been corrected in the corresponding table in the SEA Environmental Report prepared in relation to the Draft CAP. This submission of the Department's is not included in Appendix 2 Consultation Feedback to the SEA Report published by the Council, which only includes a submission from the Environmental Protection Agency in relation to the Scoping of the SEA. The Department recommends that Table 3.1 of the SEA Environmental Report should be modified to include</p>	<p>Noted. The SEA Environmental Report will be updated appropriately.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Update Section 4.3.1/Table 4-1 of the SEA ER to include appropriate detail on species of protected plants within the Dublin City Council administrative area.</p> <p>Update Appendix 2 to include the referenced submission by the Department.</p>

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<p>the corrections previously suggested by the Department and that the Department's original submission concerning the Scoping of the SEA of the CAP should be published by Dublin City Council in an expanded Appendix 2 to the SEA Environmental Report.</p>			
	<p>Archaeology The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage welcomes the publication of local authority draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The Department draws your attention to the Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019) prepared as part of the National Adaptation Framework. The Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan (CCSAP) identifies the priority impacts for the built and archaeological heritage based on current climate change projections.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>Reference should be made to the Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019) in Section 3.4 - <i>In-combination effects with Other Plans and Programmes</i>, and Appendix 2 - <i>Relationship with other plans and programmes</i>, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Reference should be made to the Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019) in Section 7.3 - <i>Potential Cumulative Effect of the Draft LACAP in combination with other Plans and Projects</i>, and Appendix 1 - <i>Relationship of the Plan with other relevant Plans and Programmes</i>, as appropriate.</p>
	<p>The Heritage Division of the Department (National Monuments Service and National Built Heritage Service) is engaged with the local authorities through the departmental Climate Change Advisory Group and established Working Groups to ensure a consistent approach to protection and adaptation of heritage assets across the country and an alignment of policies, plans and actions across national, regional and local climate action. The Department anticipates ongoing engagement with the local authorities throughout the</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	implementation of current and future sectoral adaptation plans.			
	In the preparation and implementation of the local authority adaptation strategy, there are a number of issues regarding protection of built and archaeological heritage that the Department recommends be taken into account to identify the heritage assets at risk in its area, assess their vulnerability to climate change, increase their resilience and develop disaster risk reduction policies for direct and indirect risks. For example, it is recommended that the strategies should consider:	Noted	None.	None.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the built and archaeological heritage assets in the local authority area including, but not restricted to, structures and sites subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014, or the Planning and Development Acts. 	The SEA scoping report and SEA Environmental Report identify the built and archaeological heritage assets in the LA including structures and sites subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014, and the Planning and Development Act (as amended). Exhaustive detail on built and archaeological heritage is held on record by the local authority and provided in the Country Development Plan already.	None.	None.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including objectives to carry out climate change risk assessments, including condition assessments, for the historic structures and sites in its area 	Noted. It is recommended the local authority consider this commentary.	None.	None.

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including objectives to develop disaster-risk reduction policies addressing direct and indirect risks to the built and archaeological heritage in its area 	Noted. It is recommended the local authority consider this commentary.	None.	None.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including objectives to develop resilience and adaptation strategies for the built and archaeological heritage in its area. 	Noted. The Plan defines action that will improve the climate resilience of architectural and archaeological heritage within the local authorities remit.	None.	None.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the skills capacity within the local authority to address adaptation/mitigation/emergency management issues affecting heritage assets in order to avoid inadvertent loss or damage in the course of climate change adaptation or mitigation works. 	Noted. It's recommended that the local authority consider this as appropriate.	None.	None.
	<p>The Department will shortly be publishing a new guidance document Improving Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings. This guidance will assist retrofitting installers and specifiers in how best to choose and apply energy efficiency measures to the historic building stock. The guidance is also intended to assist building owners and occupants in making decisions about upgrading their buildings, many of which are of architectural heritage significance. It is recommended that all proposed retrofitting projects undertaken or supported by the local authority to buildings of traditional construction should follow the principles and practice set out in that guidance</p>	Noted. It's recommended that the local authority consider this as appropriate. The SEA Environmental Report has defined mitigation measures within the plan to ensure that any retrofitting of buildings including protected structures is carried out in a manner that doesn't impinge on built heritage or protected structures.	None.	None

Consultee	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
	Finally, it is recommended that, where such officers are employed, the Architectural Conservation Officer, Heritage Officer and Archaeologist should be included on the local authority's Adaptation Steering Group.	Noted. It's recommended that the LA consider this as appropriate.	None.	None.
	You are requested to send any further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at: referrals@npws.gov.ie	Noted. It's recommended that the LA consider this as appropriate.	None.	None.
Andrew Sulley Senior Environmental Health Officer Environment/Climate Change Network Support Unit	Be wary of Maladaptation. Some adaptation measures can be harmful (unintended and negative impact) and the plan must assess the potential harmful effect on population health. For example some efforts to enhance biodiversity may support the proliferation of disease transmitting vectors or take away informal play spaces for children.	Environmental mitigation measures and Environmental Governance Principles have been defined in the Plan to prevent and minimize the environmental effects of Plan action, including adaptation measures.	None	None

SEA Screening Conclusion and Determination

AA Screening Conclusion and Determination

DRAFT

Appendix IV: Detailed Responses

Labour Party

We are a Resilient City

For actions 1 and 2, we believe that the time for pilots is over and that this retrofitting needs to happen quickly. It is unacceptable that on one road, some homes will be retrofitted by the council, some by SEAI grants, and some by the warmer homes scheme. Further, there is no incentive for landlords to retrofit homes, but these homes are costing renters money and emitting unnecessary carbon. We must show real leadership and retrofit our city, street by street, all at once to reduce costs and do the works more efficiently.

Considering DCC is the biggest landlord in the country, and considering the number of public buildings we own, we should commit to a mix of solar and heat pumps on every building to create a network of microgeneration across the city.

Action 3. Thanks to the Labour group, the Central Area Committee passed a motion calling for a quarterly written report on flooding in the area and a yearly briefing on flood issues. We believe this should be offered to all area committees, as it is important that councillors are briefed on flooding in the area and empowered to drive change on this important issue.

Action 4. Edible Dublin: Food Strategy: We believe that limiting the distance from farm to fork is an important part of climate action. We welcome the Food Strategy, but would like to see an urgent review of casual trading bye-laws as we believe that more opportunities to meet food producers would be of benefit.

DCC Response:

For our social housing we recognise the importance of our leadership; however, we are dependent on the DHLGH. We are seeking to increase the proliferation of renewable energy sources across our social housing stock where feasible. In relation to Action 4, this is covered in the food strategy.

We are a Resource-Full City

Action 3. Re-Use of Buildings: Dereliction is a real problem in our city and is unacceptable in the middle of a housing crisis. This should be pursued as an emergency with extra funding and more resources to bring derelict buildings into youth in the most climate-friendly way possible.

Action 4. Ecosystem of Social and Circular SMEs: We believe that community groups should be empowered to run volunteer-led repair events and that these events should not be burdened by restrictive insurance policies. We should offer insurance and venues to these

groups and help save things from landfill. We should run more clothes swaps, something DCC already successfully supports, and we should look to partner with other organisations, such as the Rediscovery Centre in Ballymun.

DCC Response:

DCC's project with Belfast City Council is being progressed and a further investigation of the options presented may include an examination of the barriers such as insurance to enable communities.

We are a Social City

Action 1. A Connected Active Travel Network: We believe that encouraging people to use more public transport is important. We believe Dublin should have the power to set our own public transport policy and this includes a 9 euro per month transport ticket. We also think that reduced price tickets should be made available to sports clubs and other youth groups.

Action 3. Our Parks are Playful Places for All Ages: We should expand the hugely successful BoxUp scheme to more parks. This can allow more people to become physically active and can reduce waste by sharing more things.

Action 4. A Re-Imagined Public Realm: Communities should be empowered to compost their own waste. We should start by increasing the number of leaf mould projects. This is a win-win as communities can take some leaves off the streets and can benefit from nice compost. DCC should identify appropriate places on public and private land for these facilities.

DCC Response:

The Climate Action Team liaises with the Active Cities team and Sports Partnership and will seek to investigate how to expand BoxUp. Work is ongoing to identify infrastructure to support leaf composting.

Green Party

Green Party on Dublin City Council welcome the new draft Climate Action Plan for Dublin City. We would like to thank the staff for all the work on this more concise, accessible and clear pathway to reaching our emissions reduction targets and protecting the city and its citizens from the impacts of climate change.

Below are some thoughts and suggestions on the plan which we hope will be taken into consideration for the final plan.

Resilient City

Indicators

- It is not currently clear from the plan how actions will be measured and monitored to indicate the impacts of each measures
- The Sub Indicators here should include specific targets for:
 - The number of social housing units and homes that will need to be retrofitted by 2030 to reach the emission reductions targets set out in the plan
 - The number of public building that will need to be retrofitted by 2030 to reach the targets
 - The number of edible plants and trees planted the city, additional allotments, community gardens, and green roofs and walls required to meet the targets
 - The number of EVs and EV charging units required in the city to reach targets
 - Public lighting and the transition to LED's while taking into consideration their impacts on city flora and fauna

Actions:

- A full Climate Risk Assessment should be carried out for the city
- Social Housing Regeneration should include the regeneration and retrofitting of Pearse House and Glovers Court in the list of flagship projects
- Should include specific solar targets for public housing (particularly flat complexes) and public buildings as an interim measure while waiting for deep retrofits so that Dublin City can lead out on the solar revolution
- 'Climate Proofing' criteria should be developed for assessing planning applications
- Should include a reference to the proposed mobility hubs under the Pathfinders Programme
- Flood defence projects should be referenced as key adaptation measures with a strong focus on nature based solutions for both coastal and river flood risk management
- More specific details on targets for number of edible plants and trees planted the city, an increase in allotments and community gardens, green roofs and green walls.
- Each individual action needs more specific timelines and deadlines for completion
- More specific timelines for each action are required

DCC Response:

Decision criteria for inclusion in the plan were based on the time frame of the plan; if projects start in the life time of the plan they will be added. A full Climate Risk Assessment

was undertaken as part of the plan by KPMG. Detailed data on the biodiversity of flora in the city is a challenge as this data improves, targets will be possible to set.

A Resource-Full City:

Indicators:

- Circular Economy indicators should be included
- Should include specific targets for:
 - Waste reduction, re-use and recycling
 - Food waste targets for both domestic and commercial
 - Public recycling infrastructure including commercial and domestic food waste
 - Specific water quality improvement for Dublin Bay, The Liffey and the wider city river network
 - Specific targets for tree canopy in the city and reference to the objectives outlined in the Dublin City Tree Strategy
 - More specific plans to increase reuse, repurposing and repair in the City and the use of our libraries and other public buildings as hubs for the sharing economy.

Actions:

- The plans for the River Dodder and the River Poddle should be listed here
- Nature Pontoons on the River Liffey should be included as key greening / biodiversity objective
- Identify a list of DCC owned vacant buildings and prepare reuse plans for each building
- Reference to re-use plans for the Fruit and Veg Market, Iveagh Market, Filmbase and Eden building should be included here
- Initiatives such as 'Living Above the Shop' would play a key role in regeneration
- Strategies and policies to encourage the meanwhile use of buildings
- More specific timelines for each action are required

DCC Response:

Decision criteria for inclusion in the plan were based on the time frame of the plan; if projects start in the life time of the plan they will be added. Rate of circularity can be added.

Creative City:

Indicators / Sub Indicators:

The following should be included:

- The number of artist works spaces and creative spaces in the city should be included as an indicator

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- A specific target for the use of our libraries as reuse hubs should be listed as an indicator
- The number of SME's related to the green, smart and circular economy should be a key indicator
- The expansion of the Decarbonisation Zones to one in every electoral ward as per the City Development Plan

Actions:

The following actions should be included:

- Reference to creative re-use plans for the Fruit and Veg Market, the Iveagh Market, Filmbase, Eden Building, Merchants Quay, Chatham Row and Werburgh St Church should be included here
- A specific plan and targets for our libraries as re-use and sharing hubs beyond books should be included
- More specific Smart Dublin Projects related to Climate Smart Cities would be beneficial and a reference their role in the 100 Climate Neutral Cities programme.
- The Docklands area and the Smart Docklands programme should be referenced as a key innovation district here
- More specific timelines for each action are required

DCC Response:

Decision criteria for inclusion in the plan were based on the time frame of the plan; if projects start in the life time of the plan they will be added. Reference can be made to specific smart districts in the text of the plan.

A Social City:**Indicators / Sub Indicators:**

These should include specific targets for:

- Pedestrianisation projects in the city centre and what the expected emissions reduction would be from such projects like College Green
- Cycling and walking targets required to reach net zero by 2030
- Parks, green space and urban forests required to reach targets

Actions:

- More details on specific behaviour change plans would be helpful here
- A Reimagined Public Realm should include public realm improvement plans outside of the city centre in our urban neighbourhoods
- Specific plans for new parks and green areas should be listed
- Reference to the City Traffic Management Plan and its potential impact on emissions should be included here

DCC Response:

Recognising that limiting the success of an action to a singular target, would not allow for a meaningful understanding of why an action succeeds or fails, actions are not limited to only considering their impact on greenhouse gas emissions, but to other aspects.

We are also working to ensure harmonisation with national monitoring.

Public Realm is all public spaces, including those in social housing estates, it is not limited to the city centre;

Implementation:

- A specific timeline for the establishment of the Oversight Steering Group should be provided
- Collaboration with external agencies and stakeholders
- This should include reference to the new annual climate budget and the annual Special Council Meeting on Climate Action
- More specific detail on how emissions reduction and overall success will be monitored and reported is required in this section
- There needs to be a greater sense of urgency about the implementation and delivery of the key projects in the plan as we are running out of time
- The new climate budget that will form part of the annual council budget should be referenced
- While the projected finances in the actions are welcome, a full financial strategy for the full 5 years of the CAP should be developed with a clear plan on how to raise additional funding for key infrastructural and capital projects
- Emergency planning and responses to climate impacts need to be factored in, including training for key staff and a financial plan for dealing with the known and potential impacts
- A clearer plan on how the actions will be measured and monitored to assess the impacts of each measure would be helpful

DCC Response:

The Steering group is in the process of being established, and their role will be to engage with external agencies, and oversee implementation of the plan. Building on the learnings of the monitoring approach applied in the first plan, the revised plan has included the Climate Readiness Toolkit, as one mechanism to monitor actions at different stages and form the basis of discussion on the effectiveness, coherence and relevance of actions.

Communications:

- More well publicised events and engagement programmes for the climate action plan
- 'Pop Up Shops' for key projects such as retrofitting and circular hubs
- Annual reports should include progress, financials and emissions reductions
- More engagement with the business community on the plan and their critical role they play in the climate fight

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DCC Response:

A communication plan is being developed to support the delivery of the CAP. The above recommendations will be considered in this.

DRAFT

Cllr. Alison Gilliland
My vision for Dublin in 2030

My vision for Dublin in 2030 is a clean, healthy sustainable city that recognises the interconnectedness of human activity and behaviours and environmental well-being. A smart city successfully addressing the triple planetary challenges of climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss. A city leading a strong multi-level and cross-sectoral public and private consortium of Dublin stakeholders acting in consort to realise our Climate-Neutral and Smart Mission City status.

Mobility

Recognising their contribution to carbon emissions the city has targeted transport and buildings. From a planning, land use and service provision perspective most essential retail, public services and a significant level of employment opportunities are now available within a 15-minute active travel or net zero emission 24/7 public transport commute. Therefore, most walk, cycle or use public transport to move around. The new underground metro is almost complete with new tributary connecting lines already being planned.

The installation of traffic enforcement camera technology on traffic lights across the city in 2024 and an innovative citizen contract for sharing mobility space initiated a change in driver behaviour which allowed the installation of zebra crossings across many residential neighbourhoods, giving real priority to pedestrians.

First piloted in the city's decarbonisation zones of Ballymun and Ringsend and realised through a deliberative democracy approach, low traffic neighbourhoods are widespread. Most citizens who require private car transport use local 'park and walk/cycle/scoot/bus/metro' hubs located in suburban retail carparks. These hubs also provide a car sharing service and an off-loading service for local and city centre shop and business deliveries most of which are now mostly done using eargo-bikes and eargo tuc-tucs.

This transformational reallocation of mobility space is based on the principle of avoid-shift-improve Equally influential was the overwhelming support for the Dublin City Centre Transport Plan resulting in a city centre that is highly pedestrianised and dynamic enjoying a thriving and varied nighttime economy. These mobility changes have resulted in a significant increase in ambient air quality towards the WHOS global air quality guidelines.

DCC Response:

DCC is actively engaging with key stakeholders in the transport sector to implement traffic enforcement, as we recognise that enforcement is essential to safety at all times of the day and night. Cameras are acknowledged by DCC to be a part of the toolkit of enforcement.

DCC is in the process of working with communities in Ballymun and Ringsend/Poolbeg to develop their decarbonisation zone plans. Emerging is a desire for traffic calmed streets and public realm that supports social cohesions and community activities.

Flooding

The city is greener and bluer with a quadrupling of tree canopy, green spaces, community gardens, allotments, pocket parks and riverscapes bringing a new vibrancy to every neighbourhood. Combined with imaginative seating areas and play spaces these green and blue areas now afford a more biodiverse city and greater intergenerational social connectedness. New flood defenses have responded to the city's recognized exposure to both river and coastal flooding while the River Liffey has been transformed into a flood-safe sports and recreation resource that includes a public lido at George's Dock.

DCC Response:

DCC is actively implementing nature based solutions to reduce our exposure and risk to flooding and increased temperatures that may result in drought.

Energy

Energy inefficiency and energy poverty is being eradicated through a co-ordinated city-wide retrofitting and clean/reused energy conversion programme of both public and private buildings - residential, recreational and commercial. Many of these are powered by the successful installation of a new district heating scheme, geo-thermal systems and solar panelling.

Waste

This vision also sees a significant positive change in behaviour towards littering and waste management. All commercial businesses are subject to strict segregated waste and recycling requirements. Already successfully installed in the city center, a new carbon minimising underground refuse management system is being rolled out beyond the canals while all streets have segregated solar-powered compressor litter bins. Widespread public drinking fountains have enabled a significant drop off in the purchase of plastic bottled drinks.

Circular economy

Following on from its previous voluntary status Green Public Procurement is now mandatory and supports a robust circular economy across all DCC operations, particularly in housing and infrastructure construction and maintenance. Inspired by how Amsterdam adapted the concept of Doughnut Economics into their Circular Strategy the city's new Development Plan (2029 - 2034) embraces the concept.

DCC Response:

DCC is actively using life cycle costing and green public procurement, and is seeking to ensure that this is standard practice across the organisation in all projects, and ensuring that we are a leader in circularity

Buildings

The use of digital twinning has enabled evidence-based green decisions to be made with regard to the regeneration of DCC's flat complexes. Demolish and rebuild is no longer the default option but rather a range of energy, environmental and additionally focused enhancement works. Building vacancy, particularly above-shop vacancy, has significantly reduced, replaced by creatively designed living spaces. This change has been enabled by extensive use of the URDF to fund adaptive use projects and a special scheme of planning regulations for upper floors in city-centre buildings. The resulting increase in footfall in the wider city-centre area has contributed to the viability of smaller local enterprises and the independent food sector including fresh in-season food shops.

Food

The city's two historic market buildings, the Iveagh Market in the Liberties and the Smithfield Fruit and Vegetable Market, have both been regenerated and are the flagships of a vibrant and diverse local market culture. The Eat the Streets Programme has expanded with many local neighbourhoods proactively hosting events during the now week-long programme.

DCC Response

The Edible Dublin Food Strategy is intended to support the development of a resilient food system in the city; this includes markets that support access to local products and the expansion of Eat the Streets!

Engagement and monitoring

Enhancing engagement through the city's library network, each of the five DCC administrative areas hosts a dedicated sustainability hub providing education and support in-reach and out-reach services in local communities. Providing information, training and community engagement, a space for emerging climate technology, innovation and co-creation, the office for monitoring and data collaboration, the flagship sustainability hub is located in the former Debenhams building on Henry Street, bought by DCC with support from a European Investment Bank climate loan in 2024.

Well-being

Overall well-being levels in the city have risen, loneliness, chronic illnesses, crime and anti-social behaviour have all decreased. More people are volunteering, material consumption levels have decreased as domestic spend on social, recreational and cultural activities has

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increased. This is evidenced by increases in all 4 elements in the national Well-being Framework

DCC Response:

DCC acknowledges that there are significant challenges with increasing climate literacy and translating this into action. A communication plan is being developed to support the implementation of the plan.

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Cllr. Nial Ring**OVERALL:**

Dublin City Council ("DCC") has, to date, shown leadership in tackling the Climate Crisis and the previous plan achieved much of its objectives. I believe that DCC has produced a Draft CAP which will complement and advance our climate action goals.

The overall goal of a Climate Neutral Dublin by 2023 is a most welcome objective and the sustainable development of the city as a mission is also laudable.

I would like to make the following comments/observations/suggestions in relation to the CAP which, I hope, may be informative and/or useful.

SECTORAL TARGETS:

The potential conflict between DCC's target to "strive to reduce our emissions by over 51% ...ahead of the 2030 target" which is in line with national targets and the "ambitious" goal that DCC "...will strive for climate neutrality..." is difficult for me to reconcile, especially in light of the EPA report in June this year reports that Ireland, as a whole, will not meet the National Climate Objective of 51% by 2023. We cannot expect DCC to achieve its stated goals and targets without direct assistance, support and encouragement of Government and, unfortunately, I am not hopeful that central Government will provide such assistance in any meaningful way.

I note that there are sectoral ceilings but not a public sector target as previously. However, there is an issue within the sectoral reduction targets which is highly prejudiced against cities such as Dublin, achieving reduction targets. This is the little reported (to the extent of being ignored), fact that Agriculture, which is responsible for c35% of emissions has a 2030 reduction target of only 25% whereas Electricity, Transport, Buildings, Industry etc., accounting for the remaining c65% emissions will have to effectively reduce emissions, not by 50% but by 64% as those sectors are expected to "subsidise" agriculture and the its soft reduction target. Has this anomaly been taken into account in the draft CAP i.e should we state that, in order to be in line with Government emission reduction targets of 51% by 2023 Dublin City, as a whole, will have to reduce its emissions by c64%?

DCC Response:

The CAP has taken into account the sectoral approach and recognised that emissions are not exclusively related to electricity, agriculture, transport etc. The generation of emissions is interdependent and as such their reduction requires an interdisciplinary and systems approach. While the city may not have agricultural land, we have people who depend on agriculture for food, and need food transported.

BUILDINGS/HOUSING STOCK:

The statement that "DCC will lead by decarbonising our building stock and changing the way we work..." is a strong commitment which I have no doubt DCC will achieve as we have already seen DCC's major engagement with tenants in relation to building adaptability/change. DCC has, as we know, upgraded nearly 10,000 of its c25,000 social

houses under the Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme, resulting in an estimated 677,184 MWh of energy savings, worth an estimated €73.6 million saved in energy bills for our tenants. The continuation of this scheme must be committed to in the CAP ensuring that citizens can see, both in physical and financial terms, the benefits of the scheme.

TRANSPORT:

Transport is targeted for 75% reduction in emissions and the CAP should reflect that, in line with international best practice, our recently completed Development Plan includes ambitious shifts in transport mode shares with active travel targeted to rise by 52% (Walking and Cycling up from 17% to 26%) and Public Transport targeted to rise to 57% over the lifetime of the plan. With Private Vehicle use targeted to reduce by 40% over the period of the plan (from 29% to 17%) the plan itself includes policies and objectives designed to achieve these targets. The CAP should reflect this.

To achieve these ambitious targets the CAP as well as DCC's transportation policies and plans must be closely aligned to the National Transport Authority ("NTA") Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2042. With schemes planned such as Metrolink, Dart + (West, South West and Coastal North), Luas Finglas, BusConnects for public transport users, the delivery of these schemes will be vital to the achievement of our transport emissions reduction budget. It is incumbent on DCC to follow the international best practice transport modelling approach set up by the NTA which includes agreement on projected land use, division of the city into zones and, having worked out the number of inter and intra zone trips and the mode share for the trips, the trips are then assigned to the future transport network. This best practice approach not only influences future transport requirements (as outlined above) but is also cognisant of the planned investment in the city cycle network, safe route to school programme, Dodder and Royal Canal Greenways which are amongst the 387 project in the Greater Dublin area as part of a €290m active travel budget announced for cycling and walking projects, nearly half of which has been designated for the greater Dublin area.

