



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# National Adaptation Framework

## Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland

2024



Prepared by the Department of  
the Environment, Climate and Communications  
[gov.ie/DECC](http://gov.ie/DECC)

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## Message from An Taoiseach



In recent years, Ireland has been working hard to mitigate climate change through reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and to position ourselves to take full advantage of a low-carbon future. This remains a core focus for this Government. However, even if our mitigation efforts succeed, the climate changes we are experiencing will continue.

Our measures to reduce harmful emissions, together with those of our partners in the EU

and across the globe, will help limit the impacts of climate change, but we will continue to experience changes in rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, and more frequent and more intense weather events. We must adapt to the changes we are already experiencing and prepare for the changes we know are in store.

2023 was the warmest year on record, with the hottest June and wettest July in Ireland since records began. Extreme weather events are predicted to become more frequent and more intense over the coming years, impacting so many aspects of our society and of our economy.

Our understanding of climate change is improving. Today we are better able to attribute the impacts of climate change in making individual weather events more dangerous and more extreme. An NUI Maynooth study has shown that the rainfall event that caused extensive flooding in Midleton in October 2023 was 13% more intense due to the impact of climate change.

We also know that other slow-onset climate change, such as increasing average temperatures, changing seasonal weather patterns and rising sea levels will bring additional changes to Ireland over the medium to longer term, posing new challenges and demands. Successfully adapting to these emerging realities and building resilience to the threats they pose will be key to safeguarding Ireland's economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

Our approach to this will be collaborative, working with sectors and communities to identify and lower risk. We will do it in a way that is fair, protecting those most vulnerable and least able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. We will also ensure that our efforts will lead to positive change, help to build resilience across Ireland and leave us well positioned to thrive in a changing world.

Ireland's National Adaptation Framework provides the strategic guidance and collaborative framework needed to do this. By investing in adaptation now, we can better protect our communities and our environment, strengthen our economy, and secure a truly sustainable future for generations to come.

**Simon Harris TD**

**An Taoiseach**

## Minister's Foreword



Reports from the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have reinforced the urgent need for greater action on climate adaptation globally. 2023 was the year with the highest average global temperatures on record. Europe experienced unprecedented regional temperature records during the summer. The alarming rise in temperatures fuelled wildfires across multiple European territories, resulting in tragic loss of life and extensive devastation. Ireland is also experiencing noticeable changes, including rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events.

The science now shows that climate change is making these events more dangerous and more intense. While global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are key to reducing the scale of the impacts of climate change there is now a clear acceptance that we will also need to implement adaptation measures now and well into the future to build climate resilience and to minimise the impacts of climate change to our society and economy.

This statutory National Adaptation Framework (NAF) sets out the national strategy to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to these impacts. The role of key sectors including local government is set out in the context of how Ireland can develop climate resilience, while ensuring better coordination of adaptation actions across Government Departments and Agencies. This cooperation will be key in ensuring the success of our adaptation policies. It is essential that this whole-of-government approach which has been adopted for mitigation in our Climate Action Plan is also expanded to include adaptation.

The NAF also recognises that adaptation actions will be required by all of society, including the private sector and individual citizens. The NAF also aims to further develop the enabling environment for adaptation by encouraging dialogue, improving the availability of high-quality adaptation information and supporting adaptation research in key areas. This will build on progress to date and ensure that we move towards more and faster implementation of adaptation measures.

**Eamon Ryan TD**

**Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications**

## **Acknowledgments**

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# Glossary

**Adaptation:** a change in natural or human systems in response to the impacts of climate change. These changes moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities and can be in response to actual or expected impacts.

**Adaptive capacity:** describes the ability of a sector to design or implement effective adaptation measures, using information on possible future climate change and extreme weather to moderate potential damage, take advantage of opportunities or to cope with the consequences.

**Baseline:** a baseline is a state against which a change is measured. For example, a ‘current baseline’ is made up of observable, present-day conditions.

**Capacity:** the combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organisation which can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. It can also be described as capability.

**Capacity building:** in the context of climate change, capacity building describes developing the right skills and capabilities to help countries adapt to climate change. This also includes helping them to mitigate their greenhouse gas emissions.

**Cleaner energy:** energy sources and technologies that produce minimal environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, promoting a more sustainable and eco-friendly energy supply.

**Climate:** the climate can be described simply as the ‘average weather’, typically looked at over a period of 30 years. It can include temperature, rainfall, snow cover, or any other weather characteristic.

**Climate change:** refers to a change in the state of the climate, which can be identified by changes in average climate characteristics which persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer.

**Climate change scenario:** a plausible description of the change in climate by a certain time in the future. These scenarios are developed using models of the Earth’s climate. Climate models and are based upon scientific understanding of the way that the land, ocean and atmosphere interact and their responses to factors that can influence climate in the future, such as greenhouse gas emissions.

**Confidence:** in a scientific context, confidence describes the extent to which the findings of an assessment are considered valid, based on the type, amount, quality, and consistency of evidence.

**Extreme weather:** includes unusual, severe or unseasonal weather or weather at the extremes of the range of weather observed in the past.

**Greenhouse gases (GHG):** a number of gases whose presence in the atmosphere traps energy radiated by the Earth; this is called the greenhouse effect. These gases can be produced through natural or human processes. Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas. Other greenhouse gases are methane, fluorinated gases, ozone and nitrous oxide.

**Hazard:** a situation or event which could cause harm. A hazard does not necessarily cause harm.

**Impact:** in the context of climate change, an effect of climate change (e.g., flooding, rails buckling, etc.).

**Likelihood:** the chance of an event or outcome occurring, usually expressed as a probability.

**Maladaptation:** actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, including via increased GHG emissions, increased or shifted vulnerability to climate change, more inequitable outcomes, or diminished welfare, now or in the future. Most often, maladaptation is an unintended consequence.

**Mitigation:** describes action to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or reduce the impact if it does occur. This can include reducing the causes of climate change (e.g., emissions of greenhouse gases) as well as reducing future risks associated with climate change.

**Model:** is a representation of how a system works and can be used to understand how the system will respond to inputs and other changes.

**Planned adaptation:** the result of a deliberate policy decision and most likely includes action that is required to return to, maintain, or achieve, a desired state.

**Projection:** any plausible description of the future and the pathway that leads to it. A specific interpretation of a ‘climate projection,’ refers to an estimate of future climate developed using models of the Earth’s climate. Projections are not predictions. Projections include assumptions, for example, on future socio-economic and technological developments, which might or might not happen. They therefore come with some uncertainties.

**Radiative Forcing:** is the net change in the energy balance of the Earth system due to some imposed perturbation. It is usually expressed in watts per square meter averaged over a particular time period and quantifies the energy imbalance that occurs when the imposed change takes place.

**Resilience:** describes the ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic ways of functioning, and a capacity to adapt to stress and change.

**Risk:** combines the chance that an event will occur with how large its impact could be, in social, economic or environmental terms. For example: the costs of damage, number of people affected, or areas of land affected by a specific climate effect.

**Risk Assessment:** is an analysis of risks and their impacts to provide information for decision making. Often, risk assessment will consider a particular impacted party, like a building or population. The process usually includes identifying hazards which could have an impact; and assessing the likelihoods and severities of impacts.

**Risk Management:** putting in place plans to avoid unacceptable consequences of risks.

**Scenario:** is a plausible description of a possible future state of the world. These use specific assumptions on how aspects of the world might change e.g., economies, social trends, changes in technology, environmental changes, etc., based upon the best understanding available.

**Sensitivity:** the degree to which a system is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change.

**Severe weather:** refers to any dangerous meteorological phenomena with the potential to cause damage, serious social disruption, or loss of life.

**Sustainable agriculture:** an approach to farming that aims to meet current food production needs while preserving natural resources and ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## Acronyms

|               |                                                           |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CAP</b>    | Climate Action Plan                                       |
| <b>CCA</b>    | Climate Change Adaptation                                 |
| <b>CCAC</b>   | Climate Change Advisory Council                           |
| <b>CER</b>    | Critical Entities Resilient Directive                     |
| <b>CARO</b>   | Climate Action Regional Offices                           |
| <b>CSRD</b>   | Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive              |
| <b>DAFM</b>   | Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine            |
| <b>DECC</b>   | Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications |
| <b>DHLGH</b>  | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage      |
| <b>DPENDR</b> | Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform |
| <b>DRM</b>    | Disaster Risk Management                                  |
| <b>DRR</b>    | Disaster Risk Reduction                                   |
| <b>DOH</b>    | Department of Health                                      |
| <b>DOT</b>    | Department of Transport                                   |
| <b>EEA</b>    | European Environment Agency                               |
| <b>EPA</b>    | Environmental Protection Agency                           |
| <b>EUCRA</b>  | European Climate Risk Assessment                          |
| <b>FSB</b>    | Financial Stability Board                                 |
| <b>GCM</b>    | Global Climate Models                                     |
| <b>GDP</b>    | Gross Domestic Product                                    |
| <b>GHG</b>    | Greenhouse Gases                                          |
| <b>HSE</b>    | Health Service Executive                                  |
| <b>ICIP</b>   | Climate Information Platform for Ireland                  |
| <b>IFRS</b>   | International Financial Reporting Standards               |
| <b>IPCC</b>   | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change                 |
| <b>ISSB</b>   | International Sustainability Standards Board              |

|               |                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>LA</b>     | Local Authority                                              |
| <b>LACAPs</b> | Local Authority Climate Action Plans                         |
| <b>MaREI</b>  | Centre for Marine and Renewable Energy                       |
| <b>NAF</b>    | National Adaptation Framework                                |
| <b>NCCAF</b>  | National Climate Change Adaptation Framework                 |
| <b>NCCRA</b>  | National Climate Change Risk Assessment                      |
| <b>NDCA</b>   | National Dialogue on Climate Action                          |
| <b>NDFEM</b>  | National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management       |
| <b>NECG</b>   | National Emergency Coordination Group                        |
| <b>NFCS</b>   | National Framework for Climate Services                      |
| <b>NGO</b>    | Non-Governmental Organisation                                |
| <b>OPW</b>    | Office of Public Works                                       |
| <b>RCM</b>    | Regional Climate Models                                      |
| <b>RCP</b>    | Representative Concentration Pathways                        |
| <b>SAP</b>    | Sectoral Adaptation Plans                                    |
| <b>SDGs</b>   | Sustainable Development Goals                                |
| <b>TCFD</b>   | Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures          |
| <b>UNFCCC</b> | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change        |
| <b>YPCCC</b>  | Yale University's Programme on Climate Change Communications |

# 1 Introduction

Climate change presents one of the most complex challenges of our time, with discernible impacts already evident. Recent years have seen erratic weather patterns, exemplified by the extended wet periods in Ireland in 2023 and 2024, adversely affecting agricultural yields and harvests, underscoring the urgent need for proactive measures to reduce or remove its effects. According to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6<sup>1</sup>) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it is clear that human actions, such as the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG), have been the primary cause of global warming since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Ireland's climate is already changing, temperatures are increasing, sea levels are rising, and patterns of precipitation are changing.

Recent experiences of extreme weather such as the fodder crisis of 2023, the flooding of Midleton in October 2023, heatwaves of 2023 and 2022, and windstorms of 2024 (Kathleen), 2022 (Eunice) and 2021 (Barra) highlight the wide range of potential impacts of Ireland's changing climate. Climate change is projected to continue and intensify with diverse and wide-ranging impacts on Ireland's environment, society, and economic development, including on managed and natural ecosystems, water resources, agriculture and food security, human health, socio-political cohesion, and coastal zones (ICCA<sup>2</sup>). GHGs such as carbon dioxide remain in the atmosphere for thousands of years. As a result, due to past human activities and even if the world decarbonises rapidly, we are now locked into a level of unavoidable climate change. Adaptation to these impacts is urgently required and will need to continue now and well into the future. To build Ireland's resilience to these inevitable impacts and to better navigate the challenges posed by climate change, a proactive and co-ordinated approach to adaptation is essential to minimise the future impact on Ireland.

Ireland published its first statutory National Adaptation Framework (NAF) in 2018, a comprehensive plan required under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act of 2015 (the Climate Act) subsequently amended in 2021. The NAF aims to create a unified approach involving both government and society to adapt to climate change. It outlines how various sectors and local authorities can implement adaptation measures to minimise Ireland's vulnerability to climate change's adverse effects while taking advantage of any beneficial impacts. The NAF emphasises the importance of integrating adaptation strategies into all levels of policy making, infrastructure development, and local planning. This

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<sup>1</sup> IPCC Assessment Reports cover the full scientific, technical, and socio-economic assessment of climate change. Work on the AR6 spans across several years with the Working Group 1 contribution published in August 2021 and the Synthesis Report in March 2023.

<sup>2</sup> EPA (2024)

approach not only addresses immediate climate challenges but also promotes long-term sustainability. The first NAF developed as part of a long term, legally mandated, and iterative process that aims to ensure that Ireland is prepared for the likely impacts of climate change. Under the Climate Act, the NAF is subject to review every five years.

Following the statutory review of the NAF undertaken in 2022, which identified evolving policies, increased knowledge about climate change, and the noticeable rise in both the frequency and severity of climate impacts, a new NAF has been developed. This new NAF introduces a broader set of guiding principles, emphasising the urgency for more intelligent, rapid, and far-reaching adaptation strategies. It advocates for a pathway planning approach, which considers a variety of potential future warming and impact scenarios, to ensure flexible and effective adaptation measures. The 2024 NAF moves towards an outcomes-based strategy to better monitor and evaluate progress in enhancing the resilience of infrastructure, ecosystems, and society at large against climate change. This chapter establishes the context for the new NAF by introducing the concept of climate adaptation and other related concepts and outlining the key progress made since 2018 in national adaptation.

## 1.1 Climate Change Adaptation

As illustrated in Figure 1, responding to the challenges posed by climate change involves a two-pronged approach: reducing emissions of and stabilising levels of atmospheric GHGs (mitigation) and the development of proactive measures and strategies to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to changing climate conditions and associated impacts (adaptation).

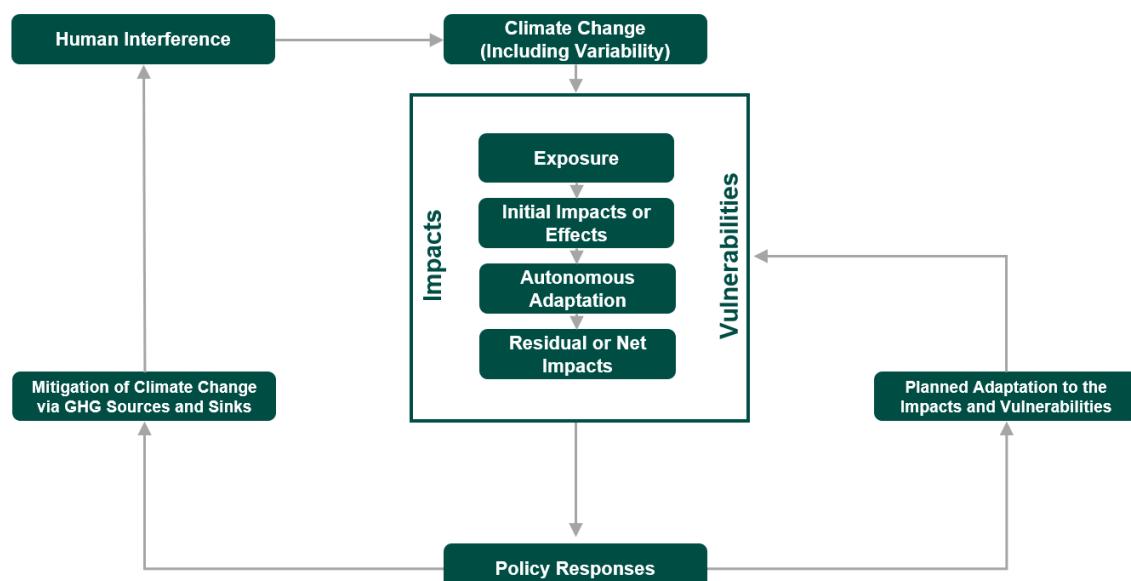


Figure 1. Mitigation and Adaptation Responses to Climate Change (IPCC, 2001)

Adaptation encompasses a wide range of actions aimed at reducing vulnerabilities, enhancing resilience, and safeguarding communities, ecosystems, and economies against the adverse effects of climate change. Adaptation actions may include actions that build adaptive capacity (e.g., knowledge creation and sharing information, creating supportive institutional frameworks), actions that establish management systems and supportive mechanisms (e.g., better land management planning, climate risk assessment, insurance mechanisms) or adaptation actions implemented on the ground (physical infrastructure and ecosystem-based measures).

**Box 1**

**Adaptation definition: in human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities; In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects; (IPCC, 2021).**

To ensure the success of climate action, it is essential that both adaptation and mitigation measures are aligned and coordinated. An integrated approach to climate action recognises the resource efficiency inherent in addressing adaptation and mitigation challenges simultaneously. For instance, bog restoration projects (e.g., The Living Bog project<sup>3</sup>), offer climate change mitigation benefits by stemming GHG emissions and bring adaptation benefits in helping alleviate flood problems and maintaining important biodiversity under a changing climate<sup>4</sup>. This synergy not only maximises the impact of climate-related investments, but also helps avoid potential trade-offs between the two strategies. Furthermore, acknowledging the mutual benefits of adaptation and mitigation efforts can encourage investment in local, nature-based solutions. These solutions aim to enhance the ability of local ecosystems to adapt to changes while also contributing to efforts to reduce emissions. Ultimately, an integrated approach to climate adaptation and mitigation is pivotal in fostering long-term sustainability, ensuring that climate actions contribute to a resilient and low-carbon future while delivering tangible benefits for communities and ecosystems.

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<sup>3</sup> The Living Bog Project (2023)

<sup>4</sup> IUCN (2009)

## Box 2

Climate adaptation measures are being taken all over the world and Ireland can learn valuable lessons from these approaches. For example, Copenhagen's climate response shows a holistic approach and includes adaptation and transformation to rethink urban development, creating a more resilient and liveable city. A sample of examples is outlined below that demonstrate the city's holistic and transformational adaptation approach which aims to employ adaptation actions and technologies to enhance urban living and catalyse green growth<sup>5</sup>:

- **Climate resilient buildings:** Denmark's architecture and design traditionally considers the surrounding environment. The national building code has been updated to support the development of climate resilient buildings based on lessons learned from previous extreme weather events. For example, the Søpassagen residential buildings in Copenhagen are equipped to withstand heavy rainwater whilst being sustainable and energy efficient - leveraging solar panels and rainwater collection and reuse capabilities.
- **Integrated planning for adaptation:** Danish cities utilise an integrated approach for addressing climate-related challenges and urbanisation. For example, the Sankt Jørgens Lake in Copenhagen is expected to play an important role in flood prevention by lowering the water table to enable the lake to act as a reservoir coupled with a new green area to support flood management and recreation.
- **Coastal protection:** Denmark has a strong tradition for public-private collaboration on the management and protection of its coastline. One of the key Danish climate adaptation projects is located south of Copenhagen where a new dike has been built behind an old dike to protect city areas, urban infrastructure and nature whilst also creating a coastal path on the old dike for recreational purposes.
- **Flood risk management:** Denmark has a strong focus on establishing links between early warning systems and flood management. For example, combining flow measurements with automated drainage systems, pump stations and lock systems to prevent flooding in vulnerable areas. In Copenhagen, storm water solutions with a variety of purposes are implemented to both manage storm water and for alternative purposes during dry weather, such as recreational activities.

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<sup>5</sup> Confederation of Danish Industry



Figure 2 Copenhagen's coastal protection solution – constructing a new dike behind an older dike to protect infrastructure and nature whilst providing a coastal path for recreation (Image: Danish Nature Agency/Martin Nielsen sourced from the Confederation of Danish Industry)

### 1.1.1 Maladaptation

On a global basis, the level of adaptation is increasing across all sectors globally. However, the level of maladaptation is also increasing. Maladaptation refers to actions or strategies that, while intended to address the challenges posed by climate change, inadvertently exacerbate the problem, or create new vulnerabilities. This can occur when adaptation measures are poorly planned, misaligned with the local conditions, or fail to account for long-term consequences (e.g., poorly designed and inappropriately positioned coastal protection/defence structure). Careful planning and consideration of potential unintended consequences are essential to avoid maladaptive responses to climate change. An illustrative example of maladaptation is presented in Box 3 below.

#### Box 3

**Across Europe, rising temperatures, combined with an ageing population and increasing urbanisation, mean that the population is becoming more vulnerable to heat-stress resulting in an increasing demand for cooling in buildings and the widespread use of air conditioning. While intended to address exposure to heat-related risk, the use of mechanical cooling such as air conditioning can lead to higher electricity consumption, exacerbate urban heat island effects, and potentially result in increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, depending on the energy source used for electricity generation.**

### 1.1.2 Key concepts

Adaptation and adaptation planning, like most complex policy areas, is supported by a number of key concepts and terminology. These will be used regularly throughout this

document. In order to support a nationally consistent approach to adaptation across all relevant sectors and to improve overall familiarity with some of these concepts, a number of key definitions relevant to adaptation and adaptation planning are presented below.

- **Climate resilience:** The capacity of a system, whether physical, social, or ecological, to absorb and respond to climate change and, by implementing effective adaptation planning and sustainable development (including governance and institutional design), to reduce the negative climate impacts while also taking advantage of any positive outcomes. (NASC, 2018).
- **Just Resilience:** How different groups of society are affected by climate change impacts and how benefits and burdens of adaptation responses are distributed across different groups and how different groups experience fair and transparent processes with a fair distribution of political power and participation in policymaking (EEA, 2022).
- **Incremental Adaptation:** Incremental measures involve modifications to existing systems and practices, often building upon current capacities and technologies. While Incremental adaptation measures offer immediate benefits, they often need to be combined with other incremental or even transformative adaptation measures to address more severe and complex climate impacts and associated vulnerabilities. (IPCC, 2023)
- **Transformative Adaptation:** Calls for fundamental changes that reshape systems, policies, and practices to effectively address underlying vulnerabilities. This approach is aligned with the need to navigate unpredictable and potentially disruptive impacts of climate change. While they may pose challenges, such as higher costs and potential disruptions, they are crucial for enhancing long-term resilience and ensuring sustainable adaptation to climate change, particularly when addressing systemic risks and striving for comprehensive just and lasting solutions. (IPCC, 2023)

## 1.2 National adaptation progress

Ireland's overarching climate goal is to transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. Since the publication of the NAF in 2018, there have been significant developments in national climate action and climate adaptation policy. These include the 2021 amendment of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act, the requirement for and publication of annual Climate Action Plans and the review of the 2018 NAF as discussed below. These developments have been accompanied by advances in climate research on a range of topics such as climate

modelling. The availability of climate services and climate resources at national level has also been enhanced. In addition, there has been a growing focus on involving civil society in climate governance while the need for substantial new public financing mechanisms for climate action has also become more evident. A number of the most important developments since 2018 are set out in the following subsections.

### **1.2.1 Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Acts 2015 – 2021**

Ireland has formalised its commitment to climate action through the enactment of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Acts 2015 to 2021 (Climate Act). The Climate Act commits the Government to achieving a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by 2050.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, the Climate Act sets forth stringent emission reduction goals, aiming for a 51% reduction by 2030 and achieving net-zero by 2050. The Act also requires the development of a National Adaptation Framework (NAF) approved by Government and its review every five years<sup>7</sup>. The 2021 amendments to the Climate Act reaffirmed the status of the NAF with new provisions focused on progressing adaptation at a national, sectoral and local level.

From a sectoral adaptation perspective, Sections 6 and 7 of the Climate Act establish the requirements for the preparation of Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs).<sup>8</sup> The 2021 amendments introduced new provisions to streamline the development and submission of future SAPs. Under the Climate Act, the Government may request two or more Ministers of Government to jointly make and submit a SAP (referred to as a “joint sectoral adaptation plan”).

In terms of local adaptation, the amendments made to the Climate Act strengthened the role of Local Authorities in climate action. Of particular importance is the requirement for LAs to develop and implement Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs), which include adaptation measures, by Q1 2024 and every 5 years subsequently.

### **1.2.2 Sectoral and Local Planning**

Ensuring Ireland is resilient to the current and future impacts of climate change requires a coordinated response from all sectors and the establishment of effective local planning. This section examines national progress with regards to the development of Sectoral Adaptation

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<sup>6</sup> Government of Ireland (2021)

<sup>7</sup> Government of Ireland (2021)

<sup>8</sup> Government of Ireland (2021)

Plans (SAPs) and local resourcing and capacity building towards an effective and robust approach to adaptation in Ireland.

### **1.2.2.1 Sectoral Adaptation Planning**

The Climate Act sets out the requirements for the preparation of Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). The 12 priority sectors identified in the 2018 NAF were grouped into 9 SAPs and clustered into four themes covering natural and cultural capital, critical infrastructure, water resource and flood risk management, and public health. This approach aims to provide a structured and systematic approach to sectoral developments.

Table 1: SAPs and themes for 12 sectors identified in the 2018 NAF. Government Departments have been updated to reflect Departmental reconfigurations since 2018.

| Theme                                           | Sector Level                      | Government Department                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Natural and Cultural Capital</b>             | Seafood                           | Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine            |
|                                                 | Agriculture                       |                                                            |
|                                                 | Forestry                          |                                                            |
|                                                 | Biodiversity                      | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage       |
|                                                 | Built and Archaeological Heritage |                                                            |
| <b>Critical Infrastructure</b>                  | Transport Infrastructure          | Department of Transport                                    |
|                                                 | Electricity and Gas Networks      | Department of the Environment, Climate, and Communications |
|                                                 | Communication Networks            |                                                            |
| <b>Water Resource and Flood Risk Management</b> | Flood Risk Management             | Office of Public Works                                     |
|                                                 | Water Quality                     | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage       |
|                                                 | Water Services Infrastructure     |                                                            |
| <b>Public Health</b>                            | Health                            | Department of Health                                       |

To support key national sectors in planning for climate change adaptation and according to the requirements of the NAF (2018), sectoral planning guidelines were developed as part of the Irish Climate Information Platform, Climate Ireland (ICIP) project<sup>9</sup>. The guidelines aim to ensure that a coherent and consistent approach to adaptation planning is adopted at

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<sup>9</sup> DECC, (2018)

national and local levels. Since the guidelines' publication in May 2018, they have been successfully implemented by Departments to develop SAPs.

#### **1.2.2.2 Individual CCAC scorecard SAP progress**

The CCAC annually assesses progress of both SAPs and Local Adaptation Strategies, and NAF implementation, and publishes a sectoral Adaptation Scorecard. Progress made by sectors in their climate change adaptation efforts in the past year as per the CCAC annual scorecard is summarised in Appendix 5. This shows clearly that good progress has been made across sectors like Transport, Flood Risk, Water, and Built and Archaeological Heritage, with mixed and inconsistent progress evident in other areas.

#### **1.2.2.3 Local Government Adaptation Planning**

In addition to the individual roles of specific sectors and the progress described above, adaptation planning at the local level, including the planning of Local Authorities (LAs), has a key role to play in implementing effective local responses to climate change across Ireland.

LAs are strategically placed to progress local adaptation measures given their role within local communities, their extensive knowledge of the natural and built environments within their functional areas, and their established delivery of practical adaptation measures. As summarised below, LAs have been proactive in developing their adaptation strategies, educating their staff on climate change impacts, and engaging the public. They have also played a crucial role in supporting adaptation initiatives across various sectors.

#### **1.2.2.4 Local Authority Adaptation Strategies**

The NAF (2018) required LAs to prepare adaptation strategies for their administrative areas to reduce the vulnerability of the state to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. LA adaptation strategy development was completed in 2018. The strategies identified the key risks faced across the Local Authority jurisdiction and the approach being taken to address these risks and build climate resilience for the future. This work was key in the subsequent development of Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs) which were required under the Climate Act and these LACAPs have now been adopted by all 31 local authorities.

#### **1.2.2.5 Resourcing and capacity building**

In the last five years, various local authorities have shown significant progress in climate change adaptation, particularly in staffing, training, and resourcing. Four Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs) have played a key role, resulting in a 34% completion rate of

actions from the LA adaptation strategies, up from 19% in 2022, as per the Local Authority Annual Progress Reports submitted by the CAROs. Training programs such as the Local Authority Climate Action Training Programme, and funding for a Climate Action Coordinator and a Climate Action Officer in each LA have been implemented, demonstrating the government's commitment to local climate action. Additionally, tools like the Weather Impact Register (WIRE App) and community engagement projects on adaptation and promoting nature-based solutions, e.g., the Sand Dune Awareness campaign in the Atlantic Seaboard North CARO, have been developed to enhance adaptation efforts and bring in engagement from local residents.

#### **1.2.2.6 Local Authority Staffing and Training**

LAs must be equipped with the appropriate skills and resources to plan, develop and implement climate adaptation measures.

The implementation of Climate Action Plan 2019, Action 150, led to the development of a climate action training programme for all 29,000 local authority staff and 949 elected members. This programme, funded by DECC, has received full endorsement from relevant associations and has had a strong adaptation focus. Training has covered climate action leadership, general awareness, technical aspects, spatial planning, flood risk assessment, and more. Additional programmes are in development for various staff categories and specialised topics such as green procurement.

To increase LA resource capacity, DECC allocated €3.5 million of funding in 2022 to support staffing resources for Climate Action Officer and Climate Action Coordinator roles<sup>10</sup>. DECC allocated a further €5.5 million in funding for these posts in 2023 and related project costs. Furthermore, as part of the Community Climate Action Programme, €60 million from the Climate Action Fund has been allocated for investment into community climate action projects and initiatives, and capacity building over the next three years. Under the programme, €24 million is allocated to LAs to work with communities to build low carbon communities. 12% of this funding has been allocated to the engagement of a community climate action officer within each LA<sup>11</sup>.

#### **1.2.3 Climate Action Plan**

The Climate Act requires the government to develop a Climate Action Plan (CAP), which puts into action the country's climate commitments. Updated annually, this plan is designed

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<sup>10</sup> Oireachtas (2023)

<sup>11</sup> Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (2022)

to be in harmony with the National Development Plan for the years 2021 to 2030. This Plan strategically integrates climate solutions into the core of social, political and economic development, with a strong emphasis on driving system-wide changes.

At the heart of this strategy is the understanding that essential systems, which govern aspects of life such as living conditions, construction, work, transportation, commerce, health, wellbeing, and food production, need to be fundamentally transformed to reach the Net Zero goals. The CAP calls for substantial shifts in local governance, public sector practices, industries, and key economic sectors to support the necessary transformation.

CAPs have, since their inception, included key adaptation actions however the primary focus has been on mitigation. Adaptation is considered through sectoral actions and through a dedicated adaptation chapter which focuses on national adaptation priorities and priority cross-sectoral considerations.

In more recent years, CAP 23 and CAP24 include specific chapters on adaptation actions across a number of themes to support the implementation of the existing NAF and sectoral plans.

Adaptation actions in CAP23 for example are categorised under the following priority areas:

- Update National policy and NAF in line with the NAF review and legislation
- Climate resilience in flood risk management policies
- Climate resilience of coasts
- Climate data and availability and climate services
- Develop early warning systems
- Climate resilience of infrastructure (water, comms, electricity and gas networks)
- Climate resilience in health
- Improve awareness of need to adapt

Specific actions are included relevant to flood risk management from the Office of Public Works (OPW), Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) and Met Éireann. These included the development of the National Flood Forecasting and Warning Service (NFFWS)<sup>12</sup>. implementation of actions from the flood risk sectoral adaptation plan by OPW, and development of groundwater flood maps by GSI as well as ongoing work across Government on coastal change management.

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<sup>12</sup> The NFFWS is chaired by the OPW. The operational Forecasting Centre is located in Met Éireann with further support in terms of its operation provided by the County and City Managers Associated (CCMA), Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and National Directorate of Fire and Emergency Management (NDFEM).

A smaller number of adaptation actions are also mainstreamed into relevant mitigation policy chapters.

#### **1.2.4 National Adaptation Framework Review**

Under the Climate Act, the NAF must be reviewed at least once in every five-year period. This review process took place in 2022 with feedback from key Sectoral, Department and Agency Stakeholders in addition to a public consultation. The NAF review<sup>13</sup> considered key international, EU and national developments – including progress made on actions under the 2018 NAF, the IPCC reports, the 2021 EU Adaptation Strategy and the 2021 amendments to the Climate Act. The review resulted in a total of 33 recommendations for consideration within a new NAF. Key recommendations included improved alignment with the 2021 EU Adaptation Strategy, more effective management of cross-cutting and transboundary climate change impacts and risks, improved and better integration of national climate data into adaptation planning and a need for more emphasis on just resilience and mitigation co-benefits.

The review examined progress made on the 12 core actions under the 2018 NAF, including the development of SAPs, establishment and revision of governance structures at national and local level, the development of sectoral guidelines, and other actions aimed at improving the enabling environment for adaptation including those relating to Climate Ireland. Further details were provided regarding a number of key developments in adaptation policy since 2018.

#### **1.2.5 National Adaptation Steering Committee**

The National Adaptation Steering Committee (NASC), chaired by DECC, meets 4 times per annum and includes representation from key Sectors, other line departments including D/Taoiseach, D/Finance and DPENDR, CAROs, and other relevant Agencies. It provides a collaborative space to allow for the sharing of adaptation developments, progress, policy and research. It is also useful to inform members of developments at EU and UN level. Membership of the group has expanded significantly since 2018. The group remains the primary coordination group dealing exclusively with adaptation policy across Government.

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<sup>13</sup> Department of the Environment, Climate and Communication (2022)

## 1.2.6 Climate Services

Building the evidence base in terms of climate-related data and information resources is crucial to inform effective and targeted adaptation action. Since the publication of the 2018 NAF, there has been significant developments in the planning and delivery of climate services as outlined below.

### Box 4

**Climate services involve the provision of climate information in such a way as to assist decision-making. The service includes appropriate engagement from users and providers, is based on scientifically credible information and expertise, has an effective access mechanism and responds to user needs; (Hewitt et al., 2012).**

### 1.2.6.1 National Framework for Climate Services

In June 2022, the Government agreed to establish a National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS<sup>14</sup>); a mechanism to coordinate, facilitate and strengthen the collaboration among climate information providers and users. The NFCS is co-ordinated by Met Éireann and aims to support the production of standardised and comparable climate services by the climate community in Ireland. These climate services will support climate adaptation through the provision of tailored information and services that ensure adaptation measures are targeted, leverage up-to-date resources and data, and avoid maladaptation.

### 1.2.6.2 Climate Ireland

Climate Ireland is the official National Adaptation Platform, serving as a key resource for adaptation-related information in Ireland. It aims to support climate adaptation planning by providing tailored climate and adaptation information, guidance, and tools for risk assessment. Managed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and initially developed by researchers at University College Cork and the National University of Ireland, Galway, Climate Ireland offers scientific advice, decision-making frameworks, and tools to aid adaptation efforts.

The platform regularly updates its resources to serve a broad audience, including decision-makers at local, regional, and sectoral levels, enhancing awareness and capacity in adaptation planning through workshops and seminars. The Climate Ireland Adaptation Network (CIAN) established by the EPA is aimed at sharing expertise and creating learning

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<sup>14</sup> Available at: [met.ie/NFCS](http://met.ie/NFCS)

opportunities around adaptation in Ireland as well as improving the consistency of adaptation implementation. CIAN has in excess of 250 members and is growing. The first newsletter was issued in January 2024, and it will continue to be issued quarterly. The network held its inaugural seminar in October 2023 and a second annual seminar focused on the themes of uncertainty, risk management and risk assessment is currently being planned. The network encourages additional adaptation practitioners to join on an ongoing basis.

These developments emphasise Climate Ireland's role as a central hub for up-to-date climate information and tools, integral to Ireland's ongoing climate adaptation strategies.

#### **1.2.6.3 Irish Climate Change Assessment**

The EPA Irish Climate Change Assessment (ICCA) Report provides an assessment of climate research and human activities in Ireland – synthesising the outcomes and findings from funded research.<sup>15</sup> Building on the scientific assessment provided by the IPCC AR6 report, this research improves the national understanding of climate change and develops the required analytical capacity and communication structures. The ICCA Report represents an opportunity for Ireland to assess national climate-related activities and link them to EU and international activities. This assessment of research provides a strong basis for informing mitigation and adaptation policies in Ireland, including the NAF and the Climate Action Plan. The ICCA is comprised of four volumes in addition to providing an overarching synthesis report:

- Volume 1: Science: Ireland in a changing world
- Volume 2: Achieving climate neutrality by 2050
- Volume 3: Being prepared for Ireland's future climate
- Volume 4: Realising the benefits of transition and transformation

Volume 3 is the most relevant to adaptation and covers the impacts we are likely to face and how we can prepare for these changes in an Irish context. It incorporates the latest projections from Ireland-specific climate modelling initiatives from Irish Centre for High End Computing (ICHEC) and Met Éireann, as well as impacts-modelling and social research into community resilience and wellbeing. The report covers a range of sectors, including biodiversity, critical infrastructure, health, and pays attention to the co-dependencies between them. It looks at a broad spectrum of research undertaken in Ireland on climate impacts, while also covering best practices in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report and the

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<sup>15</sup> EPA (2024)

international literature.

The report provides knowledge on research and policy gaps in Ireland, on cross-cutting issues and concepts framing adaptation in Ireland, and on the practical steps required to build community involvement and participation in order to deliver a more climate-resilient Ireland. It, therefore, builds on the fundamental science basis covered in Volume 1, covering a very broad range of disciplines and topics, including the co-benefits and synergies with carbon neutrality measures addressed in Volume 2 and concepts such as transformative adaptation and just transitions further explored in Volume 4.

#### **1.2.6.4 National Climate Change Risk Assessment**

To support the planning and implementation of targeted, relevant adaptation actions, CAP 2023 (Action AD/25/2) called for the development of Ireland's first National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) by March 2025. Led by the EPA, the NCCRA is building on and advancing existing understanding of climate change risks for Ireland through the establishment of a structured, semi-quantitative risk assessment procedure to identify, evaluate, and prioritise climate change risks. On this basis, the NCCRA will set out the priority impacts of climate change for Ireland. This process will lay the groundwork for informed adaptation planning and action implementation, facilitating the development of tailored solutions to enhance Ireland's resilience against anticipated climate-related challenges. The NCCRA will also set out national and sectoral risk assessment criteria to ensure consistency in the estimation of risk within and across sectors.

#### **1.2.7 Civil Society: Progress made on climate change engagement**

In Ireland, there is a strong awareness and concern about climate change, with 85% of people expressing worry about its impact, with 37% being "very worried".<sup>16</sup> Nearly half, or 47%, believe climate change is already impacting people in Ireland, while 22% expect its harmful effects to manifest within the next decade.<sup>17</sup>

The importance of society's involvement in building climate resilience, whether over the short or long term, cannot be overstated. Everyone has a part to play in making Ireland more resilient to climate change. It's crucial to continue with effective mechanisms, including the National Dialogue on Climate Action as outlined below, that enable active engagement of civil society in our pursuit of climate resilience.

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<sup>16</sup> EPA (2024)

<sup>17</sup> EPA (2024)

### **1.2.7.1 National Dialogue on Climate Action and Climate Conversations 2023**

The Climate Conversations play a crucial role in the annual National Dialogue on Climate Action (NDCA) program.<sup>18</sup> In 2021, the inaugural Climate Conversations (CC21) were launched as part of the NDCA, engaging 3,800 individuals from the public and various community groups throughout Ireland. Building on the success of these initial discussions, the 2022 Climate Conversations (CC22) aimed to broaden stakeholder engagement. CC22 focused on reaching individuals not previously involved in climate discussions and those who might be most affected by the transition. Through an online consultation in 2022, CC22 successfully engaged 4,300 people across Ireland.

CC22 focused on gathering insights from the Irish public regarding adaptation to climate change. The survey revealed that the top three impacts of climate change recognised by the public in Ireland are extreme weather events (87%), river and coastal flooding (73%), and challenges to food production (71%). Regarding adaptation measures, an overwhelming 96% of respondents highlighted the importance of restoring natural habitats. Other significant adaptation strategies included ensuring that planning laws support sustainability (92%), promoting education and training on the issue (93%), and prioritising climate change in all government policies (89%). These findings indicate strong public support for comprehensive and nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation.

The Climate Action Plan 2023 emphasises the importance of reinforcing the mutual commitment between the Government and the Irish populace towards climate action. It underlines that adaptation measures need to be justifiable, effective, resilient, and result in fair outcomes aligning with well-defined and equitable national adaptation goals. Crucially, it's vital that the societal agreement—regarding what the state expects from its citizens in terms of adaptation and addressing climate risks—is established through transparent, inclusive, and equitable discussions. The Climate Conversation 2023 serves as a crucial platform for individuals to voice their opinions on climate action, its impact on their lives, and the policies they wish to see enacted. Additionally, the development of climate change storylines for Ireland by Met Éireann, especially those that consider low probability but high-impact scenarios, is intended to be a valuable tool for community engagement. These narratives, with their cross-sectoral implications, will help in testing adaptation strategies and conveying critical risks to a wide range of audiences. This initiative will significantly contribute to the refinement and development of future Climate Action Plans.

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<sup>18</sup> DECC (2022)

Since 2021, the National Dialogue on Climate Action (NDCA) has engaged nearly 12,000 members of the public through the Climate Conversations and nearly 1,000 stakeholders through workshops, focus groups, in-depth interviews, the National Climate Stakeholder Forum (NCSF), and National Youth Assembly on Climate (NYAC). It has supported the delivery of the EPA Climate Change in the Irish Mind (CCIM) study, which provides nationally representative data on the attitudes and behaviours to climate change of 4,000 members of the Irish public and, as of September 2023, has launched its second wave.

Following reviews in 2022 and 2023, a new multiyear framework will be rolled out that allows for relevant activities to be delivered on an annual basis and some on a multiyear basis. In adopting this approach, the NDCA will have a strong focus on action in 2024 under the ‘Climate Actions Work’ campaign, a new national engagement and communications campaign to support and encourage action on climate and community resilience over the coming year.

## **1.2.8 National research progress**

In line with developments at a European level, Ireland has made strong progress in climate change research. Key actors involved in Ireland’s climate change-related research activities are represented in the Climate Research Coordination Group, which includes members from the Central Statistics Office, the Department of the Taoiseach, Met Éireann, the EPA and Science Foundation Ireland. National climate change research on impacts and adaptation is being progressed across four core areas:

- Observations, monitoring and analysis
- Modelling of future climate
- Impacts, risk and vulnerability assessment
- Adaptation information and responses

### **1.2.8.1 Observations, monitoring and analysis**

In 2018, Ireland established a Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) National Committee, dedicated to guaranteeing the ongoing collection and provision of reliable observations and data on the climate system. This encompasses physical, chemical, and biological measurements across three key areas: the atmosphere, oceans, and land within Ireland. This initiative plays a crucial role in maintaining comprehensive climate records for the country, supporting efforts to monitor and understand climate variations and changes. The founding members of the Committee include Met Éireann, the Marine Institute and the EPA. The measurement and assessment of climate change is achieved through baseline

and background measurements of essential climate variables (ECVs) – which include measurements of air temperature, precipitation, and sea level. The GCOS specifies 54 ECVs, of which 50 are identified as relevant to Ireland<sup>19</sup>.

Responsibility for the measurement of ECVs lies primarily with Met Éireann – conducting the majority of atmospheric ECV measurement – with support from organisations such as the EPA, NUI Galway and DECC. Oceanic measurements fall within the remit of the Marine Institute, with support from Met Éireann, the OPW and NUI Galway, amongst others. Land surface measurements are undertaken largely by space agencies and the EPA. Hydrological and hydrogeological measurements are undertaken by the EPA, OPW, GSI, Waterways Ireland and the ESB. The EPA coordinates the national hydrometric monitoring programme, which is published on the EPA website<sup>20</sup>.

#### **1.2.8.2 Modelling of future climate**

Climate projections for Ireland are being developed as part of the EC-Earth European consortium which was established to develop an improved fully coupled atmosphere-ocean-land-biosphere global climate model. The EC-Earth consortium for Ireland consists of Met Éireann and the Irish Centre for High End Computing (ICHEC).

ICHEC has completed runs using the EC-Earth climate model for CMIP6 – the Coupled Model intercomparison Project, organised under the World Climate Research Program to improve the understanding of past and future climate change. Since its inception, CMIP has formed an integral part of the IPCC Assessment Reports.

At a national level, the TRANSLATE project, led by Met Éireann, in partnership with ICHEC, University of Galway, and University College Cork – SFI Research Centre for Energy, Climate and Marine (MaREI) has produced the first standardised and bias corrected national climate projections for Ireland<sup>21</sup>. The projections are the most up to date, and highest resolution available to the Irish community. The TRANSLATE project's results and climate services are designed to be accessible and useful for stakeholders, including platforms like Climate Ireland, by providing standardised and bias-corrected national climate projections. This facilitates the incorporation of the latest climate science into practical, real-world solutions for climate adaptation, mitigation, and planning decisions across Ireland.

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<sup>19</sup> Cámamo García et al. (2020)

<sup>20</sup> Cámamo García et al. (2020)

<sup>21</sup> Met Éireann (2023)

#### **1.2.8.3 Impacts, risk, and vulnerability assessment**

National research has been conducted to deepen the understanding of impacts, risk, and vulnerability. The EPA is responsible for coordinating environmental research in Ireland and facilitates this through the National Environmental Research Coordination Group (NERCG). The main purpose of the NERCG is to provide a cross-sectoral, national forum for the strategic coordination of environmental research in Ireland. The NERCG comprises relevant Public Organisations, including research funding organisations, policy making actors (i.e., Government Departments) and policy implementation actors (i.e., State Agencies). A full list of participating organisations is available on the [NERCG Membership page](#).

The [National Climate Research Database](#) contains information about research funded by the members of the NERCG and identifies 172 research projects funded under the ‘Ireland’s Future Climate, its Impacts, and Adaptation Options’ and ‘Being prepared for Ireland’s future climate’ themes since 2017 that contribute to the understanding of impacts, risk, and vulnerability within Ireland.

#### **1.2.8.4 Adaptation information and responses**

As discussed previously, Climate Ireland is the key information resource for sectoral and local level adaptation which is currently being updated to include national standardised climate projections by the EPA.

In addition, specific projects have been delivered to address climate adaptation needs in Ireland. For example, the EPA Research Report ‘Climate Change Adaptation: Risks and Opportunities for Irish Businesses’ identified material climate risks for Ireland’s private sector which can be used to inform the development of business-level resilience and adaptation plans. MaREI’s PCAS project (Policy Coherence in Adaptation Studies: Selecting and Using Indicators of Climate Resilience) funded by the EPA analysed international best practice and approaches to the development of climate adaptation indicators to identify a tailored set of relevant climate adaptation indicators for Ireland – 91 indicators were identified as priority<sup>22</sup>.

### **1.2.9 Financing Adaptation: Progress and Initiatives**

Given the large-scale changes required to ensure Ireland adapts to and is resilient to climate change, significant investment is required. Progress has been made at both EU and national level in terms of implementing funding mechanisms, policies, plans and strategies to support investment into climate-related activities. Progress at a national level is discussed below,

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<sup>22</sup> EPA (2021)

including the implementation of the Climate Action Fund and Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund.

#### **1.2.9.1 Climate Action Fund**

The Climate Action Fund (CAF) was established as the main mechanism to provide assistance and financial support to projects that help Ireland achieve its climate and energy targets as part of the Climate Action Plan. The CAF aims to provide €500 million in government funding up to 2027 towards this aim, with DECC responsible for the Fund's implementation. In May 2022, Guidelines on Applying to the Payment of Financial Support from the Climate Action Fund<sup>23</sup> were published. The CAF releases a number of calls for applications and the calls must vary to ensure the full objectives of the CAF are realised. This has thus far included calls focusing on specific sectors (such as electricity, transport, heat and agriculture) or specific areas (low carbon development, capacity building).

#### **1.2.9.2 National Development Plan (2021-2030): Strategic Outcome 8 – Transition to a Climate-Neutral and Climate-Resilient Society**

The national objective of transitioning by 2050 to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy and society will continue to influence future public capital investment choices. The revised National Development Plan (NDP) (2021-2030) provides a funding package of €165bn in resources available to all Departments to address capital priorities over the decade.<sup>24</sup> As part of the NDP Review, seven relevant climate and environmental outcomes were selected by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform in consultation with DECC. These outcomes were considered to align with Government climate and environmental policy. Departments were required to perform a high-level, qualitative self-assessment to determine the potential impact every spending proposal put forward may have on each of these outcomes, one of which was climate adaptation.

Furthermore, the National Strategic Outcome 8 of the NDP refers to a "Transition to a Climate-Neutral and Climate-Resilient Society". To assist DECC with funding for its obligations under the CAP, to deliver the National Broadband Plan and in allocating the additional €5 billion from 10 years of Carbon Tax receipts, it will receive a total indicative allocation of €12.9 billion over the 2021-2030 period. In terms of Flood Risk Management, a

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<sup>23</sup> Department of the Environment, Climate and Communication (2022)

<sup>24</sup> Government of Ireland (2021)

key adaptation measure, investment of €186 million since 2018 has been provided, underpinning the commitment of the NDP to 2027 of €1 billion<sup>25</sup>.

### **1.2.9.3 Ireland Strategic Investment Fund's Climate Investment Strategy**

Through the Climate Investment Strategy, the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) aims to fund climate-positive initiatives by partnering with international investors with climate expertise to support Ireland's decarbonisation policies and has been developed with a view of supporting wider CAP implementation.<sup>26</sup> The approach is two-fold:

- To support sustainable infrastructural requirements of the Irish economy towards 2030 in key areas where carbon emissions are prevalent (as per the CAP).
- To fund development of new technologies and business models that align with a low carbon economy towards 2050.

Overall, the Climate Investment Strategy plays a crucial role in guiding Ireland's investment decisions towards climate-friendly, sustainable projects that contribute to both environmental protection and economic development, which can be aligned with critical adaptation infrastructure needs. As outlined in ISIF's Climate Update (2023)<sup>27</sup> as part of the selection process for the Investment Strategy, it is committed to 1) reassessing current metrics and targets to become future-proofed, given the need for a radical emissions reduction; 2) aligning portfolio alignment metrics for the Irish portfolio and 3) developing more sector or industry expertise to allow for robust assessment of climate risk within companies, sectors and sub-sectors, in line with legislative requirements (EU Taxonomy guidelines, the Climate Action Plan and the Climate Act Carbon Budgeting provisions). Investments within this Strategy could be further aligned with specific adaptation infrastructure needs, informed by the NAF outlined in Chapter 2.

### **1.2.9.4 Infrastructure Guidelines**

Until 2023, the Public Spending Code (PSC) acted as the framework setting out Ireland's value-for-money requirements for public investment projects. Under the PSC, economic appraisals must estimate and monetise a project's emissions – with the price of carbon recently being increased significantly by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (DPENDR)<sup>28</sup>. Climate considerations are now integrated into various

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<sup>25</sup> Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (2021)

<sup>26</sup> Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (2022)

<sup>27</sup> Irish Strategic Investment Fund (2022)

<sup>28</sup> OECD (2023)

stages over a project's lifecycle, such as at the Strategic Assessment and Preliminary Business Case stage as well as the Benefits Realisation Plan for the Final Business Case. Funded by the European Union, the OECD provided technical support to the Government to strengthen climate and environmental considerations in public infrastructure decision making. This work produced two reports in September 2023 that proposed recommendations and new approaches to integrate mitigation and adaptation considerations in the appraisal process under the PSC<sup>29</sup>. In March 2023, the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform achieved government approval for a package of significant actions to enhance project delivery for the NDP. As part of these reforms, the PSC has been removed and replaced by a set of Infrastructure Guidelines<sup>30</sup> which build on the existing requirements that were in the PSC.

Climate and environmental performance is now an explicit appraisal element in the Preliminary Business Case stage of the project lifecycle. This includes both mitigation and adaptation and requires both an assessment of the impact of the project/programme on greenhouse gas emissions and the resilience of a project/programme to the impacts of climate change. The updated guidelines also require that information related to climate and environmental performance should be embedded within the proposed economic framework (Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA), Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)) of an investment proposal.

#### **1.2.9.5 Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund (2024)**

As part of Budget 2024, the establishment of the Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund (2024) was announced.<sup>31</sup> The objective of this fund will be to ensure that the Irish Government can continue to finance capital spending even during an economic downturn. Recognising that climate challenges affect all parts of society, the fund has a climate and nature component, worth over €3 billion, the aim of which is to help the achievement of certain climate, nature and water quality targets through capital projects. An initial contribution of €2 billion will be made to the fund in 2024 following the dissolution of the National Reserve Fund and it is proposed that the fund will grow incrementally for seven consecutive years by €2 billion per annum.<sup>32</sup> Ownership of the fund will be vested in the

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<sup>29</sup> OECD (2023)

<sup>30</sup> [Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform \(2023\)](#)

<sup>31</sup> Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (2023)

<sup>32</sup> Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (2024)

Minister for Finance and the fund will be managed and controlled by the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA) and be subject to an investment policy and investment strategy.

#### **1.2.9.6 International Climate Finance**

Ireland's Programme for Government (2020) committed to doubling the proportion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) that is climate finance by 2030.<sup>33</sup> In July 2022, the Government published Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap demonstrating plans for scaling up its international climate financing to provide at least €225 million by 2025. In 2021 Ireland provided €99.6 million in climate finance – a 12.8% increase compared to 2020.<sup>34</sup> In terms of adaptation, 48% of Ireland's climate finance was directed to programmes and projects focused on resilience and adaptation to climate change – including a €5 million contribution to the Adaptation Fund to support the most climate vulnerable developing countries including Small Island Developing States (SIDS). A further 48% of climate financing was channelled to cross-cutting activities (i.e., both mitigation and adaptation) with 4% targeted at mitigation activities. The majority of Ireland's international development cooperation and climate action is focused on Least Developed Countries (LDCs)<sup>35</sup>. As Ireland has an over-arching commitment to reaching the Furthest Behind First, in line with our International Development Policy *A Better World*, the majority of Ireland's international climate action is focused on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and SIDs.<sup>36</sup>.

#### **1.2.10 Private sector progress on climate adaptation**

There is broad consensus that the private sector should play a key role in advancing in climate change adaptation<sup>37</sup>. The IPCC AR6 notes that government actions, with civil society and the private sector play a crucial role in “enabling and accelerating shifts in development pathways towards sustainability and climate resilient development”<sup>38</sup>. Furthermore, the UNFCCC Paris Agreement “welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities”<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> Government of Ireland (2020)

<sup>34</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs (2021)

<sup>35</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs (2021)

<sup>36</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs (2021)

<sup>37</sup> Klein et al. (2020)

<sup>38</sup> IPCC (2023)

<sup>39</sup> UNFCCC (2015)

### **1.2.10.1 National progress**

To date, research conducted by the EPA on climate change risks and opportunities facing the national private sector found that business preparedness for the impacts of climate change remains low.<sup>40</sup> The research highlighted three key drivers of adaptation action – regulatory disclosure requirements (e.g., the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the EU Taxonomy), investor and insurer pressure, and supply chain pressure. Nonetheless, the focus of action in the private sector has tended to be on climate mitigation and less on how businesses will adapt to climate change with a perception that the impacts of climate change in Ireland will be less severe than in other regions<sup>41</sup>.

To enable improvements in climate adaptation action at the private sector level, the EPA recommends further research is needed on climate risks and opportunities for the Irish private sector, including at the sub-sector and individual business level due to different climate-related risks and opportunities of relevance to them. Moreover, access to transparent and actionable information is needed for businesses to undertake climate risk and opportunity assessments. A national, sector-specific climate risk and opportunity database should be established to support a standardised approach for the private sector in undertaking climate risk and opportunity assessments<sup>42</sup> which will support improved decision-making for adaptation action. The outputs of the forthcoming NCCRA will support an improved understanding of climate risk to inform adaptation planning and decision making.

#### **1.2.10.1.1 Financial sector progress case study – Central Bank of Ireland**

From a disclosure perspective, in March 2023 the Central Bank of Ireland published the first annual climate-related financial disclosures of its investment assets which sets out the climate-related impact of the Bank's investment assets.<sup>43</sup> These annual climate-related disclosures will improve transparency on climate-related risks of investment assets held by the Central Bank.

In addition, the Central Bank has published Guidance for (Re)Insurance Undertakings on Climate Change Risk to support the financial system's resilience in the face of climate-related risks and transition to a low-carbon economy. This guidance aims to assist

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<sup>40</sup> EPA (2021)

<sup>41</sup> Deignan et al. (2022)

<sup>42</sup> Deignan et al. (2022)

<sup>43</sup> Central Bank of Ireland (2023)

(re)insurers in addressing climate-related risks and developing governance and risk management frameworks<sup>44</sup>.

#### 1.2.10.1.2 Commercial semi-states progress case study – NewERA

In July 2022, the Government approved the Climate Action Framework for the Commercial Semi-State (CSS) Sector. The Framework was prepared by the New Economy and Recovery Authority (NewERA), in consultation with DECC and DPENDR, to address climate action objectives as per Action 55 of the Climate Action Plan 2021. Within the Framework, climate action is understood to encompass both mitigation and adaptation. The Framework consists of five commitments, as summarised in the graphic below. By adopting the Framework, CSS companies are committing to a best practice approach to the governance of their climate action objectives (Commitment 1), which for many companies include objectives relating to adaptation as well as mitigation. Board oversight of how objectives are set, and of progress towards achieving them, is a critical element of this approach, as is the inclusion of climate risks in risk management processes. The Framework also includes a commitment to a best practice approach to climate-related disclosures (Commitment 5), which most CSS companies plan to evidence through compliance with the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. In order to make the required disclosures, it will be necessary for companies to undertake detailed assessments of the anticipated financial effects stemming from climate change and many have already begun this process.

Periodic reviews of the Framework will be undertaken by NewERA in conjunction with DECC and DPENDR to assess whether updates are required to reflect policy and legislative developments, and the evolution of what is considered international best practice in corporates' approach to climate action objectives. Any proposed updates to the Framework would be considered in consultation with the CSS companies. The next review will include consideration of the extent to which any elements, specific to adaptation, would enhance the value of the Framework, in the context of the approach that the CSS companies have taken to climate action objectives related to adaptation to date.

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<sup>44</sup> Central Bank of Ireland (2023)



Figure 3 Five Commitment Approach outlined in the NewERA Framework for the Commercial Semi-State Sector to address climate action objectives ([NewERA](#))

### 1.3 Summary

It is unequivocal that global warming is happening and that human activities have been the dominant cause of climate change since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

In response to current and potential future impacts of climate change, there has been a surge in the implementation of relevant policies, tools and mechanisms at the national level to both mitigate and adapt to climate change. Given that the effects will be experienced for decades to come, it is crucial to establish robust, actionable, and effective measures and strategies to prepare for and respond to changing climate conditions. Climate adaptation is essential to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience to safeguard communities, sectors, regions and ecosystems against climate-related impacts.

This NAF is being developed at a time when adaptation is becoming a more important policy priority across many areas. It recognises the importance of continually updating our national strategy in line with key developments in a changing policy landscape. This will help to continually strengthen the national adaptation response in line with developments made in climate policy and science and as the impacts of climate change become more evident.

## **2 Framework for Delivering Climate Adaptation and Resilience**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This Chapter establishes the new NAF for delivering climate resilience. It accounts for the progress made in climate policy, research, sectoral and local adaptation planning as well as the recommendations from the review of the NAF (2018), this Chapter will set out:

- Our vision for a climate resilient Ireland
- The guiding set of principles for adaptation as described in international research literature that should guide adaptation action in Ireland
- How climate adaptation should be mainstreamed into national/local policy and decision-making processes in Ireland
- The roles of key stakeholders and actors in strengthening national adaptation and resilience
- The creation of an enabling environment and culture for effective climate adaptation action
- The requirements for local and sectoral adaptation planning and delivery under this NAF
- Irelands approach to climate change adaptation in emergency planning, management, and evaluation; and
- Future adaptation research priorities.

### **2.2 What will a climate resilient Ireland look like?**

A climate resilient Ireland will acknowledge and consider climate risk, be proactive and flexible in the face of the impacts of climate change, will be open to innovative climate change solutions while also ensuring the safety and prosperity of our communities and that we look after those most impacted by climate change.

A climate resilient Ireland will have a reduced reliance on fossil fuel, it will have widely accessible electrified public transport and will have transitioned towards sustainable agricultural practices such as agroforestry and organic farming. Natural habitats will be protected and restored, and coastal areas and communities will be supported to the extent possible in adapting to the effects of sea level change. Ireland's buildings will be energy

efficient and investment in our water infrastructure will provide resilience to droughts and floods. Irish industries will embrace circular economy principles and climate education will be integrated into our schools.

Overall, a climate resilient Ireland will represent a holistic approach to sustainability, integrating environmental, social, and economic considerations to build a prosperous and resilient future for generations to come.

## 2.3 Guiding Principles for Adaptation and Resilience

The utilisation of key guiding principles for climate change adaptation and resilience aims to ensure that efforts to address climate-related challenges are not only effective but also just, ethical, and sustainable. The principles-based approach serves to guide decision-makers, communities, and organisations in adapting effectively and equitably to a changing climate while safeguarding well-being and supporting the vision outlined in the previous section.

Future sectoral and local plans and strategies must demonstrate how these guiding principles have been considered and should be especially aware when utilising these principles that adaptation actions increase climate resilience without causing unintended consequences in other areas. Sectoral and local government should examine these principles in the context of developing a “vision” for climate resilience that establishes a key mission statement for what climate resilience within a sector or local authority area would look like.

The key guiding principles, grouped into high-level themes include:

### Adaptation governance, engagement and resourcing

- **Adaptive Governance:** Establish effective governance structures and policies that support adaptive management and coordination among various stakeholders.
- **Local Knowledge and Community Engagement:** Incorporate local knowledge, involve affected communities in decision-making, and empower them to contribute to adaptation solutions.
- **Mobilise Existing and New Resources:** Maximise the efficient use of existing and new resources, including financial, human, and natural resources, to achieve adaptation.

## **Improving the Evidence Base and Capacity for Adaptation**

- **Global Cooperation:** Recognise that climate change is a global challenge, and cooperate with international partners to share knowledge, resources, and expertise.
- **Openness and Knowledge Transfer:** Sharing best practises in adaptation, improving data collection of adaptation relevant information as well as the clear communication of this information are all essential for adaptation processes.
- **Science-Based Decision-Making:** Base adaptation strategies on the best available scientific knowledge, national guidance and data to effectively address current and future climate risks.
- **Account for Uncertainty:** Uncertainties are an inherent part of all projections of climate change and its impacts. They will never be fully eliminated but adaptation measures will be required, nonetheless. A precautionary approach to adaptation should be adopted.
- **Climate Scenarios:** When prioritising climate change impacts at regional and local levels, both past weather events and scenarios of possible future climatic and socio-economic changes should be analysed.

## **Adaptation Design and Planning**

- **Avoiding Maladaptation:** Ensure that adaptation actions do not inadvertently create new vulnerabilities or exacerbate existing ones.
- **Just Resilience:** Prioritise vulnerable and marginalised communities, ensuring that adaptation efforts are inclusive, and support fair and equitable outcomes.
- **Sustainability:** Ensure that adaptation measures promote long-term sustainability, minimising negative environmental and social impacts.
- **Ecosystem-based / nature-based options for adaptation:** Employ ecosystem-based or nature-based adaptation options, to reflect the biodiversity-rich ambition of the national climate objective.
- **Consideration of Climate Mitigation:** Ensure that climate mitigation outcomes are considered alongside adaptation planning where appropriate.
- **Transformational Adaptation:** Acknowledge that adaptation measures may need to entail transformative action that focuses on system-level change to address the root causes of risk.

