



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

December 2024

Local Authority Climate Action Plans

Marine and Coastal Sectoral Report



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1. Introduction

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 requires each Irish local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) for its administrative area. Each Local Authority went through a plan preparation process during 2023 and adopted their LACAP by the end of Quarter 1, 2024. The [31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans](#) have a five-year statutory remit. The LACAPs aim to deliver global and national climate targets and implement national climate policy at community level through local authority regulatory and strategic functions and relationships.

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

The Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs), which coordinate the Local Authority response to climate change, have carried out an [analysis of the 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans](#) that were adopted by Irish Local authorities in 2024. The analysis is useful in terms of providing an understanding of the scope and reach of the LACAPs as well as the focus of the local government sector’s climate action efforts for the next five years.

One element of the analysis identified the sectors that are relevant to each of the actions that have been adopted in the 31 LACAPs with most actions being relevant to more than one sector. For the purpose of the analysis, a sector is considered to be a distinct part of society or the economy with examples including health, transport, education, and others. Figure 1 shows the distribution of sectors across all LACAP actions. Given that the LACAPs are plans of local government, it is not surprising that the local government sector is listed as being relevant to almost all actions.

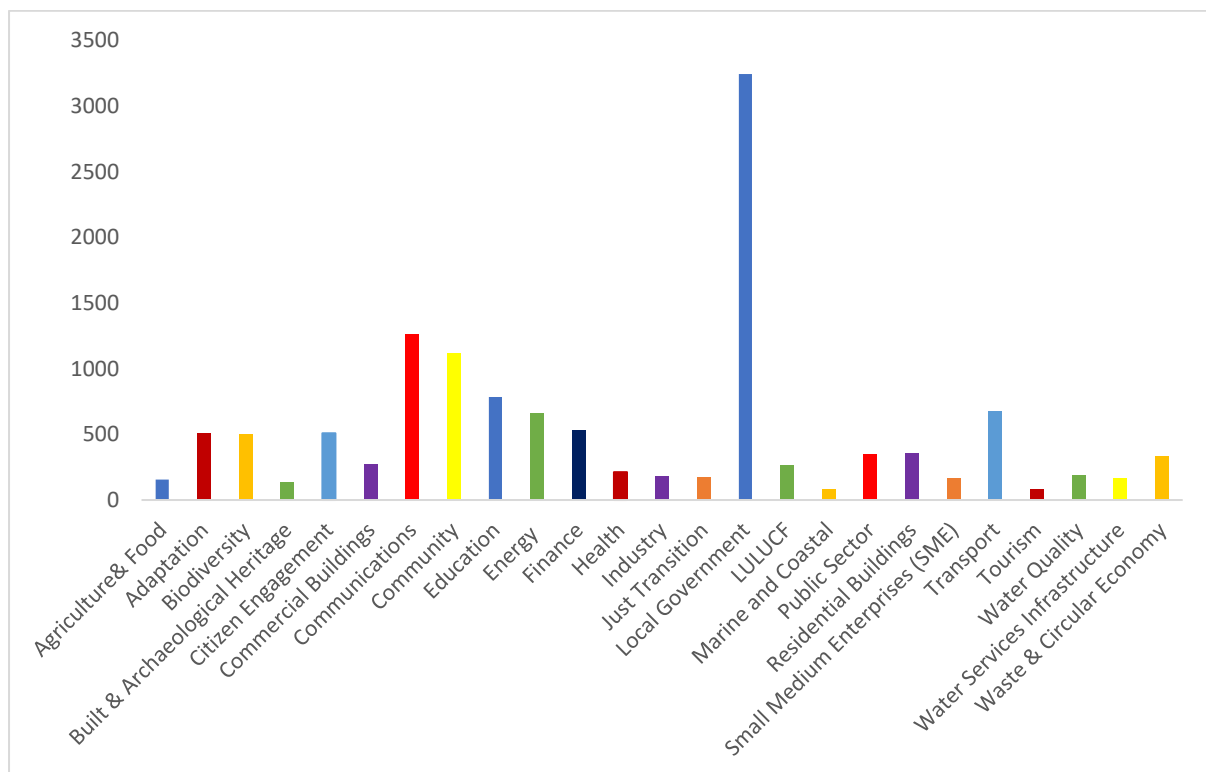


Figure 1: Breakdown of LACAP actions according to sector

Following on from the publication of the analysis of the 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans, the CAROs have produced summary reports for each of the sectors that have been identified as being relevant to the delivery of LACAP and DZ actions. The aim of these [sectoral reports](#) is to steer sectors towards the local authorities and actions that are most relevant to them, to facilitate more informed sectoral engagement and to assist sectors in the preparation of their own plans.