We have seen in Dublin that bus fares have been reduced and this has resulted in a small increase in public transport usage. So what more can be done to get people to shift from private cars to public transport? The argument for free buses/Luas/DART etc. are regularly put forward but the evidence to date is somewhat mixed as to the effectiveness of such an initiative. Is this something for inclusion/debate/discussion in the CAP?

In its own actions on transport DCC is doing very well and the CAP should reflect this, but of course it is only by absolute collaboration and cooperation with national plans, NTA plans and international best practice that Dublin will attain the goal of affordable, accessible and sustainable local public transport systems in our great city.

DCC Response:

DCC recognises that collaboration with external transport stakeholders is essential to ensuring that people - of all ages, gender, and race - can move through the city safely, with ease and in a manner that improves their health and well-being. DCC will continue to work closely with the NTA, An Garda Síochána, and others to ensure this is realised.

CITIZEN EDUCATION, ENGAGEMENT AND "BUY IN"

I believe that one of the main challenges of climate action in the DCC administrative area is climate education and citizen engagement. An ERSI Report concluded that "providing good information on climate change to the public has the potential to generate support for policies that experts agree are likely to be effective". (ESRI Research Report – Public Understanding of Climate Change and support for Mitigation – Timmins and Lunn January 2022)

Thus, climate education and citizen engagement is one the most significant challenge to be faced by DCC in the CAP and the previous CAP (2019-2024) specifically identified "one of the biggest challenges to tackling climate change is public acceptance of the risks and the associated demand for solutions to reduce these risks through policy and services" (DCC Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 p23). In addition a EU commissioned report (Eurobarometer 2018 report) surveyed each member state and found that 94% of Irish respondents considered climate change to be entirely or partly due to human activity". This acceptance of responsibility is encouraging and is a good starting point and should be highlighted in the CAP.

Further encouragement can be drawn from the Citizen's Assembly discussions how the state could make Ireland a leader in tackling climate change. At the end of the process, the Assembly proposed and agreed 13 recommendations, most of which acknowledged the vital role of climate education and citizen engagement. (The Citizens' Assembly Third Report). This should be referenced.).

The CAP should detail that DCC itself has a Climate Action Coordinator and has many initiatives in place to educate and engage with citizens. DCC produces a Climate Newsletter, shares climate action initiatives being undertaken by the four Dublin Local Authorities, CARO (the Dublin Metropolitan Climate Action Regional Office) and Codema (Dublin's Energy Agency) It is part of DCC and CARO's remit to engage and support the National Dialogue on Climate Action on a local and regional basis and also to develop education and awareness initiatives for the public.

DCC has a network of libraries throughout the city which are a wonderful resource for awareness and education events/programs/displays etc. DCC also has local parks throughout the city which are heavily utilised by the public. Again, parks can be used to educate and engage through events, talks, walks, signage etc. These facilities can and must be used to educate, inform and engage with citizens on climate change and this should, I believe, be specified and expanded upon in the CAP.

The CAP should highlight the fact that most citizens are aware of the hugely positive benefits of greening strategies, in particular tree planting. DCC's Development Plan and Tree Strategy have tree planting targets. These need to be regularly updated and improved and local input sought as to where new trees should be planted etc. The greening and canopy effect of trees cannot be overemphasised and citizens must be encouraged to participate in this process. The CAP should lead on this and show the ways in which citizen engagement can be encouraged and utilised.

DCC Response:

DCC acknowledges that there are significant challenge with increasing climate literacy and translating this into action. A communication plan is being developed to support the implementation of the plan.

JUST TRANSITION:

The CAP rightly emphasises the importance of Just Transition and how DCC can ensure that a just transition towards a climate neutral society and economy in the city is inclusive, fair and sustainable. The International Labour Organization defines Just Transition as “greening the economy in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible to everyone concerned, creating decent work opportunities and leaving no one behind”). A recent IPCC Report (IPCC sixth assessment report – summary C.5. p33) emphasises prioritisation of “equity, climate justice, social justice, inclusion and just transition processes...” Furthermore, the Parties to the Paris Agreement are committed to taking into account “the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work” (Paris Agreement – P1) . Recognised at a global level, it is imperative that the concept and principles are recognised and implemented at a local authority level, and the CAP should emphasise how this can be done in DCC?

DCC will only be achieve just transition if it commits to following the widely recognised and accepted Just Transition principles. Firstly, DCC is pursuing an integrated, structured and evidence-based approach to identify and plan its response to just climate transition requirements. DCC has identified its significant energy users - Public Lighting (24%), Housing (17%), Sports Facilities (13%), Fire Stations (10%) etc. By responding with, for example, initiatives on replacement lighting which improved its energy performance by 26%, and with a housing retrofit programme which has improved energy performance by 33%, DCC continues to plan and implement many energy saving initiatives. (DCC Energy Review 2019).

Equipping people with the right skills is also vital, and DCC has actively engaged with staff and the public through a huge range of activities which show its commitment to ensuring this principle of Just Transition is met. Many workshops, talks, sustainable days, presentations festivals etc., all informing and educating the public are being held. To its credit, DCC lists over 70 sample events held in 2021 and this breadth of events has continued to date and a commitment to continue with these initiatives should be emphasised in the CAP.

Just Transition will be costly, not only at a global level, where COP27 included an agreement to provide “loss and damage” funding for vulnerable countries but also at a local level and this should be detailed insofar as possible in the CAP. The European Investment Bank (EIB) through its Just Transition Mechanism supports the EU Green Deal by “providing financial tools to target the needs of EU regions most affected by the transition challenge”. DCC has already been awarded funding for sustainability projects under the Horizon and EU Missions programmes and has many funding proposals in the system. The CAP should refer to the excellent work of and facility/asset that is DCC's European Support Programme Office.

DCC Response:

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DCC welcomes recognition of the importance of the transition being just, and that achieving a just transition requires an integrated approach. We will continue to take this approach and build our capacity.

I have no doubt that DCC will, as it always does, lead in its preparation of, approach to and implementation of the 2024-2029 climate action plan. With the commitment of management, supported by councillors, citizens and all stakeholders of our great city I am sure DCC will lead the way and that its mission, vision, goals and targets necessary to tackle our climate crisis will be achieved in our capital city.

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MEP Ciaran Cuffe

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the consultation for Dublin City Council's Climate Action Plan. I support this plan to increase the climate ambition of Dublin City Council, in particular, the three targets mentioned, and the need for a Just Transition. I suggest the following measures and considerations to improve this action plan and ensure its optimal success.

- On the use of indicators I feel it may be best to establish ten headline indicators that are clearly understood by the general public, and that can be measured on at least an annual basis. This would encourage public debate, media discussion, and may hasten improvements in the lifetime of the Plan.
 - On Foundation One, I suggest that the 15 minute crosscutting indicator should read "Citizens are within a 15 minute walk of repair services and fresh food." in order to encourage increased availability of services closer to where people live.
 - On Foundation Two, I would encourage the use of specific dates and percentage improvements under "improved air quality and water quality and biodiversity".
 - On Foundation Three, I would recommend the words "by under-represented age groups and ethnicities" be added after the words "Increased use of libraries." as a crosscutting indicator.
 - On Foundation Four, I would encourage the use of specific dates and percentage improvements under the crosscutting indicator "Modal shift that demonstrates measures have been inclusive and network is accessible to all ages and abilities". I also feel the the crosscutting indicator "Improved noise levels on streets." should make reference to noise reductions using the dBA scale.

DCC Response:

DCC welcomes the recommendation and will take into consideration the headline indicators and the addition of dates where possible. In relation to noise reductions, DCC is developing a new noise action plan and alignment will be ensured.

- With 60% of young people surveyed expressing high levels of climate anxiety, there is a need to introduce local initiatives to tackle this, the most important of which is a bottom-up approach to climate action at local level. One way to implement this would be by introducing a Climate Ambassador Programme, wherein locals who have undergone climate renovations in their homes would be connected with other members of the community to talk about the process from a non-expert perspective.
- Along the same lines, the promotion of repair cafes would introduce more sustainable lifestyle choices and build communities. Local communities would

benefit from a set monthly day where they can access services provided by repair cafes, for example the first Sunday of every month.

- Incentives for climate-friendly businesses and local entrepreneurs with green business models would achieve similar results. One-stop-shops in Dublin City council offices could help businesses identify opportunities available to them.
- The institutionalisation of free electrical recycling days would also be a welcome addition to this 2024-2029 CAP, perhaps once annually.
- While I welcome the initiative to introduce district heating for residential buildings, more ambition would be welcomed here, and plans to use district heating to heat public buildings too.
- This CAP should require Development Plans to promote inner city mixed-use developments, to reduce the number of car commuters coming into the city from other areas.
- Biodiversity-inclusive designs for social housing could leverage the city's response to the housing crisis to promote ecological sustainability
- While I welcome the action to use eco-friendly cleaning agents "where possible"e Dublin City Council should take steps towards a ban on the use of the dangerous herbicide glyphosate. This herbicide is a threat to biodiversity and a danger to human health and alternatives are becoming more advanced every year: <https://bit.ly/GreensGLY>
- European funding for home retrofits is set to increase in the years to come. DCC must prepare for this by scaling up its capacity to retrofit its own housing stock to at least a B2 energy rating
- The Council should move to redevelop underused and inappropriately used lands within its jurisdiction rapidly, and should work with the Land Development Agency to fast-track this. Twentieth century ideas of land-use zoning that fuel trip generation must be reconsidered.

DCC Response:

DCC is actively identifying opportunities to improve communication and awareness of retrofit works, both in communities and in our social housing stock. In relation to social housing we are incorporating biodiversity into retrofits. DCC no longer uses glyphosate.

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Appendix V: Planned Social Media Content

Date	Day	Content
05/10/2023	Thursday	Our draft climate action plan, Climate Neutral Dublin 2030, is open for public consultation. The Climate Action Team will be in Drumcondra Library on Friday 06/10/2023 from 11.00 - 13.00 , we'd love to see you there - come talk to us about the plan and your vision for Dublin 2030. Have your say online at: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029 #thisisclimateaction
06/10/2023	Friday	DCC's climate action plan, Climate Neutral Dublin 2030, is open for public consultation until 02/11/2023, during this time we would like to share with you the climate stories of the council. Follow DCC socials to learn about the projects and the City Council staff that are our Climate Champions. And don't forget to have your say! #thisisclimateaction
07/10/2023	Saturday	Our draft climate action plan, Climate Neutral Dublin 2030, is open for public consultation. The Climate Action Team will be in the Sean O'Casey Centre, East Wall on Monday 09/10/2023 from 11.00 - 13.00 , we'd love to see you there - come talk to us about the plan and your vision for Dublin 2030. Have your say online at: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029 #thisisclimateaction
08/10/2023	Sunday	
09/10/2023	Monday	Our draft climate action plan, Climate Neutral Dublin 2030, is open for public consultation. The Climate Action Team will be around the City libraries this week: Tuesday Rathmines Library from 14.00 - 16.00 & Wednesday Cabra Library from 14.00 - 16.00 & Thursday in Ballyfermot Community Centre from 09.30 - 13.00 - we'd love to see you there - come talk to us about the plan and your vision for Dublin 2030. Have your say online at: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029 #thisisclimateaction
10/10/2023	Tuesday	Our draft climate action plan is open for public consultation, come share your vision for Dublin 2030 with us on Tuesday October 17 from 4pm onwards. Just 7 days to go for an evening of local action! #thisisclimateaction

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11/10/2023	Wednesday	Just 6 days to go for our evening of local action! Join us in the Mansion House on Tuesday 17th October from 4pm onwards. #thisisclimateaction
11/10/2023	Wednesday	Meet Norman, one of the City Council Staff who worked on SoCircular, an initiative that celebrates the social economy and circular economy. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
12/10/2023	Thursday	Just 5 days to go for our evening of climate action! Join us in the Mansion House on Tuesday 17th October from 4pm onwards. #thisisclimateaction
13/10/2023	Friday	Just 4 days to go for our evening of local action! Join us in the Mansion House on Tuesday 17th October from 4pm onwards. #thisisclimateaction
13/10/2023	Friday	Meet Deirdre, an Executive Parks and Landscape Officer, who helped create Bridgefoot St Park. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
14/10/2023	Saturday	
15/10/2023	Sunday	Meet Stephen, an Executive Engineer within the Environment and Transportation Department of DCC, who is part of the innovative Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP). #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
16/10/2023	Monday	Meet Suzanne, an Executive Landscape Architect within DCC, who is passionate about improving our public realm. #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
16/10/2023	Monday	Just 1 day to go for our evening of local action! Join us in the Mansion House on Tuesday 17th October from 4pm onwards. #thisisclimateaction
17/10/2023	Tuesday	Its here! Join us in the Mansion House today from 4pm onwards for an evening of climate action, snacks and conversations for the future #thisisclimateaction

Received

18/10/2023	Wednesday	Meet Stephen, an Executive Engineer within the Environment and Transportation Department of DCC, who is part of the innovative Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP). #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
19/10/2023	Thursday	
20/10/2023	Friday	Meet Norman, one of the City Council Staff who worked on SoCircular, an initiative that celebrates the social economy and circular economy. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
21/10/2023	Saturday	
22/10/2023	Sunday	Meet Suzanne, an Executive Landscape Architect within DCC, who is passionate about improving our public realm. #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
23/10/2023	Monday	Meet Norman, one of the City Council Staff who worked on SoCircular, an initiative that celebrates the social economy and circular economy. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
24/10/2023	Tuesday	Our draft climate action plan, Climate Neutral Dublin 2030, is open for public consultation. The Climate Action Team will be around the City this week: Wednesday 25/10/23 Ringsend Library from 5-8pm and Thursday 26/10/23 Finglas Library from 11am - 1pm - we'd love to see you there - come talk to us about the plan and your vision for Dublin 2030. Have your say online at: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029 #thisisclimateaction
25/10/2023	Wednesday	Meet Mary, Acting Executive Manager in Culture, Recreation and Economic Services. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
26/10/2023	Thursday	

Received

27/10/2023	Friday	Meet Stephen, an Executive Engineer within the Environment and Transportation Department of DCC, who is part of the innovative Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP). #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
28/10/2023	Saturday	
29/10/2023	Sunday	Meet Suzanne, an Executive Landscape Arichtect within DCC, who is passionate about improving our public realm. #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
30/10/2023	Monday	Meet Norman, one of the City Council Staff who worked on SoCircular, an initiative that celebrates the social economy and circular economy. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say, just 3 days left!: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
31/10/2023	Tuesday	Meet Suzanne, an Executive Landscape Arichtect within DCC, who is passionate about improving our public realm. #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say, just 2 days left!: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
01/11/2023	Wednesday	Meet Mary, Acting Executive Manager in Culture, Recreation and Economic Services. #thisisclimateaction Don't forget to have your say, just 1 day left!: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029
02/11/2023	Thursday	Meet Suzanne, an Executive Landscape Arichtect within DCC, who is passionate about improving our public realm. #thisisclimateaction And don't forget to have your say, this is the last day to make a submission!: https://yoursay.dublincity.ie/dublin-city-climate-action-plan-2024-2029

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

10.1.2024 SPC



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



NATIONAL CAP 24

- **Draft – to go to public consultation**
- **Chapter on Local Authorities**
- **Support of Dublin and Cork in the Mission**





PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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SUBMISSIONS

Submission Type	Number
Online Portal Submissions	58
Posted / Handed Submissions	0
Email Submissions	27
Workshops	3
Total Submissions	88



CE REPORT: MODIFICATIONS

Introduction	Addition of text to strengthen emphasis on health and well-being being at the core of the plan; and improved alignment with SDG 3 – Health for All, of All ages.
Foundations & Connecting Action	Revision of figure to better illustrate the interdependency of actions
Foundation 1: A Resilient City Page 145	Addition of text to acknowledge the need for housing that responds to future need of cooling in the context of heat wave risks; Addition of text to align with Disaster Risk Reduction and communication with citizens during an emergency
Foundation 3: A Creative City	Addition of text to action C1.1 Explore inclusion of community kitchen within libraries to support food strategy Addition of text to indicator “Increased use of libraries, particularly by under-represented age groups and ethnicities”
Foundation 4: A Social City	Change quiet zones to quiet areas to align with noise action plan terminology Addition of text to make explicit the link between behaviour change and health and well-being, associated with active travel Addition of text to S4 - Inclusion of Playful streets.



CE REPORT: MODIFICATIONS

Operations and Service Delivery	Addition of text to explain interconnection with foundations
Implementation	Addition of text to explain challenge based approach to support innovation
Monitoring	Addition of text explaining indicators and their rationale
Appendix 6	Reference to CAP24 and EPA's Climate Change in the Irish Mind
Appendix 8	Addition of indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Doing temperature comparisons across the city to better assess the urban heat island effect2. Measuring ground level Ozone3. Aero allergens4. Monitoring of disease vectors – mosquitos, flies, ticks, and invasive species.



NEXT STEPS

- **Amend CAP**
- **Finalise design**
- **Present to Council 12th February for approval**
- **Publish 24th February**





Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council

THANK-YOU!



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council

Dublin City Council

Climate Neutral Dublin 2030

Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

CLIMATE NEUTRAL DUBLIN 2030 DRAFT PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our second climate action plan

INTRODUCTION

Dublin City is our home, the place where we create memories of the past and dreams for the future by living, learning, working and playing today. In our current present we know that the dreams of our shared future are in our hands. Take a moment, imagine Dublin City in 2030? It is only 6 years away and a lot can happen...

We see a Dublin City in 2030 that is flourishing. People living in the city are happy and healthy. Walking, cycling or using public transport to and from their homes that are powered by 100 % renewable sources of heat and electricity; moving through the city is easy, seamless and safe!

We have a vibrant economy that is globally recognised for the diversity of businesses that make up Dublin's social and circular economy. Social enterprises are emerging, growing and are continuously innovating and building wealth in communities across the city. Employment and investment opportunities are abundant and sustainable.

Dubliners and visitors to the city experience our built and natural history, sitting in College Green under the shade of a native tree. Enjoying a meal made with locally sourced and seasonal ingredients they strike up a conversation with a neighbouring table about the buzz and the craic in the city...

Climate change is the greatest risk to our future. Through our local authority climate action plan, Climate Neutral Dublin 2030, we will take action to prepare our city and people living here for the known impacts of climate change - flooding, sea level rise, extreme weather events, drought - and the known unknowns - the intensity and frequency of events, and slow burn impacts (see Appendix 2 for how climate is impacting on weather patterns over time). Climate Neutral Dublin 2030 will set out how we will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions (Appendix 3) and do our part to limit warming to below 1.5 C.

We recognise that the implementation of Climate Neutral Dublin 2030 is key. This is the beginning of an ambitious journey one we know that will not be without challenges. We will need to work together with you.



VISION & MISSION

Dublin City Council's Corporate Plan puts forward our vision and mission for both the City and Dublin City Council as an organisation and the principles by which we will be guided in all elements of our work on climate action. Our vision and mission in the Corporate Plan for 2020-2024 are:

- **Our Vision:** A dynamic, sustainable city, that is future-ready, built on thriving, inclusive neighbourhoods and communities, a strong economy, a vibrant cultural life, and compact, connected growth.
- **Our Mission:** To drive the sustainable development of the City through strong civic leadership and delivery of effective services that promote **the well-being and quality-of-life of citizens and communities.**

Climate Neutral Dublin 2030 responds to our vision and mission through the inclusion of actions that align and contribute. Realising a Dublin City where we are resilient, resource-full, creative, and social requires all of us.

Join us, as we work together to prepare Dublin City, our home, for the impacts of climate change now and into the future.



TARGETS TO 2030 & BEYOND

Our first climate change action plan covered the years 2019 to 2024. In the life-time of our first plan we met and exceeded our emissions and energy efficiency targets for 2020¹.

We aim to build on our first plan's successes and learnings. As with the first, this plan is a living document that will respond to the science (IPCC) and changes in National and EU policy .

This plan covers the period 2024 to 2029. In this time, we will strive to reduce our emissions by over 51% from the 2018 baseline ahead of the 2030 and make Dublin City resilient without causing harm. We will also strive for climate neutrality, an ambitious goal that together with Cork City and over 100 cities across Europe we will work towards, by engaging our citizens. We have to do our bit for all sectors - Built Environment, Transport, Electricity, Industry, and Agriculture, and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, (LULUCF). In other words, our plan must enable all sectors to reduce emissions. Emissions from one sector are inextricably linked to another - Farmers need roads to bring food to the businesses that occupy buildings, which use energy transmitted and distributed by utilities under the roads, to cook the food that feeds you.

Farmers need roads to bring food to the businesses that occupy buildings, which use energy transmitted and distributed by utilities under the roads, to cook the food that feeds you.

We know that as climate science advances and the understanding of the impacts of human activity on the planet deepens, targets will shift. Already the IPCC (2023) has stated we need to accelerate action to limit warming to 1.5 degrees.

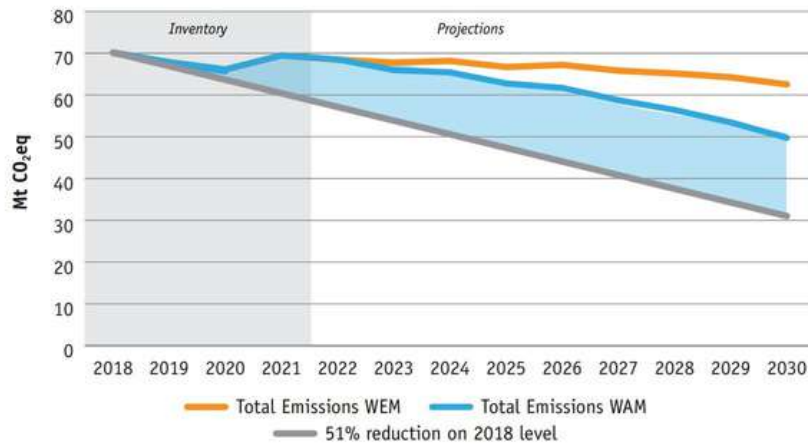
Ireland is off target (EPA, 2023), even though there was a decrease in emissions of 1.9% in 2022. In 2022 Ireland's GHG emissions were estimated to be 60.76 Mt CO₂eq million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂eq). While the reduction is welcome, the latest report indicates that Ireland will not meet the National Climate Objective of 51% by 2030 (EPA, 2023)

1 - In 2021, it is estimated that DCC consumed over 161 GWh of Total Primary Energy, emitted over 30,500 tonnes of CO₂ at an estimated cost of €11.4 million. Note Figure 7 below from our energy management platform - Energy Elephant - displays total final consumption, total primary energy includes energy losses in transmission and distribution to point of use. While this is positive, a large proportion of the reduction is attributable to the increasing percentage of renewables on the national grid. An ongoing challenge is the thermal element, which has only recorded a marginal reduction in the same period

2 - The LULUCF sector is made up of six land use categories (Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements, and Other Land) and Harvested Wood Products

2 - We now have an Amended act that requires us to meet new targets - 51% by 2030 from 2018 and Neutrality by 2050. While there are sectoral ceilings there is not a public sector target as there was for 2020. It is as a whole.

Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (including LULUCF) under the *With Existing Measures* and *With Additional Measures* scenarios out to the year 2030



Source EPA: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/ghg/indicators--targets/#>

While 592,713 people live in the city, our population is 1.5 times this (CSO, 2022). The emissions from their commute, the goods and services they consume and their activities cannot be spatially constrained. Like people, emissions do not stop at county borders.

Similarly, the impacts of climate change such as flooding, storms, heat waves, and drought are not limited by geography. In 2023, the need to act has never been more evident both globally and locally. From record breaking rainfall in July for Ireland that resulted in multiple flood events across Dublin, to wildfires engulfing Canada and Southern Europe, our climate has and is changing, yet we can still act.

