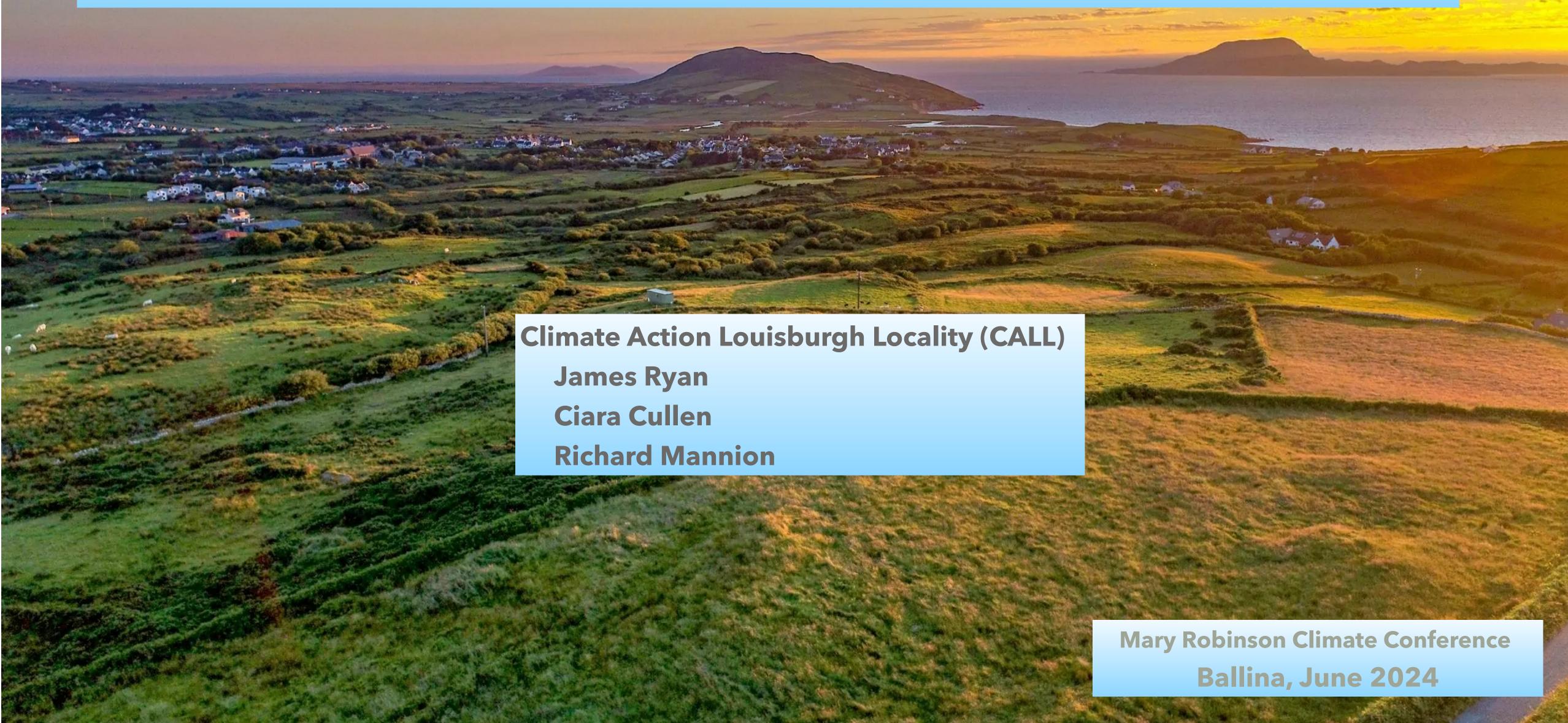
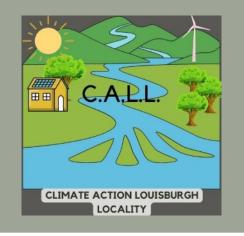
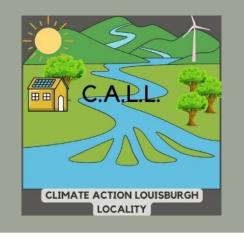
Overcoming Government Barriers to Climate Action in the West





