



Cavan County Council

Local Authority Climate Action Plan

Plan Making Phase Consultation

Consultation to support Cavan County Council's Climate Action Plan

1.0 Introduction

Through the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, Ireland is now on a legally binding path to net-Zero emissions no later than 2050, and to a 51% reduction in emissions by the end of this decade. The Act provides the framework for Ireland to meet its international and EU climate commitments and to become a leader in addressing climate change.

On 28th of July, the Irish Government approved Sectoral Emission Ceilings which set maximum limits on greenhouse gas emissions for each sector of the Irish economy to the end of the decade.

Table 1: 2030 Sectoral Emission Targets relative to 2018 levels

Sector	Reduction	2018	2030
Electricity	75%	10.5 MtCO _{2eq}	3 MtCO _{2eq}
Transport	50%	12 MtCO _{2eq}	6 MtCO _{2eq}
Buildings (Commercial & Public)	45%	2 MtCO _{2eq}	1 MtCO _{2eq}
Buildings (residential)	40%	7 MtCO _{2eq}	4 MtCO _{2eq}
Industry	35%	7 MtCO _{2eq}	4 MtCO _{2eq}
Agriculture	25%	23 MtCO _{2eq}	17.25MtCO _{2eq}
Other	50%	2 MtCO _{2eq}	1 MtCO _{2eq}

Achieving these targets will be challenging and will require fundamental changes in many parts of Irish life. In rising to the challenge, we will be able to improve the health, welfare and security of all our people, while also protecting our environment and delivering new opportunities in terms of employment and competitiveness.

As required by the 2021 Act, Cavan County Council is preparing their first Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LA-CAP) which must be adopted by the Elected Members before 23rd February 2024.

1.1 Local Authority Climate Action Plans

Local Authorities will have a particularly important role in the delivery of both climate mitigation and adaptation. This is reflected in the provisions of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act, 2021, which requires each Local Authority to prepare an(LA CAP), specifying the mitigation and the adaptation measures to be adopted by the Local Authority.

Local authorities are key drivers in advancing climate policy at the local level and our LA-CAP aims to strengthen the alignment between national climate policy and local circumstances with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures, to assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective for Cavan.

Cavan County Council will use its LA-CAP in planning how it will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from across its own assets and infrastructure, whilst also taking on a broader role to influence, facilitate and co-ordinate the climate actions of communities and other stakeholders and what it will do to advocate for climate action in Cavan.

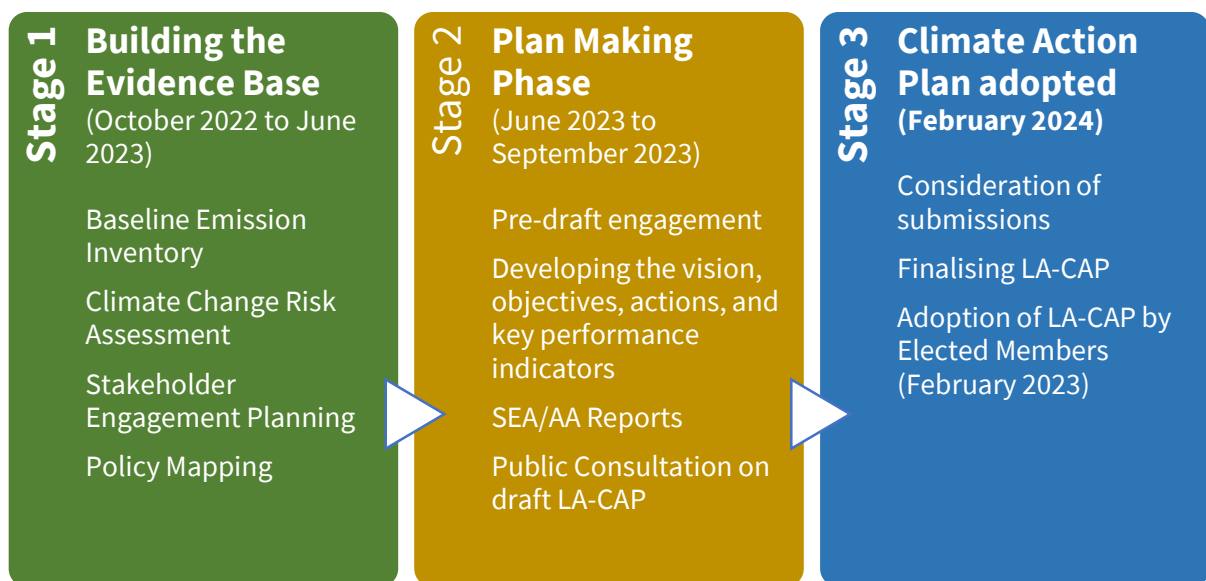
In order to ensure that our LA-CAP is centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of Cavan County Council on climate action, the Plan is being developed through the following framework.