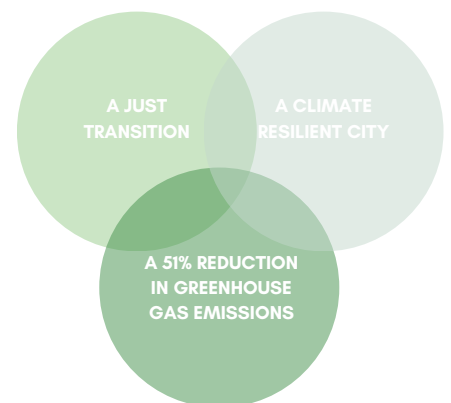
DCC will lead by decarbonising our building stock and changing the way we work, to demonstrate what is possible and needed for a climate resilient city, prepared for a future with climate change (Appendices 2 and 3).

Importantly, while this plan focuses on functions that Dublin City Council has control over, we acknowledge that Dublin City’s success is Ireland’s success. As we are part of the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities, this plan will evolve as you join us to exchange knowledge and ideas to develop innovative solutions to increase our city, our home’s resilience.

Targets:

Our plan has three targets that are interdependent:

- A 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in line with our National Climate Objective by 2030, while striving for neutrality before 2050 as per Dublin City’s participation in the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities (Net Zero Cities).
- A Climate Resilient City prepared for the known and unknown impacts of climate change
- A Just Transition meaning that the actions we take do not cause harm.



FOUNDATIONS & CONNECTING ACTIONS

Achieving our targets requires collaboration to ensure that the actions connecting the foundations of our plan are interdisciplinary and account for the diverse systems that support life in our city. The foundations of our plan build on our city's strengths.

The connecting actions support the foundations - A Resilient City, A Resource-Full City, A Creative City and A Social City. While the actions are categorised they are not independent of each other. All actions are interconnected and require a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach (Appendix 1).

Our progress will be monitored with headline indicators and sub indicators as well as our climate readiness toolkit (Appendix 7).



Figure X: Interconnected Foundations and Actions



Foundation 1: We are a Resilient City

What does this mean?

In its 1000-year history Dublin has defined itself as a city that is resilient; having experienced battles and struggles and in more recent history the impacts of the Great Recession. Dublin and its citizens always emerge stronger and more unified. Dublin brings out the best in its people, who make our city unique and give it, its resilient spirit.

Dublin has a rich natural endowment that has throughout its existence provided citizens of the city with opportunities to make Dublin a city that is leading in innovation, is culturally vibrant, and is diverse, ingredients vital to being resilient now and beyond.

Dublin will be here for another millennium and longer if we build our resilience and adapt to a changing climate. To do this we will take actions to insure that our housing, our buildings, our food system, our roads, our energy supply and our communication networks, are future proofed for the known – flooding, sea level rise, coastal erosion, heat waves, drought, cold spells, and extreme events – and unknown impacts of climate change.



Dublin will be here for another millennium and longer if we build our resilience and adapt to a changing climate.



What actions do we take?

R1 | Social Housing Regeneration: We are the largest landlord in the country, with a stock of 214 flat complexes and 10,000 houses, this is an opportunity to demonstrate and set the standard for sustainable living. We will build on our experience with energy retrofitting to prepare our housing for climate change. Our flagship project will be lower Dominick Street West. This project will demonstrate climate resilient housing retrofit that enables and encourages residents to live sustainably with ease through the provision of, for example: green spaces to grow, play and create; shared spaces to meet and innovate; segregated waste facilities, renewable energy generation (solar PV, geothermal and micro wind generation where feasible), and mobility options (shared bikes, micro mobility and EV charging).

R2 | Public Buildings Regeneration: While our social housing will serve as the exemplar for domestic buildings, our public buildings will demonstrate how commercial and heritage buildings can be adapted and retrofitted for a climate resilient future. As with our social housing, our buildings – 2 galleries, 22 libraries, 12 community centres, 17 sports and recreation centres, and operations depots – will demonstrate what is possible.

R3 | Climate Resilient Critical Infrastructure: The city's infrastructure that enables us to live, work and play needs to be resilient. Ensuring that our drainage system, utilities, roads, public lighting and communications networks are maintained and upgraded is essential. This requires working in partnership with Irish Water, the OPW, ESB, Eirgrid, NTA, and DECC. Together we will ensure that these critical systems are prepared for the future. Our flagship energy project, the Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP) will contribute to our energy security by providing an alternative to electricity based heating systems. This will be further supported by geothermal. DCC is also facilitating the delivery of public electric vehicle charging infrastructure in collaboration with key partners including ZEV1 and ESB Networks.

R4 | Edible Dublin: Food Strategy: Feeding a city in a time of climate change is not easy. Our food strategy sets out how we are working to ensure all residents of Dublin City will have access to healthy and affordable food; by addressing the impacts of climate change on our food system from production and distribution to consumption and disposal. The implementation of this strategy requires partnerships to deliver on the four pillars: 1. A Healthy Citizens, Healthy City; 2. Growing Food at Home; 3. Cooking and Creating; 4. Farm to Fork and Back.

How will we know we are resilient?

Headline Indicator

- *Improved health and well being of citizens evidenced by for example reductions in rates of non communicable diseases (COPD, Asthma). (links to SDG 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment.)*

Sub Indicators

- 20 MW of renewable energy generation in the city (Links to SDG Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix)
- 51% reduction in emissions from energy use. (Links to SDG Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.)
- 50% Improvement in energy efficiency
- Citizens are within a 15 minute walk or cycle of repair services and fresh food



Foundation 2: We are a Resource-Full City

What does this mean?

In recognition of our city's resources – nature, people, culture, parks, and history – we are conscious of the value of these resources and use them wisely and to their full potential. Nothing goes to waste in Dublin. To do this we prioritise nature by increasing green cover and giving our rivers space, looking at what we have and identifying new opportunities like converting derelict buildings into enterprise centres or artist's spaces.

Dubliners can explore nature within a 30-minute walk, cycle, or journey by public transport. Dublin's 52 Kms of coastline are part of the Dublin Bay Biosphere where people can find beaches to swim at in the summer (or winter) and most importantly the Bull Island Nature Reserve. The Dublin Bay Biosphere is also home to social enterprises that use nature in a respectful way to increase our social, environmental and economic resilience.

In the west of the city is Europe's largest urban park. At 707 hectares, the Phoenix Park is the lungs of the city, and home to a large population of deer and over 300 different species of flora. Then to the south are the Dublin Mountains, where during World War I sphagnum moss was collected to be used as bandages. On a walk in the mountains people can connect with Ireland's prehistoric history through megalithic tombs dotted through the valleys and peaks.



In recognition of our city's resources – nature, people, culture, parks, and history – we are conscious of the value of these resources and use them wisely and to their full potential.



What actions do we take?

RF1 | A Nature Full City: Nature provides us with resources to live and thrive. Delivering on our parks and greening strategies will increase the green cover of the city and improve air quality, water quality, and health and well-being. Prioritising green infrastructure that connects existing parks will not only improve the look and atmosphere of our streets making your commute more enjoyable, but will also provide pollinators, birds, and other animals with food and places to live. Providing the public with the opportunity to learn about biodiversity is essential to insuring that the nature based solutions we implement thrive. The Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre and the Liffey Vale Biodiversity Centre, will provide people with the opportunity to learn about our natural heritage and how we can all take steps to conserve our environment.

RF2 | Restoring the City's Rivers: Growing around the River Liffey and its tributaries, residents of the city flourished, harvesting vegetables in the hinterlands, trading livestock at marts in the city, and bringing spices in from the port. Our city's rivers and canals have defined Dublin. Their restoration plays a vital role in the city's future. In our development plan we have committed to de-culverting and giving our vital rivers space. Measures will also see our rivers provide people with places for recreation and connection with nature. Our restoration plans for the River Santry and River Camac demonstrate what is possible, and we will re-imagine how we celebrate the River Liffey.

RF 3 | Re-Use of Buildings: We know that the lowest carbon building is one that is already built. Re-using existing buildings provides an opportunity to build on existing programmes, for example adaptive re-use which is converting vacant commercial buildings into housing. This also aligns with the EU Performance of Buildings Directive. We will also use vacant buildings to support enterprises by identifying buildings suitable for incubation hubs and community spaces.

RF 4 | Ecosystem of Social and Circular Enterprises: We continue to nurture a healthy ecosystem of social and circular small and medium enterprises by providing supports to entrepreneurs through initiatives like MODOS, Micro for Green, and SoCircular. Through our partnership with Belfast City Council we are developing physical and regulatory infrastructure essential to support SMEs to innovate and create a Connected Circular Economy on the Island of Ireland.

How will we know we are resource-full?

Headline Indicator

- *Implementation of DCC's Greening Strategies that will support an increase in green cover across the city.*

Sub Indicators

- Improved air quality and water quality and biodiversity (Links to SDG Target 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.)
- Reduction in waste produced across all streams and sectors (Links to SDG Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.)
- Improved biodiversity in city rivers evidenced by relevant counts (Links to SDG Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. SDG 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.)



Foundation 3: We are a Creative City

What does this mean?

Cities are built on knowledge gained over life times with ideas passed from generation to generation, each learning from the previous, and innovating. Climate change impacts us all and we need to learn together and from each other. Sometimes tomorrow's problem has a solution in yesteryear.

Experience shows that when we come together we can innovate and develop solutions that work for everyone. The Dublin Bay Biosphere Partnership is a demonstration of eco-innovation and collaboration led by DCC that has received international attention. The designation of Dublin Bay as a biosphere by UNESCO in 2015 recognised the importance of biodiversity and habitats in Dublin Bay, which has allowed the growth of a sustainable tourism market and innovative approaches to climate adaptation to emerge. It is also a place that Dubliners are proud of and celebrate for its rich natural heritage.

We know that Dubliners are creative, our city is the birth place of great poets, writers, musicians, artists, architects and designers. But everyday creativity is all around us. That creativity is key to our transition to a climate resilient future; bringing people with diverse expertise together to collaborate will foster innovation. To support innovation the city we will provide citizens with spaces to connect, work with academia, and grow their ideas. Further we will connect people to sources of funding such as the community climate action fund and the creative climate action fund.



Climate change impacts us all and we need to learn together and from each other.



What actions do we take?

C1 | Community Hubs: Our Libraries are community hubs where people of all ages meet, and share ideas. Expanding the services of our libraries can support climate action through maker spaces, workshops, and libraries of things. We know from the work of our Culture Company that there are artists and makers who are active across the city and ready to share their knowledge and draw communities together.

C2 | Networks for Knowledge Exchange: Dublin city is home to world class third level institutions nurturing Ireland's next generation of leaders. We are establishing a partnership programme that brings academics, students and the city together to develop creative solutions to the challenges we face. Together, we will be at the cutting edge of research and innovation driving systems change.

C3 | Innovation Districts: Our Smart City programme is developing innovation districts that bring together diverse SMEs to create solutions that improve the city. Smart Districts are strategically selected locations across Dublin where innovation projects are fast-tracked. Smart Districts are designed in partnership with citizens, industry, and academia. Each Smart District is unique, with projects designed to meet the specific needs of those who live and work there. We will continue to develop these districts and focus projects on addressing climate change.

C4 | Decarbonisation Zones: We will build on the knowledge and experience gained from our smart districts, and develop our two decarbonisation zones in Ringsend and Poolbeg, and Ballymun. The development of the decarbonisation plans for Ringsend and Poolbeg, and Ballymun, will be a collaborative effort to ensure that the unique strengths of each zone come to the fore and permits ownership of the challenges and solutions.

How will we know we are creative?

Headline Indicator

- *Improved socio-economic status evidenced through employment, educational attainment, and volunteerism rates*

Sub Indicators

- Increase in number of SMEs based in Dublin City (links to SDG Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.)
- Increased use of libraries.
- Development of decarbonisation zone plans.
- Increased rate of circularity.



Foundation 4: We are a Social City

What does this mean?

Our city is characterised by its medieval core and stunning Georgian neighbourhoods with public squares providing a space for social and economic activities. These spaces continue to thrive and provide people with spots to relax and enjoy a bit of nature in the city. The Grand Canal and Royal Canal that envelop the inner city, were once full of canal boats moving goods to and from the port to the city and to the rest of country.

Today, you will still see boats, but you will also see people cycling next to the canals on segregated paths or simply lingering and enjoying a moment.

People define Dublin, they are the story of the city. Climate action is achievable when people come together to take care of the city and their legacy in it.



People define Dublin, they are the story of the city. Climate action is achievable when people come together to take care of the city and their legacy in it.



What actions do we take?

S1 | A Connected Active Travel Network: Moving people through the city to meet friends and family, to go to work or school, or to simply explore must be easy and safe. We will bring together 95% of the population of the City within 400 metres of the active travel network; making it easier for people to walk, cycle, wheel or scoot to their destination or for leisure, day or night.

S2 | Neighbourhoods are the Heart: Dublin is said to be a city of villages and these villages have strong identities. This is a strength. Nurturing our neighbourhoods to ensure that they continue to thrive and support strong social networks is vital in preparing for climate change and preventing adverse impacts on our health and well-being, during and in the aftermath of an extreme event. We will build on our existing initiatives such as quiet zones and sustainable energy communities, pride of place, and tidy towns to increase our social, and economic resilience.

S3 | Our Parks are Playful Places for All Ages: “If you find yourself in an inconspicuous place, forget about time and all your pressing tasks, and simply watch and listen, you will develop a kind of reverence for the games of children, for their inexhaustible ingenuity, for the ways in which the rules they devise are more subtle, less attuned to competition and more geared to enabling everyone to have a chance.” (Ward 1979, p.76) Play is not often connected to climate action, but it is important and it is not limited to children and young people. With increasing rates of eco-anxiety our parks are important places for people not only enjoy the outdoors but to play, create and discover with peers.

S4 | A Re-Imagined Public Realm: Public squares and the spaces in between are where life’s stories are born. In a time of climate change our public realm has a lot to do. Not only will public spaces need to bring people together to play, chat, and create, they must be resilient to climate change impacts – providing shade as temperatures rise and water storage when the rainfall is intense or absent. Aligning our plans for a vibrant night time economy, providing public lighting, street furniture, waste segregation, active travel and greening will be a critical part of re-imagining public spaces that define our city.

How will we know we are social?

Headline Indicator

- 95% of people brought within 400 metres of a segment of the active travel network. (Links toSDG Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.)

Sub Indicators

- Modal shift that demonstrates measures have been inclusive and network is accessible to all ages and abilities. (Links to SDG Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. SDG Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.)
- Improved air quality.
- Vibrant night time economy based on qualitative surveys and night time spend; and healthy streets framework.
- Improved noise levels on streets.



OPERATIONS & SERVICE DELIVERY

Supporting our foundations and connecting actions are our operations and service delivery – the day to day activities of the City Council. These actions come under the following categories: Our Staff, Our Buildings, Our Operations and Service Delivery, and Our Engagement Activities and Partnerships. Appendix 1 provides detail on how these actions contribute to the mitigation of emissions and adaptation of the city to climate change.



This is Climate Action SoCircular

Meet: Norman

Norman is our
Senior Economic Development Office – Acting
Economic Development Office, Dublin City Council

The circular economy and social economy, their associated principles, approaches and actors such as local enterprises can help address many of the challenges facing cities and make them more sustainable, future proofed and vibrant.

SoCircular is about celebrating the social economy and circular economy. It is a concept, initiative and ongoing project that seeks to enhance the social and circular economy models in a synergistic way, and to promote their associated approaches, innovations and key actors. It involves, creating awareness of and celebrating the social and circular economy ecosystem and associated culture; highlighting circular economy approaches, business models and innovations; encouraging people, businesses, organisations and government departments to buy from and support local social and circular enterprises, facilitating matchmaking opportunities for enterprises and buyers, promoting supports, skills development programmes and funding to help enterprises adopt circular / sustainability approaches and embed the sustainable transition, and providing a forum for conversation, insights, ideas and examples.

We were inspired to commence the initiative because of our ongoing work in the Economic Development Office to develop the social and circular economies and to support local social and circular enterprises, our awareness of the existing and potential synergies and because of our involvement in European Commission: European Social Economy Regions Project, Green Deal and New European Bauhaus.

We came up with the idea to launch the concept and initiative through hosting a large scale event to highlight the positive stories, impacts and examples within the social and circular economies and to showcase local social and circular enterprises which are providing innovative products and services as part of achieving a social, societal or environmental impact. The inaugural SoCircular featured: a welcome address by Lord Mayor of Dublin Caroline Conroy; 50 social enterprise and circular / sustainable enterprises along with some support organisations in a trade expo; 4 panel discussions on key social and circular economy themes featuring 18 expert / industry stakeholder representatives; 4 fireside chats with key individuals



This is Climate Action Santry River Restoration and Greenway Project

Meet: John

Role: Senior Executive Engineer, Water Framework Directive Section, Protection of Water Bodies Office, Project Manager for the Santry River Restoration and Greenway Project (obviously this is only one of my roles in the organisation)

·What Inspired the Project: The river presented an excellent opportunity to carry out a full catchment restoration of an urban river. Urban rivers have different challenges to rural rivers and much of the effort by Ireland is directed towards rural rivers. Once I started looking at the project, it became apparent that it should be a multi-objective project and involve the communities from the outset. What started as a Water Framework Directive project expanded to deliver the following objectives:

- Improved status under Water Framework Directive
- Flood mitigation in accordance with the Floods Directive
- Habitat improvement and restoration under the Birds and Habitats Directives
- Provision of sustainable transportation options through the delivery of a recreational greenway
- Improved social and recreational amenity within the catchment, informed by engagement with communities living within the catchment

What do I enjoy about it: it's a very challenging project given the range of objectives and the complexities of both the urban environment and the impacts of climate change (our rainfall patterns are changing dramatically for example). I enjoy trying to resolve these issues and I enjoy my project management role. I also really enjoy collaboration with the communities living in the catchment. Their insight is really informative and helps influence some of the decisions of the project.

Challenges I overcame: getting agreement between several departments and external stakeholders to establish the project, writing and management a very complex tender, getting buy in from communities.

Hope for the future: very simple – achieving the objectives set out for the project. Beyond the technical and legislative objectives for the project, I really look forward to delivering a new, greener and more sustainable area across the north of the city (from Finglas to North Bull Island) which people can enjoy and utilise, and where people, and in particular, children, can travel within the catchment safely and sustainably without having to use the road system too much.



This is Climate Action

Meet: Deirdre

Role: Executive Parks and Landscape Officer, Parks, Biodiversity & Landscape Services, Project manager for Bridgefoot Street Park.

Bridgefoot street park came about as part of a collaboration between the local residents of Bridgefoot street and the parks department. The site was derelict site and was highlighted as a potential park space as part of the 2015 Liberties Greening Strategy. At the same time, local community groups started to use the site as allotments and an unofficial play area. The input from the local community was key to the successful design of this park and all elements within the park came about through intense public consultation between the landscape architect, Dermot Foley and the community.

I love the fact that Bridgefoot street park is a new one hectare park space in an area of Dublin City with an extreme deficiency in access to quality green space. At the time of the Liberties Greening Strategy, accessible quality public green space in the Liberties was provided at a rate of 0.7sqm per person, which is in stark contrast to an average of 49 sqm/person for Dublin city Council as a whole. The Liberties Greening strategy projects, including Bridgefoot St park, has increased this rate to 1.68sq.m per person.

Bridgefoot Street Park is a response to the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008) and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol and Guidelines (2018). The park build used waste from construction and demolition, concrete and brick, together with left-over stone and recycled glass, in order to construct ecologies. The design for the park is a deliberate strategy for manipulating ecological processes on secondary-raw-materials, using a range of mixes of subsoils, quarry dust and brick by-product, in order to allow beautiful and diverse plant species colonize the waste with ease. These seeded areas germinate, flower, self-seed and develop a naturalistic landscape which is unique to this park, creating a biodiversity-rich environment for pollinators and wildlife in the city.

One of the biggest challenges with this project is that it commenced on site just before Covid 19 hit and the project timeline of 10 months build increased to almost 24 months. This was very hard to keep the park closed as a building site when people were in more need of open green spaces in their localities.

My hope for this park is that it will continue to be used and loved by the local people who contributed to the design and success of the space.



This is Climate Action The Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP)

Meet: Stephen

The Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP)

My name is Stephen and in my role as Executive Engineer within the E&T Department of Dublin City Council (DCC) I have been part of the Project Team responsible for the delivery of the Dublin District Heating Project (DDHP) for over 6 years now. Being involved in this largescale infrastructure Project has been very rewarding, as the main reason I got into Engineering in the first place is to be part of projects that can impact on people's lives now and for the future generations. The DDHP will have a positive impact on Dublin and if done correctly can be used as an exemplar project that can be rolled out in other areas throughout Ireland.

DDHP will improve DCC 's energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while making the DCC area more adaptive to the impacts of climate change. District Heating took a big step forward with the construction of the Dublin Waste to Energy (DWtE) Facility located on the Poolbeg Peninsula. Construction started in 2014, which was a Public Private Partnership between DCC (acting on behalf of the four Dublin Local Authorities) & Covanta (currently known as Encyclis). DWtE became operational in November 2017:

- Built at cost of €500million
- 600,000 tonnes of waste processed annually
- Electricity for 80,000 homes - 60MW exported to National Grid
- Heating potential for 50,000 homes (90MW of DH) which will act as a heat baseload for the proposed DDHP

The main benefits that the DDHP will deliver for the Dublin City area is:

- Improve air quality by reduction in CO2 emissions and other pollutants
- Greater de-carbonisation of the heat sector
- Less dependence on imported fuels
- Improved price security and more competitive, reduced energy bills
- Use of local labour, energy resources and sources
- Lower capital and operational costs
- Space saving in plant rooms and homes as no boilers are required
- Improved safety having no fuel storage in homes
- The heat supplied is on demand, so no energy wasted



This is Climate Action Dominick St Lower Climate Resilient Housing

Meet: Madeline, & Maeve

The Dominick St Estate was designed and built between 1960 and 1970 following demolition of former tenement housing. It consisted of eight flat blocks on the west and east side of Dominick Street Lower in the heart of the city centre. The new blocks were 'state of the art' and provided significantly improved living conditions for 198 families at the time.

In 2010 Dublin City Council began a project to regenerate this estate due to ongoing issues with poor environmental conditions within the homes. The project was guided by a masterplan which prioritised sustainable place making. It included a site for a school, shops, a community centre as well as new apartments designed and built to meet the needs of old and young. The first phase of the regeneration – the east side – was completed in 2022 with a new apartment block and townhouses built to NZEB standard providing low-energy, bright, healthy homes.

The masterplan envisioned similar redevelopment of the three blocks on the west side. However with increasing awareness and focus on the need to reduce carbon emissions whenever and where ever we can, and recognition that 'the most sustainable building is the one we already have', City Architects with colleagues in Housing department decided to re-think the approach.

While redevelopment of the blocks would enable construction of new homes with a very low operational carbon footprint, the carbon cost of demolition and construction could off-set any savings made in the operation of the building over its life time.

The core objective of the Dominick Street West project is to develop an exemplar Climate Resilient Housing Solution to renovating Council flat blocks, which addresses current questions about retrofit and informs other renovation programmes (public and private).



This is Climate Action Dominick St Lower Climate Resilient Housing

Meet: Madeline, & Maeve

Dominick Street West is not the only flat complex retrofit project the Council is working on, but it presents a unique opportunity. The blocks are vacant (the residents have moved to wonderful homes across the road) so removing the additional project complexity that comes with working around existing residents. The potential to retrofit three identical flat blocks offers the opportunity to pursue different approaches which can be measured and compared. The visibility of the project on a city centre street beside a busy LUAS stop facilitates public engagement. The large open area behind the blocks can be used to activate community and stakeholder engagement through meanwhile uses. The project is also an incredible opportunity to collaborate with different Council departments and disciplines towards a common sustainable goal.

As well as transforming the existing blocks to re-create a quality living environment the project will implement innovative landscaping, create a green oasis in the heart of the city, demonstrate sustainable living, and even maybe look at different affordable opportunities for housing.

The Dominick Street West flat blocks were exemplar of their time. While they have fallen into disrepair, they can be reclaimed and renovated to be exemplar public homes for many decades to come.