- **Integrated Approach:** Adopt a holistic, cooperative, and cross-sectoral approach that considers the interconnectedness of climate change impacts and adaptation measures.

### **Adaptation Management and Monitoring**

- **Prioritise Adaptation Actions:** It will not be practical to undertake all adaptation options identified. Implementation of adaptation actions must be prioritised according to relevant criteria such as efficacy, cost-effectiveness, risk, and urgency and ensuring just resilience.
- **Flexible and Adaptive Management:** Be prepared to adjust adaptation strategies as new information emerges and as climate conditions change over time.
- **Monitoring Progress:** It will be necessary to establish appropriate monitoring mechanisms and indicators to ensure the effectiveness of sector specific adaptation responses. Such mechanisms will also ensure efficient use of resources while allowing flexibility in how plans are implemented and considering the impacts of responses from a just resilience perspective.

These principles provide a solid foundation for designing and implementing climate change adaptation strategies that enhance resilience, reduce risks, and promote sustainable, equitable outcomes in the face of a changing climate.

## **2.4 Mainstreaming climate adaptation into national and local policy and decision-making processes**

In Ireland, there are many relevant stakeholders that hold specific responsibilities and statutory powers that can facilitate the successful mainstreaming and integration of climate adaptation considerations across all levels of Irish policymaking and ensuring alignment with the principles of this NAF. Government authorities, including departments and local authorities, are tasked with integrating climate resilience into their policies, strategies, and plans, particularly within scheduled and ongoing policy and plan reviews, infrastructure design, and construction. This includes ensuring that climate adaptation becomes a central consideration in decision-making processes, resource allocation and regulatory frameworks. Sectoral bodies responsible for specific domains including, for example, agriculture, health, and transport, are expected to incorporate climate adaptation into their strategies and operations, developing guidelines and standards for climate-resilient practices within their respective sectors. Research and knowledge institutions provide the necessary climate data and research to inform policymakers – offering insights, data, and expertise to support

climate-resilient decision-making. Specific skills gaps required for adaptation will need to be identified and filled. Training will be needed to ensure that key roles are equipped with the skills necessary to integrate good adaptation practises into their existing roles.

Local communities and civil society play an active role in advocating for climate adaptation and raising awareness among citizens. The private sector, including businesses and industry, is responsible for implementing climate resilient practices within its operations, supply chains, and infrastructure. International partners and development organisations contribute to capacity-building, knowledge sharing, and financial support – enhancing Ireland's ability to address climate challenges. Regulatory bodies should ensure that climate adaptation is embedded in environmental regulations and permitting processes, encouraging businesses and sectors to adopt sustainable practices.

Avoiding working in isolation to tackle climate change is key to responding effectively and comprehensively to this global issue. When sectors, organisations, or governments operate independently, focusing only on their areas without recognising how climate impacts are connected, it limits our ability to address the problem fully and the adaptation options available to us. It can lead to unintended consequences that increase climate risk and maladaptation. To overcome this, it's vital to encourage collaboration and the sharing of information across different areas. This means breaking down old barriers and encouraging teamwork that looks at all aspects of climate risks. By working together and integrating our efforts, we can develop strategies that better understand the complex nature of climate change, leading to stronger and more sustainable solutions for both communities and the natural world.

Successful mainstreaming of climate adaptation requires collaborative efforts and the alignment of responsibilities amongst the stakeholders to ensure that climate resilience becomes an integral part of Ireland's development trajectory and that the NAF's goals are effectively achieved.

## **2.5 Role of key actors in strengthening national adaptation and resilience**

To deliver effective climate adaptation and achieve resilience, a whole-of-government approach is required given the cross-sectoral, transboundary nature of climate change. In terms of the NAF's development, implementation and review, the role of key actors across government departments and agencies is outlined below. These key actors include the

Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, the Climate Action Delivery Board, the EPA and the Climate Change Advisory Council

## **2.5.1 Role of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications**

The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) in Ireland leads on the development, implementation, and review of the NAF. Its responsibilities are set out in the Climate Act. Under the legislation, DECC is tasked with overseeing the development of Ireland's NAF, which encompasses the strategic planning and coordination necessary to address climate-related challenges. DECC convenes four meetings per annum of the National Adaptation Steering Committee (see section 1.25) and members contribute to the meetings sharing progress, case studies, national and EU Adaptation developments.

In the development phase, DECC works collaboratively with other government departments, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders to formulate Ireland's adaptation strategy. This strategy outlines the objectives, targets, and actions required to enhance the national resilience to climate impacts. It also addresses sector-specific adaptation needs, integrating climate resilience into various aspects of policymaking and planning.

During implementation, DECC provides leadership and support to ensure that the NAF's provisions are put into action effectively. The Department plays a key role in fostering cross-sectoral cooperation to drive adaptation efforts forward. DECC assists Met Éireann, the EPA and other bodies to progress crucial adaptation developments including the NFCS, Climate Ireland and the NCCRA. DECC issues Ministerial Guidelines to LAs for the development of LACAPs as outlined in the Local Authority Section (Section 2.7.3). Furthermore, DECC is instrumental in ensuring that climate adaptation actions are included appropriately in the statutory national Climate Action Plans and in other relevant national policy. Through these actions, DECC contributes significantly to Ireland's ongoing efforts to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change.

Internationally, DECC is also responsible for reporting on Ireland's Climate adaptation progress under EU regulations, working with the Commission and other Member States to ensure that Ireland's policy response is ambitious and takes account of EU Adaptation policy. Information on EU developments is disseminated to Sectors and the LAs through the NASC. DECC also formulates a communication on Climate Action to the UN every four years, including a chapter on Climate Adaptation.

### **2.5.1.1 Role of Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)**

Founded in 1845, the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) is Ireland's public earth science knowledge centre and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. The overall aim of GSI is providing open and accurate information on Ireland's natural resources to stakeholders, within Ireland and internationally.

GSI has an active role in key climate adaptation areas, including:

- Coastal Change Assessment for informed coastal risk management and evidence-based climate resilience planning and adaptation.
- GWClimate is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project which aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland.

### **2.5.2 Role of Department of An Taoiseach**

The Taoiseach, as Head of Government, is the central co-ordinator of the work of the Ministers and their Departments of State. The Taoiseach also advises and guides the other members of the Government when they are faced with issues requiring the successful working of the Government as a collective authority responsible to Dáil Éireann. The Taoiseach sets broad Government policy and keeps the President informed on domestic and international policy.

A Senior Officials' group (SOG) may be established to support the work of a cabinet committee and can also provide cross-departmental co-ordination on relevant issues. In October 2023, a sub-group of the Senior Officials Group on the Environment and Climate Change was established to examine resources and governance for Climate Adaptation policy.

The Terms of Reference of this SOG Adaptation sub-group were to examine existing adaptation policy and delivery of adaptation measures and whether the existing structures for identifying risks, allocating responsibility, delivering actions, and ensuring oversight are in place and working effectively. As part of its work, the sub-group invited Departmental and Agency representatives and invited speakers to provide an overview of their role in adaptation, including OPW, EPA, Met Éireann and CCAC Secretariat.

The deliberations of the SOG Adaptation sub-group were considered as part of the development of this NAF. They will also form a useful basis for future discussions of adaptation at the SOG on the Environment and Climate Change, including an examination of how the SOG can assist in ensuring better implementation of adaptation across Government.

### **2.5.3 Role of the Climate Action Delivery Board**

The Climate Action Delivery Board is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of Ireland's Climate Action Plan, ensuring that the nation effectively mitigates and adapts to the impacts of climate change. It is jointly chaired by the Secretaries General of the Department of the Taoiseach and DECC. Its key responsibilities include monitoring the progress of climate actions, reviewing and updating targets, and engaging with various stakeholders to drive climate action measures, including those relevant to adaptation.

### **2.5.4 Role of Climate Change Advisory Council**

Under the Climate Act, the Climate Change Advisory Council (CCAC) is assigned responsibility for providing continuous input to and assessment of national climate change initiatives. The core role of the CCAC is assessing and advising Government on climate change policy. In 2016, the CCAC established an Adaptation Committee which aims to support the Council with its role in relation to climate adaptation. The Adaptation Committee provides an additional layer of support for the Council in ensuring matters relating to climate adaptation and resilience are appropriately examined.

A crucial workstream of the CCAC is the publication of its annual review on progress towards achieving the national climate objective. These reviews focus on Ireland's performance during the preceding year on national goals relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and compliance with EU and international climate-related obligations. As part of its annual review, the CCAC also considers developments made in terms of supporting a just transition in terms of both mitigation and adaptation – noting in its 2023 review the need to accelerate the integration of the just transition principles across all mitigation and adaptation policy development and implementation<sup>45</sup>.

The CCAC's work also provides an important assessment of sectoral progress on adaptation. In terms of the NAF, the CCAC provided valuable recommendations for reviewing the 2018 NAF, and also leveraging its expertise to ensure the 2024 NAF reflects the advancements made to date on climate adaptation policy, research, and science.

Moving forward, the CCAC will continue to play a central role of independent, expert climate adaptation and resilience advice to ensure Ireland progresses in line with national and EU policy commitments.

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<sup>45</sup> CCAC (2023)

## **2.6 Creating an enabling environmental for effective climate adaptation action**

It is critical to ensure that there are appropriate enabling conditions in place that support the development and implementation of climate adaptation measures. The creation of such an enabling environment includes:

- The development of a strong evidence base and capacity to deliver targeted and informed measures.
- The establishment of appropriate funding structures which channel investment, mainstreaming adaptation into key sectors.
- A planning process, including the National Planning Framework, that integrates climate adaptation criteria and objectives.
- A proactive role for wider actors, such as civil society and the private sector, who can champion the implementation of climate change adaptation through behavioural change, awareness raising and investing in on-the-ground adaptation solutions.

### **2.6.1 Development of the Evidence Base**

Adaptation planning and actions should be based on a robust evidence base and accessible data. This includes evidence of not only climate hazards, exposures and vulnerabilities but also of climate adaptation interventions and practical approaches to climate adaptation planning. The role of the EPA, Met Éireann, the OPW, Commercial Semi-States and research in the development of the evidence base is outlined below.

#### **2.6.1.1 Role of the EPA**

The EPA's strategic plan 2021-2026 identifies the EPA's role in climate adaptation and resilience in Ireland. EPA's evidence and data on the impacts of climate change will inform Ireland's approach to adaptation and enable the transition to a climate-resilient environment, economy, and society.

The EPA plays a key role in adaptation governance and implementation structures by delivering across the areas of climate risk, climate services, evidence and knowledge. This includes providing technical support for climate adaptation in Ireland by developing and delivering Ireland's National Adaptation Platform, Climate Ireland ([www.climateireland.ie](http://www.climateireland.ie)), to its full potential, guidance and tools for policy makers, local authorities and sectoral

adaptation leads, and the further development of the Climate Ireland Adaptation Network (CIAN).

In terms of Climate Risk, the EPA informs and supports decision making under uncertainty and adaptation planning at national, sectoral and local government levels and is leading the delivery of Ireland's first National Climate Change Risk Assessment to prioritise climate change impacts and actions across all sectors.

To progress adaptation research, the EPA develops capacity in climate adaptation through the EPA Research Programme and supports adaptation planning through their environmental monitoring and reporting programmes. The EPA works to integrate climate resilience and adaptation priorities across EPA work areas to optimise co-benefits for the environment and public health. In particular, focusing on water quality and quantity (Water Programme), Environmental Licensing, and incorporating climate change risk into emergency preparedness. The EPA also provides and supports development of timely evidence and knowledge to drive adaptation planning and implementation in Ireland through its delivery of EU and UNFCCC adaptation reporting, participation and leadership in national adaptation fora and at EU level in EEA EIONET.

In March 2024, the European Environment Agency (EEA) published the European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA). At the national level, the EPA is currently developing the National Climate Change Risk Assessment. These assessments will strengthen the existing knowledge base on climate-related hazards and risks in Europe and Ireland, which will support improved adaptation planning and decision-making. Ultimately, these assessments will act as a critical decision-making support tool for identifying adaptation-related policy priorities, informed by robust climate science. As such, these assessments act as levers for further enabling effective adaptation action.

#### **2.6.1.2 Role of Met Éireann**

The key role of Met Éireann in terms of climate adaptation and resilience is its research, climate modelling, the provision of climate services and the coordination, under the NFCS, of climate services produced by other national competent authorities. As part of its Weather and Climate Research Programme, Met Éireann will continue to support national capacity and capability across areas such as weather, climate and hydrology. Met Éireann's central research activities include climate modelling, climate services development, flood forecasting capability development and weather and climate monitoring network development. As discussed in Section 1.2.6.1, Ireland's National Framework for Climate Services falls under the remit of Met Éireann which will provide important climate decision support tools.

#### **2.6.1.3 Role of the OPW**

The OPW delivers public services for flood risk management, managing government properties and heritage services. Crucially in terms of the NAF, the OPW acts as the leading agency for flood risk management in Ireland with the aim of minimising the impacts of flooding through sustainable planning<sup>46</sup> and it is the competent authority for flooding related climate services. It is also the national authority for the implementation of the EU Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC). The OPW focuses on three strategic and policy areas founded on a robust evidence base developed through data collection, research and assessment<sup>47</sup>:

- Prevention: e.g., avoiding development in flood-prone areas
- Protection: e.g., taking feasible measures, both structural and non-structural, to reduce the likelihood and impact of floods
- Preparedness: e.g., informing the public about dealing with flood risk and a flood.

The OPW has made significant progress on implementing its flood risk management SAP. Looking ahead, the OPW will continue to play a critical role in ensuring Ireland's adaptation and resilience to flooding.

#### **2.6.1.4 Role of the Commercial Semi-State Sector**

The Commercial Semi-State Sector has a role to play in supporting the delivery of an enabling environment for adaptation and resilience through, for example, safeguarding its own operations and services as well as supporting the wider implementation of adaptation actions.

Periodic reviews of the approved Climate Action Framework for the Commercial Semi-State (CSS) Sector will be undertaken by NewERA in conjunction with DECC and DPENDR, to assess whether updates are required to reflect policy and legislative developments, and the evolution of what is considered international best practice in corporates' approach to climate action objectives. Any proposed updates to the Framework would be considered in consultation with the CSS companies. The next review will include consideration of the extent to which any elements, specific to adaptation, would enhance the value of the Framework, in the context of the approach that the CSS companies have taken to climate action objectives related to adaptation to date.

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<sup>46</sup> [gov.ie \(2023\) About the Office of Public Works](https://gov.ie/2023>About-the-Office-of-Public-Works)

<sup>47</sup> [Flooding.ie](https://flooding.ie)

### **2.6.1.5 Role of Research**

Funding for climate change research falls within the remit of the DECC which has allocated responsibility to the EPA for coordinating environmental research in Ireland. The primary climate-related research programme in Ireland is the EPA Research Programme 2021-2030 which includes ‘addressing climate change evidence needs’ as one of its four interconnected hubs.

Climate change research is additionally funded and co-funded by state bodies and organisations such as Met Éireann, SEAI, Teagasc, Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), Marine Institute Ireland, Geological Survey Ireland (GSI), Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), Department of Transport (DOT), Irish Research Council (IRC), and Science Foundation Ireland (SFI). GSI funds Climate Change research in geoscience. For example, research funding is a key component of Met Éireann’s 10-year strategy ‘Making Ireland Weather and Climate Prepared’ – which has a mission to contribute to the development of national capacity and to address key scientific questions in response to Ireland’s challenges and opportunities resulting from climate change<sup>48</sup>.

Research can also be funded through European programmes including Horizon Europe, the L'Instrument Financier pour l'Environnement (LIFE) Programme, the EU Innovation Fund, European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology)<sup>49</sup>.

Research institutions and scholars play a pivotal role in advancing climate change adaptation in Ireland. Their contributions are multifaceted, encompassing the generation of knowledge, development of innovative solutions, and the provision of evidence-based guidance. Researchers, often affiliated with universities and institutes, engage in climate impact studies, risk assessments, and the identification of emerging threats, offering a solid foundation for effective adaptation strategies.

Climate research must closely consider the requirements of decision makers, with long-term planning and capacity building needed to deliver the necessary knowledge and innovations regarding adaptation and resilience. There is also a need for continued, long-term coordinated efforts at a national level on the interface between science and policy and aligning outputs to end-user needs, particularly in light of the differing capacities and resources available to sectors and local authorities.

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<sup>48</sup> Met Éireann (2023)

<sup>49</sup> Government of Ireland (2023)

Organisations such as the EPA and the Irish Climate Analysis and Research Units lead the way in supporting and producing climate data and analysis that inform adaptation policies and actions. They collaborate with governmental bodies, local authorities, and civil society to develop cutting-edge solutions that address climate vulnerabilities. Additionally, research in climate adaptation informs decision-making, facilitates the design of resilient infrastructure, and contributes to risk reduction strategies. Overall, the role of research is fundamental to leveraging Ireland's preparedness for the challenges of a changing climate, providing the insights and solutions necessary to build a more resilient and sustainable future.

## **2.6.2 Finance for climate adaptation**

As outlined in Climate Action Plan 2023, successful adaptation requires that an analysis of future climate change impacts is mainstreamed into decision-making and policies across all relevant sectors. It is important that this includes the allocation of sufficient funding, capital investment and public expenditure to adaptation measures, such as flood risk management and cross-cutting adaptation measures across relevant sectors. The integration of climate adaptation actions into decision-making and policies across all pertinent sectors is financed by the Exchequer. This funding flows through the respective Department's budget allocations and the designated subheads for each policy and action area, ensuring that climate adaptation measures are adequately supported across various sectors.

To mainstream and create an enabling environment for adaptation, public finance should both directly and indirectly target adaptation through ensuring funding for adaptation measures and the inclusion of climate considerations in public planning and investment programmes. Options may include specific budget coding for adaptation actions, and explicitly detailing adaptation funds allocated, differentiated by types of cost (capital, or personnel costs, for example).

Section 1.2.9 outlined the progress made on financing for climate adaptation in Ireland, including the Climate Action Fund, NDP Strategic Outcome 8, Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund, and ISIF's Climate Investment Strategy. It is crucial that as these plans, frameworks and funds are reviewed, that adaptation is continuously integrated as a key consideration and criterion. For example, sectoral and Local Authority decision-makers could consider the potential opportunity to directly promote adaptation projects at various levels (e.g., community and regional) through the Climate Action Fund.

In addition, there is a need for an assessment of the prioritised investment needs of adaptation, quantifying what is required to make Ireland resilient by 2050 and beyond. Such an assessment should consider the funding that is required to adapt to climate change and

how it should be prioritised. This could include setting an initial adaptation budget to 2030. This could be determined in light of the social cost of climate change over at least the next 30 years. Such budgetary planning is important as projects may have to begin in the short- or medium-term if they take a long time to mature or require significant investment, e.g., coastal protection or national long-term water supply projects. The role of the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform will be key in this regard.

## **2.6.3 National planning processes**

Ireland's planning process provides an important enabling environment to mainstream climate change adaptation. Sustainable Development and the achievement of the SDGs continues to provide both the underpinning philosophy and the guiding objectives for planning.<sup>50</sup> Cross-cutting planning frameworks and policies, such as the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial Economic Strategies, and compliance processes such as Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, and Appropriate Assessment, allow for the integration of climate adaptation objectives at the national, regional, and local level. As outlined below, these assessments play a crucial role in integrating environmental considerations into decision-making processes, helping to strike a balance between development and environmental conservation in Ireland while complying with European Union directives and regulations. Planners are well placed to facilitate these processes, however the need for increased staff numbers in local authority planning departments to allow this to occur has been previously flagged and further research is needed on how to strategically integrate long-term projections into spatial planning and the siting of critical infrastructure.

### **2.6.3.1 The National Planning Framework**

Project Ireland 2040 is shaped by the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021, guiding Ireland's social, economic, and cultural development. The NPF is instrumental in climate change adaptation, emphasising sustainable and resilient urban and rural planning to forge communities and infrastructures capable of withstanding climate impacts. It incorporates climate adaptation measures to promote climate-resilient cities and towns, sustainable land use, and the inclusion of green spaces and renewable energy.

The NPF also stresses the importance of incorporating adaptive strategies into building codes, infrastructure projects, and community planning, which enhances Ireland's readiness

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<sup>50</sup> Government of Ireland (2021)

for climate challenges and supports sustainable development. Emphasis on compact growth recognises the need to address climate impacts like increased impermeable surfaces and their flooding risks, the orientation of buildings for optimal solar gain and ventilation and leveraging green infrastructure to reduce flood risks and risks of overheating. It advocates for urban lands to offer ecosystem services, including cooling and flood alleviation, through effective land management.

Currently, the NPF is undergoing its first revision, with the new NPF expected in September 2024.

#### **2.6.3.2 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES)**

Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES) are comprehensive planning frameworks that play a pivotal role in guiding the development and economic growth of regions. Typically created and implemented by regional assemblies or government bodies, these strategies are instrumental in shaping regional policies and investments. A key aspect of RSES is their incorporation of environmental and climate considerations. They prioritise sustainable development practices, acknowledging the importance of mitigating environmental impacts and adapting to the challenges posed by climate change. These strategies outline the long-term vision for a region, taking into account factors like land use, transportation, housing, and infrastructure. Moreover, RSES serve as a crucial foundation for aligning county-level plans, ensuring coordinated and coherent development across different administrative units within a region, ultimately striving for a balanced and sustainable economic and environmental future.

#### **2.6.3.3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Appropriate Assessment (AA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

In Ireland, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Appropriate Assessment (AA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), are integral tools for ensuring sustainable development and environmental protection. These assessments include various requirements to address climate change across different levels of the planning and consenting process and are guided by specific requirements and regulations or guidelines to address various aspects of environmental planning and decision-making.

**Box 5**

**Climate change will continue to cause damage to the environment and compromise economic development. In this regard, it is necessary to assess the impact of projects on climate (for example GHG emissions) and their vulnerability to climate change (EU Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by EU Directive 2014/52/EU)**

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment:** The need for undertaking SFRA is set out in the Section 28 Guidelines for the Planning System and Flood Risk Management.<sup>51</sup> SFRA is a means for assessing flood risk as part of the planning processes at all levels and informing decision-making in line with the sequential and risk-based approaches set out in the Guidelines to promote sustainable development and avoid inappropriate development in flood-prone areas.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment:** SEA is a broader assessment process that integrates environmental considerations into the development and implementation of plans, policies, and programmes. It is governed by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004)<sup>52</sup>, as amended, and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended, which implement the EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC). SEA helps ensure that strategic decisions consider environmental protection and sustainable development. These assessments are carried out regularly, particularly when drafting new national, regional, or local development plans or significant policies.

**Appropriate Assessment:** Focuses on the conservation of natural habitats and species protected under the EU Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. It assesses whether a proposed plan or project could adversely affect Natura 2000 sites, which are designated areas for the conservation of biodiversity. Appropriate Assessment is mandated under, inter alia, the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended. It must be conducted whenever a plan or project is likely to impact Natura 2000 sites and assesses the potential impacts and mitigation measures to ensure site conservation. The need for Appropriate Assessment arises as part of the planning or consenting process and is essential for protecting Ireland's unique biodiversity.

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<sup>51</sup> OPW (2021)

<sup>52</sup> For certain land-use plans, the transposing regulations are the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004) as amended.

**Environmental Impact Assessment:** EIA is a critical process that evaluates the potential environmental impacts of proposed projects before they are approved or authorised.<sup>53</sup> In Ireland, EIA is mandated under sectoral legislation (primary and secondary) which implement the EU EIA Directive. EIA examines projects such as infrastructure development, industrial facilities, or urban planning to assess their potential effects on the environment. It is important that EIA Reports provide clarity on whether climate resilience has been appropriately considered in the design and implementation of a development scheme. It requires the submission of comprehensive environmental impact statements and public consultation. The frequency of EIA depends on the scale and nature of the project but is generally required for significant developments.

#### **2.6.3.4 Coastal Change management and assessment**

The report of the Inter-Departmental Group on National Coastal Change Management Strategy was prepared jointly by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage & the Office of Public Works and approved by Government in October 2023. The report is centred on developing management responses to coastal change over the short, medium and longer terms and providing a comprehensive whole of Government approach to the development of the range of policy responses to the challenge of coastal change. The relevance of climate change to the impacts of coastal change are considered comprehensively throughout the report.

The report recommends that the OPW should develop a national-scale coastal erosion hazard mapping and an associated risk assessment using the latest available data and methodologies. This mapping should include an assessment of the potential impact of a range of sea level rise scenarios on coastal erosion rates to ensure areas at highest risk of erosion due to climate change can be identified.

The report designates The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage the lead coordination role, to promote a joined-up, whole of Government response to coastal change by all relevant Departments / Agencies having regard to their existing policy remits and to establish and chair an Interdepartmental Steering Group on Coastal Change to identify possible approaches, associated resource requirements, and to develop the range of policy responses that the challenge of coastal change encompasses.

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<sup>53</sup> EPA (2021)

## **2.6.4 Private Sector, Civil Society and International Development**

The inclusion of the private sector, civil society, and international development in climate change adaptation frameworks is crucial because these entities bring diverse resources, innovative solutions, and broad stakeholder engagement necessary for comprehensive and effective adaptation strategies. Their collaborative efforts can enhance resilience, distribute responsibilities, and ensure that adaptation measures are both sustainable and inclusive, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

### **2.6.4.1 Role of Private Sector**

The private sector in Ireland holds a critical role in further enabling climate change adaptation by actively engaging in several key actions and responsibilities. Businesses and industries, being both affected by climate change impacts and contributors to adaptation efforts, are at the forefront of developing and implementing innovative technologies and practices to enhance climate resilience. This entails investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and efficient water management systems, for example. Collaborative partnerships with the government further empower businesses to fulfil their role in climate adaptation by pooling resources and expertise, innovation, fostering green job opportunities, and collectively working towards a more sustainable and resilient future for Ireland.

### **2.6.4.2 Role of Civil Society**

Civil society, which includes individuals and non-governmental organisations, has a significant role in enabling climate change adaptation in Ireland from the bottom up. At the individual level, people can adopt climate-resilient behaviours such as conserving energy, using water wisely, and actively participating in community initiatives. They can also make a difference through advocacy, raising awareness, and supporting policies that promote climate adaptation.<sup>54</sup> Non-governmental organisations (e.g., Friends of the Earth Ireland and An Taisce) are instrumental in conducting research, providing expertise, and engaging in community outreach and education to drive adaptation efforts. These NGOs often serve as a crucial link between local communities and government entities, ensuring that adaptation strategies include the needs and perspectives of marginalised groups. Additionally, NGOs hold governments accountable for their climate commitments and advocate for stronger climate policies. Together, civil society, encompassing both individuals and organisations, plays a pivotal role in supporting a climate-resilient Ireland through collective action,

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<sup>54</sup> Irish Aid (2022) Civil Society Policy

knowledge sharing and advocacy. Furthermore, public consultations at all levels of the climate conversation regarding adaptation are imperative to success of adaptation plans.

#### **2.6.4.3 Role of International Development**

Climate change adaptation and resilience is a key focus of Ireland's international climate diplomacy and financing. The majority of this work falls within the remit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, through Irish Aid. In 2022 Ireland provided €120.8 million in international climate finance, representing an increase of 21% from 2021 (€99.6 million). 53% of these total targeted actions exclusively addressing climate adaptation and a further 27% supported actions with both adaptation and mitigation co-benefits. As such, 80% of Ireland's total international climate finance in 2022 supported climate adaptation action either as a whole or one component.

At COP26 in 2021, the Taoiseach announced that Ireland will more than double our climate finance for developing countries to reach at least €225 million per year by 2025. In July 2022, Ireland published its all-of-Government International Climate Finance Roadmap which sets the pathway for realising this target. As articulated in the Roadmap, Ireland will maintain its focus on supporting adaptation and resilience to climate change in climate-vulnerable countries.

Ireland is also one of the founding members of the Champions Group on Adaptation Finance launched in 2021, which sets out to lead the way in increasing funding for adaptation, and in ensuring the quality and accessibility of this finance.

Ireland, through Irish Aid, works with a number of organisations that fund and track adaptation action in developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Through our partnership with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (€2m in 2023), Ireland has funded and been a member of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network since 2021, which provides tailored support to LDCs and SIDS to enhance their adaptation planning and preparedness. Through support channelled via the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (€3.7m in 2023), Ireland has provided longstanding financial support to the LDC negotiating bloc. Ireland also supports the Least Developed Countries Fund under the Global Environment Facility (€2m in 2023) and the UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Expert Group (€0.5m in 2023), both of which are mandated to support climate change adaptation in LDCs. In 2023, Ireland also funded the Special Climate Change Fund (€2.1m) specifically for its window of support to SIDS for climate change adaptation.

Ireland is in the process of finalising its Climate-Proofing Strategy for International Development Cooperation and will begin its implementation in 2024.

International development agencies and organisations (e.g., the United Nations and the European Union) contribute significantly to climate change adaptation efforts in Ireland. They play a critical role in providing financial and technical support to enhance the country's resilience to climate impacts. These organisations offer expertise, funding, and best practices, helping Ireland develop and implement effective adaptation strategies. They also foster knowledge exchange and promote collaborative research initiatives to address the evolving challenges posed by climate change.

Additionally, international development entities often facilitate partnerships and cooperation between Ireland and other nations, allowing for the exchange of experiences and solutions in adaptation practices. This cross-border collaboration strengthens Ireland's ability to tackle climate challenges effectively. Furthermore, international development organisations assist in capacity-building and training, helping local communities and institutions better prepare for and respond to climate-related risks.

## **2.7 Requirements for sectoral and local adaptation planning**

Given the potential scope and scale of the impacts of climate change, the importance of relevant government departments taking ownership of and acting as an advocate for the implementation of adaptation action across their respective sectors is crucial. Climate change impacts can be multifaceted and sector-specific, making it essential for specialised staff to identify and oversee the implementation of adaptation actions. Government departments and agencies possess the in-depth knowledge and expertise needed to understand the unique challenges and vulnerabilities within their sectors as well as to identify gaps in existing policy responses that could negatively impact overall climate resilience. They also have established linkages with their Agencies, with bodies under their aegis and with other relevant stakeholder groups that are necessary to communicate the need for adaptation and to deliver adaptation action. Each sector should identify their own relevant impacts of climate change to ensure adaptation plans are tailored and prioritised to address relevant risks and opportunities.

### **2.7.1 Cross-cutting Adaptation Planning**

Government departments should foster cooperation in other cross-cutting policy areas pertinent to adaptation, even if not directly under their remit but necessitating their input and

advice, in recognition of the crosscutting nature of climate impacts. This is especially important in sectors such as health, flood risk management, critical infrastructure, marine and coastal issues, and emergency planning but is applicable to all sectors. Statutory responsibilities span across various government departments in certain areas, and existing structures can facilitate cooperation (e.g., Interdepartmental Marine Coordination Group, Interdepartmental Flood Policy Coordination Group and Government Task Force on Emergency Planning). It is imperative that departments engage with other sectors, key stakeholders within their own sectors, champion adaptation policies, and encourage the private sector and civil society to actively participate in collective adaptation.

Climate change impacts often transcend departmental remits, making it essential for different departments to work together. By fostering cooperation, departments can ensure that critical cross-cutting adaptation challenges are not overlooked or left unaddressed. This collaborative approach enables a holistic and coordinated response to climate change challenges, enhances Ireland's resilience and avoids potential gaps or duplications in adaptation efforts. It recognises that the collective response is greater than the sum of individual departmental actions - ultimately leading to a more robust and interconnected national adaptation strategy.

## **2.7.2 Sectoral Adaptation Planning**

A review of sectors has been undertaken to identify additional sectors of relevance for Ireland where sectoral plans are recommended for the next cycle of adaptation planning. The 2018 NAF identified 12 sectors for assessing climate change risks, integrating adaptation into policy, and implementing resilient actions. These sectors were grouped into 9 SAPs across four themes.

In 2021, the EU adopted a new EU Adaptation Strategy<sup>55</sup>, expanding sectoral coverage at EU level beyond those identified in the 2013 EU Adaptation Strategy<sup>56</sup> to include additional EU policy areas such as Biodiversity and Disaster Risk Reduction. Appendix 6 of the NAF includes a comparison with EU policy areas identified as particularly relevant to adaptation under the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change with those identified in the NAF (2018). This identifies potential gaps in the coverage of Ireland's current list of sectors.

Based on this review, two additional sectors, Tourism and Built Environment/ Planning, have been included (BE/P for a scoping exercise) as part of this NAF, while five cross-cutting

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<sup>55</sup> Climate Adapt (2021)

<sup>56</sup> [https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eu-adaptation-policy/sector-policies/index\\_html](https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eu-adaptation-policy/sector-policies/index_html)

policy issues (Coastal, Built Environment, Urban Environment, Health Impacts and DRR) are identified as relevant across other SAPs.

Discussions with relevant departments have resulted in agreement by the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media to develop a Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Tourism while the Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage has expressed interest in scoping out parameters for a potential Built Environment and Planning SAP, with the intention of possibly developing it further at a later stage. For cross-cutting policy issues (Coastal, Built Environment, Urban Environment, Health Impacts and DRR), SAPs can be developed with improved coordination among government entities, leading to more effective policies and resource allocation. They also facilitate comprehensive solutions to interconnected climate challenges, benefiting vulnerable communities and ecosystems. For example, the collaborative effort behind the National Coastal Change Management Strategy Report<sup>57</sup> demonstrates the value of inter-departmental work to overcome policy and governance challenges.

Table 2 below lists the key sectors required to develop SAPs under the 2024 NAF – including the departments who have the lead responsibility in bringing this work forward. To promote enhanced cooperation and coordination, Table 2 also highlights how sectors could be grouped under four key thematic areas. The themed approach was adopted in the 2018 NAF and this approach should be retained as it encourages collaboration as well as responsibility and accountability of each department.

The four thematic areas identified are as follows:

- **Natural Environment**, which comprises landscapes, seascapes, ecosystems, plant and animal life within Ireland and its ocean territory.
- **Built Environment and Infrastructure**, which comprises human-made surroundings, structures, and any supporting infrastructure created using material, spatial, and human resources.
- **Human**, which relates to people's physical and mental health (human); the norms, rules and institutions of society (social); and the knowledge, heritage, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs that infuse society (cultural).
- **Economy**, which relates to the production and consumption of goods and services, as well as the financial and economic systems that enable this.

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<sup>57</sup> Coastal Strategy report (2023)

This has progressed from the 2018 NAF, which grouped sectors into the following themes: Natural and Cultural Capital, Critical Infrastructure, Water Resource and Flood Risk Management, and Public Health. The new themes designation allows for better, more precise grouping, which will result in better collaboration opportunities. These themes align with international peers (e.g., New Zealand, Australia), which will enable better comparability, allowing stakeholders to compare progress and learn from each other.

The themed approach highlights the potential to work cross departmentally in identifying synergies and efficiencies that can be achieved to bring coherence between respective adaptation policies and measures. It is worth noting that Ministers responsible for SAPs in each sector are required to consult with the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform and the Minister for Finance and any other minister as directed by Government in accordance with the Climate Act.

The themes outlined above are themselves cross-cutting in nature, while the sectors will also identify interdependencies across other sectors and therefore engagement across themes and departments is encouraged. In some sectors it is recognised that the lead department will be required to closely collaborate with many other departments and agencies given the diverse range of responsibilities and issues. As previously mentioned, it is recommended that cross-cutting policy issues, Coastal, Urban, and DRR, should be considered within all SAPs where the sector has activities within these environments. The key issue of climate impacts on health should also be considered as a cross-cutting issue by sectors.

In addressing climate change adaptation, it is crucial to recognise not only the interconnectedness of sectors within a single theme, but also the imperative for cross-collaborative efforts between sectors across different themes. This multidisciplinary approach is vital in comprehensively tackling the multifaceted impacts of climate change. For instance, consider the intersection of agricultural policies and flood risk management. The incentivisation of hedgerow and tree planting through agricultural policy is considered an adaptative measure and provides shade and shelter to livestock during periods of extended high sunshine and high rainfall respectively. The planting of trees and hedgerows also sequesters carbon and will positively contribute to the water holding capacity of soils. This is expected to have a positive impact during periods of high rainfall and reduce the occurrences of flood events downstream. Such scenarios underscore the need for a holistic approach in climate change adaptation strategies, where decisions in one sector are informed by and coordinated with the realities and requirements of others, fostering resilience across all fronts.

Given that cross-sectoral elements lack specific departmental assignments, the NASC and the Guidelines for the development of SAPs will promote the incorporation of these considerations into the next iteration of SAPs. The NASC will facilitate inter-sectoral dialogue as necessary and advocate for the integration of specific cross-sectoral actions and considerations in policies and plans.

Table 2: Sectors and Lead Departments

| Theme                                       | Sector Level                      | Lead Department for Sectoral Adaptation Plans                      | Cross-cutting Policy Issues                                                                              |  |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Natural Environment</b>                  | Biodiversity                      | Department of Housing,<br>Local Government and<br>Heritage         | Coastal,<br>Built Environment,<br>Urban<br>Environment,<br>Health impacts,<br>Disaster Risk<br>Reduction |  |
|                                             | Water Quality                     | Department of Housing,<br>Local Government and<br>Heritage         |                                                                                                          |  |
| <b>Built Environment and Infrastructure</b> | Communication Networks            | Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications          |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Electricity and Gas Networks      |                                                                    |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Flood Risk Management             | Office of Public Works                                             |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Built Environment and Planning    | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage <sup>58</sup> |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Transport Infrastructure          | Department of Transport                                            |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Water Services Infrastructure     | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage               |                                                                                                          |  |
| <b>Human</b>                                | Built and Archaeological Heritage | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage               |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Health                            | Department of Health                                               |                                                                                                          |  |
| <b>Economy</b>                              | Agriculture                       | Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine                     |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Forestry                          |                                                                    |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Seafood                           |                                                                    |                                                                                                          |  |
|                                             | Tourism                           | Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media   |                                                                                                          |  |

<sup>58</sup> DHLGH is asked to complete scoping exercise prior to committing to the SAP preparation.

## **2.7.3 Local and Regional Adaptation**

Under the Climate Act, LAs are required to develop Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs) covering a five-year period in consultation with adjoining LAs and relevant stakeholders. These plans must specify mitigation and adaptation measures consistent with national strategies and policies. The first LACAPs were adopted by all 31 local authorities in early 2024. These plans bring forward adaptation and mitigation measures in an integrated manner, building on work previously undertaken through the development of LA Climate Change Adaptation Strategies, prescribed under NAF 2018. The LACAPs will strengthen the alignment between national climate policy and the delivery of effective local climate action. Importantly, the responsibility for implementing these LACAPs lies with the respective LAs, recognising the unique challenges presented by climate change at the local and community level. These LACAPs will be consistent with the approved national Climate Action Plan and NAF. Following adoption, the plans are valid for 5 years.

The EU Horizon Adaptation Mission focuses on supporting EU regions, cities, and local authorities in their efforts to build resilience against the impacts of climate change. The Mission contributes to putting the EU's adaptation strategy into practice by helping the regions to better understand the climate risks they are faced with currently, and into the future. This allows regions to develop their pathways to be better prepared to cope with the changing climate and deploy on the ground innovative solutions needed to build resilience. The Mission has welcomed the signatures of 308 regions and local authorities which have signed up to the Mission Charter under the EU Mission for Adaptation to Climate Change.

In Ireland, seven local authorities have signed up to this Mission Charter and pledged to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies: Louth, Mayo, Offaly and Sligo County Councils, as well as Cork, Dublin and Galway City Councils. This entitles them to expert advice and guidance through the Mission Implementation Platform and to access funding for innovation activities and pilot projects. Areas of climate change vulnerability are being proactively identified and appropriate resilience solutions implemented.

### **2.7.3.1 LACAP Guidelines**

Under the new provisions of the Climate Act, each local authority is required to prepare a LACAP. To support the development of LACAPs, the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, Eamon Ryan, issued LACAP guidelines to assist local authorities in preparing their local authority climate action plans. These guidelines consist of four key steps: preparing the ground, building the evidence base, developing the framework of climate actions and implementation and reporting. Accompanying technical guidance is

provided on developing and implementing the LACAP, Climate Change Risk Assessment, Climate Mitigation Assessment and Decarbonising Zones.

#### **2.7.3.2 Alignment with SAPs**

The alignment between LACAPs and SAPs is of paramount importance to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change. Local authorities play a pivotal role in shaping policies and implementing strategies at the community level, where the impacts of climate change are most strongly observed. As the LACAPs have been adopted and published in Q1 2024, the next iteration of SAPs should align with LACAPs where practicable. This aims to ensure that the broader objectives of these sectors, such as agriculture, infrastructure, and healthcare, are harmonised with local priorities and vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, SAPs are designed to cater to the unique needs and concerns of specific industries. These plans provide vital insights into the sector's resilience and mitigation strategies. Local authorities can serve as the conduits between broader sector goals and localised climate action. Together these collaborative efforts help ensure that climate adaptation efforts are not only effective but also sustainable, ultimately enhancing the resilience and well-being of local communities.

#### **2.7.4 Importance of Nature-Based Solutions**

Nature-based solutions (NbS) are important at both sectoral and local levels in the pursuit of climate resilience and should be considered as a part of both SAPs and LACAPs. These innovative approaches harness the power of nature to address climate challenges effectively. For instance, in the agriculture sector, implementing agroforestry practices helps reduce soil erosion, enhances water retention, and provides windbreaks for crops – reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events. Importantly, NbS also provide for cross-sectoral resilience. For example, creating urban green spaces and wetlands lessens the impact of urban stormwater by absorbing excess rainfall and cooling urban areas during heatwaves, while also bolstering a community wellbeing and cultural heritage.

Nature-based solutions offer a sustainable and cost-effective means of adapting to climate change, illustrating their significance in building resilience and safeguarding our communities and sectors against the unpredictable challenges of a changing climate. Sectors should work together to coordinate and collaborate on the integration of effective nature-based solutions that support adaptation and deliver co-benefits for mitigation and biodiversity.

## **2.7.5 Adaptation Indicators**

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (MRE) plays a key role in an iterative adaptation process, enabling adaptation to evolve and improve over time. MRE can support the evaluation of whether a defined objective is being achieved (or not), if measures implemented remain effective and if so, are these measures being delivered in a cost-effective and equitable way.

To support MRE, adaptation indicators will provide a measure to evaluate progress of an adaptation intervention in terms of implementation (process-based indicator). Supported by relevant sectoral bodies (Government Departments, Agencies and Local Authorities), the delivery of the action (output-based indicator) and the outcomes (outcome-based indicator) of the actions in developing resilience at national, sectoral and local scales.

- *Process-based indicators* measure progress in the implementation of adaptation policies, strategies and projects and the allocation of resources.
- *Output-based indicators* measure the direct result of an adaptation policy or action, without assessing whether these result in better adaptation outcomes (e.g., X km of upgraded sea defences).

*Outcome-based indicators* define the result of an adaptation action, indicating a reduction in vulnerability or increased adaptive capacity.

To support adaptation indicator development, Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) is currently completing a project on the development of adaptation indicators. It is planned that the methodology developed through this project will be included in the national sectoral adaptation planning guidelines, and subsequently integrated into the next iteration of sectoral adaptation plans.

## **2.8 Climate Change Adaptation and Emergency Planning and Management**

Adaptation must strike a balance between addressing the more immediate climate change impacts while also planning for a more resilient future over the longer term. The intensifying frequency and severity of extreme climate events requires a robust emergency response planning approach.

## **2.8.1 Approach to Emergency response management**

The National Risk Assessment for Ireland 2023 (NRA)<sup>59</sup> provides the basis on which key risks for the country are identified, prioritised and managed. The objective is to establish a coordinated approach to national risk management. This assessment focuses on 22 key risks, which have been identified as having the potential to trigger a national level emergency. Each of the 22 key risks were analysed by expert focus groups. These expert groups considered the potential impact of climate change for each key risk. The climate change trajectory, which is displayed on the National Risk Matrix, indicates if the risk rating for each risk is likely to increase, decrease or stay the same as a consequence of Climate Change.

The systems approach to emergency management in Ireland, highlighted in Figure 4, involves a continuous cycle of activity. The principal elements of the systems approach are; Risk Assessment, Risk Management, Planning and Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

- 1) To protect the public and minimise or prevent damage to property, the economy and critical infrastructure.
- 2) To provide clear leadership in times of emergency, including arrangements for public safety information.
- 3) To facilitate timely and effective response through efficient and coordinated operations.
- 4) To ensure the maintenance of essential services and efficient and timely return to normal conditions.
- 5) To foster and encourage resilience and community spirit, including supporting the provision of services by the voluntary emergency services and communities affected.
- 6) To support the safe conduct of emergency response operations through efficient planning and realistic training and exercises.
- 7) To coordinate the recovery phase of operations, thereby facilitating a timely return to normal life within the shortest practicable timescale.

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<sup>59</sup> [Department of Defence \(2024\)](#)



Figure 4 The Five-Stage Systems Approach<sup>60</sup>

## 2.8.2 Emergency response governance

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage is designated as the Lead Government Department for coordinating the response to severe weather emergencies<sup>61</sup>.

The Department's National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management (NDFEM), headed by the National Director, is mandated by the Secretary General to decide if and when to convene a National Emergency Coordination Group (NECG) on behalf of the Department. The National Director, or their representatives, are also mandated to chair any NECG convened by the Department. The purpose of the NECG is to designate Government-wide support in assisting the local response if required, to coordinate national level issues and to support cross sectoral public safety messaging.

The Department receives detailed severe weather warnings and flood advisories from Met Éireann. When required, the Severe Weather Assessment Team within the NDFEM analyses the weather warnings in further consultation with Met Éireann and uses this information to make decisions on the appropriate actions to take. This includes convening an NECG if deemed appropriate. All weather scenarios are examined on a case-by-case basis

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<sup>60</sup> Department of Defence (2017)

<sup>61</sup> National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management (2023)<https://merrionstreet.ie/en/news-room/news/statement-from-national-directorate-for-fire-and-emergency-management.176192.shortcut.html>

and all decisions take account of all influencing factors, including for example: geographical location covered by the weather warning, time of day when the weather warning is effective, tidal conditions, river levels, the weather patterns preceding the issuing of the weather warning and flood advisories.

It should be noted that the response to all emergencies in the first instance is, as appropriate, locally led. Local authorities are designated as the lead agency for coordinating and delivering the response to severe weather emergencies and lead the local response in collaboration with the other Principal Response Agencies – An Garda Síochána and the HSE – in accordance with the mechanisms set out in “A Framework for Major Emergency Management” (2006)<sup>62</sup>. Specific guidelines for responding to severe weather events are outlined in Guidance Document 11 A Guide To Flood Emergencies (2024) <sup>63</sup> and “A Guide to Severe Weather Events” (2020)<sup>64</sup>. Local authorities have severe weather sub-plans in place based on this guidance material.

Met Éireann alerts local authorities directly when severe weather is forecast. These warnings and advisories are received by a severe weather assessment team within a local authority. The severe weather assessment team take the appropriate action to scale a response and to ensure that resources are in place to support a response.

In their role as Lead Agency, local authorities carry out a number of functions during the response stage of severe weather and flooding events and deal with recovery issues in conjunction with other responsible agencies. The local authority role includes:

- Coordinating an inter-agency response.
- Continuously monitoring forecasts/alerts/warnings to scale the appropriate response measures.
- Operating flood defences and deploying sandbag defences.
- Clearing debris and fallen trees.
- Flood rescue and pumping water (fire service); and
- Public communication and safety messaging.

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<sup>62</sup>National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management (2006)

<sup>63</sup> It should be noted that A Framework for Major Emergency Management and Guidance Document 11 were under review at the time of publication and are scheduled to be updated by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

<sup>64</sup>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2020)

## 2.8.3 Integration of Disaster Risk and Climate Change Adaptation into Irish Emergency Planning

Emergency management and climate change adaptation are currently two discrete systems for governance, management and coordination at the national level. There is a need to better integrate emergency response planning with longer-term disaster risk management whilst considering the known and projected risks arising from changing levels of climate change influenced hazards, and community exposure and vulnerability, with their existing and future capacities for service provision and operational responsibilities<sup>65</sup>. Identifying ways to promote coordination and align incentives, priorities and planning processes will facilitate a more holistic and comprehensive approach to disaster risk management at all levels of government.

## 2.9 Future Research Priorities

Key future research priorities for climate change adaptation in Ireland are likely to evolve in response to emerging challenges. However, some areas that were already recognised as important and are likely to remain priorities include:

- **Climate Impact Assessment:** Ongoing research into the specific impacts of climate change on Ireland, including extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and changing precipitation patterns, will remain a top priority. This research can inform targeted adaptation strategies for exposed and vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and public health.
- **Ecosystem Resilience:** Understanding how ecosystems respond to climate change is crucial. Research into the adaptation of natural environments, biodiversity, and the sustainable management of natural resources will be essential.
- **Just Resilience:** Focusing on the social aspects of adaptation, research should explore how communities can adapt effectively and identify vulnerable groups and mechanisms to support a fair and equitable approach to adaptation and resilience. Research should focus on vulnerability assessments to identify affected regions,

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<sup>65</sup> Environmental Protection Agency (2022)

sectors and communities, mechanisms to embed just resilience in adaptation plans and governance structures to identify and monitor just resilience outcomes.

- **Maladaptation:** Planning for adaptation is an exercise in uncertainty, building upon uncertain information. Research should seek to understand how maladaptation can take place, the contexts that are prone to such outcomes and the design flaws in strategies that need to be avoided.
- **Infrastructure Adaptation:** Investigating how infrastructure, such as buildings, transportation, and energy systems, can be made more resilient to climate impacts, including retrofitting, sustainable design, and disaster preparedness.
- **Nature-based Solutions:** Widely recognised as an important and effective means to reduce adverse climate impacts, research into the potential for nature-based solutions to offset climate risks will be essential to enable effective implementation.
- **Agriculture and Food Security:** Given the importance of agriculture in Ireland, research into climate-resilient farming practices, crop and livestock management, and the impact of climate change on food security will be critical.
- **Health and Well-being:** Assessing the health implications of climate change, including heatwaves, vector-borne diseases, and mental health impacts, and developing strategies to protect public health.
- **Water Management:** Research into sustainable water resource management, flood control, and improving water quality in the face of changing precipitation patterns.
- **Cross-Sectoral Integration:** Examining how different sectors interact and influence one another in the context of climate adaptation to develop holistic, integrated strategies.
- **Risk Assessment and Early Warning Systems:** Developing advanced risk assessment models and early warning systems to predict and prepare for climate-related events.
- **Climate Communication and Education:** Research into effective communication strategies to raise awareness and educate the public about climate change and adaptation measures.
- **Monitoring and Tracking Adaptation Effectiveness:** Research to develop and implement adaptation/resilience indicators to track climate change impacts, the implementation of adaptation actions, and the outcome or results of adaptation action.

- **Offshore islands and rural areas:** Research exploring the potential impacts of climate change and adaptation options for Ireland's offshore islands and on isolated and sparsely populated rural areas.
- **Transboundary and Cascading Climate Risk:** Research exploring how international and cross-border climate impacts cascade across systems and geographies and how best to manage these risks.
- **Spatial socio-economic vulnerability to climate change:** Research exploring different aspects of spatial socio-economic vulnerability to climate change including investigation into the variability of risk perception and behavioural responses to vulnerabilities.
- **Ensuring mitigation and adaptation are considered together in all instances:** Research focused on the alignment of mitigation and adaptation outcomes at the national, sectoral and local level, including how to effectively integrate adaptation and mitigation considerations into climate-related planning and implementation actions.
- **Legislative barriers to climate adaptation in Ireland:** Conduct a systematic review of legislative barriers to climate adaptation in Ireland, identifying necessary changes to facilitate effective climate action. This includes promoting biodiversity enhancement in new developments, wetland restoration, sustainable forest management through continuous cover forestry, and encouraging nature-positive farming practices while eliminating incentives for environmentally harmful activities, as crucial steps for enhancing biodiversity and climate resilience.

It is important to note that research priorities may evolve as climate science advances and as new challenges emerge. Continued collaboration between research institutions, government agencies, and the private sector is essential in addressing these priorities and ensuring Ireland's resilience to climate change. Furthermore, Ireland would further benefit from an analysis of the key professional disciplines required to support climate adaptation in Ireland, and the specification of a strategy to address those where there is a shortfall in terms of the number of experienced professionals and forthcoming graduates.

Engineers Ireland have reported 70% of the public agree that engineers are critical to combatting climate change, but also report that 72% of employers see the shortage of engineers with the correct skills as the main barrier to business growth<sup>66</sup>. Furthermore, the number of students sitting Leaving Certificate Examinations in STEM subjects decreased by

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<sup>66</sup> Engineers Ireland (2023)

7% in 2023, and the number of engineering graduates from Levels 6,7 and 8 degree programmes decreased by 4%.

## 2.10 Summary

In line with progress made across policy, research and adaptation planning and implementation, this NAF provides stakeholders with a new framework to build on the achievements made to date and strengthen national climate adaptation and resilience.

This NAF establishes a set of key principles to be used when planning for and implementing adaptation. It outlines the importance of mainstreaming climate change adaptation as well as identifying the key government actors with overarching responsibility for managing the NAF. The preceding chapter outlined those stakeholder groups that are integral to facilitating an enabling environment and other factors which further leverage effective adaptation (e.g., financing, research and national planning). The approach to sectoral and local adaptation planning is summarised, including recommendations for improvements. Finally, key research priorities were discussed which are crucial to ensure that Ireland adopts a best-practice approach to adaptation informed by the latest climate research.

Ultimately, this new NAF serves to inform, educate, and equip stakeholders with the necessary information and approaches to mainstream and enable an effective approach to national climate change adaptation.

## **3 Implementation and Governance**

This chapter outlines how the updated NAF will be implemented, revised governance and reporting arrangements, and key actions under the Framework.

### **3.1 Implementation and Accountability**

The Government will, within three months of laying this approved NAF before both Houses of the Oireachtas, request ministers identified within this Framework to prepare adaptation plans for sectors that are assigned to them in accordance with their obligations under the Climate Act and this Framework. These plans will specify the adaptation policy measures the relevant minister proposes to adopt. Once completed, the plans will be submitted to the Government for approval within a specified period. The NAF and the sectoral plans produced under it will form part of an iterative process and will be revised at a minimum of every five years to reflect developments in scientific knowledge and to facilitate the modification and escalation of adaptation actions as necessary.

Strategic and medium-term measures identified in each new iteration of five-year SAPs will be integrated, where appropriate, with actions in the statutory Climate Action Plans. By incorporating actions identified in SAPs into the Climate Action Plan in this manner, the broader national strategy can reflect the evolving needs and challenges faced by different sectors. This process creates a symbiotic relationship where sectoral actions contribute to the overarching national climate goals outlined in the Climate Action Plan, fostering synergy, coordination, and effectiveness in addressing climate change at all levels of governance.

The NAF will be implemented in a coordinated and integrated way, providing coherence, avoiding duplication of effort, and maximising resources. Monitoring implementation and progress will be key aspects of this. Successful implementation of this NAF requires governance structures that will enhance oversight and coordination and be informed by relevant, up to date research and analytical input. Implementation of the NAF will require strong governance and accountability, including oversight by the Oireachtas, independent assessment, advice and recommendations from the CCAC and coordination across Government and with other actors.

Sectoral coordination takes place under the auspices of the National Adaptation Steering Committee (NASC) which is chaired by DECC. The role of this Steering Committee is to ensure good communications between sectors, provide briefings on national adaptation measures, and may assist the relevant sectors in respect of the development of SAPs as required in accordance with Section 6 of the Climate Act. The composition of the Committee

includes the sectors originally mandated under the NCCAF (2012) to undertake SAPs, together with expert support, as necessary, along with other relevant stakeholders (e.g., Department of Finance, three Regional Assemblies and the CCAC Secretariat). The local government sector is represented by the County and City Management Association (CCMA) and the Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs).

Under Section 15 of the Climate Act, a relevant body shall, in the performance of its functions, have regard to the most recently approved NAF and approved SAPs and may be required to report on progress in meeting the terms of the Framework and sectoral plans.

The CCAC continues to serve as an independent body tasked with the critical responsibility of reviewing progress towards the achievement of the national climate objective through its annual review. This includes engagement and assessment by the CCAC of progress being made toward climate resilience at national level via the annual adaptation scorecards.

The NAF does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent. The NAF is situated alongside statutory documents that form the framework for future development consent of projects and are subject to requirements relating to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate. In order to be realised, sectoral adaptation plans and climate adaptation projects (in a similar way to other plans and projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

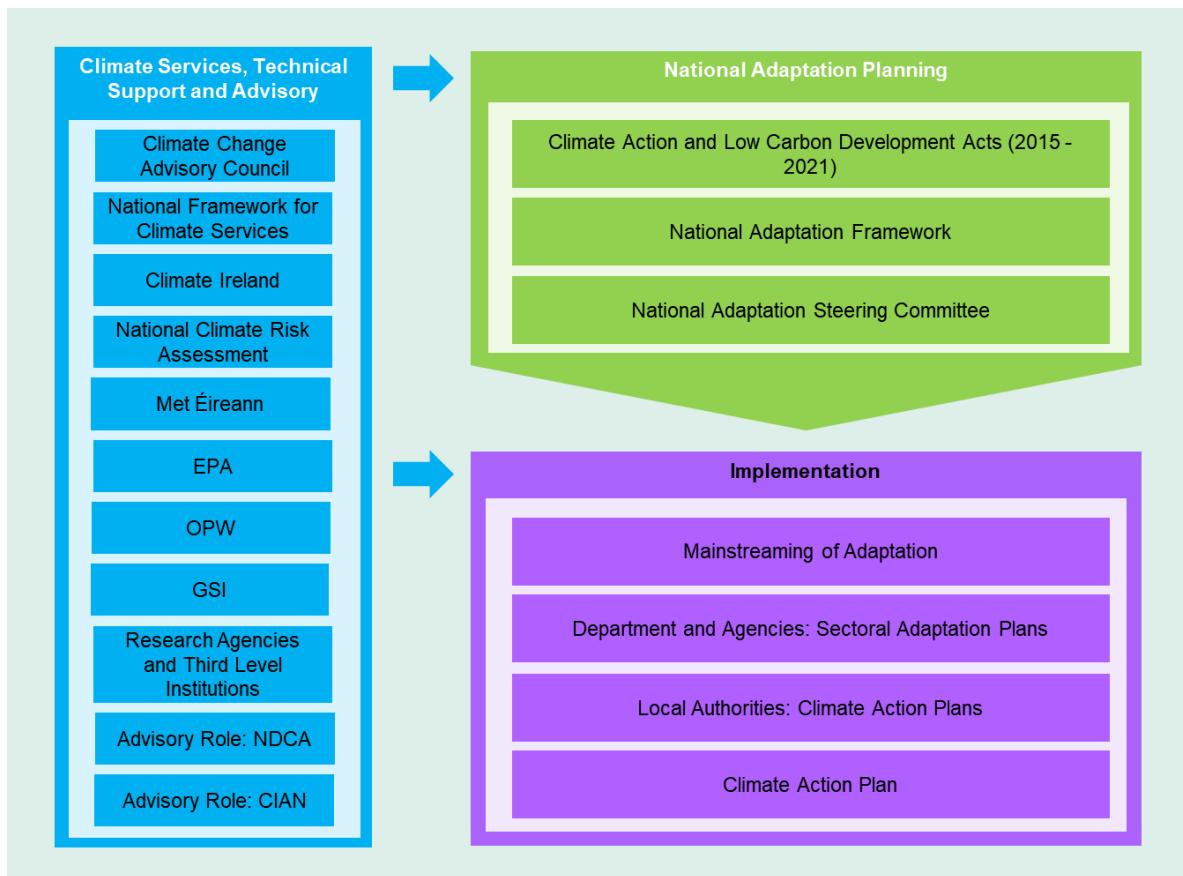


Figure 5 National Adaptation Governance Structure

## 3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting, review and accountability are central to adaptation governance. At the UN level, the review and reporting arrangements include:

- meetings of Conference of the Parties
- submission of periodic adaptation communications as part of Ireland's National Communications to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement
- technical support and guidance provided by the Adaptation Committee
- reports of loss and damage experiences under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (e.g., by Irish Aid and DFA); and
- review of climate plans including commitments on adaptation, every five years.

At EU level, arrangements include:

- Reporting to the Commission every two years on national adaptation planning and strategies to facilitate adaptation to climate change in accordance with Article 19 of the Climate and Energy Governance Regulation
- Mandatory reporting to the Commission every two years on progress made implementing Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) under Article 17 of the Climate and Energy Governance sharing information through Climate-ADAPT
- Aligning national adaptation plans with the EU Adaptation Strategy and reporting on the progress in implementing the strategy's objectives and actions
- Work carried out by the EEA in the effort to provide overview of adaptation activities and progress at the regional and EU level, offering valuable information for policy review and decision-making; and
- Accessing knowledge base and tools available through the EU Adaptation Mission platform.

At national level and in addition to the oversight arrangements set out above, oversight and reporting will be undertaken through a number of statutory mechanisms including:

- Review by the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications of a Government approved National Adaptation Framework not less than once in every five-year period (Section 5 of the Climate Act)
- Submission of an annual report by the CCAC to the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications containing findings and recommendations in furthering the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy (Section 12 of the Climate Act)
- Submission of a periodic review report by the CCAC (at its own instigation or that of the Minister) to the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications (Section 13 of the Climate Act)
- Annual CAP reviews focus on sectoral level actions as part of the national effort to progress adaptation.
- Adaptation elements/actions for CAP quarterly reporting.
- Individual sectors reporting progress through Department structures and annual reports.

The governance framework outlined above describes an open, accountable and transparent process requiring a whole-of-government approach in order to engage successfully in a planned adaptation process involving:

- Sectoral, LA and CCAC participation in developing the draft NAF.
- Public consultation on the draft NAF.
- Approval by Government.
- The presentation of the approved National Adaptation Framework before the Oireachtas; and
- Oversight and review and evaluation of adaptation policy performance and activities by relevant stakeholders.

### **3.3 Key Actions under the Framework**

When crafting adaptation plans, it is essential to consider the SMART framework for setting objectives. Experience gained in recent years by relevant sectors in the development of adaptation actions for the Climate Action Plan should also be a key consideration for the development of sectoral level actions. By ensuring that actions are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound, these plans become more robust and effective. Specificity in the actions clarifies their purpose, making them easier to grasp and implement. Measurable criteria allow for tracking progress, enabling organisations to gauge the effectiveness of their adaptation efforts. Achievability ensures that the proposed actions are realistic and within reach, preventing undue strain on resources. Relevance guarantees that these actions align with the broader goals of adapting to the changing environment. Lastly, setting time-bound targets creates a sense of urgency, pushing stakeholders to act promptly and decisively. Embracing the SMART approach in adaptation planning can lead to more resilient and successful outcomes, preparing us to better navigate the challenges posed by a changing world. Lead parties are in charge of determining scale, scope and substance for each adaptation plan and each action outlined in table 3 below.