This sectoral report has been prepared for the **Marine and Coastal** sector.

Please note that this is a high-level assessment performed by the CAROs to inform the Marine and Coastal sector. If further information is required on any aspect of the report, please contact CARO@CorkCoCo.ie.

2. LACAP analysis

The methodology deployed for the LACAP analysis centred around the development of a database. A CARO project group was established to build and contribute to the database. The database was populated by the individual actions that were adopted by all 31 local authorities.

The CARO team assessed and categorised each individual action under pre-determined high-level classifications including thematic focus area, related sector, action type i.e. mitigation or adaptation, organisation or community focus, stakeholders identified, etc.

Actions were further categorised using a three-tier process. Each action was initially classified as one of 11 Tier 1 categories and then further classified by Tier 2 and Tier 3 sub-category (over 300 Tier 2 and Tier 3 sub-categories). The Tier 1 categories under which actions were initially classified were:

1. Local Authority Organisation
2. Local Authority Owned or Managed Buildings –including administrative buildings, social housing and other community buildings (e.g. libraries, swimming pools, etc)
3. Local Authority Owned or Managed Infrastructure –including assets such as roads, public lighting, land, parks, heritage assets, communication networks, EV charging infrastructure, draining systems, etc.
4. Local Authority Finance or Budgets
5. Planning
6. Community
7. Active and Sustainable Travel
8. Climate Impact Management
9. Waste and Circular Economy
10. Natural Assets and LULUCF
11. Tourism

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

3. LACAP overview

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

The Decarbonising Zone section of the Local Authority Climate Action Plans identifies the climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity actions to be taken by the Local Authority in the selected Decarbonising Zone (DZ) to test, pilot and demonstrate decarbonising at a local and community level.

High level analysis of the LACAPs including Decarbonising Zone reveals the following:

- In total, **3,935** actions have been adopted across all 31 LACAPs.
- **3282** of these actions relate to the whole local authority administrative area and are referred to as LACAP actions.
- **653** of these actions relate specifically to Decarbonizing Zones (DZs) that have been identified by the local authority and are referred to as DZ actions.
- There is a wide variation in numbers of actions across the 31 LACAPs reflecting a difference in approach to defining actions rather than a difference in level of ambition between local authorities.
- There is also a wide variation in numbers of DZ actions across the 31 LACAPs.
- 8 local authorities did not identify individual actions for their DZ. It should be noted that the approach that most of these local authorities have taken is to develop and adopt a Register of Opportunities which is a portfolio of projects, technologies and interventions from which individual actions will be identified during the implementation stage.

4. Marine and Coastal Sector Actions:

This report has been prepared for the **Marine and Coastal** sector. An analysis of all 3282 actions in 31 LACAPs has concluded that:

- **79** of all 3282 actions relate to the Marine and Coastal sector.
- these are contained in **18** of the 31 LACAPs.

Furthermore, an analysis of all 653 DZ actions has concluded that:

- **11** of the total DZ actions relate to the Marine and Coastal sector.
- These are contained in **3** of the DZ plans (taking note that 8 local authorities did not list individual actions for their DZs).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of Marine and Coastal Actions across all local authority Climate Action Plans (LACAP) and Decarbonising Zones (DZ).