- **Full accountable:** Targeted actions for areas where Cavan County Council has full accountability for climate action within their own operations.
- **Influence:** Actions for where Cavan County Council can influence businesses, communities, and individuals in the delivery of local climate action through the functions and services they provide.
- **Coordination:** Actions for where Cavan County Council can coordinate and facilitate local and community action bringing together stakeholders in partnership to achieve climate action related projects.
- **Advocate:** Actions aligned to Cavan County Council role as advocate on climate action through raising awareness, communicating, informing, and engaging in open dialogue on the topic.

While the Climate Action Plan will be ambitious to reflect the leadership role of Cavan County Council on climate action, the Plan will not include actions whereby their implementation and achievement fall outside our role, remit, and governance.

1.2 Development of the LA-CAP

The development of the Climate Action Plan will follow a number of stages as explained in the graphic below.



1.3 Consultation during the Plan Making Phase.

We are all in this together, so Cavan County Council are looking for input into the drafting of our LA-CAP, to help us shape appropriate actions that will facilitate and enable effective climate action at a local and community level.

Submission can be made online or by post. All submissions must be received before **5.00 pm on Friday 11th August 2023**. Everyone is welcome to make a submission (including youth groups, children and those representing children).

- To make a **submission online**, please go to:
[Public Consultation - Cavan County Council \(cavancoco.ie\)](https://cavancoco.ie)
- To complete an **online short survey**, please go to:
[Cavan County Council Climate Action Survey \(office.com\)](https://office.com)
- You can also post your written submission to: **Bróna Keating, Climate Action Co-ordinator, Cavan County Council, Environmental Services Section, Farnham Street, Cavan, County Cavan.**

To assist in highlighting the issues and opportunities for Cavan the following sections provide an overview of our emission and climate risk profile and some key themes and questions. It would be helpful if submissions focused on one or more of these key themes, however, general comments are also welcome.

The content of the submission may be published as part of the plan-making process. At all times Cavan County Council will comply with GDPR Guidelines

1.3 Stay Informed

You can keep up to date on the progress of our Climate Action Plan through www.cavancoco.ie/climate-action

2.0 Our Vision & Mission Statement

Cavan County Council have for considerable time been taking a range of actions across all functions and services to tackle climate change and are uniquely positioned to provide robust leadership in climate action and to create a climate resilient, vibrant, and sustainable county.

It is important that our Plan has a unifying Vision which reflects a desired and shared perspective of the future in a climate resilient and climate neutral future, that will unite all key stakeholders and inspire action.

Our indicative Vision for County Cavan is:

***To be a Climate Resilient, Biodiversity Rich,
Environmentally Sustainable and Carbon Neutral County
by no later than the end of 2050.***

The Vision for our Plan recognises Cavan County Council pivotal position to deliver on national policy at community level, while understanding that climate actions and impacts from climate change will not be the same for all sectors. The Vision is therefore supported by a number of key strategic goals:

1. Achieving carbon emission reduction target for 2030; progressing to the 2050 target for carbon neutrality and reducing climate impacts
2. Enabling a 'just transition' ensuring no household, community or business is disadvantaged by decarbonisation measures, paving the way for sustainable economic growth.
3. Cultivating decarbonisation co-benefits across key sectors in the county/city ensuring alignment with the sustainable development agenda.
4. Providing supports to communities and organisations and foster collaboration; leading the transition to an inclusive net zero economy.

Our indicative Vision Statement defines where we would like to lead the County, our Mission Statement takes an action-oriented focus, speaking to the grounded purpose of Cavan County Council in delivering and mainstreaming effective climate action across all services and functions.