Table 3 Key actions proposed

| Action | Proposal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Timeline | Lead | Other stakeholders | Suggested KPIs                                                                                                                                                                                          | Expected outcome                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | DECC to issue updated National Guidance to Sectors for the preparation of SAPs                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Q2 2024  | DECC | Adaptation Sectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Guidelines issued</li> </ul>                                                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectors can utilise new Guidelines that include concepts and principles from the new NAF to develop SAPs</li> </ul>                                                                             |
|        | <i>Include in sectoral guidance a requirement to undertake an analysis of resource and skill gaps as part of sectoral adaptation plan development to identify and prioritise climate adaptation skills, training and re-training needs to address any identified skills gaps</i> |          |      |                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Guidelines to include requirement for SAPs to indicate Number of assessments to be undertaken and number of courses/programmes to be delivered</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Skills gaps are identified within relevant Adaptation Sectors</i></li> <li><i>Skills gaps are addressed resulting in improved capacity to deliver adaptation</i></li> </ul>                  |
|        | <i>Promote in national Guidelines open data sharing within and between sectors, where legally permissible, to assist adaptation monitoring, including climate related risk and losses data, to help support adaptation planning and investment</i>                               |          |      |                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Guidelines to include requirement for SAPs to indicate shared data available and/or to be examined for sharing potential</i></li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Improved evidence base to support planning for and investing in adaptation</i></li> <li><i>SAPs to indicate shared data available and/or to be examined for sharing potential</i></li> </ul> |

| Action | Proposal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Timeline                                        | Lead       | Other stakeholders         | Suggested KPIs                                                                                                                                                                    | Expected outcome                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1c     | <i>Include in National Guidelines a requirement in SAPs to improve expenditure and climate impact and adaptation action monitoring systems to allow for better prioritisation of the investment needs of adaptation, assisting to quantify what is required to make Ireland resilient by 2050 and beyond</i> |                                                 |            |                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Guidelines to include requirement for SAPs to include action for Assessment</i></li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Targeted investment to priority areas for sectoral adaptation</i></li> <li><i>SAPs to include mechanisms for Assessment</i></li> </ul>          |
| 1d     | <i>Introduce in Sectoral Guidelines a requirement that SAPs develop and use appropriate adaptation/resilience indicators to create a fit-for-purpose MERL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning) system to monitor implementation of adaptation actions and objectives</i>                          |                                                 |            |                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Sectoral Guidelines to include a requirement for appropriate adaptation/resilience indicators to be included within SAPs</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Creation of a robust MERL system to support an improved evidence base and capacity for progressing climate adaptation/resilience</i></li> </ul> |
| 2      | Government to request Ministers to submit new sectoral adaptation plans aligning with the NAF within a specified period.                                                                                                                                                                                     | Within three months of laying before Oireachtas | Government | Relevant Departments, DECC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minister requests submission of updated sectoral adaptation plan</li> </ul>                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened sectoral adaptation approach aligned with up-to-date climate and adaptation science, policy and practice</li> </ul>                   |

| Action | Proposal                                                                                                                        | Timeline                                  | Lead                 | Other stakeholders                                        | Suggested KPIs                                                                                                                                     | Expected outcome                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3      | Sectoral Ministers to prepare and submit a sectoral adaptation plan to the Government for approval.                             | Within the period specified by Government | Relevant Departments | Government, DECC, National Adaptation Steering Committee  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sectoral adaptation plans</li> </ul>                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened sectoral adaptation approach aligned with up-to-date climate and adaptation science, policy and practice.</li> </ul>            |
| 4      | Local authorities to adopt LACAPs                                                                                               | 2024, and every 5 years thereafter        | Local Authorities    | DECC, CAROs, CCMA, Relevant Departments                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of LACAPs adopted</li> </ul>                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened local adaptation approach aligned with up-to-date climate and adaptation science, policy and practice</li> </ul>                |
| 5      | Local authorities to implement adaptation actions in their LACAPs                                                               | Annual                                    | Local Authorities    | DECC, CAROs, CCMA,                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of actions implemented</li> </ul>                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened local adaptation approach aligned with up-to-date climate and adaptation science, policy and practice</li> </ul>                |
| 6      | Review the National Adaptation Framework approved by the Government not less than once in every period of 5 years               | Within 5 years of publication             | DECC                 | Relevant Departments, CCMA, LAs, Agencies Private Sector. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NAF Review conducted</li> </ul>                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and sectoral approach to adaptation continues to align with evolving climate and adaptation science, policy and practice</li> </ul> |
| 7      | Review of adaptation progress on local, sectoral and national levels through the adaptation scorecard and annual review process | Annual                                    | CCAC                 | Government, Local Authorities, LGMA/CCMA, NOAC, DECC,     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of progress reports</li> <li>Progress grade</li> <li>Publicly available online dashboards</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparent independent oversight on progress made on local, sectoral and national adaptation</li> </ul>                                     |

| Action | Proposal                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Timeline | Lead | Other stakeholders                                          | Suggested KPIs                                                                                                                                | Expected outcome                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          |      | Relevant Departments                                        | relating to key issues to maintain momentum                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 8      | Drive community outreach, educating the public on risks, opportunities and impacts of climate change in Ireland and globally                                                                                       | Annual   | DECC | Government, Relevant Departments, Civil Society, EPA (NDCA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total funding provided under CAF</li> <li>Number of consultations and workshops carried out</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved public understanding of climate change risks, opportunities to strengthen societal engagement and action on climate change</li> </ul>       |
| 9      | Provide funding to research programmes focused on climate change adaptation – focusing on identified research gaps in this Framework and in the forthcoming NCCRA as well as identified future research priorities | Annual   | EPA  | Government. Research                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total funding provided</li> <li>Number of programmes supported</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical research gaps on adaptation are addressed and research findings supporting development of adaptation policy and end user actions</li> </ul> |
| 10     | Request NTMA to encourage applicants to the Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund to consider and incorporate the principles outlined within this Framework in their business cases for funding.                 | Q4 2024  | DECC | NTMA, Adaptation Sectors                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NTMA informed of principles of NAF and relevance to Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved mainstreaming of climate adaptation in public infrastructure projects</li> </ul>                                                            |

| Action | Proposal                                                                                                             | Timeline                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Lead        | Other stakeholders                                 | Suggested KPIs                                                                                                                                                                     | Expected outcome                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11     | Develop iterative NCCRA process and associated guidance to underpin sectoral risk assessment and adaptation planning | Q1 2025                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | EPA         | DECC and Relevant Departments                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iterative process and guidance developed</li> </ul>                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of the NCCRA first iteration output reports and guidance</li> <li>Establishment of an enduring NCCRA process structure that can be updated iteratively as required</li> </ul> |
| 12     | Continue to develop Climate Ireland as the National Adaptation Platform, providing services as per its ToR.          | Ongoing                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | EPA         |                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of platform users</li> <li>Number of registered Climate Ireland Adaptation Network (CIAN) members and annual seminar held</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform, educate and build capacity of users to engage with climate adaptation and resilience</li> </ul>                                                                                |
| 13     | Met Éireann to develop additional standardised climate information through the TRANSLATE project                     | Phase 1 - additional projections (wind, relative humidity & solar radiation) to be made available: December 2024<br><br>Phase 2 - updated TRANSLATE climate projections in line with latest international standards – (CMIP6) | Met Éireann | UCC, MaREI, University of Galway, ICHEC, EPA, NFCS | <p>Additional phase 1 variables and indices to be made publicly available</p> <p>Updated phase 2 projections to be published and communicated</p>                                  | <p>Improved climate data available for adaptation planning</p> <p>Additional standardised variables and indices available in easily accessible formats</p>                                                                    |

| Action | Proposal | Timeline                      | Lead | Other stakeholders | Suggested KPIs | Expected outcome |
|--------|----------|-------------------------------|------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
|        |          | & IPCC AR6):<br>February 2026 |      |                    |                |                  |

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## **Appendix 2: Climate-related disclosure regulation and standards**

### **EU taxonomy for sustainable activities**

The EU taxonomy facilitates a shared, uniform understanding among both financial and non-financial enterprises regarding the categorisation of environmentally sustainable economic activities. This function is significant as it contributes to the expansion of sustainable investments within the EU. By establishing a sense of confidence for investors and safeguarding them against greenwashing, the taxonomy ensures the integrity of sustainable investment. Moreover, it aids companies in their transition toward more environmentally conscious practices, fostering a climate-friendly approach and addressing issues of market fragmentation.

The Taxonomy Regulation came into effect on July 12, 2020. This regulation lays the foundation for the EU's taxonomy by delineating the four overarching criteria that an economic activity must fulfil to be recognised as environmentally sustainable.

The EU taxonomy serves as a crucial framework for identifying and promoting environmentally sustainable activities, playing a pivotal role in advancing climate change adaptation efforts by providing a clear and standardised guide for sustainable investments and economic activities in line with the EU's climate goals.

### **The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive**

Emerging from the climate change action goals of the European Green Deal, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) aims to bolster companies' disclosure of climate and environmental data, thereby advancing the commitment to sustainability.

Ireland and other member states have until mid-2024 to transpose the directive, with a view to mandatory requirements commencing for financial years on or after:

- 1 January 2024 for public interest entities in scope of EU non-financial reporting rules (greater than 500 employees)
- 1 January 2025 for other larger companies and public interest entities (greater than 250 employees)

- 1 January 2026 for listed SMEs, with an ‘opt out’ possible until 2028.

Companies in scope will be required to report on a double materiality basis. This means that companies will have to disclose not only the risks they face from a changing climate and other ESG matters (financial materiality), but also the impacts they themselves may have on climate and society (impact materiality). Companies will also have to provide information on their value chain. To assist companies with the transition to the new requirements, for the first three years of reporting, where information on the value chain is not available, they may elect to explain their inability to obtain the information.

CSRD plays a pivotal role in climate change adaptation by fostering transparency and accountability in corporate environmental reporting, thereby providing critical information for informed decision-making, and enabling proactive measures to address the challenges posed by climate change.

## **International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)**

In response to the strong demand for the establishment of a high-quality, comprehensive global baseline of sustainability disclosures, the Trustees of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation announced the formation of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The ISSB is developing standards that will address the fragmented landscape of voluntary, sustainability-related standards and requirements<sup>67</sup>.

The four key objectives of the ISSB are:

- to develop standards for a global baseline of sustainability disclosures
- to meet the information needs of investors
- to enable companies to provide comprehensive sustainability information to global capital markets and
- to facilitate interoperability with disclosures that are jurisdiction-specific and/or aimed at broader stakeholder groups.

In June 2023, the ISSB issued its inaugural standards IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures. IFRS S1 provides a set of disclosure requirements designed to enable

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<sup>67</sup> IFRS Foundation (2023a)

companies to communicate their sustainability-related risks and opportunities over the short, medium and long term. IFRS S2 sets out specific climate-related disclosures and is designed to be used with IFRS S1. Both standards incorporate the recommendations of the TCFD<sup>68</sup>.

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<sup>68</sup> IFRS Foundation (2023b)

## Appendix 3: Sectoral impacts and opportunities of climate change

Summary of sectoral impacts associated with climate change<sup>69</sup>

| Sector   | Potential impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Projected temperature increases may lead to faster growth rates, potentially impacting wood quality in some species like Sitka Spruce. Additionally, higher temperatures may introduce new pests or diseases, further compounded by climatic stress such as drought and increased temperature.</li><li>Projected increase in storm events may cause more windthrow, particularly in forest plantations on exposed, windy sites with poor drainage. Large disturbance events can affect forest age class structure and productivity.</li><li>Higher temperatures and moisture deficits may raise the risk of forest fires.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Health   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Projected climate changes, such as increased heavy rainfall and rising sea levels, could lead to more flooding, disrupting lifestyles and health services, and causing direct and indirect health impacts, including mental health issues.</li><li>Higher frequencies of extreme precipitation events may result in the increased frequency of water-borne diseases due to drinking water contamination. Warmer temperatures and wetter conditions could also facilitate bacterial growth and viral survival, potentially increasing food-borne diseases.</li><li>Heatwaves, which are expected to occur more frequently, may lead to higher heat-related mortality and morbidity. They may also increase exposure to UV radiation, air pollutants, aeroallergens, and the risk of vector-borne diseases.</li></ul> |

<sup>69</sup> Sector Adaptation Plans, Climate ADAPT, Climate Ireland, secondary research

| Sector                           | Potential impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Water quality and water services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected increases in average temperature and the spread of invasive species may negatively impact the environment and habitats, leading to reduced water quality.</li> <li>The frequency of droughts is projected to increase and coupled with higher evapotranspiration rates, could cause reduced river flow, groundwater recharge, and reservoir refill capacity, leading to potential water supply shortages. Conversely, high precipitation could lead to elevated pollutant concentrations, particularly nutrients, in rivers, lakes, and coastal waters, contributing to eutrophication and algal blooms.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Agriculture                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected temperature increases may lead to a rise in vector-borne diseases affecting livestock, such as the Bluetongue virus, and could impact disease lifecycles and the introduction of new diseases.</li> <li>More frequent heatwaves may lead to heat stress for both animals and farmers.</li> <li>Projected decreases in summer precipitation and increased drought frequency will cause water stress for livestock, necessitating changes to grazing protocols and increased silage/meal requirements. Cracked soils may stunt crop growth and limit chemical fertiliser application and reduce efficiency, also posing a risk of exposing groundwater to pesticides.</li> <li>The increased frequency of extreme precipitation events may lead to soil issues, including decreased trafficability, compaction, erosion, and nutrient and pesticide runoff. Farms and dwellings could face infrastructural damage, and access and transportation may become challenging if storms intensify as projected.</li> </ul> |
| Biodiversity                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change will continue to impact the timing of phenological changes and geographical distribution in Ireland, disrupting ecosystem functioning and species composition.</li> <li>Increasing winter temperatures may lead to the north-east shifts of Ireland's waterbirds' ranges, including previously rare species like the Mediterranean Gull. Many species and habitats are expected to undergo significant changes in their geographical range.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Sector                            | Potential impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peatlands, especially in low-lying areas of the south and west, may lose suitable climatic areas due to projected changes in temperature and precipitation. Invasive species may thrive, posing competitive pressures on native species. Warmer sea surface temperatures may negatively affect cold-water fish stocks like cod and herring but benefit warmer water species like hake.</li> <li>Extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts, and storms, may have devastating impacts on Ireland's coastal habitats, affecting foraging birds and altering estuaries' shape. Increased precipitation may impact water quality and fish survival, while temperature changes may increase the occurrence of bog bursts and landslides, indirectly affecting other habitats like lakes.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                          |
| Built and archaeological heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change is expected to increase flooding frequency, causing damage to built and archaeological heritage, posing health and safety risks, and potentially closing heritage sites.</li> <li>Storm activity changes will also impact built and archaeological heritage sites, causing structural damage, landscape alterations, and increasing pressure on responding to archaeological finds.</li> <li>Coastal areas, including major cities with valuable heritage sites, will face adverse impacts from rising sea levels, storms, and storm surge, leading to flooding, erosion, and damage to underwater cultural heritage.</li> <li>Projected changes in temperature and humidity will favour mould growth, while heatwaves and droughts may increase wildfire frequency, affecting heritage sites and landscapes. Bog bursts are expected to be more frequent, resulting in the loss or damage to archaeological deposits.</li> </ul> |
| Communication networks            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected increases in extreme precipitation will raise the risk of flooding, exposing communications infrastructure to damage and disruption. Rising sea levels and intense storms will further threaten infrastructure within proximity to the coast.</li> <li>More intense windstorms will impact communications infrastructure, and extreme weather events can disrupt access to critical communication facilities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Sector                       | Potential impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rising temperatures and heatwaves may require additional active cooling for infrastructure (e.g., street cabinets) to reduce or remove heat-related impacts. Currently, passive cooling suffices.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Electricity and gas networks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water shortages and drought may affect the availability of cooling at conventional power plants,</li> <li>Changes in rainfall distribution could reduce hydro power generation during certain seasons, while increasing the role of hydro stations in flood alleviation.</li> <li>Floods may damage electricity and gas transmission systems, and coastal erosion could impact infrastructure.</li> <li>Increased wind variability may require backup generation or storage, and strong winds may lead to turbine shutdown or damage.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Flood risk management        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projections indicate increased storm intensity, more extreme precipitation events, and rising sea levels, leading to more frequent and extensive flooding. This will impact the flood risk management sector.</li> <li>Existing guidelines adopt a precautionary approach to climate change, reducing potential impacts on future developments. New flood relief schemes include climate change adaptation, but older schemes may currently lack such provisions and will be assessed to plan for their adaptation.</li> <li>Extreme precipitation events could saturate agricultural lands, affecting drainage schemes. Changes in precipitation may also impact water infrastructure.</li> <li>Sea level rise and extreme precipitation may damage embankments in estuarine areas, leaving areas behind potentially exposed to coastal flooding.</li> <li>Accessing hydrometric stations may become difficult due to flooding and sea level rise. Further analysis and resource allocation will be needed to update hazard and risk assessments.</li> </ul> |

| Sector    | Potential impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Seafood   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean acidity may impact shellfish, reducing seafood production. Changes in sea surface temperature may shift fish stocks, affecting traditional fisheries and introducing non-native species. Altered fish spawning timing may disrupt harvesting. Harmful algal blooms may restrict shellfish harvesting.</li> <li>Extreme precipitation may flood inland aquaculture facilities, while dry spells reduce water availability for inland aquaculture. Recirculation and oxygenation may be needed.</li> <li>Sea level rise, storms, and surge events could damage fishing vessels and infrastructure, causing health and safety concerns.</li> </ul>                                 |
| Tourism   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme events will impact tourism infrastructure and may impact Ireland's attractiveness as a tourist destination. For example, adverse weather conditions may impact coastal activities such as sailing, hiking and swimming.</li> <li>Coastal erosion and flooding present risks to Ireland's tourism infrastructure, including vulnerable historic sites and world-renowned golf courses located near coastlines which attract investment and tourism spending.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                  |
| Transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected extreme precipitation may increase pluvial and fluvial flooding, impacting the transport sector with service disruptions, hazardous driving conditions, and bridge scour.</li> <li>Intensified windstorms may disrupt transport hubs, causing delays and cancellations, and affecting transport networks with fallen trees and debris.</li> <li>Sea level rise and intensified storms may significantly impact transport infrastructure in low-lying coastal areas, eroding coastlines, and estuaries.</li> <li>Heatwaves and drought may degrade transport infrastructure, affecting road surfaces and rails, and require temperature control measures in hubs.</li> </ul> |

| Sector                         | Potential impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Business, industry & financial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing weather patterns, rising sea levels and extreme events can result in losses due to direct damage to assets and interruption of business activities (before, during and after an event).</li> <li>• The increased frequency and severity of climate impacts and risks may result in increased insurance premiums and costs.</li> <li>• Climate change impacts experienced globally can result in supply chain disruption, resource scarcity and increased costs.</li> <li>• Exposure to climate-related risks, such as stranded assets or credit risks, can impact the stability of financial institutions and investments.</li> </ul> |

Summary of sectoral opportunities associated with climate change<sup>70</sup>

| Sector      | Potential opportunities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Forestry    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The expected increase in temperatures will increase the length of the growing season and result in increased tree growth.</li> <li>• Changing climate may enable the planting of less cold-sensitive tree species.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                  |
| Health      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warmer winters may reduce the risk of cold-related illnesses, in particular respiratory and cardio-vascular mortality.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extension of the growing season due to higher temperatures might result in increased grass yields and earlier harvests for crops, potentially requiring different crop varieties.</li> <li>• The expected decrease in spring frost will result in less frost damage to spring crops, improving conditions for horticulture and reduce cold stress to livestock.</li> </ul> |

<sup>70</sup> Sector Adaptation Plans, Climate ADAPT, Climate Ireland, secondary research

| <b>Sector</b>                     | <b>Potential opportunities</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Built and archaeological heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warmer temperatures will reduce the risk of cold-related damage to the built environment and archaeological heritage.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Communication networks            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reduction in snow and ice will reduce the levels of frost and ice damage and associated service disruptions.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Seafood                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change could result in new species for the marine sector as conditions could become more favourable for some high value species such as sea bass.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Transport                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer snow and ice days may benefit the transport sector, reducing service disruptions.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Tourism                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential extension of the length of the traditional peak summer tourist season, as well as warmer winters, could reduce the seasonality of tourism, providing more stable employment and income to communities, while also reducing pressure on resources during the traditional peak season.</li> <li>While competitor destinations across Europe are more exposed to extreme heat, projected increases in the frequency of warm weather in Ireland in the summer months may drive increased demand from overseas tourists and increase the number of Irish holidaymakers choosing to remain within the country instead of travelling abroad.</li> <li>Adaptation solutions such as nature protection can strengthen and enhance existing tourism destinations and improve the long-term sustainability of tourism businesses and communities that rely on tourism.</li> </ul> |

## Appendix 4: Observed and projected climate change and biophysical impacts for Ireland

Summary of observed and projected climate changes and impacts for Ireland.

| Parameter     | Observed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Projected                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Example of Biophysical Impacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temperature   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Annual average surface air temperature has increased 0.9°C over the last 120 years and 0.7°C when comparing the period 1991-2020 to 1961-1990.</li><li>The frequency of warm years has increased— with fifteen of the top 20 warmest years on record occurring since 1990.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Projected that mean annual temperatures will increase by mid-century between 1–1.6°C (under different scenarios).</li><li>Projected that heatwave events will increase by the middle of the century with increases in heatwave events ranging from 1-15 (under different scenarios).</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Temperature increases may increase growing rates for forestry and extend the growing season for agriculture.</li><li>There is a risk that increased temperatures may also introduce new pests or diseases.</li><li>Higher temperatures and moisture deficits may increase the risk of drought and wildfires as well as pressure on water supplies.</li></ul> |
| Precipitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Annual precipitation has increased by 6% between 1989–2018 compared to 1961-1990.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Projected that there will be substantial decreases in precipitation for the summer months, with reductions ranging from 0% - 17% under different scenarios.</li></ul>                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decreased summer precipitation and increased drought frequency could result in water stress for livestock and soils.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                        | Observed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Projected                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Example of Biophysical Impacts                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence suggests that there is a trend towards increased winter rainfall and decreased summer rainfall.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected that the mid-century precipitation climate will become more variable with substantial increases in the frequency and intensity of dry periods and heavy precipitation events.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More extreme precipitation events may lead to more frequent and intensive pluvial and fluvial flooding.</li> </ul>                                                                |
| <b>Wind Speed and Storms</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No long-term trend in wind speed can be determined with confidence based on the limited analysis carried out to date.</li> <li>Increasing wave heights have been observed over the last 70 years in the North Atlantic with winter season trends of increases up to 20 cm per decade, along with a northward displacement of storm tracks.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected that mean 10-m wind speeds will decrease for all seasons by mid-century – with decreases largest for summer months (up to 5.4% for the RCP8.5 scenario).</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to storm activity will impact built, archaeological, transport, communication and energy infrastructure – causing structural damage and landscape alterations.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Sea Level and Sea Surface</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sea level around the coast of Ireland has increased by 2-3</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected sea level rise for Ireland shows that areas of</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rising sea levels will adversely impact coastal areas and may damage</li> </ul>                                                                                                   |

| Parameter          | Observed                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Projected                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Example of Biophysical Impacts                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Temperature</b> | <p>mm per year since the 1990s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average sea temperature has risen by <math>0.47^{\circ}\text{C}</math> over the last 10 years compared to 1981-2010.</li> </ul> | <p>the extreme southwest are likely to experience the largest increases in sea level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected increase in sea temperature around Ireland. Projected changes for the Irish Sea indicate a warming for all seasons with the highest warming in Autumn and the lowest in Spring.</li> </ul> | <p>embankments in estuarine areas impacting drainage schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in sea surface temperature may impact fish stocks and introduce non-native species.</li> </ul> |

## **Appendix 5: Individual CCAC scorecard SAP progress<sup>71</sup>**

### **Flood Risk Management**

The OPW has strong internal structures in place to coordinate the planning, implementation and monitoring of the sector's SAP and wider adaptation actions across the sector. There are effective cross-sectoral working relationships in place as well as leadership buy-in.

The OPW has an online flood mapping portal to support all other sectors and local authorities with understanding both current and potential future flood risk on transport infrastructure connectivity, vulnerability assessment of heritage assets and consideration of future flood risk in spatial planning. The OPW uses a scenario-based approach to flood risk based on increases in fluvial flow and sea level rise as indicators. The Predictive National Flood Risk Assessment, that is due for completion in 2024, considers the existing and potential future impact of flooding across multiple areas such as people, homes, businesses and social and critical infrastructure and the environment.

As with other sectors, staffing is a challenge. Training is in place for OPW staff and staff from other sectors and it is recommended to expand dedicated adaptation staffing given the OPW strategies and programmes developed or forthcoming.

The OPW is focused on mainstreaming adaptation into policy. Examples of this include integrating future flood risk in economic appraisal guidance and embedding the consideration of climate change and adaptation requirements in the design for existing and new flood relief schemes, for which pilot projects have been completed and guidance notes for wider application prepared.

While research and pilot projects are being undertaken with regards to nature-based solutions in flood risk management, these should be explored further and expanded in partnership with other sectors, noting the benefits such measures can have across a range of sectors.

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<sup>71</sup> CCAC (2023)

It is recommended that a greater demonstration is provided of the wider impacts of flood relief work provided by OPW. It is important that those most vulnerable to flooding are consulted and that a mix of top-down and bottom-up approaches are used more broadly.

## Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood

The sector has also made good progress in terms of mainstreaming adaptation into new policies, planning and financing frameworks. However further outreach and engagement is needed to mainstream adaptation given the number of stakeholders involved and behavioural change needed. Recent policies, plans and strategies for the sector provide examples of mainstreaming adaptation, such as the CAP Strategic Plan (2023-2027) which provides funding for and inclusion of adaptation measures, and the Shared National Vision for Trees and Forests and Forestry Programme (2023-2027).

Furthermore, good evidence has been provided of regular monitoring and review of the SAP implementation and DAFM adaptation actions in NCAP 21 and 23. Significant emphasis has been placed on adaptation across the Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood sectors in recent years, culminating in the publication of the CAP strategic plan, the Forest Strategy, the Seafood Development Plan and the Seafood National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture. Part of these strategies/plans is to lay out adaptation measures and actions that can be practically implemented across the sectors and improve their sustainability as well as their resilience to climate change. Significant research funding has also been made available by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine, with research teams in UCD, Teagasc, DCU, Bord Iascaigh Mhara and the Marine Institute focusing on adaptation.

Future adaptation work will focus on continuing the mainstreaming of adaptation and improving adoption across all sectors.

## Biodiversity

The sector has been identified as having a lack of capacity and programmes in place to monitor SAP implementation. This has been a key challenge for progressing the majority of actions in the SAP. Significant data gaps exist for the sector including an understanding of climate change impacts on biodiversity. Progress has been made in the sector for peatlands, with significant finance mobilised for peatland restoration.

Given the cross-sectoral nature of biodiversity, responsibility for its protection, management and restoration sits across multiple government departments, local authorities, and non-state actors. This coupled with the fact that the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is not resourced or empowered to oversee the actions of other sectors remains a challenge. Improved coordination across sectors is increasingly important to reduce or stop further adverse impacts on biodiversity and to leverage the delivery of co-benefits from nature-based solutions and restored ecosystems.

## Built and Archaeological Heritage

The sector has taken steps to build knowledge of risks and vulnerabilities and has undertaken practical projects to build resilience of assets to climate change. Key developments for the sector included the appointment of a GIS data manager for hazard mapping and the development of semi-quantitative risk assessment tools.

The sector demonstrated a good overall performance in implementing the SAP, such as the establishment of working groups to drive implementation of the SAP in addition to regular meetings held, communications platforms set up and the appointment of consultants to support the delivery of some SAP work packages.

While staffing is a key constraint for the sector, it has made steps to overcome this challenge through skills development, appointment of critical staff and the use of consultants.

The sector has good evidence of mainstreaming climate change considerations into new policies and into funding schemes and budget structures. Policies, plans, and funding streams identified as mainstreaming climate change considerations include the National Heritage 2030 Plan, National Architecture Policy, and the Built Heritage Investment Scheme.

There is good evidence of improved coordination, collaboration and information sharing with other stakeholders and positive progress in building relationships with other sectors.

The sector has demonstrated work in the area of adaptation and co-benefit such as retrofitting historical buildings, life cycle assessments and the development and certification of suitable retrofitting materials.

## Transport

Since the publication of the 2019 Transport Sectoral Adaptation Plan, the sector has made progress in prioritising risks and developing actions to prevent infrastructure damage as well

as bringing research into sector strategies and policies. The sector is undertaking active planning, implementation, and review of the SAP in addition to coordinating broader adaptation actions across the sector. The sector has also made substantial progress in mainstreaming adaptation into appraisal frameworks and across long-term strategies and policies, such as the Transport Appraisal Framework and Transport Infrastructure Ireland Climate Adaptation Strategy. While there is evidence of ongoing projects focused on improving the resilience of the roads and rail networks, funding for adaptation needs to be scaled up. Engagement and improved relations with other departments and agencies is evident.

Challenges for the sector include the range of Transport infrastructure types and modes, and the resulting complexity of varying sub-sectoral and local climate change risk profiles. Variability in the maturity of adaptive capacity across the sector is also a challenge, with opportunities to leverage capacity in individual sub-sectors to support progress across the sector. Funding considerations are also a challenge for the sector, in line with similar challenges identified internationally, with further work to be carried out on increasing the scale and availability of climate change adaptation funding to support implementation.

## **Electricity and Gas Networks**

The Transmission System Operator - EirGrid - and the Distribution System Owner - ESB Networks have identified, categorised, and prioritised risks to the electricity infrastructure in addition to remediation measures for critical infrastructure from flooding and increased storm activity. These results of this work will be included in these bodies capital spending plans for the next Price Review period which will run from 2026 to 2030.

The electricity regulator and the network companies are mainstreaming adaptation into investment planning and project development financial resources are needed to improve the resilience of vulnerable critical infrastructure. The next Price Review will secure the funding needed for this adaptation work.

As with other sectors, a lack of human resources is a challenge and the delay in establishing a new Energy Technical Advisory Division within DECC has hindered some NCAP actions.

The sector provided limited information on the positive impacts or co-benefits from actions. Furthermore, there was a heavy focus on the electricity sector and limited information on resilience issues facing the gas networks sector.

## Communication Networks

There is a good understanding of climate change risks facing the communications networks sector, however operators need to access more information on how the sector will be impacted long term by climate change. There is a need to develop meaningful KPIs to allow for better monitoring of SAP implementation and to measure the outcomes and impacts of actions undertaken. Human and financial resources remain a challenge for the sector.

The sector has improved engagement with key external stakeholders following the finalisation of the 'Climate Change and its Effect on Network Resilience' report. Additionally, various power-saving strategies are being implemented to enhance resilience and reduce environmental impacts in electronic communication networks.

## Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure

The overall goal of the adaptation plan for both the Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure sectors was to present an assessment of key future climate risks to these sectors, while describing the adaptive measures available to build a climate resilient water sector. To this end, a range of adaptation measures were developed by organisations and stakeholders in their future adaptation planning processes. These actions included:

- Fully adopting the 'integrated catchment management' approach.
- Improving treatment capacity and network functions for water services infrastructure.
- Water resource planning and conservation – on both supply and demand sides.
- The inclusion of climate actions in monitoring programmes and research.

The implementation of regulations transposing the European recast Drinking Water Directive was completed in March 2023, which encompass improving and maintaining access to drinking water, risk assessment, water quality monitoring, address water leakages, minimum requirements, and continuous evaluation. In addition, a pilot project, funded by the Department of Housing, local Government & Heritage, has also commenced last year with Cork and Dublin City Councils to investigate how Nature-Based Solutions can be used to address urban run-off pressures. Climate change will make the management of urban water more challenging, especially dealing with more frequent and more intense rainfall in urban areas.

The CCAC identified that progress has been made across the sector in terms of building resilience through collaborative actions with other stakeholders, such as the pilot project on nature-based solutions and references to the ACRES schemes. However, it was noted that the sector needs to improve systematic coordination with the SAP to ensure solutions are implemented at the catchment scale to deliver co-benefits for water quality, biodiversity, and resilience. This could be achieved through the project delivery office being formed for the new River Basin Management Plan implementation.

Key challenges identified included limited progress on understanding of climate change impacts and development of appropriate solutions in the sector, a lack of detailed monitoring of the progress of SAP implementation and the need to develop measurable KPIs, a lack of specific information on the effectiveness of coordination structures in place for SAP implementation, and limited evidence of mainstreaming adaptation across departments, local authorities, and agencies. The CCAC acknowledged that reference was made to relevant plans and policies either developed or under development that incorporate climate resilience aspects including:

- The Fifth Nitrates Action Programme (2022-2025) – designed to prevent pollution from agriculture sources and improve water quality.
- The National Water Resources Plan (under development through Uisce Éireann) and is to outline how Ireland will move towards a safe, secure, reliable and sustainable water supply over a 25-year timeframe. The Plan is expected to include planning for droughts and water scarcity and develop resilient solutions, including smarter supply and demand reduction.

## Health

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic presented a significant challenge to the health sector in the development and implementation of climate adaptation policies but was followed by the successful mainstreaming of climate considerations in both the Department of Health and the bodies under its aegis, chiefly the Health Service Executive (HSE).

The primary focus post-COVID centred on developing governance structures within the Department of Health and the HSE, resulting in the establishment by the former of the Climate Change Oversight Group in 2021 and the publication in 2023 of the HSE Climate Action Strategy which is now being implemented. Both oversight structures have both

Departmental and HSE representation, ensuring coherence both across the health system and with whole-of-Government climate action.

The establishment of these structures is facilitating many climate adaptation actions including: building on a scoping assessment of severe weather events on health infrastructure; development of a public health severe weather public health alert system (similar to UKHSA); the publication of coherent, cross-sectoral guidance in relation to heat waves; supporting the Skin Cancer Prevention Plan; scoping and planning for surveillance of health impacts of climate change; and equipping policy and delivery mechanisms in relation to emerging health threats with information and learning from the climate sphere.

In addition, the health sector is now equipped to engage effectively with cross-sectoral action under the new National Clean Air Strategy and in relation to the development of a National Policy Statement on the Environment. Health considerations are integral to the development and implementation of ambitious policies in both areas and strategic engagement by the sector will support a range of policies in these regards.

## **Local Government**

Progress reports on the implementation of Local Authority Adaptation Strategies are published annually. The latest (2022) report demonstrated that good progress has been made – noting that nearly 89% of local authority actions are ongoing or completed. The Local Authority Adaptation Strategy progress reports are to be superseded from 2024 by reporting for the Local Authority Climate Action Plans.

There is good collaboration on risk identification and measures with many sectors and specific risk identification tools have been developed, including the semi-quantitative climate risk and vulnerability (SQRVA) methodology and the Weather Impact Register (WIRE) App that assists local authorities with recording the impacts of weather events.

Although local authorities are considered to be engaged in planning and implementation climate actions, LA resourcing needs attention. DECC has supported the recruitment of specialist staff to form the nucleus of climate action teams (a Climate Action Coordinator and a Climate Action Officer) within local authorities and has undertaken to fund these positions until 2029, however greater capacity is required.

As per the 2021 Climate Act, the sector is required to take account of Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs) in their County/City Development Plans to better mainstream climate action. The Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) also enable the mainstreaming of climate action into local authority delivery by including a climate focus. Improved collaboration is also needed in relation to the new NAF, SAPs and LACAPs to ensure coordinated action across these plans and frameworks.

## National Adaptation Framework

In terms of the NAF, some of the key recommendations provided by the CCAC in its review were for the new NAF to result in a more transformational and smarter, faster and systematic approach to adaptation.

Furthermore, the CCAC scorecard demonstrated that the availability and accessibility of climate data to inform planning and decision making is a challenge for sectors. The National Framework for Climate Services and Climate Ireland are beginning to address this shortcoming. The National Climate Change Risk Assessment will be a key source for sectors in standardising the use of climate data. While the lack of a national set of climate adaptation indicators remains a concern, there is a pilot to develop these with the Transport sector.

In addition, resourcing constraints in agencies under DECC as well as those identified by other sectors for adaptation need to be overcome. There is a lack of detailed information on budget, costs and investment needs for adaptation which must be improved.

The new guidelines developed for the LACAPs, support for CAROs and funding for local authority staffing and training demonstrate the strong coordination and support provided by DECC to local government. The review of the 2018 NAF was commended by the CCAC.

## Appendix 6: Comparison between EU policy sectors for adaptation and 2018 NAF sectors<sup>72</sup>

| EU Policy Sectors for Adaptation | Corresponding sector in NAF 2018     | Included in NAF 2024                      | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture                      | Agriculture                          | Yes                                       | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Biodiversity                     | Biodiversity                         | Yes                                       | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Buildings                        | No                                   | Yes (as a scoping exercise with Planning) | Buildings are highly exposed to climate change and can be severely impacted. Planning can have a significant contribution to increasing the resilience of the built environment. As such, the built environment will be considered as part of a scoping exercise on potential for a Built Environment/Planning SAP and also as a crosscutting issue across all SAPs. |
| Coastal                          | Flood Risk Management, Cross cutting | Yes                                       | Coastal flooding is within the remit of the SAP for flood risk management.<br>Coastal change and erosion affect all sectors with coastal activities and should be considered as a cross sectoral consideration across all SAPs.                                                                                                                                      |
| Cultural heritage                | Built and Archaeological Heritage    | Yes                                       | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

<sup>72</sup> Flood Risk Management is not captured on the EU level as a stand-alone sector

| EU Policy Sectors for Adaptation | Corresponding sector in NAF 2018 | Included in NAF 2024 | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disaster Risk Reduction          | No                               | Yes                  | Disaster Risk Reduction falls under remit of several sectors and local authorities; therefore, it is proposed to include it as a cross-sectoral consideration as opposed to a stand-alone SAP.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Business and Industry            | No                               | No                   | The exposure of the financial sector infrastructure to climate change is low compared to the exposure and vulnerability of the assets they invest in. However, increased awareness of climate change risks, opportunities and adaptation across business, industry and the financial sector is essential as disregarding the implications of climate change can generate significant risks for the financial sector and wider economy (e.g., higher inflation caused by supply chain disruptions and stakeholder pressure to improve corporate responsibility). |
| Financial                        | No                               | No                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Energy                           | Electricity and Gas Networks     | Yes                  | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Forestry                         | Forestry                         | Yes                  | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Health                           | Health                           | Yes                  | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| ICT                              | Communication Networks           | Yes                  | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| EU Policy Sectors for Adaptation | Corresponding sector in NAF 2018 | Included in NAF 2024                                            | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planning                         | No                               | Yes (as a scoping exercise with Built Environment)              | Planning is identified as one of the most effective processes to facilitate adaptation to climate change, particularly in relation to the built environment, therefore Planning has been included as a scoping exercise for a potential additional sector with specific consideration of the built and urban environments.                                                                                                                                                 |
| Marine and Fisheries             | Seafood                          | Yes                                                             | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Mountain areas                   | No                               | No                                                              | Ireland lacks significant mountain ranges therefore this sector is not considered pertinent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Transport                        | Transport Infrastructure         | Yes                                                             | Sector previously included.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Tourism                          | No                               | Yes                                                             | Tourism can be impacted by climate change through both directly and indirect impacts. In Ireland, tourism is an important economic and community driver, therefore Tourism has been included an additional sector.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Urban                            | No                               | Yes (as a scoping exercise with Built Environment and Planning) | Urban areas are considered particularly exposed and vulnerable to climate change impact, e.g., increased surface water flooding due the high levels of impervious surfaces. A number of sectors have assets and activities located in urban areas, therefore urban areas and associated urban impacts should be considered as a specific part of the scoping exercise on potential for a Planning/Built Environment SAP and also as a cross-cutting issue across all SAPs. |

| EU Policy<br>Sectors for<br>Adaptation | Corresponding<br>sector in NAF 2018                   | Included in NAF<br>2024 | Rationale                   |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Water<br>Management                    | Water Quality and<br>Water Services<br>Infrastructure | Yes                     | Sector previously included. |





Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# An Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe

Pleanáil le haghaidh Éire atá  
Athléimneach in aghaidh an  
Athraithe Aeráide

2024

Arna ullmhú ag an Roinn  
Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide  
[gov.ie/DECC](http://gov.ie/DECC)

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# Teachtaireacht ón Taoiseach



Le blianta beaga anuas, tá Éire ag obair go dícheallach chun an t-athrú aeráide a mhaolú trínár n-astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa a laghdú agus chun sinn a chumasú an buntáiste is mó a bhaint as todhchaí ísealcharbóin. Is príomhdhíriú don Rialtas seo é sin fós. Fiú má éiríonn lenár n-iarrachtaí maolaithe, áfach, leanfaidh na hathruithe aeráide atáimid ag feiceáil ar aghaidh.

A bhúi lenár mbearta a bhfuil mar aidhm leo astaíochtaí dochracha a laghdú, agus a bhúi leis na bearta sin de chuid ár gcomhpháirtithe san Aontas Eorpach agus ar fud an domhain, cabhrófar le tionchair an athraithe aeráide a theorannú. Mar sin féin, feicfimid fós athruithe i bpatrún bháistí, leibhéal mhara a bhíonn ag ardú, agus eachtraí aimsire a bhíonn níos coitianta agus níos déine. Ní mór dúinn oriúnú do na hathruithe atáimid ag feiceáil cheana féin agus ullmhú do na hathruithe a thiocfaidh chun cinn, de réir ár n-eolais.

Ba í an bhliain 2023 an bhliain ba theo ar taifead, agus an Meitheamh ba theo agus an lúil ab fhlice in Éirinn ann ó tosaíodh taifid i leith. Tá sé tuartha go n-éireoidh eachtraí adhaimswire níos coitianta agus níos déine thar na blianta atá le teacht, agus difear á dhéanamh acu do chuid mhór gnéithe dár sochaí agus dár ngeilleagar.

Bíonn ag méadú ar ár dtuiscint ar an athrú aeráide. Sa lá atá inniu ann, táimid níos ábalta eachtraí aimsire aonair níos contúirtí agus níos measa a chur síos do thionchair an athraithe aeráide. Léiriódh i staidéar a rinne Ollscoil na hÉireann, Má Nuad, go raibh an eachtra bháistí ba chúis le tulite fairsinge i Mainistir na Corann i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023 13% níos déine mar gheall ar thionchar an athraithe aeráide.

Is eol dúinn freisin gur mar thoradh ar athruithe aeráide eile a tharlaíonn go mall, amhail meánteoctaí a bhíonn ag méadú, patrún aimsire séasúraí a bhíonn ag athrú agus leibhéal mhara a bhíonn ag ardú, a thiocfaidh tuilleadh athruithe chun cinn in Éirinn idir an meántearma agus an fadtéarma, agus dúshláin nua agus éilimh nua á gcruthú. Cuid ríthábhachtach d'fholláine eacnamaíoch, shóisialta agus chomhshaoil na hÉireann a chosaint a bheidh in oriúnú go rathúil do na réaltachtaí éiritheacha sin agus in athléimneacht a thógáil in aghaidh na mbagairtí a bhaineann leo.

Glacfaimid cur chuige comhoibríoch ina leith sin, agus muid ag obair le hearnálacha agus le pobail chun rioscaí a shainaithint agus a íslíú. Déanfaimid é ar bhealach cothrom, agus cosaint á tabhairt do na daoine is leochailí agus is neamhábalta oiriúnú do thionchair an athraithe aeráide. Cinnteoimid freisin go dtiocfaidh athruithe dearfacha as ár n-iarrachtaí agus go gcabhróidh na hiarrachtaí sin le hathléimneacht a thógáil ar fud na hÉireann agus sinn a chumasú dul faoi bhláth i ndomhan a bhíonn ag athrú.

I gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe na hÉireann, soláthraítear an treoir straitéiseach agus an creat comhoibríoch a theastaíonn chun an méid sin a dhéanamh. Má infheistímid san oiriúnú láithreach, beimid in ann ár bpobail agus ár gcomhshaol a chosaint ar bhealach níos fearr, ár ngeilleagar a neartú, agus todhchaí inbhuanaithe iarbhír a chinntiú do na glúnta atá le teacht.

## **Simon Harris TD**

### **An Taoiseach**

## Brollach ón Aire



I dtuarascálacha ón Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Meitéareolaíochta agus ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, cuireadh in iúl arís eile an géarghá atá ann le tuilleadh gníomhaíochta i leith an oiriúnaithe don athrú aeráide ar fud an domhain. Ba í an bhliain 2023 an bhliain ba theo ar taifead riamh ó thaobh meánteocheataí domhanda de. Chonacthas taifid teochta réigiúnacha nach bhfacthas riamh san Eoraip le linn an tsamhraidh. Ba mar thoradh ar an ardú as cuimse i dteochtaí a tharla falscaithe ar fud roinnt críocha Eorpacha, agus iad mar chúis le caillteanas

tragóideach saol daoine agus le léirscrios fairsing. Bíonn Éire ag feiceáil athruithe inbhraite freisin, amhail teochtaí a bhíonn ag méadú, patrúin bháistí a bhíonn ag athrú, agus eachtraí adhaimswire níos coitianta.

Léirítéar san eolaíochtanois go mbíonn na heachtraí sin ag éirí níos contúirtí agus níos déine mar thoradh ar an athrú aeráide. Cé gur gá iarrachtaí domhanda a dhéanamh chun astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa a laghdú ar mhaithe le scála thionchair an athraithe aeráide a laghdú, tá glacadh soiléir ann anois go mbeidh orainn freisin bearta oiriúnaithe a chur chun feidhme láithreach agus go ceann i bhfad chun athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chothú agus chun íoslachdú a dhéanamh ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide ar ár sochaí agus ar ár ngeilleagar.

Leagtar amach sa Chreat reachtúil Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo an straitéis náisiúnta a bhfuil mar aidhm léi leochaileacht na hÉireann i leith na dtionchar sin a laghdú. Tá ról na bpríomhearnálacha, lena n-áirítéar an rialtas áitiúil, bunaithe ar an dóigh ar féidir le hÉirinn athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chothú, agus á chinntíú go ndéantar comhordú níos fearr ar ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe ar fud Ranna agus Gníomhaireseachtaí Rialtais. Beidh ríthábhacht ag baint leis an gcomhar sin maidir le rath ár mbeartas oiriúnaithe a chinntíú. An cur chuige uile-rialtais sin a glacadh i leith an mhaolaithe sa Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide uainn, is gá é a leathnú chun go n-áireofar an t-oiriúnú leis freisin.

Aithnítear sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe freisin go mbeidh ar an tsochaí ar fad tabhairt faoi ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe, lena n-áirítéar an earnáil phríobháideach agus saoránaigh aonair. Aidhm eile atá leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe is ea tuilleadh forbartha a dhéanamh ar an timpeallacht cumasúcháin don oiriúnú trí idirphlé a spreagadh, trí fheabhas a chur ar an

bhfáil ar fhaisnéis oriúnaithe ar ardchaighdeán agus trí thacú le taighde ar an oriúnú i bpriomhréimsí. Cuirfidh sé sin leis an dul chun cinn a rinneadh go dtí seo agus cinnteoidh sé go mbogfaimid i dtreo tuilleadh cur chun feidhme, agus cur chun feidhme níos tapa, a dhéanamh ar bhearta oriúnaithe.

## **Eamon Ryan TD**

### **An tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide**

## Buíochas

Is mian leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide buíochas a ghabháil leis an Dr Barry O'Dwyer, leis an Dr James Fitton, le Milana Platonova Uas. agus leis an gCoiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú as a gcuid tacaíochta agus cabhrach le linn ullmhú an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo.

## Gluais

**Oiriúnú:** athrú i gcorais nádúrtha nó dhaonna mar fhreagairt do thionchair an athraithe aeráide. Maolaíonn na hathruithe sin dochar nó baineann siad leas as deiseanna tairbheacha, agus is féidir iad a dhéanamh mar fhreagairt do thionchair iarbhír nó do thionchair a bhfuiltear ag súil leo.

**Acmhainn oiriúnaitheach:** an cumas atá ag earnáil bearta éifeachtacha oiriúnaithe a dhearadh nó a chur chun feidhme trí úsáid a bhaint as faisnéis faoi athrú aeráide agus adhaimisir a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann amach anseo chun damáiste a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann a mhaolú, chun deiseanna a thapú nó chun déileáil leis na hiarmhairtí.

**Bonnlíne:** staid ar ina haghaidh a thomhaistear athrú. Mar shampla, tá 'bonnlíne reatha' comhdhéanta de dhálaí inbhraite an lae inniu.

**Acmhainn:** meascán de na láidreachtaí agus na hacmhainní uile atá ar fáil laistigh de phobal, sochaí nó eagraíocht chun an baol tubaiste, nó éifeachtaí aon tubaiste, a laghdú. Is féidir inniúlacht a thabhairt ar acmhainn freisin.

**Fothú acmhainneachta:** i gcomhthéacs an athraithe aeráide, baineann forthú acmhainneachta le forbairt a dhéanamh ar na scileanna agus na hinniúlachtaí cuí chun cabhrú le tiortha oiriúnú don athrú aeráide. Áirítear leis sin freisin cabhrú leo a n-astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa a laghdú.

**Fuinneamh níos glaine:** foinsí agus teicneolaíochtaí fuinnimh lena dtáirgtear méid fíorbheag truaillithe comhshaoil agus astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa agus lena gcuirtear soláthar fuinnimh atá níos inbhuanaithe agus níos éiceabháiche chun cinn.

**Aeráid:** i dtéarmaí simplí, is é atá san aeráid ná an 'mheánaimsir', ar gnách go bhféachtar uirthi thar thréimhse 30 bliain. Áirítear léi teocht, báisteach, brat sneachta agus aon saintréith eile aimsire.

**Athrú aeráide:** athrú ar an riocht atá ar an aeráid, rud is féidir a shainainthint bunaithe ar athruithe ar mheán-saintréithe aeráide a mhaireann ar feadh tréimhse fhada, amhail cúpla scór bliain nó níos faide.

**Cás athrú aeráide:** tuairisc inchreidte ar an athrú ar an aeráid faoi am ar leith sa todhchaí. Forbraítear na cásanna sin trí úsáid a bhaint as samhlacha d'aeráid an Domhain. Tá samhlacha aeráide bunaithe ar thuiscint eolaíoch ar an dóigh a n-idirghníomhaíonn an talamh, an t-aigéan agus an t-atmaisféar le chéile agus ar an dóigh a bhfreagraíonn siad do thosca ar féidir leo tionchar a imirt ar an aeráid sa todhchaí, amhail astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa.

**Muinín:** i gcomhthéacs eolaíoch, baineann muinín lena mhéid a mheastar fionnachtana aon mheasúnaithe a bheith bailí, bunaithe ar chineál, méid, cáilíocht agus comhsheasmhacht na fianaise.

**Adhaimsir:** áirítear leis seo aimsir atá neamhghnách, crua nó neamhshéasúrach nó aimsir atá ag foircinn an raoin aimsire a breathnaíodh san am atá thart.

**Gáis cheaptha teasa:** roinnt gás arb é an toradh a bhíonn ar iad a bheith i láthair san atmaisféar go gceaptar fuinneamh a radaíonn an Domhan; tugtar an iarmhairt cheaptha teasa air sin. Is féidir na gáis sin a tháirgeadh trí phróisis nádúrtha nó dhaonna. Is í dé-ocsaíd charbóin an gás ceaptha teasa is tábhactaí. Samplaí eile de gháis cheaptha teasa is ea meatán, gáis fhluirínithe, gáis ózón agus ocsaíd nítriúil.

**Guais:** staid nó eachtra a d'fhéadfadh dochar a dhéanamh. Ní gó go ndéanann an ghuais féin aon dochar.

**Tionchar:** i gcomhthéacs an athraithe aeráide, aon éifeacht atá ag an athrú aeráide (e.g., tuilte, búcláil iarnróid, etc.).

**Dóchúlacht:** an seans go dtitfidh eachtra nó toradh amach, ar seans é a chuirtear in iúl mar chéatadán de ghnáth.

**Mí-oiriúnú:** gníomhartha a d'fhéadfadh a bheith mar chúis le riosca méadaithe go dtiocfadh drochthorthaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid chun cinn, lena n-áirítear trí astaíochtaí méadaithe gás ceaptha teasa, leocheileacht mhéadaithe nó aistrithe i leith an athraithe aeráide, torthaí níos cothroime, nó leas laghdaithe, san am i láthair nó san am atá le teacht. Sa chuid is mó de chásanna, is iarmhairt neamhbheartaithe é an mí-oiriúnú.

**Maolú:** gníomh atá ceaptha chun laghdú a dhéanamh ar an dóchúlacht go dtitfidh eachtra amach nó chun an tionchar a laghdú i gcás go dtitfidh an eachtra amach. Áirítear leis sin na cúiseanna leis an athrú aeráide (e.g., astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa) a laghdú, mar aon le laghdú a dhéanamh ar na rioscaí amach anseo a bhaineann leis an athrú aeráide.

**Samhail:** léiriú ar an dóigh a n-oibríonn córas, rud is féidir a úsáid chun a thuiscint cén dóigh a bhfreagróidh an córas d'ionchuir agus d'athruithe eile.

**Oiriúnú pleanálte:** an toradh atá ar chinneadh beartais a rinneadh d'aon turas. Is dóigh go n-áireofar leis gníomh a theastaíonn chun filleadh ar staid inmhianaithe nó chun staid inmhianaithe a choinneáil ar bun nó a bhaint amach.

**Réamh-mheastachán:** aon tuairisc inchreidte ar an todhchaí agus ar an gconair i dtreo na todhchaí sin. Tagraítear i léiriú sonrach ar 'réamh-mheastachán aeráide' do mheastachán ar an aeráid amach anseo a forbraíodh trí úsáid a bhaint as samhlacha d'aeráid an Domhain. Ní réamhaisnéisí iad réamh-mheastacháin. Áirítear toimhdí le réamh-mheastacháin freisin,

mar shampla toimhdí ar fhorbairtí socheacnamaíocha agus teicneolaíocha a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann amach anseo. Tá éiginnteacht éigin ag baint leo, mar sin.

**Fórsáil Radantach:** an glanathrú i gcothromaíocht fuinnimh chóras an Domhain mar gheall ar roinnt corraíola forchurtha. Is gnách go sloinntear fórsáil radantach ina vatanna in aghaidh an mhéadair chearnaigh, agus í ina meánfhigiúr thar thréimhse ama ar leith, agus cainníochtaítar léi an éagothroime fuinnimh a tharlaíonn nuair a thiteann an t-athrú forchurtha amach.

**Athléimneacht:** an cumas atá ag córas sóisialta nó éiceolaíoch suaitheadh a sheasamh agus a bheith in ann feidhmiú ar na bealaí bunúsacha céanna go fóill, agus an acmhainn chun oiriúnú do strus agus d'athruithe.

**Riosca:** meascán den seans go dtitfidh eachtra amach agus de cé chomh mór agus a bheadh tionchar na heachtra sin ó thaobh cúrsaí sóisialta, eachnamaíocha nó comhshaoil de. Mar shampla, na costais a bheadh ag baint le haon damáiste, an lín daoine a ndéanfaí difear dóibh, nó na limistéir thalún a ndéanfadh éifeacht shonrach aeráide difear dóibh.

**Measúnú Riosca:** anailís ar rioscaí agus ar na tionchair a bheadh acu chun faisnéis a sholáthar do chinnteoireacht. Ina lán cásanna, breithneofar i measúnú riosca páirtí ar leith a n-imreofaí tionchar air, amhail foirgneamh nó pobal. Is gnách go n-áirítear leis an bpróiseas sin sainaithint a dhéanamh ar ghuaiseacha a bhféadfadh tionchar a bheith acu, mar aon le measúnú a dhéanamh ar dhóchúlacht agus déine aon tionchar.

**Bainistíocht Riosca:** pleannan a chur i bhfeidhm chun iarmhairtí do-ghlactha aon rioscaí a sheachaint.

**Cás:** tuairisc inchreidte ar an riocth a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ar an domhan sa todhchaí. Úsáidtear toimhdí sonracha ar na hathruithe a d'fhéadfadh teacht ar an domhan, e.g., geilleagair, treochtaí sóisialta, athruithe i dteicneolaiocht, athruithe comhshaoil, etc., bunaithe ar an tuiscint is fearr atá ar fáil.

**Íogaireacht:** a mhéid a dhéanann inathraitheacht nó athrú aeráide difear dearfach nó difear diúltach do chóras.

**Adhaimsir:** aon fheiniméin mheitéareolaíocha chontúirteacha a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina gcúis le damáiste, le cur isteach tromchúiseach sóisialta nó le bás daoine.

**Talmhaíocht inbhuanaithe:** cur chuige i leith na feirmeoireachta a bhfuil mar aidhm leis freastal ar riachtanais reatha táirgeadh bia agus, an tráth céanna, acmhainní nádúrtha a chaomhnú, agus a chinntíú go mbeidh glúine amach anseo in ann freastal ar a riachtanais féin.

## Acrainmneacha

|                 |                                                                                             |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CAP</b>      | Plean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide                                                        |
| <b>CCA</b>      | Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide                                                                   |
| <b>CCAC</b>     | An Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide                                                |
| <b>CER</b>      | An Treoir maidir le hAthléimneacht Eintiteas Criticiúil                                     |
| <b>CARO</b>     | Oifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide                                           |
| <b>CSRD</b>     | An Treoir maidir le Tuairisciú Inbhuanaitheachta Corparáideach                              |
| <b>RTBM</b>     | An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara                                                        |
| <b>RCAC</b>     | An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide                                                |
| <b>RTRÁO</b>    | An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta                                      |
| <b>RCPSPFNA</b> | An Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe |
| <b>DRM</b>      | Bainistíocht Riosca Tubaiste                                                                |
| <b>DRR</b>      | Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste                                                                      |
| <b>RS</b>       | An Roinn Sláinte                                                                            |
| <b>RI</b>       | An Roinn Iompair                                                                            |
| <b>EEA</b>      | An Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Comhshaoil                                                       |
| <b>EPA</b>      | An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil                                                   |
| <b>EUCRA</b>    | Measúnú Riosca Aeráide Eorpach                                                              |
| <b>FSB</b>      | An Bord um Chobhsaíocht Airgeadais                                                          |
| <b>GCM</b>      | Samhlacha Aeráide Domhanda                                                                  |
| <b>OTI</b>      | Olltáirgeacht Intíre                                                                        |
| <b>GHG</b>      | Gáis Cheaptha Teasa                                                                         |
| <b>FSS</b>      | Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte                                                         |
| <b>ICIP</b>     | Ardán Faisnéise Aeráide na hÉireann                                                         |
| <b>IFRS</b>     | Caighdeán Idirnáisiúnta um Thuairisciú Airgeadais                                           |
| <b>IPCC</b>     | An Painéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide                                              |
| <b>ISSB</b>     | An Bord Idirnáisiúnta um Chaighdeán Inbhuanaitheachta                                       |

|                  |                                                                       |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>LA</b>        | Údarás Áitiúil                                                        |
| <b>LACAPanna</b> | Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide              |
| <b>MaREI</b>     | An tlonad um Fhuinneamh Muirí agus In-athnuaithe                      |
| <b>NAF</b>       | An Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe                                        |
| <b>NCCAF</b>     | An Creat Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide                       |
| <b>NCCRA</b>     | Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide                          |
| <b>NDCA</b>      | An tIdirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide                 |
| <b>NDFEM</b>     | An Stiúrthóireacht Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Dóiteáin agus Éigeandála |
| <b>NECG</b>      | An Grúpa Náisiúnta Comhordaithe Éigeandálaí                           |
| <b>NFCS</b>      | An Creat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide                              |
| <b>NGO</b>       | Eagraíocht Neamhrialtasach                                            |
| <b>OPW</b>       | Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí                                            |
| <b>RCM</b>       | Samhlacha Aeráide Réigiúnacha                                         |
| <b>RCP</b>       | Conairí Tiúchana Ionadaíocha                                          |
| <b>SAP</b>       | Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála                                         |
| <b>SDGanna</b>   | Spriocanna Forbartha Inbhuanaithe                                     |
| <b>TCFD</b>      | An Tascfhórsa um Nochtaí Airgeadais a bhaineann leis an Aeráid        |
| <b>UNFCC</b>     | Creat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide          |
| <b>YPCCC</b>     | Clár Ollscoil Yale um Chumarsáidí maidir leis an Athrú Aeráide        |

# 1 Réamhrá

Ceann de na dúshláin is casta de chuid ár linne is ea an t-athrú aeráide, agus tionchair inbhraite le feiceáil cheana féin. Chonacthas patrúin chorra aimsire le blianta beaga anuas, arbh eiseamláirí díobh iad na tréimhsí fliucha fadaithe in Éirinn sna blianta 2023 agus 2024. Rinne siad sin difear diúltach do thorthaí talmhaíochta agus d'fhómhair thalmhaíochta, agus béim á leagan ar an ngéarghá le bearta réamhghníomhacha chun éifeachtaí an athraithe aeráide a laghdú nó chun deireadh a chur leo. Dar leis an Séú Tuarascáil Measúnachta<sup>1</sup> ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, is léir gurb iad gníomhartha an duine, amhail gáis cheaptha teasa a astú, an phríomhchúis leis an téamh domhanda ó bhí lár an 20Ú haois ann. Bíonn aeráid na hÉireann ag athrú cheana féin, bíonn teochtaí ag méadú, bíonn leibhéal mhara ag ardú agus bíonn patrúin frasaíochta ag athrú.

Na heachtraí adhaimsire a chonacthas le déanaí, amhail géarchéim fodair na bliana 2023, tuilte Mhainistir na Corann i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023, tonnta teasa na mblianta 2023 agus 2022, agus stoirmeacha gaoithe na bliana 2024 (Stoirm Kathleen), na bliana 2022 (Stoirm Eunice) agus na bliana 2021 (Stoirm Bharra), leagtar béim iontu ar na tionchair fhéideartha a bhíonn ag aeráid athraitheach na hÉireann. Meastar go leanfar den athrú aeráide agus go n-éireoidh sé níos déine, agus tionchair ilchineálacha fhadréimseacha aige ar chomhshaol, sochaí agus forbairt gheilleagrach na hÉireann. Áirítear leo sin tionchair ar éiceachórais bhainistithe agus nádúrtha, ar acmhainní uisce, ar an talmhaíocht, ar an tslándail bia, ar shláinte an duine, ar chomhtháthú sochpholaitiúil, agus ar chriosanna cósta (Measúnú na hÉireann ar an Athrú Aeráide<sup>2</sup>). Fanann gáis cheaptha teasa amhail dé-ocsaíd charbóin san atmaisféar ar feadh na mílte blianta. Mar thoradh air sin, a bhúí le gníomhaíochtaí an duine san am atá thart, agus fiú má dhéanann an domhan dícharbónú go tapa, táimid stoptha anois i staid nach féidir méid éigin athraithe aeráide a sheachaint inti. Teastaíonn oiriúnú do na tionchair sin go géar agus caithfear leanúint leis go ceann i bhfad. Chun athléimneacht na hÉireann in aghaidh na dtionchar dosheachanta sin agus chun déileáil níos fearr le dúshlán an athraithe aeráide, tá gá ann le cur chuige réamhghníomhach comhordaithe i leith an oiriúnaithe chun an tionchar ar Éirinn sa todhchaí a íoslaghdu.