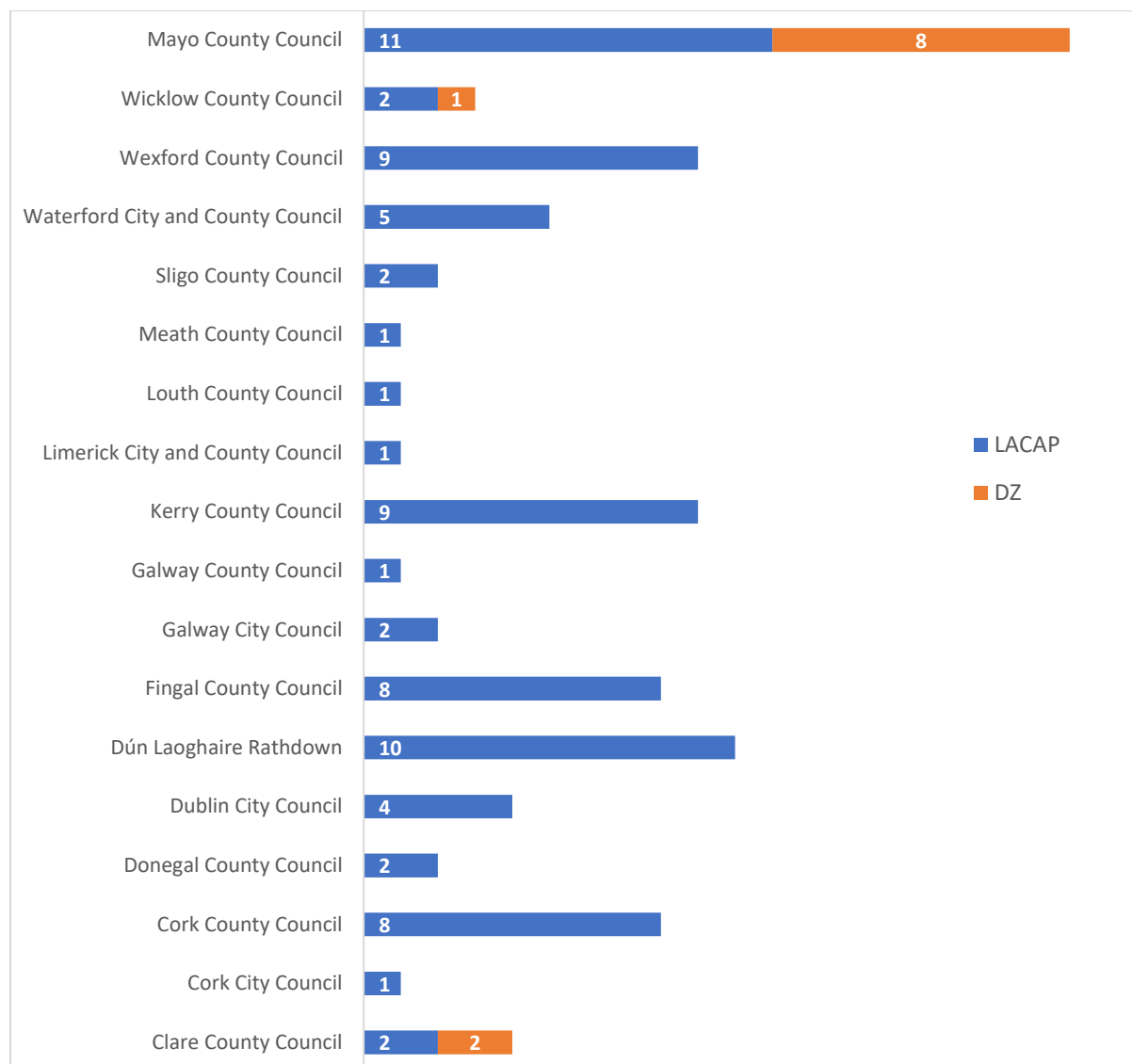


Figure 2: Breakdown of Marine and Coastal sector LACAP and DZ actions according to Local Authority

4.1. Adaptation/Mitigation

All LACAPs identify adaptation and mitigation actions that will be implemented by the relevant local authority to reach its climate targets. Mitigation actions include those that reduce the causes of climate change and those that serve to maintain and enhance carbon sinks while adaptation actions include those that increase resilience to current climate and weather conditions and those that involve planning for future climate impacts. Combined actions are those that address climate mitigation and adaptation. Figure 3 shows the breakdown of LACAP actions relating to the Marine and Coastal sector according to whether they are identified as mitigation or adaptation or combined. 43% of the total number of Marine and Coastal sector actions across all LACAPs address both mitigation and adaptation while 37% are specifically mitigation actions and 20% specifically relate to adaptation.