Our indicative Mission Statement is:

To deliver transformative change and measurable climate action within our own organisation and services and across County Cavan through leadership, example and mobilising action at a local level.

We are looking for your input into our Vision & Mission Statements to help us shape the Goals and Objectives of our Climate Action Plan.

1. Do you agree with our Vision Statement and have you suggested improvements or alternative?
2. Do you agree with our Mission Statement and have you suggested improvements or alternative?

3.0 The Challenge

3.1 Climate Change

Our climate is changing in line with global trends. We are experiencing warmer temperatures with the past 8 years the hottest on record. As a result of higher average temperatures, we are also experiencing more intense weather events including droughts, storms, heavy rainfall, and stronger winds resulting in higher vulnerability and risk to the impacts of climate change within the local authority area.

To tackle climate change, the level of greenhouse gases entering and already in our atmosphere need to be reduced and removed. In addition, we must further increase our resilience to current and future climate change impacts. As part of global and national efforts, we must meet the National Climate Objective 2050.

Our Climate Action Plan will set out how the local authority aims to achieve its role within the National Climate Objective over the next 5 years and beyond toward 2050. It will act as a key instrument that strengthens the links between national and international climate policy and the delivery of effective climate action at local and community levels, through place-based climate action.

3.2 Local Climate Risks

In line with global trends, the frequency and intensity of some hazards (e.g., coastal, river and pluvial flooding, coastal erosion, heatwaves and drought) will increase while others will remain the same (e.g., severe windstorms). These changes are projected to continue and intensify with a wide range of impacts for Cavan and for Cavan County Council, Cavan will also change in terms of its population and developments which will potentially affect the exposure and vulnerability of people and assets within the county.

Droughts



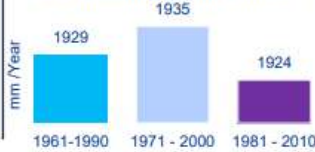
During the 2018 Drought, summer precipitation levels were down an average 43.3% across all weather stations in Cavan compared to the 1961-1990 baseline**



Highest temperature on record recorded on Jul 18th 2022 at Ballyhaise

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall at Cuilcagh Mountains decreased by 0.3% for the most recent period (1981-2010) compared to the 1961-1990 baseline of the station.**



0.5°C

Average temperature increase for the 1981-2010 baseline when compared to the 1961-1990 baseline.**

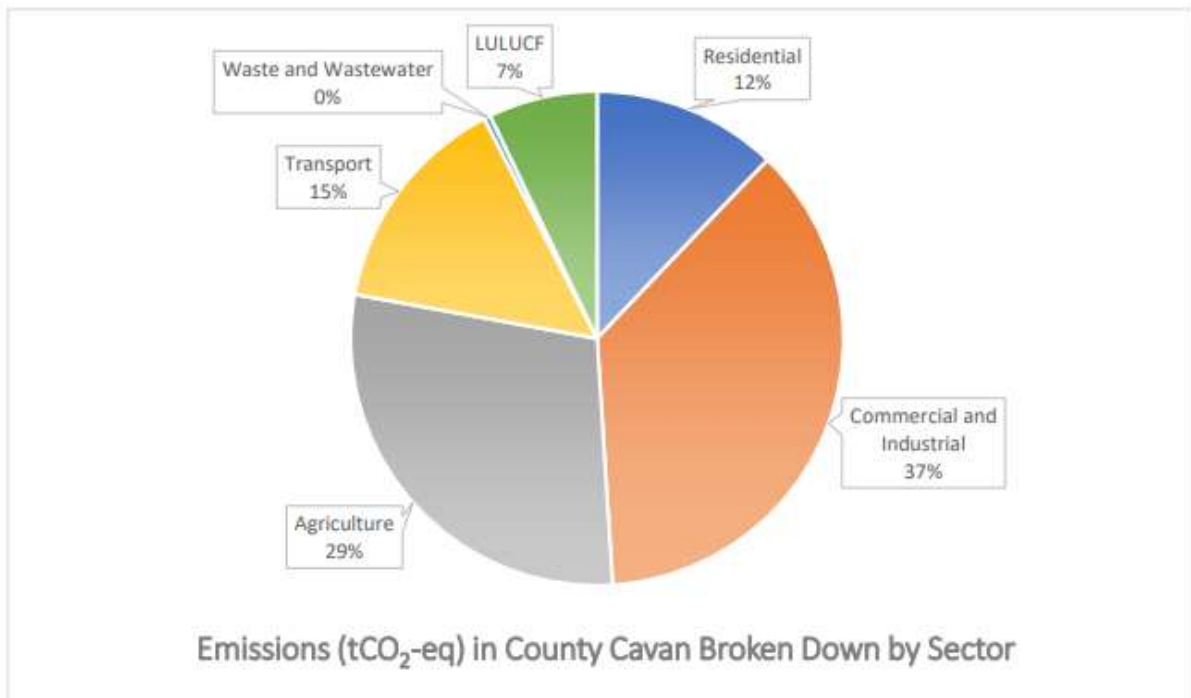
4 of the driest Aprils (Historically driest month) recorded were in the last 10 years based on records extending back to 1961***