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<sup>1</sup> Cumhdaítear le Tuarascálacha Measúnachta ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide an measúnú eolaíoch, teicniúil agus socheacnamaíoch iomlán ar an athrú aeráide. Déantar an obair ar an Séú Tuarascáil Measúnachta thar roinnt blianta. Foilsíodh an t-ionchur ó Ghrúpa Oibre 1 i mí Lúnasa 2021 agus foilsíodh an Tuarascáil Sintéise i mí an Mhárta 2023.

<sup>2</sup> An Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2024)

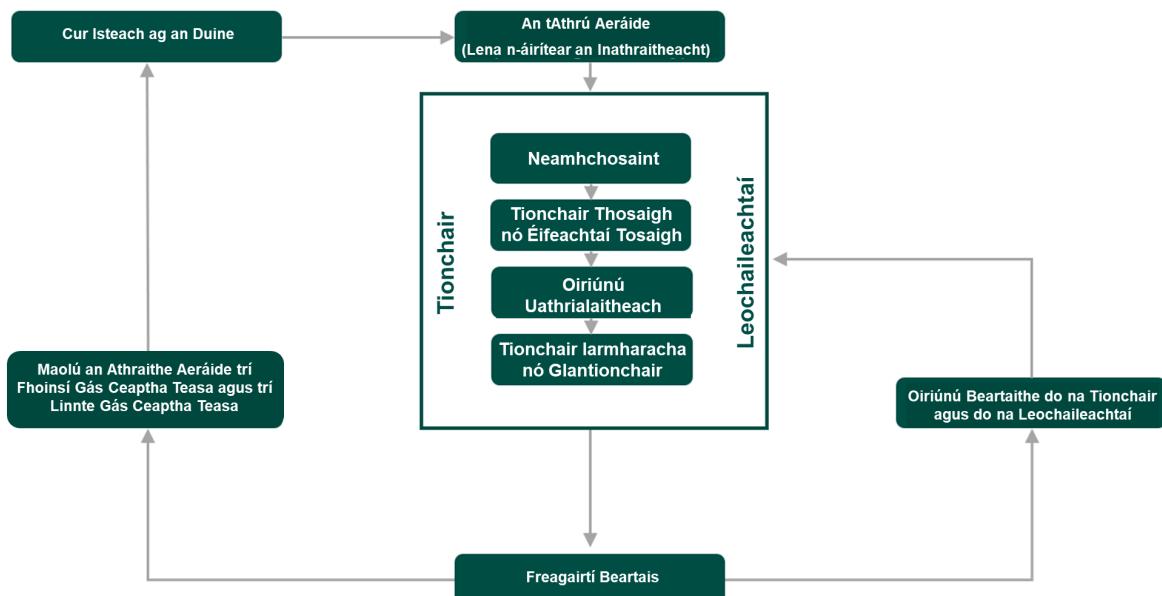
D'fhoilsigh Éire an chéad Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe reachtúil uaithi riamh sa bhliain 2018. Is é atá ann ná plean cuimsitheach a cheanglaítear faoin Acht um Ghníomhú Aeráide agus um Fhorbairt Ísealcharbóin, 2015 (an tAcht Aeráide), a leasaíodh ina dhiaidh sin sa bhliain 2021. Tá sé mar aidhm leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe cur chuige aontaithe a chruthú lena mbaineann an rialtas agus an tsochaí chun oriúnu don athrú aeráide. Tugtar breac-chuntas ann ar conas is féidir le hearnálacha éagsúla agus le húdaráis áitiúla éagsúla bearta oriúnaithe a chur chun feidhme chun leocheileacht na hÉireann i leith dhrochféachtaí an athraithe aeráide a íoslaghdú, agus leas á bhaint as aon tionchair thairbheacha. Leagtar béis sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe ar a thábhachtaí atá sé go gcomhtháthófaí straitéisí oriúnaithe isteach i ngach leibhéal den déanamh beartas, den forbairt bonneagair agus den phleanáil áitiúil. Ní hé amháin go dtugtar aghaidh leis an gcur chuige sin ar dhúshláin aeráide láithreacha ach cuirtear inbhuanaitheacht fhadtéarmach chun cinn leis. Forbraíodh an chéad Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe mar chuid de phróiseas fadtéarmach atriallach a bhfuil sainordú dlíthiúil aige agus a bhfuil mar aidhm leis a chinntiú go mbeidh Éire ullmhaithe le haghaidh thionchair dhóchúla an athraithe aeráide. Faoin Acht Aeráide, is gá an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a athbhreithniú gach cúig bliana.

Ag teacht sna síle ar an athbhreithniú reachtúil ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a gabhadh de láimh sa bhliain 2022, rud inar sainaithníodh beartais a bhíonn ag teacht chun cinn, eolas méadaithe ar an athrú aeráide, agus an méadú inbhraite i minicíocht na dtionchar aeráide agus i ndéine na dtionchar aeráide araon, forbraíodh Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua. Sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo, tugtar tacar níos leithne treoirphrionsabal isteach, agus béis á leagan ar an bpráinn a bhaineann le straitéisí oriúnaithe atá níos eírimiúla, níos tapa agus níos forleithne. Tacaítear ann le cur chuige pleánala conaire, rud ina mbreithnítear éagsúlacht cásanna féideartha téimh agus tionchair sa todhchaí, chun bearta oriúnaithe a bheidh solúbtha agus éifeachtach a chinntiú. Sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2024, aistrítear i dtreo straitéis atá bunaithe ar thorthaí chun faireachán níos fearr agus meastóireacht níos fearr a dhéanamh ar an dul chun cinn maidir le hathléimneacht an bhonneagair, na n-éiceachóras agus na sochaí i gcoitinne in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a bhrefsiú. Sa chaibidil seo, suitear an comhthéacs le haghaidh an Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua trí thús eolais a thabhairt ar choincheap an oriúnaithe don athrú aeráide agus ar choincheapa gaolmhara eile agus trí bhreac-chuntas a thabhairt ar an bpríomhdhul chun cinn a rinneadh san oriúnu náisiúnta ó bhí an bhliain 2018 ann.

## 1.1 An tOiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide

Mar atá léirithe i bhFíor 1, tá cur chuige dhá ghné i gceist le freagairt do na dúshláin a bhaineann leis an athrú aeráide: astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa san atmaisféar a laghdú

agus leibhéal na ngás sin san atmaisféar a chobhsú (maolú); agus bearta réamhgníomhacha agus straitéisí réamhgníomhacha a fhorbairt chun dálaí aeráide a bhíonn ag athrú, agus na tionchair a ghabhann leo, a réamh-mheas agus ullmhú agus freagairt dóibh (oiriúnú).



Fíor 1. Freagairtí le haghaidh an tAthrú Aeráide a Mhaolú agus le haghaidh Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide (an Painéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, 2001)

Cuimsítear san oiriúnú raon leathan gníomhartha a bhfuil mar aidhm leo leochaileachtaí a laghdú, athléimneacht a bhrefiú, agus pobail, éiceachórais agus geilleagair a chosaint ar éifeachtaí díobhálacha an athraithe aeráide. D'fhéadfadh go n-áireofaí le gníomhartha oiriúnaithe gníomhartha lena dtógtar acmhainn oiriúnaitheach (e.g., eolas a chruthú, faisnéis a chomhroinnt, creatáí institiúideacha tacúla a chruthú), gníomhartha lena mbunaítear córais bhainistíochta agus sásraí tacúla (e.g., pleánáil bainistíochta talún níos fearr, measúnú riosca aeráide, sásraí árachais) nó gníomhartha oiriúnaithe a chuirtear chun feidhme ar an talamh (bonneagar fisiciúil agus bearta atá bunaithe ar an éiceachóras).

#### Bosca 1

**Sainmhíniú ar an ‘oiriúnú’:** I gcás córais dhaonna, an próiseas atá i gceist leis an oiriúnú don aeráid iarbhír nó ionchais agus dá héifeachtaí chun dochar a mhaolú nó deiseanna tairbheacha a shaothrú; I gcórais nádúrtha, an próiseas atá i gceist leis an oiriúnú don aeráid iarbhír agus dá héifeachtaí; d'fhéadfadh idirghabháil an duine an t-oiriúnú don aeráid ionchais agus dá héifeachtaí a éascú (An Painéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, 2021).

Chun rath an ghníomhaithe ar son na haeráide a chinntiú, is bunriachtanas é gurb ailínithe agus comhordaithe atá bearta oiriúnaithe agus bearta maolaithe ar aon. Le cur chuige comhtháite i leith an ghníomhaithe ar son na haeráide, aithnítear an éifeachtúlacht acmhainní atá mar chuid dhílis d'aghaidh a thabhairt ar dhúshláin oiriúnaithe agus mhaolaithe ag an aon am amháin. Mar shampla, is amhlaidh, le tionscadail athchóirithe portaigh (e.g., tionscadal an Phortaigh Bheo<sup>3</sup>), a thaigtear tairbhí a bhaineann leis an maolú ar an athrú aeráide trí astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa a laghdú agus a sholáthraítear tairbhí oiriúnaithe maidir le cabhrú le fadhbanna tulite a mhaolú agus le bithéagsúlacht thábhachtach a chothabháil faoi aeráid a bhíonn ag athrú<sup>4</sup>. Ní hé amháin go n-uasmhéadaíonn an tsineirge sin an tionchar atá ag infheistíochtaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid, ach cabhraíonn sí freisin le comhbhabhtálacha féideartha idir an dá straitéis a sheachaint. Ina theannta sin, toradh féideartha atá ar thairbhí frithpháirteacha na n-iarrachtaí oiriúnaithe agus mhaolaithe a admháil is ea infheistíocht i réitigh dhúlrabhuaithe áitiúla a spreagadh. Tá sé mar aidhm leis na réitigh sin feabhas a chur ar a ábalta atá éiceachórais áitiúla chun oiriúnú d'athruithe, le linn rannchuidíu le hiarrachtaí astaíochtaí a laghdú ag an am céanna. I ndeireadh na dála, is é atá i gcur chuige comhtháite i leith an oiriúnaithe don athrú aeráide agus an mhaolaithe ar an athrú aeráide ná cuid ríthábhachtach d'ìnchuanaitheacht fhadtéarmach a chothú, á chinntiú go rannchuidíonn gníomhartha aeráide le todhchaí athléimneach ísealcharbóin le linn tairbhí inbhraite a sholáthar do phobail agus d'éiceachórais.

## Bosca 2

**Tá bearta um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide á ndéanamh ar fud an domhain, agus is féidir le hÉirinn ceachtanna luachmhara a fhoghlaim ó na cineálacha cur chuige sin. Mar shampla, glactar cur chuige ionmlánaíoch i bhfreagairt Chóbanhávan don athrú aeráide. Áirítear leis an gcur chuige sin an t-oiriúnú agus an bunathrú chun forbairt uirbeach a cheapadh ar shlí eile, agus cathair atá níos athléimní agus níos inchónaithe á cruthú dá bharr sin. Is leagtha amach thíos atá sraith samplaí lena dtaispeántar cur chuige ionmlánaíoch agus bunathraitheach na cathrach i leith an oiriúnaithe, ar cur chuige é a bhfuil mar aidhm leis gníomhartha agus teicneolaíochtaí oiriúnaithe a úsáid chun maireachtáil uirbeach a fheabhsú agus chun fás glas a spreagadh<sup>5</sup>:**

<sup>3</sup> Tionscadal an Phortaigh Bheo (2023)

<sup>4</sup> An tAontas Idirnáisiúnta do Chaomhnú an Dúlra (2009)

<sup>5</sup> Cónaídham Lucht Tionscail na Danmhairge

- **Foirgnimh atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide:** Le blianta fada anuas, tá an timpeallacht máguaird á breithniú i bpróisis ailtireachta agus deartha na Danmhairge. Nuashonraíodh an cód náisiúnta tógála chun tacú le foirgnimh atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a forbairt bunaithe ar cheachtanna a foghlaimíodh ó eachtraí adhaimsire roimhe sin. Mar shampla, tá cumas ag foirgnimh chónaithe Søpassagen i gCóbanhávan uisce báistí trom a sheasamh agus tá siad inbhuanaithe agus tiosach ar fhuinneamh an tráth céanna, agus iad ag baint leas as grianphainéil. Tá cumas acu uisce báistí a bhailiú agus a athúsáid freisin.
- **Pleanál chomhtháite don oriúnú:** Glacann cathracha na Danmhairge cur chuige comhtháite i leith aghaidh a thabhairt ar dhúshláin a bhaineann leis an aeráid agus ar an uirbiú. Mar shampla, táthar ag súil leis go mbeidh ról tábhachtach ag Sankt Jørgens i gCóbanhávan maidir le cosaint ar thuilte tríd an maoschlár a íslíú chun gur féidir leis an loch gníomhú mar thaiscumar agus mar limistéar glas tua chun tacú le bainistíocht tulite agus le háineas.
- **Cosaint cósta:** Tá traidsiún láidir comhoibrithe phríobháidigh-phoiblí ann sa Danmhairg maidir le himeallbhord na tire a bhainistiú agus a chosaint. Tá ceann amháin de na príomhthionscadail um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide sa Danmhairg lonnaithe laisteas de Chóbanhávan, áit ar tógadh cladán nua taobh thiar de sheanchladán chun limistéir chathrach, bonneagar uirbeach agus an dúlra a chosaint agus ar cruthaíodh cosán cósta ar an seanchladán chun críocha áineasa.
- **Bainistíocht riosca tulite:** Leagann an Danmhairg síriú láidir ar naisc a bhunú idir córais luathrabhaidh agus bainistíocht tulite. Sampla de sin is ea tomhais sreafa a chomhcheangal le córais uathoibrithe draenála, le stáisiúin chaidéalúcháin agus le córais ghais agus chun tulite a chosaint i limistéir leocheileacha. I gCóbanhávan, cuirtear réitigh uisce stoirme a bhfuil críocha éagsúla ag baint leo chun feidhme chun uisce stoirme a bhainistiú agus chun críocha malartacha le linn aimsir thirim, amhail gníomhaíochtaí áineasa, araon.



Fíor 2: Réiteach cosanta cósta Chóbanhávan – cladán nua a thógáil taobh thiar de sheanchladán chun bonneagar agus an dúlra a chosaint agus chun cosán cósta a sholáthar chun críocha áineasa an tráth céanna (Íomhá: Gníomhaireacht Dúlra na Danmhairge/Martin Nielsen, a foinsíodh ó Chónaidhm Lucht Tionscail na Danmhairge)

### 1.1.1 Mí-oiriúnú

Bíonn leibhéal an oiriúnaithe ag méadú ar fud gach earnála ar bhonn domhanda. Bíonn leibhéal an mhí-oiriúnaithe ag méadú freisin, áfach. Is é atá sa mhí-oiriúnú ná gníomhartha nó straitéisí a ghéaraíonn ar an bhfadhb nó a chruthaíonn leo chaileachtaí nua trí thimpiste, cé go bhfuil sé mar aidhm leis aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin a thagann as an athrú aeráide. Is féidir leis sin tarlú nuair is amhlaidh, maidir le bearta oiriúnaithe, atá siad pleánálte go dona, nach bhfuil siad ag teacht leis na dálaí áitiúla, nó a theipeann orthu iarmhairtí fadtéarmacha a chur san áireamh (e.g., struchtúr cosanta cósta atá deartha go dona agus atá suite go míchuí). Is bunriachtanais iad pleánáil chúramach agus breithniú cúramach a dhéanamh ar iarmhairtí neamhbheartaithe féideartha chun freagairtí mí-oiriúnaitheacha don athrú aeráide a sheachaint. Cuirtear sampla léiritheach den mhí-oiriúnú i láthair i mBosca 3 thíos.

#### Bosca 3

**Ar fud na hEorpa, fágann teochtaí a bhíonn ag ardú, daonra a bhíonn ag dul in aois agus uirbiú a bhíonn ag méadú go mbíonn an daonra ag éirí níos leochailí i leith strus teasa, ar mar thoradh air atá méadú ann ar an éileamh ar fhuarú i bhfoirgnimh agus atá úsáid fhorleathan á baint as aerchóiriú. Cé go bhfuil sé mar aidhm léi aghaidh a thabhairt ar an neamhchosaint ar riosca a bhaineann le teas, is féidir le húsáid fuarathe mheicniúil amhail aerchóiriú a bheith mar chuíis le tomhaltas leictreachais níos airde, is féidir léi éifeachtaí oiléáin teasa uirbigh a dhéanamh níos measa agus d'fhéadfadh sí a bheith mar chuíis le hastaíochtaí méadaithe CO<sup>2</sup>, ag brath ar an bhfoinse fuinnimh a úsáidtear le haghaidh giniúint leictreachais.**

### 1.1.2 Eochairchoincheapa

Fearacht an chuid is mó de réimsí beartais chasta, tacaíonn roinnt eochairchoincheap agus téarmaíocht leis an oiriúnú agus leis an bpleánáil don oiriúnú. Bainfear úsáid astu sin ar bhonn rialta ar fud an doiciméid seo. Chun tacú le cur chuige atá comhsheasmhach ar an leibhéal náisiúnta i leith an oiriúnaithe ar fud gach earnála ábhartha agus chun feabhas a chur ar an gcur amach foriomlán ar roinnt de na coincheapa sin, cuirtear i láthair thíos roinnt príomh-shainmhínithe atá ábhartha don oiriúnú agus don phleanáil don oiriúnú.

- **Athléimneacht in aghaidh an Athraithe Aeráide:** An cumas atá ag córas, bíodh córas fisiciúil, córas sóisialta nó córas éiceolaíoch ann, chun an t-athrú aeráide a ionsú agus chun freagairt dó agus, trí phleanáil éifeachtach don oiriúnú agus forbairt inbhuanaithe éifeachtach (lena n-áirítear rialachas agus dearadh institiúideach) a

chur chun feidhme, chun na drochthionchair aeráide a laghdú le linn leas a bhaint as aon torthaí dearfacha an tráth céanna. (An Coiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú, 2018).

- **Athléimneacht Chóir:** Conas a dhéanann tionchair an athraithe aeráide difear do ghrúpaí difriúla den tsochaí agus conas a bhíonn tairbhí agus ualaí na bhfreagairtí oiriúnaithe dálte ar fud grúpaí difriúla agus conas a eispéisíonn grúpaí difriúla próisis chothroma thrédhearcacha, agus dáileadh cothrom cumhachta polaitiúla agus rannpháirtíocht i gceapadh beartas ann (An Ghníomhairesacht Eorpach Comhshaoil, 2022).
- **Oiriúnú Incriminteach:** Is é atá i gceist le bearta incriminteacha ná modhnuithe ar chórais agus cleachtais atá ann cheana, agus iad ag cur le cumaí reatha agus le teicneolaíochtaí reatha sa chuid is mó de chásanna. Cé go bhfuil tairbhí láithreacha ag baint le bearta um oiriúnú incriminteach, is minic is gá iad a chomhcheangal le bearta eile um oiriúnú incriminteach nó le bearta um oiriúnú bunathraitheach, fiú, chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar thionchair aeráide níos déine agus níos casta agus ar na leocheileachtaí gaolmhara. (An Painéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, 2023)
- **Oiriúnú Bunathraitheach:** Iarrtar leis go ndéanfaí athruithe bunúsacha lena n-athmhúnlófaí córais, beartais agus cleachtais chun aghaidh a thabhairt go héifeachtach ar leocheileachtaí bunúsacha. Tá an cur chuige sin ag teacht leis an ngá le déileáil le tionchair an athraithe aeráide, ar tionchair iad atá dothuártha agus a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina gcur isteach. Cé go bhféadfadh go mbeadh dúshláin amhail costais níos airde agus cur isteach féideartha i gceist leo, tá siad ríthábhachtach maidir le hathléimneacht fhadtéarmach a bhreisiú agus le hoiriúnú inbhuanaithe don athrú aeráide a chinntiú, go háirithe nuair a bheifear ag tabhairt aghaidh ar rioscaí sistéamacha agus ag iarraidh teacht ar réitigh chóra chuimsitheacha mharthanacha. (An Painéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, 2023)

## 1.2 An dul chun cinn náisiúnta ar an oiriúnú

Is í an sprioc aeráide uileghabhálach atá ag Éirinn ná aistriú chuirge geilleagar ísealcharbóin atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de faoin mbliain 2050. Ó fhoilsíú an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe sa bhliain 2018 i leith, bhí forbairtí suntasacha ann sa ghníomhú náisiúnta ar son na haeráide agus sa bheartas náisiúnta um oiriúnú don athrú aeráide. Áirítear leo sin an leasú a rinneadh sa bhliain 2021 ar an Acht um Ghníomhú Aeráide agus um Fhorbairt Ísealcharbóin, an ceanglas leis na Pleananna bliantúla Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide agus foilsíú na

bpleannanna sin, agus an t-athbhreithniú ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018, mar a phléitear thíos. Bhí dul chun cinn ar an taighde aeráide ar thopací éagsúla, amhail samháltú aeráide, ag gabháil leis na forbairtí sin. Breisíodh freisin an fháil ar sheirbhísí aeráide agus ar acmhainní aeráide ar an leibhéal náisiúnta. De bhreis air sin, tháinig méadú ar an méid atáthar ag díriú ar pháirt a thabhairt don tsochaí shibhialta sa rialachas aeráide. Chomh maith leis sin, is soiléireanois atá an gá atá le sásraí suntasacha nua maoinithe phoiblí le haghaidh gníomhú ar son na haeráide. Is leagtha amach sna forannáin seo a leanas atá roinnt de na forbairtí is tábhachtaí ó bhí an bhliain 2018 ann.

### **1.2.1 Na hAchtanna um Ghníomhú Aeráide agus um Fhorbairt Ísealcharbóin, 2015 go 2021**

Chuir Éire a tiomantas don ghníomhú ar son na haeráide ar bhonn foirmiúil trí na hAchtanna um Ghníomhú Aeráide agus um Fhorbairt Ísealcharbóin, 2015 go 2021 (an tAcht Aeráide), a achtú. Leis an Acht Aeráide, cuirtear ceangal ar an Rialtas geilleagar atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide, atá saibhir ó thaobh na bithéagsúlachta de, atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de agus atá neodrach ó thaobh na haeráide de a bhaint amach faoin mbliain 2050.<sup>6</sup> Ina theannta sin, leagtar amach san Acht Aeráide spriocanna diana le haghaidh astaíochtaí a laghdú, agus é mar aidhm leis iad a laghdú faoi 51% faoin mbliain 2030 agus aeráidneodracht a bhaint amach faoin mbliain 2050. Ceanglaítear leis an Acht freisin go bhforbrófaí Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe arna cheadú ag an Rialtas agus go n-athbhreithneofaí é gach cúig bliana<sup>7</sup>. Athdheimhníodh le leasuithe na bliana 2021 ar an Acht Aeráide stádas an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe, agus forálacha nua ann atá dírithe ar an oiriúnú a chur ar aghaidh ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, ar an leibhéal earnála agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil.

Is amhlaidh ó thaobh an oiriúnaithe earnála de a bhunaítear le haitl 6 agus 7 den Acht Aeráide na ceanglais le haghaidh Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a ullmhú.<sup>8</sup> Leis na leasuithe a rinneadh sa bhliain 2021, tugadh forálacha nua isteach chun cuíchóiriú a dhéanamh ar an dóigh a ndéanfar Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála amach anseo a fhorbairt agus a chur isteach. Faoin Acht Aeráide, féadfaidh an Rialtas iarraidh ar bheirt Airí nó níos mó den Rialtas Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála a dhéanamh agus a chur isteach i gcomhpháirt (rud dá ngairtear “plean oiriúnaithe earnála comhpháirteach”).

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<sup>6</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2021)

<sup>7</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2021)

<sup>8</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2021)

Maidir leis an oriúntáil, ba leis na leasuithe a rinneadh ar an Acht Aeráide a neartaíodh an ról atá ag údarás áitiúla i réimse an ghníomhaithe ar son na haeráide. Rud a bhfuil tábhacht ar leith ag baint leis is ea an ceanglas atá ar údarás áitiúla Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, a bhfuil bearta oriúnaithe ar áireamh iontu, a ullmhú agus a chur chun feidhme faoin gcéad ráithe den bhliain 2024 agus gach cúig bliana ina dhiaidh sin.

## 1.2.2 Pleanáil Earnála agus Áitiúil

Chun a chinntíú go mbeidh Éire athléimneach in aghaidh na dtionchar a bheidh ag an athrú aeráide san am i láthair agus san am atá le teacht, teastaíonn freagairt chomhordaithe ó na hearnálacha uile agus is gá pleanáil áitiúil éifeachtach a bhunú. Sa rannán seo, scrúdaítear an dul chun cinn náisiúnta maidir le forbairt a dhéanamh ar Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála, ar an acmhainniú áitiúil agus ar an bhforbairt acmhainne áitiúil ar mhaithe le cur chuige éifeachtach láidir a ghlacadh i leith an oriúnaithe in Éirinn.

### 1.2.2.1 Pleanáil Oiriúnaithe Earnála

Leagtar amach san Acht Aeráide na ceanglais le haghaidh Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a ullmhú. Rinneadh an 12 earnáil tosaíochta a sainaithníodh sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018 a ghrúpáil ina naoi bPlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus a chnuasach ina gceithre théama a chumhdaíonn caipiteal nádúrtha agus cultúrtha, bonneagar criticiúil, bainistíocht acmhainní uisce agus riosca tuilte, agus sláinte phoiblí. Tá sé mar aidhm leis an gcur chuige sin cur chuige struchtúrtha córasach a sholáthar i leith forbairtí earnála.

Tábla 1: Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus téamaí le haghaidh 12 earnáil a sainaithníodh sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018. Nuashonraíodh Ranna Rialtais chun go mbeadh siad ag teacht le hathchumraíochtaí Roinne a rinneadh ó bhí an bhliain 2018 ann.

| Téama                             | Leibhéal Earnála                          | Roinn Rialtais                                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Caipiteal Nádúrtha agus Cultúrtha | Bia mara                                  | An Roinn Talmhaíochta,<br>Bia agus Mara                      |
|                                   | Talmhaíochta                              |                                                              |
|                                   | Foraoiseacht                              |                                                              |
|                                   | Bithéagsúlacht                            | An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta |
|                                   | An Oidhreacht Thógtha agus Seandálaíochta |                                                              |
| Bonneagar Criticiúil              | Bonneagar lompair                         | An Roinn lompair                                             |
|                                   | Lónraí Leictreachais agus Gáis            | An Roinn Comhshaoil,<br>Aeráide agus Cumarsáide              |
|                                   | Lónraí Cumarsáide                         |                                                              |

|                                                                |                                                                               |                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bainistíocht<br/>Acmhainní Uisce<br/>agus Riosca Tuilte</b> | Bainistíocht Riosca Tuilte<br>Cáilíocht an Uisce<br>Bonneagar Seirbhísí Uisce | Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí<br>An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta |
| <b>Sláinte Phoiblí</b>                                         | Sláinte                                                                       | An Roinn Sláinte                                                                           |

Chun tacú le príomhearnálacha náisiúnta pleanáil don oriúnú don athrú aeráide, agus de réir cheanglais an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe (2018), forbraíodh treoirínte pleanála earnála mar chuid de thionscadal Ardán Faisnéise Aeráide na hÉireann de chuid Aeráid Éireann<sup>9</sup>. Tá sé mar aidhm leis na treoirínte a chinntiú go nglacfar cur chuige comhleanúnach comhsheasmhach i leith na pleanála don oriúnú ar an leibhéal náisiúnta agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil. Ó fhoilsíú na dtreoirlínte i mí na Bealtaine 2018 i leith, tá ag éirí le Ranna iad a chur chun feidhme chun pleannanna oiriúnaithe earnála a fhorbairt.

#### **1.2.2.2 An dul chun cinn ar Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála de réir scórchártaí aonair ón gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide**

Déanann an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide measúnú bliantúil ar an dul chun cinn ar Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus ar Straitéisí Oiriúnaithe Áitiúla araon agus ar chur chun feidhme an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe, agus foilsíonn sí Scórchárta Oiriúnaithe earnála. Is achoimrithe in Agusín 5 atá an dul chun cinn a rinne earnálacha sa bhliain atá imithe thart agus iad ag iaraidh oriúnú don athrú aeráide, de réir an scórchárta bhliantúil ón gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide. Léirítear leis sin go soiléir go ndearnadh deadhul chun cinn ar fud earnálacha amhail an tlompar, an Riosca Tuilte, an tUisce agus an Oidhreacht Thóghtha agus Seandálaíochta, agus dul chun cinn measctha agus neamh-chomhsheasmhach le feiceáil i réimsí eile.

#### **1.2.2.3 Pleanáil Oiriúnaithe Rialtais Áitiúil**

I dteannta na ról aonair atá ag earnálacha sonracha, agus i dteannta an dul chun cinn atá tuairiscithe thuas, tá ról lárnach le himirt ag pleanáil oiriúnaithe ar an leibhéal áitiúil, lena n-áirítear pleanáil i measc údaráis áitiúla, maidir le freagairtí áitiúla éifeachtacha don athrú aeráide a chur chun feidhme ar fud na hÉireann.

Tá údaráis áitiúla i rocht straitéisearch chun bearta áitiúla oiriúnú a chur ar aghaidh mar gheall ar an ról atá acu laistigh de phobail áitiúla, mar gheall ar an eolas fairsing atá acu ar na timpeallachtaí nádúrtha agus tógha laistigh dá limistéir feidhme, agus mar gheall ar an

<sup>9</sup> An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, (2018)

gcumas seanbhunaithe atá acu bearta praiticiúla oiriúnaithe a sholáthar. Mar atá achoimrithe thíos, d'imir údaráis áitiúla ról réamhgníomhach maidir lena straitéisí oiriúnaithe féin a fhorbairt, maidir le hoideachas a chur ar a mbaill fairne ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide, agus maidir le rannpháirtíocht an phobail a chothú. D'imir siad ról ríthábhachtach maidir le tacú le tionscnamh oiriúnaithe ar fud earnálacha éagsúla freisin.

#### **1.2.2.4 Straitéisí Oiriúnaithe Údaráis Áitiúil**

Leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe (2018), ceanglaíodh ar údaráis áitiúla straitéisí oiriúnaithe a ullmhú le haghaidh a limistéar riarracháin chun laghdú a dhéanamh ar a leochairlí atá an stát i leith éifeachtaí diúltacha an athraithe aeráide agus chun leas a bhaint as aon éifeachtaí dearfacha a thiocfaidh chun cinn. Cuireadh forbairt na straitéisí oiriúnaithe údaráis áitiúil i gcrích sa bhliain 2018. Sainaithníodh sna straitéisí na príomhrioscaí atá ann ar fud dhlínse an Údaráis Áitiúil agus an cur chuige atá á ghlacadh chun dul i ngleic leis na rioscaí sin agus chun athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a fhorbairt don todhchaí. Bhí an obair sin ina cuid dhílis d'fhorbairt na bPleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide ina dhiaidh sin, ar pleannan iad a ceanglaíodh faoin Acht Aeráide. Tá na Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide sin glacthaanois ag gach ceann den 31 údarás áitiúil.

#### **1.2.2.5 Acmhainniú agus fothú acmhainneachta**

Sna cúig bliana seo a chuaigh thart, léirigh údaráis áitiúla éagsúla dul chun cinn suntasach maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, go háirithe ó thaobh soláthar fairne, oiliúna agus acmhainnithe de. D'imir ceithre Oifig Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide ról ríthábhachtach ina leith sin, agus 34% de na gníomhartha ó straitéisí Údaráis Áitiúil um an oiriúnú curtha i gcrích anois, suas ó 19% sa bhliain 2022, de réir na dTuarascálacha Blantúla Údaráis Áitiúil ar Dhul Chun Cinn a chuir na hOifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide isteach. Cuireadh chun feidhme cláir oiliúna, amhail an Clár Oiliúna Údaráis Áitiúil ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, agus cistiú le haghaidh Comhordaitheoir um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus Oifigeach um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a cheapadh i ngach údarás áitiúil, rud atá mar fhianaise ar thiomantas an rialtais do ghníomhú áitiúil ar son na haeráide. Uirlísí amhail Aip an Chláir Tionchar Aimsire (WIRE) agus tionscadail rannpháirtíochta pobail maidir leis an oiriúnú agus maidir le réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe a chur chun cinn – e.g., an feachtas Feasachta ar Dhumhcha de chuid na hOifige Réigiúnaí um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide don Bhord Farraige Atlantach Thuaidh – forbraíodh iad chun cur le hiarrachtaí oiriúnaithe agus chun rannpháirtíocht a spreagadh i measc cónaitheoirí áitiúla.

#### **1.2.2.6 Soláthar Foirne agus Oiliúint Údaráis Áitiúil**

Ní mór d'údaráis áitiúla na scileanna cuí agus na hacmhainní cuí a bheith acu chun bearta um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a phleanáil, a fhorbairt agus a chur chun feidhme.

Ba é an toradh a bhí ar Ghníomh 150 den Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide 2019 a chur chun feidhme ná gur forbraíodh clár oiliúna um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide go gach duine de na 29,000 ball foirne údaráis áitiúil agus de na 949 gcomhalta thofa. Agus é á chistiú ag an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, ghlac na cumainn ábhartha go hiomlán leis an gclár sin, ina leagtar díriú láidir ar an oiriúnú. Cumhdaíodh san oiliúint go dtí seo ceannaireacht i leith gníomhú ar son na haeráide, feasacht ghinearálta, gnéithe teicniúla, pleánáil spáis, agus measúnú riosca tuitte, i measc nithe eile. Tá cláir eile á bhforbairt faoi láthair do chatagóirí éagsúla foirne agus do shaintopaicí amhail soláthar glas.

Chun na hacmhainní atá ar fáil d'údaráis áitiúla a mhéadú, leithdháil an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide cistíú ab fhiú €3.5 milliún sa bhliain 2022 chun tacú le hacmhainní soláthar foirne do na róil mar Oifigeach um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus mar Chomhordaitheoir um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide<sup>10</sup>. Leithdháil an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide cistíú breise €5.5 milliún do na poist sin agus do chostais ghaolmhara tionscadail sa bhliain 2023. Ina theannta sin, mar chuid den Chlár um Ghníomhú Pobail ar son na hAeráide, leithdháileadh €60 milliún ón gCiste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide chun gur féidir infheistiú i dtionscadail agus tionscnaimh um ghníomhú pobail ar son na haeráide, agus i bhfothú acmhainneachta, thar na trí bliana atá le teacht. Leithdháileadh €24 mhilliún ar údaráis áitiúla faoin gclár chun gur féidir leo obair i gcomhar le pobail chun pobail ísealcharbón a fhorbairt. Leithdháileadh 12% den chistiú sin chun oifigeach um ghníomhú pobail ar son na haeráide a fhostú laistigh de gach údarás áitiúil<sup>11</sup>.

#### **1.2.3 An Plean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide**

Leis an Acht Aeráide, ceanglaítear ar an rialtas Plean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide a fhorbairt lena gcuirtear gealltanais aeráide na tíre i mbun gnímh. Nuashonraítear an plean sin gach bliain agus tá sé ceaptha chun bheith ag teacht leis an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta don tréimhse ón mbliain 2021 go dtí an bhliain 2030. Leis an bPlean, comhtháthaítear réitigh aeráide isteach i gcroílár na forbartha sóisialta, polaitiúla agus geilleagraí, agus béim láidir á leagan ar athruithe ar fud an chórais á mbrú chun cinn.

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<sup>10</sup> An tOireachtas (2023)

<sup>11</sup> An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (2022)

Cuid dhílis den straitéis sin is ea an tuiscint gurb amhlaidh, maidir le córais riachtanacha lena rialaítear gnéithe den saol, is gá iad a bhunathrú ó bhun chun na spriocanna astaíochtaí glan-nialasacha a bhaint amach. Áirítear leis na gnéithe sin dálaí maireachtála, an tógáil, an obair, an t-iompar, an tráchtáil, an tsláinte, an fholláine, agus an táirgeadh bia. Iarrtar sa Phlean Gníomhaith ar son na hAeráide go ndéanfaí athruithe suntasacha sa rialachas áitiúil, i gcleachtais earnála poiblí, i dtionscail agus i bpríomhearnálacha eacnamaíocha chun tacú leis an mbunathrú atá riachtanach.

Ó uair a gceaptha i leith, áiríodh príomhghníomhartha oriúnaithe le Pleananna Gníomhaith ar son na hAeráide. Ba ar an maolú, áfach, a leagadh príomhdhíriú na bpleananna sin. Ní hé amháin go mbreithnítear an t-oriúnú trí ghníomhartha earnála, ach breithnítear é freisin trí chaibidil thiomnaithe oriúnaithe ina ndírítear ar thosaíochtaí náisiúnta oriúnaithe agus ar thosca tosaíochta trasearnála.

I mblianta níos déanaí, áirítear leis an bPlean Gníomhaith ar son na hAeráide 2023 agus leis an bPlean Gníomhaith ar son na hAeráide 2024 caibidlí sonracha ar ghníomhartha oriúnaithe ar fud roinnt téamaí chun tacú le cur chun feidhme an Chreata Náisiúnta Oriúnaithe agus na bpleananna earnála atá ann cheana.

Maidir leis na gníomhartha oriúnaithe sa Phlean Gníomhaith ar son na hAeráide 2023, mar shampla, tá siad catagóirithe faoi na réimsí tosaíochta seo a leanas:

- An beartas náisiúnta agus an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a nuashonrú ar aon dul leis an athbhreithniú ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe agus leis an reachtaíocht
- Athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide i mbeartais bainistíochta riosca tulite
- Athléimneacht na gcóstaí in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide
- Sonraí aeráide agus infhaighteacht agus seirbhísí aeráide
- Córais luathrabhaidh a fhorbairt
- Athléimneacht an bhonneagair (uisce, cumarsáid, lónraí leictreachais agus gáis) in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide
- Athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide sa tsláinte
- Feabhas a chur ar an bhfeasacht ar an ngá leis an oriúnú

Áirítear gníomhartha sonracha ó Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí (OPW), ón Roinn Títhíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta (RTRÁO), ó Shuirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann (GSI) agus ó Met Éireann atá ábhartha do bhainistíocht riosca tulite. Áiríodh leo sin forbairt na

Seirbhíse Náisiúnta Réamhaisnéisithe agus Rabhaidh Tuitle<sup>12</sup>, cur chun feidhme na ngníomhartha ón bplean oiriúnaithe earnála um riosca tuitte ag OPW, agus forbairt léarscáileanna tuitte screamhuisce ag GSI, mar aon leis an obair leanúnach atá ar bun ar fud an Rialtais ar bhainistíocht athruithe cósta. Is príomhshruthaithe isteach i gcaibidí ábhartha ar an mbeartas um maolú atá líon níos lú gníomhartha oiriúnaithe.

### 1.2.4 An tAthbhreithniú ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe

Faoin Acht Aeráide, ní mór an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a athbhreithniú uair amháin ar a laghad i ngach tréimhse cúig bliana. Cuirreadh an próiseas athbhreithnithe sin ar siúl sa bhliain 2022, ar lena linn a fuarthas aiseolas ó phríomh-Gheallsealbhóirí Earnála, Roinne agus Gníomhaireseachta agus a seoladh comhairliúchán poiblí. Le linn an athbhreithnithe ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe<sup>13</sup>, breithníodh príomhfhorbairtí ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh, ar an leibhéal náisiúnta agus ar an leibhéal idirnáisiúnta. Ina measc sin bhí an dul chun cinn a rinneadh ar ghníomhartha faoin gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018, faoi na tuarascálacha ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, faoi Straitéis an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide 2021, agus faoi na leasuithe a rinneadh ar an Acht Aeráide sa bhliain 2021. Ba mar thoradh ar an athbhreithniú a tháinig 33 mholadh san iomlán chun cinn lena n-athbhreithniú laistigh de Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua. Ar na príomh-mholtaí bhí feabhas a chur ar an ailíníú le Straitéis an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide 2021, bainistiú níos éifeachtaí a dhéanamh ar thionchair agus rioscaí trasnaí agus trasteorann an athraithe aeráide, sonraí náisiúnta aeráide a fheabhsú agus iad a chomhtháthú isteach i bpleanáil oiriúnaithe ar bhealach níos fearr, agus an gá le tuilleadh béime a leagan ar na comhthairbhí a ghabhann le hathléimneacht chóir agus le maolú cóir.

San athbhreithniú, scrúdaíodh an dul chun cinn a rinneadh ar an 12 phríomhghníomh faoin gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018. Áiríodh leo sin Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a fhorbairt, struchtúir rialachais a bhunú agus a athbhreithniú ar an leibhéal náisiúnta agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil, treoirínte earnála a fhorbairt, agus gníomhartha eile a bhfuil mar aidhm leo feabhas a chur ar an timpeallacht cumasúcháin don oiriúnú, lena n-áirítear iad sin a

<sup>12</sup> Déanann Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí cathoirleacht ar an tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Réamhaisnéisithe agus Rabhaidh Tuitte. Tá an Lárionad Réamhaisnéisithe oibríochtaí lonnaithe in Met Éireann agus faightear tuilleadh tacáiochta le haghaidh a oibríochta ón gCumann Lucht Bainistíochta Contae agus Cathrach (CCMA), ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus ón Stiúrthóireacht Náisiúnta um Bainistíochta Dóiteáin agus Éigeandála (NDFEM).

<sup>13</sup> An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (2022)

bhaineann le hAeráid Éireann. Soláthraíodh tuilleadh mionsonraí maidir le roinnt príomhfhorbairtí sa bheartas um oriúnú a tháinig chun cinn ó bhí an bhliain 2018 ann.

### 1.2.5 An Coiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú

Tagann an Coiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú le chéile ceithre huaire in aghaidh na bliana. Déanann an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide cathaoirleacht air agus tá sé comhdhéanta d'ionadaithe ó phríomh-Earnálacha, ó ranna líne eile amhail Roinn an Taoisigh, an Roinn Airgeadais agus RCPSPFNA, ó Oifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, agus ó Ghníomhaireachtaí ábhartha eile. Is spás comhoibríoch é inar féidir eolas a thabhairt faoi fhorbairtí, dul chun cinn, beartais agus taighde i réimse an oriúnaithe. Tá sé úsáideach freisin chun eolas a thabhairt do chomhaltaí faoi fhorbairtí ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh agus ar leibhéal na Náisiún Aontaithe. Tháinig méadú suntasach ar mhéid chomholtas an ghrúpa ó bhí an bhliain 2018 ann. Is é an grúpa an príomhgħrúpa comhordaithe a dhéileálann go heisiach leis an mbeartas oriúnaithe ar fud an Rialtais fós.

### 1.2.6 Seirbhísí Aeráide

Rud ríthábhachtach chun eolas a dhéanamh do ghníomhaíocht oriúnaithe atá éifeachtach agus spriocdhírithe is ea an bonn fianaise a thógáil maidir le sonraí agus acmhainní faisnéise a bhaineann leis an aeráid. Ó fhoilsíú an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018 i leith, tá forbairtí suntasacha tagtha ar sheirbhísí aeráide a phleanál agus a sholáthar, mar atá leagtha amach thíos.

#### Bosca 4

**Is é atá i gceist le seirbhísí aeráide ná faisnéis aeráide a sholáthar ar bhealach a chabhraíonn le cinnteoireacht. Áirítéar leis an tseirbhís rannpháirtíocht chuí ó úsáideoirí agus ó sholáthraithe, tá sí bunaithe ar fhasnéis agus saineolas atá inchreidte ó thaobh na heolaíochta de, tá sásra éifeachtach rochtana aici, agus freagraíonn sí do riachtanais úsáideoirí; (Hewitt et al., 2012).**

#### 1.2.6.1 An Creat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide

I mí an Mheithimh 2022, d'aontaigh an Rialtas le Creat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide (NFCS<sup>14</sup>) a bhunú. Is sásra é sin chun comhordú, éascú agus neartú a dhéanamh ar an gcomhoibriú i measc soláthraithe faisnéise aeráide agus úsáideoirí faisnéise aeráide. Tá an Creat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide á chomhordú ag Met Éireann agus tá sé mar aidhm

<sup>14</sup> Ar fáil ag: [met.ie/NFCS](http://met.ie/NFCS)

leis tacú leis an bpobal aeráide in Éirinn seirbhísí aeráide atá caighdeánaithe agus inchomparáide a tháirgeadh. Leis na seirbhísí aeráide sin, tacófar leis an oriúnú don athrú aeráide trí fhaisnéis shaincheaptha agus seirbhísí saincheaptha a sholáthar lena gcinntítear gur bearta spriocdhírithe a bheidh i mbearta oriúnaithe, go mbainfear leas iontu as acmhainní agus sonraí atá cothrom le dáta agus go seachnófar mí-oriúnú leo.

### **1.2.6.2 Aeráid Éireann**

Is é Aeráid Éireann an tArdán Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe oifigiúil, ag fónamh dó mar phríomhacmhainn le haghaidh faisinéis a bhaineann leis an oriúnú in Éirinn. Tá sé mar aidhm aige tacú le pleanáil don oriúnú don athrú aeráide trí fhaisnéis shaincheaptha faoin aeráid agus faoin oriúnú, treoir, agus uirlisí le haghaidh measúnú riosca a sholáthar. D'fhorbair taighdeoirí i gColáiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh, agus in Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh, Aeráid Éireann ar dtús agus bainistíonn an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil é. Tairgeann sé comhairle eolaíoch, creatáí cinnteoirreachta, agus uirlisí chun cabhrú le hiarrachtaí oriúnaithe.

Nuashonraíonn an t-ardán a acmhainní go tráthrialta chun freastal ar spriocphobal leathan, lena n-áirítear cinnteoíri ar an leibhéal áitiúil, ar an leibhéal réigiúnach agus ar an leibhéal earnála, agus feabhas á chur ar fheasacht agus acmhainn sa phleanáil oriúnaithe trí cheardlanna agus trí sheimineáir. Bhunaigh an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil Líonra Oiriúnaithe Aeráid Éireann. Tá sé mar aidhm leis saineolas a chomhroinnt agus deiseanna foghlama a chruthú maidir leis an oriúnú in Éirinn agus feabhas a chur ar chomhsheasmhacht chur chun feidhme an oriúnaithe. Tá níos mó ná 250 comhalta ag Líonra Oiriúnaithe Aeráid Éireann agus tá sé ag fás go fóill. Eisíodh an chéad nuachtlitir i mí Eanáir 2024 agus leanfar le hí a eisiúint ar bhonn ráithiúil. Chuir an líonra an chéad seimineár dá chuid ar siúl i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023 agus tá pleanná á ndéanamh faoi láthair le haghaidh dara seimineár bliantúil ina ndíreofar ar théamaí na héiginnteachta, na bainistíocha riosca agus an mheasúnaithe riosca a chur ar siúl. Tugann an líonra spreagadh do chleachtóirí oriúnaithe breise dul isteach ann ar bhonn leanúnach.

Is é atá sna forbairtí sin ná léiriú ar an ról atá ag Aeráid Éireann mar mhol lárnoch le haghaidh faisinéis aeráide agus uirlisí aeráide atá cothrom le dáta, ar nithe iad atá ina gcuid dhílis de straitéisí leanúnacha na hÉireann um oriúnú don athrú aeráide.

### **1.2.6.3 Measúnú na hÉireann ar an Athrú Aeráide**

Leis an Tuarascáil ar Mheasúnú na hÉireann ar an Athrú Aeráide ón nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, tugtar measúnú ar thaighde aeráide agus gníomhaíochtaí an duine

in Éirinn – agus na torthaí agus na fionnachtana ó thaighde cistithe á dtarraingt le chéile.<sup>15</sup> Agus é ag cur leis an measúnú eolaíoch a tugadh sa Séú Tuarascáil Measúnachta ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide, is é an toradh atá ar an taighde seo go gcuirtear feabhas ar an tuiscint náisiúnta ar an athrú aeráide agus go bhforbraítear an acmhainn anailíse agus na struchtúir chumarsáide a theastaíonn. Is é atá sa Tuarascáil ar Mheasúnú na hÉireann ar an Athrú Aeráide ná deis d'Éirinn gníomhaíochtaí náisiúnta a bhaineann leis an aeráid a mheasúnú agus iad a nascadh le gníomhaíochtaí de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh agus le gníomhaíochtaí idirnáisiúnta. Tá an measúnú sin ar thaighde ina bhonn láidir le heolas a dhéanamh do bheartais mhaolaithe agus oiriúnaithe in Éirinn, lena n-áirítear an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe agus an Plean Gníomhaite ar son na hAeráide. Tá Measúnú na hÉireann ar an Athrú Aeráide comhdhéanta de cheithre imleabhar, agus soláthraítear leis freisin tuarascáil sintéise uileghabháilach:

- Imleabhar 1: Eolaíocht: Éire i ndomhan a bhíonn ag athrú
- Imleabhar 2: Aeráidneodracht a bhaint amach faoin mbliain 2050
- Imleabhar 3: Bheith ullmhaithe d'aeráid na hÉireann amach anseo
- Imleabhar 4: Tairbhí an aistrithe agus an bhunathraithe a réadú

Is é Imleabhar 3 an t-imleabhar is ábhartha don oiriúnú agus cumhdaítear ann na tionchair dhóchúla a bheidh os ár gcomhair agus conas is féidir linn ullmhú do na hathruithe sin i gcomhthéacs na hÉireann. Cuimsítear ann na réamh-mheastacháin is déanaí ó thionscnaimh samhalaíte aeráide atá sonrach d'Éirinn ó lonad na hÉireann um Ríomhaireacht Ardleibhéal agus ó Met Éireann, mar aon le samháltú tionchar agus le taighde sóisialta ar athléimneacht agus folláine an phobail. Sa tuarascáil, cumhdaítear earnálacha éagsúla, lena n-áirítear an bhithéagsúlacht, an bonneagar criticiúil agus an tsláinte, agus tugtar aird ar na comhspleáchais eatarthu. Féachtar inti ar speictream leathan taighde a gabhadh de láimh in Éirinn ar thionchair aeráide, agus na dea-chleachtais sa Séú Tuarascáil Measúnachta ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide agus sa litríocht idirnáisiúnta á gcumhdach freisin.

Leis an tuarascáil, tugtar eolas ar bhearnaí taighde agus beartais in Éirinn, ar shaincheisteanna trasnaí agus coincheapa lena mbaineann an t-oiriúnú in Éirinn, agus ar na bearta praiticiúla a theastaíonn chun rannpháirteachas agus rannpháirtíocht an phobail a thógáil chun Éire a bheidh níos athléimní in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a sholáthar. Dá bhí sin, tógtar léi ar an mbonn bunúsach eolaíochta a chumhdaítear in Imleabhar 1, agus é

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<sup>15</sup> An Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2024)

ag clúdach raon an-leathan disciplíní agus topaicí, lena n-áirítear na comhthairbhí agus na sineagrí le bearta neodrachta carbón a phléitear in Imleabhar 2, agus coincheapa amhail an t-oriúnú bunathraitheach agus aistrithe córa, a phléitear tuilleadh in Imleabhar 4.

#### **1.2.6.4 Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide**

Chun tacú le gníomhartha oriúnaithe atá spriocdhírithe agus ábhartha a phleanál agus a chur chun feidhme, iarradh sa Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide 2023 (Gníomh AD/25/2) go bhforbrófaí an chéad Mheasúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide de chuid na hÉireann riamh faoi mhí an Mhárta 2025. Agus é faoi stiúir ag an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, tá an Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide ag cur leis an tuiscint atá ann cheana ar rioscaí a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide d'Éirinn trí nós imeachta struchtúrtha leathchainníochtúil um measúnú riosca a bhunú chun rioscaí a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide a shainaithint, a mheas agus a chur in ord tosaíochta. Ar an mbonn sin, leagfar amach sa Mheasúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide tionchair thosaíochta an athraithe aeráide d'Éirinn. A bhuí leis an bpróiseas sin, leagfar an bealach le haghaidh pleánail oriúnaithe eolach agus le haghaidh cur chun feidhme gníomhartha, rud lena gcabhrófar le réitigh shaincheaptha a fhorbairt chun feabhas a chur ar athléimneacht na hÉireann in aghaidh dúshláin réamh-mheasta a bhaineann leis an aeráid. Leagfar amach sa Mheasúnú Riosca Náisiúnta freisin critéir mheasúnaithe riosca náisiúnta agus earnála chun comhsheasmhacht a chinntíú le linn riosca a mheas laistigh d'earnálacha agus ar a bhfud.

#### **1.2.7 An tSochaí Shibhialta: Dul chun cinn ar rannpháirtíocht maidir leis an athrú aeráide**

In Éirinn, tá feasacht láidir agus imní láidir ann faoin athrú aeráide, agus 85% de dhaoine ag cur imní in iúl faoi thionchar an athraithe aeráide, agus “an-imní” ar 37% díobh.<sup>16</sup> Creideann leath na ndaoine, beagnach, nó 47%, go bhfuil an t-athrú aeráide ag déanamh dochar do dhaoine in Éirinn cheana féin, agus tá 22% díobh ag coinne leis go dtiocfaidh éifeachtaí dochracha chun cinn laistigh den chéad deich mbliana eile.<sup>17</sup>

Ní féidir áibhéal a dhéanamh faoina thábhachtaí atá an ról atá ag an tsochaí maidir le hathlémneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chothú, bíodh sé sin sa ghearrthéarma nó san fhadtéarma. Tá ról le himirt ag gach duine maidir le hÉirinn a dhéanamh níos athléimní in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide. Tá sé thíobhachtach leanúint le sásraí éifeachtacha lena gcuirtear ar chumas na sochaí sibhialta ról gníomhach a imirt inár gcuid oibre chun

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<sup>16</sup> An Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2024)

<sup>17</sup> An Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2024)

athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a bhaint amach. Áirítear leo sin an tIdirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide.

### **1.2.7.1 An tIdirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus Comhráite faoin Aeráid 2023**

Imríonn na Comhráite faoin Aeráid ról ríthábhachtach i gclár bliantúil an tIdirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide.<sup>18</sup> Sa bhliain 2021, cuireadh na chéad Chomhráite faoin Aeráid riamh (CC21) ar siúl mar chuid den tIdirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide. Rinneadh teagmháil lena linn le 3,800 duine ón bpobal agus ó ghrúpaí pobail éagsúla ó áiteanna ar fud na hÉireann. Ag tógáil dóibh ar rath na bpléití tosaigh sin, bhí sé mar aidhm leis na Comhráite faoin Aeráid 2022 (CC22) an caidreamh le geallsealbhóirí a leathnú. Díríodh sna Comhráite faoin Aeráid 2022 ar theagmháil a dhéanamh le daoine nár ghlac páirt riamh i bpléití aeráide agus leis na daoine sin a bhféadfadh go ndéanfadh an t-aistriú an difear is mó dóibh. Trí chomhairliúchán ar líne a seoladh sa bhliain 2022, ghlac 4,300 duine ó áiteanna ar fud na hÉireann páirt sna Comhráite faoin Aeráid 2022.

Díríodh sna Comhráite faoin Aeráid 2022 ar léargais a bhailíú ó phobal na hÉireann maidir leis an oriúnú don athrú aeráide. Tugadh le fios sa surbhé gurb iad eachtraí adhaimsire (87%), tuitte abhann agus cósta (73%) agus dúshláin do tháirgeadh bia (71%) na trí phríomhthionchar a d'aithin an pobal in Éirinn a bheith ag an athrú aeráide. Maidir le bearta oriúnaithe, leag formhór mór na bhfreagraithe, nó 96%, béim ar a thábhachtaí atá sé go n-athchóireofaí gnáthóga nádúrtha. Ar na straitéisí oriúnaithe suntasacha eile bhí a chinntiú go dtacaíonn na dlíthe pleánala leis an inbhuanaitheacht (92%), oideachas agus oiliúint ar an tsaincheist a chur chun cinn (93%), agus túis áite a thabhairt don athrú aeráide i ngach beartas de chuid an rialtais (89%). Tugtar le fios sna fionnachtana sin go bhfuil an pobal i bhfabhar go mór teacht ar réitigh chuimsitheacha dhúlrabhunaithe ar an oriúnú don athrú aeráide.

Sa Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide 2023, leagtar béim ar a thábhachtaí atá sé go ndaingneofaí an tiomantas frithpháirteach idir an Rialtas agus muintir na hÉireann do ghníomhú ar son na haeráide. Leagtar béim ann gur gá bearta oriúnaithe a bheith inchosanta, éifeachtach agus athléimneach agus gur gá torthaí cothroma atá ag teacht le spriocanna náisiúnta oriúnaithe atá dea-shainithe agus cothromasach a bheith mar thoradh orthu. Rud tábhachtach, tá sé ríthábhachtach gurbh amhlaidh, maidir leis an gcomhaontú sochaíoch i ndáil le hionchais an stáit óna shaoránaigh ó thaobh an oriúnaithe de agus ó thaobh aghaidh a thabhairt ar rioscaí aeráide de, a bhunófaí é trí phléití atá tréadhearcach,

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<sup>18</sup> An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (2022)

cuimsitheach agus cothromasach. Tá an Comhrá faoin Aeráid 2023 ina ardán ríthábhachtach trínar féidir le daoine a dtuairimí a chur in iúl maidir leis an ngníomhú ar son na haeráide, maidir le tionchar an athraithe aeráide ar a saol agus maidir leis na beartais ar mhaith leo go n-achtófaí iad. De bhreis air sin, is amhlaidh, maidir le forbairt na snáitheanna scéil ar an athrú aeráide ag Met Éireann, go háirithe iad sin lena mbreithnítear cásanna a bhfuil dóchúlacht íseal ach tionchar ard ag gabhál leo, a bheartaítear í a bheith ina huirlis luachmhar le haghaidh caidreamh leis an bpobal. Cabhróidh na hinsintí sin agus a n-impleachtaí trasearnála le straitéisí oiriúnaithe a thástáil agus le rioscaí criticiúla a chur in iúl do mhórán spriocphobail éagsúla. Rannchuvideoidh an tionscnamh sin go mór le Pleananna Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide sa todhchaí a bheachtú agus a fhorbairt.

Ó bhí an bhliain 2021 ann, chuaigh an tldirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide i dteagmháil le 12,000 duine den phobal, beagnach, trí na Comhráite facin Aeráid agus le 1,000 geallsealbhóir, beagnach, trí cheardlanna, trí fhócasghrúpaí, trí agallaimh dhoimhne, tríd an bhFóram Náisiúnta Geallsealbhóirí Aeráide agus tríd an Tionól Óige Náisiúnta um an Aeráid. Thacaigh sé le soláthar an staidéir ón nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil dar teideal ‘Climate Change in the Irish Mind’, rud lena soláthraítear sonraí atá ionadaíoch ón taobh náisiúnta de faoi na dearctaí agus na hiompraíochtaí i leith an athraithe aeráide atá ag 4,000 duine de phobal na hÉireann agus, amhail mí Mheán Fómhair 2023, tá an dara babhta de seolta aige.

Ag teacht sna sála ar athbhreithnithe sna blianta 2022 agus 2023, cuirfear creat ilbhliantúil nua i bhfeidhm trína bhféadfar gníomhaíochtaí ábhartha a sholáthar ar bhonn bliantúil agus trína bhféadfar roinnt gníomhaíochtaí ábhartha a sholáthar ar bhonn ilbhliantúil. Agus an cur chuige sin á ghlacadh aige, leagfaidh an tldirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide díriú láidir ar ghníomhaíocht sa bhliain 2024 faoin bhfeachtas ‘Éiríonn le Gníomhartha ar son na hAeráide’. Is feachtas náisiúnta nua rannpháirtíochta agus cumarsáide é sin chun gníomhú ar son athléimneacht aeráide agus pobail a chothú agus a spreagadh thar an mbliaín atá le teacht.

## 1.2.8 Dul chun cinn i dtaighde náisiúnta

Ar aon dul le forbairtí ar an leibhéal Eorpach, rinne Éire dul chun cinn láidir i réimse an taighde ar an athrú aeráide. Na príomhghníomhaithe a bhfuil ról acu maidir leis na gníomhaíochtaí taighde atá ar bun in Éirinn i réimse an athraithe aeráide, déantar ionadaíocht dóibh ar an nGrúpa Comhordúcháin um Thaighde Aeráide, a chuimsíonn comhaltaí ón bPríomh-Oifig Staidrimh, ó Roinn an Taoisigh, ó Met Éireann, ón nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil agus ó Fhondúireacht Eolaíochta Éireann. Tá

taighde náisiúnta ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide agus ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide á chur ar aghaidh ar fud ceithre chroíréimse:

- Breathnóireachtaí, faireachán agus anailís
- Samhaltú na haeráide amach anseo
- Measúnú ar thionchair, ar riosca agus ar leochaileacht
- Faisnéis faoin oiriúnú agus freagairtí don oiriúnú

#### **1.2.8.1 Breathnóireachtaí, faireachán agus anailís**

Sa bhliain 2018, bhunaigh Éire Coiste Náisiúnta um Chóras Breathnóireachta Aeráide Domhanda, agus é tiomanta dá chinntiú go ndéanfar breathnóireachtaí iontaofa agus sonraí iontaofa ar an gcóras aeráide a bhailíu agus a sholáthar ar bhonn leanúnach. Cuimsítear ann sin tomhais fhisiciúla, cheimiceacha agus bhitheolaíocha ar fud trí phríomhréimse: an t-atmaisféar, na haigéin, agus an talamh laistigh d'Éirinn. Imríonn an tionscnamh seo ról ríthábhachtach i dtaifid chuimsitheacha aeráide a chothabháil don tír, agus é ag tacú le hiarrachtaí faireachán a dhéanamh, agus tuiscint a ghnóthú, ar éagsúlachtaí aeráide agus ar athruithe aeráide. Tá Met Éireann, Foras na Mara agus an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil i measc na gcomhaltaí bunaidh den Choiste. Déantar an t-athrú aeráide a thomhas agus a mheasúnú trí tomhais bhonnlíne agus chúlra ar athróga riachtanacha aeráide, lena n-áirítear tomhais ar aertheocht, ar fhrasaíocht agus ar leibhéal na mara. Sonraítear sa Chóras Breathnóireachta Aeráide Domhanda 54 athróg riachtanacha aeráide, ar sainaithníodh 50 ceann díobh a bheith ábhartha d'Éirinn<sup>19</sup>.

Agus é ag plé le formhór na dtomhas atmaisféarach ar athróga riachtanacha aeráide, is ar Met Éireann atá an phríomhfheagracht as athróga riachtanacha aeráide a thomhas.

Faigheann sé tacaíocht ina leith sin ó eagraíochtaí amhail an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh, agus an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Is faoi shainchúram Fhoras na Mara a thagann na tomhais aigéanacha. Faigheann sé tacaíocht ina leith sin ó Met Éireann, ó Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí agus ó Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh, i measc eagraíochtaí eile. Tríd is tríd, is iad gníomhaireachtaí spáis agus an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil a dhéanann na tomhais dromchla talún. Is iad an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí, Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann, Uiscebealaí Éireann agus Bord Soláthair an Leictreachais a dhéanann tomhais hidreolaíocha agus hidrigeolaíocha. Is í an

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<sup>19</sup> Cámaro García et al. (2020)

Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil a chomhordaíonn an clár náisiúnta faireacháin hidriméadraigh, rud a fhoilsítear ar shuíomh Gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta<sup>20</sup>.