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of DZ actions relating to the Marine and Coastal sector according to whether they are identified as mitigation or adaptation or combined. 64% of the total number of Marine and Coastal sector actions across all DZs address both mitigation and adaptation while 9% are specifically mitigation actions and 27% specifically relate to adaptation.

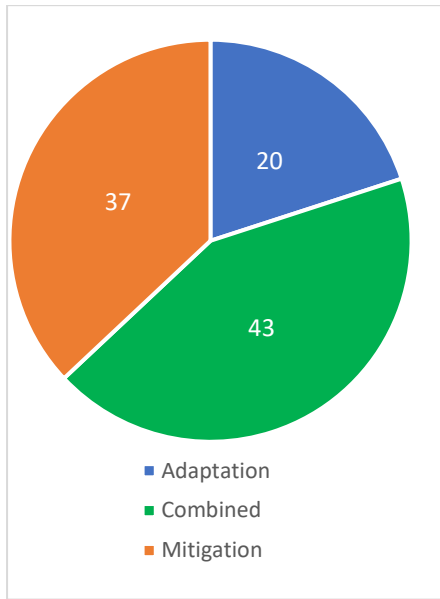


Figure 3: Percentage Adaptation/Mitigation breakdown of LACAP actions relating to the Marine and Coastal sector

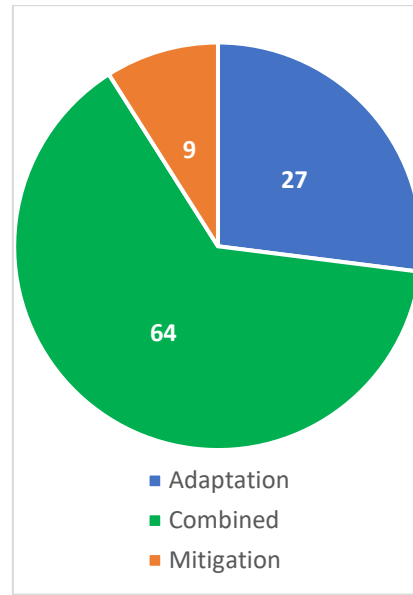


Figure 4: Percentage Adaptation/Mitigation breakdown of DZ actions relating to the Marine and Coastal sector

4.2. Classification of Actions

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

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of all LACAP and DZ Marine and Coastal sector actions according to Tier 1 Category with actions being classified into 9 of the 11 possible categories.