Figure 3.1: Observed Climate Changes for Ireland and Cavan

3.3 Local Emission Profile

Understanding where our GHG emissions are coming from at a local level provides an evidence base for developing our Climate Action Plan and appropriate actions that is meaningful for the local context.

We have prepared a Baseline Emission Inventory Report based on local and national data from 2019, on energy production and consumption and other GHG emissions in Cavan including insights into Cavan County Council own emissions. The summary findings of the report are presented in the figure below.



Overall emissions generated in the county equate to 2,513k tCO₂-eq in the baseline year of 2018, which is 3.9% of the national emissions (64,220 k tCO₂-eq) in the baseline year of 2018.

Figure 3.2: Baseline Emission Inventory for County Cavan

4.0 Climate Action

4.1 Climate Action: Our Homes

Emission from Our Homes covers GHG emissions from space and water heating, as well as from electricity consumption. There are also non-energy emissions in Our Homes, such as from food, waste, shopping and other household-related factors that are not included in this category.

Climate Action, like many things, begins at home. We spend much of our time there and we would all like them to be as comfortable and efficient as possible. All homes use electricity and most of the homes in Cavan use fossil fuels for space & water heating.

At a national level, the Residential sector accounts for about 15% of total energy-related emissions, with the average dwelling emitting 5.6 tCO₂ per annum¹.

At a local level, the energy and emissions from the Residential sector in Cavan has been calculated to be 305,646 tCO₂e, which equates to 12% of the total greenhouse gas emissions for the Cavan. Residential heating in Cavan comes primarily from fossil fuels such as oil (70%) coal (7%) and natural gas (7%).

Central heating	Households
No central heating	273
Oil	18,698
Natural Gas	2,000
Electricity	1,146
Coal (incl. Anthracite)	2,002
Peat (incl. turf)	899
Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)	269
Wood (incl. wood pellets)	890
Other	182
Not stated	447
Total	26,806

Central Heating Fuel in Occupied Private Households (Census 2016) for County Cavan

The Climate Action Plan 2023 targets a 40% reduction in GHG emissions from the Residential sector and a 75% reduction in emissions from electricity production by 2030. The generation of renewable energy and retrofitting of our buildings, including our homes, will significantly contribute to these reduction targets.

Key measures identified in the National Climate Action Plan 2023 to meet these targets include:

- Increasing the energy efficiency of existing buildings and putting in place policies to deliver zero-emission new builds and continue to ramp up our retrofitting programme.
- Retrofitting up to 120,000 dwellings to BER B2 by 2025 and up to 500,000 by 2030.
- Putting heat pumps into 45,000 existing and 170,000 new dwellings by 2025 and up to 400,000 existing and 280,000 new dwellings by 2030.
- Introducing a new tax incentive to encourage small-scale landlords to undertake retrofitting works while tenants remain in situ.

¹ <https://www.seai.ie/publications/Energy-in-Ireland-2020.pdf>

- Generating up to 0.8 TWh of district heating by 2025 and up to 2.5 TWh by 2030.
- Accelerating the delivery of onshore wind, offshore wind, and solar.
- Supporting at least 500 MW of local community-based renewable energy projects and increased levels of new micro-generation and small-scale generation.
- Phasing out and ending the use of coal and peat in electricity generation.
- Developing a Green Electricity Tariff by 2025 to allow people to use lower cost renewable electricity at times of high wind and solar generation.