### 1.2.8.2 Samhaltú na haeráide amach anseo

Tá réamh-mheastacháin aeráide d'Éirinn á bhforbairt mar chuid de chuibreannas Eorpach EC-Earth, a bunaíodh chun samhail lánchúplálite fheabhsaithe aeráide domhanda a fhorbairt don atmaisféar, don aigéan, don talamh agus don bhithsféar. Cuimsíonn cuibreannas EC-Earth d'Éirinn Met Éireann agus Ionad na hÉireann um Ríomhaireacht Ardleibhéil.

Chuir ICHEC rití i gcrích trí úsáid a bhaint as samhail aeráide EC-Earth do CMIP6, an Tionscadal Idirchomparáide Samhla Cúplálite a eagraítear faoin gClár Taighde Aeráide Domhanda chun cur leis an tuiscint ar an athrú aeráide san am atá thart agus sa todhchaí. Ó bunaíodh é, tá an Tionscadal Idirchomparáide Samhla Cúplálite ina chuid dhílis de na Tuarascálacha Measúnachta ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide.

Ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, ag obair dó i gcompháirt le hlonad na hÉireann um Ríomhaireacht Ardleibhéil in Ollscoil na Gaillimhe, le Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh, agus le hlonad Fhondúireacht Eolaíochta Éireann um Fhuinneamh Muirí agus In-athnuaithe, thárg an tionscadal TRANSLATE, atá faoi stiúir ag Met Éireann, an chéad tacar riamh de réamh-mheastacháin náisiúnta aeráide d'Éirinn atá caighdeánaithe agus nach bhfuil aon chlaonadh iontu<sup>21</sup>. Tá na réamh-mheastacháin ar na cinn is cothroime le dáta agus ar an taifeach is airde atá ar fáil do phobal na hÉireann. Tá torthaí agus seirbhísí aeráide an tionscadail TRANSLATE ceaptha le bheith inrochtana agus úsáideach do gheallsealbhóirí, lena n-áirítear ardáin amhail Aeráid Éireann, trí réamh-mheastacháin náisiúnta aeráide atá caighdeánaithe agus nach bhfuil aon chlaonadh iontu a sholáthar. Leis sin, éascaítear an eolaíocht aeráide is déanaí a chur ar áireamh i réitigh phraiticiúla fíorshaoil le haghaidh cinntí ar fud na hÉireann maidir leis an oiriúnú don aeráid, maidir leis an aeráid a mhaolú agus maidir leis an bpleanáil.

### 1.2.8.3 Measúnú ar thionchair, ar riosca agus ar leocheileacht

Seoladh taighde náisiúnta chun cur leis an tuiscint ar thionchair, ar riosca agus ar leocheileacht. Tá freagracht ar an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil as taighde comhshaoil in Éirinn a chomhordú agus éascaíonn sí é sin tríd an nGrúpa Náisiúnta um Chomhordú Taighde Comhshaoil. Is é príomhchuspóir an Ghrúpa Náisiúnta um Chomhordú

<sup>20</sup> Cámaro García et al. (2020)

<sup>21</sup> Met Éireann (2023)

Taighde Comhshaoil ná a bheith ina fhóram trasearnála náisiúnta le haghaidh comhordú straitéiseach a dhéanamh ar thaighde comhshaoil in Éirinn. Tá an Grúpa Náisiúnta um Chomhordú Taighde Comhshaoil comhdhéanta d'Eagraíochtaí Poiblí ábhartha, lena n-áirítear eagraíochtaí cistiúcháin taighde, gníomhaithe déanta beartas (i.e., Ranna Rialtais), agus gníomhaithe cur chun feidhme beartas (i.e., Gníomhaireachtaí Stáit). Tá liosta iomlán de na heagraíochtaí rannpháirteacha ar fáil ar an [leathanach ar Chomholtas an Ghrúpa Náisiúnta um Chomhordú Taighde Comhshaoil](#).

Cuimsítear sa [Bhunachar Sonraí Náisiúnta um Thaighde Aeráide](#) faisinéis faoi thaighde a gcistíonn comhaltaí an Ghrúpa Náisiúnta um Chomhordú Taighde Comhshaoil é. Sainaithnítear ann 172 thionscadal taighde atá á gcistíú faoi na téamaí seo ón mbliain 2017 i leith: 'Aeráid na hÉireann sa Todhchaí, a Tionchair, agus Roghanna Oiriúnaithe' agus 'Bheith ullamh d'aeráid na hÉireann sa todhchaí'. Is tionscadail iad sin a rannchuidíonn leis an tuiscint ar na tionchair, ar an riosca agus ar an leocheileacht laistigh d'Éirinn.

#### 1.2.8.4 Faisnéis faoin oiriúnú agus freagairtí don oiriúnú

Mar atá pléite roimhe seo, is í Aeráid Éireann an phríomhacmhainn faisnéise don oiriúnú ar an leibhéal earnála agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil. Tá sí á nuashonrú faoi láthair chun go n-áireofar léi réamh-mheastacháin chaighdeánaithe náisiúnta aeráide ón nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil.

Ina theannta sin, soláthraíodh tionscadail shonracha chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar riachtanais a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn. Mar shampla, sa Tuarascáil Taighde 'Climate Change Adaptation: Risks and Opportunities for Irish Businesses' ón nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, sainaithníodh rioscaí aeráide atá ábhartha d'earnáil phríobháideach na hÉireann agus ar féidir iad a úsáid chun pleananna athléimneachta agus oiriúnaithe a forbairt ar leibhéal an ghnólachta. Sa tionscadal PCAS (Comhleanúnachas Beartais i Staidéir Oiriúnaithe: (Táscairí ar Athléimneacht in aghaidh an Athraithe Aeráide a Roghnú agus a Úsáid) ar reáchtáil an tlonad um Fhuinneamh Muirí agus In-athnuaithe é agus ar chistigh an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil é, anailísíodh an dea-chleachtas idirnáisiúnta agus cineálacha idirnáisiúnta cur chuige i leith táscairí ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a forbairt chun sainaithint a dhéanamh ar thacar saincheaptha táscairí ábhartha ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide d'Éirinn – sainaithníodh 91 táscaire mar thosaíocht<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2021)

## **1.2.9 An tOiriúnú a Mhaoliniú: Dul Chun Cinn agus Tionscnaimh**

Mar gheall ar na hathruithe mórscaíla a theastaíonn chun a chinntíú go n-oiriúnóidh Éire don athrú aeráide agus go mbeidh sí athléimneach ina aghaidh, tá infheistíocht shuntasach ag teastáil. Rinneadh dul chun cinn ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh agus ar an leibhéal náisiúnta araon maidir le sásraí, pleannanna agus straitéisí cistiúcháin agus beartais chistiúcháin a chur chun feidhme chun tacú le hinfheistíocht i ngníomhaíochtaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid. Tá an dul chun cinn a rinneadh ar an leibhéal náisiúnta pléite thíos, lena n-airítéar cur chun feidhme an Chiste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus an Chiste Bonneagair, Aeráide agus Dúlra.

### **1.2.9.1 An Ciste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide**

Bunaíodh an Ciste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide mar phríomhshásra le haghaidh cúnamh agus tacaíocht airgeadais a thabhairt do thionscadail lena gcabhraítear le hÉirinn a spriocanna aeráide agus fuinnimh a bhaint amach mar chuid den Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide. Tá sé mar aidhm leis an gCiste cistíú €500 milliún ón rialtas a sholáthar suas go dtí an bhliain 2027 chun cabhrú leis an aidhm sin a ghnóthú. Is í an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide atá freagrach as cur chun feidhme an Chiste. I mí na Bealtaine 2022, foilsíodh Treoirlínte a bhfuil Feidhm acu maidir le Tacaíocht Airgeadais a íoc ón gCiste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide<sup>23</sup>. Eisítear roinnt glaonna ar iarratais faoin gCiste agus ní mór na glaonna sin a bheith éagsúil le chéile chun a chinntíú go ngnóthófar cuspóirí ionlána an Chiste. Áiríodh leo sin go dtí seo glaonna a bhí dírithe ar earnálacha sonracha (amhail leictreachas, iompar, teas agus talmhaíocht) agus ar réimsí sonracha (forbairt ísealcharbóin, fothú acmhainneachta).

### **1.2.9.2 Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta (2021-2030): Toradh Straitéiseach 8 – Aistriú chuig Sochaí atá Aeráidneodrach agus atá Athléimneach in aghaidh an Athraithe Aeráide**

An cuspóir náisiúnta atá ann aistriú chuig geilleagar ísealcharbóin atá iomaíoch, atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de faoin mbliain 2050, leanfaidh sé le tionchar a imirt ar roghanna infheistíocha caipitil poiblí amach anseo. Leis an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta athbhreithnithe (2021-2030), cuirtear pacáiste cistiúcháin €165bn ar fáil do gach Roinn chun gur féidir leo aghaidh a thabhairt ar thosaíochtaí caipitil thar an deacáid.<sup>24</sup> Mar chuid den Athbhreithniú ar

<sup>23</sup> An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (2022)

<sup>24</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2021)

an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, roghnaigh an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe seacht dtoradh ábhartha aeráide agus comhshaoil i gcomhairle leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Measadh na torthaí sin a bheith ag teacht le beartas aeráide agus comhshaoil an Rialtais. Ceanglaíodh ar Ranna féinmheasúnú cáilíochtúil ardleibhéal a dhéanamh chun a chinneadh cén tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag gach togra caiteachais a cuireadh chun tosaigh ar gach ceann de na torthaí sin, a bhfuil an t-oriúntú don athrú aeráide ar cheann amháin díobh.

Ina theannta sin, tagraítear i dToradh Straitéisear Náisiúnta 8 den Phlean Forbartha Náisiúnta don “Aistriú chuig Sochaí atá Aeráidneodrach agus atá Athléimneach in aghaidh an Athraithe Aeráide”. Chun cabhrú leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide na hoibleagáidí atá uirthi faoin bPlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide a chistiú, an Plean Náisiúnta Leathanbanda a sholáthar agus na €5 billiún sa bheis ó fháltais Chánach Carbóin thar thréimhse deich m bliana a leithdháileadh, gheobhaidh an Roinn leithdháileadh táscach iomlán €12.9 billiún thar an tréimhse 2021-2030. Ó thaobh Bainistíochta Riosca Tuitte de, ar beart tábhachtach oriúnaithe í, soláthraíodh infheistíocht €186 mhilliún ón m bliain 2018. Bhuntacaigh an infheistíocht sin leis an tsuim €1 billiún a gealladh faoin bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta suas go dtí an bhliain 2027<sup>25</sup>.

#### **1.2.9.3 Straitéis Infheistíochta Aeráide an Chiste Infheistíochta Straitéisí d’Éirinn**

Tríd an Straitéis Infheistíochta Aeráide, tá sé mar aidhm leis an gCiste Infheistíochta Straitéisí d’Éirinn tionscnaimh atá fabhrach don aeráid a chistiú trí obair i gcompháirt le hinfeisteoirí idirnáisiúnta a bhfuil saineolas aeráide acu chun tacú le beartais dícharbónaithe na hÉireann. Forbraíodh an Straitéis d’fhoinn tacú le cur chun feidhme an Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide i gcoitinne.<sup>26</sup> Tá dhá ghné ag baint leis an gcur chuige:

- Tacú le riachtanais bhonneagair inbhuanaithe gheilleagar na hÉireann suas go dtí an bhliain 2030 i bpriomhréimsí ina bhfuil astaíochtaí carbóin leitheadúil (de réir an Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide).
- Forbairt teicneolaíochtaí nua agus samhlacha nua gnó a chistiú atá ag teacht le geilleagar í sealcharbóin i dtreo na bliana 2050.

Ar an iomlán, tá ról ríthábhachtach ag an Straitéis Infheistíochta Aeráide maidir le cinntí infheistíocha na hÉireann a threorú i dtreo tionscadail atá inbhuanaithe, atá

<sup>25</sup> An Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe (2021)

<sup>26</sup> An Ciste Infheistíochta Straitéisí d’Éirinn (2022)

neamhdhíobhálach don chomhshaol, lena rannchuidítear le cosaint an chomhshaoil agus le forbairt gheilleagrach araon agus ar féidir iad a ailíniú le riachtanais bhonneagair chriticiúil oriúnaithe. Mar atá leagtha amach sa doiciméad ‘ISIF Climate Update’ (2023)<sup>27</sup> mar chuid den phróiseas roghnúcháin don Straitéis Infheistíochta, tá an Ciste tiomanta do na nithe seo a leanas a dhéanamh: 1) athmheasúnú a dhéanamh ar mhéadrachtaí agus spriocanna reatha maidir le sinn féin a dhéanamh slán i bhfad na haimsire, mar gheall ar an ngá atá ann le hastaíochtaí a laghdú go mór; 2) méadrachtaí ailíniúcháin punainne a ailíniú do phunann na hÉireann; agus 3) tuilleadh saineolais earnála nó tionscail a fhorbairt chun gur féidir measúnú láidir a dhéanamh ar an riosca aeráide laistigh de chuideachtaí, earnálacha agus fo-earnálacha, ar aon dul le ceanglais reachtacha (na treoirlínte ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Tacsanomaíocht, an Plean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide, agus na forálacha maidir le Buiséadú Carbón san Acht Aeráide). D’fhéadfáí infheistíochtaí laistigh den Straitéis Infheistíochta Aeráide a ailíniú tuilleadh le riachtanais shonracha bhonneagair oriúnaithe, bunaithe ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe atá leagtha amach i gCaibidil 2.

#### **1.2.9.4 Treoirlínte Bonneagair**

Go dtí an bhliain 2023, bhí an Cód Caiteachais Phoiblí ina chreat inar leagadh amach ceanglais na hÉireann maidir le luach ar airgead do thionscadail infheistíochta poiblí. Faoin gCód, ní mór astaíochtaí tionscadail a mheas agus luach airgid a chur orthu i mbreithmheasanna eacnamaíocha – rinne an Róinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe (RCPSPFNA) an praghas ar charbón a mhéadú go mór le déanaí<sup>28</sup>. Tá tosca aeráide comhtháthaithe isteach anois sna céimeanna éagsúla de shaolré tionscadail, amhail ag céim na Measúnachta Straitéisí agus an Réamhcháis Gnó, agus sa Phlean um Ghnóthú Tairbhí don Chás Gnó Deiridh. Agus í á cistiú ag an Aontas Eorpach, thug an Eagraíocht um Chomhar agus Fhorbairt Eacnamaíochta tacáiocht theicniúil don Rialtas chun tosca aeráide agus comhshaoil a neartú i gcinnteoireacht maidir le bonneagar poiblí. Mar thoradh ar an obair sin, foilsíodh dhá thuarascáil i mí Mheán Fómhair 2023 inar leagadh amach moltaí agus cineálacha nua cur chuige i leith tosca maolaithe agus oriúnaithe a chomhtháthú isteach sa phróiseas breithmheasa faoin gCód Caiteachais Phoiblí<sup>29</sup>. I mí an Mhárta 2023, fuair an tAire Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe ceadú ón rialtas le haghaidh pacáiste gníomhartha suntasacha atá ceaptha chun soláthar tionscadal a fheabhsú don Phlean Forbartha Náisiúnta. Mar chuid de na hathchóirithe sin,

<sup>27</sup> An Ciste Infheistíochta Straitéisí d'Éirinn (2022)

<sup>28</sup> An Eagraíocht um Chomhar agus Fhorbairt Eacnamaíochta (2023)

<sup>29</sup> An Eagraíocht um Chomhar agus Fhorbairt Eacnamaíochta (2023)

fuarthas réidh leis an gCód Caiteachais Phoiblí agus cuireadh tacar Treoirínté Bonneagair ina áit<sup>30</sup>. Leis na treoirínté sin, curtear leis na ceanglais a bhí ann cheana sa Chód Caiteachais Phoiblí.

Is ionann feidhmíocht aeráide agus chomhshaoilanois agus gné fhollasach breithmheasa i gcéim an Réamhcháis Gnó den timthriall tionscadail. Áirítear leis sin an maolú agus an t-oiriúnú araon agus ceanglaítear leis measúnú ar thionchar an tionscadail/an chláir ar astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa agus ar athléimneacht aon tionscadail/aon chláir in aghaidh thionchair an athraithe aeráide. Ceanglaítear leis na treoirínté nuashonraithe freisin go ndéanfaí faisnéis a bhaineann le feidhmíocht aeráide agus chomhshaoil a leabú isteach sa chreat eacnamaíoch beartaithe (Analís Costais is Tairbhe, Analís Ilchrítéir, Analís ar Chost-Éifeachtúlacht) a ghabhann le togra infheistíochta.

#### **1.2.9.5 An Ciste Bonneagair, Aeráide agus Dúlra (2024)**

Fógraíodh bunú an Chiste Bonneagair, Aeráide agus Dúlra (2024) mar chuid de Bhuiséad 2024.<sup>31</sup> Beidh sé mar chuspóir leis an gciste sin a chinntíu gur féidir le Rialtas na hÉireann leanúint le caiteachas caipitil a mhaoiniú fiú amháin le linn cor chun donais eacnamaíoch. Ós rud é go ndéanann dúshláin aeráide difear do gach cuid den tsochaí, tá comhpháirt aeráide agus dúlra is fiú breis agus €3 billiún ag an gciste. Is é an aidhm atá leis an gcomhpháirt sin spriocanna áirithe aeráide, dúlra agus cháilfacht an uisce a bhaint amach trí thionscadail chaipitil. Déanfar ranníocaíocht tosaigh €2 billiún leis an gciste sa bliain 2024 tar éis dhíscãoileadh an Chúlchiste Náisiúnta. Tá sé beartaithe go bhfásfaidh an ciste de réir a chéile go ceann seacht mbliana as a chéile trí ranníocaíocht €2 billiún a dhéanamh leis gach bliain.<sup>32</sup> Is don Aire Airgeadais a dhílseofar úinéireacht an chiste, agus déanfaidh Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta bainistiú agus rialú air. Beidh an ciste faoi réir beartas infheistíochta agus straitéis infheistíochta.

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<sup>30</sup>An Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe (2023)

<sup>31</sup>An Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe (2023)

<sup>32</sup>An Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe (2024)

### **1.2.9.6 Maoiniú Idirnáisiúnta don Aeráid**

I gClár an Rialtais ó Éirinn (2020), gealladh an sciar de Chúnamh Oifigiúil um Fhorbairt ar maoiniú don aeráid é a dhúbailt faoin m bliain 2030.<sup>33</sup> D'fhoilsigh an Rialtas Treochlár na hÉireann um Maoiniú Idirnáisiúnta don Aeráid i mí Iúil 2022, rud ina léirítear na pleanná atá aige a mhaoliniú idirnáisiúnta don aeráid a mhéadú ar mhaithe le €225 mhilliún ar a laghad a sholáthar faoin m bliain 2025. Sholáthair Éire €99.6 milliún i rocht maoiniúcháin don aeráid sa bhliain 2021, rud a bhí cothrom le méadú 12.8% ar an bhfigiúr don bhliain 2020.<sup>34</sup> Ó thaobh oiriúnaithe de, bhí 48% den mhaoliniú ó Éirinn don aeráid dírithe ar chláir agus tionscadail a phléann le hathléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus le hoiriúnú don athrú aeráide. Áiríodh leis sin ranníocaíocht €5 mhilliún a dhéanamh leis an gCiste Oiriúnaithe chun tacú leis na tíortha sin atá i mbéal forbartha atá ar na cinn is leochailí i leith an athraithe aeráide, lena n-áirítear Stáit Oileánacha Bheaga i mBéal Forbartha. Ba do ghníomhaíochtaí trasnaí (i.e., gníomhaíochtaí maolaithe agus gníomhaíochtaí oiriúnaithe araon) a soláthraíodh 48% eile den mhaoliniú don aeráid, agus 4% á spriocdhíriú ar ghníomhaíochtaí maolaithe. Is ar na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt atá an chuid is mó de chomhar forbartha idirnáisiúnta na hÉireann agus dá gníomhú ar son na haeráide dírithe<sup>35</sup>. Ós rud é go bhfuil ceangaltais uileghabhálach ar Éirinn dul chomh fada leo siúd is Faide ar gCúl ar dTús, ar aon dul leis an mBeartas Forbartha Idirnáisiúnta uainn dar teideal *Domhan Níos Fearr*, is ar na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt agus ar na Stáit Oileánacha Bheaga i mBéal Forbartha atá an chuid is mó de ghníomhú na hÉireann ar son na haeráide dírithe<sup>36</sup>.

### **1.2.10 Dul chun cinn na hearnála príobháidí ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide**

Tá comhdhearcadh leathan ann gur cheart don earnáil phríobháideach ról lárnoch a imirt maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chur ar aghaidh<sup>37</sup>. Tugtar faoi deara sa Séú Tuarascáil Measúnachta ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide go n-imríonn gníomhartha ón rialtas, an tsochaí shibhialta agus an earnáil phríobháideach ról rithábhachtach maidir le “haistrithe i gconairí forbartha i dtreo inbhuanaitheachta agus forbairt atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chumasú agus a luathú”<sup>38</sup>. Ina theannta sin, i gCreat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide, nó

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<sup>33</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2020)

<sup>34</sup> An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha (2021)

<sup>35</sup> An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha (2021)

<sup>36</sup> An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha (2021)

<sup>37</sup> Klein et al. (2020)

<sup>38</sup> An Painéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide (2023)

Comhaontú Pháras, “fáiltítear roimh na hiarrachtaí atá ar bun ag gach geallsealbhóir nach Páirtí iad aghaidh a thabhairt ar an athrú aeráide agus freagairt dó, lena n-áirítear na hiarrachtaí sin atá ar bun ag an tsochaí shibhialta, ag an earnáil phríobháideach, ag institiúidí airgeadais, ag cathracha agus ag údaráis phonáisiúnta eile”<sup>39</sup>.

### 1.2.10.1 Dul chun cinn náisiúnta

Fuarthas amach sa taighde a rinne an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil go dtí seo ar na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a chruthaíonn an t-athrú aeráide don earnáil phríobháideach náisiúnta nach bhfuil an lucht gnó sách ullmhaithe go fóill do thionchair an athraithe aeráide.<sup>40</sup> Léiríodh sa taighde gur ann do thrí phríomhní a bhrúnn gníomhaíocht oiriúnaithe chun cinn, is iad sin: ceanglais nochta rialála (e.g., Treoir an Aontais Eorpaigh maidir le Tuairisciú Inbhuanaitheachta Corparáideach, agus Tacsanomaíocht an Aontais Eorpaigh); brú ó infheisteoirí agus árachóirí; agus brú ó shlabhra an tsoláthair. Mar sin féin, ba ar an athrú aeráide a mhaolú a leagadh an síriú san earnáil phríobháideach go príomha, gan an oiread sin sírithe a leagan ar an dóigh a n-oriúnódh gnólachtaí don athrú aeráide. Tá dearcadh ann freisin nach mbeidh tionchair an athraithe aeráide chomh dian céanna in Éirinn i gcomparáid le réigiúin eile<sup>41</sup>.

Chun gur féidir feabhas a chur ar ghníomhaíocht um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide ar leibhéal na hearnála priobháidí, molann an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil go ndéanfaí tuilleadh taighde ar na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a chruthaíonn an t-athrú aeráide d'earnáil phríobháideach na hÉireann, lena n-áirítear ar leibhéal na fo-earnála agus ar leibhéal an gnólachta aonair i bhfianaise na rioscaí agus na ndeiseanna difriúla a bhaineann leo. Ina theannta sin, teastaíonn rochtain ar fhaisnéis thrédhearcach inúsáidte ó gnólachtaí chun gur féidir leo measúnuithe a dhéanamh ar na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide. Ba cheart bunachar sonraí náisiúnta earnáilsonrach maidir leis na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide a bhunú chun tacú leis an earnáil phríobháideach cur chuige caighdeánaithe a ghlacadh agus í ag déanamh measúnuithe ar na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide<sup>42</sup>, ar cur chuige é lena dtacófar le cinnteoireacht níos fearr maidir le gníomhaíocht oiriúnaithe. A bhui leis na haschuir ón Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide atá le teacht, cuirfear

<sup>39</sup> Creat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide (2015)

<sup>40</sup> An Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2021)

<sup>41</sup> Deignan et al. (2022)

<sup>42</sup> Deignan et al. (2022)

feabhas ar an tuiscint ar riosca aeráide chun bonn eolais a chur faoi phleanáil oiriúnaithe agus faoi chinnteoireacht.

#### 1.2.10.1.1 Cás-staidéar ar dhul chun cinn na hearnála airgeadais – Banc Ceannais na hÉireann

Ó thaobh cúrsaí nochta de, d'fhoilsigh Banc Ceannais na hÉireann na chéad nochtaí airgeadais bliantúla a bhaineann leis an aeráid uaidh i leith a shócmhainní infheistíochta i mí an Mhárta 2023. Leagtar amach sna nochtaí sin an tionchar aeráide atá ag sócmhainní infheistíochta an Bhainc.<sup>43</sup> A bhuí leis na nochtaí bliantúla sin, cuirfear leis an trédhearcacht maidir leis na rioscaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid atá i gceist leis na sócmhainní infheistíochta atá i seilbh an Bhainc Ceannais.

Ina theannta sin, d'fhoilsigh an Banc Ceannais Treoir do Ghnóthais Árachais agus Athárachais maidir le Rioscaí an Athraithe Aeráide chun tacú le hathléimneacht an chórais airgeadais in aghaidh rioscaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid agus leis an aistriú chuig geilleagar ísealcharbóin. Tá sé mar aidhm leis an treoir sin cabhrú le hárachóirí agus athárachóirí aghaidh a thabhairt ar rioscaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid agus creatáí rialachais agus bainistíocha riosca a fhorbairt<sup>44</sup>.

#### 1.2.10.1.2 Cás-staidéar ar dhul chun cinn cuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit – NewERA

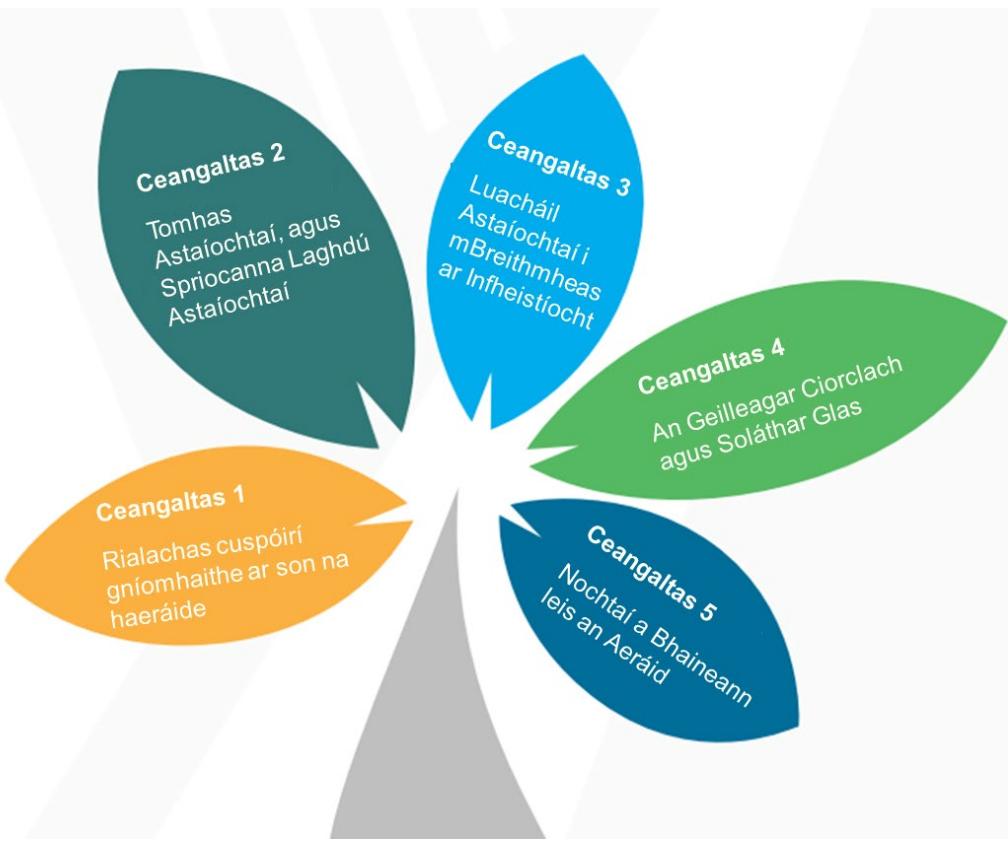
I mí lúil 2022, cheadaigh an Rialtas an Creat um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide don Earnáil Tráchtála Leath-Stáit. D'ullmhaigh an tÚdarás um Gheilleagar Nua agus um Théarnamh (NewERA) an Creat i gcomhairle leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar chuspóirí um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide, de réir Ghníomh 55 den Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide 2021. Laistigh den Chreat, tuigtear go gcuimsítear an maolú agus an t-oiriúnú araoi i ngníomhú ar son na haeráide. Tá an Creat comhdhéanta de chúig cheangaltais, mar atá achoimrithe sa ghrafaic thíos. Tríd an gCreat a ghlacadh, tá cuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit ag gabháil orthu féin cur chuige dea-chleachtais a ghlacadh i leith rialachas a gcuspóirí um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide (Ceangaltais 1), a n-áirítear cuspóirí a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú agus leis an maolú leo i gcás a lán cuideachtaí. Is gnéithe ríthábhachtacha den chur chuige sin iad formhaoirseacht leathan ar conas a shocraítear cuspóirí, agus ar an dul chun cinn ar iad a bhaint amach, agus rioscaí aeráide a chur ar áireamh i bpróisis bainistíocha riosca. Áirítear leis an gCreat freisin ceangaltais go nglacfar cur chuige dea-chleachtais i leith nochtaí a bhaineann leis an

<sup>43</sup> Banc Ceannais na hÉireann (2023)

<sup>44</sup> Banc Ceannais na hÉireann (2023)

aeráid (Ceangaltais 5). Tá sé beartaithe ag formhór na gcuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit é sin a léiriú trí chomhlíonadh cheanglais na Treorach maidir le Tuairisciú Inbhuanaitheachta Corparáideach. Chun na nochtaí riachtanacha a dhéanamh, beidh ar chuideachtaí measúnuithe mionsonraithe a ghabháil de láimh ar na héifeachtaí airgeadais réamh-mheasta a eascróidh as an athrú aeráide, agus chuir a lán cuideachtaí díobh túis leis an bpróiseas sin cheana féin.

Gabhfaidh NewERA athbhreithnithe tréimhsíula ar an gCreat de láimh i gcomhar leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe chun a mheasúnú cé acu a theastaíonn nó nach dteastaíonn nuashonruithe chun forbairtí beartais agus reachtacha a léiriú agus chun teacht chun cinn an dea-chleachtais idirnáisiúnta i gcur chuige na gcomhlachtaí corparáideacha i leith cuspóirí um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide a léiriú. Chuirfí aon nuashonruithe beartaithe ar an gCreat san áireamh i gcomhairle leis na cuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit. Áireofar leis an gcéad athbhreithniú eile breithniú ar a mhéid a bhreiseodh aon ghnéithe, atá sonrach don oriúnú, luach an Chreata, i gcomhthéacs an chuir chuige atá glactha ag na cuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit go dtí seo i leith cuspóirí um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide a bhaineann leis an oriúnú.



Fíor 3: An Cur Chuige Cúig Cheangalta atá leagtha amach sa Chreat ó NewERA don Earnáil Tráchtala Leath-Stáit chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar chuspóirí gníomhaithe ar son na haeráide ([NewERA](#))

### 1.3 Achoimre

Ní féidir a shéanadh go mbíonn an téamh domhanda ag tarlú agus gurb iad gníomhaíochtaí an duine an phríomhchúis leis an athrú aeráide ó lár an 20<sup>ú</sup> haois i leith.

Mar fhreagaírt do thionchair reatha an athraithe aeráide agus do thionchair an athraithe aeráide amach anseo, tá borradh tagtha ar an méid atáthar ag cur beartais, uirlisí agus sásraí chun feidhme ar an leibhéal náisiúnta chun oiriúnú don athrú aeráide agus chun é a mhaolú araon. Ós rud é go mbeifear ag déileáil leis na héifeachtaí go ceann i bhfad, tá sé ríthábhachtach go mbunófaí bearta agus straitéisí atá láidir agus éifeachtach agus is féidir a chur i ngníomh chun ullmhú agus freagairt do dhálaí aeráide a bhíonn ag athrú. Tá ríthábhacht ag baint leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide maidir le leocheileachtaí a laghdú agus maidir le hathléimneacht a neartú chun pobail, earnálacha, réigiúin agus éiceachóráis a chosaint ar thionchair a bhaineann leis an aeráid.

Tá an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo á fhorbairt le linn tréimhse ina bhfuil an t-oiriúnú ag teacht chun bheith ina thosaíocht thábhachtach beartais ar fud a lán réimsí. Aithnítear ann a thábhachtaí atá sé go n-athrófaí an straitéis náisiúnta uainn chun dáta ar bhonn leanúnach

ar aon dul le príomhfhorbairtí i dtírdhreach beartais a bhíonn ag athrú. Cabhróidh leis sin leis an bhfreagaírt náisiúnta don oiriúnú a neartú ar bhonn leanúnach ar aon dul le forbairtí a rinneadh sa bheartas aeráide agus san eolaíocht aeráide agus de réir mar a éiríonn tionchair an athraithe aeráide níos follasaí.

## **2 Creat le haghaidh Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide agus Athléimneacht in aghaidh an Athraithe Aeráide a Sholáthar**

### **2.1 Réamhrá**

Bunaítear sa Chaibidil seo an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua le haghaidh athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a sholáthar. Tugtar cuntas sa Chaibidil seo sa dul chun cinn a rinneadh ó thaobh beartais aeráide, taighde, agus pleánala oiriúnaithe earnála agus áitiúla de, agus sna moltaí ón athbhreithniú ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe (2018), agus leagfar na nithe seo a leanas amach inti:

- Ár bhfís le haghaidh Éire atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide
- An tacar treorach prionsabal don oiriúnú, mar atá tuairiscithe sa litríocht taighde idirnáisiúnta, ar cheart dó gníomhaíocht oiriúnaithe a threorú in Éirinn
- An dóigh ar cheart oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a phríomhshruithe isteach i bpróisis náisiúnta/áitiúla bheartais agus chinnteoirreachta in Éirinn
- Na róil atá ag príomh-gheallsealbhóirí agus ag príomhghníomhaithe maidir le hoiriúnú agus athléimneacht náisiúnta a neartú
- Timpeallacht agus cultúr cumasúcháin a chruthú le haghaidh gníomhaíocht éifeachtach um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide
- Na ceanglais le haghaidh pleánail agus soláthar oiriúnaithe áitiúil agus earnála faoin gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo
- Cur chuige na hÉireann i leith an oiriúnaithe don athrú aeráide i ndáil le pleánail, bainistíocht agus meastóireacht éigeandála; agus
- Tosaíochtaí taighde oiriúnaithe amach anseo.

### **2.2 Cén chuma a bheidh ar Éirinn atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide?**

Déanfaidh Éire atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide an riosca aeráide a admháil agus a bhreithniú, beidh sí solúbtha in aghaidh thionchair an athraithe aeráide agus breithneoidh sí réitigh nuálacha i leith an athraithe aeráide, le linn di sábháilteacht agus

rathúnas ár bpobal a chinntiú agus le linn di a chinntiú go dtabharfaimid aire do na daoine sin a ndéanfaidh an t-athrú aeráide an difear is mó dóibh.

Beidh spleáchas laghdaithe ar bhreoslaí iontaise ag Éirinn atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide, beidh iompar poiblí leictrithe a bheidh inrochtana go leathan aici agus beidh aistriú déanta aici chuig cleachtas talmhaíochta inbhuanaithe amhail an agrafhoraoiseacht agus an fheirmeoireacht orgánach. Déanfar gnáthóga nádúrtha a chosaint agus a athchóiriú, agus tacófar le limistéir chósta agus le pobail chósta a mhéid is féidir maidir le hoiriúnú d'éifeachtaí an athraithe ar leibhéal na mara. Beidh foirgnimh na hÉireann tíosach ar fhuinneamh agus is a bhúi le hinfheistíocht inár mbonneagar uisce a sholáthrófar athléimneacht in aghaidh triomach agus in aghaidh tuitte. Glacfaidh tionscail Éireannacha le prionsabail gheilleagair chiorclaigneach agus comhtháthófar an t-oideachas aeráide isteach inár scoileanna.

Ar an iomlán, glacfaidh Éire atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide cur chuige iomlánaíoch i leith na hinbhuanaitheachta, agus breithniúcháin chomhshaoil, shóisialta agus eacnamaíocha á gcomhtháthú chun todhchaí rachmasach athléimneach a thógáil le haghaidh na nglúnta atá le teacht.

## 2.3 Treoirphrionsabail don Oiriúnú agus don Athléimneacht

Trí phríomh-threoirphrionsabail a úsáid don oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus don athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide, féachtar lena chinntiú go mbeidh na hiarrachtaí a dhéanfar chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar dhúshláin a bhaineann leis an aeráid éifeachtach agus go mbeidh siad cóir, eiticiúil agus inbhuanaithe freisin. Leis an gcur chuige atá bunaithe ar phrionsabail, tugtar treoir do chinnteoirí, do phobail agus d'eagraíochtaí maidir le hoiriúnú go héifeachtach agus go cothromasach d'aeráid a bhíonn ag athrú, le linn folláine a choimirciú agus tacú leis an bhfís atá leagtha amach sa rannán roimhe an tráth céanna. Ní mór a léiriú i bpleannanna agus straitéisí earnála agus áitiúla amach anseo cén dóigh ar cuireadh na treoirphrionsabail sin san áireamh. Ba cheart a bheith ar an eolas go háirithe le linn na prionsabail sin a úsáid go méadaíonn gníomhartha oriúnaithe an athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide gan iarmháirtí neamhbheartaithe a chruthú i réimsí eile ag an am céanna. Ba cheart d'earnálacha agus don rialtas áitiúil na prionsabail sin a scrúdú agus iad ag forbairt "fís" le haghaidh athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide lena mbunaítear príomhráiteas misin ar cén chuma a bheadh a athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide laistigh d'earnáil nó laistigh de limistéar údarás áitiúil.

Áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na príomh-threoirphrionsabail, agus iad grúpáilte ina dtéamaí ardleibhéal:

### Rialachas, rannpháirtíocht agus acmhainniú oiriúnaithe

- **Rialachas Oiriúnaitheach:** Struchtúir agus beartais éifeachtacha rialachais a bhunú lena dtacaítear le bainistíocht agus comhordú oiriúnaitheach i measc geallsealbhóirí éagsúla.
- **Eolas Áitiúil agus Rannpháirtíocht an Phobail:** Eolas áitiúil a chur san áireamh agus ról a thabhairt do na pobail lena mbaineann i gcinnteoireacht agus iad a chumhachtú rannchuidiú le réitigh oiriúnaithe.
- **Acmhainní atá Ann Cheana agus atá Nua a Shlogadh:** Acmhainní atá ann cheana agus atá nua, lena n-áirítear acmhainní airgeadais, acmhainní daonna agus acmhainní nádúrtha, a úsáid ar an mbealach is éifeachtúla is féidir ar mhaithé leis an oiriúnú a bhaint amach.

### Feabhas a Chur ar an mBonn Fianaise agus ar an Acmhainn don Oiriúnú

- **Comhar Domhanda:** A aithint gur dúshlán domhanda é an t-athrú aeráide, agus obair i gcomhar le comhpháirtithe idirnáisiúnta chun eolas, acmhainní agus saineolas a chomhroinnt.
- **Oscailteachta agus Aistriú Eolais:** Gnéithe riachtanacha de phróisis oiriúnaithe is ea dea-chleachtas oiriúnaithe a chomhroinnt, feabhas a chur ar bhailiú sonraí i ndáil le faisnéis ábhartha oiriúnaithe, agus an fhaisnéis sin a chur in iúl go soiléir.
- **Cinnteoireacht Eolaíochtbhunaithe:** Straitéisí oiriúnaithe a bhunú ar an eolas eolaíoch, an treoir náisiúnta agus na sonraí is fearr atá ar fáil chun aghaidh a thabhairt go héifeachtach ar rioscaí aeráide reatha agus ar rioscaí aeráide amach anseo.
- **Éiginnteachta a Chur san Áireamh:** Cuid dhílis de na réamh-mheastacháin uile ar an athrú aeráide agus ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide is ea éiginnteachtaí. Cé nach gcuirfear deireadh ionlán leis na héiginnteachtaí sin choíche, beidh bearta oiriúnaithe ag teastáil go fóill. Ba cheart cur chuige réamhchúramach a ghlacadh i leith an oiriúnaithe.
- **Cásanna Aeráide:** Agus túis áite á thabhairt do thionchair an athraithe aeráide ar an leibhéal réigiúnach agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil, ba cheart anailís a dhéanamh ar eachtraí aimsire san am atá thart agus athruithe aeráide agus socheacnamaíocha a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann amach anseo arao.

## Dearadh agus Pleanáil Oiriúnaithe

- **Mí-oiriúnú a Sheachaint:** A chinntiú nach gcruthófar aon leochaileachtaí nua, agus nach ndéanfar leochaileachtaí atá ann cheana níos measa, mar gheall ar ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe.
- **Athléimneacht Chóir:** Tús áite a thabhairt do phobail leochaileacha imeallaithe, á chinntiú go mbeidh iarrachtaí oiriúnaithe cuimsitheach agus go gcothófar torthaí cothroma cothromasacha leo.
- **Inbhuanaitheacht:** A chinntiú go gcuirfear inbhuanaitheacht fhadtéarmach chun cinn le bearta oiriúnaithe, agus tionchair dhiúltacha chomhshaoil agus shóisialta á n-íoslaghdu.
- **Roghanna atá bunaithe ar éiceachóras nó atá dúlrabhunaithe don oiriúnú:** Roghanna atá bunaithe ar éiceachóras nó atá dúlrabhunaithe a úsáid chun uaillmhian an chuspóra náisiúnta aeráide, ar uaillmhian í atá saibhir ó thaobh na bithéagsúlachta de, a léiriú.
- **An Maolú ar an Athrú Aeráide a Bhreithniú:** A chinntiú go mbreithneofar torthaí maolaithe ar an athrú aeráide i gcomhthráth le pleanáil oiriúnaithe nuair is cuí.
- **Oiriúnú Bunathraitheach:** A aithint gur féidir go mbeidh gníomhaíocht bhunathraitheach ag teastáil do bhearta oiriúnaithe, ar gníomhaíocht í ina ndírítear ar athruithe ar leibhéal an chórais chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar bhunchúiseanna an riosca.
- **Cur Chuige Comhtháite:** Cur chuige ionmlánaíoch, comhoibríoch agus trasearnála a ghlacadh, ar cur chuige é lena mbreithnítear a idircheangailte atá tionchair an athraithe aeráide agus bearta oiriúnaithe.

## Bainistíocht agus Faireachán a Dhéanamh ar an Oiriúnú

- **Gníomhartha Oiriúnaithe a Chur in Ord Tosaíochta:** Ní bheifear in ann na roghanna oiriúnaithe uile a shainaithneofar a shaothrú. Ní mór cur chun feidhme gníomhartha oiriúnaithe a chur in ord tosaíochta bunaithe ar chritéir ábhartha amhail éifeachtúlacht, cost-éifeachtúlacht, riosca, práinne, agus athléimneacht chóir a chinntiú.
- **Bainistíocht Sholúbtha agus Oiriúnaitheach:** A bheith réidh le straitéisí oiriúnaithe a choigeartú de réir mar a thagann faisnéis nua chun cinn agus mar a athraíonn dálaí aeráide le himeacht ama.

- **Faireachán a Dhéanamh ar Dhul Chun Cinn:** Beidh sé riachtanach sásraí agus táscairí cuí faireacháin a bhunú chun éifeachtacht na bhfreagairtí earnáilsonracha oriúnaithe a chinntiú. Trí shásraí den sórt sin a bhunú, cinnteofar freisin go mbainfear úsáid éifeachtúil as acmhainní agus, an tráth céanna, éascófar solúbthacht sa dóigh a gcuirtear pleannanna chun feidhme agus breithneofar tionchair na bhfreagairtí ó thaobh athléimneachta córa de.

Tugann na prionsabail sin bunchloch láidir le haghaidh dearadh agus cur chun feidhme a dhéanamh ar straitéisí um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide lena méadaítear athléimneacht, lena laghdaítear rioscaí agus lena gcuirtear torthaí inbhuanaithe cothromasacha chun cinn i bhfianaise na haeráide a bhíonn ag athrú.

## **2.4 An t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide a phríomhshruthú isteach i bpróisis náisiúnta agus áitiúla bheartais agus chinnteoireachta**

In Éirinn, is ann do mhórán geallsealbhóirí ábhartha a shealbhaíonn freagrachtaí sonracha agus cumhachtaí reachtúla ar féidir leo cabhrú le breithniúcháin um oriúnú don athrú aeráide a phríomhshruthú agus a chomhtháthú go rathúil ar fud gach leibhéal den déanamh beartas Éireannach agus le hailíniú le prionsabail an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo a chinntiú. Tá sé de chúram ar údaráis rialtais, lena n-áirítear ranna agus údaráis áitiúla, athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chomhtháthú isteach ina gcuid beartas, straitéisí agus pleannanna, go háirthe laistigh d'athbhreithnithe leanúnacha ar bheartais agus ar phleananna, dearadh bonneagair, agus tógáil. Áirítear leis sin a chinntiú go n-éiríonn an t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide ina thoisc lárnach i bpróisis chinnteoireachta, i leithdháileadh acmhainní agus i gcreataí rialála. Maidir le comhlacthaí earnála atá freagrach as réimsí sonracha, lena n-áirítear, mar shampla, talmhaíocht, sláinte agus iompar, táthar ag súil leis go gcuirfidh siad an t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide san áireamh ina gcuid straitéisí agus oibríochtaí, agus treoirlínte agus caighdeáin do chleachtais atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide á bhforbairt acu laistigh dá n-earnáil féin. Soláthraíonn institiúidí taighde agus eolais na sonraí riachtanacha aeráide agus an taighde riachtanach aeráide chun eolas a thabhairt don lucht ceaptha beartas, agus léargais, sonraí agus saineolas á gcur ar fáil acu chun tacú le chinnteoireacht atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide. Caithfear sainaithint agus líonadh a dhéanamh ar na bearnaí scileanna sonracha a theastaíonn le haghaidh an oriúnaithe. Beidh oiliúint ag teastáil chun a chinntiú go mbeidh ag príomhróil na scileanna a theastaíonn chun dea-chleachtais oriúnaithe a chomhtháthú isteach ina ról atá ann cheana.

Imríonn pobail áitiúla agus an tsochaí shibhialta ról gníomhach maidir le tathant a dhéanamh ar son an oriúnaithe don athrú aeráide agus maidir le feasacht a mhéadú air i measc saoránach. Tá an earnáil phríobháideach, lena n-áirítear gnólachtaí agus an lucht tionscail, freagrach as cleachtais atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chur chun feidhme laistigh dá cuid oibríochtaí, slabhraí soláthair agus bonneagair. Déanann comhpháirtithe idirnáisiúnta agus eagraíochtaí forbartha rannchuidiú trí fhothú acmhainneachta, trí chomhroinnt eolais agus trí thacaíocht airgeadais, agus iad ag cur leis an gcumas atá ag Éirinn aghaidh a thabhairt ar dhúshláin aeráide. Ba cheart do chomhlachtaí rialála a chinntíu go leabófar an t-oiriúnú don athrú aeráide isteach i rialacháin chomhshaoil agus i bpróisis cheadúcháin comhshaoil, agus spreagadh á thabhairt do ghnólachtaí agus earnálacha cleachtais inbhuanaithe a ghlacadh.

Cuid dhílis de fhreagairt go héifeachtach agus go cuimsitheach don tsaincheist dhomhanda sin is ea gan obair a dhéanamh ar leithligh chun dul i ngleic leis an athrú aeráide. Nuair a oibríonn earnálacha, eagraíochtaí nó rialtais ar leithligh óna chéile, agus díriú á leagan acu ar a réimsí féin amháin gan a aithint conas atá tionchair aeráide ceangailte, cuirtear teorainn lena ábalta atáimid aghaidh a thabhairt ar an bhfadhb go hiomlán agus leis na roghanna oriúnaithe atá ar fáil dúinn. Is féidir leis a bheith mar chúis le hiarmhairtí neamhbheartaithe lena méadaítear an riosca aeráide agus an mí-oriúúnú. Chun é sin a shárú, tá sé ríthábhachtach go spreagfaí comhoibriú agus comhroinnt faisnéise ar fud réimsí difriúla. Is é atá i gceist leis sin deireadh a chur le seanbhacainní agus obair bhuíne a spreagadh ina bhféachtar ar gach gné de rioscaí aeráide. Más rud é go n-oibrímid le chéile agus go gcomhtháthaímid ár n-iarrachtaí, is féidir linn straitéisí a fhorbairt lena dtuigtear ar bhealach níos fearr cineál casta an athraithe aeráide, rud as a dtiocfaidh réitigh níos láidre agus níos inbhuanaithe do phobail agus don dúlra araon.

Chun an t-oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a phríomhshruthú go rathúil, teastaíonn iarrachtaí comhoibríocha agus ailíniú freagrachtaí i measc na ngeallsealbhóirí chun a chinntíu go n-éireoidh athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide ina cuid dhílis de chonair forbartha na hÉireann agus go mbainfear spriocanna an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe amach go héifeachtach.

## **2.5 An ról atá ag príomhgníomhaithe maidir le hoiriúnú agus athléimneacht náisiúnta a neartú**

Chun oriúúnú éifeachtach don athrú aeráide a sholáthar agus chun athléimneacht éifeachtach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a bhaint amach, tá cur chuige uile-rialtais ag

teastáil mar gheall ar chineál trasearnála trasteorann an athraithe aeráide. Maidir leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a fhorbairt, a chur chun feidhme agus a athbhreithniú, is leagtha amach thíos atá an ról atá ag príomhghníomhaithe ar fud ranna agus gníomhaireachtaí rialtais. Áirítear leis na príomhghníomhaithe sin an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, an Bord um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a Sholáthar, an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil agus an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide.

## 2.5.1 An ról atá ag an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide

Is í an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide a stiúrann an obair chun an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a fhorbairt, a chur chun feidhme agus a athbhreithniú. Tá a cuid freagrachtaí leagtha amach san Acht Aeráide. Faoin reachtaíocht, tá sé de chúram ar an Roinn formhaoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fhorbairt Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe na hÉireann, rud lena gcuimsítear an phleanáil straitéiseach agus an comhordú a theastaíonn chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar dhúshláin a bhaineann leis an aeráid. Tionólann an Roinn ceithre chruinní de chuid an Choiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú gach bliain (féach rannán 1.25) agus rannchuidíonn na comhaltaí leis na cruinnithe, agus dul chun cinn, cás-staidéir, forbairtí náisiúnta oiriúnaithe agus forbairtí oiriúnaithe an Aontais Eorpaigh á gcomhroinnt acu.

Le linn na céime forbartha, oibríonn an Roinn i gcomhar le ranna eile rialtais, le húdaráis áitiúla agus le geallsealbhóirí ábhartha chun straitéis oiriúnaithe na hÉireann a cheapadh. Leagtar amach sa straitéis sin na cuspóirí, na spriocanna agus na gníomhartha a theastaíonn chun feabhas a chur ar an athléimneacht náisiúnta in aghaidh tionchair aeráide. Tugtar aghaidh ar riachtanais earnáilsonracha oiriúnaithe inti freisin, agus athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide á comhtháthú isteach i ngnéithe éagsúla de cheapadh beartas agus de phleanáil.

Le linn cur chun feidhme, soláthraíonn an Roinn ceannaireacht agus tacaíocht chun a chinntíú go gcuirtear forálacha an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe i ngníomh go héifeachtach. Imríonn an Roinn ról lárnach maidir le comhar trasearnála a chothú chun iarrachtaí oiriúnaithe a bhrú chun cinn. Cabhraíonn an Roinn le Met Éireann, leis an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil agus le comhlacthaí eile chun dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ar fhorbairtí ríthábhachtacha oiriúnaithe, lena n-áirítear an Creat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide, Aeráid Éireann agus an Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide. Eisíonn an Roinn Treoirínte ón Aire chuig údaráis áitiúla le haghaidh Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a fhorbairt, mar atá leagtha amach sa Rannán ar Údaráis Áitiúla (Rannán 2.7.3). Tá ról ríthábhachtach ag an Roinn freisin maidir lena chinntíú go

gcuirtear gníomhartha um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide ar áireamh go cuí sna Pleananna reachtúla náisiúnta Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide agus i mbeartais náisiúnta ábhartha eile. Trí na gníomhartha sin, rannchuidíonn an Roinn go mór leis na hiarrachtaí leanúnacha atá ar bun ag Éirinn oiriúnú do na dúshláin a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide.

Ar an leibhéal idirnáisiúnta, tá freagracht ar an Roinn freisin as tuairisc a thabhairt ar dhul chun cinn na hÉireann ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide faoi rialachán ón Aontas Eorpach, ag obair di i gcomhar leis an gCoimisiún agus le Ballstáit eile chun a chinntíú gurb uaillmhianach atá freagairt beartais na hÉireann agus go gcuirtear beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh um oiriúnú san áireamh inti. Déantar fainseis faoi forbairtí Aontais Eorpaigh a scaipeadh ar Earnálacha agus ar na hÚdarás Áitiúla tríd an gCoiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú. Chomh maith leis sin, ceapann an Roinn teachtaireacht ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide lena cur faoi bhráid na Náisiún Aontaithe gach ceithre bliana, lena n-áirítear caibidil ar Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide.

#### **2.5.1.1 An ról atá ag Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann**

Ionad poiblí eolais domhaneolaíochta na hÉireann agus rannán den Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide is ea Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann, a bunaíodh sa bhliain 1845. Is é an aidhm fhoriomlán atá ag Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann ná fainseis oscailte chruinn a sholáthar do gheallsealbhóirí in Éirinn agus thar lear faoi acmhainní nádúrtha na hÉireann.

Tá ról gníomhach ag Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann maidir le príomhréimsí den oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, lena n-áirítear iad seo a leanas:

- Measúnú ar Athruithe Cósta, le haghaidh bainistíocht eolach riosca cósta agus le haghaidh pleanáil fhianaisebhunaithe um athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus le haghaidh oiriúnú fhianaisebhunaithe.
- Is é is GWClimate ann ná tionscadal faireachán agus samhaltaithe screamhuisce a bhfuil mar aidhm leis imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar an tionchar a imríonn an t-athrú aeráide ar screamhuisce in Éirinn.

#### **2.5.2 An ról atá ag Roinn an Taoisigh**

Mar Cheann Rialtais, is é an Taoiseach comhordaitheoir lárnach obair na nAirí agus a Ranna Stáit. Chomh maith leis sin, tugann an Taoiseach comhairle agus treoir do chomhaltaí eile an Rialtais i gcás go bhfuil siad ag déileáil le saincheisteanna ar ina leith a theastaíonn oibriú rathúil an Rialtais mar údarás comhchoiteann atá freagrach do Dháil

Éireann. Socraíonn an Taoiseach an mórbheartas Rialtais agus coinníonn sé an tUachtaráin ar an eolas faoin mbeartas intíre agus idirnáisiúnta.

Féadfar Grúpa Oifigeach Sinsearach a bhunú chun tacú le hobair aon choiste comhaireachta agus is féidir leis freisin comhordú trasrannach a sholáthar ar shaincheisteanna ábhartha. I mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023, bunaíodh foghrúpa den Ghrúpa Oifigeach Sinsearach ar an gComhshaol agus Athrú Aeráide chun acmhainní agus rialachas a scrúdú le haghaidh an bheartais um Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide.

Ba iad Téarmaí Tagartha fhoghrúpa Oiriúnaithe an Ghrúpa Oifigeach Sinsearach ná an beartas um oiriúnú atá ann cheana a scrúdú agus bearta oiriúnaithe a sholáthar agus a scrúdú an amhlaidh nó nach amhlaidh atá na struchtúir atá ann cheana le haghaidh rioscaí a shainaithint, freagrácht a leithdháileadh, gníomhartha a sholáthar agus formhaoirseacht a chinntí i bhfeidhm agus ag oibriú go héifeachtach. Agus é i mbun oibre, thug an foghrúpa cuireadh d'ionadaithe ó Ranna agus ó Ghníomhaireachtaí agus do chainteoirí forbhreathnú a thabhairt ar an ról atá acu san oiriúnú. Áiríodh leo sin Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí, an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, Met Éireann agus Rúnaíocht na Comhairle Chomhairí um Athrú Aeráide.

Breithníodh pléití fhoghrúpa Oiriúnaithe an Ghrúpa Oifigeach Sinsearach mar chuid d'fhorbairt an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo. Chomh maith leis sin, beidh siad ina mbonn úsáideach le haghaidh tuilleadh plé ar an oiriúnú ag an nGrúpa Oifigeach Sinsearach ar an gComhshaol agus Athrú Aeráide, lena n-áirítear scrúdú ar conas is féidir leis an nGrúpa Oifigeach Sinsearach cabhrú le cur chun feidhme níos fearr an oiriúnaithe a chinntí ar fud an Rialtais.

### **2.5.3 An ról atá ag an mBord um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a Sholáthar**

Tá an Bord um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a Sholáthar freagrácht as formhaoirseacht agus comhordú a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme an Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide ó Éirinn, agus é ag cinntí go maolóidh an náisiún tionchair an athraithe aeráide go héifeachtach agus go n-oiriúnóidh sé dóibh. Tá an Bord faoi chomhchathaoirleacht ag Ard-Rúnaí Roinn an Taoisigh agus ag Ard-Rúnaí na Roinne Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Áirítear leis na príomhfheagrachtaí atá air faireachán a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn na ngníomhartha ar son na haeráide, spriocanna a athbhreithniú agus a nuashonrú, agus dul i dteagmháil le geallsealbhóirí éagsúla chun bearta um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide a bhrú chun cinn, lena n-áirítear iad sin a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú.

## 2.5.4 An ról atá ag an gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide

Faoin Acht Aeráide, leagtar an fhreagracht ar an gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide as ionchur leanúnach a sholáthar maidir le tionscnaimh náisiúnta um athrú aeráide agus as measúnú a dhéanamh ar na tionscnaimh sin. Is é croírla na Comhairle ná comhairle a thabhairt don Rialtas ar an mbeartas um athrú aeráide agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar an mbeartas sin. Bhunaigh an Chomhairle Coiste Oiriúnaithe sa bhliain 2016, rud a bhfuil mar aidhm aige tacú leis an gComhairle plé leis an ról atá aici i ndáil leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide. Soláthraíonn an Coiste Oiriúnaithe ciseal breise tacaíochta don Chomhairle maidir lena chinntí go ndéanfar scrúdú cuí ar nithe a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide agus athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide.

Ceann amháin de shruthanna oibre ríthábhachtacha na Comhairle is ea an t-athbhreithniú bliantúil uaidh ar an dul chun cinn atá á dhéanamh ar an gcuspóir náisiúnta aeráide a bhaint amach. Díritear sna hathbhreithnithe sin ar fheidhmíocht na hÉireann le linn na bliana roimhe sin ar spriocanna náisiúnta a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide agus leis an maolú ar an athrú aeráide agus ar chomhlíonadh oibleagáidí AE agus idirnáisiúnta a bhaineann leis an aeráid. Mar chuid den athbhreithniú bliantúil uaithi, déanann an Chomhairle breithniú freisin ar na forbairtí a rinneadh i ndáil le haistriú cóir a chothú tríd an maolú agus tríd an oiriúnú araon. Thug sí faoi deara san athbhreithniú uaithi don bhliain 2023 gur gá dlús a chur le comhtháthú na bpriónsabal um aistriú cóir le linn gach beartas maolaithe agus oiriúnaithe a forbairt agus a chur chun feidhme<sup>45</sup>.

Toradh eile atá ar obair na Comhairle is ea go dtugtar measúnú tábhachtach ar dhul chun cinn earnála ar an oiriúnú. I ndáil leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe, sholáthair an Chomhairle moltaí luachmhara maidir leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018 a athbhreithniú, agus leas á bhaint aige freisin as an saineolas atá aige chun a chinntí go léirítear sa Chreat Náisiúnta Aeráide 2024 an dul chun cinn a rinneadh go dtí seo ar an mbeartas, an taighde agus an eolaíocht a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide.

Leanfaidh an Chomhairle le ról lárnach a imirt maidir le sainchomhairle neamhspleách a sholáthar ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide agus athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide chun a chinntí go ndéanfaidh Éire dul chun cinn ar aon dul le gealltanais bheartais náisiúnta agus AE.

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<sup>45</sup> An Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide (2023)

## **2.6 Timpeallacht cumasúcháin a chruthú le haghaidh gníomhaíocht éifeachtach um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide**

Tá sé ríthábhachtach a chinntiú gur ann do dhálaí cumasúcháin cuí lena dtacaítear le bearta um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide a fhorbairt agus a chur chun feidhme. Áirítear le timpeallacht cumasúcháin den sórt sin a chruthú:

- Bonn agus acmhainn fianaise láidir a fhorbairt chun bearta atá spriocdhírithe agus eolacha a sholáthar.
- Struchtúir chuí chistiúcháin a bhunú lena ndírítear infheistíocht agus lena bpríomhshruðháitear an t-oriúnú isteach i bpríomhearnálacha.
- Próiseas pleanála, lena n-áirítear an Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála, ina gcomhtháthaítear critéir agus cuspóirí um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide.
- Ról réamhghníomhach do ghníomhaithe níos leithne, amhail an tsochaí shibhialta agus an earnáil phríobháideach, ar féidir leo cur chun feidhme an oriúnaithe don athrú aeráide a chur chun cinn trí athrú iompraíochta, trí mhúscailt feasachta agus trí infheistiú i réitigh oriúnaithe ar an talamh.

### **2.6.1 Forbairt an Bhoinn Fianaise**

Ba cheart pleanáil oriúnaithe agus gníomhartha oriúnaithe a bheith bunaithe ar bhonn láidir fianaise agus ar shonraí inrochtana. Áirítear leis sin fianaise ar ghuaiseacha aeráide, ar neamhchosaintí ar an aeráid, ar leocheileachtaí aeráide, ar idirghabhálacha i leith oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus ar chineálacha praiticiúla cur chuige i leith pleanáil don oriúnú don athrú aeráide. Is leagtha amach thíos atá an ról atá ag an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, ag Met Éireann, ag Oifig na nOibreacaha Poiblí, ag Comhlachtaí Tráchtála Leath-Stáit agus ag taighde i bhforbairt an bhoinn fianaise.