IMPLEMENTATION

Everyone Doing Their Bit

Dublin's success is Ireland's success, and success requires that everyone is working together. There are four essential implementation actions that must be taken for our city's transition to a low carbon and climate resilient future:

I1 | Oversight by Steering Group: Proactive collaboration across internal departments, and with external agencies and organisations to implement and monitor the impacts of this climate action plan requires strong leadership from senior management. The establishment of a Steering Group chaired by the Chief Executive to oversee the overall direction of progress and ensure that Dublin City Council, as an organisation is a leading light in decarbonisation, embedding climate resilience and principles of equity in our operations and service delivery. The Steering Group will insure that internal structures are in place to insure ownership and delivery of actions and projects are resourced; and provide quarterly reports to elected members via Strategic Policy Committees.

I2 | Monthly Workshops: Collaboration for interdisciplinary implementation of the actions and to achieve the systems innovation necessary for climate neutrality will require regular workshops to foster a culture of knowledge exchange, to problem solve and to identify solutions to challenges and barriers. At times these workshops will also involve external stakeholders.

I4 | Monitoring: Without monitoring we will not know how we are progressing, what is working or not, and who we need to engage to implement changes necessary for climate neutrality. The actions in our plan are linked to headline indicators and sub indicators as well as our targets. Together the data from these indicators and targets provide a picture and a story of the impacts of our actions on quality of life in the city. Monitoring is also an opportunity for collaboration.

I3 | Ireland & Dublin & You &: Your active participation in the implementation of this climate action plan, which is about safe guarding our collective future is essential. We will keep you informed, engaged and active in this plan through our Climate Newsletter, events and reports to council.

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Doing No Harm

Why are we taking action? What is the benefit to us?

In addition to the headline and sub indicators used to assess progress it is essential that we understand at the whole city ecosystem level, the trajectory of change by looking at the impacts of the actions as a whole.

This plan for the first time will use a modified health impact assessment to monitor our progress and inform the development of new and revised actions. The Climate Readiness Toolkit in the Appendix 8 is intended to be used to support detailed monitoring and analysis of an action from inception to implementation.



Monitoring

Climate Action Vitals³

Climate mitigation actions focus primarily on CO₂e, it is not the only measure of climate action success. Nor does it capture the targets linked to climate adaptation actions. Other critical vitals that provide important indicators of success that are linked to our targets for a just transition, climate resilience and 51% reduction in emissions are:

- Weather patterns (rainfall, temperature) and events (frequency and intensity)
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Soil Health
- Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)
- Noise Levels
- Population Health and Well-being
- Social Cohesion
- Economic indicators
- Traffic volumes

Critically, each of these vitals should not be considered in isolation. Their 'health' status should contribute to the monitoring, assessment and analysis of an action's, a project's, or a programmes' contribution to climate objectives. However, as mentioned monitoring is a means for collaboration, as data to assess our climate vitals is often held by stakeholders external to Dublin City Council.

³ The appendices of the plan provides additional detail on the current state of Dublin's climate vitals.

Data: Opportunity for Collaboration

The Data Story

The data story of climate action cannot be reduced to a single data set divided across sectors. Emissions from one sector are inextricably linked to another. The consequences of emissions are interconnected and here today.

Dublin city and Ireland as a whole is experiencing changing weather patterns, with periods of unseasonably high temperatures, drought and intense rainfall. This is impacting on our air quality and water quality, as well as our soil quality, which in turn are having adverse effects on our health, and well-being.

In this context DCC with support from the HSE has been developing a Climate Readiness Toolkit (Appendix 7) that brings together qualitative and quantitative data together to tell the story of the impact our actions and projects are having wholistically and from a systems perspective.

Linking Local and National Reporting

Assessing our progress is an ongoing challenge. Data to monitor and understand our progress is both abundant and inaccessible. It is essential that Dublin City Council collaborates with data owners, and relevant stakeholders to collect and to analyse data in a coherent way that insures we are responding to the climate emergency in a manner that causes no harm.

To this end, we need an effective and efficient data management system to know if our actions are having an impact both in our “day to day” activities and over the long term on our National Climate Objectives.

While there is no public sector specific target there are sectoral ceilings, the actions we implement need to be coherent with reporting at the National level. Acknowledging this, where it is feasible and possible, we are seeking to calculate the impact of our actions and programmes on greenhouse gas emissions (embodied, avoided, sequestered, operational); as their impacts will be evident in the sectoral ceilings.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

DCC Operations & Service Delivery Climate Action

**this is ongoing actions of DCC Climate Change Action Plan 2019 - 2024.

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted		Alignment with National Objectives
								GHG/Resilience/Just Transition		
OUR STAFF										
S1	Sustainable Work Etiquette Guide on email use, video conference calls, printing, turning computers off, lights off, paper use and other stationary supplies to reduce energy use and emissions		HRCS&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Energy Bills; waste volumes	Reduced Energy Use; Reduced water use; Reduced waste			
S2	Promote shift to active modes of commuting to reduce transport emission		HRCS&T	Staff time	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	VKM	yearly increase in shift to active modes;	GHG	CAP 23 C2/23/6 - TR/23/26 - TR/23/26 - TR/23/33 - TR/23/34	
S3	Implement Smart Mobility Hubs across DCC offices where feasible (Civics, Marrowbow Lane, Firebrigade)		HRCS&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	VKM avoided in personal car	10 % reduction in staff mileage claims year on year	GHG	CAP 23 C2/23/6 - TR/23/26 - TR/23/26 - TR/23/33 - TR/23/34 - TR/23/76 - TR/23/48	
S4	Continued staff energy awareness in Council buildings		HRCS&T	Staff time	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Energy Bills;	Yearly reduction in energy use on track with 51%	GHG	CAP 23 C2/23/6	
S5	Conduct detailed study of staff modal split to identify why and how staff choose modes to inform measures aimed at reducing staff travel emissions.		Environment and Transportation		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	VKM	yearly increase; (How do we capture the whys? Changes in behavior? Costs? Moving? Experience?)	GHG	CAP 23 C2/23/6 - TR/23/26 - TR/23/26 - TR/23/33 - TR/23/34	
S6	Occupational eco driver training for fleet staff and all staff who want training		HRCS&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Fuel consumption	reduced fuel consumption	GHG	CAP 23 C2/23/6 - TR/23/26	
S7	Risk workshops to assess the likely impacts of climate change on Council services and across the city [#]		HRCS&T				Annual update with priorities identified	Resilience	CAP 23 C2/23/6 - PS/23/6/B - AD/23/2 - AD/23/3 - TR/23/67	
OUR BUILDINGS										
B1	Undertake programme of flat complex regenerations		H&CS	% of €	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Embodied, Operational and Sequestered				
B2	Continuation of planned incremental improvement of housing stock (voids, extensions, boiler replacement, retrofit and energy efficiency programme)		H&CS	€30,500,000.00	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Embodied, Operational and Sequestered				

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Alignment with National Objectives
OUR BUILDINGS									
B3	continue to work with appropriate external stakeholders to deliver social housing at a BER B or Cost optimal standard		H&CS		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Embodied, Operational and Sequestered			
B4	Incorporate nature based solutions in all new Council housing developments and maintain		H&CS	% of €31,305,817	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Embodied and Sequestered	# of trees per new dwelling, # of shrubs per new dwelling	All	CAP 23 AD/23/4
B5	Implement Sustainable urban Drainage Guidelines in Council buildings where feasible		E&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E		SUDS in all DCC buildings; cubic meters of water diverted	All	CAP 23 AD/23/4 - AD/23/19
B6	Implement infrastructure to improve and reduce water use in DCC buildings		HRCS&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Embodied	% reduction in water consumed	Resilience	CAP 23 AD/23/14
B7	Display Energy Certificates for public buildings		Codelma	% of €414,000	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E		Compliant with legislation	GHG	CAP 23 BE/23/27
B8	Achieve (& exceed where possible) compliance with current building regulations with the provision of on-site renewable energy in all DCC building projects, new build or retrofit.		HRCS&T, PORES, E&T, H&CS	% of €43,538,672 (Capital works)	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Renewable energy in MW		GHG	CAP 23 BE/23/27
B9	Annual Monitoring & Reporting to SEAI supported by ISO50001 compliant energy management system		Environment and Transport	% of €414,000	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Based on Above	DCC's energy use monitored and reported	GHG	CAP 23 RE/23/14 - BE/23/32
OUR OPERATIONS & SERVICES									
OS1	Use Green Public Procurement where feasible in all procurement of goods and services to ensure adverse environmental impacts are avoided and positive environmental impacts are enhanced		Finance		Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E	Embodied, Operational and Sequestered	GPP Standard Practice by 2027; embodied carbon and environmental impacts key criteria in procurement of materials related to housing and transport projects SDG 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	All	EN 23/13 'Publish new Green Public Procurement Strategy and Action Plan, identifying an appropriate monitoring and reporting protocol that includes the monitoring of the implementation of low carbon construction in public tenders and grant schemes'

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted		Alignment with National Objectives
								GHG/Resilience/Just Transition		
OUR OPERATIONS & SERVICES										
OS13	Environmental surveys of all City rivers and estuaries as baseline surveys from which to monitor ecosystem health		E&T	% of €17,467,061	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Sequestered	Annual improvements in ecosystem health	Resilience		NABP 4C1; 2C1
OS14	DCC is working in partnership with the EPA on expanding and enhancing ambient air quality monitoring in Dublin in accordance with the National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme	EPA	E&T	% of €2,438,555	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	PMx, Nox Sox	No exceedences	All		
OS15	Identify areas in need of infrastructure that supports re use, repair, repurpose, free cycling		E&T	% of €4,632,894	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Embodied & Operational	reduction in spend and incidences of illegal dumping; improved segregation rates; rate of reuse	GHG		CAP 23 CE /23/2
OS16	Monitor and enforce waste regulation		E&T	€5,853,619.00	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Waste Volumes	Reduction in waste and improve rates of circularity	GHG		CAP 23 CE /23/6 – CE/23/8
OS17	Identify opportunities of introducing circular economy principles in Bring Centre Depots		E&T, HRCST	% of €4,632,894	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Waste Volumes	Research complete, findings implemented	GHG		
OS18	Expand Depot collection of WEE products to all Depots and maintain		E&T	% of €4,632,894	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Waste Volumes	Opportunities identified and principles implemented where practicable	GHG		
OS19	Use green street cleaning; use biodegradable cleaning agents		E&T	% of €55,863,914	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Operational	transition of organic cleaning agents by 2027	GHG and Resilience		
OS20	Continue to develop sustainability guidelines and terms and conditions for any events supported, facilitated or organised by DCC, by Reviewing terms and conditions for all events approved by DCC to incorporate possible sustainability conditions		P&CRES; E&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Operational	Guidance produced, # of events with sustainability terms and conditions	GHG		
OS21	Review terms and conditions for all events approved by DCC to incorporate possible sustainability conditions		P&CRES; E&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Operational	Guidance produced on terms and conditions	GHG		

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted		Alignment with National Objectives
								GHG/Resilience/Just Transition		
OUR OPERATIONS & SERVICES										
OS13	Environmental surveys of all City rivers and estuaries as baseline surveys from which to monitor ecosystem health		E&T	% of €17,467,061	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Sequestered	Annual improvements in ecosystem health	Resilience		NABP 4C1; 2C1
OS14	DCC is working in partnership with the EPA on expanding and enhancing ambient air quality monitoring in Dublin in accordance with the National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme	EPA	E&T	% of €2,438,555	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	PMx, Nox Sox	No exceedences	All		
OS15	Identify areas in need of infrastructure that supports re use, repair, repurpose, free cycling		E&T	% of €4,632,894	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Embodied & Operational	reduction in spend and incidences of illegal dumping; improved segregation rates; rate of reuse	GHG		CAP 23 CE /23/2
OS16	Monitor and enforce waste regulation		E&T	€5,853,619.00	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Waste Volumes	Reduction in waste and improve rates of circularity	GHG		CAP 23 CE /23/6 – CE/23/8
OS17	Identify opportunities of introducing circular economy principles in Bring Centre Depots		E&T, HRCST	% of €4,632,894	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Waste Volumes	Research complete, findings implemented	GHG		
OS18	Expand Depot collection of WEE products to all Depots and maintain		E&T	% of €4,632,894	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Waste Volumes	Opportunities identified and principles implemented where practicable	GHG		
OS19	Use green street cleaning; use biodegradable cleaning agents		E&T	% of €55,863,914	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Operational	transition of organic cleaning agents by 2027	GHG and Resilience		
OS20	Continue to develop sustainability guidelines and terms and conditions for any events supported, facilitated or organised by DCC, by Reviewing terms and conditions for all events approved by DCC to incorporate possible sustainability conditions		P&CRES; E&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Operational	Guidance produced, # of events with sustainability terms and conditions	GHG		
OS21	Review terms and conditions for all events approved by DCC to incorporate possible sustainability conditions		P&CRES; E&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (51% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Operational	Guidance produced on terms and conditions	GHG		

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted		Alignment with National Objectives
								GHG/ Resilience / Just Transition		
OUR OPERATIONS & SERVICES										
OS22	Develop strategy to convert fleet to low emission vehicles; and insure end of life plan is in place for vehicles.		E&T		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	VKM, Fuel consumption	Fleet converted, VKM reduced and emissions reduced	GHG		CAP 23 PS/23/10
OS23	Conduct a common cord-grass management study and monitoring for North Bull Island SPA		P&CRES	% of €31,303,817			maintained or improved	GHG and Resilience		
OS24	Conduct light-bellied Brent goose roost survey	Birdwatch	P&CRES	% of €31,303,817			maintained or improved population			
OS25	Implement the North Bull Island Management Plan		P&CRES	% of €31,303,817 (€250,000)	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Sequestered	Plan implemented			CAP 23 MA/23/11
OS26	Establish a cross-departmental Trees and SuDS Working Group to promote and pilot water sensitive urban design incorporating urban tree planting		P&CRES; E&T	Staff time			decrease in hard surfacing in the city; increase in areas using SuDS			CAP 23 AD/23/4
OS27	Implement Dublin City Tree Strategy		P&CRES		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Sequestered	Tree count in city improved and tree health maintained	Resilience & Just Transition		National Biodiversity Plan (NBAP 4.2B9); H2030.22
OS28	Promote and expand Native Tree Trails programme		P&CRES				# of tree trails	All		National Biodiversity Plan (NBAP 4.2B9); H2030.22
OS29	Produce guidance on species of public trees for urban planting in accordance with Action 3.1 of the Dublin City Tree Strategy		P&CRES		Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Sequestered	Tree count in city improved and tree health maintained	Resilience		National Biodiversity Plan (NBAP 4.2B9); H2030.22
OUR ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES & PARTNERSHIPS										
EPI	Develop and implement Sustainable Living Programme to engage Council Tenants on how they can reduce consumption of energy, and water		H&CS	125000 (tenancy management)	Emissions Baseline 2018 _____ Emissions 2024 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2025 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2026 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2027 Total CO2E _____ Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E _____	Energy use, waste produced	% tenants receiving information			CAP 23 AD/23/19

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted		Alignment with National Objectives
								GHG/ Resilience / Just Transition	GHG/ Resilience / Just Transition	
OUR ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES & PARTNERSHIPS										
EP2	Hold Bike Week annually		E&T	% of €1,206,691			NA - regular activity	GHG	GHG	CAP 23 TR/23/26
EP3	Host events as part of European Mobility Week	NTA	E&T	% of €1,206,692			NA - regular activity	GHG and Just Transition	GHG and Just Transition	CAP 23 TR/23/26
EP4	Organise Pedestrian Days in areas with high footfall		E&T	% of €1,206,693			# of pedestrian days held	All	All	CAP 23 TR/23/26 - TR/23/27
EP5	Cycle Training Programmes for 6th Class students / Pedal Power Labs*	Schools	E&T	% of €1,206,695			Increased number of students cycling to school	GHG and Just Transition	GHG and Just Transition	CAP 23 TR/23/26 - TR/23/46
EP6	Set up partnership and create a communications engagement and promotion platform for cycling and walking - "Stories on the move"		E&T	% of €1,206,694			# of communities / areas involved			CAP 23 CE/23/6 - CE/23/8 - TR/23/46 - TR/23/53 - TR/23/54
EP7	Implement flood awareness campaign with the OPW	OPW	E&T	% of €17,467,061			NA - regular activity	Resilience and Just Transition	Resilience and Just Transition	CAP 23 AD/23/14
EP8	The Council will work with the Local Authority Waters Programme in its support of communities and stakeholders in the delivery of local water quality projects and initiatives		E&T	€1,934,159.00			10% reduction year on year of hard surfaces on private property across the city	Resilience & Just Transition	Resilience & Just Transition	CAP 23 AD/23/14 - AD/23/19; NABP 4C1 and 2C1
EP9	Communication and awareness campaigns on flood risk management and natural flood management measures		E&T	% of €17,467,061			NA - regular activity	Resilience & Just Transition	Resilience & Just Transition	CAP 23 AD/23/3 - AD/23/19
EP10	Promote international World Wetlands Day		P&CRES, E&T	% of €31,303,817			NA - regular activity	All	All	NABP 4C1 and 4C2
EP11	Establish regional working group on nature-based solutions		P&CRES, E&T				DCC Working Group Established; work is ongoing			CAP 23 AD/23/4
EP12	Engage with students about climate related projects through CPD Programme/Engineers Week		E&T	staff time			SDG Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, impact reduction and early warning	GHG and Just Transition	GHG and Just Transition	CAP 23 AD/23/19
EP13	Monitor and develop the Home Energy Savings Kits in DCC's public libraries		P&CRES	% of €414,000			# of kits borrowed	GHG and Just Transition	GHG and Just Transition	CAP 23 RE/23/14
EP14	Run anti-dumping and anti-litter campaigns		E&T	€1,174,180.00			10% Year on year decrease in litter	GHG	GHG	CAP 23 CE/23/6 - CE/23/8

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted		Alignment with National Objectives
								GHG/Resilience/Just Transition		
OUR ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES & PARTNERSHIPS										
EP15	Support and promote litter clean up days and initiatives		E&T	€170,989.00			NA - regular activity	GHG	GHG	CAP 23 CE/23/6 - CE/23/8
EP16	Apply for LAPN (Local Authority Prevention Network) grants		E&T				# of projects implemented	Just Transition		
EP17	Create Stop Food Waste campaign for businesses and schools		E&T	% of 5,233,876 (€170,989)			Reduction in food waste	All		CAP 23 CE/23/15 - CAP 23 AD/23/16
EP18	Promote Reuse Month annually		E&T	% of 5,233,876 (€170,989)			NA - regular activity	GHG	GHG	CAP 23 CE/23/8
EP19	Provide public with information on leaf composting programme across the City and provide workshops		E&T	% of 5,233,876 (€170,989)			Composting programme introduced, # tonnage of leaves diverted to composting	All		
EP20	Support and promote Tidy Towns / City Neighbourhoods initiatives		E&T, H&CS	% of 5,233,876 (€170,989)			# of participants yearly	All		
EP21	Support and promote Green Schools and Annual Conference		E&T	% of 5,233,876 (€170,989)			# of Schools participating	All		CAP 23 AD/23/19
EP22	Develop and implement an education programme to tackle climate issues related to the water sector		E&T				education programme established	Resilience		CAP 23 AD/23/14 - AD/23/19
EP23	Promote recycling and the circular economy to householders through a range of workshops, talks and programmes		P&CRES, E&T	% of 5,233,876 (€170,989)			Improvement in Circularity Rates	All		CAP 23 CE/23/8
EP24	Continue to work with the Rediscovery Centre to promote sustainability		P&CRES, E&T					All		CAP 23 CE/23/2
EP25	Engage with relevant stakeholders and deliver an energy efficiency, circular economy and sustainability training programme targeting micro and small enterprises		P&CRES, E&T	% of €2,423,544			SME sign up and roll out training programme	All		CAP 23 CE/23/6 - CE/23/2
EP26	Facilitate an annual workshop for information exchange between biodiversity experts		P&CRES				Workshop organised (Done as part of Biodiversity Action Plan, meeting annually)	Resilience		
EP27	Tree-planting activities with schools including annual National Tree Week and National Tree Day		P&CRES				NA - regular activity	All		NABP 4C1
EP28	Continue to develop SoCircular as an initiative to encourage social and circular economy models among businesses in the city and to promote social and circular enterprises		P&CRES							
EP29	Apply for EU funding to undertake innovative climate action projects and build partnerships.		P&CRES				Funding secured	All		

CCAP Action No.	Action	External Stakeholders	Assistant Chief Executive (ACE) Responsible	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Emissions	Calculation	NEW Indicators	Target Impacted	
								GHG/ Resilience / Just Transition	Alignment with National Objectives
OUR ENGAGEENT ACTIVITIES & PARTNERSHIPS									
EP30	Build partnerships with cities internationally to exchange best practice for climate action.		P&CRES				partnerships established	All	
EP31	Public Service Innovation Week		HRCST						
EP32	Implement the Dublin Bay Biosphere work programme	Foilte Ireland, Dublin Port Authority, NPWS	P&CRES	% of €31,303,817 (€250,000)	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E	Sequestered	Plan developed and progressing implementation	All	CAP 23 AD/23/6
EP33	Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments		P&CRES, H&CS, E&T	% of €31,303,817 (€490,000)	Emissions Baseline 2018 Emissions 2024 Total CO2E Emissions 2025 Total CO2E Emissions 2026 Total CO2E Emissions 2027 Total CO2E Emissions 2028 (5% of 2018) Total CO2E	Sequestered	decrease in hard surfacing in the city; increase in areas using SuDS	All	CAP 23 AD/23/4 NABP 4C1 503; ID4

NEW ACTIONS: Resilient City

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Planned Timeline	Connections to Foundations				Target Impacted	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
				Emitted (Embodied and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered		Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City			
RESILIENT CITY														
R1 Social Housing Regeneration We are the largest landlord in the country, with a stock of 214 flat complexes and 10,000 houses, this is an opportunity to demonstrate and set the standard for sustainable living. We will build on our experience with energy retrofitting to prepare our housing for climate change. Our flagship project will be lower Dominick Street West. This project will demonstrate climate resilient housing retrofit that enables and encourages residents to live sustainably with ease through the provision of, for example: green spaces to grow, play and create; shared spaces to meet and innovate; segregated waste facilities, renewable energy generation (solar PV, geothermal and micro wind generation where feasible), and mobility options (shared bikes, micro mobility and EV charging). All social housing regeneration projects will have due regard to protected species such as Annex IV species and where appropriate bat roost surveys will be undertaken to inform such works. All regeneration projects will have due regard to the need to appropriately protect, conserve and enhance protected structures in accordance with protected structures legislation.														
R1														CAP 23 - BE/23/11(F) - BE/23/25 - BE/23/24 - BE/23/19
R1.1	Flagship project: Lower Dominick Street	Housing & Community Services	E&T, P&CRES, HRCST, IGBC, DHLGH, DECC	€3,500,000.00			2024-2029	Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City	GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
														Housing for All, CAP 23 (Specifically Actions JT/23/2 EN 23/11 - theme 'Reduction in Embodied Carbon in Construction Materials'. Also BE 23/35 - 'Construct two exemplar public sector buildings using alternative construction techniques and materials, and monitor their performance'; CCSAP BIO 4.4; NBAP4 4C1, 4C2 and 4C3
R1.2	Oliver Bond House Regeneration (Phase 1)	Housing & Community Services	E&T, P&CRES, HRCST	€10,500,000.00				Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City	GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
														Housing for All, CAP 23; CCSAP BIO 4.4; NBAP4 4C1, 4C2 and 4C3
R1.3	Constitution Hill Regeneration	Housing & Community Services	E&T, P&CRES, HRCST	€44,000,000.00				Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City	GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
														Housing for All, CAP 23; CCSAP BIO 4.4; NBAP4 4C1, 4C2 and 4C3
R1.4	Integrate EV charging facilities in all flat complex regeneration projects	Housing & Community Services	E&T, P&CRES, HRCST					Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City	GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
														CAP 23
R2 Public Buildings Regeneration Our social housing will serve as the exemplar for domestic buildings, our public buildings will demonstrate how heritage buildings can be adapted and retrofitted for a climate resilient future. As with our social housing, our buildings - 2 galleries, 22 libraries, 12 community centres, 17 sports and recreation centres, and XX operations depots - will demonstrate what is possible. All retrofitting and maintenance works will prioritise energy efficiencies, segregated waste facilities, renewable energy generation (solar PV, geothermal and micro wind generation where feasible), and mobility options (shared bikes, micro mobility and EV charging); having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as Archaeology, European sites, biodiversity and amenity value etc.														
R2.1	Civic Offices	HR-Corp. Services-Transformation	E&T, H&CS, P&CRES	€13,281,527.00				Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City	GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
														CAP 23 BE/23/30 - BE/23/32 - BE/23/33(F) - BE/23/31(F) - BE/23/38 - BE/23/39
R2.2	The Mansion House	HR-Corp. Services-Transformation	E&T, H&CS, P&CRES	€409,000.00				Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City	GHG/Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
														CAP 23 BE/23/37 - BE/23/35; CCSAPBHA 4e