Cavan County Council are retrofitting our own public buildings and social housing stock, including the removal of fossil fuel systems and installation of renewable energy systems. We are also supporting our communities through various funding programmes and partnerships such as the Community Climate Action Fund, SEAI's Better Energy Community Schemes, and the GAA Green Clubs programme. Our planning function also has a key role to play with new buildings and renewable energy projects.

We are looking for your input into our Local Authority Climate Action Plan to help us shape appropriate actions to support emissions from Our Homes.

1. Have you considered retrofitting your home to make it more comfortable, healthy and energy efficient, and what has prevented you from proceeding?
2. What other ways have you considered reducing your GHG emissions in your home?
3. How can Cavan County Council help you reduce your emissions in your home?
4. What climate actions would you like to see in our Climate Action Plan to support emission reduction in Our Homes?

4.2 Climate Action: Our Communities and Businesses

Delivering on our climate action targets requires us all to come together in a strengthened social contract with a shared responsibility for climate change and accountability for taking climate actions in a manner that is transparent, appropriate, fair, and accessible to all. This will make it possible to realise the opportunities the transition to a carbon-neutral society and economy presents, such as new sustainable careers; warmer more energy-efficient homes; better travel options; more sustainable consumer choice; integrated spatial planning; cleaner air and water; and a better environment for future generations.

The Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) aims to strengthen this social contract in Cavan to achieve significant reductions in emissions improving health, wellbeing, and the environment in our local communities. Collectively we can advance towards a fair, inclusive and forward-thinking climate neutral economy that champions and supports social, environmental and economic interests. This transition towards a carbon neutral and climate resilient future will promote and create opportunities for new jobs and investment, warranting that no person is left behind in the transition.

Within the Non-residential emissions sector, there are three main categories: Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Processes. Each category encompasses a unique set of activities and processes that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Commercial Sector:** commercial entities such as businesses, offices, and industrial complexes require a lot of energy to operate, which often comes from fossil fuels. Energy consumption is largely driven by activities such as heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, cooking, and refrigeration.
- **Manufacturing Sector:** manufacturing combustion processes involve a range of activities, such as heating, cooling, and processing materials, and often require the use of large machinery and equipment, particularly in industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and chemicals.
- **Industrial Sector:** industrial processes include, but are not limited to, cement production, lime production, ceramics, solvent use, as well as the food and beverage industry.

At a national level, the non-residential sector (commercial + manufacturing + industrial) accounts for about 20% (13,622ktCO₂e). At a local level, the energy and emissions from the non-residential sector in Cavan has been calculated to be 925 ktCO₂e, which equates to 37% of the total greenhouse gas emissions for the Cavan.

The national Climate Action Plan 2023 targets a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030 through changing how we produce, consume, and design our goods and services by breaking the link between fossil fuels and economic progress. Decarbonising industry and enterprise is key to Ireland's economy and future competitiveness.

- Decreasing embodied carbon in construction materials produced and used in Ireland by at least 30%.
- Reducing fossil fuel use from 64% of final consumption (2021) to 45% by 2025 and further by 2030.
- Increasing total share of heating to carbon neutral to 50-55% by 2025, up to 70-75% by 2030.
- Significantly growing the circular economy and bioeconomy.

Cavan County Council are already very active in support our communities and businesses in understanding climate change, implementing climate action (mitigation and adaptation) and promoting economic opportunities that the transition to a low carbon and resilience society can bring.

We are looking for your input into our Local Authority Climate Action Plan to help us shape appropriate actions to further support and mobilise climate action in our communities and local businesses.

1. Is your community or organisation planning/collaborating/researching with other stakeholders on climate action projects.
2. How can Cavan County Council support communities to mobilise and deliver climate action locally?
3. How can Cavan County Council support local businesses to mobilise and deliver climate action locally?

4.3 Climate Action: Transport

Emissions from Transport covers the combustion of fuel for all transport activity, including domestic aviation, road, railway, water-borne navigation and other transportation (which includes gas pipeline transportation). Domestic aviation emissions are included in the national inventory but make up less than 1% of transport emissions. International aviation and maritime navigation are reported as “memo items” in the national emission inventory. This means they are not counted as part of Ireland’s national total emissions but are reported by Ireland to the UNFCCC and EU for information purposes.