#### **2.6.1.1 An ról atá ag an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil**

I bplean straitéiseach na Gníomhaireachta um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil don tréimhse 2021-2026, sainaithnítear an ról atá aici in oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus in athléimneacht in aghaidh na haeráide in Éirinn. Beidh fianaise agus sonraí na Gníomhaireachta ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide mar bhonn eolais faoin gcur chuige a ghlacfaidh Éire i leith an oriúnaithe agus cumasóidh siad an t-aistriú chuig comhshaoil, geilleagar agus sochaí a bheidh athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide.

Imríonn an Ghníomhaireacht príomhról i struchtúir um rialachas oiriúnaithe agus cur chun feidhme oiriúnaithe trí thorthaí a sholáthar i réimsí an riosca aeráide, na seirbhísí aeráide, na fianaise agus an eolais. Áirítear leis sin tacaíocht theicniúil a thabhairt le haghaidh oiriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn trí Ardán Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe na hÉireann, eadhon Aeráid Éireann ([www.climateireland.ie](http://www.climateireland.ie)), a fhorbairt agus a sholáthar de réir bharr a cumais, treoir agus uirlisí a sholáthar don lucht déanta beartas, d'údarás áitiúla agus do chinn oiriúnaithe earnála, agus tuilleadh forbartha a dhéanamh ar Lónra Oiriúnaithe Aeráid Éireann.

Maidir leis an Riosca Aeráide, tugann an Ghníomhaireacht eolas agus tacaíocht don chinnteoireacht faoi phleanáil éiginnteachta agus oiriúnaithe ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, ar an leibhéal earnála agus ar leibhéal an rialtais áitiúil agus tá sí i gceannas ar an gcéad Mheasúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide ó Éirinn riamh a sholáthar chun túis áite a thabhairt do thionchair an athraithe aeráide agus do ghníomhartha athraithe aeráide ar fud gach earnála.

Chun dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ar an taighde ar an oiriúnú, forbraíonn an Ghníomhaireacht acmhainn san oiriúnú don athrú aeráide trí Chlár Taighde na Gníomhaireachta um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil agus tacaíonn sí le pleánáil oiriúnaithe trína cláir faireacháin agus tuairiscithe comhshaoil. Oibríonn an Ghníomhaireacht chun tosaíochtaí i ndáil leis an athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chomhtháthú ar fud a réimsí oibre chun na comhthairbhí don chomhshaoil agus do shláinte an phobail a bharrfheabhsú. Díríonn sí go háirithe ar cháilíocht agus cainníocht an uisce (an Clár Uisce), ar Cheadúnú Comhshaoil, agus ar rioscaí an athraithe aeráide a chur ar áireamh in ullmhacht éigeandála. Chomh maith leis sin, soláthraíonn an Ghníomhaireacht fianaise thráthúil agus eolas tráthúil, agus tacaíonn sí le forbairt na fianaise agus an eolais sin, chun pleánáil oiriúnaithe agus cur chun feidhme oiriúnaithe a bhrú chun cinn in Éirinn trí thuairisciú oiriúnaithe an Aontais Eorpaigh agus Chreat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide a sholáthar agus trí pháirt a ghlacadh agus ceannaireacht a thaispeáint i bhfóraim náisiúnta oiriúnaithe agus ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh sa Ghréasán Eorpach um Fhaisnéis agus um Fhaire ar an gComhshaoil de chuid na Gníomhaireachta Eorpaí Comhshaoil.

I mí an Mhárta 2024, d'fhoilsigh an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Comhshaoil an Measúnú Riosca Aeráide Eorpach. Ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, tá an Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide á fhorbairt ag an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil faoi láthair. A bhuí leis na measúnuithe sin, neartófar an bonn eolais atá ann cheana ar ghuaiseacha agus rioscaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid san Eoraip agus in Éirinn, rud lena dtacófar le pleánáil agus cinnteoireacht oiriúnaithe níos fearr. Ar deireadh, beidh na measúnuithe sin ina n-uirlis

ríthábhachtach tacaíochta cinnteoireachta le haghaidh tosaíochtaí beartais a bhaineann leis an oriúnú a shainaithe bunaithe ar eolaíocht láidir aeráide. Mar sin, beidh siad ina luamhán le haghaidh gníomhaíocht éifeachtach oriúnaithe a chumasú tuilleadh.

#### **2.6.1.2 An ról atá ag Met Éireann**

Is é an príomhról atá ag Met Éireann i ndáil leis an oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide ná an ról atá aige maidir le taighde, maidir le samhaltú aeráide, maidir le seirbhísí aeráide a sholáthar agus, ag gníomhú dó faoin gCreat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide, maidir le comhordú a dhéanamh ar na seirbhísí aeráide a tháirgeann údaráis inniuála náisiúnta eile. Mar chuid dá Chlár Taighde Aimsire agus Aeráide, leanfaidh Met Éireann le tacú leis an acmhainn agus an inniúlacht náisiúnta ar fud réimsí amhail aimsir, aeráid agus hidreolaíocht. Áirítear leis na gníomhaíochtaí lárnacha taighde atá ar bun ag Met Éireann samhaltú aeráide a dhéanamh, seirbhísí aeráide a fhorbairt, inniúlacht réamhaisnéisithe tulite a fhorbairt, agus líonra faireacháin aimsire agus aeráide a fhorbairt. Mar atá pléite i Rannán 1.2.5.1, tagann Creat Náisiúnta na hÉireann do Sheirbhísí Aeráide faoi shainchúram Met Éireann, agus soláthrófar leis uirlisí tábhachtacha chun tacú le cinntí aeráide.

#### **2.6.1.3 An ról atá ag Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí**

Soláthraíonn Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí seirbhísí poiblí le haghaidh bainistíocht riosca tulite agus le haghaidh réadmhaoine rialtais agus seirbhísí oidhreachta a bhainistiú. Rud ríthábhachtach i ndáil leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe is ea go ngníomhaíonn an Oifig mar phríomhgníomhaireacht le haghaidh bainistíocht riosca tulite in Éirinn, agus é mar aidhm aici tionchair thuilte a íoslachdú trí phleanáil inbhuanaithe<sup>46</sup>. Is í an t-údarás inniuil le haghaidh seirbhísí aeráide a bhaineann le tulite í freisin. Is í an t-údarás náisiúnta le haghaidh chur chun feidhme Threoir 2007/60/CE ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Rioscaí Tulite a Mheasúnú agus a Bhainistiú freisin. Is ar thrí réimse straitéiseacha agus beartais a dhíríonn an Oifig<sup>47</sup>, agus iad bunaithe ar bhonn fianaise láidir a forbraíodh trí bhailíú sonrai, trí thaighde agus trí mheasúnú:

- Cosc: e.g., forbairt a sheachaint i limistéir atá tugtha do thuilte
- Cosaint: e.g., bearta indéanta, idir bhearta struchtúrtha agus bhearta neamhstruchtúrtha, a dhéanamh chun laghdú a dhéanamh ar an dóchúlacht go mbeidh tulite ann agus ar thionchar na dtuitle sin

<sup>46</sup> gov.ie (2023) Maidir le hOifig na nOibreacha Poiblí

<sup>47</sup> Flooding.ie

- Ullmhacht: e.g., an pobal a chur ar an eolas faoi dhéileáil le riosca tuilte agus le tuile.

Rinne an Oifig dul chun cinn suntasach ar an bPlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála uaithi i ndáil le bainistíocht riosca tuilte. Leanfaidh an Oifig le ról ríthábhachtach a imirt maidir le hoiriúnú na hÉireann do thuilte, agus a hathléimneacht ina n-aghaidh, a chinntiú.

#### **2.6.1.4 An ról atá ag an Earnáil Tráchtála Leath-Stáit**

Tá ról le himirt ag an Earnáil Tráchtála Leath-Stáit maidir le tacú le timpeallacht cumasúcháin a sholáthar don oriúnú agus athléimneacht trína cuid oibríochtaí agus seirbhísí féin a choimirciú agus trí thacú le gníomhartha oiriúnaithe a chur chun feidhme i gcoitinne, i measc nithe eile.

Gabhfaidh NewERA athbhreithnithe tréimhsíúla ar an gCreat ceadaithe um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide don Earnáil Tráchtála Leath-Stáit de láimh i gcomhar leis an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe chun a mheasúnú cé acu a theastaíonn nó nach dteastaíonn nuashonruithe chun forbairtí beartais agus reachtacha a léiriú agus chun teacht chun cinn an dea-chleachtais idirnáisiúnta i gcur chuige na gcomhlachtaí corparáideacha i leith cuspóirí um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide a léiriú. Chuirfí aon nuashonruithe beartaithe ar an gCreat san áireamh i gcomhairle leis na cuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit. Áireofar leis an gcéad athbhreithniú eile breithniú ar a mhéid a bhreiseodh aon ghnéithe, atá sonrach don oriúnú, luach an Chreata, i gcomhthéacs an chuir chuige atá glactha ag na cuideachtaí tráchtála leathstáit go dtí seo i leith cuspóirí um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide a bhaineann leis an oriúnú.

#### **2.6.1.5 An ról atá ag Taighde**

Tagann an cistiú le haghaidh taighde ar an athrú aeráide faoi shainchúram na Roinne Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, a leithdháil freagracht ar an nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil as taighde comhshaoil a chomhordú in Éirinn. Is é an príomhchlár taighde a bhaineann leis an aeráid in Éirinn ná Clár Taighde na Gníomhaireachta um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil 2021-2030. Ceann amháin de na ceithre mhol idircheangailte atá ag an gclár sin is ea ‘freastal ar riachtanais fianaise ar an athrú aeráide’.

Cistíonn agus comhchistíonn comhlachtaí agus eagraíochtaí stáit taighde ar an athrú aeráide freisin. Áirítear leo sin Met Éireann, Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann, Teagasc, an Institiúid Taighde Eacnamaíochta agus Sóisialta, Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann, an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, an Roinn Iompair, an Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn, agus Fondúireacht Eolaíochta Éireann. Cistíonn Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann taighde ar an athrú aeráide i réimse na geo-eolaíochta. Mar shampla,

tá cistíú taighde ar cheann amháin de na príomh-chomhpháirteanna den straitéis 10 mbliana 'Éire a Ullmhú don Aimsir agus don Aeráid' ó Met Éireann. Tá sé mar mhisean ag an straitéis sin rannchuidiú le hacmhainn náisiúnta a fhorbairt agus aghaidh a thabhairt ar phríomhcheisteanna eolaíocha mar fhreagairt do na dúshláin agus na deiseanna a chruthaíonn an t-athrú aeráide d'Éirinn<sup>48</sup>.

Cistítear taighde trí chláir Eorpacha freisin, lena n-áirítear Fís Eorpach, L'Instrument Financier pour l'Environnement (Clár LIFE), Ciste Nuálaíochta an Aontais Eorpaigh, Ciste Forbraíochta Réigiúnaí na hEorpa, agus COST (Comhar Eorpach san Eolaíocht agus sa Teicneolaíocht)<sup>49</sup>.

Imríonn institiúidí taighde agus scoláirí ról ríthábhachtach maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chur ar aghaidh in Éirinn. Déanann siad rannchuidiú ilgħnéitheach, arb é atá i gceist leis eolas a ghiniúint, réitigh nuálacha a fhorbairt agus treoir fhianaisebhunaithe a sholáthar. Agus iad cleamhnaithe le hollscoileanna agus le hinstitiúidí ina lán cásanna, gabhann taighdeoirí do staidéir ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide, do mheasúnuithe riosca agus do bhagairtí atá ag teacht chun cinn a shainaithint, agus bunchloch dhaingean á tariscint acu le haghaidh straitéisí éifeachtacha oiriúnaithe.

Agus taighde á dhéanamh ar an aeráid, ní mór dlúthbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar na riachtanais atá ag cinnteoirí. Tá pleináil fhadtéarmach agus fothú fadtéarmach acmhainneachta ag teastáil freisin chun an t-eolas riachtanach agus na nuálaíochtaí riachtanacha a sholáthar i leith an oiriúnaithe agus na hathléimneachta. Chomh maith leis sin, tá gá ann le hiarrachtaí leanúnacha, fadtéarmacha agus comhordaithe ar an leibhéal náisiúnta ag an gcomhéadan idir an eolaíocht agus an beartas agus le haschuir a ailníú leis na riachtanais atá ag úsáideoirí deiridh, go háirithe mar gheall ar an gcumas difriúil agus na hacmhainní difriúla atá ar fáil d'earnálacha agus d'údaráis áitiúla.

Is iad eagraíochtaí amhail an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil agus Aonaid na hÉireann um Anailís agus Thaighde ar an Aeráid atá ar thús cadhnaíochta na hoibre atá ar bun chun sonraí agus anailís aeráide a chothú agus a tháirgeadh lena gcuirtear bonn eolais faoi bheartais agus gníomhartha oiriúnaithe. Comhoibríonn siad le comhlachtaí rialtais, le húdaráis áitiúla agus leis an tsochaí shibhialta chun forbairt a dhéanamh ar réitigh cheannródaíocha lena dtugtar aghaidh ar leocheileachtaí i leith an athraithe aeráide. Le taighde ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, cuirtear bonn eolais faoi chinnteoireacht, cabhraítear le bonneagar athlémneach a dhearadh, agus rannchuidítear le straitéisí um

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<sup>48</sup> Met Éireann (2023)

<sup>49</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2023)

laghdú riosca freisin. Ar an iomlán, tá ról bunúsach ag taighde maidir le leas a bhaint as ullmhacht na hÉireann do na dúshláin a bhaineann le haeráid a bhíonn ag athrú, agus na léargais agus na réitigh is gá á soláthar chun todhchaí níos athléimní agus níos inbhuanaithe a fhorbairt.

## 2.6.2 Maoiniú maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide

Mar atá leagtha amach sa Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide 2023, teastaíonn ó oiriúnú rathúil go ndéanfaí anailís ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide sa todhchaí a phríomhshruthú isteach i gcinnteoireacht agus i mbeartais ar fud na n-earnálacha ábhartha uile. Tá sé tábhachtach go n-áireofaí leis sin cistíú dóthanach, infheistíocht chaipitil dhóthanach agus caiteachas poiblí dóthanach a leithdháileadh ar bhearta oiriúnaithe, amhail bainistíocht riosca tulite agus bearta oiriúnaithe trasnaí ar fud earnálacha ábhartha. Maidir leis an obair a dhéantar chun gníomhartha um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chomhtháthú isteach i gcinnteoireacht agus i mbeartais ar fud na n-earnálacha ábhartha uile, maoínítear í ón Státhiste. Sreabhann an cistíú sin trí leithdháiltí buiséid na Roinne lena mbaineann agus trí na fo-mhírcinn ainmnithe le haghaidh gach réimse beartais agus gníomhaíochta, á chinntíú go dtugtar tacaíocht leordhóthanach do bhearta um oiriúnú don athrú aeráide ar fud earnálacha éagsúla.

Chun an t-oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú agus chun timpeallacht cumasúcháin a chruthú don oiriúnú, ba cheart airgeadas poiblí a spriocdhíriú go díreach agus go hindíreach araon ar an oiriúnú trína chinntíú go gcuirfear cistíú ar fáil do bhearta oiriúnaithe agus trí thosca aeráide a chur ar áireamh i gcláir phleanála agus infheistíochta poiblí. Áirítéar leis na roghanna atá ar fáil códú sonrach buiséid a chur i bhfeidhm do ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe, agus na cistí oiriúnaithe a leithdháileadh a leagan amach go follasach, agus iad miondealaithe de réir cineálacha costas (costais chaipitil agus costais phearsanra, mar shampla).

Leagadh amach i Rannán 1.2.9 an dul chun cinn a rinneadh ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a mhaoiniú in Éirinn, lena n-áirítéar an Ciste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, Toradh Straitéiseach 8 den Phlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, an Ciste Bonneagair, Aeráide agus Dúlra, agus Straitéis Infheistíochta Aeráide an Chiste Infheistíochta Straitéisí d'Éirinn. Tá sé ríthábhachtach go n-athbhreithneofaí na pleannána, na creataí agus na cistí sin agus go gcomhtháthófaí an t-oiriúnú go leanúnach mar phríomhthoisc agus mar phríomhchritéar. Mar shampla, d'fhéadfadh cinnteoírí earnála agus cinnteoírí Údarás Áitiúil breithniú a dhéanamh ar an bhféidearthacht atá ann tionscadail oiriúnaithe a chur chun cinn go díreach ar leibhéal éagsúla (e.g., ar an leibhéal pobail agus ar an leibhéal réigiúnach) tríd an gCiste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide.

Ina theannta sin, tá gá ann le measúnú a dhéanamh ar na riachtanais infheistíochta atá ag baint leis an oriúnú, agus iad curtha in ord tosaíochta, chun a chainníochtú cad atá ag teastáil chun Éire a dhéanamh athléimneach faoin mbliain 2050 agus ina diaidh. I measúnú den sórt sin, ba cheart breithniú a dhéanamh ar an gcistiú atá ag teastáil chun oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus ar an dóigh ar cheart an cistiú sin a chur in ord tosaíochta. D'fhéadfadh go n-áireofaí leis sin buiséad oriúnaithe tosaigh a leagan síos suas go dtí an bhliain 2030. D'fhéadfaí é sin a shocrú bunaithe ar an gcostas sóisialta a bheidh ag baint leis an athrú aeráide thar an gcéad 30 bliain eile ar a laghad. Baineann tábhacht le pleánail bhuiséadach den sórt sin toisc gur féidir go mbeidh sé riachtanach tionscadail a thosú sa ghearrthéarma nó sa mheántéarma i gcás go dtóigfaidh sé tamall fada orthu teacht in aibíocht nó i gcás go mbeidh infheistíocht shuntasach ag teastáil uathu, e.g., tionscadail a bhaineann le cosaint cósta nó tionscadail náisiúnta fhadtéarmacha a bhaineann leis an soláthar uisce. Beidh ról ríthábhachtach ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe ina leith sin.

### 2.6.3 Próisis phleanála náisiúnta

Le próiseas pleánala na hÉireann, soláthraítear timpeallacht cumasúcháin thábhachtach chun an t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide a phríomhshruthú. Leanann an Fhorbairt Inbhuanaithe agus baint amach na Spriocanna Forbartha Inbhuanaithe de bheith ar an bhfealsúnacht fothacaíochta agus na cuspóirí treorach don phleanáil.<sup>50</sup> Creatáí pleánala trasnáí agus beartais phleanála trasnáí, amhail an Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála agus Straitéisí Spáis agus Eacnamaíochta Réigiúnacha, agus próisis chomhlíonta amhail Measúnacht Straitéiseach Riosca Tuilte, Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta agus Measúnacht Chuí, cabhraítear leo le cuspóirí um an oriúnú don athrú aeráide a chomhtháthú ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, ar an leibhéal réigiúnach ar an leibhéal áitiúil. Mar atá leagtha amach thíos, tá ról ríthábhachtach ag na measúnachtaí sin maidir le tosca timpeallachta a chomhtháthú isteach i bpróisis chinnteoireachta. Ar an tstí sin, cabhraítear le cothromáiocht a bhaint amach idir forbairt agus caomhnú an chomhshaoil in Éirinn agus treoracha agus rialacháin ón Aontas Eorpach a chomhlíonadh. Tá pleánalaithe i rocht maith chun na próisis sin a éascú. Mar sin féin, luadh roimhe seo an gá le lón méadaithe ball foirne i rannóga pleánala údaráis áitiúil chun go bhféadfadh sé sin tarlú agus teastaíonn tuilleadh taighde ar conas is féidir réamh-mheastacháin fhadtéarmacha a chomhtháthú go straitéiseach isteach sa phleanáil spáis agus sa suíomh bonneagair chriticiúil.

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<sup>50</sup> Rialtas na hÉireann (2021)

### **2.6.3.1 An Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála**

Tá Tionscadal Éireann 2040 bunaithe ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Pleanála agus ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta 2021, agus forbairt shóisialta, eacnamaíoch agus chultúrtha na hÉireann á treorú. Tá an Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála ina chuid dhílis den oriúnú don athrú aeráide. Leagtar béim ann ar a thábhachtaí a bheadh pleanáil uirbeach agus tuaithe atá inbhuanaithe agus athléimneach chun pobail agus bonneagair a chruthú a bheidh in ann tionchair aeráide a sheasamh. Cuimsítear ann bearta um oriúnú don athrú aeráide chun cathracha agus bailte atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide, úsáid inbhuanaithe talún agus cuimsiú spásanna glasa agus fuinnimh in-athnuaithe a chur chun cinn.

Leagtar béim sa Chreat Náisiúnta Pleanála freisin ar a thábhachtaí atá sé go gcuirfí straitéisí oriúnaitheacha ar áireamh i gcóid foirgníochta, i dtionscadail bhonneagair agus i bpleanáil phobail, rud a bhreisíonn ullmhacht na hÉireann do dhúshláin aeráide agus a thacaíonn le forbairt inbhuanaithe. Sa bhéim ar dhlúthfhás, aithnítear an gá le haghaidh a thabhairt ar thionchair aeráide amhail dromchlaí neamh-thréscailteacha méadaithe agus a rioscaí tulite, treoshuíomh foigneamh le haghaidh an ghnóthachain fuinnimh gréine is mó agus le haghaidh na haerála is mó, agus leas a bhaint as bonneagar glas chun rioscaí tulite agus rioscaí róthéimh a laghdú. Tacaítear ann le tailte uirbeacha a úsáid chun seirbhísí éiceachórais, lena n-áirítear fuarú agus maolú tulite, a thairiscint trí bhainistíocht éifeachtach talún.

I láthair na huaire, tá an chéad athbhreithniú air á dhéanamh ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Pleanála. Táthar ag súil leis go bhfoilseofar an Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála nua i mí Mheán Fómhair 2024.

### **2.6.3.2 Straitéisí Spáis agus Eacnamaíochta Réigiúnacha**

Tá Straitéisí Spáis agus Eacnamaíochta Réigiúnacha ina gcreataí cuimsitheacha pleanála a bhfuil ról lárnach acu maidir le forbairt agus fás geilleagrach a threorú laistigh de réigiúin. Is iad tionól réigiúnacha nó comhlachtaí rialtais a dhéanann iad a chruthú agus a chur chun feidhme de ghnáth, agus tá ról ríthábhachtach acu maidir le beartais agus infheistíochtaí réigiúnacha a mhúnlú. Gné lárnach díobh is ea go gcuirtear tosca comhshaoil agus aeráide san áireamh iontu. I Straitéisí Spáis agus Eacnamaíochta Réigiúnacha, tugtar túis áite do chleachtais forbartha inbhuanaithe agus aithnítear an tábhacht a bhaineann le tionchair chomhshaoil a mhaolú agus le hoiriúnú do na dúshláin a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide. Leagtar amach iontu an fhís fhadtéarmach do réigiún ar leith, agus aird á tabhairt ar thosca amhail úsáid talún, iompar, titheocht, agus bonneagar. Tá Straitéisí Spáis agus Eacnamaíochta Réigiúnacha ina mbunchloch ríthábhachtach do phleananna ar leibhéal an chontae a ailíniú freisin. Ar an tsúi sin, cinntítear forbairt chomhordaithe chomhleanúnach ar

fud aonaid dhifriúla riarrachán agus féachtar ar deireadh le todhchaí eacnamaíoch agus comhshaoil atá cothromaithe agus inbhuanaithe a bhaint amach.

### **2.6.3.3 Measúnacht Straitéiseach Riosca Tuitte, Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta, Measúnacht Chuí agus Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta**

In Éirinn, tá Measúnachtaí Straitéiseacha Riosca Tuitte, Measúnachtaí Straitéiseacha Timpeallachta, Measúnachtaí Cuí agus Measúnachtaí Tionchair Timpeallachta ina n-uirilisí ríthábhachtacha maidir le forbairt inbhuanaithe agus cosaint an chomhshaoil a chinntiú. Áirítear leis na measúnachtaí sin ceanglais éagsúla chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an athrú aeráide ar fud leibhéal dhifriúla den phróiseas pleanála agus toilithe agus tá siad bunaithe ar cheanglais agus rialacháin shonracha nó ar threoirínté atá ceaptha chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar ghnéithe éagsúla de phleanáil agus cinnteoireacht a bhaineann leis an gcomhshaoil.

#### **Bosca 5**

**Leanfaidh an t-athrú aeráide le damáiste a dhéanamh don chomhshaoil agus le cur as d'fhorbairt gheilleagrach.** Dá réir sin, is gó measúnú a dhéanamh ar an tionchar atá ag tionscadail ar an aeráid (mar shampla, astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa) agus ar a leochailí atá siad i leith an athraithe aeráide (**Treoir 2011/92/AE ón Aontas Eorpach (arna leasú le Treoir 2014/52/AE ón Aontas Eorpach)**)

**Measúnacht Straitéiseach Riosca Tuitte:** Tá an gó le Measúnacht Straitéiseach Riosca Tuitte a dhéanamh leagtha amach i Rannán 28 de na Treoirínté don Chóras Pleanála agus do Bhainistíocht Riosca Tuitte.<sup>51</sup> Is ionann Measúnacht Straitéiseach Riosca Tuitte agus modh chun measúnacht a dhéanamh ar an riosca tuilte mar chuid de na próisis phleanála ar gach leibhéal agus chun bonn eolais a chur faoi chinnteoireacht ar aon dul leis na cineálacha seicheadhacha agus rioscabbhunaithe cur chuige atá leagtha amach sna Treoirínté ar mhaithe le forbairt inbhuanaithe a chur chun cinn agus ar mhaithe le forbairt mhíchuí a sheachaint i limistéir atá tugtha do thuilte.

**Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta:** Tá Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta ina próiseas níos leithne measúnachta ina gcomhthátháitear tosca timpeallachta isteach i bhforbairt agus cur chun feidhme pleannanna, beartas agus clár. Rialaítear í le Rialacháin na gComphphobal Eorpach (Measúnacht Timpeallachta ar Phleananna Áirithe agus ar Chláir

<sup>51</sup> Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí (2021)

Áirithe), 2004 (I.R. Uimh. 435 de 2004)<sup>52</sup>, arna leasú, agus leis na Rialacháin um Pleanáil agus Forbairt (Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta), 2004, arna leasú, lena gcuirtear an Treoir (2001/42/CE) ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta chun feidhme. Le Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta, cabhraítear lena chinntí go mbreithneofar cosaint an chomhshaoil agus forbairt inbhuanaithe agus cinntí straitéiseacha á ndéanamh. Cuirtear na measúnachtaí sin i gcrích go tráthrialta, go háirithe le linn pleannanna forbartha náisiúnta, réigiúnacha nó áitiúla nua nó beartais shuntasacha nua a dhréachtú.

**Measúnacht Chuí:** Díritear inti ar na gnáthóga nádúrtha agus na speicis a chosnaítear faoin Treoir ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Gnáthóga agus faoin Treoir ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le hÉin a chaomhnú. Féachtar inti ar cé acu a d'fhéadfadh nó nach bhféadfadh plean nó tionscadal beartaithe dochar a dhéanamh do láithreán Natura 2000, ar limistéir ainmnithe le haghaidh bithéagsúlacht a chaomhnú iad. Sainordaítear Measúnacht Chuí faoi Rialachán na gComhphobal Eorpach (Éin agus Gnáthóga Nádúrtha), 2011, arna leasú, i measc nithe eile. Ní mór í a sheoladh i gcás gur dóigh go mbeidh tionchar ag plean nó tionscadal ar láithreán Natura 2000, agus féachtar inti ar na tionchair a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann agus ar na bearta maolaithe a d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh chun caomhnú láithreán a chinntí. Tagann an gá le Measúnacht Chuí chun cinn mar chuid den phróiseas pleanála nó toilithe, agus tá ríthábhacht ag baint léi maidir le bithéagsúlacht uathúil na hÉireann a chosaint.

**Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta:** Tá Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta ina próiseas criticiúil ina ndéantar meastóireacht ar na tionchair thimpeallachta a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag tionscadail bheartaithe sula ndéanfar iad a cheadú nó a údarú.<sup>53</sup> In Éirinn, sainordaítear Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta faoi reachtaíocht earnála (idir reachtaíocht phríomhúil agus reachtaíocht thánaisteach) lena gcuirtear an Treoir ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta chun feidhme. Le linn Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta, scrúdaítear tionscadail amhail forbairt bonneagair, saoráidí tionsclaíocha agus pleanáil uirbeach chun measúnacht a dhéanamh ar na héifeachtaí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu ar an timpeallacht. Tá sé tábhachtach go dtabharfaí i dTuarascálacha Measúnachta Tionchair Timpeallachta soiléire ar cé acu a cuireadh nó nár cuireadh athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide san áireamh go cuí le linn scéim forbartha a dhearadh agus a chur chun feidhme. Ceanglaítear leis an bpróiseas go gcuirfí ráitis chuimsitheacha tionchair timpeallachta isteach agus go seolfaí comhairliúchán poiblí.

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<sup>52</sup> I gcás pleannanna áirithe úsáide talún, is iad na Rialacháin um Pleanáil agus Forbairt (Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta), 2004 (I.R. Uimh. 436 de 2004), arna leasú, na rialacháin trasuite.

<sup>53</sup> An Gnáomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2021)

Cé go mbíonn minicíocht na Measúnachtaí Tionchair Timpeallachta ag brath ar scála agus cineál an tionscadail, is gnách go gceanglaítear Measúnacht a dhéanamh i gcás forbairtí suntasacha.

#### **2.6.3.4 Bainistíocht athruithe cósta agus measúnú ar athruithe cósta**

D'ullmhaigh an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta agus Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí i gcomhpháirt le chéile an tuairisc ón nGrúpa Idir-rannach ar Straitéis Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Athraithe Cósta. Cheadaigh an Rialtas í i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023. Leagtar díriú sa tuairisc ar fhreagairtí bainistíochta d'athruithe cósta a phorbairt sa ghearrthéarma, sa mheántéarma agus san fhadtéarma agus ar chur chuige cuimsitheach uile-Rialtais a sholáthar i leith forbairt a dhéanamh ar na freagairtí beartais éagsúla do dhúshlán na n-athruithe cósta. Breithnítear ar bhealach cuimsitheach ar fud na tuairisce cé chomh hábhartha agus atá an t-athrú aeráide do thionchair na n-athruithe cósta.

Moltar sa tuairisc gur cheart d'Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí léarscáiliú guaise creimthe cósta ar an scála náisiúnta agus measúnú riosca gaolmhar a phorbairt, agus na sonraí agus na modheolaíochtaí is déanaí atá ar fáil á n-úsáid aici. Ba cheart measúnú ar an tionchar féideartha a bheadh ag cásanna éagsúla ina n-ardaítear leibhéal na farraige ar rátaí creimthe cósta a chur ar áireamh sa léarscáiliú sin chun a chinntí go mbeifear in ann limistéir a bheidh sa bhaol creimthe is mó de dheasca an athraithe aeráide a shainainthint.

Sa tuairisc, tugtar don Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta an príomhról ceannaireachta chun freagairt chomhtháite uile-Rialtais i leith athruithe cósta ag na Ranna/Gníomhaireachtaí ábhartha uile a chur chun cinn, agus aird á tabhairt ar a sainchúraimí beartais reatha, chun Grúpa Stiúrtha Idir-rannach um Athruithe Cósta a bhunú agus cathaoirleacht a dhéanamh air chun cineálacha féideartha cur chuige agus riachtanais ghaolmhara acmhainní a shainainthint, agus chun forbairt a dhéanamh ar na freagairtí éagsúla beartais atá i gceist le dúshlán na n-athruithe cósta.

#### **2.6.4 An Earnáil Phríobháideach, an tSochaí Shibhialta agus Comhlachtaí Forbartha Idirnáisiúnta**

Baineann ríthábhacht le páirt a thabhairt don earnáil phríobháideach, don tsochaí shibhialta agus do chomhlachtaí forbartha idirnáisiúnta i gcreataí um oiriúnú don athrú aeráide toisc go soláthraíonn na heintitis sin acmhainní ilchineálacha, réitigh nuálacha agus an caidreamh leathan le geallsealbhóirí a theastaíonn le haghaidh straitéisí oiriúnaithe atá cuimsitheach agus éifeachtach. Is féidir lena n-iarrachtaí comhoibríocha an athléimneacht a bhreisiú,

freagrachtaí a dháileadh agus a chinntíú gurb inbhuanaithe agus cuimsitheach araon atá bearta oiriúnaithe, agus aghaidh á tabhaint ar riachtanais na bpobal is leochailí.

#### **2.6.4.1 An ról atá ag an Earnáil Phríobháideach**

Imríonn an earnáil phríobháideach in Éirinn ról ríthábhachtach maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chumasú tuilleadh trí ghabháil go gníomhach do roinnt gníomhartha agus freagrachtaí tábhachtacha. Agus iad araon faoi réir thionchair an athraithe aeráide agus ag rannchuidiú le hiarrachtaí oiriúnaithe, tá gnólachtaí agus tionscail ar thús cadhnaíochta na hoibre atá ar bun chun teicneolaíochtaí agus cleachtais nuálacha a chur chun feidhme ar mhaith le hathléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a mhéadú. Is é atá i gceist leis sin, mar shampla, infheistíochtaí a dhéanamh i bhfuinneamh in-athnuaithe, i dtalmhaíocht inbhuanaithe agus i gcórais éifeachtúla bhainistíochta uisce. Trí dhul i mbun comhpháirtíochtaí comhoibríocha leis an rialtas, tugtar tuilleadh cumhactha do ghnólachtaí an ról atá acu maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chomhlíonadh trí acmhainní agus saineolas a chomhthiomsú, tríd an nuálaíocht a chur chun cinn, trí dheiseanna poist ghais a chothú agus trí obair i gcomhar le chéile chun todhchaí níos inbhuanaithe agus níos athléimní a bhaint amach d'Éirinn.

#### **2.6.4.2 An ról atá ag an tSochaí Shibhialta**

Agus í comhdhéanta de dhaoine aonair agus d'eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha, tá ról suntasach le himirt ag an tsochaí shibhialta maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn a chumasú ó bhun aníos. Ar leibhéal an duine aonair, is féidir le daoine iompraíochtaí atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a ghlacadh, amhail fuinneamh a chaomhnú, uisce a úsáid go stuama, agus páirt ghníomhach a ghlacadh i dtionscnaimh phobail. Is féidir leo difríocht a dhéanamh freisin trí thathant, trí fheasacht a mhúscailt agus trí thacú le beartais lena gcuirtear an t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide chun cinn.<sup>54</sup> Imríonn eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha (e.g., Cairde na Cruinne, Éire, agus an Taisce) ról lárnach maidir le taighde a sheoladh, maidir le saineolas a sholáthar, agus maidir le gabháil d'fhor-rochtain agus oideachas pobail ar mhaith le hiarrachtaí oiriúnaithe a bhrú chun cinn. Is minic a ghníomhaíonn na heagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha sin mar nasc ríthábhachtach idir pobail áitiúla agus eintitis rialtais, á chinntíú go gcuirtear riachtanais agus dearthaí grúpaí imeallaithe ar áireamh i straitéisí oiriúnaithe. Ina theannta sin, coinníonn eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha rialtais cuntasach faoi na gealltanais aeráide a thug siad agus cuireann siad ar son beartais níos láidre aeráide. I dteannta a chéile, imríonn an tsochaí shibhialta, a chuimsíonn daoine aonair agus eagraíochtaí araon, ról lárnach maidir le hÉirinn atá

<sup>54</sup> Cúnamh Éireann (2022). Civil Society Policy.

athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chothú trí ghníomhaíocht chomhchoiteann, trí chomhroinnt eolais agus trí thatant. Is gó comhairliúcháin phoiblí a dhéanamh ar an oriúnú ar gach leibhéal den chomhrá faoin aeráid chun go n-éireoidh le pleannna oriúnaithe freisin.

#### **2.6.4.3 An ról atá ag Forbairt Idirnáisiúnta**

Ceann de na príomhnithe a ndíritear orthu i dtaidhleoireacht agus maioniú idirnáisiúnta na hÉireann don aeráid is ea an t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus an athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide. Tagann an chuid is mó den obair sin faoi shainchúram na Roinne Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála trí Chúnamh Éireann. Sholáthair Éire €120.8 milliún i maioniú idirnáisiúnta don aeráid sa bhliain 2022, rud is ionann agus méadú 21% ar an bhfigiúr don bhliain 2021 (€99.6 milliún). Spriocdhíríodh 53% den tsuim sin ar ghníomhartha chun aghaidh a thabhairt go heisiach ar an oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus thacaigh 27% eile den tsuim sin le gníomhartha a raibh comhthairbhí oriúnaithe agus maolaithe araon ag gabháil leo. Dá bhrí sin, thacaigh 80% de mhaoiniú idirnáisiúnta iomlán na hÉireann don aeráid sa bhliain 2022 le gníomhú um oriúnú don athrú aeráide mar iomlán nó mar chomhpháirt amháin.

Ag COP26 sa bhliain 2021, d'fhógair an Taoiseach go ndéanfadh Éire ár maioniú don aeráid do thíortha atá i mbéal forbartha a mhéadú faoi níos mó ná a dhá oiread chun go mbeadh sé cothrom le €225 mhilliún in aghaidh na bliana faoin mbliaín 2025. I mí lúil 2022, d'fhoilsigh Éire an Treochlár uile-Rialtais um Maoiniú Idirnáisiúnta don Aeráid uaithi, rud ina leagtar amach an chonair le haghaidh an sprioc sin a réadú. Mar a chuirtear in iúl sa Treochlár, leanfaidh Éire dá síriú ar thacú leis an oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus leis an athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide i dtíortha atá leochaileach ó thaobh na haeráide de.

Chomh maith leis sin, tá Éire ar cheann de chomhaltaí bunaidh an Ghrúpa Curadh um Maoiniú don Oiriúnú. Seoladh an grúpa sa bhliain 2021 agus tá sé ar intinn aige a bheith ar thús cadhnaíochta maidir le cistiú don oriúnú a mhéadú agus maidir le cailíocht agus inrochtaineacht an mhaoiniúcháin sin a chinntíú.

Trí Chúnamh Éireann, oibríonn Éire le roinnt eagraíochtaí a dhéanann cistiú agus rianú ar ghníomhú um oriúnú i dtíortha atá i mbéal forbartha, go háirithe na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt agus na Stáit Oileánacha Bheaga i mBéal Forbartha. Trínár gcomhpháirtíocht leis an Institiúid Idirnáisiúnta um Fhorbairt Inbhuanaithe (€2m sa bhliain 2023), tá Éire ag cistiú an Líonra Dhomhanda Pleananna Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú, agus tá sí ina comhalta den líonra sin, ón mbliaín 2021 i leith. Soláthraíonn an líonra tacaíocht shaincheaptha do na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt agus do na Stáit Oileánacha Bheaga i mBéal Forbartha chun gur féidir leo a bpleanáil oriúnaithe agus a n-ullmhacht don oriúnú a bhreisiú. Trí thacaíocht a sheoltar tríd

an Institiúid Idirnáisiúnta um Chomhshaol agus Forbairt (€3.7m sa bhliain 2023), tá Éire ag soláthar tacaíocht airgeadais le fada do bhloc idirbheartaíochta na dTíortha is Lú Forbairt. Chomh maith leis sin, tacaíonn Éire leis an gCiste do na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt faoin Áis do Thimpeallacht na Cruinne (€2m sa bhliain 2023) agus leis an nGrúpa Saineolaithe maidir leis na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt de chuid Chreat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide (€0.5m sa bhliain 2023), a bhfuil sé de shainordú ar an dá cheann díobh tacú leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide sna Tíortha is Lú Forbairt. Sa bhliain 2023, chistigh Éire an Ciste Speisialta don Athrú Aeráide freisin (€2.1m) go sonrach le haghaidh a fhuinneog tacaíocha do na Tíortha is Lú Forbairt le haghaidh oiriúnú don athrú aeráide.

Tá Éire i mbun an Straitéis Aeráid-Dhíonach don Chomhar Forbartha Idirnáisiúnta uaithi a thabhairt chun críche agus tosóidh sí ar an straitéis a chur chun feidhme sa bhliain 2024.

Rannchuidíonn gníomhaireachtaí agus eagraíochtaí forbartha idirnáisiúnta (e.g., na Náisiúin Aontaithe agus an tAontas Eorpach) go mór leis na hiarrachtaí um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide atá ar bun in Éirinn. Imríonn siad ról ríthábhachtach maidir le tacaíocht airgeadais agus theicniúil a thabhairt chun cur lena athléimní atá an tír in aghaidh thionchair an athraithe aeráide. Tairgeann na heagraíochtaí sin saineolas, cistiú agus dea-chleachtais, agus iad ag cabhrú le hÉirinn straitéisí éifeachtacha oiriúnaithe a forbairt agus a chur chun feidhme. Cothaíonn siad malartú eolais agus cuireann siad tionscnaimh chomhoibríocha thaighde chun cinn freisin chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin athraitheacha a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide.

Is minic a éascaíonn eintitis forbartha idirnáisiúnta comhpháirtíochtaí agus comhar idir Éire agus náisiúin eile chomh maith, agus malartú taithí agus réiteach ó thaobh cleachtas oiriúnaithe de á éascú acu. A bhuí leis an gcomhoibriú trasteorann sin, neartaítear an cumas atá ag Éirinn dul i ngleic go héifeachtach le dúshláin aeráide. Cabhraíonn eagraíochtaí forbartha idirnáisiúnta le fothú acmhainneachta agus le hoiliúint freisin, agus iad ag cabhrú le pobail agus institiúidí áitiúla ullmhú do rioscaí a bhaineann leis an aeraid agus freagairt do na rioscaí sin.

## 2.7 Ceanglais le haghaidh pleanáil oiriúnaithe earnála agus áitiúil

I bhfianaise scóip fhéideartha agus scála féideartha thionchair an athraithe aeráide, baineann ríthábhacht le húinéireacht a bheith á glacadh ag ranna ábhartha rialtais ar an ngníomhaíocht oiriúnaithe ar fud a n-earnálacha féin agus le hiad a bheith ag gníomhú mar thathantóirí le haghaidh chur chun feidhme na gníomhaíochta sin. Is féidir le tionchair an athraithe aeráide a bheith ilghnéitheach agus earnáilsonrach, rud a fhágann gur gá do

shainbhaill foirne sainaithint agus formhaoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme gníomhartha oriúnaithe. Tá ag ranna agus gníomhaireachtaí rialtais an t-eolas domhain agus an saineolas a theastaíonn chun na dúshláin agus na leochaileachtaí uathúla laistigh dá n-earnálacha a thuiscint agus chun sainaithint a dhéanamh ar bhearnaí i bhfreagairtí beartais atá ann cheana a d'fhéadfadh tionchar diúltach a imirt ar athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide i gcoitinne. Chomh maith leis sin, bhunaigh siad nascachtaí lena nGníomhaireachtaí, le comhlachtaí atá faoina gcoimirce agus le grúpaí geallsealbhóirí ábhartha eile atá riachtanach chun an gá leis an oriúnu a chur in iúl agus chun gníomhaíocht oriúnaithe a sholáthar. Ba cheart do gach earnáil na tionchair atá ábhartha di féin a shainaithint chun a chinntíú go mbeidh pleannanna oriúnaithe ceaptha, agus go dtabharfar túis áite dóibh, chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar rioscaí agus deiseanna ábhartha.

### 2.7.1 Pleanáil Oriúnaithe Thrasnáí

Ba cheart do ranna rialtais comhar a chothú i réimsí beartais trasnaí eile a bhaineann leis an oriúnu, fiú amháin i gcás nach dtagann na réimsí sin go díreach faoina sainchúram féin ach i gcás go dteastaíonn a n-ionchur agus a gcomhairle ina leith, mar gheall ar chineál leathan na dtionchar aeráide. Cé go bhfuil tábhacht ar leith ag baint leis sin in earnálacha amhail sláinte, bainistíocht riosca tulite, bonneagar criticiúil, saincheisteanna muirí agus cósta agus pleanáil éigeandála, is leis na hearnálacha uile a bhaineann an méid sin. Tá freagrachtaí reachtúla coiteanna ar ranna éagsúla rialtais i réimsí áirithe, agus is féidir le struchtúir atá ann cheana comhar a éascú eatarthu (e.g., an Grúpa Comhordúcháin Idir-rannach um Chúrsaí Muirí, an Grúpa Comhordúcháin Idir-rannach um Beartas Tulite, agus an Tascfhórsa Rialtais um Pleanáil Éigeandála). Is gá do ranna dul i dteaghmháil le hearnálacha eile agus le príomh-gheallsealbhóirí laistigh dá n-earnálacha féin, beartais oriúnaithe a chur chun cinn, agus an earnáil phríobháideach agus an tsochaí shibhialta a spreagadh páirt ghníomhach a ghlagadh in oriúnu comhchoiteann.

Is minic a théann tionchair an athraithe aeráide thar shainchúramí rannacha. Fágann sé sin go bhfuil sé thírbhachtach go n-oibreodh ranna difriúla le chéile. Trí chomhar a chothú, is féidir le ranna a chinntíú nach ndéanfar dearmad ar dhúshláin oriúnaithe chriticiúla thrasnáí. Leis an gcur chuige comhoibríoch sin, cumasaítear freagairt chomhordaíthe iomlánaíoch i leith dhúshláin an athraithe aeráide, cuirtear le hathléimneacht na hÉireann, agus seachnaítear bearnaí féideartha nó dúbláil fhéideartha in iarrachtaí oriúnaithe. Aithnítear leis gur mó an fhreagairt chomhchoiteann ná suim na ngníomhartha rannacha aonair, agus straitéis náisiúnta oriúnaithe atá níos láidre agus níos idircheangailte á cruthú dá bharr sin.

## 2.7.2 Pleanáil Oiriúnaithe Earnála

Rinneadh athbhreithniú ar earnálacha chun sainaithint a dhéanamh ar earnálacha breise lena mbaineann ábharthacht d'Éirinn agus ina moltar pleananna earnála a sholáthar le haghaidh an chéad timthrialla eile den phleanáil oiriúnaithe. Sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018, sainaithníodh 12 earnáil le haghaidh rioscaí an athraithe aeráide a mheasúnú, an t-oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú isteach i mbeartais, agus gníomhartha athléimneacha a chur chun feidhme. Grúpaladh na hearnálacha sin ina naoi bPlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála thar cheithre théama.

Sa bhliain 2021, ghlac an tAontas Eorpach Straitéis nua de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide<sup>55</sup>, rud lenar leathnaíodh an clúdach earnála ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh níos faide i gcéin ná na hearnálacha sin a sainaithníodh i Straitéis an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú, 2013<sup>56</sup>, chun go n-áireofaí léi réimsí beartais breise de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh, amhail an Bhithéagsúlacht agus an Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste. In Aguisín 6 den Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe, déantar comparáid idir réimsí beartais Aontais Eorpaigh a sainaithníodh a bheith ábhartha go háirithe don oiriúnú faoi Straitéis an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide agus na réimsí beartais sin a sainaithníodh sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe (2018). Sainaithnítear ann sin bearnaí féideartha i gclúdach an liosta reatha earnálacha de chuid na hÉireann.

Bunaithe ar an athbhreithniú sin, cuireadh dhá earnáil eile, eadhon an Turasóireacht agus an Timpeallacht Thógtha/an Phleanáil ar áireamh sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo (cuireadh an Timpeallacht Tógtha/an Phleanáil ar áireamh ann le haghaidh cleachtadh scóipe), agus sainaithnítear cúig shaincheist beartais thrasnaí (Gnóthaí Cósta, an Timpeallacht Thógtha, an Timpeallacht Uirbeach, Tionchair Shláinte, agus Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste) a bheith ábhartha ar fud Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála eile.

Ba mar thoradh ar phlé le ranna ábhartha a chomhaontaigh an Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaón, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán le Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála don Turasóireacht a fhorbairt, agus chuir an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta in iúl go bhfuil spéis aici in iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar na paraiméadair le haghaidh Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála féideartha don Timpeallacht Thógtha agus don Turasóireacht, agus é mar intinn aici é a fhorbairt tuilleadh, b'fhéidir, ag tráth níos déanaí. I gcás saincheisteanna beartais trasnaí (Gnóthaí Cósta, an Timpeallacht Thógtha, an Timpeallacht Uirbeach, Tionchair Shláinte, agus Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste), is féidir Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a

<sup>55</sup> Climate-ADAPT (2021)

<sup>56</sup> [https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eu-adaptation-policy/sector-policies/index\\_html](https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eu-adaptation-policy/sector-policies/index_html)

fhorbairt trí chomhordú feabhsaithe i measc eintitis rialtais, rud as a dtiocfadh beartais níos éifeachtaí agus leithdháileadh acmhainní níos éifeachtaí. Chomh maith leis sin, éascaíonn siad réitigh chuimsitheacha ar dhúshláin idircheangailte aeráide, agus iad ag dul chun tairbhe do phobail leo chaileacha agus d'éiceachórais leo chaileacha. Mar shampla, is é atá san obair chomhoibríoch a bhí taobh thiar den Tuairisc ar Straitéis Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Athraithe Cósta<sup>57</sup> ná léiriú ar a thábhachtaí atá obair thrasrannach maidir le dúshláin bheartais agus rialachais a shárú.

Liostaítear i dTábla 2 thíos na príomhearnálacha a gceanglaítear orthu Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a fhorbairt faoin gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2024, lena n-áirítear na ranna a bhfuil an phríomhfheagrácht orthu as an obair sin a thabhairt ar aghaidh. Chun comhar agus comhordú a fheabhsú, léirítear i dTábla 2 freisin an dóigh a bhféadfaí earnálacha a ghrúpáil faoi cheithre phríomhréimse théamacha. Glacadh an cur chuige téamaithe sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018, agus ba cheart an cur chuige sin a choinneáil ar bun toisc go spreagtar leis comhoibriú agus freagrácht agus cuntasacht i measc gach roinne.

Is iad seo a leanas na ceithre réimse théamacha a sainaithníodh:

- **An Timpeallacht Nádúrtha**, a chuimsíonn tírdhreacha, muirdhreacha, éiceachórais, agus beatha plandaí agus ainmhithe laistigh d'Éirinn agus dá críoch aigéin.
- **An Timpeallacht Thógtha agus Bonneagar**, a chuimsíonn comharsanachtaí agus struchtúir de dhéanamh an duine agus aon bhoneagar tacaíochta a chruthaítear trí acmhainní ábhartha, spáis agus daonna a úsáid.
- **An Duine**, a bhaineann le sláinte fhisiciúil agus meabhairshláinte daoine (an duine), le gnásanna, rialacha agus institiúidí na sochaí (sóisialta), agus leis an eolas, leis an oidhreacht, leis na creidimh, leis na healaíona, leis an moráltacht, leis na dlíthe agus leis na nósanna atá ann sa tsochaí (cultúrtha).
- **An Geilleagar**, a bhaineann le hearraí agus seirbhísí a tháirgeadh agus a úsáid, mar aon leis na córais airgeadais agus eacnamaíocha lena gcumasaítear an méid sin.

Is athrú é sin ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018, inar grúpáladh earnálacha de réir na dtéamaí seo a leanas: Caipiteal Nádúrtha agus Cultúrtha; Bonneagar Criticiúil; Bainistíocht Acmhainní Uisce agus Riosca Tuitle; agus Sláinte Phoiblí. Éascaítear grúpáil níos fearr agus níos beaichte leis an ainmniú téamaí nua, rud as a dtiocfaidh deiseanna comhoibrithe níos fearr. Tá na téamaí sin ag teacht leo sin atá in úsáid ag piaraí idirnáisiúnta (e.g., an Nua-

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<sup>57</sup> Tuairisc ar Straitéis Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Athraithe Cósta (2023)

Shéalaíonn, an Astráil), rud a éascóidh inchomparáideacht níos fearr agus a chuirfidh ar chumas geallsealbhóirí a ndul chun cinn féin a chur i gcomparáid le chéile agus foghlaim ó chéile.

Leis an gcur chuige téamaithe, tarraingítear aird ar an acmhainneacht atá ann obair ar bhonn trasrannach chun sainaithint a dhéanamh ar na sineircí agus na héifeachtúlachtaí is féidir a bhaint amach chun comhleanúnachas a chur leis na beartais agus na bearta oiriúnaithe faoi seach. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go gceanglaítear ar na hAirí atá freagrach as Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála i ngach earnáil dul i gcomhairle leis an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, leis an Aire Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta ar an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta, agus Athchóirithe, leis an Aire Airgeadais agus le haon aire eile a ordóidh an Rialtas de réir an Acharta Aeráide.

Is de chineál trasnáí atá na téamaí atá leagtha amach thuas. Sainaithneoidh na hearnálacha idirspleáchais ar fud earnálacha eile freisin agus, dá bhrí sin, spreagtar caidreamh ar fud téamaí agus ar fud ranna. I gcás earnálacha áirithe, aithnítear go gceanglófar ar an bpriomhroinn comhoibriú go dlúth lena lán ranna agus gníomhaireachtaí eile mar gheall ar an raon éagsúil freagrachtaí agus saincheisteanna lena mbaineann. Mar a luadh roimhe seo, moltar go ndéanfaí saincheisteanna beartais trasnáí – Cósta, Uirbeach agus Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste – a bhreithniú laistigh de gach Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála i gcás go bhfuil gníomhaíochtaí ar bun ag an earnáil laistigh de na timpeallachtaí sin. Ba cheart d'earnálacha an phríomh-shaincheist um thionchair ar an tsláinte a mheas a bheith ina saincheist thrasnáí.

Agus aghaidh á tabhairt ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, tá sé ríthábhachtach aitheantas a thabhairt ar idircheangailteachtaí na n-earnálacha laistigh de théama amháin agus ar an ngá atá ann le hiarrachtaí traschomhoibríocha idir earnálacha ar fud téamaí difriúla freisin. Tá ríthábhacht ag baint leis an gcur chuige ildisciplíneach sin maidir le dul i ngleic go cuimsitheach le tionchair ilghnéitheacha an athraithe aeráide. Tá forluí ann, mar shampla, idir beartais talmhaíochta agus bainistíocht riosca tulite. Meastar gur beart oiriúnaitheach é cur fálta sceach agus crann a dhreasú tríd an mbeartas talmhaíochta agus soláthraítear leis scáth agus foscadh do bheostoc le linn tréimhsí fada ardghréine agus ardbháistí faoi seach. Toradh eile atá ar chrainn agus fálta sceach a chur is ea ceapadh carbóin. Rannchuvideoidh sé sin go dearfach leis an acmhainn coinneála uisce atá ag ithreacha freisin. Táthar ag súil leis go mbeidh tionchar dearfach aige sin le linn tréimhsí ardbháistí agus go laghdóidh sé a mhinice a tharlaíonn eachtraí tulite síos an abhainn. Tá cásanna den sórt sin mar fhianaise ar an ngá atá ann le cur chuige ionlánaíoch a ghlaicadh i straitéisí um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, áit a mbíonn na cinntí in earnáil amháin bunaithe ar an staid agus na riachtanais in

earnálacha eile, agus a gcomhordaítear na ci ntí sin leis an staid agus na riachtanais sin, agus athléimneacht á cothú i ngach gné.

Ós rud é go bhfuil sannacháin shonracha rannacha in easnamh ar eilimintí trasearnála, cuirfidh an Coiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú cur ar áireamh na mbreithniúchán sin chun cinn sa chéad leagan eile de na Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála, agus cuirfear a gcur ar áireamh iontu chun cinn freisin leis na Treoirlínte le haghaidh Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a fhorbairt. Éascóidh an Coiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú idirphlé idirearnála de réir mar is gó agus déanfaidh sé tathant ar son gníomhartha agus tosca sonracha trasearnála a chomhtháthú isteach i mbeartais agus pleananna.

Tábla 2: Earnálacha agus Príomhranna

| Téama                                   | Leibhéal Earnála                        | Príomhroinn i leith<br>Pleananna Oiriúnaithe<br>Earnála                          | Saincheisteanna<br>Beartais Trasnáí                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| An Timpeallacht Nádúrtha                | Bithéagsúlacht                          | An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta                     | Cósta,<br>An Timpeallacht Thóghtha,<br>An Timpeallacht Uirbeach,<br>Tionchair shláinte,<br>Laghdú Riosca<br>Tubaiste |
|                                         | Cáilíocht an Uisce                      | An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta                     |                                                                                                                      |
| An Timpeallacht Thóghtha agus Bonneagar | Lónraí Cumarsáide                       | An Roinn Comhshaoil,<br>Aeráide agus Cumarsáide                                  | Cósta,<br>An Timpeallacht Thóghtha,<br>An Timpeallacht Uirbeach,<br>Tionchair shláinte,<br>Laghdú Riosca<br>Tubaiste |
|                                         | Lónraí Leictreachais agus Gáis          |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                      |
|                                         | Bainistíocht Riosca Tuilte              | Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí                                                       |                                                                                                                      |
|                                         | An Timpeallacht Thóghtha agus Pleanáil  | An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta <sup>58</sup>       |                                                                                                                      |
|                                         | Bonneagar lompair                       | An Roinn lompair                                                                 |                                                                                                                      |
|                                         | Bonneagar Seirbhísí Uisce               | An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta                     |                                                                                                                      |
| An Duine                                | Oidhreacht Thóghtha agus Seandálaíochta | An Roinn Tithíochta,<br>Rialtais Áitiúil agus<br>Oidhreachta                     | Cósta,<br>An Timpeallacht Thóghtha,<br>An Timpeallacht Uirbeach,<br>Tionchair shláinte,<br>Laghdú Riosca<br>Tubaiste |
|                                         | Sláinte                                 | An Roinn Sláinte                                                                 |                                                                                                                      |
| An Geilleagar                           | Talmhaíocht                             | An Roinn Talmhaíochta,<br>Bia agus Mara                                          | Cósta,<br>An Timpeallacht Thóghtha,<br>An Timpeallacht Uirbeach,<br>Tionchair shláinte,<br>Laghdú Riosca<br>Tubaiste |
|                                         | Foraoiseacht                            |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                      |
|                                         | Bia mara                                |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                      |
|                                         | Turasóireacht                           | An Roinn Turasóireachta,<br>Cultúir, Ealaíon,<br>Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus<br>Meán |                                                                                                                      |

<sup>58</sup> Iarrtar ar an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta cleachtadh scóipe a chur i gcríoch sula ngabhfaidh sí uirthi féin Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála a ullmhú.

## 2.7.3 Oiriúnú Áitiúil agus Réigiúnach

Faoin Acht Aeráide, ceanglaítear ar údarás áitiúla Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a ullmhú i gcomhairle le húdarás áitiúla thadhlacha agus le geallsealbhóirí ábhartha, ar pleananna iad lena gcumhdófar tréimhse cúig bliana. Ní mór bearta maolaithe agus oiriúnaithe atá ag teacht le straitéisí agus beartais náisiúnta a shonrú sna pleananna sin. Ghlac an 31 údarás áitiúil ar fad na chéad Phleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide i dtús na bliana 2024. Leis na pleananna sin, tugtar bearta oiriúnaithe agus maolaithe ar aghaidh ar bhealach comhtháite, agus iad ag cur leis an obair a rinneadh roimhe seo trí Straitéisí Údarás Áitiúil um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide a fhorbairt, mar a forordaíodh faoin gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018. Leis na Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil, neartófar an t-ailíníú idir an beartas náisiúnta aeráide agus gníomhú áitiúil éifeachtach ar son na haeráide a sholáthar. Rud tábhachtach, is ar na húdarás áitiúla faoi seach atá an fhreagracht as na Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil sin a chur chun feidhme, mar gheall ar na dúshláin uathúla a chruthaíonn an t-athrú aeráide ar an leibhéal áitiúil agus ar an leibhéal pobail. Beidh na Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil sin ag teacht leis an leagan ceadaithe den Phlean náisiúnta Gníomhaithé ar son na hAeráide agus den Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe. Tar éis iad a ghlacadh, beidh na pleananna bailí ar feadh tréimhse cúig bliana.

Díríonn Misean Fhís an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú ar thacaíocht a thabhairt do réigiúin, cathracha agus údarás áitiúla an Aontais Eorpaigh agus iad ag iarraidh athléimneacht a thógáil in aghaidh thionchair an athraithe aeráide. Rannchuidíonn an Misean le straitéis an Aontais Eorpaigh um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a chur i ngníomh trí chabhrú leis na réigiúin tuiscint níos fearr a ghnóthú ar na rioscaí aeráide atá os a gcomhair faoi láthair agus a bheidh os a gcomhair sa todhchaí. Cuireann sé sin ar chumas na réigiún a gconairí a fhorbairt chun go mbeidh siad níos ábalta déileáil leis an aeráid a bhíonn ag athrú agus na réitigh nuálacha a theastaíonn chun athléimneacht a thógáil a imscaradh ar an talamh. D'fháiltigh an Misean go dtí seo roimh na síntíte ó 308 gcinn de réigiúin agus d'údarás áitiúla a chláraigh do Chait an Mhisin faoi Mhisean an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide.

In Éirinn, shínigh seacht n-údarás áitiúla Cairt an Mhisin sin agus gheall siad go bhforbródh siad straitéisí oiriúnaithe agus maolaithe: Comhairle Contae Lú, Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo, Comhairle Contae Uíbh Fhailí, Comhairle Contae Shligigh, Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí, Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath agus Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe. Mar thoradh air sin, tá siad i dteideal comhairle shaineolaíoch agus treoir shaineolaíoch a fháil trí Ardán Forfheidhmithe an Mhisin agus cistiú a rochtain le haghaidh gníomhaíochtaí nuálaíochta agus le haghaidh treirthionscadal. Tá limistéir a bhfuil leocheileacht i leith an athraithe

aeráide iontu á sainaithint go réamhghníomhach agus tá réitigh chuí athléimneachta á gcur chun feidhme.

### **2.7.3.1 Treoirlínte maidir le Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide**

Faoi na forálacha nua den Acht Aeráide, ceanglaítear ar gach údarás áitiúil Plean Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a ullmhú. Chun tacú le forbairt Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, d'eisigh Eamon Ryan, an tAire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, Treoirlínte maidir le Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide chun cabhrú le húdarás áitiúla a bpleannana a ullmhú. Tá ceithre phríomhchéim i gceist leis na treoirlínte sin: an bealach a réiteach; an bonn fianaise a fhorbairt; ancreat gníomhartha aeráide a fhorbairt; agus cur chun feidhme agus tuairisciú. Tá treoir theicniúil ghaolmhar ar fáil maidir le Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, Measúnuithe Riosca ar an Athrú Aeráide, Measúnuithe ar an Maolú ar an Athrú Aeráide, agus Criosanna Dícharbónaithe a fhorbairt agus a chur chun feidhme.

### **2.7.3.2 Ailíniú le Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála**

Tá ríthábhacht ag baint leis an ailíniú idir Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála maidir le haghaidh a thabhairt go héifeachtach ar na dúshláin a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide. Imríonn údarás áitiúla ról lárnach maidir le beartais a mhúnlú agus maidir le straitéisí a chur chun feidhme ar an leibhéal pobail, áit a mbíonn tionchair an athraithe aeráide le feiceáil ar an tstí is soiléire. Ós rud é go ndearnadh na Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a ghlacadh agus a fhoilsiú i Ráithe 1 den bhliain 2024, ba cheart an chéad leagan eile de Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a bheith ailínithe le Pleananna Údarás Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide nuair is indéanta. Tá sé mar aidhm leis sin a chinntiú go ndéanfar mórchuspóirí na n-earnálacha lena mbaineann, amhail an earnáil talmhaíochta, an earnáil bonneagair agus an earnáil cúram sláinte, a chomhchuibhiú le tosaíochtaí agus leocheileachtaí áitiúla.