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Connections to Foundations				Target Impacted Resilience/Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives	
				Emitted (Embedded and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered	Planned Timeline	Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City				Social City
RESILIENT CITY														
R2.3	City Hall	HR-Corp. Services-Transformation	E&T, H&CS, P&CRES	€380,000.00								GHG/Resilience	Capital Programme 2023-2025	CCSAPBHA 4e
R2.4	Pathfinder Programme													
R3														
R3.1	Dublin District Heating Project	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, DECC, Codema	€20,000,000.00				2024-2027		Avoids sending waste to landfill by converting into electricity and heat	partnership with ...	All	Capital Programme 2023-2025; DCC Development Plan 2022-2028;	CAP 23, Critical Infrastructure Adaptation Plan BE/23/27 (TF) - BE/23/28 (TF) - BE/23/30 - BE/23/31(TF)
R3.2	Solar PV Car Port at Davitt Road	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, GGDA	€250,000.00						Use of renewable energy and existing space		GHG/Resilience	Capital Programme 2023-2025	CAP 23, Critical Infrastructure Adaptation Plan
R3.3	Explore and develop a strategy for geothermal heating in the city centre with GSI	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, TUD, GGDA							Uses a natural resource to provide heating		All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028;	CAP 23 RE/24/3 - BE/23/29 - JM23/5
R3.4	Public Lighting Upgrade	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, TUD, GGDA	€58,900,000.00				2024-2029		Appropriate lighting will help nocturnal biodiversity; reduce energy use	Supports a night time economy by creating safer spaces	All	Capital Programme 2023-2025; DCC Development Plan 2022-2028;	CAP 23 PS/23/2
R3.5	Infrastructure for Re-use, Repair and Re-purpose	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, TUD, GGDA							Reduces the amount of waste produced by enabling people to re-use, repair or re-purpose	Support social and circular SMEs; engagement with students in Design and Manufacturing	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028;	CAP 23 CE/23/3 - CE/23/8 - CE/23/9 - CE/23/2
R4	Edible Dublin: Food Strategy													
R4.1	Establish Eat the Streets Programme	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, HSE, Academia, Spade	€150,000.00				2024-2029		Reduction of food waste; greening in the city; circular food system	social cohesion and inter generational justice; sharing city - Cultivate opportunities in the food system	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan; Active Cities/Sports Plan	CAP 23 (Specifically Actions CE/23/5 - CE/23/6-RE/24/2 'research and innovation focusing on climate and/or sustainable and resilient food systems' https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/e8f9b1-healthy-ireland-framework-2019-2025/)
R4.2	Implementation of Markets Strategy	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS							Best practice for food waste; renewable energy powered	Demonstration spaces; education	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; LECP; Tourism Strategy	

RESILIENT CITY		PARTNERS INTERNAL & EXTERNAL
MONITORING - NEW APPROACH		
Headline Indicator	Improved health and well being of citizens evidenced by for example reductions in rates of non communicable diseases (COPD, Asthma) (Link to SDG 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment.)	HSE
Sub Indicator	20 MW of renewable energy generation in the city (Link to SDG Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.)	ESB, EirGrid,
Sub Indicator	51% reduction in emissions from energy use Link to SDG Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	ESB, EirGrid, EPA, SEA
Sub Indicator	50% improvement in energy efficiency	
Sub Indicator	30% of nutritional needs met locally	
Sub Indicator	Citizens are within a 15 minute walk or cycle of repair services	
Sub Indicator	Citizens are within a 15 minute walk or cycle of fresh food	

NEW ACTIONS: Resource-Full City

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Connections to Foundations			Target Impacted GHG/Resilience / Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives		
				Emitted (Embedded and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered	Planned Timeline	Resilient City	Resource-Full City				Creative City	Social City
RESOURCE-FULL CITY														
<p>A Nature Full City Nature provides us with resources to live and thrive. Delivering on our parks and greening strategies will increase the green cover of the city and improve air quality, water quality, and health and well-being. Prioritising green infrastructure that connects existing parks will not only improve the look and atmosphere of our streets making your commute more enjoyable, but will also provide pollinators, birds, and other animals with food and places to live. Ensure connectivity projects ecological connectivity through complex hedgerow development and maintenance, while ensuring barrier effects such as inappropriate lighting are avoided. Providing the public with the opportunity to learn about biodiversity is essential to ensuring that the nature based solutions we implement thrive. The Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre and the Liffey Vale Biodiversity Centre, will provide people with the opportunity to learn about our natural heritage and how we can all take steps to conserve our environment. Natural heritage education will focus on challenging environmental perceptions to foster environmental stewardship through appropriately managed engagement with nature. All infrastructure projects under this action will have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as Archaeology, European sites, biodiversity and amenity value etc. Furthermore works ensure appropriate bat roost investigation surveys and appropriate measures taken to ensure no significant impacts occur to any Annex IV species.</p>														
RF1	Implementation of greening strategies	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS	€1,200,000.00					Reduces exposure to climate risks namely heat and flooding; improved health outcomes	Partnerships with Academia to monitor benefits, communities	New spaces for people to meet, play and socialise	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan; Edible Dublin Food Strategy;	CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan (NBAP 4 2B9, 3A4); HI2030 22 and 23; CCSAP BIO 4.4
RF1.1									Provides opportunity to engage with citizens on resilience	Entrepreneurship – social and circular enterprises; Sustainable Tourism	new opportunities for recreation	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan	CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan MA/23/11
RF1.2	Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS	€2,750,000.00					Provides opportunity to engage with citizens on resilience	Entrepreneurship – social and circular enterprises	new opportunities for recreation	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan	CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan
RF1.3	Liffey Vale Biodiversity Centre	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS	€3,314,722.00					Provides opportunity to engage with citizens on resilience	Entrepreneurship – social and circular enterprises	new opportunities for recreation	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan	CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan
RF1.4	Green and Biodiverse Streets	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS	€490,000.00					Reduces exposure to climate risks namely heat and flooding; improved health outcomes	Partnerships with Academia to monitor benefits, communities	New spaces for people to meet, play and socialise	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan; Greening strategies; Play Strategy; Active City	CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan - AD/23/4; National Biodiversity Plan (NBAP 4 2B9, 2C4, 3A4 4C2; 2B1); 6A5); HI2030 22; HI 2030 23; CCSAP BIO 4.4
RF2	<p>Restoring the City's Rivers and Beaches Growing around the River Liffey and its tributaries, residents of the city flourished, harvesting vegetables in the hinterlands, trading livestock at marts in the city, and bringing spices in from the port. Our city's rivers and canals have defined Dublin. Their restoration plays a vital role in the city's future. In our development plan we have committed to de-culverting and giving our vital rivers space. Measures will also see our rivers provide people with places for recreation and connection with nature. Our restoration plans for the River Santry demonstrate what is possible, and we will re-imagine how we celebrate the River Liffey. All recreational activities being promoted or developed under the action will have due regard to all environmental constraints such as Biodiversity and European sites, where required appropriate visitor management plans and appropriate signage will be developed to ensure appropriate management processes are put in place to avoid significant adverse effects. Similarly, infrastructure works will have integrated environmental considerations within the feasibility assessment.</p>													
RF2.1	Santry River Restoration	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS	€1,332,000.00					Reduces exposure to climate risks namely heat and flooding	Partnerships with Academia to monitor benefits, communities	new opportunities for recreation; enhanced opportunities for active travel with rollout of new Active Travel facilities	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan; Play Strategy	River Basin Management Plan; CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan (2B15, 2C1, 2C4, 2E2, 4C2)
RF2.2	Camac River Restoration	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS	€2,750,000.00					Reduces exposure to climate risks namely heat and flooding	Partnerships with Academia to monitor benefits, communities	new opportunities for recreation; enhanced opportunities for active travel with rollout of new Active Travel facilities	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan	River Basin Management Plan; CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan (2B15, 2C1, 2C4, 2E2, 4C2)

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Connections to Foundations				Target Impacted GHG/ Resilience / Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives	
				Emitted (Embedded and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered	Planned Timeline	Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City				Social City
RESOURCE-FULL CITY														
RF2.3 The Liffey a Place for Leisure	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS	€6,200,000.00					Reduces exposure to climate risks namely heat and flooding	Partnerships with Academia to monitor benefits, communities	new opportunities for recreation; enhanced opportunities for active travel with rollout of new Active Travel facilities	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; Biodiversity Action Plan; LECP; Tourism Strategy;	River Basin Management Plan; CAP 23, All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Plan (2B15, 2C1, 2C4, 2E2, 4C2)		
RF 2.4 Swimmable Seas All Year Round	Environment & Transport	P&CRES, H&CS					builds awareness of coastal climate risks as such supports implementation of actions to protect the coast	Partnerships with Academia to monitor benefits, communities	Opportunity for recreation that supports social connection all year round	All		NABP (2B15, 2C1, 2C4, 2E2, 4C2)		
RF3	Re-Use of Buildings We know that the lowest carbon building is one that is already built. Re-using existing buildings provides an opportunity to build on existing programmes, for example adaptive re-use which is converting vacant commercial buildings into housing. This also aligns with the EU Performance of Buildings Directive. We will also use vacant buildings to support enterprises by identifying buildings suitable for incubation hubs and community spaces. All reuse projects will have due regard to the need to appropriately protect, conserve and enhance protected structures in accordance with protected structures legislation.													
RF3.1	Housing & Community Services	E&T, P&CRES					Re-use extends life of buildings, thereby reducing emissions	Creation of spaces to support SMEs, Artists	Contributes to community building	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028	Housing for All, CAP 23 - Ref 19.2.1 Construction and Prevention of waste; CCSAPBHA 4e		
RF4	Ecosystem of Social and Circular Enterprises We continue to nurture a healthy ecosystem of social and circular small and medium enterprises by providing supports to entrepreneurs through initiatives like WODOS, Micro for Green, and SoCircular. Through our partnership with Belfast City Council we re-developing physical and regulatory infrastructure essential to support SMEs to innovate and create a Connected Circular Economy on the island of Ireland, whilst ensuring any additional waste management related infrastructure is appropriately located, designed and managed so as not to cause significant adverse environmental effects.													
RF4.1	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST, DBEC					Supports economic and social resilience	Partnerships with private sector	Community wealth building	All	DCC Development Plan 2022-2028; LECP	CAP 23, Regional Enterprise Plan, RSES, National Planning Framework		
MONITORING														
Headline Indicator	Implementation of DCC's Greening Strategies that will support an increase in green cover													
Sub Indicator	Improved air quality and water quality and biodiversity) Link to SDG Target 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.													
Sub Indicator	Reduction in waste produced across all streams and sectors Link to SDG Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.													
Sub Indicator	Improved biodiversity in city rivers evidenced by relevant counts Link to SDG Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,SDG 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.													
Sub Indicator	Every household is a 10 minute walk from a park													

NEW ACTIONS: Creative City

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Cases			Connections to Foundations				Target Impact	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
				Emitted (Embedded and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered	Planned Timeline	Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City			
CREATIVE CITY													
C1 Community Hubs Our Libraries are community hubs where people of all ages meet, and share ideas. Expanding the services of our libraries can support climate action through maker spaces, workshops, and libraries of things. We know from the work of our Culture Company that there are artists and makers who are active across the city and ready to share their knowledge and draw communities together. A focus shall be placed on integrating climate action with considerations relating to biodiversity to ensure a win-win scenario are achieved. All sub-action regeneration projects will have due regard to the need to appropriately protect, conserve and enhance protected structures in accordance with protected structures legislation and maintain cultural heritage, historic and amenity value associated with structures and features.													
C1.1	Parnell Square Cultural Quarter	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST	€56,000,000.00			2024-2028	Project will include Nature based solutions	Citizen science	place to meet and socialise	All	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2028; NEC Greening Strategy	CAP 23 C2/23/6 - CE/23/3 - C2/23/11 - C223/8 - C2/23/9
C1.2	Dalymount Park Redevelopment	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST, Bohemian Societies, DTCAGS, M	€40,000,000.00			2024-2027	Project will include Nature based solutions	Citizen science	new opportunities for recreation	All	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2028	
C1.3	Maker Spaces in Libraries	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST	€58,654,345.00			2024-2026	Provides opportunity to engage with citizens on resilience	Citizen science	place to meet and socialise	All	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2029	CAP 23 RE 23/15 'Improve citizen engagement pathways and uptake on sustainability initiatives'
C1.4	Improved Community Facilities	H&CS	P&CRES	€274,200.00				Provides opportunity to engage with citizens on resilience		place to meet and socialise	All	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2030	
C2 Networks for Knowledge Exchange Dublin city is home to world class third level institutions nurturing Ireland's next generation of leaders. We are establishing a partnership programme that brings academics, students and the city together to develop creative solutions to the challenges we face. Together, we will be at the cutting edge of research and innovation driving systems change. A focus shall be placed on integrating climate action with considerations relating to biodiversity to ensure a win-win scenario are achieved.													
C2.1	Partnership Programme with Third Level Institutions - Future Work Force	HR-Corp. Services-Transformation	E&T, H&CS, P&CRES				2024-2029	Research & innovation for adaptation	Research & innovation for biodiversity, circular economy,	future generations	All	LECP	National Planning Framework/ Project Ireland 2040; CAP 23 (specifically actions RE/24/2, RE/23/2, RE/23/3 CAP 4.3.7 Research Networks and coordination. - RE/23/15 - TR/23/67 (TF)
C2.2	Establish Annual Deep Dive Data Challenge unearthing learnings and target resources linking to implementation action on monitoring)	HR-Corp. Services-Transformation	E&T, H&CS, P&CRES				2024-2029	unearth learnings and target resources to improve implementation of actions that increase resilience of city	unearth learnings and target resources to improve implementation of actions support nature based solutions	unearth learnings and target resources to improve implementation of actions that improve movement through the city and connection	All		
C3 Innovation Districts Our Smart City programme is developing innovation districts that bring together diverse SMEs to create solutions that improve the city. Smart Districts are strategically selected locations across Dublin where innovation projects are fast-tracked. Smart Districts are designed in partnership with citizens, industry, and academia. Each Smart District is unique, with projects designed to meet the specific needs of those who live and work there. Having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures.													

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Planned Timeline	Connections to Foundations				Target Impacted GHG / Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
				Emitted (Embodied and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered		Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City			
CREATIVE CITY														
C3.1	Resilient North East Inner City	Housing & CS	E&T, P&CRES, HRCST €300,000.00				2024-2029	Project will include Nature based solutions	Projects will be focused on re-use, and use of available resources		New social spaces and improved public realm that supports social cohesion; Builds on Sustainable energy communities, and active travel projects (multiple Active Travel projects in this area)	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2030; LECP; Tourism strategy; NEIC Greening strategy	CAP 23, Regional Enterprise Plan, RSES, National Planning Framework	
C3.2	Climate Smart Districts	HR-Corp. Services-Transformation	E&T, H&CS, P&CRES				2024-2029	Climate Smart Districts will support increasing resilience through use of technology and data	Sensors can be used to support monitoring of biodiversity, air quality, water quality		Sensors can be used to support improved movement through the city			
C4	Decarbonisation Zones We will build on this knowledge and experience gained from our smart districts, and develop our two decarbonisation zones in Ringsend and Poolbeg, and Ballymun. The development of the decarbonisation plans for Ringsend and Poolbeg, and Ballymun, will be a collaborative effort to insure that the unique strengths of each zone come to the fore and permits ownership of the challenges and solutions. Having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures.													
C4.1	Ringsend Decarbonisation Zone	Environment and Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, DECC, Codema €124,500.00				2024-2029	Project will include Nature based solutions; support the deployment of district heating reducing demand on electricity grid for heating	Projects will be focused on re-use, and use of available resources		Builds on Sustainable energy communities, and active travel projects (Ringsend to College Green Active Travel Project, Dodder River Greenway)	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2030; Air Quality Management Plan; Noise Action Plan; Biodiversity Plan, Active Travel Network	CAP 23; Housing for All; NPF	
C4.2	Ballymun Decarbonisation Zone	Environment and Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST, DECC, Codema €124,500.00				2024-2029	Project will include Nature based solutions; support the development climate resilient infrastructure in Ballymun	Projects will be focused on re-use, and use of available resources		Builds on Sustainable energy communities, and active travel projects (Santry to Poppintree Active Travel Project)	Capital Programme 2023-2025; Development Plan 2022-2030; Air Quality Management Plan; Noise Action Plan; Biodiversity Plan, Active Travel Network	CAP 23; Housing for All; NPF	
MONITORING														
Headline Indicator	Improved socio-economic status evidenced through employment, educational attainment, and volunteer rates													
Sub Indicator	Increase in number of SMEs based in Dublin City Link to SDG Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.													
Sub Indicator	Increased use of libraries													
Sub Indicator	Development of decarbonisation zone plans													
Sub Indicator	Increased rate of circularity.													
PARTNERS INTERNAL & EXTERNAL														

NEW ACTIONS: Social City

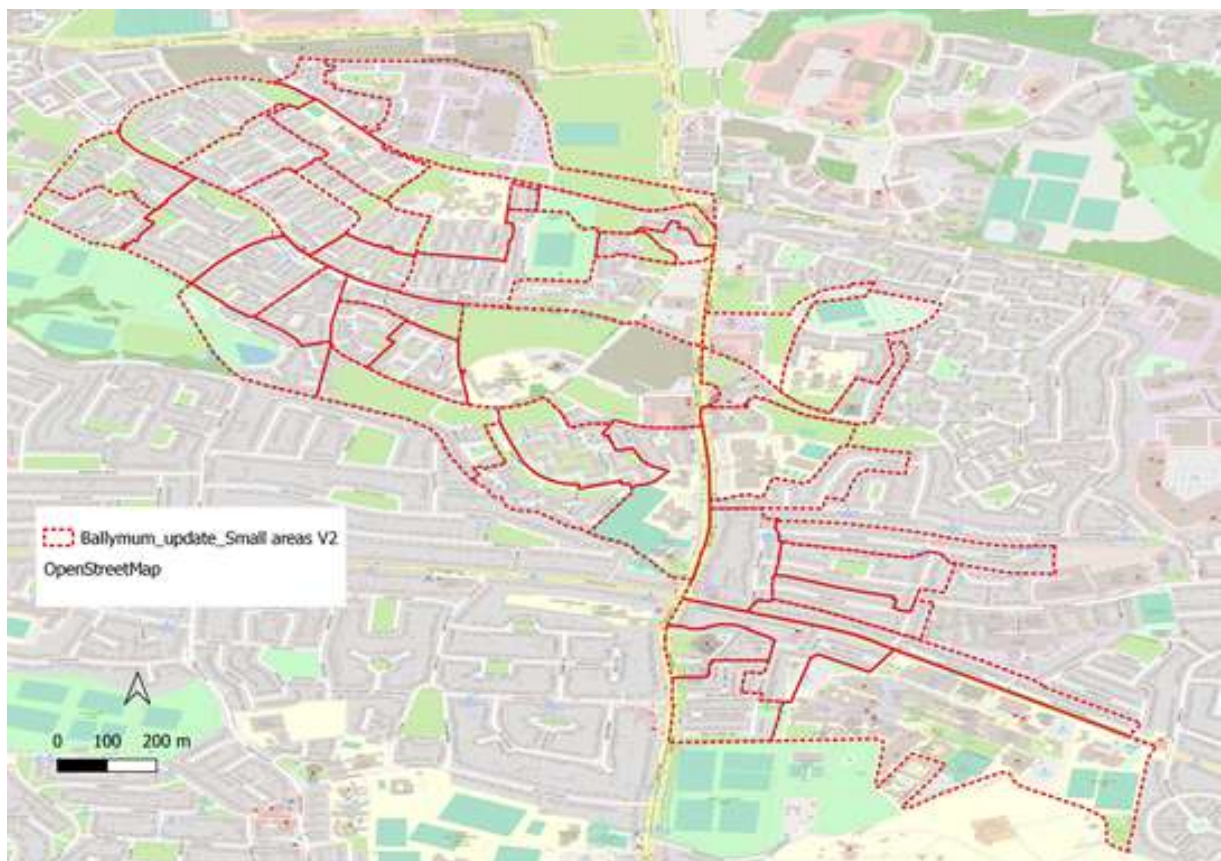
Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Planned Timeline	Connections to Foundations				Target Impacted GHG/ Resilience / Just Transition	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
				Emitted (Embedded and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual / Status Quo)	Sequestered		Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City			
SOCIAL CITY														
S1	A Connected Active Travel Network													CAP 23 TR/23/11 – TR/23/2 – TR/23/4 (TF) – TR/23/14 – TR/23/23 – TR/23/26 – TR/23/27 – TR/23/29 – TR/23/30 – TR/23/31 – TR/23/24 – TR/23/73
S1.1	Delivery of Active Travel projects in accordance with the 2022 to 2024 projects (C2CC, Liffey, Royal Canal)	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST	€99,000,000.00				2024–2025	Social resilience; economic resilience; integration of NBS into projects reduction of heat and flood risk	Re-use of materials, and reduction of waste; inclusion of nature based solutions.	partnership with NTA, businesses and communities; partnership with academia to monitor and measure impacts on health and well-being	All	Capital Programme 2023–2025; Development Plan 2022–2030; Air Quality Management Plan; Noise Action Plan; Biodiversity Plan; Active Travel Network; Greening Strategies; SUDS Guidelines	National Planning Framework/ Project Ireland 2040; European Mobility Framework; CAP 23	
S1.2	Delivery of Active Travel projects in accordance with the 2025 to 2027 projects	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST					2025–2028	Social resilience; economic resilience; integration of NBS into projects reduction of heat and flood risk	Re-use of materials, and reduction of waste; inclusion of nature based solutions.	partnership with NTA, businesses and communities; partnership with academia to monitor and measure impacts on health and well-being	All	Capital Programme 2023–2025; Development Plan 2022–2030; Air Quality Management Plan; Noise Action Plan; Biodiversity Plan; Active Travel Network; Greening Strategies; SUDS Guidelines	National Planning Framework/ Project Ireland 2040; European Mobility Framework; CAP 23	
S1.3	Delivery of Active Travel projects in accordance with the 2027 and onward projects	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST					2027–2029	Social resilience; economic resilience; integration of NBS into projects reduction of heat and flood risk	Re-use of materials, and reduction of waste; inclusion of nature based solutions.	partnership with NTA, businesses and communities; partnership with academia to monitor and measure impacts on health and well-being	All	Capital Programme 2023–2025; Development Plan 2022–2030; Air Quality Management Plan; Noise Action Plan; Biodiversity Plan; Active Travel Network; Greening Strategies; SUDS Guidelines	National Planning Framework/ Project Ireland 2040; European Mobility Framework; CAP 23	
S1.4	Community Participation Events to celebrate new active travel routes as they open and encourage use	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST					2024–2029	Social resilience and behavior change			All			

Actions & Activities	Department Responsible	Partners Internal & External	BUDGET 2023 Allocation	Greenhouse Gases			Planned Timeline	Connections to Foundations				Target Impacted	Internal Alignment	Alignment with National Objectives
				Emitted (Embedded and Operational)	Avoided (Counterfactual/Sequestered Status Quo)			Resilient City	Resource-Full City	Creative City	Social City			
SOCIAL CITY														
Behaviour Change initiatives to encourage use of the network and modal shift across diverse groups	Environment and Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST				2024-2029	Social resilience and behavior change				All			
S2 Sustainable Energy Communities	Environment and Transport	SEAI					Energy security	Use of renewable energy, biodiversity improvements	Citizen lead, co design, businesses and academia to deliver		GHG/ Just transition	Development Plan 2022-2028; Active Travel Plans; Waste Management Plans	CAP 23	
S2.1	Environment and Transport	SEAI					Greening, traffic calming,	biodiversity improvement, air quality, noise, and water quality				Development Plan 2022-2028; Noise Action Plan; Air quality plan		
S2.2	Environment and Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST						Renewable energy charging infrastructure			GHG	Development Plan 2022-2028; Regional EV Strategy	CAP 23	
S2.3	Environment and Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST				2024-2029								
S3 A Re-imagined Public Realm	Environment and Transport	P&CRES, H&CS, HRCST												
S3.1	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST				2024-2029	Greening, traffic calming, integration of NBS to mitigate flood and heat risk	biodiversity improvement, air quality, noise, and water quality	engagement with citizens, academia and business		All	Development Plan 2022-2028; City Centre Public Realm Plan; Active Travel Plans	CAP 23; Bus Connects	
S3.2	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST				2024-2029	NBS to mitigate flood and heat risk	biodiversity improvement, air quality, noise, and water quality	engagement with citizens, academia and business		All	Development Plan 2022-2028; City Centre Public Realm Plan; NEIC Greening Strategy		
S3.3	Planning & CRES	E&T, H&CS, HRCST				2024-2029	Social resilience	biodiversity improvement, air quality, noise, and water quality	engagement with citizens, academia and business		All	Development Plan 2022-2028; Active Travel Plan; Greening Strategies; Play Strategy; LECP		
MONITORING														
Headline Indicator	95% of people brought within 400 metres of a segment of the active travel network. Link to SDG Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.													
Sub Indicator	Modal shift that demonstrates measures have been inclusive and network is accessible to all ages and abilities. Link to SDG Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. SDG Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.													
Sub Indicator	Improved air quality													
Sub Indicator	Improved safety evidenced by a reduction in near misses. Link to SDG Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.													
Sub Indicator	Vibrant night time economy based on qualitative surveys and night time spend; and healthy streets framework													
Sub Indicator	Improved noise levels on streets													

Ballymun

Decarbonisation Zone

- Boundary Map
- Baseline Emissions Inventory
- Stakeholder Map
- Community



Ringsend Decarbonisation Zone

- Boundary Map
- Baseline Emissions Inventory
- Stakeholder Map
- Community



Appendix 2

State of the climate

Source Met Eireann

Understanding how climate change is impacting on weather patterns is vital in identifying action pathways and assessing the impact of actions in reversing the impacts of climate change. The table here uses data from Met Eireann's Phoenix Park weather station from 2016 to the present. Analysis of this data shows both the slow onset impacts of climate change over time on weather patterns and increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events.