At a national level, Transport accounted for approximately 19% of Ireland’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2019 (11 MtCO₂e), with road transport responsible for 94% of those GHG emissions. Addressing transport emissions is an essential element of our transition to a low carbon [insert county/city].

At a local level, emissions from Transport in Cavan has been calculated to be 366 ktCO₂e, which equates to 15% of the total greenhouse gas emissions from Cavan.

The dominance of private cars as the primary mode of transport in Cavan is reflected in the results, accounting for 70% of all Transport emissions, while agricultural vehicles, heavy duty vehicles, buses and other accounted for 5%, 20%, 2% and 3% respectively. These emissions are primarily from the burning of diesel and petrol in combustion engines and is also directly responsible for a range of air pollutants that negatively impact both human health and the environment.

The National Climate Action Plan 2023 sets out an ambitious target of 50% reduction in Transport emissions by 2030. This will require a significant change in the way we move around our county.

One of the best ways to plan for reducing emissions from travel is to use the ‘Avoid, Shift, Improve’ (ASI) framework, which is shorthand for

- Avoiding or reducing the need for travel,
- Shifting to public transport, walking and cycling and
- Improving the energy efficiency of vehicles we do use.

It is acknowledged that Cavan is a rural county with a dispersed population, which presents additional challenges when adopting this approach but there are significant opportunities for improvement.

Key measures identified in the National Climate Action Plan 2023 to meet our targets include:

- Improving our town, cities, and rural planning, and by adopting the Avoid-Shift-Improve approach.
- Changing the way we use our road space and increasing walking and cycling networks.
- Reducing the total distance driven across all car journeys by 20% and progressing towards 1 in 3 electric private cars.
- Using walking, cycling and public transport to account for 50% of our journeys.
- Providing 70% of people in rural Ireland with buses that cater for at least 3 trips to the nearby town daily by 2030.

There will also be wider benefits to making these changes including in the areas of health, air quality, reduced noise pollution, and improved place-making.

Cavan County Council are already actively engaged in reducing transport emission, such as through the role out of Active Travel Projects, incorporating compact growth and sustainable transport into the planning process, collaborations with public transport and EV charging providers, transitioning and management of our own fleet, and parking and traffic policies.

We are looking for your input into our Local Authority Climate Action Plan to help us shape appropriate actions to further support emissions from transports.

1. Are there any transport initiatives happening in your area that work well?
2. Do you have any new ideas, or are there existing actions that you would like to further develop?
3. What would you like to do to reduce the carbon footprint of how you travel?
4. What are the main barriers preventing you from avoiding journeys or shifting to public transport, walking and cycling? (Weather, Lack of cycling equipment, Lack of public transport, Dangerous walking conditions, Dangerous cycling conditions, Lack of broadband, Lack of remote working hubs in your area, Distance, Ability, Require vehicle for work, Other)
5. What actions would assist you to avoid journeys or shift to public transport, walking and cycling?
6. How can Cavan County Council help you and what climate actions would you like to see in our Climate Action Plan to support emission reduction in Our Homes?
7. How can Cavan County Council help you reduce your travel emissions?
8. What climate actions would you like to see in our Climate Action Plan to support emission reduction in transport?

4.4 Climate Action: Agriculture & Land Use

Agriculture emissions are greenhouse gases (GHG) released into the atmosphere during farming activities, including livestock rearing, crop production, and land use change. These emissions are primarily composed of methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), which have significantly higher global warming potentials than carbon dioxide (CO₂).

The primary source of agricultural emissions in Ireland is methane from livestock. Livestock such as cows, sheep, and pigs produce methane through enteric fermentation, a digestive process that breaks down feed in their stomachs, leading to the production of methane gas. The use of nitrogen fertilizers and manure management is another significant source of agriculture GHG emissions in Ireland.

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) is responsible for emissions as well as carbon sinks, related to land use change and forestry. It involves the emissions and removals (carbon sinks) relating to land use, land use change and forestry, including forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements and other land types, as well as through the harvesting of wood products. Depending on the uses of land, land can either be an emitter of greenhouse gas emissions or it can sequester or absorb greenhouse gases.