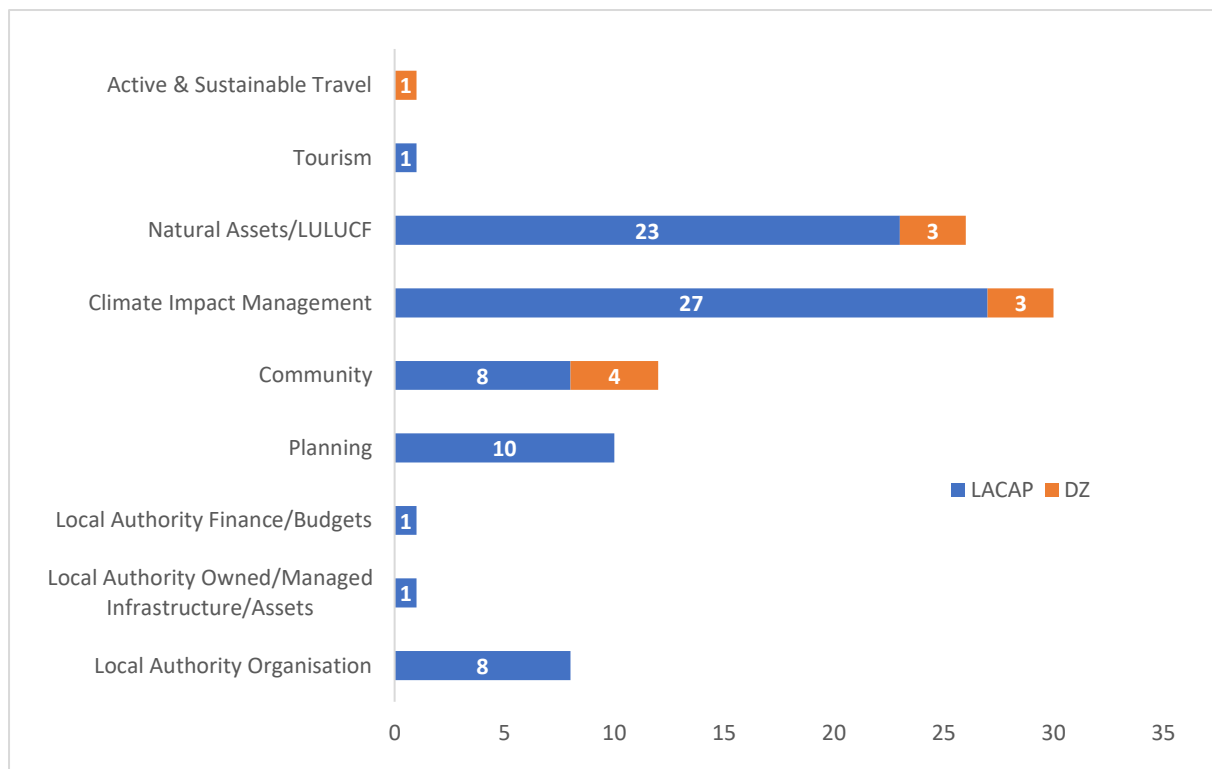


Figure 5: Tier 1 classification of LACAP and DZ Marine and Coastal sector actions

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It is apparent that most Marine and Coastal sector actions are associated with the broad themes of climate impact management, natural assets/LULUCF, planning, local authority organisation and community. The types of actions that are listed under each of these categories are as follows:

Climate impact management:

- Coastal erosion.
- Flood risk management.

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

- Promotion, protection, and enhancement of biodiversity.
- Green and blue infrastructure management.
- Protection and enhancement of water catchments.

Planning:

- Planned sustainable development.
- Renewable infrastructure development.
- Inclusion of sustainable management considerations in the planning application process.

Local Authority Organisation:

- Participation in projects.
- Emergency response planning.

Community:

- Capacity building, awareness raising.
- Community groups involvement in climate action.

All 79 LACAP and 11 DZ actions that have been identified as being relevant to the Marine and Coastal sector are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: LACAP actions that relate to the Marine and Coastal sector

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

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Cork County Council	4.5.2.3.3	Conduct Beach Sediment Transportation study, to monitor select sites, document coastal change over time, , develop and validate predictive models and inform funding and future interventions having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
Cork County Council	4.5.2.3.4	With stakeholders, identify climate adaptation measures for coastal infrastructure & associated defences, and utilize natural coastal management where feasible and financially viable, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
Cork County Council	4.5.3.2.8	Work with stakeholders to promote awareness and engagement with sustainable fishing practices and raise awareness of marine pollutions.
Donegal County Council	BE 4.6	Work with key partners and stakeholders to support the development of the offshore renewable energy sector in Donegal.
Donegal County Council	NE 3.1	Support national and regional agencies to develop a Designated Marine Area Plan, off the coast of Donegal and the North West region, in line with provisions in the National Marine Planning Framework and Project Ireland 2040.
Dublin City Council	RF 1.2	Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Discovery Centre
Dublin City Council	OS 23	Monitor and prepare report on the seagrass (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) beds at Sandymount and Merrion Gates to inform conservation management of this area.
Dublin City Council	OS 25	Implement the North Bull Island Management Plan.
Dublin City Council	EP 29	Implement and promote the objectives of the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Partnership and promote the work of the Biosphere
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	EB 3	Facilitate the development of offshore renewable energy projects whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits, support homeowners, schools, businesses, community and club facilities in their endeavours to reduce their carbon footprint and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 17	Update the Coastal Defence Strategy report to advise future protection measures and implement as necessary; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 18	Implement coastal monitoring programme