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016		Was mostly dominated by the North Atlantic jet stream, with Storm Gertrude a notable feature. LTA for temperature were normal and above average for rainfall.	After a wet and windy January, the very mobile unsettled pattern continued for most of February, albeit colder.	Storm Jake and Katie were named. Most places reported below their LTA for rainfall and mean air temperatures.	Changeable and unsettled early on, but settled for the second half of the month. LTA rainfall values were variable and all stations reported below average air temperatures.	Changeable with some clear spells. Most LTA rainfall values were below and all stations reported average or above mean temperatures.	Two-thirds of Long-Term Average (LTA) rainfall values were above average. All stations reported above average mean air temperatures and LTA sunshine values were variable.	LTA rainfall totals were variable, half of monthly mean air temperatures were above average and nearly all LTA sunshine totals were below average.	Two-thirds of stations reported below LTA for rainfall, nearly all stations were above mean temperatures and sunshine totals were mainly below average.	The majority of stations reported above LTA for rainfall and below average for sunshine, while all stations were average or above average for temperature.	Was mainly influenced by anticyclonic conditions allowing for predominantl y dry settled conditions and no strong gales or storms reported.	Was dominated by anticyclonic conditions and the Azores high. Most stations reported below LTA for rainfall and above for temperatures.	
	Rain Volume (mm)	105.4	59.3	29.1	67.3	50.2	84.2	39.7	73.6	76	36.2	37.8	46.1
	% of Rainfall LTA	161	116	54	128	82	122	72	101	127	46	50	60
	Mean Temp (°C)	6.2	5.3	6.9	7.6	12.3	14.9	16.6	16.3	14.9	11.3	6	6.9
	Difference Avg (°C)	1.2	0.1	0	-0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	-1.1	1.6

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017		Was mild and dry. All rainfall totals were below their LTA and above their LTA for temperature s.	Was mild. Half of the stations reported monthly rainfall totals below their LTA and air temperatures across the country were all above their LTA. Storms Ewan and Doris affected Ireland.	Mild, unsettled and wet. Most rainfall totals and temperatures were above their LTA.	Mild and dry everywhere. All rainfall totals were below their LTA with temperatures near or above their LTA.	Warm, dry and sunny. Most rainfall totals were below average. Mean air temperatures were above everywhere and most available sunshine totals were above their LTA.	Changeable, unsettled and dull. The majority of stations reported above average monthly rainfall totals and above average mean air temperatures, while two-thirds of available sunshine totals were below their LTA.	Changeable with rain or showers most days. Most rainfall and sunshine totals were above average while the majority of air temperatures were below their LTA.	Cool and dull. LTA rainfall values were variable, all air temperatures were below average and nearly all sunshine totals were below.	Cool & wet, with storm 'Aileen' tracking eastwards across Ireland mid-month. LTA rainfall values were above at most stations. Air temperatures were average or below average while over half of the sunshine totals were average or above average.	Brought the memorable ex-Hurricane Ophelia and then Storm Brian with violent storm force winds and strong gales reported at many stations throughout the country.	Was changeable, cool and unsettled. Below average monthly rainfall and mean temperatures at most locations with above average sunshine totals below average.	Was unsettled and mild. Storm Dylan was the main feature with monthly rainfall and temperatures above average and totals above average.
	Statement (Nation-wide)												
	Rain Volume (mm)	23.2	62.1	75.2	11.4	47.7	95.6	52.9	80.4	88.9	49.6	78.3	64.8
	% of Rainfall LTA	36	121	139	22	78	138	96	110	148	62	104	84
	Mean temp (°C)	6	6.7	8.7	9.4	13	15.4	16.1	15.1	13.3	11.9	6.7	5.3
	Difference Avg (°C)	1	1.5	1.8	0.9	2	1.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	1.5	-0.4	0

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	Statement (Nation-wide)	Was wetter than normal with near or slightly above LTA for temperatures and rainfall. Fog was a significant feature, particularly in the West and South.	Was cold, sunny and dry. Nearly all rainfall totals were below their LTA and air temperatures across the country were below their LTA.	Storm Emma yielded widespread snow, ice and low temperatures. Most rainfall totals and all temperatures were below their LTA. Storm Hector passed by the Northwest on the 13th & 14th.	Unsettled, dull and wet. The majority of monthly rainfall totals and air temperatures were above their LTA and most available sunshine totals were below their LTA.	Mostly warm, dry and sunny. Nearly all rainfall totals were below their LTA. All mean temperatures and all available sunshine totals were above their LTA.	Heatwave conditions experienced in many places. Air temperatures and sunshine values were above average everywhere while rainfall totals were below their LTA. Storm Hector passed by the Northwest on the 13th & 14th.	Dry & warm with drought conditions. All monthly rainfall totals were below average, while all mean air temperatures and most of the sunshine totals were above their LTA.	Cooler & wetter in the North & West, drier & warmer elsewhere. Most monthly rainfall totals were below their LTA, mean air temperatures were variable and all stations had below average Sunshine totals.	Dry & Cool with two named storms, Ali & Bronagh. Rainfall totals were below average nearly everywhere. Mean temperatures were below average and sunshine totals were variable.	Was a cool, dry month with above average sunshine values and the major weather event that month being Storm Callum which led to widespread heavy rain on the 12th and 13th.	Was dull and wet, with above average rainfall and monthly mean temperatures in most places. Storm Diana was a feature on the 28th with the highest recorded gust of 62 knots (115 km/h) at both Casement (its highest in 27 years) and at Roche's Point (its highest in 13 years).	Was mild and unsettled with Storm Deirdre affecting Ireland. Many stations were near normal for rainfall totals but above in the South. Air temperatures were above LTA and sunshine totals below.
	Rain Volume (mm)	85	31.4	99.7	75	25.6	4.1	30.5	40.8	46.1	44.5	121.6	80.7
	% of Rainfall LTA	130	61	185	142	42	6	56	56	77	56	161	105
	Mean temp (°C)	5.3	3.9	5	9.1	12.7	15.8	17.2	16.3	13.2	10.2	8.6	7.9
	Difference Avg (°C)	0.3	-1.3	-1.9	0.6	1.7	2	1.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	1.5	2.6

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019		Was mild and dry with a cold finish. Rainfall LTA and air temperatures were below everywhere and above average for temperature s.	Was very mild and mostly dry. Rainfall totals were below their LTA and air temperatures across the country were above their LTA. Storm Erik affected Ireland.	Storms Freya and Gareth were named. Unsettled and rainfall totals and temperatures were above their LTA.	Above average temperatures and rainfall for most stations with Storm Hannah bringing storm force winds this month.	Mostly dry with near average temperatures. Rainfall totals were nearly all below their LTA. Mean temperatures were variable and it was sunniest in the Southwest.	Cool and unsettled overall with a warm finish. The majority of monthly rainfall totals were above average, mean air temperatures were below and sunshine values were variable.	Warm overall, drier and sunnier in the South and East. The majority of monthly rainfall totals were below average while all mean air temperatures were above average and sunshine totals were variable.	Mild and Unsettled. Above average rainfall totals, temperatures air temperatures and sunshine totals in most places.	Mild, wet, and sunny. Above average rainfall totals and mean temperatures for most, while sunshine totals were above average everywhere.	Was mainly sunny and cool but wet in the South, ex-hurricane Storm Lorenzo brought unsettled weather at the start of the month.	Was very wet and dull in the East and cool everywhere. Most monthly rainfall totals were above their LTAs and all stations had below average monthly mean temperatures.	Was mild, bright and breezy. Storm Atiyah on the 8th and 9th and Storm Elsa on the 18th brought windy, wet conditions and coastal flooding. Monthly rainfall totals varied, temperature and sunshine totals were above LTA.
	Statement (Nation-wide)												
	Rain Volume (mm)	27.1	19.9	87.8	71.5	34.8	74.8	49.2	68.7	94.2	72.7	155.1	51.8
	% of Rainfall LTA	42	39	163	136	57	108	90	94	157	92	205	67
	Mean temp (°C)	5.9	8	8.2	8.9	11.6	13.5	17	16.4	14	9.9	6.6	6.4
Difference Avg (°C)	0.9	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.6	-0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	1.1

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	Was mild and dry overall. Storm Brendan, brought storm force winds including thunderstorms in the West and the East. Rainfall LTA were below average in most places and temperature were above average everywhere.	Was exceptionally wet and very windy. All rainfall totals were above their LTA and nearly all mean air temperatures were above their LTA. Storms Ciara, Dennis and Jorge affected Ireland.	Storm Jorge was named. This month was cool, sunny and dry in the East. Rainfall totals and temperatures were below their LTA. Storms Ciara, Dennis and Jorge affected Ireland.	Very dry, mild and sunny. Rainfall totals were below average everywhere, all air temperatures across the country and all available sunshine totals were above their LTA.	Very dry, warm and sunny. Rainfall totals were below average but storm Arthur brought widespread rain late in the month. All mean temperatures and all available sunshine totals were above their LTA.	Changeable, dull and windy. The majority of monthly rainfall totals were above average. Temperatures were near average, while sunshine values were below average everywhere.	Cool and wet. All monthly rainfall totals were above average while mean air temperatures and sunshine totals were below.	Warm, wet, and stormy. Storm Ellen and Francis brought heavy rainfall and gales. Rainfall and air temperatures were above average nearly everywhere while sunshine totals were below their LTA.	Mostly warm, cool final third. Rainfall totals were mostly below average, with the majority of air temperatures near or above average, while sunshine totals were above average everywhere.	Was predominantly cool, wet, and windy and storm force winds were reported during Storm Aiden which developed towards the latter stages of the month. Storm Aiden, on Saturday 31 October 2020, is the last time storm force winds were observed across Ireland.	Was mild, wet in the West and dominated by an Atlantic regime, with rainfall above average in most places and mean temperatures above average everywhere.	Was cool, wet and windy. Storm Bella brought windy and wet conditions on the 26th and 27th. Rainfall and sunshine totals were above their LTA and temperature was below in most places.	
	Statement (Nation-wide)												
	Rain Volume (mm)	39.6	141.5	30.7	13.8	8.1	70.1	99.6	89.2	56.4	80.5	55.5	79.4
	% of Rainfall LTA	61	276	57	26	13	101	181	122	94	101	73	103
	Mean temp (°C)	6.5	6.2	6.9	10	12.5	14.4	15.4	15.9	14	10.2	8.7	5
	Difference Avg (°C)	1.5	1	0	1.5	1.5	0.6	-0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.2	1.6	-0.3

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021		Was cold and wet. Rainfall was above average in most places and temperature s were below average everywhere.	Was mild overall and wet, especially in the South. Rainfall totals were above their LTA and nearly all mean air temperatures were above their LTA. Storm Darcy affected Ireland.	Mild and settled. Rainfall totals were below their LTA and air temperatures were above their LTA.	Very dry, cool and sunny. All rainfall totals and nearly all air temperatures were below their LTA while all available sunshine totals were above their LTA.	Cool and wet everywhere. All rainfall and sunshine totals were above their LTA and all mean temperatures were below their LTA.	Dry everywhere, sunny and warm in the South and East. Rainfall totals were below average everywhere. The majority of mean air temperatures were above average and nearly all sunshine totals were above average.	Hot, sunny with widespread heatwaves. Rainfall totals were variable and all mean air temperatures and sunshine totals were above average.	Mild and changeable, dry finish. Most monthly rainfall totals were below their LTA, nearly all mean temperatures were above, and sunshine values were variable.	Warm, dry for most and dull; Rainfall: Below average in most places, driest in the East; Temperature: Above average everywhere, record breaking in places	Mild. Wet, especially in the South and West. Sunny in the South and East; Rainfall: Above average in most places, wettest in the South and East; Temperature: Above average everywhere	Mild and dry for most of the month. Sunny in the South; Rainfall: Below average nearly everywhere, driest in the East; Temperature: Above average everywhere	Mild, changeable and windy at times; Rainfall: Above average in most places, wettest in the South and East; Temperature: Above average everywhere
	Statement (Nation-wide)												
	Rain Volume (mm)	115.6	61.7	34.2	16.2	96.9	14.2	83.6	51.2	35.2	73.5	17.5	83.7
	% of Rainfall LTA	177	120	63	31	158	21	152	70	59	93	23	109
	Mean temp (°C)	4	6.6	8.1	7.2	10.1	14.9	17.2	15.8	15.8	12.4	8.1	7
	Difference Avg (°C)	-0.1	1.4	1.2	-1.3	-0.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	2.4	2	1	1.7

Year	Phoenix Park Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022		Was mild and very dry. Rainfall was below the Long-term average. Temperatures were above average	Violent storm force winds reported during storm Eunice. Was mild, wet and windy. Rainfall was above the long term average. Temperatures were above average.	March was mild, dry and very sunny. Rainfall: Below average nearly everywhere, driest in the Northwest; and Temperatures were above average	Was Mild, dry and sunny overall; Rainfall: Below average in most places, driest in the East; Temperature: Above average at most stations, warmest in the West	Very mild, dry in the South, wet in the Northwest; Rainfall: Below average in the South, above average in the Northwest; Temperature: Significantly above average everywhere, especially warm at night	Wetter, cooler and cloudier in the West. Drier, warmer and sunnier in the East; Rainfall: Above average in most places, highest in the West and Southwest. Below average in the East; Temperature: Above average everywhere, record high maximum daily temperatures reported at some stations in the West	Warm and dry with record high maximum daily temperatures reported; Rainfall: Below average everywhere, lowest in the Midlands, South and East; Temperature: Above average everywhere, record high maximum daily temperatures reported at nine stations	Dry, sunny and very warm, with heatwaves and record temperatures reported; Rainfall: Below average everywhere, lowest in the Midlands, South and East; Temperature: Above average everywhere, record high maximum daily temperatures reported at eleven stations	Relatively mild and wet overall; Rainfall: Above average in most places, highest in the Midlands, South and East. Temperature: Above average in most places. Sunshine: Sunniest in the Southwest, dull in the East; Wind: Strong gales reported	Was a very mild and wet month, dominated by Atlantic low pressure systems to the west of Ireland, with the airflow mostly between southerly and westerly. Rainfall totals were above LTA, All mean air temperatures across the country were above their LTA. mean air temperatures across the country were above their LTA for the month.	Was a mild and windy month, dominated by Atlantic low pressure systems to the north and the Jetstream displaced well to the south of Ireland, leading to drier than average conditions. The second half of the month was less cold with Atlantic low pressure systems dominating bringing wetter than average conditions.	Very cold arctic air masses dominating, with high pressure to the north and the Jetstream displaced well to the south of Ireland, leading to drier than average conditions.
	Rain Volume (mm)	16.7	91.8	41.4	38.3	56.2	56.4	37.1	14.4	128.7	113.5	46.2	81.6
	% of Rainfall LTA	26	179	77	73	92	82	68	20	214	143	61	106
	Mean temp (°C)	5.7	7.3	7.8	8.9	13.1	14.6	17.4	17	13.9	12.6	9.1	4.6
	Difference Avg (°C)	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.2	2	-0.7

Appendix 3

Baselines: Mitigation and Adaptation

Note to the Reader

The baselines in this appendix were produced using available data at the time of the plan's drafting. It is expected that over the lifetime of this plan new research and data will emerge. As such the actions in this plan will be revised accordingly.

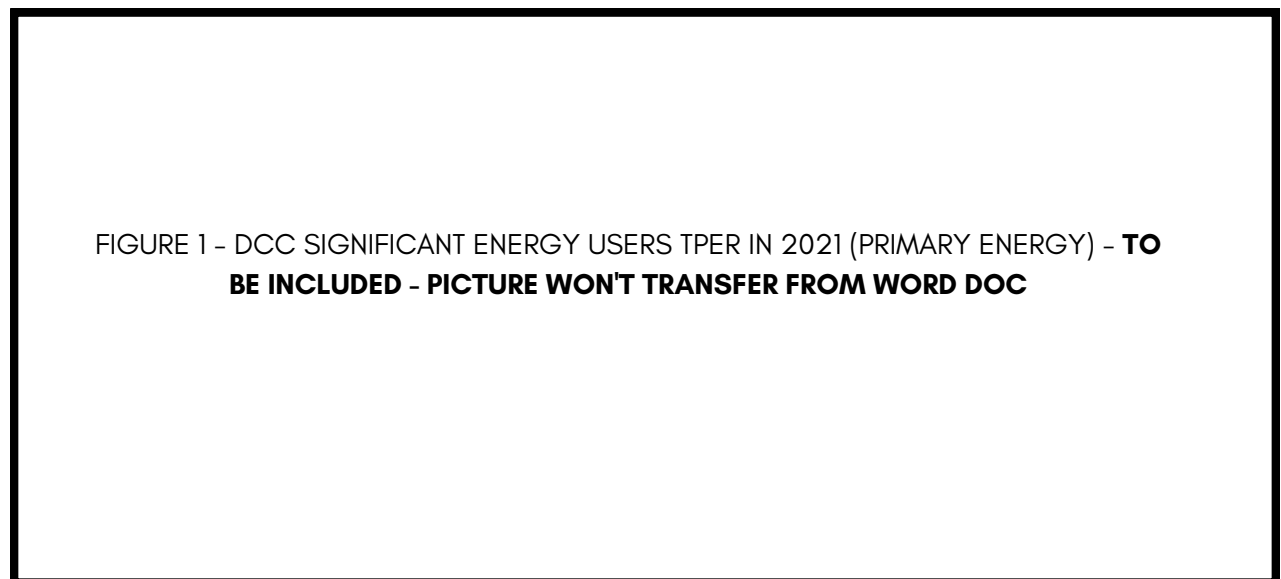
DCC is responsible for the energy use and emissions from its buildings and facilities, its public lighting, and from its vehicle fleet. This section highlights DCC's current energy use and the progress DCC has made in energy efficiency, using the most recently available data. The information from the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's (SEAI) Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) database shows that DCC consumed a total of nearly 111 gigawatt hours (GWh) of final energy consumption in 2021, which would represent 161 GWh of primary energy⁴(Figure 1).

As shown in Figure 1 In 2021, DCC's Public Lighting was the highest energy consumer, accounting for 29% (46.6GWh) of the Council's overall primary energy consumption or Total Primary Energy Requirement (TPER). Offices and Depots accounted for 19% (30.6GWh). Vehicles fuels, Fire station, Libraries and Galleries and others accounted for 22% (36.4GWh) of the total energy use. Housing accounted for 19% (30.3GWh) and the remaining energy consumers which mostly consist of sports facilities accounted for 11% (17.1GWh) of the total energy use.

Table 2 below highlights the energy efficiency improvement DCC has achieved to date:

Energy Efficiency Improvements from DCC	
Energy efficiency improvement in 2008 vs 2021	> 40.90%

Table 2 - DCC's Energy Efficiency Improvements



⁴ Primary energy is raw unprocessed inputs put into the energy system. Once this energy arrives to the user after production, distribution and transmission losses, it is considered Final Energy.

DCC's Emissions - Current Status

Among the Council’s total emissions of 30,427 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (tCO2) in 2021, buildings and facilities were the highest contributors, accounting for 59.4% of total emissions. This was followed by public lighting and the municipal fleet, each contributing 28.1% and 9.1% to the Council’s emissions, respectively.

Largest Emitters	Public Lighting	Buildings and Facilities	Municipal Fleet	Other
Proportion of the emissions by energy source	28.1%	59.4%	9.1%	3.4%

Table 3 - Main sources of emissions in DCC in 2021

In 2021, 54% of the Council’s emissions came from electricity; this was mainly due to the large amount of electricity used in public lighting (half of total electricity consumption) and in the Council’s buildings and facilities. The use of natural gas was the second highest contributor of emissions at 35%. Most of this gas was used for space heating in Council buildings and facilities. The use of diesel, which made up most of the energy used for the vehicle fleet, contributed 8.9% to the total emissions.

	Electricity	Natural Gas	Diesel	Other
Proportion of the emissions by energy source	54%	35%	8.9%	2.1%

Table 4 - Proportion of emissions for each energy source in DCC 2021

Gap to Target

The gap-to-target model (GTT model) is a spreadsheet model for use by public bodies to evaluate their energy efficiency performance and energy-related GHG emissions over time, in accordance with SEAI's public sector energy monitoring and reporting framework for the period to 2030.

The gap-to-target analysis highlights the future emissions reductions required for DCC to meet its 2030 targets. The 2022 gap-to-target for thermal and transport emissions is estimated at 48%. This means in order to meet its 51% reduction target in thermal (heating and transport) related GHG emissions, between 2022 and 2030, DCC must reduce its non-electricity related emissions by a further 48% compared to the 2018 baseline.⁴

Overall GHG emissions have reduced by 21% since the 2018 baseline, this is mainly due to reduction from electricity sources. Non-electricity related emissions have reduced by 3% since the baseline was established.

As seen in Figure 2 below, based on successful completion of the decarbonisation projects identified in DCC's project pipeline, significant progress is possible.

FIGURE 2 - GAP-TO-TARGET TOOL, TOTAL DCC EMISSIONS TARGETS FOR 2030 AND CURRENT EMISSIONS - **TO BE INCLUDED - PICTURE WON'T TRANSFER FROM WORD DOC**

⁵ Annual Dublin City Council emissions were estimated to be 38,326 tCO₂e for the 2018 GHG emissions baseline from the SEAI M&R system.

Total Emissions of Dublin City Council Area

Ireland has committed to reduce its emissions by a minimum of 51% by the year 2030. The 2030 target corresponds to a 51% reduction from 2018 figures, as defined by the Programme for Government,⁶ which states that Ireland is 'committed to an average 7% per annum reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions from 2018 to 2030 (a 51% reduction over the decade)'. The significance of the Dublin region in the Irish economy means that it is imperative to plan and commit to energy saving and CO₂ reductions at a local and regional level, in order to meet national level targets.