Ireland has significant and healthy biosystems, including grassland, hedgerows and forests, which can sequester or absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) and the use and management of the land has a key role in the response to climate change.

At a national level Agriculture and LULUCF (Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry) accounted for 54% of Ireland's total GHG emissions in 2019 (29,033 ktCO₂e). Agriculture accounted for 35.4% (21,148.50 ktCO₂ equivalent) and LULUCF accounted for 18.6% (11,112 ktCO₂e). What sets Ireland apart from its EU counterparts is the scale of our beef and dairy primary production industries relative to our population and land size, and the lack of heavy industry in Ireland's economic make-up.

At a local level, emissions from Agriculture in Cavan has been calculated to be 725 ktCO₂e, which equates to 29% of the total greenhouse gas emissions for Cavan. This is reflective of the cultural importance and vital role agriculture plays in underpinning our rural economy relative to other industries.

The primary source of emissions is methane from livestock, which accounts for about 70% of the total agriculture emissions within the Cavan, with the use of nitrogen fertilizers and manure management being other significant sources.

For Cavan, the emissions from LULUCF has been calculated to be 179 ktCO₂e, which equates to 7% of the total greenhouse gas emissions for Cavan. Cropland and Forestland serve as a store of carbon and were responsible for the sequestration of 82 ktCO₂e of emissions, whilst the areas Grassland and Wetlands were responsible for emitting 261 ktCO₂e.

The National Climate Action Plan 2023 sets out an ambitious target of 25% reduction in Agriculture GHG emissions by 2030. Sectoral targets for LULUCF GHG emission reduction are yet to be confirmed and will coincide with the completion of a Land-use Review.

The agriculture sector is undergoing a significant transformation to deliver the reduction in GHG emissions and key measures identified in the National Climate Action Plan 2023 to meet our targets include:

- Changing how we fertilise our land and reducing the use of chemical Nitrogen
- Improving the efficiency of our animals, including the earlier finishing of beef cattle, reducing age of first calving for suckler beef cows, improved animal feeding, and a focus on low methane traits in breeding programmes.
- Expanding our organic sector
- Providing land use diversification options for livestock farmers
- Increasing our annual afforestation rates and promote forest management initiatives in both public and private forests
- Improved management of grasslands on mineral soils for carbon sequestration
- Rehabilitation of our peatlands

Cavan is a rural county where our farmers are recognised for their excellent food production and their economic and social importance in our communities. Climate change is already impacting farming practices and reducing GHG emissions will be challenging but achievable. Many farmers across the county have already commenced the journey of reducing emissions from farming and land use activities and are engaging positively with new guidance on farmer practices and environmental programmes.

While Cavan County Council does not have a direct influence over agriculture we are already engaged with farmers and landowners through other environmental programmes and community and business supports.

We are looking for your input into how we can further support the transformation of farming and land use in the county and to help us shape appropriate actions in our Local Authority Climate Action Plan.

1. How can Cavan County Council support local farmers to continue to produce world-class, safe and nutritious food while building resilience to the impacts of climate change and reducing their emissions?
2. How can Cavan County Council support LULUCF objectives and actions?

4.5 Climate Action: Adaptation

Climate adaptation involves taking action to prepare for and adjust to the current and future impacts of climate change. Understanding the risks posed by climate is an essential first step for Cavan County Council to develop effective and efficient adaptation actions in response to current and projected climate change. Climate change risk assessments identify the likelihood of future climate hazards and their potential impacts. This is fundamental for informing the prioritisation of climate action and investment in climate action.

Understanding the risks posed by climate is an essential first step for Cavan County Council to develop effective and efficient adaptation actions in response to current and projected climate change. As part of the Building the Evidence Phase baseline Climate Risk Assessment was carried out to assess the current and future climate risks for Cavan.