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Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 20	Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, which supports the appropriate protection and enhancement of the coastal environment
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 21	Implement the 'Biosphere Conservation and Research Strategy 2022 – 2026' within the County
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 22	Participate and assist with the EU SCORE Project using Dún Laoghaire as a 'Coastal Living Lab' using an integrated solution of smart technologies and nature- based solutions
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	F 23	Develop a resource management plan to ensure that sufficient resources required to deliver on the actions in this theme are in place
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	N 10	Prepare a Habitat and Species Management Plan for Booterstown Marsh proposed Natural Heritage Areas (p.N.H.A.) a Protected Plant Species Site and part of the South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area subject to the agreement of the National Parks and Wildlife Service
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	N 21	Protect and conserve floodplains, wetlands, and coastal areas including those subject to flooding
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	R 21	Engage with UCD as part of Bathing Water Task Force under Acclimatise project
Fingal County Council	F 3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.
Fingal County Council	F 4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane
Fingal County Council	F 8	Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast
Fingal County Council	F 9	Facilitate the development of a National Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme
Fingal County Council	N 1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands
Fingal County Council	N 12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
Fingal County Council	N 13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands

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Fingal County Council	C 17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.
Galway City Council	39	Quantify the carbon benefit net gain resulting from green spaces, marine area and carbon sequestration measures embedded in developments.
Galway City Council	41	Support the development of a City Blueway Strategy for rivers and canals that considers maintenance, biodiversity, climate adaptation and emissions reduction and is informed by ecological assessment and provision of appropriate buffers and wildlife corridors in collaboration with Office of Public Works (OPW), Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), National Parks and Wildlife service (NPWS), and Lough Corrib Navigational Trustees (LCNT).
Galway County Council	AD 1.1	Collaborate with OPW and other relevant stakeholders in assessing the likely impacts of climate change, including sea level rise, coastal erosion and flooding, on the built environment and heritage sites. Prioritise areas for further assessment and seek funding/support to mitigate the risk. Assist CARO in the development of a register of critical infrastructure, systems and assets at risk from existing and projected climate events.
Kerry County Council	2.2.2	Flood alleviation projects and coastal protection schemes to investigate the use of Nature Based Solutions. having due regard for environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.
Kerry County Council	2.2.4	Work with stakeholders to protect coastal environments through the use, where possible, of such measures as bye-laws, controlled parking and Nature Based Solutions.
Kerry County Council	2.3.1	Continue to undertake vulnerability assessment and monitoring of coastal infrastructure and communities at risk from climate change.
Kerry County Council	2.3.2	Work with stakeholders in the designation of nature conservation sites on land and our coastal waters.
Kerry County Council	2.3.3	Collaborate with research being undertaken on the impacts of climate change on coastal areas and communicate results/findings.
Kerry County Council	2.3.4	Work with communities to pursue regenerative/sustainable tourism initiatives in coastal areas.
Kerry County Council	2.3.5	Work with stakeholders to increase our knowledge of climate action and the marine environment, including research into blue carbon.

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Kerry County Council	2.4.5	Support actions from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine's 2020 Ag Climatise: A Roadmap towards Climate Neutrality.
Kerry County Council	5.6.3	Engage with the marine sector to meet their emissions targets.
Limerick City & County Council	N 5	Support the implementation of Marine Spatial Plan and to protect the Shannon estuary.
Louth County Council	NEGI 9	Develop a Coastal protection plan for Louth. Ensure the plan has due regard to environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value.
Meath County Council	CRT 10	Carry out a Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Study for County Meath and implement the recommendations whilst as feasible prioritise nature-based solutions.
Mayo County Council	2	Undertake 'Future Proofing' assessment and Implement 'Future Proofing' requirements for all local authority led assets, projects, plans, policies, procurement, and investment
Mayo County Council	4	Provide relevant climate action training to local authority staff and elected members including nature-based solutions and co benefits for climate adaptation and biodiversity.
Mayo County Council	9	Identify and collaborate with Government organisations to assist in developing risk assessments and climate adaptation measures for key natural, cultural, and infrastructural assets incorporating nature-based solutions, biodiversity, and water quality enhancement.
Mayo County Council	12	Ensure consideration and integration of Nature Based Solutions and Sustainable Urban Design measures in all projects and implemented where appropriate to ensure climate resilience, promoting space for nature, thereby creating vibrant, liveable, and sustainable locations.
Mayo County Council	19	Deliver climate and biodiversity capacity-building training, initiatives, clinics, and events for community groups.
Mayo County Council	20	Expand the Decarbonising Community Network to enable and assist communities to become 'future proof'.
Mayo County Council	22	Incorporate 'future proofing' on relevant grants and funding provided by MCC.
Mayo County Council	23	Manage and resource an adequate Climate Emergency Response procedure, providing community training and information, ensuring clear communication of climate related incidents providing key focus on groups vulnerable to climate change events.