It is particularly important for urban regions to focus on their reduction in emissions, as more than 70% of global emissions are caused by activities in urban areas, such as manufacturing, transportation and energy demand. Carbon sinks tend to be limited in cities, given the number of built-up areas, and the limited number of natural ecosystems, which have the ability to absorb CO₂.

The overall emissions for the Dublin city Council area have been calculated for the baseline year of 2018. This 'Baseline Emissions Inventory' (BEI) uses data from the 2016 census, and additional data collected as part of the Dublin Region Energy Masterplan (DREM) project, to make an estimation of the BEI for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Area for 2018. Total emissions are estimated to be 2,183,270 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) (Figure 3).⁷

FIGURE 3 - TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS FOR DUBLIN CITY PER SECTOR - **TO BE INCLUDED - PICTURE WON'T TRANSFER FROM WORD DOC**

⁶ Annual Dublin City Council emissions were estimated to be 38,326 tCO₂ for the 2018 GHG emissions baseline from the SEAI M&R system.

⁷ 'CO₂e' refers to the quantification of multiple GHGs in an equivalent amount of CO₂. If the quantity of GHGs other than CO₂ is significant for a specific sector, then they are converted to CO₂e. If they are insignificant, then only CO₂ is considered. In mathematical terms, CO₂ = CO₂e.

Dublin City Council's Social Housing

Dublin City Council is responsible for the allocation, maintenance, and refurbishment of its social housing stock, but not for the day-to-day energy use of its tenants. Nevertheless, the Council can proactively address these emissions by implementing energy efficiency enhancements. To gather the most up-to-date insights into DCC's social housing, the Council's social housing data and reports from 2022,

along with the Building Energy Rating (BER) Research Tool provided by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), serve as the primary sources. The BER serves as a certification indicating the energy efficiency level of a property, with an 'A1' rating signifying the highest energy efficiency and a 'G' rating representing the lowest level of efficiency.

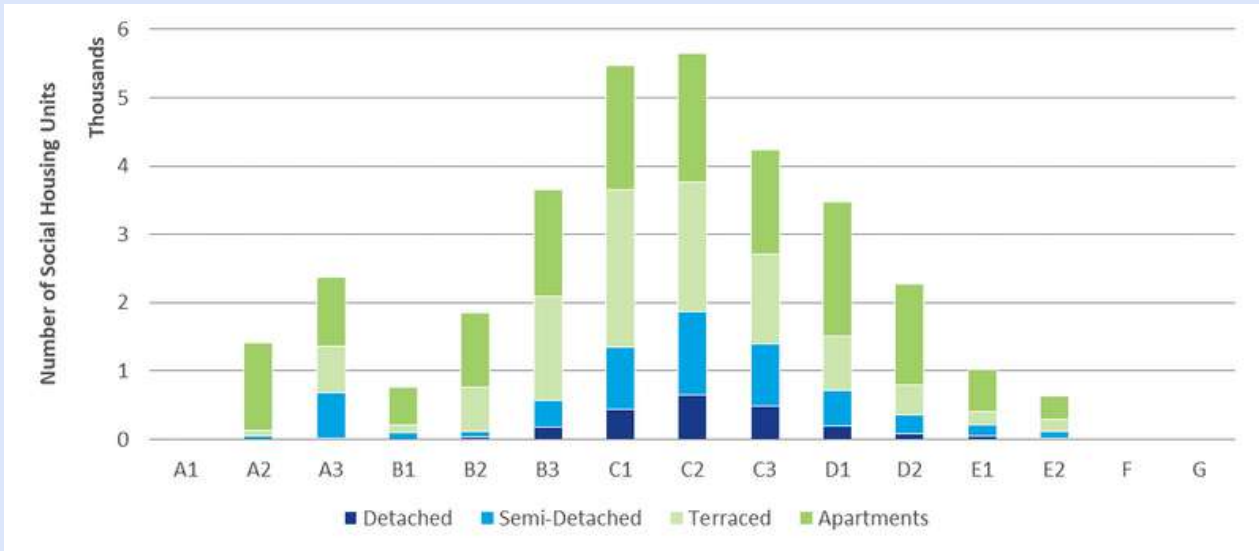


Figure 4: Distribution of BER by Dwelling Type for Total Housing Stock

The Distribution of BER by Dwelling Type for Total Housing Stock shows the breakdown of properties across different energy efficiency categories for four types of dwellings: Detached, Semi-Detached, Terraced, and Apartments.

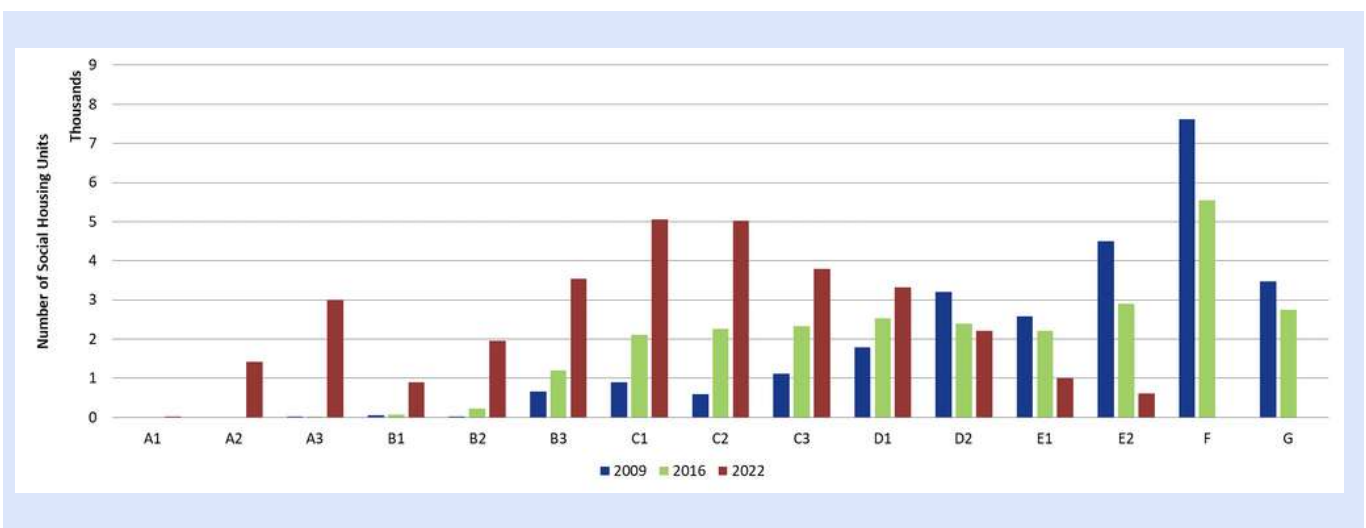


Figure 5: Building Energy Ratings for all the Dublin City Social Housing Stock in 2009, 2016 and 2022

The data reveals a positive trend in the energy efficiency of buildings in Dublin City. From 2009 to 2022, there has been a significant decrease in lower-rated BERs, with a reduction of 72.1% for ratings D1, D2, E1, E2, F, and G. Additionally, there has been a significant increase in higher-rated BERs, specifically A1, A2, A3, B1, and B2 categories. Moderate efficiency ratings (C1, C2, and C3) remain dominant, representing 47.8% of buildings in 2022.

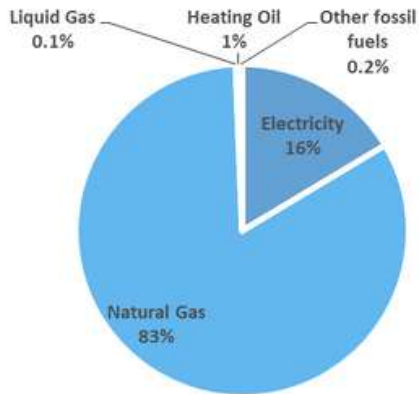


Figure 6: Share of Total Emissions from Social Housing by Fuel Type

The data reveals that social housing in DCC contributes with 114,574 tonnes of CO2 emissions

where natural gas alone accounts for 83% of CO2 emissions, electricity 16%, Liquid gas with 0.1%, Heating oil with 1% and other Fossil fuel usage with 0.2 %.

Total Dublin City Emissions

This Baseline Emissions Inventory uses data from the 2016 census, and additional data collected as part of the Dublin Region Energy Masterplan (DREM) project released in 2021, to make an estimation of the baseline emissions for the Dublin City area for 2018. Total emissions are estimated to be 2,617,676 tonnes of CO2 equivalent for the 2018 baseline.

The sectors that produced the most emissions were the residential (excluding social housing), commercial and transport sectors, accounting for 21.8%, 39.4%, and 30.8% of the total emissions, respectively. Dublin City Council's own emissions accounted for 1.5% of this total, with social housing contributing another 4.4%. This highlights the need for collaboration and action from all stakeholders to tackle the remaining 94.1% of emissions from public and private sector sources in Dublin City.

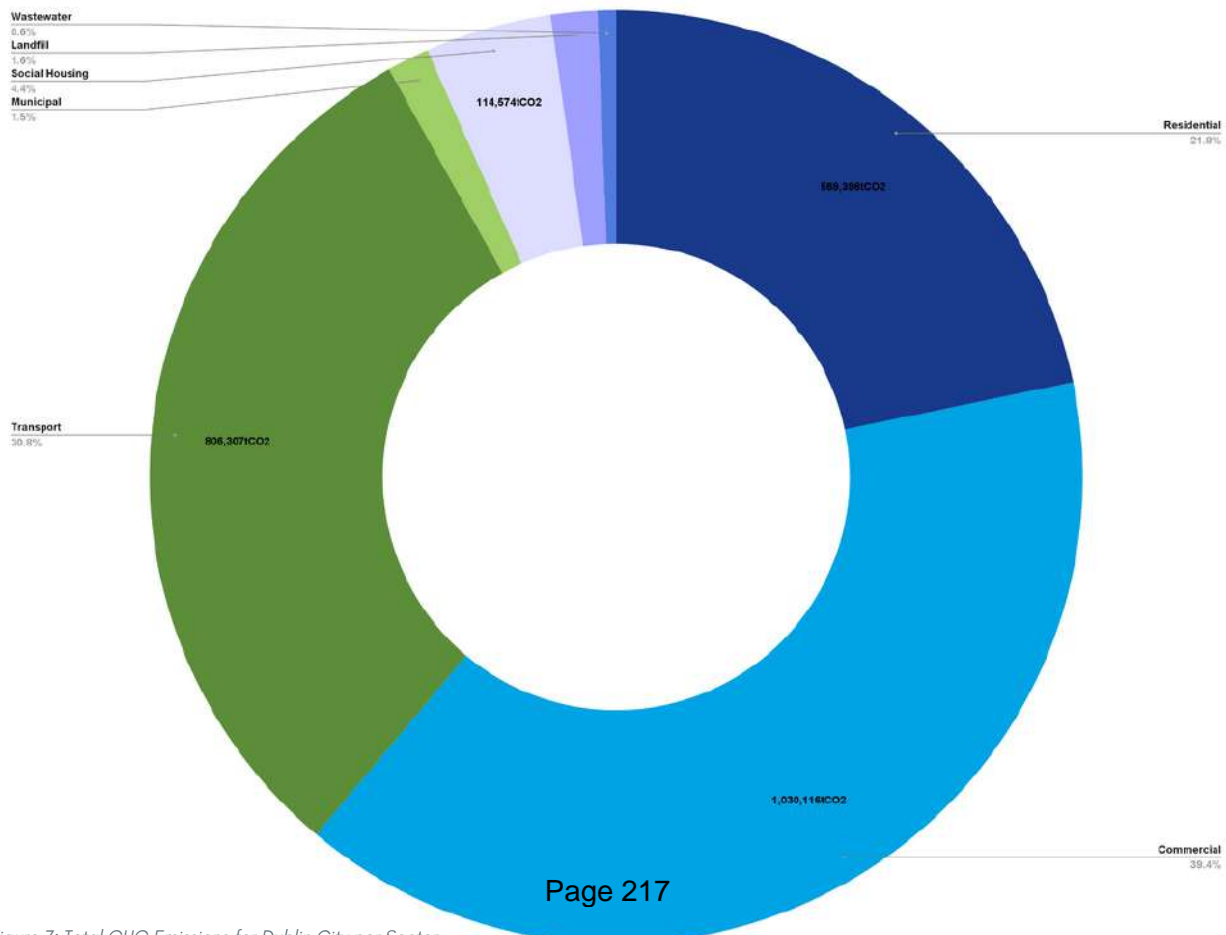


Figure 7: Total GHG Emissions for Dublin City per Sector

Adapting to Climate Change

Making Dublin resilient to climate change is a target of the CAP, this calls for adapting the city and residents for a future where we live with the impacts of climate change, such as flooding, extreme temperatures, and extreme weather events, that are locked in and are prepared for the unknown impacts.

Uncertainty adds to the challenge of implementing actions that contribute to the city's resilience. Despite this DCC has made progress in the implementation of actions that contribute to our overall resilience, particularly in the use of nature-based solutions to respond to flood risk in the city. However, we have not adequately responded to other known climate risks, such as heat.

Further, the long-term challenge is ensuring that the adaptation actions we implement are just. The implementation of city development plan is vital to making the city and residents resilient to climate change. The decisions we make about land-use and

land-use change will determine our adaptive capacity. The location of housing, employment determines our vulnerability and exposure to climate risk.

We need to map our hazards, risks and vulnerability and use this to inform our decisions and investments. Critically this needs to be done regularly, as during the time that this plan has been written, Ireland has experienced the driest June on record, followed by the wettest July and Storm Betty. The last three months demonstrates that climate change is not only sudden events, but slower onset events with cascading and compounding impacts.

The Climate Change Risk Assessment that has been updated in the process of developing this plan, highlights that the frequency and intensity of events will increase in future, but that there are still unknowns. (NOTE THIS IS STILL IN DEVELOPMENT FOLLOWING STAFF FEEDBACK)

Hazard	Current Frequency	Assets	Health and Wellbeing	Environment	Social	Cultural Heritage	Financial	Reputational	Overall Impact Score
Heatwave	Common	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Moderate	Negligible	Minor	Minor	1.9
Drought	Occasional	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Minor	1.7
Cold Spell	Common	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	2.1
Heavy Snowfall	Occasional	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Negligible	Minor	Minor	2.0
Severe Windstorm	Very Frequent	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	2.4
Coastal Flood	Occasional	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	2.4
Coastal Erosion	Occasional	Negligible	None	Negligible	None	None	None	None	0.7
Pluvial Flood	Frequent	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Moderate	Minor	2.1
River Flood	Occasional	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	2.4
Groundwater Flood	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	1.0

Exposure, Vulnerability and Impacts for Dublin City

Hazard	Business Services	Roads, footpaths, bridges, construction and maintenance	Building Stock	Community Infrastructure	Cultural Heritage	Stormwater	Wastewater/Sewerage*	Water Supply*	Water Quality*	Biodiversity	Community Development	Emergency Response
Heatwave	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Drought	None	None	None	None	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Cold spell	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Heavy Snowfall	Minor	Major	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor
Severe Windstorm	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Coastal Flood	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	None	Moderate	Minor
Coastal Erosion	None	Negligible	None	Negligible	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Pluvial Flood	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Negligible	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor
River Flood	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Moderate
Groundwater Flood	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Summary of Service Level Impacts

Hazard	Assets		Health and Wellbeing		Environment		Social		Cultural Heritage		Financial		Reputational	
	Current	Future (2055)	Current	Future (2055)	Current	Future (2055)	Current	Future (2055)	Current	Future (2055)	Current	Future (2055)	Current	Future (2055)
Heatwave	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate
Drought	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Negligible	Major	Minor	Moderate
Cold Spell	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor
Heavy Snowfall	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Severe Windstorm	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor
Coastal Flood	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate
Coastal Erosion	Negligible	Minor	None	None	Negligible	Minor	None	None	None	None	None	Negligible	None	Negligible
Pluvial Flood	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate
River Flood	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Moderate
Groundwater Flood	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Future Impacts

Appendix 4

Maps of Climate Risks

To include:

- Fluvial Risk JB - flooding.ie or floodinfo.ie
- Pluvial Risk JB - flooding.ie or floodinfo.ie
- Sea Level rise - JB - flooding.ie or floodinfo.ie
- Heat Risk (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212095521002133#f0045>)
- Cascading impacts - SD- Asked UCD
- Critical infrastructure - EPA research project
- <https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html> search terms: Land Use
- Pobal Deprivation Maps - DG
- Biodiversity habitat map (Ask Lorraine)
- <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-dbersp/domesticbuildingenergyratingsfromasocialperspective2016/>

Appendix 5

Maps of Land Use

To include:

- Residential - Typology Census MPRN SEAI BER or property register - DM
- Commercial - All uses Census MPRN SEAI BER or property register - DM
- Water - water bodies and drainage network SD to get from Roy
- Soil/ Green cover
- Air Quality and Noise - Use Dublin City air and noise

Appendix 6

Policy Context/ Policy, Legislation & Research Updates

National

CAP23

Climate Action Plan 2023 was launched in December 2022 and is the second annual update to Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2019, and the first under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. The plan will implement the carbon budgets and sectoral emission ceilings as well as setting a roadmap of action to halve our emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.

Accompanying the plan is the Annex of Actions, containing specific actions that are required to meet the targets set out in the plan.

LA CCAP Guidelines

Under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, each local authority is required to prepare a local authority climate action plan for its administrative area. The plans are to be consistent with the most recent climate action plan and national adaptation framework. A set of statutory guidelines assist in the development of the local authority climate action plans, ensuring a consistent approach across local authorities while allowing for tailoring where required. The plans are to address, and integrate, mitigation of greenhouse gases, climate change adaptation and strengthened alignment with national climate policy, delivering effective local climate action.

Ireland's Final Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990 - 2021

Ireland is legally obliged to report data on greenhouse gas inventories to the relevant European and international institutions. The EPA is responsible for compiling and reporting this data for the period of 1990 - 2021 in January, March and April 2023 to the European Commission and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Due to the National Climate Objective and the associated carbon budgets, climate action plan review and sectoral reporting, the EPA published the provisional inventory data in July 2022 to facilitate the required monitoring and reporting processes.

The final estimates of Ireland's greenhouse gas inventory 1990 - 2021 were published in April 2023. These figures were based on the final energy

balances provided by the SEAI and the latest data from other data providers. The data is compiled using methodologies in line with UNFCCC reporting guidelines and include emission data from sources within the EU's Emission Trading Scheme.

The 2021 final total national greenhouse gas emissions (excluding LULUCF2) are estimated to be 62.11 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂eq), which equates to 5.2% higher than emissions in 2020. Emissions are over 1.5% higher than pre-pandemic figures in 2019.

Including LULUCF, final National total emissions for 2021 at 69.45 Mt CO₂eq have used 23.5% of the 295 Mt CO₂eq carbon budget for the period 2021-2025. This leaves 76.5% of the budget available, requiring an 8.4% average annual emission reduction from 2022-2025 to stay within budget.

EU

EU Revision of Energy Efficiency Directive

In March 2023 the EU agreed to reform and strengthen the EU Energy Efficiency Directive. This is one of the proposals presented in the Fit for 55 and a step further in delivering the European Green Deal (the EU's long-term growth strategy to make Europe climate-neutral by 2050) and the REPowerEU Plan (the EU strategy to stop dependency on Russian fossil fuel imports).

The revision to the Energy Efficiency Directive has given legal strength to the requirement for EU countries to take energy efficiency into account in policy, planning and major investment decisions both in the energy sector and beyond. It established an EU energy efficiency target of 11.7% for 2030, requiring EU Member States to collectively ensure an additional reduction of final and primary energy consumption. There is also greater responsibility placed on the public sector to increase energy efficiency; they must take energy efficiency requirements into account for procurement of products, services and works in addition to a new annual energy consumption reduction target of 1.9%.

The revised directive includes the first ever EU definition of energy poverty, putting a stronger focus on alleviating energy poverty and empowering consumers. Member States are required to implement energy efficiency improvement measures as a priority among people affected by energy

EU

poverty, vulnerable customers, low-income households, and where applicable, people living in social housing.

Nature Restoration Law

In July 2023 the EU passed the Nature Restoration Law. It is the first continent-wide and comprehensive law of its kind, covering wetlands, forests, grasslands, rivers, lakes, heath and scrub, rocky habitats, dunes, pollinating insects, forests, urban green spaces, agricultural ecosystems, marine ecosystems and river connectivity. Its objective is to restore ecosystems, habitats and species across the EU's land and sea areas. These actions will enable long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature, contributing to achieving the EU's climate mitigation and adaptation objectives, as well as international commitments.

EU countries are expected to submit National Restoration Plans to the Commission and monitor and report on progress.

EU Green Deal

The purpose of the EU Green Deal is to ensure at least 55% less net greenhouse gas emission by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels), no net emission of GHGs by 2050 and economic growth decoupled from resource use, all under the principles of a just transition. To achieve these goals, the EU Green Deal encompasses transformational change across sectors: transport, industry, energy systems, built environment, nature restoration and circular economy.

EU Mission: Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities

European cities can substantially contribute to the EU Green Deal target of reducing emissions by 55% by 2030. Cities take up 4% of the EU's land area and are home to 75% of EU citizens. Globally, cities consume 65% of the world's energy and account for more than 70% of CO₂ emissions. The aim of this EU mission is to deliver 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030, acting as experimentation and innovation hubs to enable all European cities to follow suit by 2050.

Dublin City, alongside Cork City are part of the 100 EU Cities, in addition to the 12 cities from Horizon Europe associated countries. Using Climate City Contracts, portfolios of research and innovation projects and global knowledge exchanges, a network of national, local and regional authorities will support the cities transition to climate neutrality.

EU Mission: Adaptation

The EU Adaptation Mission supports the EU Green deal and contributes to putting the EU's Adaptation Strategy into practice. Its objective is to accompany 150 European regions and communities towards climate resilience by 2030. The mission will accomplish this by helping the regions and local authorities to better understand, prepare and manage climate risks. In addition to testing and deploying innovation solutions needed to build resilience.

International

IPCC AR6

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published AR6 Synthesis Report, which is based on the content of the three Working Group Assessment Reports: WGI - The Physical Science Basis, WGII - Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, WGIII - Mitigation of Climate Change, and the three Special Reports: Global Warming of 1.5°C, Climate Change and Land, The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.

A message from AR6 Synthesis Report is that the current pace and scale of climate action are insufficient to tackle climate change. Adverse impacts from human-caused change will intensify and extremes become more widespread and pronounced with every increment of warming. The challenge ahead is to cut emissions quickly and sharply, scale up practices and infrastructure to enhance resilience and do both along numerous dimensions.

The report highlights the path forward; tried and tested options are available now, they need to be designed for diverse contexts, scaled up and widely applied. Mainstreaming effective and equitable climate action now via integrated adaptation and mitigation in ways to provide wider benefits will reduce losses and damages for both nature and people, as well as improving health and livelihoods, reducing poverty and hunger and resulting in clean energy, water and air.

"Our choices will reverberate for hundreds, even thousands of years."

Global Stocktake

The Global Stocktake was established in the Paris Agreement as a process to assess the world's

International

collective progress toward the goals of the Agreement. Each stocktake is a two-year process and occurs every five-years. The first stocktake began at the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties in Glasgow (COP 26) in 2021 and will conclude at COP 28 in 2023.

The stocktake occurs in three phases. Phase 1 includes collecting and preparing information. This phase runs from November 2021 until June 2023, with phase 2, a technical assessment, started in June 2022 and will also conclude in June 2023. Phase 3 is a consideration of outputs, focusing on the implications of findings from phase 2, and will occur during COP 28 in November 2023.