Ina theannta sin, tá Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála deartha chun freastal ar na riachtanais agus na hábhair imní uathúla atá ag tionscail shonracha. Tugtar sna pleananna sin léargais ríthábhachtacha ar straitéisí athléimneachta agus maolaithe na hearnála lena mbaineann. Is féidir le húdarás áitiúla fónamh mar nasc idir mórspriocanna earnála agus gníomhú áitiúil ar son na haeráide. I dteannta a chéile, cabhraíonn na hiarrachtaí comhoibríocha sin lena chinntiú gurb éifeachtach agus inbhuanaithe araon a bhíonn iarrachtaí um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, rud a mhéadóidh athléimneacht agus folláine pobal áitiúil ar deireadh.

## 2.7.4 An Tábhacht a bhaineann le Réitigh Dhúlrabhunaithe

Tá tábhacht ag baint le réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe ar an leibhéal earnála agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil araon maidir le hathléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a bhaint amach, agus ba cheart iad a bhreithniú mar chuid de Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus mar chuid de Phleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide araon. Leis na cineálacha nuálacha cur chuige sin, baintear leas as an gcumhacht atá ag an dúlra aghaidh a thabhairt go héifeachtach ar dhúshláin aeráide. Mar shampla, san earnáil talmhaíochta, is é an toradh atá ar chleachtais agrafhoraoiseachta a chur chun feidhme ná go gcabhraítear le creimeadh ithreach a laghdú, go gcuirtear feabhas ar choinneáil uisce agus go soláthraítear scáthláin ghaoithe do bharra – ar an tszlí sin, laghdaítear leocheileacht i leith eachtraí adhaimsire. Rud tábhachtach, éascaítear athlémneacht trasearnála le réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe freisin. Mar shampla, is é an toradh atá ar spásanna glasa uirbeacha agus bogaigh a chruthú ná go laghdaítear tionchar an uisce stoirmé uirbigh trí bháisteach iomarcach a ionsú agus trí limistéir uirbeacha a fhuarú le linn tonnta teasa, agus folláine pobail agus oidhreacht chultúrtha á neartú ag an am céanna.

Tairgtear le réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe modh inbhuanaithe cost-éifeachtúil le haghaidh oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, rud atá mar fhianaise ar a thábhachtaí atá siad maidir le hathléimneacht a chothú agus maidir lenár gcuid pobal agus earnálacha a chosaint ar na dúshláin dhothuártha a bhaineann le haeráid a bhíonn ag athrú. Ba cheart d'earnálacha obair le chéile chun comhordú a dhéanamh agus chun comhoibriú le chéile ar mhaithe le réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe éifeachtacha a chomhtháthú lena dtacaítear leis an oiriúnú agus lena soláthraítear comhthairbhí don mhaolú agus don bhithéagsúlacht.

## 2.7.5 Táscairí Oiriúnaithe

Imríonn faireachán, tuairisciú agus meastóireacht ról lárnach i bpróiseas atriallach oiriúnaithe, agus iad ag cumasú don oiriúnú forbairt agus feabhsú le himeacht ama. Is féidir le faireachán, tuairisciú agus meastóireacht tacú lena shuí cé acu atá nó nach bhfuil cuspóir sainithe á bhaint amach, cé acu atá nó nach bhfuil na bearta a cuireadh chun feidhme fós éifeachtach agus, má tá, cé acu atá nó nach bhfuil na bearta sin á soláthar ar bhealach cost-éifeachtúil cothromasach.

Chun tacú le faireachán, tuairisciú agus meastóireacht, is féidir táscairí oiriúnaithe a úsáid mar thomhas chun dul chun cinn na hidirghabhála oiriúnaithe a mheas i ndáil le cur chun feidhme (táscaire próiseasbhunaithe). Le tacaíocht ó chomhlachtaí earnála ábhartha (Ranna Rialtais, Gníomhaireachtaí agus Údaráis Áitiúla), soláthrófar na gníomhartha (táscaire aschur-bhunaithe) agus torthaí na ngníomhartha (táscaire toradhbhunaithe) a mhéid a

bhaineann le hathléimneacht a fhorbairt ar an scála náisiúnta, ar an scála earnála agus ar an scála áitiúil.

- Le *táscairí próiseasbhunaithe*, tomhaistear an dul chun cinn ar bheartais, straitéisí agus tionscadail oiriúnaithe a chur chun feidhme agus ar acmhainní a leithdháileadh.
- Le *táscairí aschur-bhunaithe*, tomhaistear an toradh díreach atá ar bheartas nó gníomh oiriúnaithe, gan aon mheasúnú a dhéanamh ar cé acu a tháinig nó nár tháinig torthaí oiriúnaithe níos fearr as (e.g., uasghrádaíodh X km de chosaintí mara).

Le *táscairí toradhbhunaithe*, sainítear an toradh atá ar ghníomh oiriúnaithe, agus laghdú i leochoileacht nó méadú in acmhainn oiriúnaitheach á thabhairt le fios.

Chun tacú le *táscairí oiriúnaithe* a fhorbairt, tá Bonneagar lompair Éireann ag cur bailchríoch faoi láthair ar thionscadal a bhaineann le *táscairí oiriúnaithe* a fhorbairt. Tá sé beartaithe go gcuirfear an mhodheolaíocht a fhorbrófar tríd an tionscadal sin ar áireamh sna treoirlínte náisiúnta maidir le pleanáil oiriúnaithe earnála agus go gcomhtháthófar í isteach ina dhiaidh sin sa chéad leagan eile de phleananna oiriúnaithe earnála.

## 2.8 An tOiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide agus Pleanáil agus Bainistíocht Éigeandála

Le linn an oiriúnaithe, ní mór cothromaíocht a bhaint amach idir aghaidh a thabhairt ar na tionchair is láithrí atá ag an athrú aeráide agus pleanáil do thodhchaí níos athléimní san fhadtéarma. Is gá cur chuige láidir um pleanáil freagartha éigeandála a ghlacadh mar gheall ar an méadú i minicíocht agus déine eachtraí adhaeráide.

### 2.8.1 Cur chuige i leith bainistíocht freagartha éigeandála

Is é an Measúnú Náisiúnta Riosca d'Éirinn 2023<sup>59</sup> an bonn ar a ndéantar príomhrioscaí don tír a shainainthint, a chur in ord tosaíochta agus a bhainistiú. Is é an cuspóir ná cur chuige comhordaithe a bhunú i leith bainistíocht riosca náisiúnta. Díritear sa mheasúnú sin ar 22 phríomhriosca. Sainaithníodh go bhféadfadh na príomhrioscaí sin éigeandáil náisiúnta a dhúiseacht. Rinne sain-fhócasghrúpaí anailís ar gach ceann den 22 phríomhriosca.

Breithnígh na sain-fhócasghrúpaí sin an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag an athrú aeráide i leith gach príomhriosca. Tugtar le fios sa chonair athraithe aeráide, rud a thaispeántar ar an Maitrí Riosca Náisiúnta, cé acu is dóigh go dtiocfaidh méadú ar an rátáil

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<sup>59</sup> [An Roinn Cosanta \(2024\)](#)

riosca do gach riosca, is dóigh go dtiocfaidh laghdú uirthi nó is dóigh nach dtiocfaidh aon athrú uirthi mar thoradh ar an Athrú Aeráide.

Tá timthriall leanúnach gníomhaíochta i gceist leis an gcur chuige córas i leith bainistíocht éigeandála in Éirinn, rud a leagtar béim air i bhFfor 4. Is iad seo na príomhghhnéithe den chur chuige córas: Measúnú Riosca; Bainistíocht Riosca; Pleanáil agus Ullmhacht; Freagairt; agus Téarnamh.

- 1) An pobal a chosaint agus damáiste do mhaoin, don gheilleagar agus do bhonneagar criticiúil a fóslaghdú nó a chosc.
- 2) Ceannaireacht shoiléir a sholáthar le linn éigeandála, lena n-áirítear socrutithe le haghaidh faisnéis sábhálteachta poiblí.
- 3) Freagairt thráthúil éifeachtach a éascú trí oibríochtaí éifeachtúla comhordaithe.
- 4) A chinntíú go gcoinneofar seirbhísí riachtanacha ar bun agus go bhfillfear go héifeachtúil agus go tráthúil ar ghnáthdhálaí.
- 5) Athléimneacht agus spiorad pobail a chothú agus a spreagadh, lena n-áirítear tacú le soláthar seirbhísí ag na seirbhísí deonacha éigeandála agus na pobail lena mbaineann.
- 6) Tacú le seoladh sábháilte oibríochtaí freagartha éigeandála trí phleanáil éifeachtúil agus trí oiliúint réadúil agus cleachtaí réadúla.
- 7) Céim téarnaimh na n-oibríochtaí a chomhordú agus, ar an tstí sin, filleadh tráthúil ar an ngnáthshaol a éascú laistigh den amscála is giorra is féidir.

Fíor 4: An Cur Chuige Córas Cúig Chéim<sup>60</sup>

## 2.8.2 Rialachas freagartha éigeandála

Tá an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta ainmnithe mar Phríomhroinn Rialtais maidir le comhordú a dhéanamh ar an bhfreagairt d'éigeandálaí adhaimsire<sup>61</sup>.

Tugann an tArd-Rúnaí sainordú don Stiúrthóireacht Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Dóiteáin agus Éigeandála, atá faoi stiúir ag an Roinn agus atá faoi cheannas ag an Stiúrthóir Náisiúnta, a chinneadh cé acu ba cheart nó nár cheart Grúpa Náisiúnta Comhordaithe Éigeandálaí a chomóradh thar ceann na Roinne agus cén uair ba cheart déanamh amhlaidh. Tá sainordú ag an Stiúrthóir Náisiúnta, nó ag a chuid ionadaithe, cathaoirleacht a dhéanamh ar aon

<sup>60</sup> An Roinn Cosanta (2017)

<sup>61</sup> An Stiúrthóireacht Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Dóiteáin agus Éigeandála (2023)  
<https://merrionstreet.ie/en/news-room/news/statement-from-national-directorate-for-fire-and-emergency-management.176192.shortcut.html>

Ghrúpa Náisiúnta Comhordaithe Éigeandálaí a chomóirfidh an Roinn freisin. Is é cuspóir an Ghrúpa Náisiúnta Comhordaithe Éigeandálaí ná tacaíocht ar fud an Rialtais a shainiú chun cabhrú leis an bhfreagairt áitiúil, más gá, chun saincheisteanna ar an leibhéal náisiúnta a chomhordú agus chun tacú le teachtaireachtaí trasearnála sábhalteachta poiblí.

Faigheann an Roinn rabhaidh mhionsonraithe adhaimsire agus comhairle mhionsonraithe faoi thuilte ó Met Éireann. Nuair is gá, déanann an Fhoireann Measúnaithe Adhaimsire laistigh den Stiúrthóireacht anailís ar na rabhaidh aimsire i gcomhairle le Met Éireann agus úsáideann sí an fhaisnéis sin chun cinntí a dhéanamh ar na gníomhartha is cuí a dhéanamh. Áirítear leis sin Grúpa Náisiúnta Comhordaithe Éigeandálaí a chomóradh, má mheastar é sin a bheith cuí. Is ar bhonn cás ar chás a scrúdaítear gach cás aimsire. Tugtar aird ar na tosca tionchair uile agus gach cinneadh á ndéanamh. Áirítear leo sin, mar shampla: an láthair gheografach atá i gceist leis an rabhadh aimsire, an t-am den lá ag a mbeidh éifeacht leis an rabhadh aimsire, dáláí taoide, leibhéal abhann, na patrún aimsire a bhí ann roimh na rabhaidh aimsire agus an chomhairle faoi thuilte a eisiúint, etc.

Ba cheart a thabhairt faoi deara go mbíonn an fhreagairt do gach éigeandáil faoi stiúir ag daoine áitiúla ar an gcéad ásc, de réir mar is cuí. Tá údaráis áitiúla ainmnithe mar phríomhgníomhaireacht maidir leis an bhfreagairt d'éigeandálaí adhaimsire a chomhordú agus a sholáthar agus stiúrann siad an fhreagairt áitiúil i gcomhar leis na Príomhgníomhaireachtaí Freagartha eile – an Garda Síochána agus Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhise Sláinte – de réir na sásraí atá leagtha amach sa doiciméad “Creat um Bainistíocht Móréigeandála” (2006)<sup>62</sup>. Tá treoirlínte sonracha maidir le freagairt d'eachtraí adhaimsire leagtha amach i [dTreoirdhoiciméad 11 – Treoir maidir le hÉigeandálaí Tuilte \(2024\)](#)<sup>63</sup> agus “Treoir maidir le hEachtraí Adhaimsire” (2020)<sup>64</sup>. Tá fophleananna adhaimsire i bhfeidhm ag údaráis áitiúla bunaithe ar an ábhar treorach sin.

Tugann Met Éireann rabhadh díreach d'údaráis áitiúla nuair a bhítear ag súil le hadhaimsir. Is í foireann measúnaithe adhaimsire laistigh d'údarás áitiúil a fhagheann na rabhaidh agus an chomhairle sin. Déanann an fhoireann measúnaithe adhaimsire gníomhaíocht chuí chun freagairt a scálú agus chun a chinntíú go mbeidh acmhainní i bhfeidhm chun tacú le freagairt.

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<sup>62</sup>An Stiúrthóireacht Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Dóiteáin agus Éigeandála (2006)

<sup>63</sup>Ba cheart a thabhairt faoi deara go raibh “Creat um Bainistíocht Móréigeandála” agus Treoirdhoiciméad 11 á athbhreithniú tráth an fhoilsithe agus go bhfuil siad á n-uasdátú ag an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta.

<sup>64</sup>An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta (2020)

Sa ról atá acu mar Phríomhgníomhaireacht, cuireann údaráis áitiúla roinnt feidhmeanna i gcrích le linn na céime freagartha d'eachtraí adhaimsire agus tuitte agus déileálann siad le saincheisteanna téarnaimh i gcomhar le gníomhaireachtaí freagracha eile. Áirítear na nithe seo a leanas leis an ról atá ag an údarás áitiúil:

- Freagairt idirghníomhaireachta a chomhordú.
- Faireachán leanúnach a dhéanamh ar réamhaisnéisí/foláirimh/rabhaídhe chun na bearta cuí freagartha a scálú.
- Cosaintí tuitte a oibriú agus cosaintí málaí gainimh a imscaradh.
- Smionagar agus crainn thite a għlanadħ.
- Tarrħáil tuitte agus caidéalú uisce (seirbhís dóiteáin); agus
- Cumarsáid phoiblí agus teachtaireachtaí sábhálteachta.

### **2.8.3 Riosca Tubaiste agus an tOiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide a Chomhtháthú isteach i bPleanáil Éigeandála na hÉireann**

Is dhá chóras scoite iad bainistíocht éigeandála agus an t-oiriúnú don athrú aeráide faoi láthair, a mhéid a bhaineann le rialachas, bainistíocht agus comhordú ar an leibhéal náisiúnta. Is gá pleináil freagartha éigeandála a chomhtháthú ar bhealach níos f barr le bainistíocht fhadtéarmach riosca tubaiste. An tráth céanna, is gá breithniú a dhéanamh ar na rioscaí atá ar eolas agus rioscaí réamh-mheasta a thagann as athruithe i nguaiseacha de dheasca an athraithe aeráide, agus neamhchosaint agus leoħaileacht pobail, a chothromú leis an acmhainn atá acu cheana, agus an acmhainn a bheidh acu amach anseo, maidir le soláthar seirbhíse agus maidir le freagrachtaí oibríochtúla<sup>65</sup>. Trí shainaitħint a dhéanamh ar bhealaí inar féidir comhordú a chur chun cinn agus dreasachtaí, tosaóchtaí agus próisis phleanála a ailíniú le chéile, éascófar cur chuige níos iomlánaíche agus níos cuimsithí i leith bainistíocht riosca tubaiste ar gach leibhéal den rialtas.

## **2.9 Tosaíochtaí Taighde Amach Anseo**

Is dóigh go n-athróidh príomhthosaíochtaí taighde amach anseo maidir leis an oriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn mar fhreagairt do na dúshlán a thiocfaidh chun cinn. Mar sin féin, áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na réimsí a aithníodh a bheith tábhachtach cheana féin agus ar dóigh dóibh a bheith ina réimsí tosaíochta go fóill:

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<sup>65</sup> An Għnīomhaireachta um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (2022)

- **Measúnacht Tionchair Aeráide:** Príomhthosaíocht go fóill a bheidh i dtaighde leanúnach ar thionchair shonracha an athraithe aeráide ar Éirinn, lena n-áirítear eachtraí adhaimsire, an t-ardú ar leibhéal na mara, agus athruithe i bpatrúin frasaíochta. Is féidir an taighde sin a úsáid chun bonn eolais a chur faoi straitéisí spriocdhírithe oiriúnaithe d'earnálacha neamhchosanta agus leochaileacha, amhail an earnáil talmhaíochta, an earnáil bonneagair, agus an earnáil sláinte poiblí.
- **Athléimneacht Éiceachóras:** Tá sé ríthábhachtach a thuiscint cén dóigh a bhfreagraíonn éiceachórais don athrú aeráide. Beidh sé riachtanach taighde a dhéanamh ar oiriúnú timpeallachtaí nádúrtha, ar an mbithéagsúlacht, agus ar bhainistíocht inbhuanaithe acmhainní nádúrtha.
- **Athléimneacht Chóir:** Agus é sírithe ar na gnéithe sóisialta den oiriúnú, ba cheart tabhairt faoi thaighde chun iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar an dóigh ar féidir le pobail oiriúnú go héifeachtach agus chun sainaithint a dhéanamh ar ghrúpaí leochaileacha agus ar shásraí chun tacú le cur chuige cothrom cothromasach i leith an oiriúnaithe agus na hathléimneachta. Agus taighde á dhéanamh, ba cheart síriú ar mheasúnuithe leochaileachta chun sainaithint a dhéanamh ar na réigiúin, na hearnálacha agus na pobail a ndéantar difear dóibh, ar shásraí le haghaidh athléimneacht chóir a leabú isteach i bpleannanna oiriúnaithe, agus ar struchtúir rialachais chun sainaithint agus faireachán a dhéanamh ar thorthaí athléimneachta córa.
- **Mí-oiriúnú:** Cleachtadh a bhuil éiginnteacht ag baint leis is ea pleánail don oiriúnú, agus í bunaithe ar fhaisnéis éiginnte. Agus taighde á dhéanamh, ba cheart féachaint le tuiscint a ghnóthú ar an dóigh ar féidir leis an mí-oiriúnú teacht chun cinn, ar na comhthéacsanna atá tugtha do thorthaí den sórt sin, agus ar na lochtanna ar gá iad a sheachaint agus straitéisí á ndearadh.
- **Oiriúnú Bonneagair:** Imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar an dóigh ar féidir bonneagar, amhail foirgnimh, iompar agus córais fuinnimh, a dhéanamh níos athléimní in aghaidh thionchair an athraithe aeráide, lena n-áirítear iarfheistiú, dearadh inbhuanaithe, agus ullmhacht do thubaistí.
- **Réitigh Dhúlrabhunaithe:** Agus iad sainitheanta go forleathan mar mhodh tábhachtach éifeachtach chun drochthionchair aeráide a laghdú, beidh taighde ar an acmhainneacht atá ann le haghaidh réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe a shaothrú chun rioscaí aeráide a fhriúireamh ríthábhachtach maidir le cur chun feidhme éifeachtach a chumasú.

- **Talmhaíocht agus Slándáil Bia:** Mar gheall ar a thábhachtaí atá talmhaíocht in Éirinn, beidh sé ríthábhachtach taighde a dhéanamh ar chleachtais feirmeoireachta atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide, ar bhainistíocht barr agus beostoic, agus ar an tionchar atá ag an athrú aeráide ar shlándáil bia.
- **Sláinte agus Folláine:** Measúnú a dhéanamh ar na himpleachtaí sláinte atá ag an athrú aeráide, lena n-áirítear tonnta teasa, galair veicteoir-iompartha, agus tionchair mheabhairshláinte, mar aon le straitéisí a forbairt chun sláinte phoiblí a chosaint.
- **Bainistíocht Uisce:** Taighde a dhéanamh ar bhainistíochta inbhuanaithe acmhainní uisce, ar rialú tulite, agus ar fheabhas a chur ar cháilíocht an uisce i bhfianaise na n-athruithe i bpatrúin frasaíochta.
- **Comhtháthú Trasearnála:** Scrúdú a dhéanamh ar an dóigh a n-idirghníomhaíonn earnálacha difriúla le chéile i gcomhthéacs an oriúnaithe don athrú aeráide, agus ar an dóigh a n-imríonn siad tionchar ar a chéile ina leith sin, chun straitéisí atá ionlánáioch agus comhtháite a forbairt.
- **Measúnú Riosca agus Córais Luathrabhaidh:** Ardsamhlacha measúnaithe riosca agus ardchorais luathrabhaidh a forbairt chun eachtraí a bhaineann leis an aeráid a thuar agus chun ullmhú do na heachtraí sin.
- **Cumarsáid agus Oideachas maidir leis an Aeráid:** Taighde a dhéanamh ar straitéisí éifeachtacha cumarsáide chun feasacht a mhúscailt agus chun oideachas a chur ar an bpobal faoin athrú aeráide agus faoi bhearta oriúnaithe.
- **Faireachán agus Rianú a Dhéanamh ar Éifeachtacht Oiriúnaithe:** Taighde a dhéanamh chun táscairí oriúnaithe/athléimneachta a forbairt agus a chur chun feidhme chun rianú a dhéanamh ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide, ar chur chun feidhme gníomhartha oriúnaithe agus ar na torthaí atá ar ghníomhartha oriúnaithe.
- **Oileáin amach ón gcósta agus limistéir thuaithe:** Taighde ina bhfiosrófar tionchair fhéideartha an athraithe aeráide agus roghanna oriúnaithe ar oiléain na hÉireann amach ón gcósta agus ar limistéir thuaithe atá iargúltá agus faoi líon beag daoine.
- **Riosca Aeráide Trasteorann agus Cascáideach:** Taighde a dhéanamh chun a iniúchadh conas a chascáidíonn tionchair aeráide idirnáisiúnta agus thrasteorann ar fud córas agus tíortha agus conas is fearr is féidir na rioscaí sin a bhainistiú.
- **Leochaileacht shocheacnamaíoch spáis in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide:** Taighde a dhéanamh chun iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar ghnéithe difriúla de leochaileacht shocheacnamaíoch spáis in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide, lena n-

áirítear imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar a inathraithí atá an dearcadh i leith riosca agus atá na freagairtí iompraíochta do leocheileachtaí.

- **A chinntiú go mbreithnítear an maolú agus an t-oiriúnú le chéile i ngach cás:** Taighde a dhéanamh atá dírithe ar an ailíniú idir torthaí maolaithe agus torthaí oiriúnaithe ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, ar an leibhéal earnála agus ar an leibhéal áitiúil, lena n-áirítear conas tosca oiriúnaithe agus maolaithe a chomhtháthú go héifeachtach isteach i ngníomhartha pleinála agus cur chun feidhme a bhaineann leis an aeraíd.
- **Bacainní reachtacha ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn:** Athbhreithniú córasach a dhéanamh ar bhacainní reachtacha ar an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn, agus athruithe riachtanacha chun gníomhú éifeachtach ar son na haeráide a éascú á sainaithint. Áirítear leis sin breisiú na bithéagsúlachta a chur chun cinn i bhforbairtí nua, bogaigh a athchóiriú, bainistíocht foraoise inbhuanaithe a dhéanamh trí fhoraoiseacht clúdaigh leanúnaigh, agus cleachtais feirmeoireachta atá dearfach don dúlra a spreagadh agus deireadh á chur le dreasachtaí le haghaidh gníomhaíochtaí atá dochrach don chomhshaol, agus iad ina mbearta ríthábhachtacha le haghaidh an bhithéagsúlacht agus an athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a bhreisiú.

Tá sé tábhachtach a thabhairt faoi deara gur féidir go n-athróidh tosaíochtaí taighde de réir mar a dhéantar dul chun cinn ar an eolaíocht aeráide agus de réir mar a thagann dúshláin nua chun cinn. Tá ríthábhacht ag baint le comhoibriú leanúnach idir institiúidí taighde, gníomhaireachtaí rialtais agus an earnáil phríobháideach maidir le haghaidh a thabhairt ar na tosaíochtaí sin agus maidir lena chinntiú go mbeidh Éire athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide. Ina theannta sin, bhainfeadh Éire tuilleadh leasa as anailís ar na príomhdhisciplíní gairmiúla a theastaíonn chun tacú leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide in Éirinn agus as straitéis a shonrú chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na disciplíní sin ina bhfuil ganntanas ó thaobh an lín gairmithe a bhfuil taithí acu agus an lín céimithe atá le teacht de.

Thuairiscigh Innealtóirí Éireann go measann 70% den phobal go mbíonn ról ríthábhachtach ag innealtóirí san athrú aeráide a chomhrac. Thuairiscigh sé freisin, áfach, go measann 72% d'fhostóirí gurb é an ganntanas innealtóirí a bhfuil na scileanna cearta acu an bhacainn is mó ar fhás gnó<sup>66</sup>. Ina theannta sin, tháinig laghdú 7% sa bhliain 2023 ar an líon mac léinn a bhí ag déanamh Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta in ábhair STEM agus tháinig laghdú 4% ar an líon céimithe innealtóireachta ó chláir chéime Leibhéal 6, 7 agus 8.

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<sup>66</sup> Innealtóirí Éireann (2023).

## 2.10 Achoimre

Ar aon dul leis an dul chun cinn a rinneadh ar fud beartas, taighde, agus pleanáil agus cur chun feidhme oiriúnaithe, tugtar sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo creat nua do gheallsealbhóirí chun gur féidir leo cur leis na héachtaí a rinneadh go dtí seo agus oiriúnú náisiúnta don athrú aeráide agus athléimneacht náisiúnta in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a neartú.

Bunaíttear leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo tacar príomhphrionsabal atá le húsáid le linn pleanáil don oiriúnú agus le linn an t-oiriúnú a chur chun feidhme. Leagtar amach ann an tábhacht a bhaineann leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a phríomhshrruthú agus le sainaithint a dhéanamh ar na príomhghníomhaithe rialtais a mbeidh freagracht uileghabhálach orthu as an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a bhainistiú. Leagadh amach sa chaibidil roimhe na grúpaí geallsealbhóirí sin a bhfuil ról lárnach acu maidir le héascú a dhéanamh ar thimpeallacht cumasúcháin agus tosca eile lena ngiaráltear oiriúnú éifeachtach tuilleadh (e.g., maoiniú, taighde, agus pleanáil náisiúnta). Tá achoimre déanta ar an gcur chuige i leith pleanáil oiriúnaithe earnála agus áitiúil, mar aon le moltaí le haghaidh feabhsuithe. Ar deireadh, pléadh na príomhthosaíochtaí taighde a bhfuil ríthábhacht ag baint leo maidir lena chinntiú go nglacfaidh Éire cur chuige dea-chleachtais i leith an oiriúnaithe, ar cur chuige é atá bunaithe ar an taighde aeráide is déanaí.

Is é an toradh deiridh a bheidh ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua seo ná eolas a thabhairt do gheallsealbhóirí, oideachas a chur ar gheallsealbhóirí, agus an fhaisnéis agus na cineálacha cur chuige is gá a thabhairt do gheallsealbhóirí chun cur chuige éifeachtach i leith oiriúnú náisiúnta don athrú aeráide a phríomhshrruthú agus a chumasú.

### **3 Cur Chun Feidhme agus Rialachas**

Tugtar breac-chuntas sa chaibidil seo ar conas a chuirfear an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nuashonraithe chun feidhme, ar shocruithe athbhreithnithe rialachais agus tuairiscithe, agus ar phríomhghníomhartha faoin gCreat.

#### **3.1 Cur Chun Feidhme agus Cuntasacht**

Laistigh de thrí mhí ón gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe ceadaithe seo a leagan faoi bhráid an dá Theach den Oireachtas, iarrfaidh an Rialtas ar na hairí atá sainitheanta laistigh den Chreat seo pleannanna oiriúnaithe a ullmhú do na hearnálacha atá sannta dóibh de réir na n-oibleagáidí atá orthu faoin Acht Aeráide agus faoin gCreat seo. Sonrófar sna pleannanna sin na bearta beartais oiriúnaithe a bhfuil sé beartaithe ag an aire lena mbaineann iad a ghlaicadh. A luithe a bheidh siad réidh, cuirfear na pleannanna faoi bhráid an Rialtais lena gceadú laistigh de thréimhse shonraithe. Beidh an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe agus na pleannanna earnála a ullmhófar faoina bhun mar chuid de phróiseas atriallach.

Athbhreithneofar iad gach cúig bliana ar a laghad chun forbairtí ó thaobh eolais eolaíoch de a léiriú agus chun athrú nó géarú ar ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe a éascú, de réir mar is gá.

Déanfar na bearta straitéiseacha agus meántéarmacha a shainaithneofar i ngach leagan nua de Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála cúig bliana a chomhtháthú, de réir mar is cuí, le gníomhartha sna Pleananna reachtúla Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide. Trí na gníomhartha a shainaithneofar i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a chur san áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide ar an modh sin, beidh an mhórstraitéis náisiúnta in ann na riachtanais athraitheacha atá ag earnálacha difriúla, agus na dúshláin athraitheacha atá le sárú acu, a léiriú. Tríd an bpróiseas sin, cruthófar caidreamh siombóiseach ina rannchuideoidh gníomhartha earnála leis na spriocanna aeráide uileghabhálacha náisiúnta atá leagtha amach sa Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide a chomhlíonadh, agus sineirge, comhordú agus éifeachtacht á gcothú maidir le haghaidh a thabhairt ar an athrú aeráide ar gach leibhéal rialachais.

Cuirfear an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe chun feidhme ar bhealach comhordaithe comhtháite. Soláthrófar comhleanúnachas, seachnófar dúbláil saothair agus bainfear an chuid is mó as acmhainní le linn cur chun feidhme. Gnéithe lárnacha den obair sin a bheidh i bhfaireachán a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme agus ar dhul chun cinn. Chun an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe seo a chur chun feidhme go rathúil, teastóidh struchtúir rialachais lena gcuirfear feabhas ar fhormhaoirseacht agus ar chomhordú agus a bheidh bunaithe ar thaighde agus ionchur analíseach atá ábhartha agus cothrom le dáta. Teastóidh rialachas agus cuntasacht

láidir chun an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a chur chun feidhme. Áireofar leis sin formhaoirseacht ón Oireachtas, measúnú neamhspleách, comhairle neamhspleách agus moltaí neamhspleácha ón gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide, agus comhordú ar fud an Rialtais agus i gcomhar le gníomhaithe eile.

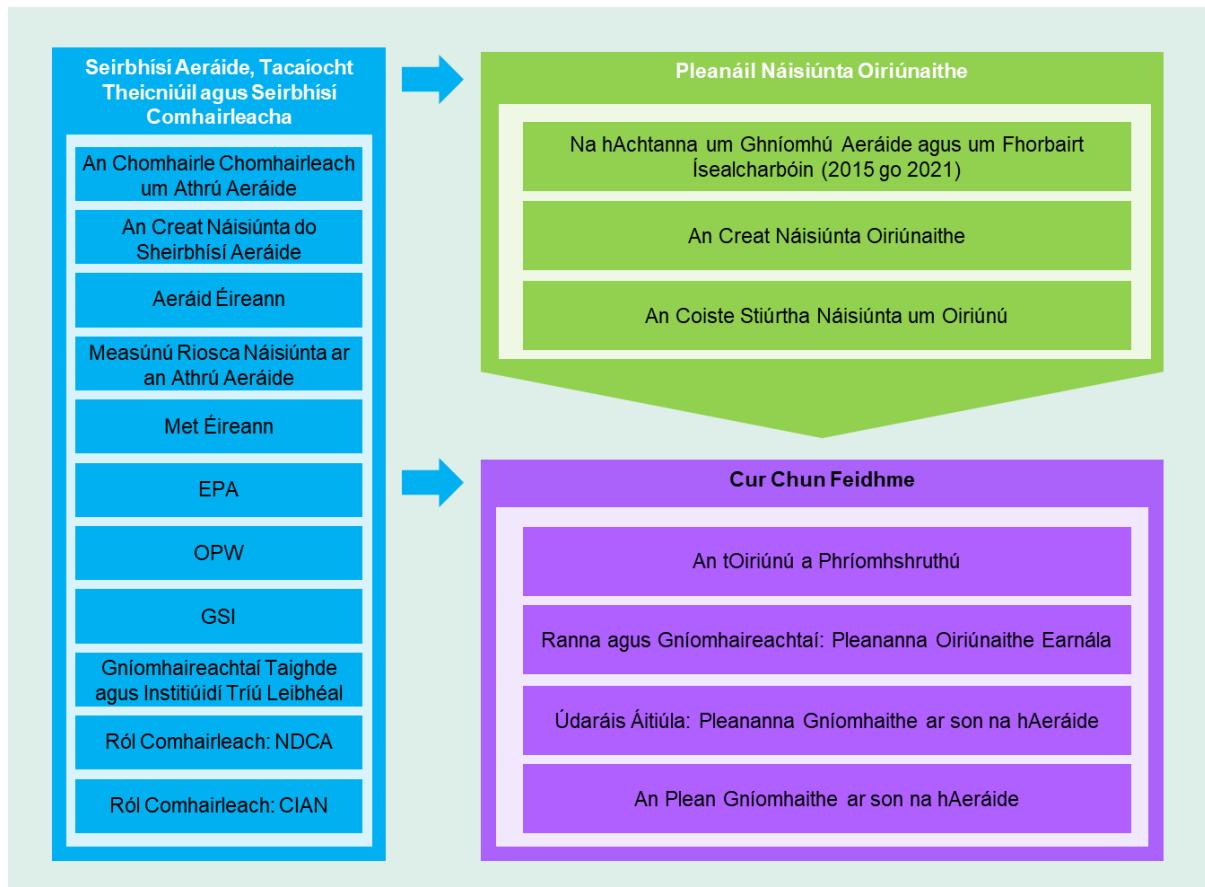
Déantar comhordú earnála faoi choimirce an Choiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú, atá faoi chathaoirleacht ag an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide. Is é ról an Choiste Stiúrtha sin dea-chumarsáid a chinntí idir earnálacha agus faisnéis a thabhairt ar bhearta náisiúnta oiriúnaithe. Féadfaidh sé cúnamh a thabhairt do na hearnálacha ábhartha le linn Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a forbairt freisin, mar a cheanglaítear de réir alt 6 den Acht Aeráide. Tá an Coiste comhdhéanta de na hearnálacha sin ar tugadh sainordú dóibh ar dtús faoin gCreat Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide (2012) chun Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a ghabháil de láimh, mar aon le geallsealbhóirí ábhartha eile (e.g., an Roinn Airgeadais, trí Thionól Réigiúnacha agus Rúnaíocht na Comhairle Comhairlí um Athrú Aeráide). Is iad an Cumann Lucht Bainistíochta Contae agus Cathrach agus na hOifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a dhéanann ionadaíocht don earnáil rialtais áitiúil.

Faoi alt 15 den Acht Aeráide, beidh aird ag comhlacht iomchuí, le linn dó a fheidhmeanna a chur i gcrích, ar an leagan ceadaithe is déanaí den Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe agus de Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus féadfar ceanglas a chur air tuairisc a thabhairt ar an dul chun cinn ar théarmaí an Chreata agus na bpleananna earnála a chomhlíonadh.

Leanann an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide le fónamh mar chomhlacht neamhspleách a bhfuil an fhreagracht chriticiúil air as athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn ar an gcuspóir náisiúnta aeráide a bhaint amach tríd an athbhreithniú bliantúil ón gComhairle. Mar chuid den obair sin, déanann sí measúnú ar an dul chun cinn atá á dhéanamh ar athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a bhaint amach ar an leibhéal náisiúnta trí na scórcharaí bliantúla oiriúnaithe.

Ní thugtar toiliú leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe agus ní bhunaítear leis ach oiread creat le haghaidh toiliú a dheonú, agus ní bheidh sé ina cheangal ar aon chinntí a bhaineann le toiliú a dheonú. Tá an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe suite le taobh doiciméid reachtúla atá mar chuid den chreat le haghaidh toiliú forbartha sa todhchaí le tionscadail agus atá faoi réir ceanglais a bhaineann le measúnacht timpeallachta/scagadh le haghaidh measúnacht timpeallachta, de réir mar is cuí. Chun go rádófar iad, beidh ar phleananna oiriúnaithe earnála agus ar thionscadail um oiriúnú don athrú aeráide (faoi mar a bheidh ar phleananna agus tionscadail eile ó aon earnáil eile) píosaí éagsúla reachtaíochta, beartais, pleannanna

agus cláir (lena n-áirítear ceanglais go ndéanfaí Measúnacht Straitéiseach Riosca Tuité atá ar chiseal níos ísle, Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta, Measúnacht Chuí agus Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta, agus ceanglais cheadúcháin eile de réir mar is cuí) atá mar chuid den chreat reachtúil cinnteoireachta agus deonaithe toilithe a chomhlíonadh, de réir mar is gá.



Fíor 5: An Struchtúr Náisiúnta Rialachais Oiriúnaithe

## 3.2 Faireachán agus Tuairisciú

Gnéisithe lárnacha de rialachas oiriúnaithe is ea faireachán agus tuairisciú, athbhreithniú agus cuntasacht. Áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na socruithe athbhreithnithe agus tuairiscithe ar leibhéal na Náisiún Aontaithe:

- cruinnithe de chuid Chomhdháil na bPáirtithe

- cumarsáidí tréimhsíúla oiriúnaithe a chur isteach mar chuid de Chumarsáidí Náisiúnta na hÉireann chuig Creat-Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar an Athrú Aeráide faoi Chomhaontú Pháras
- tacaíocht agus treoir theicniúil ón gCoiste Oiriúnaithe
- tuairiscí (e.g., ó Chúnamh Éireann agus ón Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha) ar eispéisír chailteanais agus damáiste faoi Shásra Idirnáisiúnta Vársá do Chaillteanas agus Damáiste; agus
- pleannana aeráide, lena n-áirítear gealltanais maidir leis an oiriúnú, a athbhreithniú gach cúig bliana.

Áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na socruithe ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh:

- Tuairisc a thabhairt don Choimisiún gach dhá bhliain ar phleanáil náisiúnta oiriúnaithe agus ar straitéisí atá ceaptha chun an t-oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a éascú de réir Airteagal 19 den Rialachán maidir le Rialachas an Aontais Fuinnimh agus na Gníomhaíochta Aeráide
- Tuairisciú éigeantach don Choimisiún gach dhá bhliain ar an dul chun cinn a rinneadh ar Phlean Náisiúnta Fuinnimh agus Aeráide na hÉireann a chur chun feidhme faoi Airteagal 17 den Rialachán maidir le Rialachas an Aontais Fuinnimh agus na Gníomhaíochta Aeráide, agus faisnéis a chomhroinnt trí Climate-ADAPT
- Pleannana náisiúnta oiriúnaithe a ailíniú le Straitéis an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide agus tuairisc a thabhairt ar an dul chun cinn ar chuspóirí agus gníomhartha na straitéise a chur chun feidhme
- An obair a dhéanann an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach Comhshaoil chun forbhreathnú a thabhairt ar ghníomhaíochtaí agus dul chun cinn oiriúnaithe ar an leibhéal réigiúnach agus ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh, agus faisnéis luachmhar á tairiscint aici le haghaidh athbhreithniú beartais agus cinnteoireachta; agus
- An bonn eolais agus na huirlísí atá ar fáil trí ardán Mhisean an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Oiriúnú a rochtain.

Ar an leibhéal náisiúnta, agus i dteannta na socruithe formhaoirseachta atá leagtha amach thuas, is trí roinnt sásraí reachtúla a dhéanfar formhaoirseacht agus tuairisciú. Áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na sásraí sin:

- Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe atá ceadaithe ag an Rialtas a bheith á athbhreithniú ag an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide uair amháin ar a laghad gach tréimhse cúig bliana (alt 5 den Acht Aeráide)
- Tuarascáil bhliantúil ón gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide chuig an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide, rud ina mbeidh fionnachtana agus moltaí maidir leis an aistriú arís eile chuig geilleagar ísealcharbóin atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de (alt 12 den Acht Aeráide)
- Tuarascáil thréimhsíúil athbhreithnithe ón gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide (ar a tionscnamh féin nó ar thionscnamh an Aire) chuig an Aire Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide (alt 13 den Acht Aeráide)
- Le linn athbhreithnithe bliantúla ar an bPlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide, díriú a leagan ar na gníomhartha a rinneadh ar an leibhéal earnála mar chuid den iarracht náisiúnta chun an t-oriúúnú a chur ar aghaidh.
- Eilmintí/gníomhartha oiriúnaithe a bhfuil tuairisc le tabhaint orthu go ráithiúil mar chuid den Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide.
- Dul chun cinn a bheith á thuairisciú ag earnálacha aonair trí struchtúir Roinne agus trí thuarascálacha bliantúla.

Tuairiscítéar sa chreat rialachais atá leagtha amach thusa próiseas atá oscailte, cuntasach agus trédhearcach agus lena gceanglaítear cur chuige uile-rialtais chun gur féidir gabháil go rathúil do phróiseas pleánáilte oiriúnaithe a bhfuil na nithe seo a leanas i gceist leis:

- Ról a bheith ag earnálacha, ag údaráis áitiúla agus ag an gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide maidir leis an dréacht-Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a fhorbairt.
- Comhairliúchán poiblí ar an dréacht-Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe.
- Ceadú ón Rialtas.
- An Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe ceadaithe a leagan faoi bhráid an Oireachtais; agus
- Formhaoirseacht, athbhreithniú agus meastóireacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmíocht agus gníomhaíochtaí geallsealbhóirí ábhartha faoin mbeartas oiriúnaithe.

### **3.3 Príomhgníomhartha faoin gCreat**

Agus pleannan oiriúnaithe á gcur le chéile, is gá an creat SIIÁCA a bhreithniú le haghaidh cuspóirí a leagan síos. Príomhrud eile ba cheart a chur san áireamh le linn gníomhartha ar leibhéal earnála a fhorbairt is ea an taithí atá gnóthaithe ag earnálacha ábhartha le blianta beaga anuas ar ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe a fhorbairt don Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide. Trína chinntíú go bhfuil gníomhartha Sonrach, Intomhaiste, Indéanta, Ábhartha agus faoi Cheangal Ama, éireoidh na pleannan sin níos láidre agus níos éifeachtaí. Le sonracht ó thaobh gníomhartha de, soiléirítéar an cuspóir atá leo. Fágann sé sin go mbeidh sé níos éasca iad a thuiscint agus a chur chun feidhme. Le critéir intomhaiste, cumasaítear dul chun cinn a rianú agus cuirtear ar chumas eagraíochtaí tomhas a dhéanamh ar a éifeachtaí atá a n-iarrachtaí oiriúnaithe. Le hindéantacht, cinntítear go mbeidh na gníomhartha atá beartaithe réadúil agus inghnóthaithe agus nach gcuirfear acmhainní faoi aon bhrú míchuí. Le hábharthacht, ráthaítear go mbeidh na spriocanna ag teacht leis na mórspriocanna atá ann oiriúnú don timpeallacht a bhíonn ag athrú. Ar deireadh, le spriocanna atá faoi cheangal ama, cruthaítear braistint phráinne agus spreagtar geallsealbhóirí gníomhú go pras agus go cinntitheach. Trí ghlacadh le cur chuige SIIÁCA i leith pleannáil oiriúnaithe, is féidir torthaí níos athléimní agus níos rathúla a bhaint amach. Ar an tsuí sin, ullmhófar sinn chun na dúshláin a ghabhann le domhan a bhíonn ag athrú a shárú. Tá príomhpháirtithe i gceannas ar scála, raon feidhme agus substaint gach pleann oiriúnaithe agus gach gnímh atá leagtha amach i dtábla 3 thíos a chinneadh.

Tábla 3 Na Príomhgníomhartha atá beartaithe

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Amlíne  | Treoráí | Geallsealbhóirí eile   | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                                                                                                                                | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Eiseoidh RCAC Treoir Náisiúnta nuashonraithe d'Earnálacha le haghaidh Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a ullmhú                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | R2 2024 | RCAC    | Earnálacha Oiriúnaithe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treoirínte nuashonraithe a bheith eisithe</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earnálacha a bheith in ann úsáid a bhaint as Treoirínte nua lena n-áirítear coincheapa agus prionsabail ón gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua chun Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála a fhorbairt</li> </ul>            |
| 1a     | <i>Cuirfear ar áireamh i dtreoir earnála ceanglas go ndéanfaí anailís ar bhearnaí acmhainní agus ar bhearnaí scileanna mar chuid d'fhorbairt pleananna oiriúnaithe earnála chun riachtanais scileanna, oiliúna agus atholiúna um oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a shainaithint agus túis áite a thabhairt dóibh chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar aon bhearnaí scileanna sainitheanta</i> |         |         |                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceanglas a bheith curtha ar áireamh i dTreoirlínte go gcuirfí in iúl i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála an lón measúnuithe atá le déanamh agus an lón cúrsaí/clár atá le soláthar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bearnaí scileanna a bheith sainitheanta laistigh d'Earnálacha Oiriúnaithe ábhartha</li> <li>Bearnaí scileanna a bheith sáraithe, agus cumas níos fíorr ann chun an t-oiriúnú a sholáthar dá bharr sin</li> </ul> |
| 1b     | <i>Cuirfear comhroinnt sonrai oscailte laistigh</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |         |         |                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceanglas a bheith curtha ar áireamh i dTreoirlínte</li> </ul>                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bonn fianaise níos fíorr chun tacú le pleanáil don</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                    |

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Amlíne | Treoráí | Geallsealbhóirí eile | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                                               | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1c     | d'earnálacha agus idir earnálacha chun cinn i dTreoirlínte náisiúnta, i gcás gur ceadmhach go dleathach, chun cabhrú le faireachán a dhéanamh ar an oiriúnú, lena n-áirítear sonraí faoi rioscaí agus caillteanas a bhaineann leis an aeráid, chun tacú le pleánail oiriúnaithe agus le hinfheistíocht oiriúnaithe                                                                                                               |        |         |                      | go gcuirfí in iúl i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála na sonraí comhroinnte atá ar fáil agus/nó atá le scrúdú le haghaidh acmhainneacht comhroinnte | oiriúnú agus d'infheistiú san oiriúnú<br>• Sonraí comhroinnte atá ar fáil agus/nó atá le scrúdú le haghaidh acmhainneacht comhroinnte a bheith curtha in iúl i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála |
|        | Cuirfear ceanglas ar áireamh i dTreoirlínte Náisiúnta go bhfeabhsódh Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála córais faireacháin ar chaiteachas, ar an tionchar aeráide agus ar an ngníomhaíocht oiriúnaithe chun go mbeifí in ann beartú tosaíochta níos fearr a dhéanamh ar na riachtanais infheistíochta atá ag baint leis an oiriúnú, agus cabhair á tabhairt chun a chainníochtú cad atá ag teastáil chun Éire a dhéanamh athléimneach |        |         |                      | • Ceanglas a bheith curtha ar áireamh i dTreoirlínte go gcuirfí gníomhaíocht le haghaidh measúnaithe ar áireamh i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála | • Infheistíocht a bheith spriocdhírithe ar réimsí tosaíochta le haghaidh oiriúnú earnála<br>• Sásraí le haghaidh Measúnachta a bheith ar áireamh i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála             |

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Amlíne                                                             | Treoráí    | Geallsealbhóirí eile | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                                                                                                                   | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1d     | faoin mbliain 2050 agus ina diaidh                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                    |            |                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|        | Tabharfar isteach i dTreoirlínte Earnála ceanglas go ndéanfaí táscairí cuí oriúnaithe/athléimneachta a forbairt agus a úsáid i bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála chun córas faireacháin, meastóireachta, taighde agus foghlama atá oriúnach don fheidhm a chruthú chun faireachán a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme gníomhartha oriúnaithe agus cuspóirí oriúnaithe |                                                                    |            |                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceanglas a bheith curtha ar áireamh i dTreoirlínte Earnála go gcuirfí táscairí oriúnaithe/athléimneachta cuí ar áireamh laistigh de Phleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Córas láidir faireacháin, meastóireachta, taighde agus foghlama a bheith cruthaithe chun tacú le bonn fianaise níos fearr agus le hacmhainn níos fearr le haghaidh oriúnu don athrú aeráide/athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a chur ar aghaidh</li> </ul> |
| 2      | Iarrfaidh an Rialtas ar Airí pleannana nua oriúnaithe earnála a bheidh ailínithe leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a chur isteach laistigh de thréimhse shonraithe                                                                                                                                                                                          | Laistigh de thrí mhí ón gCreat a leagan faoi bhráid an Oireachtais | An Rialtas | Ranna Ábhartha, RCAC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Airí a bheith ag iarraidh go gcuirfí plean nuashonraithe oriúnaithe earnála isteach</li> </ul>                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cur chuige nearaithe oriúnaithe earnála atá ailínithe le heolaíocht, beartas agus cleachtas aeráide agus oriúnaithe atá cothrom le dáta</li> </ul>                                                                                                                     |

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                   | Amlíne                                         | Treoraí         | Geallsealbhóirí eile                                                                                                     | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                            | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3      | Uillmhóidh Airí Earnála plean oiriúnaithe earnála agus cuirfidh siad faoi bhráid an Rialtais é lena cheadú                              | Laistigh den tréimhse a shonróidh an Rialtas   | Ranna Ábhartha  | An Rialtas, RCAC, an Coiste Stiúrtha Náisiúnta um Oiriúnú                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An lín leananna oiriúnaithe earnála</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cur chuige nearaithe oiriúnaithe earnála atá ailínithe le heolaíocht, beartas agus cleachtas aeráide agus oiriúnaithe atá cothrom le dáta</li> </ul> |
| 4      | Glacfaidh údaráis áitiúla Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide                                                      | 2024, agus gach cúig bliana ina dhiaidh sin    | Údaráis Áitiúla | RCAC, Oifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, Cumann Lucht Bainistíochta Contae agus Cathrach, Ranna Ábhartha | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An lín Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a glacadh</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cur chuige nearaithe oiriúnaithe áitiúil atá ailínithe le heolaíocht, beartas agus cleachtas aeráide agus oiriúnaithe atá cothrom le dáta</li> </ul> |
| 5      | Cuirfidh údaráis áitiúla na gníomhartha oiriúnaithe atá sna Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide uathu chun feidhme | Bliantúil                                      | Údaráis Áitiúla | RCAC, Oifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, Cumann Lucht Bainistíochta Contae agus Cathrach                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An lín gníomhartha a cuireadh chun feidhme</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cur chuige nearaithe oiriúnaithe áitiúil atá ailínithe le heolaíocht, beartas agus cleachtas aeráide agus oiriúnaithe atá cothrom le dáta</li> </ul> |
| 6      | Déanfar an Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe arna cheadú ag an Rialtas a athbhreithniú nach lú ná uair amháin i ngach tréimhse cúig bliana    | Laistigh de chúig bliana ó fhoilsiú an Chreata | RCAC            | Ranna Ábhartha, Cumann Lucht Bainistíochta Contae agus Cathrach, Údaráis                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athbhreithniú ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe a bheith déanta</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tá an cur chuige náisiúnta agus earnála i leith an oiriúnaithe fós ailínithe le heolaíocht, beartas agus cleachtas</li> </ul>                        |

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Amlíne    | Treoraí                                      | Geallsealbhóirí eile                                                                         | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7      | Déanfar athbhreithniú ar dhul chun cinn oiriúnaithe ar an leibhéal áitiúil, ar an leibhéal earnála agus ar an leibhéal náisiúnta tríd an scórchárta oiriúnaithe agus tríd an bpróiseas athbhreithnithe bhliantúil | Bliantúil | An Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide | Áitiúla, Gníomhaireachtaí, an Earnáil Phríobháideach.                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An línón tuarascálacha ar dhul chun cinn</li> <li>• An grád dul chun cinn</li> <li>• Deaiseanna ar líne a bhaineann le príomhshaincheisteanna a bheith ar fáil go poiblí chun móiminteam a chothú</li> </ul> | aeráide agus oiriúnaithe a bhíonn ag athrú                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 8      | Brúfar for-rochtain pobail chun cinn, agus oideachas á chur ar an bpobal faoi na rioscaí, na deiseanna agus na tionchair a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide in                                                      | Bliantúil | RCAC                                         | An Rialtas, Ranna Ábhartha, an tSochaí Shíbhialta, an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An cistíú iomlán a soláthraíodh faoin gCiste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide</li> <li>• An línón comhairliúchán agus ceardlann a cuireadh i gcrích</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formhaoirseacht neamhspleách thréadhearcach a bheith á déanamh ar dhul chun cinn ar oiriúnú áitiúil, earnála agus náisiúnta</li> <li>• Feabhas a bheith tagtha ar thuisceint an phobail ar na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide chun treisiú le rannpháirtíocht agus</li> </ul> |

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Amlíne    | Treoraí | Geallsealbhóirí eile         | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                                                                                                     | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9      | Éirinn agus ar fud an domhain                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |           |         |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                        | gníomhaíocht shochaíoch i leith an athraithe aeráide                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|        | Soláthrófar cistiú do chláir thaighde atá dírithe ar an oriúnú don athrú aeráide, agus díriú á leagan ar na bearnaí taighde atá sainitheanta sa Chreat seo agus sa Mheasúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide atá le teacht, mar aon le tosaíochtaí sainitheanta taighde amach anseo | Bliantúil | EPA     | An Rialtas. Taighde          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An cistiú iomlán a soláthraíodh</li> <li>• An lín clár ar tacáiodh leo</li> </ul>                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bearnaí criticiúla taighde a bheith sáraithe i réimse an oriúnaithe, agus fionnachtana taighde lena dtacaítéar le forbairt a dhéanamh ar an mbeartas oriúnaithe agus ar ghníomhartha úsáideoirí deiridh</li> </ul> |
| 10     | Iarraidh ar Ghníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta (GGCN) spreagadh a thabhairt d'iarratasóirí ar an gCiste Bonneagair, Aeráide agus Dúlra na prionsabail atá leagtha amach sa Chreat seo a bhreithniú agus a chur san áireamh ina gcásanna gnó do chistiú.               | R4 2024   | RCAC    | GBCN, Earnálacha Oiriúnaithe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eolas a bheith tugtha do GBCN faoi phrionsabail an Chreata Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe agus faoina ábharthacht don Chiste Bonneagair, Aeráide agus Dúlra</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feabhas a bheith tagtha ar an dóigh a bpriomhshruthaítear an t-oriúnú don athrú aeráide isteach i dtionscadail bonneagair phoiblí</li> </ul>                                                                       |

| Gníomh | Togra                                                                                                                                                                          | Amlíne                                                                   | Treoráí                                   | Geallsealbhóirí eile                                                  | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                                                                                                                                  | Toradh ionchais                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11     | Forbrófar próiseas atriallach um Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide agus treoir ghaolmhar chun buntacú le measúnú riosca earnála agus le pleanáil oriúnaithe earnála | R1 2025                                                                  | EPA                                       | RCAC agus Ranna Ábhartha                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Próiseas agus treoir atriallach a bheith forbartha</li> </ul>                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Torthaí aschuir agus treoir ón gcéad leagan den Mheasúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide a bheith soláthartha</li> <li>Struchtúr marthanach is féidir a nuashonrú go hatriallach de réir mar is gá a bheith bunaithe le haghaidh phróiseas an Mheasúnaithe Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide</li> </ul> |
| 12     | Leanfar le hAeráid Éireann a forbairt mar Ardán Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe, agus í ag soláthar seirbhísí de réir a téarmaí tagartha                                                 | Ar bhonn leanúnach                                                       | An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil |                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An lón úsáideoirí ardáin</li> <li>An lón comhaltaí cláraithe de Lónra Oiriúnaithe Aeráid Éireann agus seimineár bliantúil a bheith curtha ar siúl</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eolas a bheith tugtha d'úsáideoirí, agus cumas úsáideoirí a bheith forbartha, chun gur féidir leo plé leis an oriúnú don athrú aeráide agus le hathléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide</li> </ul>                                                                                                        |
| 13     | Forbróidh Met Éireann tuilleadh faisinéise aeráide caighdeánaithe trí an tionscadal TRANSLATE                                                                                  | Céim 1 – réamh-mheastacháin bhrefise (gaoth, taiseachas coibhneasta agus | Met Éireann                               | Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh, MaREI, Ollscoil na Gaillimhe, Ionad | Athróga agus innéacsanna breise chéim 1 a bheith curtha ar fáil go poiblí                                                                                                                           | Sonraí feabhsaithe aeráide a bheith ar fáil le haghaidh pleanáil oriúnaithe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| Gníomh | Togra | Amlíne                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Treoráí | Geallsealbhóirí eile                                                                                                                  | Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta Molta                                                    | Toradh ionchais                                                                                |
|--------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |       | <p>radaíocht na gréine) a bheith curtha ar fáil: Nollaig 2024</p> <p>Céim 2 – réamh-mheastacháin aeráide TRANSLATE a bheith nuashonraithe ar aon dul leis na caighdeáin idirnáisiúnta is déanaí (CMIP6 agus an Séú Tuarascáil Measúnachta ón bPainéal Idir-Rialtasach ar an Athrú Aeráide): Feabhra 2026</p> |         | <p>na hÉireann um Ríomhaireacht Ardleibhéil, an Ghníomhairesacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil, an Creat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide</p> | <p>Réamh-mheastacháin nuashonraithe chéim 2 a bheith foilsithe agus curtha in iúl</p> | <p>Athróga agus innéacsanna caighdeánaithe breise a bheith ar fáil i bhformáidí sorochtana</p> |

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## **Aguisín 2: Rialacháin agus caighdeáin maidir le nochtadh a bhaineann leis an aeráid**

### **Tacsanomaíocht an Aontais Eorpaigh le haghaidh gníomhaíochtaí inbhuanaithe**

Le tacsanomaíocht an Aontais Eorpaigh, éascaítear tuiscint chomhroinnte aonfhoirmeach i measc fointair airgeadais agus fointair neamhairgeadais araon ar an dóigh a gcatagóirítear gníomhaíochtaí eacnamaíocha atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de. Is feidhm shuntasach í sin toisc go rannchuidíonn sí le hinfheistíochtaí inbhuanaithe a leathnú laistigh den Aontas Eorpach. Trí bhraistint mhuiníne a bhunú d'infheisteoirí agus trí iad a chosaint ar ghlás-snasú, cinntítear sláine na hinfheistíochta inbhuanaithe leis an tacsanomaíocht. Ina theannta sin, is cabhair í do chuideachtaí de réir mar a aistríonn siad i dtreo cleachtais atá níos comhfhiosaí ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de, agus cur chuige atá neamhdhíobhálach don chomhshaoil á chothú agus aghaidh á tabhairt ar shaincheisteanna ilroinntte margáí.

Tháinig an Rialachán maidir le Tacsanomaíocht in éifeacht an 12 lúil 2020. Leis an rialachán sin, leagtar an bhunsraith le haghaidh thacsanomaíocht an Aontais Eorpaigh trí léargas a thabhairt ar na ceithre chritéar uileghabhálacha nach mór do ghníomhaíocht eacnamaíoch iad a chomhlíonadh chun go n-aithneofar í mar ghníomhaíocht atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de.

Fónann tacsanomaíocht an Aontais Eorpaigh mar chreat ríthábhachtach le haghaidh gníomhaíochtaí atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de a shaináithint agus a chur chun cinn, agus ról lárnach á imirt aici i ndul chun cinn a dhéanamh ar an oriúnú don athrú aeráide trí threoir shoiléir chaighdeánaithe a sholáthar le haghaidh infheistíochtaí inbhuanaithe agus gníomhaíochtaí eacnamaíocha ar aon dul le spriocanna aeráide an Aontais Eorpaigh.

### **An Treoir maidir le Tuairisciú Inbhuanaitheachta Corparáideach**

Agus í ag teacht sna sála ar spriocanna an Chomhaontaithe Ghéis don Eoraip a bhaineann le gníomhú ar son na haeráide, tá sé mar aidhm leis an Treoir maidir le Tuairisciú Inbhuanaitheachta Corparáideach treisiú leis an dóigh a nochtann cuideachtaí sonraí

aeráide agus comhshaoil, agus dul chun cinn á dhéanamh ar an tiomantas don inbhuanaitheacht dá réir.

Beidh ar Éirinn agus ar na Ballstáit eile an treoir a thrasúí roimh lár na bliana 2024, d'fhonn tosach feidhme a thabhairt do cheanglais éigeantacha le haghaidh blianta airgeadais dar críoch na dátaí seo a leanas nó dátaí ina ndiaidh:

- An 1 Eanáir 2024 i gcás eintitis leasa phoiblí (a bhfuil níos mó ná 500 fostáí acu) atá faoi raon feidhme rialacha tuairiscithe neamhairgeadais an Aontais Eorpaigh
- An 1 Eanáir 2025 i gcás cuideachtaí móra eile agus eintitis mhóra eile leasa phoiblí (a bhfuil níos mó ná 250 fostáí acu)
- An 1 Eanáir 2026 i gcás fiontair bheaga agus mheánmhéide liostaithe, agus an fhéidearthacht ann go dtí an bhliain 2028 a roghnú gan páirt a ghlacadh ann.

Ceanglófar ar na cuideachtaí a bheidh faoin raon feidhme tuairisciú ar bhonn ábharthachta dúbailte. Fágann sé sin nach é amháin a bheidh ar chuideachtaí na rioscaí atá os a gcomhair de dheasca aeráid a bhíonn ag athrú agus de dheasca nithe eile comhshaoil, sóisialta agus rialachais (ábharthacht airgeadais) a nochtadh, ach beidh orthu freisin na tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu féin ar an aeráid agus ar an tsochaí (ábharthacht tionchar) a nochtadh. Beidh ar chuideachtaí faisnéis a thabhairt faoina slabhra luacha freisin. Chun cabhrú le cuideachtaí an t-aistriú a dhéanamh chuig na ceanglais nua, féadfaidh siad, sa chéad trí bliana tuairiscithe agus i gcás nach mbeidh faisnéis faoin slabhra luacha ar fáil, a roghnú míniú a thabhairt ar a neamhábaltacht an fhaisnéis a fháil.

Imríonn an Treoir maidir le Tuairisciú Inbhuanaitheachta Corparáideach ról lárnach maidir leis an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide trí thréadhearcacht agus cuntasacht a chothú i dtuairisciú comhshaoil corparáideach, agus faisnéis chriticiúil á tabhairt le haghaidh cinnteoireacht eolach dá réir, agus trí bhearta réamhghníomhacha a chumasú chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin a thagann as an athrú aeráide.