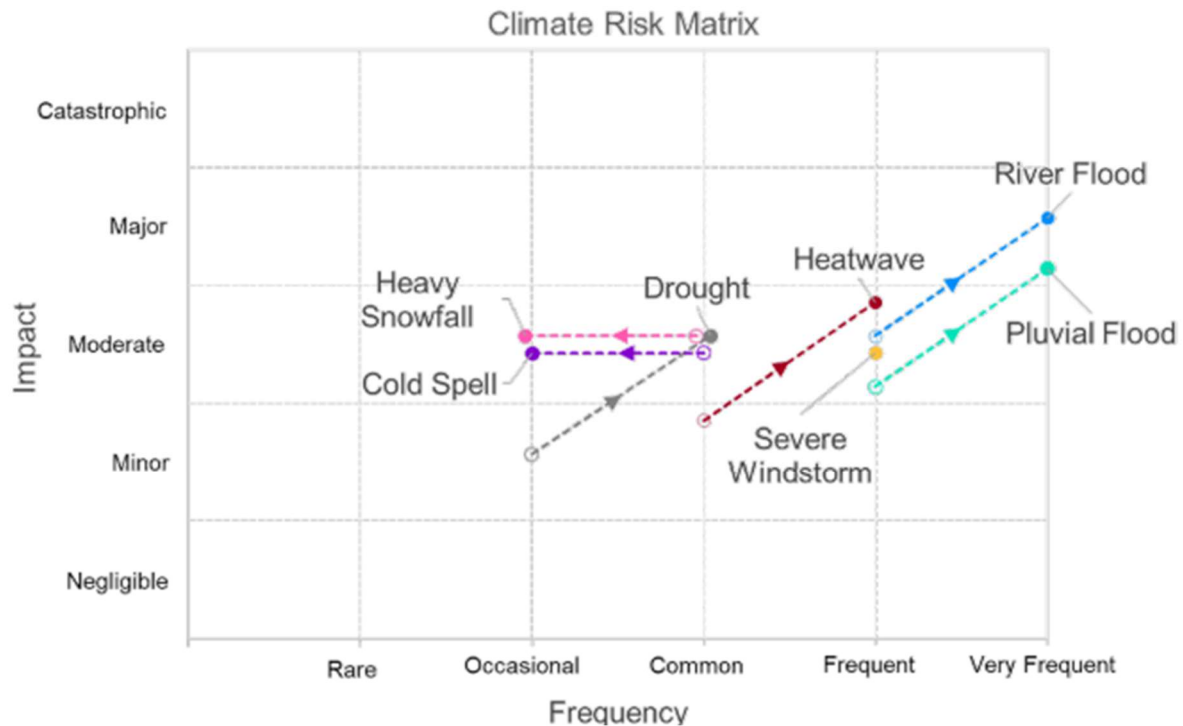


Figure 4.1: Climate risk matrix showing the future change in risk with the hollow marker showing the current risk and the solid marker the future risk. The dotted line shows the change between the current and future risk.

- Recent experiences of cold spells and heavy snowfall events in 2018 and 2022, demonstrated the wide range of impacts for Cavan. These included, amongst others, disruption to public transport networks and road closures. Projected increases in average temperature and decreases in the frequency of snowfall indicate a decrease in the frequency of cold spells, heavy snowfall, and their associated impacts.
- Recent experiences of river and pluvial flooding events in 2020 and 2021 demonstrated the wide range of impacts for Cavan. These impacts included damage to residential properties, closure of businesses, disruption to public services and closure of transport networks. Projected increases in the frequency of extreme precipitation events will result in increased surface water and riverine flood risk for Cavan.
- Heatwaves and droughts have contributed to the imposition of restrictions on water supply, damage to road surfaces and have placed an increased demand on recreational areas.

Cavan County Council are already very active in adapting and building resilience to the impacts of climate change, such as through flood defence schemes (in conjunction with the OPW), planning, risk assessment, and maintenance and strengthening of infrastructure.

To increase resilience, Cavan County Council will need to proactively plan for and work with our communities and government agencies to adapt to the current and future climate change risks identified.

We are looking for your input to help us shape appropriate adaptation actions in our Local Authority Climate Action Plan.

1. What are the priority climate related risks for Cavan?
2. How can Cavan County Council support your community adapt or build resilience to the impacts of climate change.
3. How can Cavan County Council support the use of Nature Based Solutions in adapting to the impacts of climate change?
4. What would you like Cavan County Council to do when it comes to adapting to future climate change?

4.6 Additional

- 1.0 What can Cavan County Council do to support green economy initiatives within the county?
- 2.0 What can Cavan County Council do to support resource management and material use reduction within the county?
- 3.0 Are there any other recommendations or actions you would like to see included in the Climate Action Plan