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Mayo County Council	24	Provide information of potential relevant funding sources to assist in 'future proofing' and encourage a collaborative approach that supports climate mitigation, resilience to climate change impacts and adaptation that reflects good practice.
Mayo County Council	25	Work with higher education institutions in the region and utilise their expertise in research and education programmes of mutual interest in particular around regenerative agriculture, Just Transition collaboration, climate adaptation and land use and nature-based solutions as well as sectoral adaptation and mitigation research.
Mayo County Council	27	Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders to develop and progress future-proofing projects/ initiatives/funding with particular focus and support for projects and initiatives that provide co benefits to other environmental resources such as Teagasc, air quality, human health, biodiversity, and landscape.
Sligo County Council	31	Complete the work of the SCORE project with ATU (ends July 2025) and identify ways of continuing the work of the Coastal City Living Laboratory model.
Sligo County Council	33	Continue to monitor coastal erosion along Sligo shoreline and maintain existing sea defences, considering application of nature based solutions, and in line with conservation management objectives of European Sites.
Waterford City & County Council	3.6	Continue Marram grass planting and dune stabilisation works where possible. Investigate other options such as beach nourishment and measures similar to the Dutch Sand Engine
Waterford City & County Council	3.13	Zostera (Seagrass) Bed survey in Dungarvan and Tramore followed by a protection and awareness programme and ongoing monitoring
Waterford City & County Council	3.21	Act on findings of Copper Coast Cliff Stabilisation report
Waterford City & County Council	3.24	Investigate the possibility of using seaweed at the coast to reduce the amount of nitrates going near Seagrass plantations
Waterford City & County Council	4.18	Put in place a Coast Guardians programme to report on local erosion and environmental issues to the Council
Wexford County Council	GL 10	In line with Strategic Objective 2 of the South east Regional Enterprise Plan 2024, continue the work to establish the South East as a leader in Off-shore renewable Energy whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure supported projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effect

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

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Wicklow County Council	1 NEGI	Engage with neighbouring local authorities and other relevant organisations (including Irish Rail) on coastal erosion, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure supported coastal erosion works and development promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
Wicklow County Council	11 NEGI	Incorporate Nature-Based measures for coastal erosion in order to support the conservation and management of sand dunes at Brittas Bay, having due regard to environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value.

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

Local Authority	Action No.	Action (Text)
Clare County Council	N1.14	Research sites of high cultural and natural conservation value along the Clare coast to fully understand the implications of climate change and sea level rise and the potential approaches to mitigation, adaptation and building resilience, with an initial focus on the area of the Loop Head Peninsula which has been identified as a Decarbonisation Zone (DZ)
Clare County Council	DZ-BE3	Incorporate into county assessment the risks associated with coastal flooding and coastal erosion in the DZ
Mayo County Council	DZ 4	Explore the development of UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve
Mayo County Council	DZ 5	Support the implementation of the Mulranny Community Futures Plan, Village Design Statement, Tourism and Biodiversity Plans
Mayo County Council	DZ 18	Develop and integrate the 28km Mulranny Way as a central conduit to maximise townland social permeability, access and wellbeing
Mayo County Council	DZ 25	Promote a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve as a climate resilience measure
Mayo County Council	DZ 27	Develop an integrated biodiverse master plan across the landscapes, seascapes and skylscapes of Mayo's decarbonising zone that embeds nature-based solutions, interventions and support in appropriate locations.
Mayo County Council	DZ 28	Devise and implement a coastal management plan in collaboration with other coastal communities
Mayo County Council	DZ 33	With respect to DZ actions, ensure that they are aligned with the conservation objectives for the Clew Bay complex SAC, specifically those habitats/species within the DZ
Mayo County Council	DZ 36	Take steps to measure and improve the Natural Capital Value of natural resources of Mulranny
Wicklow County Council	ADZ NE&GI 17	Undertake a pilot with the Native Oyster Reef Restoration Ireland project to test the re-establishment of oyster beds and kelp restoration on a demonstration scale.

**Oifig Réigiúnach um
Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide
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