## **An Bord Idirnáisiúnta um Chaighdeán Inbhuanaitheachta**

Mar fhreagairt don éileamh láidir ar bhonnlíne dhomhanda nochtáí inbhuanaitheachta atá cuimsitheach agus ar ardchaighdeán a bhunú, d'fhógair lontaobhaithe na Fondúireachta um Chaighdeán Idirnáisiúnta um Thuairisciú Airgeadais bunú an Bhoird Idirnáisiúnta um

Chaighdeán Inbhuanaitheachta. Tá an Bord ag forbairt caighdeán lena dtabharfar aghaidh ar an tírdhreach ilroinnte de chaighdeán agus ceanglais dheonacha a bhaineann leis an inbhuanaitheacht<sup>67</sup>.

Is iad seo na ceithre phríomhchuspóir atá ag an mBord:

- caighdeán a fhorbairt le haghaidh bonnlíne dhomhanda nochtaí inbhuanaitheachta
- freastal ar na riachtanais faisinéise atá ag infheisteoirí
- cuideachtaí a chumasú faisinéis chuimsitheach inbhuanaitheachta a sholáthar do mhargaí domhanda caipitil agus
- idir-inoibritheacht a éascú le nochtaí atá sonrach don dlínse agus/nó atá dírithe ar mhórghrúpaí geallsealbhóirí.

D'eisigh an Bord na caighdeán tionscnaimh uaidh i mí an Mheithimh 2023, is iad sin: IFRS S1 – Ceanglais Ghinearálta le haghaidh Faisnéis Airgeadais a bhaineann leis an Inbhuanaitheacht a Nochtadh; agus IFRS S2 – Nochtaí a bhaineann leis an Aeráid.

Soláthraítear in IFRS S1 tacar ceanglas nochta atá deartha chun cuideachtaí a chumasú na rioscaí agus na deiseanna inbhuanaitheachta a bhaineann leo a chur in iúl thar an ngearrthéarma, thar an meántéarma agus thar an bhfadthéarma. Leagtar amach in IFRS S2 nochtaí sonracha a bhaineann leis an aeráid, agus é le húsáid i gcomhar le IFRS S1. Tá na moltaí ón Tascfhórsa um Nochtaí Airgeadais a bhaineann leis an Aeráid san áireamh sa dá chaighdeán<sup>68</sup>.

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<sup>67</sup> An Fhondúireacht um Chaighdeán Idirnáisiúnta um Thuairisciú Airgeadais (2023a)

<sup>68</sup> An Fhondúireacht um Chaighdeán Idirnáisiúnta um Thuairisciú Airgeadais (2023b)

## Aguisín 3: Tionchair agus deiseanna earnála a bhaineann leis an athrú aeráide

Achoimre ar thionchair earnála a bhaineann leis an athrú aeráide<sup>69</sup>

| Earnáil      | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| Foraoiseacht | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>D'fhéadfadh go mbeadh na méaduithe réamh-mheasta sa teocht mar chuíos le rátaí fáis níos tapa, rud a d'fhéadfadh difear a dhéanamh do cháilíocht an adhmaid i roinnt speiceas, amhail an sprús Sitceach. De bhréis air sin, d'fhéadfadh go mbeadh teochtaí níos airde mar chuíos le lotnайдí nua nó galair nua a bheith ag teacht chun cinn, agus an staid á géarú tuilleadh ag strus aeráide amhail triomach agus teocht mhéadaithe.</li><li>Dá dtarlódh an méadú réamh-mheasta sa líon eachtraí stoirme, d'fhéadfadh go dtiocfad níos mó gaothstoite chun cinn, go háirithe i bhfáschoillte foraoise atá lonnaithe ar láithreán oscailte ghaofara a bhfuil drochdhraenáil acu. Is féidir le heachtraí mórshuaite difear a dhéanamh do struchtúir aicme aoise foraoisí agus do tháirgiúlacht foraoisí.</li><li>D'fhéadfadh gurbh airde an riosca go dtarlódh dóiteáin foraoise de dheasca teochtaí níos airde agus de dheasca easnaimh thaise.</li></ul> |
| Sláinte      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>D'fhéadfadh na hathruithe aeráide réamh-mheasta, amhail méadú sa bháisteach throm agus arduithe ar leibhéal na mara, a bheith mar chuíos le níos mó tulite, rud a chuirfeadh isteach ar stíleanna maireachtála agus ar sheirbhísí sláinte agus a mbeadh tionchair dhíreacha agus indíreacha shláinte aige, lena n-áirítear fadhbanna meabhairshláinte.</li><li>D'fhéadfadh eachtraí adhfhrasaíochta níos minice a bheith mar chuíos le galair uisce-iompartha a bheith ag teacht chun cinn ar bhonn níos minice mar gheall ar éilliú an uisce óil. Chomh maith leis sin, d'fhéadfadh go rannchuideodh teochtaí níos teo agus dálaí níos flíche le fás baictéar agus le marthanás víreas, rud a d'fhéadfadh an líon galar bia-iompartha a mhéadú.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                |

<sup>69</sup> Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála, Climate-ADAPT, Aeráid Éireann, taighde tánaisteach

| Earnáil                                 | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maidir le tonnta teasa, a mheastar a bheidh níos minice, d'fhéadfadh siad a bheith mar chúis le méadú sa bhásmaireacht agus galracht a bhaineann leis an teas. D'fhéadfadh siad freisin méadú a dhéanamh ar an neamhchosaint ar radaíocht ultraivialait, ar thruailleáin aeir, ar ailléirginí aeir agus ar an riosca go dtiocfadh galair veicteoir-iompartha chun cinn.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Cáilíocht an uisce agus seirbhísí uisce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh na méaduithe réamh-mheasta sa mheánteocht agus sa leathadh speiceas ionrach difear diúltach a dhéanamh don chomhshaol agus do ghnáthóga, rud a laghdódh cáilíocht an uisce.</li> <li>Réamh-mheastar go dtarlóidh eachtraí triomaigh ar bhonn níos minice agus d'fhéadfadh siad, i dteannta rátaí imghalaithe níos airde, a bheith mar chúis le laghduithe i sreafaí abhann, in athlónadh screamhuisce agus sa toilleadh athlíonta taiscumar, rud a d'fhéadfadh ganntanais soláthair uisce a chruthú. Os a choinne sin, d'fhéadfadh ardhasaíocht a bheith mar chúis le tiúchain mhéadaithe truailleán, go háirithe cothaithigh, in aibhneacha, i lochanna agus in uiscí cósta, rud a rannchuvideodh le heotrófú agus le blás algach.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 |
| Talmhaíocht                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh na méaduithe réamh-mheasta sa teocht a bheith mar chúis le méadú sa lón galar veicteoir-iompartha a dhéanann difear do bheostoc, amhail an galar gormtheanga, agus d'fhéadfadh siad difear a dhéanamh do thimthriallta galar agus galair nua a thabhairt isteach.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh tonnta teasa níos minice a bheith mar chúis le strus teasa d'ainmhithe agus d'fheirmeoírí araon.</li> <li>Beidh na laghduithe réamh-mheasta sa fhrasaíocht samhraíd agus an triomach níos minice mar chúis le strus uisce do bheostoc, agus beidh athruithe ar phrótacail innite agus níos mó sadhlais/mine ag teastáil dá bharr. D'fhéadfadh ithreacha scoilte bac a chur ar fhás barr agus teorainn a chur le cur leasachán ceimiceach agus éifeachtúlacht a laghdú, agus riosca á chruthú an tráth céanna go gcuirfí screamhuisce faoi réir lotnaidicídí.</li> </ul> |

| Earnáil                                 | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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|                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh eachtraí adhfhrasaíochta níos minice a bheith mar chúis le fadhbanna ithreach, lena n-áireofaí dálaí taistil níos measa, balcadh, creimeadh, agus rith cothaitheach agus lotnaidicídí chun srutha. D'fhéadfaí damáiste bonneagair a dhéanamh d'fheirmeacha agus do theaghaisí, agus d'fhéadfadh rochtain agus iompar a bheith níos dúshlánaí dá ndianódh stoirmeacha mar atá réamh-mheasta.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Bithéagsúlacht                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leanfaidh an t-athrú aeráide de dhifear a dhéanamh d'uainiú athruithe feineolaíochta agus do dháileadh geografach in Éirinn, rud a chuirfeadh isteach ar fheidhmiú éiceachóras agus ar chomhdhéanamh speiceas.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh teochtaí méadaitheacha sa gheimhreadh a bheith mar chúis le haistrithe soir ó thuaidh de raonta éin uisce na hÉireann, lena n-áirítear speicis a bhíodh neamhchoitianta roimhe sin amhail an sléibhín Meánmhurí. Meastar go dtiocfaidh athruithe suntasacha ar raon geografach a lán speiceas agus a lán gnáthóg.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh tailte portaigh, go háirithe iad sin i limistéir ísealtalún sa deisceart agus san iarthar, limistéir chomhaeráide oriúnacha a chailleadh mar gheall ar na hathruithe réamh-mheasta sa teocht agus sa fhrasaíocht. D'fhéadfadh speicis ionracha teacht faoi bhláth, rud a chuirfeadh brúnna iomaíocha ar speicis dhúchasacha. D'fhéadfadh teochtaí dromchla mara níos teo difear diúltach a dhéanamh do stoic iasc fuaruisce amhail an trosc agus an scadán ach d'fhéadfadh siad dul chun tairbhe do speicis te-uisce amhail an colmóir.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh eachtraí adhaimswire, amhail tonnta teasa, triomach agus stoirmeacha, tionchair mhillteacha a bheith acu ar ghnáthóga cósta na hÉireann, agus difear á dhéanamh d'éin sealgaireachta agus cruth inbhear á athrú. D'fhéadfadh frasaíocht mhéadaithe difear a dhéanamh do cháilíocht an uisce agus do mharthanás éan, agus d'fhéadfadh athruithe teochta an líon brúchtaí portaigh agus sciorrthaí talún a mhéadú, rud a dhéanfadh difear indíreach do ghnáthóga eile amhail lochanna.</li> </ul> |
| Oidhreacht thóghtha agus seandálaíochta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meastar gurb é an toradh a bheidh ar an athrú aeráide ná go méadófar minicíocht tulite, rud a dhéanfaidh damáiste don oidhreacht thóghtha agus seandálaíochta, a chruthóidh rioscaí sláinte agus sábháilteachta, agus a d'fhéadfadh láithreáin oidhreachta a dhúnadh.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Earnáil                         | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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|                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Déanfaidh athruithe i ngníomhaíocht stoirme difear freisin do láithreáin oidhreachta tógha agus seandálaíochta, rud as a dtiocfaidh damáiste struchtúrtha, athruithe tírdhreacha agus brú méadaitheach ar fhreagairt do mhíreanna seandálaíochta aimsithe.</li> <li>Maidir le limistéir chósta, lena n-áireofar cathracha móra a bhfuil láithreáin luachmhara oidhreachta acu, beidh siad ag déileáil le drochthionchair a eascróidh as arduithe ar leibhéal na mara, as stoirmeacha agus as borradh stoirme, rud a bheidh mar chúis le tulite, le creimeadh agus le damáiste don oidhreacht chultúrtha faoi uisce.</li> <li>Fásfaidh níos mó múscáin mar gheall ar athruithe réamh-mheasta sa teocht agus sa bhogthaise, agus d'fhéadfadh tonnta teasa agus triomach an lón falscaithe a mhéadú, rud a dhéanfadh difear do láithreáin oidhreachta agus do thírdhreacha. Meastar go dtarlóidh brúchtaí portaigh ar bhonn níos minice, ar dá ndeasca a dhéanfar sil-leagain seandálaíochta a chailleadh nó a dhamáistiú.</li> </ul> |
| Líonraí cumarsáide              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is é an toradh a bheidh ar mhéaduithe réamh-mheasta san adhfhrasaíocht ná go méadófar an riosca tulite, agus bonneagar cumarsáide á chur faoi réir damáiste agus cur isteach. Beidh bonneagar i gcóngar an chósta i níos mó baoil mar gheall ar arduithe ar leibhéal na mara agus ar stoirmeacha diana.</li> <li>Déanfaidh stoirmeacha gaoithe níos déine difear do bhonneagar cumarsáide, agus is féidir le heachtraí adhaimsire cur isteach ar an rochtain ar shaoráidí criticiúla cumarsáide.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh teochtaí méadaitheacha agus tonnta teasa a fhágáil go mbeadh fuarú gníomhach breise ag teastáil le haghaidh bonneagair (e.g., cófraí sráide) chun na tionchair a bhaineann leis an teas a laghdú nó chun deireadh a chur leo. I láthair na huaire, is leor fuarú éigníomhach.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Líonraí leictreachais agus gáis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh ganntanais uisce agus triomach difear a dhéanamh don fháil ar fhuarú ag gléasraí cumhachta traidisiúnta.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh athruithe i ndáileadh báistí an ghiniúint hidreachumhachta a laghdú le linn séasúir áirithe, agus an ról a bheadh ag stáisiúin hidreachumhachta i maolú tulite á mhéadú.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| Earnáil                    | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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|                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh tulite damáiste a dhéanamh do chórais tarchurtha leictreachais agus gáis, agus d'fhéadfadh creimeadh cósta difear a dhéanamh do bhonneagar.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh giniúint chúltaca nó stóráil chúltaca a bheith ag teastáil mar thoradh ar mhéadú san inathraitheacht gaoithe, agus d'fhéadfadh gaotha láidre a bheith mar chúis le múchadh tuirbíní nó le damáiste dóibh.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Bainistíocht riosca tulite | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tugtar le fios sna réamh-mheastacháin go dtiocfaidh méadú ar dhéine stoirmeacha, go dtiocfaidh méadú ar an lón eachtraí adhfhrasaíochta agus go n-ardóidh leibhéal na mara, rud a bheidh mar chúis le tulite a bheith ag tarlú ar bhonn níos minice agus níos fairsinge. Déanfaidh sé sin difear don earnáil bainistíochta riosca tulite.</li> <li>Sna treoirlínte atá ann cheana, glactar cur chuige réamhchúramach i leith an athraithe aeráide, agus tionchair fhéideartha ar fhorbairtí amach anseo á laghdú. Áirítear le scéimeanna nua faoisimh tulite an t-oiriúnú don athrú aeráide, ach d'fhéadfadh nach mbeadh forálacha den sórt sin ar áireamh i scéimeanna níos sine faoi láthair, agus déanfar measúnú orthu chun pleanáil dá n-oiriúnú.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh eachtraí adhfhrasaíochta tailte talmhaíochta a chur ar maos, agus difear á dhéanamh do scéimeanna draenála. D'fhéadfadh athruithe sa fhrasaíocht difear a dhéanamh do bhonneagar uisce freisin.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh arduithe ar leibhéal na mara agus an adhfhrasaíocht damáiste a dhéanamh do chlaífort i limistéir inbhearacha, rud a d'fhéadfadh na limistéir atá taobh thiar díobh a fhágáil neamhchosanta ar thuilte cósta.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh go n-éireodh sé níos doilí rochtain a fháil ar stáisiúin hidriméadracha mar gheall ar thuilte agus ar ardú ar leibhéal na mara. Teastóidh tuilleadh anailíse agus acmhainní chun measúnuithe guaise agus riosca a nuashonrú.</li> </ul> |
| Bia mara                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh aigéadacht aigéin difear a dhéanamh do shliogéisc, rud a laghdódh an táirgeadh sliogéisc. D'fhéadfadh athruithe sa teocht dromchla mara na stoic éisc a aistriú, rud a dhéanfadh difear d'iascaigh thraigisiúnta agus a thabharfadh speicis neamhdhúchasacha</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Earnáil       | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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|               | <p>isteach. D'fhéadfadh athruithe ar uainiú an sceite éisc cur isteach ar shaothrú. D'fhéadfadh blás algach dochrach an saothrú sliogéisc a shrianadh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D'fhéadfadh adhfhrasaíocht a bheith mar chúis le saoráidí dobarshaothraithe intíre tulite, agus laghdaíonn sealanna triomaigh an fháil ar uisce le haghaidh dobarshaothrú intíre. D'fhéadfadh athshruthú agus ocsaiginiú a bheith ag teastáil.</li> <li>• D'fhéadfadh ardú ar leibhéal na mara, stoirmeacha, agus eachtraí borrtha damáiste a dhéanamh do shoithí iascaireachta agus do bhonneagar iascaireachta, rud a chruthódh ábhair imní sláinte agus sábháilteachta.</li> </ul>                                                           |
| Turasóireacht | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Déanfaidh méaduithe réamh-mheasta i minicfocht agus déine na n-eachtraí adhaimsire difear don bhonneagar turasóireachta agus d'fhéadfadh siad difear a dhéanamh dá tharraingtí a bheadh Éire mar cheann scríbe turasóireachta. Mar shampla, d'fhéadfadh drochdhálaí aimsire difear a dhéanamh do ghníomhaíochtaí cósta amhail seoltóireacht, fánaíocht agus snámh.</li> <li>• Cruthaíonn creimeadh cósta agus tulite cósta rioscaí do bhonneagar turasóireachta na hÉireann, lena n-áirítear láithreán stairiúla leochaileacha agus galfchúrsaí leochaileacha a bhfuil clú domhanda orthu atá lonnaithe i ngaireacht imeallbhord agus a mheallann infheistíocht agus caiteachas turasóireachta.</li> </ul> |
| lompar        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D'fhéadfadh an adhfhrasaíocht réamh-mheasta cur leis an lón eachtraí tulite báistiúla agus srutha, agus difear á dhéanamh don earnáil iompair trí chur isteach ar sheirbhísí, trí dhálaí guaiseacha tiomána agus trí sciúradh droichid.</li> <li>• D'fhéadfadh stoirmeacha gaoithe dianaithe cur isteach ar mhoil iompair, agus moilleanna agus cealuithe á gcruthú agus difear á dhéanamh do lónraí iompair de dheasca crainn thite agus smionagar a bheith ann.</li> <li>• D'fhéadfadh ardú ar leibhéal na mara agus stoirmeacha dianaithe difear suntasach a dhéanamh do bhonneagar iompair i limistéir chósta ísealtalún, agus imeallbhoid agus inbhir á gcreimeadh.</li> </ul>                        |

| Earnáil                                      | Tionchair fhéideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh tonnta teasa agus triomach an bonneagar iompair a dhíghrádú, agus difear á dhéanamh do dhromchlaí bóthair agus d'iarnróid, agus d'fhéadfadh go mbeadh bearta rialaithe teochta i moil ag toastáil ina leith.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Gnó, tionsclaíocht agus seirbhísí airgeadais | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is féidir leis an athrú i bpatrúin aimsire, leis an ardú ar leibhéal na mara agus le heachtraí foircneacha a bheith ina gcúis le caillteanais trí dhamáiste díreach a dhéanamh do shócmhainní agus trí chur isteach ar ghníomhaíochtaí gnó (roimh eachtra, lena linn agus ina diaidh).</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh an méadú i minicíocht agus déine na dtionchar agus na rioscaí aeráide préimheanna agus costais árachais a mhéadú.</li> <li>Is féidir le tionchair an athraithe aeráide a thiteann amach ar fud an domhain a bheith ina gcúis le cur isteach ar shlabhra an tsoláthair, le ganntanas acmhainní agus le costais mhéadaithe.</li> <li>Is féidir le neamhchosaint ar rioscaí a bhaineann leis an aeráid, amhail sócmhainní tréigthe nó rioscaí creidmheasa, difear a dhéanamh do chobhsaíocht institiúidí airgeadais agus infheistíochtaí airgeadais.</li> </ul> |

Achoimre ar dheiseanna earnála a bhaineann leis an athrú aeráide<sup>70</sup>

| Earnáil      | Deiseanna féideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Foraoiseacht | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is é an toradh a bheidh ar an méadú ionchais i dteochtaí ná go méadófar fad an tséasúir fáis agus go méadófar fás crann.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh go mbeifí in ann speicis crann nach bhfuil chomh híogair céanna leis an bhfuacht a chur mar gheall ar aeráid a bhíonn ag athrú.</li> </ul> |

<sup>70</sup> Pleannanna Oiriúnaithe Earnála, Climate-ADAPT, Aeráid Éireann, taighde tánaisteach

| Earnáil                                | Deiseanna féideartha                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sláinte                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh go laghdódh geimhrí níos teo an riosca go dtiocfadh breoiteachtaí a bhaineann leis an bhfuacht chun cinn, go háirithe básmaireacht riospráide agus básmaireacht chardashoithíoch.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Talmhaíocht                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh síneadh an tséasúir fáis mar gheall ar theochaí níos airde a bheith ann a bheith mar chúis le barra méadaithe féir agus le fómhair níos luaithe le haghaidh barr, rud a d'fhéadfadh cineálacha difriúla barr a éileamh.</li> <li>Is é an toradh a bheidh ar an laghdú ionchais i sioc earraigh ná níos lú damáiste seaca do bharra earraigh, rud a d'fheabhsódh dálaí le haghaidh na gairneoireachta agus a laghdódh strus fuachta do bheostoc.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Oidhreacht thógtha agus seandálaíochta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laghdóidh teochtaí níos teo an riosca go ndéanfaí damáiste a bhaineann leis an bhfuacht don timpeallacht thógtha agus don oidhreacht seandálaíochta.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Líonraí cumarsáide                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laghdóidh laghdú sa mhéid sneachta agus oighir an méid damáiste a bhaineann leis an sioc agus leis an oighear agus an cur isteach gaolmhar ar sheirbhísí.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Bia mara                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh an t-athrú aeráide a bheith mar chúis le speicis nua a bheith ag teacht chun cinn don earnáil mhuirí toisc go bhféadfadh na dálaí bheith níos fabhraí do roinnt speicis ardluacha, amhail an bas.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Iompar                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh laghdú sa líon laethanta sneachta agus oighir dul chun tairbhe don earnáil iompair, agus an cur isteach ar sheirbhísí á laghdú.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Turasóireacht                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fadú féideartha fhad an bhuaicshéasúir thraigisiúnta turasóireachta samhraidh agus geimhrí níos teo, d'fhéadfadh siad séasúracht na turasóireachta a laghdú, rud lena soláthrófaí fostáiocht agus ioncam níos cobhsaí do phobail agus lena laghdófaí an brú ar acmhainní le linn an bhuaicshéasúir thraigisiúnta.</li> <li>Cé go bhfuil cinn scríbe is iomaitheoirí ar fud na hEorpa níos neamhchosanta ar theas foircneach, d'fhéadfadh méaduithe réamh-mheasta i minicíocht na haimsire teo in Éirinn i míonna an tSamhraidh éileamh méadaithe a bhrú chun cinn i measc turasóirí eachtracha agus cur leis an líon Éireannach a roghnaíonn a laethanta saoire a chaitheamh in Éirinn seachas taistéal thar lear.</li> </ul> |

| <b>Earnáil</b> | <b>Deiseanna féideartha</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is féidir le réitigh oriúúnúcháin amhail cosaint an dúlra treisiú agus cur le cinn scríbe turasóireachta atá ann cheana agus feabhas a chur ar inbhuanaitheacht fhadtéarmach na ngnólachtaí turasóireachta agus na bpobal turasóireachta a bhíonn ag brath ar an turasóireacht.</li> </ul> |

## Aguisín 4: Tionchair bhreathnaithe agus réamh-mheasta an athraithe aeráide agus tionchair bhreathnaithe agus réamh-mheasta bhithfhisiciúla d'Éirinn

Achoimre ar athruithe aeráide agus tionchair aeráide atá breathnaithe agus réamh-mheasta d'Éirinn.

| Paraiméadar | Breathnaithe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Réamh-mheasta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sampla de Thionchair Bhithfhisiciúla                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Teocht      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tá méadú 0.9 °C tagtha ar an meánteocht bhliantúil aeir dromchla thar an 120 bliain atá imithe thart, agus méadú 0.7 °C ann nuair a chuirtear an tréimhse 1991-2020 i gcomparáid leis an tréimhse 1961-1990.</li> <li>Tá méadú tagtha ar a mhinice a bhíonn blianta teo – agus cúig cinn déag den 20 bliain is teo ar taifead ag tarlú ó bhí an bhliain 1990 ann.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Réamh-mheastar go dtiocfaidh méadú idir 1 °C agus 1.6 °C (faoi chásanna difriúla) ar na teochtaí meánacha bliantúla faoi lár na haoise.</li> <li>Réamh-mheastar go dtiocfaidh méadú ar an líon tonnta teasa faoi lár na haoise, agus iad ag méadú faoi líon idir ceann amháin agus 15 cinn (faoi chásanna difriúla).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh méaduithe sa teocht na rátaí fáis le haghaidh foraoiseachta a mhéadú agus an séasúr fáis don talmhaíocht a fhadú.</li> <li>Tá riosca ann freisin go bhféadfadh teochtaí méadaithe a bheith mar chúis le lotnaidí nua nó galair nua a bheith ag teacht chun cinn.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh gurbh airde an riosca go dtarlódh triomach agus falscaithe agus go gcuirí brú ar sholáthairtí uisce de dheasca teochtaí níos airde agus de dheasca easnaimh thaise.</li> </ul> |

| Paraiméadar                             | Breathnaithe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Réamh-mheasta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Sampla de Thionchair Bhithfhisiciúla                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Frasaíocht</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tháinig méadú 6% ar an bhfrasaíocht bhliantúil sa tréimhse 1989-2018 i gcomparáid leis an tréimhse 1961-1990.</li> <li>Tugtar le fios san fhianaise go mbíonn an bháisteach ag méadú sa gheimhreadh agus go mbíonn sí ag laghdú sa samhradh.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Réamh-mheastar go mbeidh laghduithe suntasacha ann sa frasaíocht le linn mhíonna an tsamhraidh, agus na laghduithe sa raon idir 0% agus 17% faoi chásanna difriúla.</li> <li>Réamh-mheastar go dtiocfaidh méadú ar inathraitheacht na haeráide frasaíchta faoi lár na haoise, agus méaduithe suntasacha ann i minicíocht agus déine na dtréimhsí tirime agus na n-eachtraí frasaíchta troime.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D'fhéadfadh laghdú sa fhrasaíocht samhraidh agus méadú i minicíocht na n-eachtraí triomaigh a bheith mar chúis le strus uisce do bheostoc agus d'ithreacha.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh níos mó eachtraí adhfhrasaíochta a bheith mar chúis le tulite báistiúla agus srutha a bheith ag teacht chun cinn ar bhonn níos minice agus níos déine.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Luas na Gaoithe agus Stoirmeacha</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De dheasca an bheagán anailíse a rinneadh go dtí seo, ní féidir aon treocht fhadtéarmach i luas na gaoithe a dhéanamh amach go muiníneach.</li> <li>Breathnáodh tonnairdí a bhíonn ag méadú le 70 bliain anuas san</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Réamh-mheastar go dtiocfaidh laghdú ar luasanna meánacha gaoithe ar airde 10 m sna séasúir uile faoi lár na haoise – agus na laghduithe is mó ann i míonna an tsamhraidh (suas le 5.4% i gcás RCP 8.5).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Déanfaidh athruithe ar ghníomhaíocht stoirmé difear do bhonneagar tógha, do bhonneagar seandálaíochta, do bhonneagar iompair, do bhonneagar cumarsáide agus do bhonneagar fuinnimh, agus damáiste á dhéanamh do struchtúir agus athruithe á ndéanamh ar an tírdhreach.</li> </ul>                                                                  |

| Paraiméadar                                          | Breathnaithe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Réamh-mheasta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sampla de Thionchair Bhithfhisiciúla                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | Atlantach Thuaidh, agus iad ag méadú suas le 20 cm in aghaidh na deacáide sa gheimhreadh, mar aon le díláithriú rianta stoirme ó thuaidh a bheith ann.                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Leibhéal na Mara agus an Teocht Dromchla Mara</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tá ardú 2-3 mm in aghaidh na bliana tagtha ar leibhéal na mara timpeall chósta na hÉireann ó bhí na 1990í ann.</li> <li>Tá méadú 0.47 °C tagtha ar an meánteocht mara le deich mbliana anuas i gcomparáid leis an tréimhse 1981-2010.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tugtar le fios san ardú réamh-mheasta ar leibhéal na mara d'Éirinn gur dóigh go mbeidh na harduithe is mó ar leibhéal na mara le fáil sna limistéir is faide siar ó dheas.</li> <li>Réamh-mheastar méadú sa teocht mara timpeall na hÉireann. Tugtar le fios sna hathruithe réamh-mheasta maidir le Muir Éireann go dtiocfaidh téamh chun cinn sna séasúir uile, agus an téamh is airde ag tarlú san</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Déanfaidh arduithe ar leibhéal na mara difear diúltach do limistéir chósta agus d'fhéadfadh siad damáiste a dhéanamh do chlaífoirt i limistéir inbhearacha, agus difear á dhéanamh do scéimeanna draenála.</li> <li>D'fhéadfadh athruithe sa teocht dromchla mara difear a dhéanamh do stoic éisc agus speicis neamhdhúchasacha a thabhairt isteach.</li> </ul> |

| <b>Paraiméadar</b> | <b>Breathnaithe</b> | <b>Réamh-mheasta</b>                                | <b>Sampla de Thionchair Bhithfhisiciúla</b> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                    |                     | fhómhar agus an téamh is ísle ag tarlú san earrach. |                                             |

## Aguisín 5: An dul chun cinn ar Phleananna

### Oiriúnaithe Earnála de réir scórchártaí aonair ón gComhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide<sup>71</sup>

#### Bainistíocht Riosca Tuitte

Tá struchtúir inmheánacha láidre i bhfeidhm ag Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí (OPW) chun comhordú a dhéanamh ar an dóigh a ndéantar pleanáil, cur chun feidhme agus faireachán ar Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála na hearnála agus ar mhórghníomhartha oiriúnaithe ar fud na hearnála. Tá caidreamh éifeachtach oibre trasearnála i bhfeidhm, mar aon le tacaíocht ón lucht ceannaireachta.

Tá tairseach léarscáilthe tuilte ar líne ag OPW chun tacú le gach earnáil eile agus le húdaráis áitiúla tuiscint a ghnóthú ar an riosca tuilte atá ann faoi láthair agus a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann sa todhchaí araon maidir le nascacht bonneagair iompair, ar mheasúnú leocheaileachta a dhéanamh ar shócmhainní oidhreachta agus ar bhreithniú a dhéanamh ar riosca tuilte amach anseo sa phleanáil spáis. Baineann OPW úsáid as cur chuige cásbhunaithe i leith riosca tuilte atá bunaithe ar mhéaduithe sa sreabhadh báistí agus ar arduithe ar leibhéal na mara mar tháscairí. Sa Mheasúnú Riosca Réamh-mheastach Náisiúnta ar Riosca Tuitte, atá le críochnú sa bhliain 2024, breithnítear an tionchar atá ag tuilte san am i láthair agus an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu san am atá le teacht ar réimsí éagsúla, amhail daoine, tithe, gnólachtaí, bonneagar sóisialta agus criticiúil, agus an comhshaol.

Faoi mar atá amhlaidh i gcás earnálacha eile, is dúshlán é soláthar fairne. Tá oiliúint i bhfeidhm do bhaill fairne OPW agus do bhaill fairne ó earnálacha eile, agus moltar go leathnófaí an soláthar fairne atá tiomnaithe don oiriúnú i bhfianaise na straitéisí agus na gclár atá forbartha ag OPW nó atá le teacht uaidh.

Tá OPW dírithe ar an oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú isteach ina bheartais. Áirítear leis na samplaí den obair sin riosca tuilte amach anseo a chomhtháthú isteach i dtreoir breithmheasa eacnamaíoch agus an breithniú ar cheanglais athrú aeráide agus ceanglais oiriúnaithe a leabú isteach sa dearadh le haghaidh scéimeanna faoisimh tuilte atá ann cheana agus atá

<sup>71</sup> An Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide (2023)

nua, ar ina leith a cuireadh treirthionscadail i gcrích agus a ullmhaíodh treoirnótaí lena gcur i bhfeidhm ar bhonn níos leithne.

Cé go bhfuil taighde agus treirthionscadail ar siúl i ndáil le réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe i réimse na bainistíochta riosca tuilte, ba cheart iad sin a iniúchadh tuilleadh agus a leathnú i gcomphpháirt le hearnálacha eile, agus aird á tabhairt ar na tairbhí is féidir le bearta den sórt sin a sholáthar ar fud earnálacha difriúla.

Moltar go dtaispeánfaí níos mó fianaise ar mhórthionchair na hoibre faoisimh tuilte a dhéanann OPW. Tá sé tábhachtach go rachfaí i gcomhairle leis na daoine is leochailí i leith tuilte agus go mbainfí úsáid níos leithne as meascán de chineálacha cur chuige ó bharr anuas agus de chineálacha cur chuige ó bhun aníos.

## Talmhaíocht, Foraoiseacht agus Bia Mara

Chomh maith leis sin, tá dea-dhul chun cinn déanta ag an earnáil maidir leis an oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú isteach i mbeartais nua, sa phleanáil agus i gcreataí maioniúcháin.

Teastaíonn tuilleadh for-rochtana agus caidrimh chun an t-oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú, áfach, i bhfianaise an lín geallsealbhóirí lena mbaineann agus i bhfianaise an athraithe iompraíochta a theastaíonn. Tá samplaí den oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú le feiceáil i mbeartais, pleannanna agus straitéisí le déanaí don earnáil. Áirítear leo sin an Plean Straitéiseach CBT (2023-2027), rud lena soláthraítear cistiú le haghaidh bearta oiriúnaithe agus lena ndéantar soláthar dá gcuimsiú, agus Clár na Físe Náisiúnta Comhroinnte do Chrainn agus Foraoisí agus don Fhoraoiseacht (2023-2027).

Ina theannta sin, soláthraíodh dea-fhianaise á léiriú go mbíonn faireachán agus athbhreithniú á dhéanamh ar bhonn tráthrialta ar chur chun feidhme an Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus ar ghníomhartha oiriúnaithe na Roinne Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara atá leagtha amach sna Pleananna Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide do na blianta 2021 agus 2023. Leagadh béisimh suntasach ar an oiriúnú ar fud na n-earnálacha Talmhaíochta, Foraoiseachta agus Bia Mara le blianta beaga anuas. Mar thoradh ar an mbéisimh sin, foilsíodh an plean straitéiseach CBT, an Straitéis Foraoise, an Plean Forbartha Bia Mara, agus an Plean Straitéiseach Náisiúnta Bia Mara le haghaidh Dobharshaothrú Inbhuanaithe. Gné de na straitéisí/pleannanna sin is ea breac-chuntas a thabhairt ar bhearta agus gníomhartha oiriúnaithe is féidir a chur chun feidhme go praiticiúil ar fud na n-earnálacha agus ar féidir leo feabhas a chur ar a inbhuanaithe atá na hearnálacha agus ar a athléimní atá siad in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide. Chuir an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara cistiú suntasach taighde

ar fáil freisin, áit a bhfuil foirne taighde sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath, in Teagasc, in Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, sa Bhord Iascaigh Mhara agus i bhForas na Mara ag díriú ar an oiriúnú.

San obair oiriúnaithe a dhéanfar amach anseo, síreofar ar leanúint leis an oiriúnú a phríomhshruthú agus ar fheabhas a chur ar ghlacadh an oiriúnaithe ar fud na n-earnálacha uile.

## Bithéagsúlacht

Sainaithníodh nach bhfuil go leor acmhainne agus clár i bhfeidhm ag an earnáil chun faireachán a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme an Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála. Bhí sé sin ina phríomhdhúshlán maidir le dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ar fhormhór na ngníomhartha sa Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála. Tá bearnaí suntasacha sonraí ann san earnáil, lena n-áirítear an easpa tuisceana ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide ar an mbithéagsúlacht. Tá dul chun cinn déanta san earnáil maidir le tailte portaigh, agus méid suntasach maoiniúcháin slógtha le haghaidh athchóiriú tailte portaigh.

Mar gheall ar chineál trasearnála na bithéagsúlachta, tá freagracht ar roinnt de ranna rialtais, d'údaráis áitiúla agus de ghníomhaithe neamhstáit as an mbithéagsúlacht a chosaint, a bhainistiú agus a athchóiriú. Is dúshlán é sin fós, de bhreis ar an bhfioras nach bhfuil go leor acmhainní nó cumhactha ag an tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra chun formhaoirseacht a dhéanamh ar ghníomhartha earnálacha eile. Maidir le comhordú feabhsaithe ar fud earnálacha, bíonn ag méadú ar a thábhactaí a bhíonn sé chun laghdú nó stopadh a dhéanamh ar dhrochtionchair bhereise ar an mbithéagsúlacht agus chun leas a bhaint as na comhthairbhí arna soláthar ó réitigh dhúlrabhunaithe agus ó éiceachórais athchóirithe.

## Oidhreacht Thóghtha agus Seandálaíochta

Tá bearta déanta ag an earnáil chun cur leis an eolas atá aici ar rioscaí agus ar leocheileachtaí agus tá tionscadail phraiticiúla gafa de láimh aici chun athléimneacht sócmhainní i leith an athraithe aeráide a thógáil. Ar na príomhfhorbairtí don earnáil bhí bainisteoir sonraí GIS a cheapadh le haghaidh léarscáiliú guaise agus forbairt a dhéanamh ar uirlisí measúnaithe riosca leathchainníochtúil.

Tá dea-fheidhmíocht fhoriomlán le feiceáil san earnáil maidir leis an bPlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála a chur chun feidhme. Áiríodh leis sin grúpaí oibre a bhunú chun cur chun feidhme

an Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála a bhrú chun cinn, cruinnithe a thionól ar bhonn tráthrialta, ardáin chumarsáide a chumrú agus sainchomhairleoirí a cheapadh chun tacú le roinnt de phacáistí oibre an Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála a sholáthar.

Cé gur príomhshrian don earnáil é soláthar foirne, tá bearta déanta aici chun an dúshlán sin a shárú trí scileanna a fhorbairt, trí bhaill foirne chriticiúla a cheapadh agus trí shainchomhairleoirí a cheapadh.

Tá dea-fhianaise le fáil san earnáil ar thosca athrú aeráide a bheith á bpríomhshruthú isteach i mbeartais nua, i scéimeanna cistiúcháin agus i struchtúir bhuiséid. Ar na beartais, na pleannanna agus na sruthanna cistiúcháin ar sainaithníodh gur príomhshruthaíodh tosca athrú aeráide iontu tá Plean Oidhreacht Éireann 2030, an Beartas Náisiúnta ar Ailtireacht agus an Scéim Infheistíochta Oidhreachta Tóghtha.

Tá dea-fhianaise ann go bhfuil comhordú feabhsaithe, comhoibriú feabhsaithe agus comhroinnt faisnéise fheabhsaithe ar bun le geallsealbhóirí eile agus go bhfuil dea-dhul chun cinn déanta ar chaidreamh a chothú le hearnálacha eile.

Is féidir a fheiceáil go ndearna an earnáil obair i réimse an oriúnaithe agus gur chruthaigh sí comhthairbhí. Áiríodh leo sin foirgnimh stairiúla a iarfheistiú, measúnú a dhéanamh ar thimthriall na beatha, agus ábhair iarfheistithe oriúnacha a fhorbairt agus a dheimhniú.

## An tlompar

Ó fhoilsíú an Phlean Oiriúnaithe um Athrú Aeráide don Earnáil lompair sa bhliain 2019, tá dul chun cinn déanta ag an earnáil ar rioscaí a chur in ord tosaíochta agus ar ghníomhartha a fhorbairt chun damáiste do bhonneagar a chosc, mar aon le taighde a thabhairt isteach i straitéisí earnála agus i mbeartais earnála. Tá pleánail ghníomhach, cur chun feidhme, agus athbhreithniú ar an bPlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála á ndéanamh ag an earnáil, de bhreis ar mhórghníomhartha oriúnaithe a chomhordú ar fud na hearnála. Tá dul chun cinn suntasach déanta ag an earnáil freisin maidir leis an oriúnú a phríomhshruthú isteach i gcreataí breithmheasa agus ar fud straitéisí fadtéarmacha agus beartais fhadtéarmacha, amhail an Creat Breithmheasa lompair agus Straitéis Bhonneagar lompair Éireann um Oiriúnú don Aeráid. Cé go bhfuil fianaise ann ar thionscadail leanúnacha atá thírithe ar fheabhas a chur ar athléimneacht na ngréasán bóithre agus iarnróid, is gá an cistiú don oriúnú a uas-scálú. Is léir go bhfuil teagmháil agus caidreamh feabhsaithe ar bun le ranna eile agus le gníomhaireachtaí eile.

Áirítear leis na dúshláin atá roimh an earnáil an raon cineálacha agus modhanna bonneagair lompair atá ann agus an chastacht iarmhartach a bhaineann le próifílí riosca éagsúla fo-earnála agus áitiúla i leith an athraithe aeráide. Dúshlán eile is ea an inathraitheacht a bhaineann le haibíocht na hacmhainne oiriúnaithí ar fud na hearnála, ach tá deiseanna ann chun acmhainn a ghiaráil i bhfo-earnálacha aonair chun tacú le dul chun cinn ar fud na hearnála. Tá tosca cistíúcháin ina ndúshlán don earnáil freisin, ar aon dul le dúshlán den chineál céanna a sainaithníodh ar an leibhéal idirnáisiúnta. Tá tuilleadh oibre le déanamh chun scála agus infhaighteacht an chistiúcháin le haghaidh oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a mhéadú chun tacú le cur chun feidhme.

## Lónraí Leictreachais agus Gáis

Rinne EirGrid, an tOibritheoir Córais Tarchurtha, agus Lónraí BSL, Úinéir an Chórais Dáileacháin, rioscaí don bhonneagar leictreachais, mar aon le bearta leasúcháin do bhonneagar criticiúil tar éis tulite agus tar éis gníomhaíocht mhéadaithe stoirme, a shainaithint, a chatagóriú agus a chur in ord tosaíochta. Cuirfear torthaí na hoibre sin ar áireamh i bpleannanna caiteachais caipítíl na gcomhlachtaí sin don chéad tréimhse Athbhreithnithe Praghsanna eile, rud a bheidh ar siúl ón mbliain 2026 go dtí an bhliain 2030.

Tá an rialálaí leictreachais agus cuideachtaí lónra ag príomhshruthú an oiriúnaithe isteach sa phleanáil infheistíochta, agus teastaíonn acmhainní airgeadais forbartha tionscadail chun feabhas a chur ar a athléimní atá an bonneagar criticiúil leocheileach. Is leis an gcéad Athbhreithniú Praghsanna eile a áiritheofar an cistíú a theastaíonn don obair oiriúnaithe sin.

Mar atá amhlaidh i gcás earnálacha eile, tá an easpa acmhainní daonna ina dúshlán agus tá an mhoill ar Rannóg Chomhairleach Theicniúil Fuinnimh nua a bhunú laistigh den Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide ag cur bac ar roinnt gníomhartha de chuid an Phlean Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide.

Níor sholáthair an earnáil ach beagán faisnéise faoi na tionchair dhearfacha nó na comhthairbhí a bhaineann lena gníomhartha. Ina theannta sin, bhí díriú trom ar an earnáil leictreachais agus ní raibh ach beagán faisnéise ar fáil faoi na saincheisteanna athléimneachta atá os comhair na hearnála lónraí gáis.

## Lónraí Cumarsáide

Tá dea-thuiscent ann ar na rioscaí athraithe aeráide atá os comhair na hearnála lónraí cumarsáide. Mar sin féin, is gá d'oibritheoirí rochtain a fháil ar níos mó faisnéise faoin dóigh

a ndéanfaidh an t-athrú aeráide difear don earnáil san fhadtéarma. Tá gá ann le príomhtháscairí feidhmíochta fiúntacha a fhorbairt chun gur féidir faireachán níos fearr a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus chun torthaí agus tionchair na ngníomhartha a rinneadh a thomhas. Tá acmhainní daonna agus airgeadais ina ndúshlán don earnáil fós.

Tá feabhas curtha ag an earnáil ar a caidreamh le príomh-gheallsealbhóirí seachtracha, ag teacht sna sílá ar an tuarascáil ‘An tAthrú Aeráide agus an Tionchar atá aige ar Athléimneacht Líonra’ a thabhairt chun críche. Ina theannta sin, tá straitéisí éagsúla cogilte cumhachta á gcur chun feidhme chun athléimneacht a bhreisiú agus chun tionchair chomhshaoil a laghdú i líonraí cumarsáide leictreonaí.

## Cáilíocht an Uisce agus Bonneagar Seirbhísí Uisce

Ba é an sprioc fhoriomlán a bhí leis an bplean oiriúnaithe d'earnáil Cháilíocht an Uisce agus don earnáil Bonneagair Seirbhísí Uisce araon ná measúnú a chur i láthair ar na príomhrioscaí aeráide a bheadh roimh na hearnálacha sin amach anseo agus tuairisc a thabhairt an tráth céanna ar na bearta oiriúnaitheacha atá ar fáil chun earnáil uisce atá athléimneach in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide a fhorbairt. Chuige sin, rinne eagraíochtaí agus geallsealbhóirí bearta éagsúla oiriúnaithe a fhorbairt mar chuid dá bpróisis phleanála oiriúnaithe amach anseo. Áiríodh iad seo a leanas leis na gníomhartha sin:

- An cur chuige ‘bainistíochta comhtháite dobharcheantair’ a ghlacadh ina ionláine.
- Acmhainn cóireála agus feidhmeanna líonra a fheabhsú don bhonneagar seirbhísí uisce.
- Pleanáil agus caomhnú acmhainní uisce – ar thaobh an tsoláthair agus ar thaobh an éilimh araon.
- Gníomhartha aeráide a chur ar áireamh i gcláir faireacháin agus i dtáighde.

Cuireadh cur chun feidhme na rialachán lena dtrasuitear an Treoir athmhúnlaithe Eorpach maidir le hUisce Óil i gcrích i mí an Mhárta 2023. Is é atá i gceist leis na rialacháin sin rochtain ar uisce óil a fheabhsú agus a chothabháil, measúnú riosca a dhéanamh, faireachán a dhéanamh ar cháilíocht an uisce, aghaidh a thabhairt ar ligean uisce, foscheanglais a chur i bhfeidhm, agus faireachán leanúnach a dhéanamh. Ina theannta sin, i gcomhar le Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí agus le Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath, cuireadh túis le treoirthionscadal atá á chistiú ag an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus

Oidhreachta an bhliain seo caite chun imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar conas is féidir Réitigh Dhúlrabhuaithe a úsáid chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar bhrúnna rith chun srutha i limistéir uirbeacha. Fágfaidh an t-athrú aeráide go mbeidh sé níos dúshlánaí uisce uirbeach a bhainistiú, go háirithe i ndáil le déileáil le báisteach níos minice agus níos déine i limistéir uirbeacha.

Shainaithin an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide go ndearnadh dul chun cinn ar fud na hearnála maidir le hathléimneacht a chothú trí ghníomhartha comhoibríocha le geallsealbhóirí eile, amhail an treoirthionscadal um réitigh dhúlrabhuaithe agus tagairtí do na scéimeanna timpeallachta tuaithe agra-aeráide. Tugadh faoi deara, áfach, gur gá don earnáil feabhas a chur ar chomhordú córasach leis an bPlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála chun a chinntiú go gcuircfear réitigh chun feidhme ar leibhéal an dobharcheantair ar mhaithe le comhthairbhí a bhaint amach do chálíocht an uisce, don bhithéagsúlacht agus d'athléimneacht. D'fhéadfaí é sin a dhéanamh tríd an oifig soláthair tionscadal atá á cruthú chun an Plean nua Bainistíochta Abhantraí d'Éirinn a chur chun feidhme.

Áiríodh leis na príomh dhúshláin a sainaithníodh an dul chun cinn teoranta a rinneadh ar thionchair an athraithe aeráide a thuiscint agus ar réitigh chuí a fhorbairt san earnáil, an easpa faireacháin mhionsonraithe a rinneadh ar an dul chun cinn ar chur chun feidhme Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála, an gá atá le príomhtháscairí feidhmíochta intomhaiste a fhorbairt, an easpa faisnéise sonraí faoina éifeachtaí atá na struchtúir chomhordúcháin atá i bhfeidhm le haghaidh cur chun feidhme Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála, agus an easpa fianaise ar an oriúnu a phríomhshruthú ar fud ranna, údarás áitiúla agus gníomhaireachtaí. Ghlac an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide leis go ndearnadh tagairt do phleananna agus beartais ábhartha a forbraíodh nó atá á bhforbairt agus a bhfuil gnéithe d'athléimneacht in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide i gceist leo. Áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na pleannanna agus na beartais sin:

- An Cúigiú Clár Gníomhaíochta Níotráití (2022-2025), atá deartha chun cosc a chur ar thruaillíú ó fhoinsí talmhaíochta agus chun feabhas a chur ar chálíocht an uisce.
- An Plean Náisiúnta um Acmhainní Uisce (atá á fhorbairt ag Uisce Éireann), ina leagfar amach an dóigh a mbogfaidh Éire i dtreo soláthar uisce atá sábháilte, slán, iontaofa agus inbhuanaithe thar chreat ama 25 bliana. Táthar ag súil leis go n-áireofar leis an bPlean pleannáil le haghaidh eachtraí triomaigh agus ganntanas uisce agus go bhforbrófar ann réitigh athléimneacha, lena n-áirítear soláthar níos cliste agus laghdú éilimh.

## Sláinte

Cé gur chruthaigh tú斯 phainindéim COVID-19 dúshlán suntasach don earnáil sláinte i ndáil le beartais um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a forbairt agus a chur chun feidhme, d'éirigh leis an Roinn Sláinte agus leis na comhlachtaí atá faoina coimirce araon, go háirithe Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte (FSS), tosca aeráide a phríomhshruthú go rathúil ina dhiaidh sin.

Leagadh an díriú príomha tar éis na paindéime ar struchtúir rialachais a forbairt laistigh den Roinn Sláinte agus de FSS. Ba é an toradh a bhí ar an díriú sin ná gur bhunaigh an Roinn Sláinte an Grúpa Formhaoirseachta ar an Athrú Aeráide sa bhliain 2021 agus gur foilsíodh Straitéis FSS um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide sa bhliain 2023, rud atá á chur chun feidhmeanois. Cuimsíonn an dá struchtúr formhaoirseachta ionadaithe ón Roinn agus ó FSS, rud a chinntíonn comhleanúnachas ar fud an chórais sláinte agus le gníomhú uile-Rialtais ar son na haeráide araon.

Tá a lán gníomhartha um an oiriúnú don athrú aeráide á n-éascú mar thoradh ar bhunú na struchtúr sin. Áirítear iad seo a leanas leis na gníomhartha sin: cur le measúnú scóipe ar an tionchar atá ag eachtraí adhaímsire ar bhoinneagar sláinte; córas foláireamh sláinte poiblí a forbairt le haghaidh eachtraí adhaímsire (cosúil le UKHSA); treoir chomhleanúnach thrasearnála a fhoilsíú maidir le tonnta teasa; tacú leis an bPlean um Ailse Chraicinn a Chosc; scóipeáil agus pleánáil le haghaidh faireachas a dhéanamh ar na tionchair shláinte a imríonn an t-athrú aeráide; agus faisnéis agus ceachtanna a foghlaimíodh ón réimse aeráide a chur san áireamh i sásraí beartais agus soláthair a mhéid a bhaineann le bagairtí sláinte atá ag teacht chun cinn.

Ina theannta sin, tá cumas ag an earnáil sláinte anois plé go héifeachtach le gníomhaíocht thrasearnála faoin Straitéis Náisiúnta nua um Aer Glan agus i ndáil le Ráiteas Beartais Náisiúnta ar an gComhshaol a forbairt. Tá tosca sláinte ina gcuid dhílis den obair a dhéantar chun beartais uaillmhianacha a forbairt agus a chur chun feidhme sa dá réimse, agus tacóidh ranpháirtíocht straitéiseach ón earnáil le beartais éagsúla ina leith sin.

## Rialtas Áitiúil

Gach bliain, foilsítear tuarascálacha dul chun cinn ar chur chun feidhme Straitéisí Údaráis Áitiúil um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide. Léiríodh sa tuarascáil is déanaí (2022) gur baineadh

dea-dhul chun cinn amach agus tugadh faoi deara inti go bhfuil beagnach 89% de na gníomhartha údaráis áitiúil uile ar siúl nó curtha i gcrích anois. Tá tuairisciú ar Phleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide le cur in áit na dtuarascálacha dul chun cinn ar Straitéisí Údaráis Áitiúil um an Oiriúnú don Athrú Aeráide ón mbliain 2024 i leith.

Tá dea-chomhoibriú ar bun lena lán earnálacha maidir le rioscaí a shainaithint agus bearta a chur i bhfeidhm. Forbraíodh uirlísí sonracha sainitheanta riosca freisin, lena n-áirítear modheolaíocht leathchainnfochtúil riosca agus leocheileachta aeráide agus Aip an Chláir Tionchar Aimsire (WIRE), lena gcabhraítear le húdaráis áitiúla tionchair eachtraí aimsire a thaifeadadh.

Cé go nglactar leis go mbíonn údaráis áitiúla ag gabháil do ghníomhartha aeráide a phleanáil agus a chur chun feidhme, is gá aird a thabhairt ar na hacmhainní a chuirtear ar fáil d'Údaráis Áitiúla le haghaidh na hoibre sin. Thacaigh an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide le sainbhaill foirne (Comhordaitheoir um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus Oifigeach um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide) a earcú chun foirne um ghníomhú ar son na haeráide a stiúradh laistigh d'údaráis áitiúla. Cé gur gheall an Roinn na poist sin a chistiú go dtí an bhliain 2029, tá tuilleadh acmhainne ag teastáil go fóill.

De réir an Acharta Aeráide, 2021, ceanglaítear ar an earnáil Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide a chur san áireamh ina bPleananna Forbartha Contae/Cathrach chun gníomhú ar son na haeráide a phríomhshruthú ar bhealach níos fearr. Éascaítear leis na Pleananna Áitiúla Eacnamaíocha agus Pobail freisin gníomhú ar son na haeráide a phríomhshruthú isteach i soláthar údaráis áitiúil trí dhíriú aeráide a chur ar áireamh. Tá comhoibriú níos fearr ag teastáil freisin i ndáil leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe nua, na Pleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála agus na Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide ar mhaithe le gníomhaíocht chomhordaithe a chinntí ar fud na bpleananna agus na gcreataí sin.

## An Creat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe

Maidir leis an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe, cuireadh in iúl i roinnt de na príomh-mholtaí a rinne an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide san athbhreithniú uaithi gur cheart don Chreat nua cur chuige níos bunathraithí, níos cliste, níos tapa agus níos córasaí a éascú i leith an oiriúnaithe.

Ina theannta sin, léiríodh i scórchárta na Comhairle gur deacair d'earnálacha teacht ar shonraí aeráide chun bonn eolais a chur faoi phleanáil agus faoi chinnteoireacht. Tá aghaidh

á tabhairt ar an easnamh sin tríd an gCreat Náisiúnta do Sheirbhísí Aeráide agus trí Aeráid Éireannanois. Beidh an Measúnú Riosca Náisiúnta ar an Athrú Aeráide ina phríomhfhoinse sonraí d'earnálacha maidir le húsáid sonraí aeráide a chaighdeánú. Cé gur ábhar imní é nach ann d'aon tacar náisiúnta táscairí um an oriúntu don athrú aeráide, tá treoirthionscadal ar siúl faoi láthair chun na táscairí sin a fhorbairt i gcomhar leis an earnáil iompair.

Is gá sárú a dhéanamh freisin ar na srianta acmhainní atá ann ó thaobh an oriúnaithe de i ngníomhaireachtaí a thagann faoi choimirce na Roinne Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide agus orthu sin a shainaithin earnálacha eile. Tá easpa faisnéise mionsonraithe ann faoi bhuiséid, costais agus riachtanais infheistíochta ó thaobh an oriúnaithe de, agus ní mór an méid sin a fheabhsú.

Tá na treoirlínte nua a forbraíodh maidir le Pleananna Údaráis Áitiúil um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, an tacaíocht a tugadh d'Oifigí Réigiúnacha um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide agus an cistiú a cuireadh ar fáil le haghaidh soláthar foirne agus oiliúna laistigh d'údaráis áitiúla mar fhianaise ar an gcomhordú agus an tacaíocht láidir a sholáthair an Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide don rialtas áitiúil. Mhol an Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide an t-athbhreithniú a rinneadh ar an gCreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018.

## Aguisín 6: Comparáid idir earnálacha beartais an Aontais Eorpaigh don oiriúnú agus earnálacha an Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018<sup>72</sup>

| Earnálacha Beartais an Aontais Eorpaigh don Oiriúnú | Earnáil chomhfhreagrach sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018 | Ar áireamh sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2024   | Réasúnaíocht                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Talmhaíocht                                         | Talmhaíocht                                                  | Tá                                                | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Bithéagsúlacht                                      | Bithéagsúlacht                                               | Tá                                                | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Foirgnimh                                           | Níl                                                          | Tá (mar chleachtadh scóipe i gcomhar le Pleanáil) | Tá foirgnimh an-neamhchosanta ar an athrú aeráide agus is féidir diantionchar a imirt orthu. Is féidir le pleánáil rannchuidiú go mór le hathléimneacht na timpeallachta tógtha a mhéadú. Mar sin, breithneofar an timpeallacht thóbha mar chuid de chleachtadh scóipe ar an acmhainneacht atá ann le haghaidh Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála don Timpeallacht Thóbha/Pleanáil agus mar shaincheist thrasnaí ar fud na bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála uile. |
| Cósta                                               | Bainistíocht Riosca Tuilte, Saincheist Thrásnaí              | Tá                                                | Tagann tuilte cósta faoi shainchúram an Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála do bhainistíocht riosca tuilte.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

<sup>72</sup> Ní earnáil aonair ar leibhéal an Aontais Eorpaigh í Bainistíocht Riosca Tuilte

| <b>Earnálacha<br/>Beartais an<br/>Aontais<br/>Eorpaigh don<br/>Oiriúnú</b> | <b>Earnáil<br/>chomhfhereagrach sa<br/>Chreat Náisiúnta<br/>Oiriúnaithe 2018</b> | <b>Ar áireamh sa<br/>Chreat Náisiúnta<br/>Oiriúnaithe 2024</b> | <b>Réasúnaíocht</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                            |                                                                                  |                                                                | Déanann athruithe cósta agus creimeadh cósta difear do gach earnáil a bhuil gníomhaíochtaí cósta ar bun acu agus ba cheart iad a bhreithniú mar thoisc thrasearnála ar fud na bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála uile.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Oidhreacht chultúrtha                                                      | Oidhreacht Thóghtha agus Seandálaíochta                                          | Tá                                                             | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste                                                     | Níl                                                                              | Tá                                                             | Tagann Laghdú Riosca Tubaiste faoi shainchúram earnálacha éagsúla agus údarás áitiúil éagsúil. Dá bhrí sin, moltar é a chur ar áireamh mar thoisc thrasearnála seachas mar Phlean Oiriúnaithe Earnála aonair.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Gnó agus Tionsclaíocht                                                     | Níl                                                                              | Níl                                                            | Tá neamhchosaint bhoneagar na hearnála airgeadais ar an athrú aeráide íseal i gcomparáid le neamhchosaint agus leochaileacht na sócmhainní a n-infheistíonn an earnáil iontu. Mar sin féin, tá feasacht mhéadaithe ar na rioscaí agus na deiseanna a ghabhann leis an athrú aeráide agus ar an oriúnú don athrú aeráide ag teastáil ar fud na hearnála gnó, tionsclaíochta agus airgeadais toisc gur féidir le haon neamhaird ar impleachtaí an athraithe aeráide rioscaí suntasacha a ghiniúint don earnáil airgeadais agus don mhórgheilleagar (e.g., méadú i mboilsciú mar gheall ar chur isteach ar shlabhra an tsoláthair, agus brú ó gheall sealbhóirí feabhas a chur ar fhreagracht chorparáideach). |
| Airgeadas                                                                  | Níl                                                                              | Níl                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| <b>Earnálacha</b>  | <b>Earnáil chomhfhereagrach sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2018</b> | <b>Ar áireamh sa Chreat Náisiúnta Oiriúnaithe 2024</b>              | <b>Réasúnaíocht</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fuinneamh          | Lónraí Leictreachais agus Gáis                                       | Tá                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Foraoiseacht       | Foraoiseacht                                                         | Tá                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Sláinte            | Sláinte                                                              | Tá                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| TFC                | Lónraí Cumarsáide                                                    | Tá                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Pleanáil           | Níl                                                                  | Tá (mar chleachtadh scóipe i gcomhar leis an Timpeallacht Thóghtha) | Aithnítear Pleanáil a bheith ar cheann amháin de na próisis is éifeachtaí le haghaidh oiriúnú don athrú aeráide a éascú, go háirithe i ndáil leis an timpeallacht thóghtha. Dá bhrí sin, cuireadh Pleanáil ar áireamh mar chleachtadh scóipe le haghaidh earnáil fhéideartha bhreise, agus breithniú sonrach á dhéanamh ar an timpeallacht thóghtha agus ar an timpeallacht uirbeach. |
| Muirí agus lascach | Bia mara                                                             | Tá                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Limistéir shléibhe | Níl                                                                  | Níl                                                                 | Ós rud é nach bhfuil aon sliabhraonta suntasacha ann in Éirinn, ní mheastar an earnáil seo a bheith ábhartha.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| lompar             | Bonneagar lompair                                                    | Tá                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| <b>Earnálacha<br/>Beartais an<br/>Aontais<br/>Eorpaigh don<br/>Oiriúnú</b> | <b>Earnáil<br/>chomhfhereagrach sa<br/>Chreat Náisiúnta<br/>Oiriúnaithe 2018</b> | <b>Ar áireamh sa<br/>Chreat Náisiúnta<br/>Oiriúnaithe 2024</b>                                      | <b>Réasúnaíocht</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Turasóireacht                                                              | Níl                                                                              | Tá                                                                                                  | Is féidir leis an athrú aeráide tionchar díreach agus tionchar indíreach araon a imirt ar an turasóireacht. Ós rud é go bhfuil an turasóireacht ina spreagthach tábhachtach geilleagrach agus pobail in Éirinn, cuireadh ar áireamh mar earnáil bhreise í.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Uirbeach                                                                   | Níl                                                                              | Tá (mar<br>chleachtadh scóipe i<br>gcomhar leis an<br>Timpeallacht<br>Thóghtha agus le<br>Pleanáil) | Meastar limistéir uirbeacha a bheith an-neamhchosanta agus an-leochaileach i leith thionchar an athraithe aeráide, e.g., méadú i dtuitte uisce dromchla mar gheall ar na hardleibhéal dromchlaí neamh-thréscaoilteacha. I gcás roinnt earnálacha, tá sócmhainní agus gníomhaíochtaí acu i limistéir uirbeacha. Dá bhrí sin, ba cheart limistéir uirbeacha agus tionchair uirbeacha ghaolmhara a bhreithniú mar chuid shonrach den chleachtadh scóipe ar an acmhainneacht atá ann le haghaidh Plean Oiriúnaithe Earnála don Timpeallacht Thóghtha/Pleanáil agus mar shaincheist thrasnáí ar fud na bPleananna Oiriúnaithe Earnála uile. |
| Bainistíocht<br>Uisce                                                      | Cáilíocht an Uisce<br>agus Bonneagar<br>Seirbhísí Uisce                          | Tá                                                                                                  | Cuireadh an earnáil seo ar áireamh roimhe seo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