The result of phase 3, and the purpose of the stocktake is to:

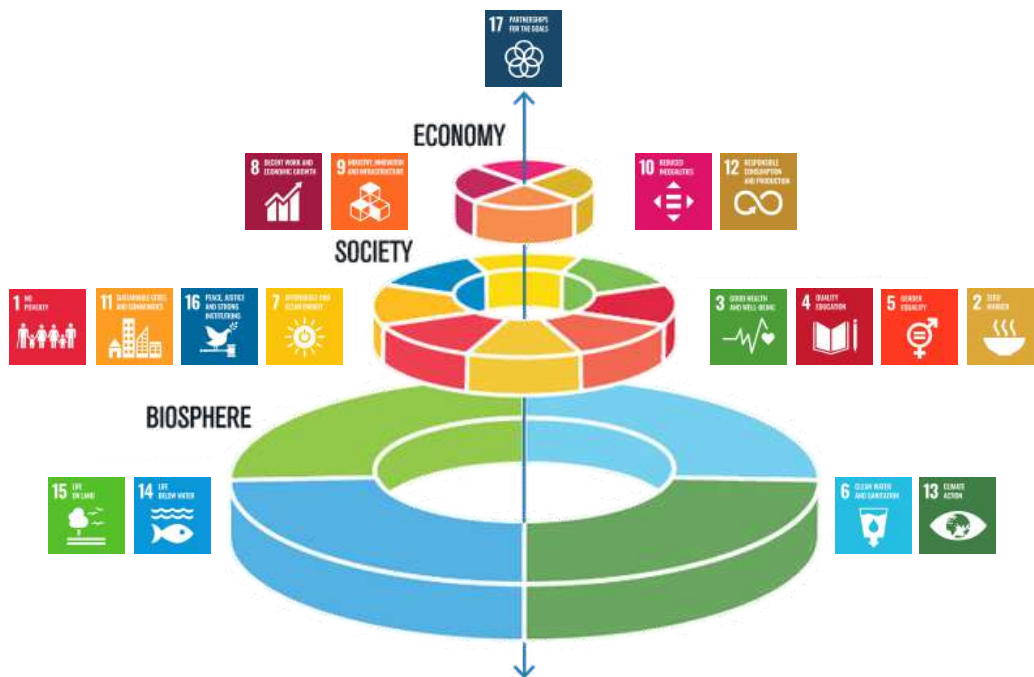
- identify opportunities and challenges in enhancing action and support in collective progress
- identify possible measures and good practices
- produce recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support

These are to be referenced in a CMA3 decision and/or declaration.

Appendix 7

Sustainable Development Goals

DUBLIN CITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN AND THE SDGs



Graphics by Jerker Lokrantz/Azote based on concept by Johan Rockström and Pavan Sukhdev

Figure X The illustration describes how economies and societies should be seen as embedded parts of the biosphere. This vision is a move away from the current sectorial approach where social, economic, and ecological development are seen as separate parts. (<https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2016-06-14-the-sdgs-wedding-cake.html>)

Background to the SDGs

'The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. All 17 Goals interconnect, meaning success in one affects success for others. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest chance we have to improve life for future generations.' (United Nations Development Program, 2023)

Ireland had a key role in furthering 'Transforming our World', the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The 17 SDGs were brought about by the joint facilitation of the Irish and Kenyan UN ambassadors, who consulted with UN member states, civil society, the private sector and more, to commit to ending poverty and inequality, and to tackling climate change. (Flanagan and Kirwan, 2020).

The SDGs and Local Authorities

'We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and the more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system.' (United Nations, 2015)

The role of Local Authorities is key to implementation of the goals and the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan brings together the dimensions of biosphere, economy and society.

In creating a vision of an open, social, resilient and resource-full city, we have the ideal opportunity to create connection and build on the

Sustainable Development Goals by creating interlinked systems in the furtherance of reducing carbon emissions, and creating a healthier and more sustainable Dublin.

There are 17 SDGs and 169 targets in total. They are all important and interrelated, and integrating the aims and broad ethos of the SDGs enables a more holistic and connected perspective on future planning. The SDGs can offer a roadmap

to equality in terms of tackling climate change and creating a sustainable city. It is impossible to achieve progress on a singular SDG without reference to the other SDGs, hence there is a need to create synergies and to have a 'checks and balances' overview of plans and projects which ensures that inequalities are not created inadvertently. SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals, emphasises these synergies and communications in working towards the goals.

Climate Action Plan Foundations

Foundation 1: A Resilient City

The Goals:

Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 13: Climate Action

A resilient city is one which aims to be safe, healthy and diverse in terms of people, services and public spaces. Creating sustainable food systems (link in with food strategy?) can offer a greater range of options for people. Cleaner air, which can be achieved by reducing traffic, will alleviate respiratory health issues. Mitigation of future climate hazards, by working in tandem with other stakeholders, ensures that all city dwellers have an equal level of safety. Housing retrofits mean that there are reduced energy costs for those who are most vulnerable, and access to basic services is an overarching goal throughout all of this.

Foundation 2: A Resource-Full City

The Goals:

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Goal 14: Life below Water

Goal 15: Life on Land

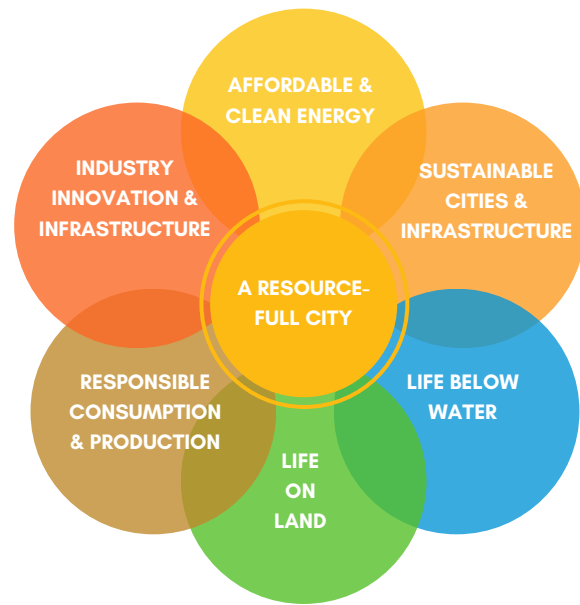


We are a city with many resources: natural, social cultural, economic and built. Protecting and developing these resources preserves our natural environment for future generations and allows us to advance technologies to mitigate against the effects of climate change.

Urban transport measures, urban planning initiatives and investment in improving energy efficiency in public buildings contribute to Goal 7. Business strategies and training (like Modos) can help businesses improve their practices.

Goal 11 is integral to the role of local government in achieving the goals, as it ties together many of the other strands.

Connect - Circular Economy, District heating, Smart Dublin, Parks projects and water (Suds, etc.)



Foundation 3: A Creative City

The Goals:

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals

Connections with schools, green schools' programs, libraries and the arts can educate on climate change, as well as creating a space for public engagement generally.

Partnerships with academic institutions offer the opportunity to learn and foster research which will benefit all citizens.

'Local governments can generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness the unique resources and opportunities in our territories.'
(United Cities and Local Governments, 2015)

The role of local government in creating a safe and vibrant city to live in can contribute to well-being and generate revenue from tourism, which supports businesses across a range of sectors.



Foundation 4: A Social City

The Goals:

Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

Goal 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goals

Gender equality also connects to Goal 10: Reduced Inequality. As with this goal, leading by example is important and as outlined in *United Cities and Local Governments*, (2015):

'Local governments can act as a model for gender equality and the empowerment of women through non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices.'

Creating safe public spaces, adequate lighting and addressing safety issues are actions that are part of Goal 5, but which intertwine with other goals also.

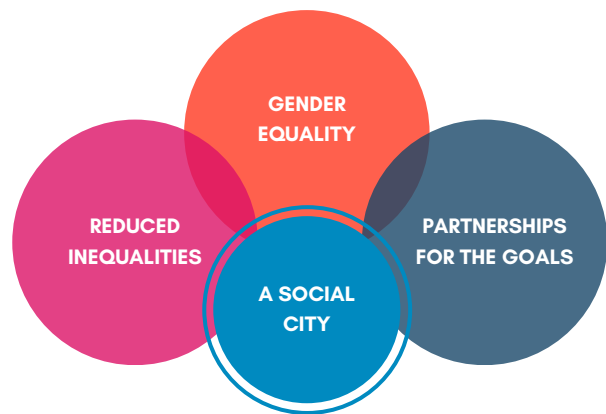
In terms of Goal 10, Local Authorities have many capacities which can be utilised to reduce inequalities, some of which are: leading by example, creating accessible public spaces, ensuring that communications are accessible to all and consulting with marginalised groups on issues that affect them.

'Despite the strong commitment expressed by the international community for inclusive and sustainable development, persons with disabilities continue to face significant challenges to their full participation in society. These include negative attitudes, stigma, discrimination and lack of accessibility in physical and virtual environments. Our shared duty is to tackle prejudice and misinformation and find new approaches and tools to work for and with persons with disabilities.' (United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018)

Partnerships and collaboration are at the core of Local Authority work and we are in a central position in relation to enabling continued and new partnerships and reaching out to communities and businesses.

Present-day governing styles no longer reflect traditional, hierarchical, rule-based systems where the state assumes total responsibility for society. Contemporary systems are based on the interdependencies between state, market and civil society.' (Murphy, Walsh and Banerjee, 2021)

'For example, partnerships should include multiple stakeholders from multiple sectors and a non-hierarchical or horizontal relationship forming a polycentric governance approach that works on a collaborative basis.' (Murphy, Walsh and Banerjee, 2021)



GOALS SCORING The influence of one Sustainable Development Goal or target on another can be summarized with this simple scale.			
Interaction	Name	Explanation	Example
+3	Indivisible	Inextricably linked to the achievement of another goal.	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is indivisible from ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership.
+2	Reinforcing	Aids the achievement of another goal.	Providing access to electricity reinforces waterpumping and irrigation systems. Strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards reduces losses caused by disasters.
+1	Enabling	Creates conditions that further another goal.	Providing electricity access in rural homes enables education, because it makes it possible to do homework at night with electric lighting.
0	Consistent	No significant positive or negative interactions.	Ensuring education for all does not interact significantly with infrastructure development or conservation of ocean ecosystems.
-1	Constraining	Limits options on another goal.	Improved water efficiency can constrain agricultural irrigation. Reducing climate change can constrain the options for energy access.
-2	Counteracting	Clashes with another goal.	Boosting consumption for growth can counteract waste reduction and climate mitigation.
-3	Cancelling	Makes it impossible to reach another goal.	Fully ensuring public transparency and democratic accountability cannot be combined with national security goals. Full protection of natural reserves excludes public access for recreation.

(Source: Nilsson, Griggs and Visbeck, 2016)

Appendix 8

Climate Readiness Toolkit

DCC’s Climate Readiness Toolkit was developed with assistance from the HSE’s Dublin Public Health team. It is based on health impact assessment, this is intentional as climate change is the single biggest risk to public health.

The toolkit will assist us in considering to the potential social and environmental impacts that our project aimed at mitigating climate risk and adapting to climate impacts may or may not have on health and well-being.

It is also a tool for monitoring our progress, by bringing together the various climate vitals, indicators and targets into a format that permits an understanding of their interactions with and interconnectedness to each other.

The Basics:

1 Title of the policy, project or programme	
2 Description of policy, project or programme	
3 Geographical area	
4 Time period	

The Details:

5 Population Affected (SDGs 1, 5, 10)

Which of the following sections of the population will be affected?

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect	No Effect	Number of People
Whole Population				
Sub Population				
Children (0-11)				
Adolescents (12-17)				
Gender:				
Female				
Male				
LGBTQI+				
Persons with a disability				
Economically disadvantaged				
Seniors (65+)				
Others				

Consideration(s):

- Just Transition – Are we actively engaging people? Have their ideas, concerns, questions etc. been considered?
- Are there direct and indirect impacts on the populations?
- Are the SDGs embedded?

Describe Impacts:

6 Health Determinants

Physical Environmental Impacts (SDGs 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15)

How will the project/policy impact physical environment?

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect	No Effect	Number of People
<i>Air Quality</i>				
<i>Water Quality</i>				
<i>Noise Pollution</i>				
<i>Temperature</i>				
<i>Land-use</i>				
<i>Access to Nature</i>				
<i>Built Environment</i>				
<i>Waste Generated</i>				
<i>Energy Use</i>				
<i>Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna)</i>				

Socio-Economic Impacts (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10)

How will the project/policy impact socio-economic factors?

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect	No Effect	Number of People
<i>Crime (act and fear of)</i>				
<i>Education</i>				
<i>Employment</i>				
<i>Family Cohesion</i>				
<i>Housing</i>				
<i>Income</i>				
<i>Transport (access to PT, safety - walking & Cycling, etc)</i>				
<i>Social Cohesion</i>				
<i>Recreation and Culture</i>				
<i>Other</i>				

Consideration(s):

- Health & Well-being - are we improving quality of life in the city?
- Equity - are the distributional impacts considered?
- Are the SDGs embedded?

Describe Impacts:

Individual Life style Impacts (SDGs 1, 2, 3)

How will the project/policy impact lifestyle factors?

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect	No Effect	Number of People
<i>Diet (including access to food)</i>				
<i>Physical activity</i>				
<i>Substance use</i>				
<i>Other</i>				

Consideration(s):

- Vulnerability - are we reducing risks?
- Are the SDGs embedded?

Describe Impacts:

Psychological Impacts (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11)

How will the project/policy impact lifestyle factors?

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect	No Effect	Number of People
<i>Self-esteem</i>				
<i>Relationship building</i>				
<i>Communication skills</i>				
<i>Motivation</i>				
<i>Well-being</i>				
<i>Others</i>				

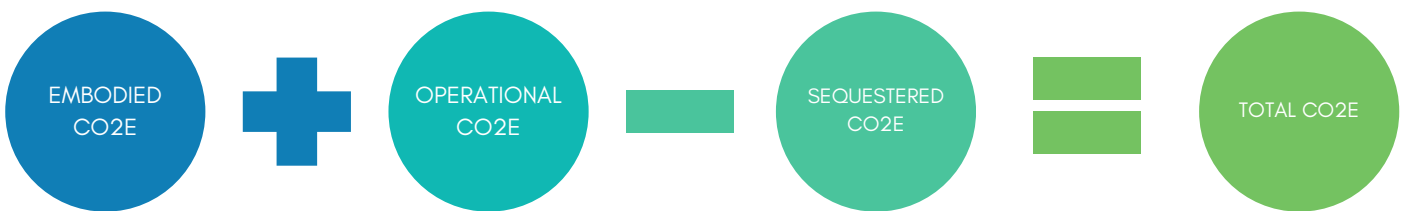
Consideration(s):

- Are the SDGs embedded?

Describe Impacts:

7 Climate Impacts (SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)

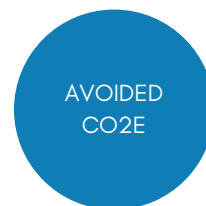
Greenhouse gas emissions of project in CO2e:



Embodied CO2e is all the CO2e emitted in producing materials. It's estimated from the energy used to extract and transport raw materials as well as emissions from manufacturing processes. The embodied carbon of a building can include all the emissions from the construction materials, the building process, all the fixtures and fittings inside as well as from deconstructing and disposing of it at the end of its lifetime.

Operational CO2e is all the CO2e emitted during the operational phase, i.e. energy use.

Sequestered CO2e is all the CO2e that is sequestered through natural processes.



Avoided CO2e is the CO2e that would have been produced (embodied and operational) had the status quo persisted for example kms travelled by car had pedestrianisation or cycling infrastructure not been put in place. For example, 100 km travelled by bike instead of car avoids 0.034 tCO2e.

Resources to help calculate/understand emissions:

- [Consumption Based Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Cities](#)
- [Carbon Calculator | Carbon Footprint | Climate Toolkit 4 Business \(climatetoolkit4business.gov.ie\)](#)
- [Taking deforestation and conversion out of supply chains | Pages | WWF \(worldwildlife.org\)](#)

Project Price of Carbon

$$\text{Project Price of Carbon} = \frac{\text{Total Project CO2e}}{\text{Total Project Cost (Capex + Opex)}}$$

Project address:

- Rising Temperatures
- Extreme Weather Events
- Flooding
- Sea Level Rise
- Coastal Erosion
- Urban Heat Island

Describe:

Climate Resilience:

Will this project reduce vulnerability of individuals, communities, and ecosystems to climate change and increase resilience?

Describe:

8 Counterfactual

What happens without this project?

- Status Quo - what is it?
- If this project doesn't happen are we better off or worse off?

Describe:

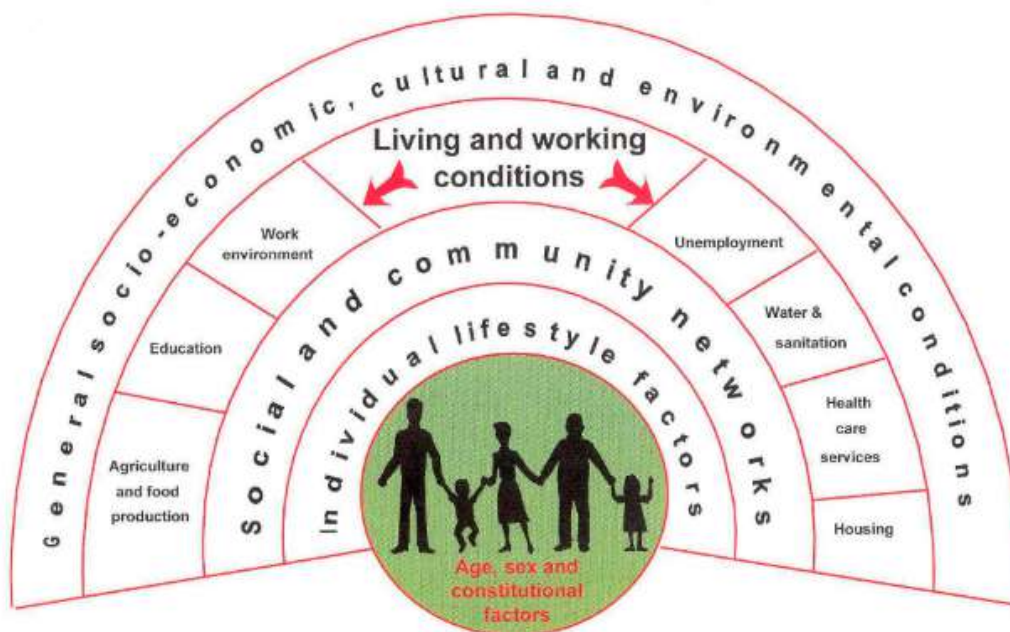
9 Co-creation (SDGs 16, 17)

Who are you working with on this project?

- Other DCC Departments?
- Other agencies?

Describe:

10 Model of Determinants of Health



Source: Dahlgren, G. and Whitehead, M., *Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health*. 1991. Stockholm, Institute for Future Studies.

11 Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

Appendix 9

LACAP Methodology

Background and Context

Dublin City Council's first Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 was approved on May 13, 2019 in accordance with the National Adaptation Framework – Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2018 (NAF). The Plan was also completed in accordance with the requirements (at the time) of the Covenant of Mayors (COM) for Climate & Energy to which Dublin City Council (DCC) is a signatory. Applying the ICLEI Five Milestone Methodology to develop the plan, workshops with staff and one to one meetings were held to formulate the vision, mission, targets, and actions that comprised the plan.

The Plan set out 4 key targets and 219 actions that the Council is undertaking in the interconnected areas of energy & buildings, transport, flood resilience, nature based solutions and resource management.

While the plan is a living document it does not fully capture the changes in the City Council's organisational structure (European Office, Active Travel Unit) and new initiatives that contribute to a climate neutral Dublin (SoCircular, A Connected Circular Economy, Academy of the Near Future, Eat the Streets and Edible Dublin, Connecting Communities).

In January 2022, Dublin City Council submitted an expression of interest to become one of the cities the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities. In April 2022 it was announced that Dublin City and Cork City were both successful. Notably Dublin City is one of 16 capital cities in the Mission.

The drive to be part of the Mission was the methodology to support cities in developing plans that would enable systems change, which is needed to aim for neutrality. The approach of the Mission is to meet cities where they are at, then through a 'transition roadmap': build a strong mandate, understand the system in which they operate, co-design actions, take action, learn and reflect, and normalise, all in an iterative process that is not linear. Climate Neutral Dublin 2030 has been designed applying this approach. We first began by reflecting on our first plan.

Issues with Current Plan

Mitigation of Emissions

At present we monitor the emissions stemming from our operations and service delivery on a yearly basis and this is reported in our CCAP Annual Reports; based on analysis undertaken by Codema and reported to SEAI's public sector monitoring and reporting system. Our emissions were decreasing and this was attributable to the increasing volume of renewables on the national grid. Citywide emissions are included in the National Inventory and reductions are not in line with targets.

Further, the latest EPA projections show that Ireland as a whole is off target.

Further DCC has signed the voluntary EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. This commits us to supporting the implementation of the EU 55% greenhouse-gas reduction target by 2030 and the adoption of a joint approach to tackling mitigation and adaptation to climate change. However, our actions on mitigation need to cover citywide emissions to align with the CoM. This needs to be addressed in our new plan.

Adapting to Climate Change

Making Dublin resilient to climate change is a target of CCAP, this calls for adapting the city and residents for a future where we live with the impacts of climate change, such as flooding, extreme temperatures, and extreme weather events, that are locked in and are prepared for the unknown impacts.

Uncertainty adds to the challenge of implementing actions that contribute to the city's resilience. Despite this DCC has made progress in the implementation of actions that contribute to our overall resilience, particularly in the use of nature-based solutions to respond to flood risk in the city. However, we have not adequately responded to other known climate risks, such as heat.

Further, the long-term challenge is ensuring that the adaptation actions we implement are just. The implementation of city development plan is vital to making the city and residents resilient to climate change. The decisions we make about land-use and land-use change will determine our adaptive capacity. The location of housing, employment determines our vulnerability and exposure to climate risk.

We need to map our hazards, risks and vulnerability and use this to inform our decisions and investments.

Theory to Practice: Collaborative Systems Change

The process for developing the CCAP was collaborative, though it focused on fostering internal collaboration. That was intentional, as was focusing on what Irish Local authorities are responsible for. The plans were criticized for not being ambitious but- you can't have systems change without an understanding of the current system. We will need to take internal collaboration further and develop a deeper understanding of the barriers to our leadership in climate action, and identify the changes needed to enable ownership across the organisation. We will need to realise our vision and mission by actively engaging the residents of the city to achieve systems changes that improves quality of life for all. were planned to discuss and deliberate.

The Approach

Following our review and reflection on the existing plan (it development and implementation) as well as initial discussions with key internal stakeholders it was identified that the current plan needed to be consolidated and needed to embed more deeply a collaborative approach to achieve the systems innovation demanded by the Mission. The foundations were developed based on this recognition, and are hoped to promote interdisciplinary collaboration, as the five themes allowed for silo'd working to persist.

To verify this, a staff survey was developed. The survey sought to understand perceptions of individual's and the Council's role in addressing climate change in the context of the Mission.

Staff were requested to complete a survey asking the following questions:

1. Based on your current understanding, what is the main objective of the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities?
2. How do you see your role contributing to the EU Mission?
3. In your role, do you find that you have the resources (staff, support and finance) to implement climate action? Scale of 1 to 5
4. How do you see your role contributing to Dublin City's obligations under the Amended Low Carbon Development and Climate Act 2021?
5. Dublin being part of the EU Climate Neutral and Smart Cities is to you (choose max 3 options)
 - a. an opportunity to accelerate the green transition
 - b. an opportunity to embed climate action in our operations and service delivery
 - c. an opportunity to collaborate across the organisation
 - d. another project to undertake that adds to your work load
 - e. a challenge because we have limited powers
 - f. a challenge because we lack leadership
 - g. a question mark: you are undecided and need to learn more
1. What do you see as the opportunities for Dublin City in the Mission?
2. What are the barriers facing Dublin City in the Mission?
3. Do you have ideas on how would these barriers could be addressed?

Actions as with the first plan needed to be developed through workshops and one to one discussions with teams and individuals with current responsibility. The workshops were also an opportunity promote collaboration, insure the interdisciplinary nature of the actions and that actions have multiple co-benefits. A series of workshops with staff were planned to discuss and deliberate.

1. CPD talk on the Climate Action Plan (in person/on line)
2. Vision of Dublin 2030 (in person)
3. Foundations and Connecting Actions Review (in person)
4. Review of what is happening (online)
5. Stakeholder mapping (online)
6. Review on indicators (online)
7. Story Slam - Communication (in person)
8. Review of all actions (online)

Reaching neutrality by 2030 through the Mission will be a challenge but not impossible. The process will be iterative as the Climate Action Plan is a living document that will responds to science and changes in policy and legislation. We recognise, that its implementation will require ongoing engagement with staff through workshops, and external stakeholders to address capacity gaps.

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