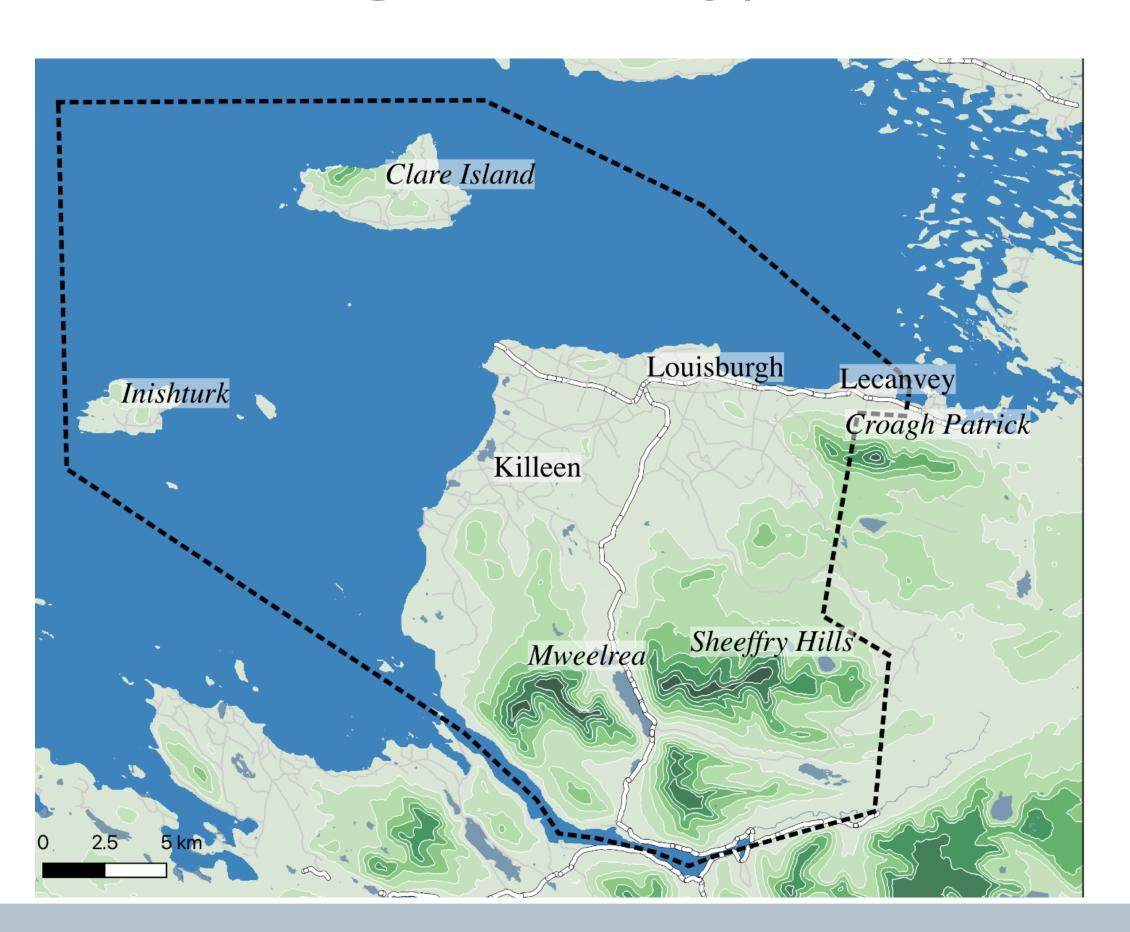
Workshop facilitator, James Ryan

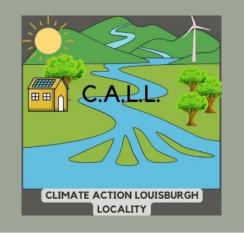
- CALL Workshop, 2023, Turbo-charging Community Action on the Biodiversity and Climate Crisis
- Introducing Climate Action Louisburgh Locality, CALL
- Introducing the workshop Topic
- Format of the workshop
- Introduce 2 short talks



Where is CALL? (Climate Action Louisburgh Locality)

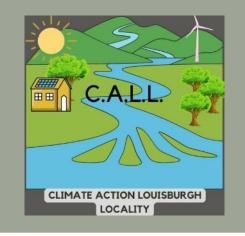
- South-west Mayo bounded by Killary Harbour, Atlantic coast and Clew Bay
- •Includes Clare Island and Inishturk Island.
- 1,700 households





CALL Objectives

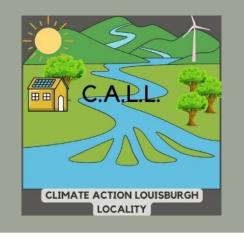
- Reduce emissions
- Enhance biodiversity
- Increase community resilience
- Develop community self sufficiency



Green Community Group of the Year, 2023

Mayo Co Council Cathaoirleach Awards

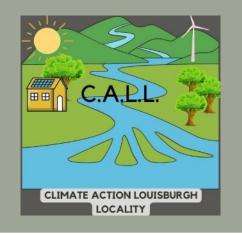




Workshop theme

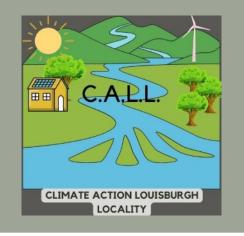
With one hand the government giveth and with the other it taketh away

- Licences and Permissions (delays, etc)
- Project Eligibility Criteria
- Funding Eligibility criteria
- Complex grant application requirements Government and EU (can we adopt the philanthropist approach?)
- Grant application decision delays
- No funding for Core Costs



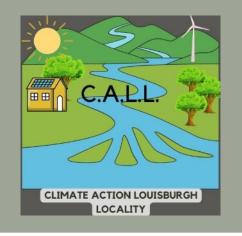
Example: Local Authority Climate Action Fund (up to €100k)

- Ineligible: core costs, meaning no funding for staff or other admin costs
- Ineligible: projects on private property
- Ineligible: projects based on school property
- Ineligible: Anything other than 3D stuff not on studies or training (but where!!!?)
- Ineligible: Community electric vehicles, apart from bicycles
- Ineligible: Any project not applied for by the property owner
- Ineligible: Co-funded project

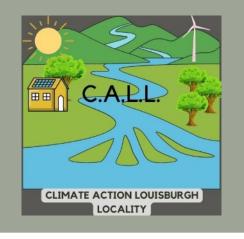


Session format

- 2 short talks on microgeneration and afforestation
- Collaborative enquiry via a round table workshop (3-4 tables)
- i. Woodland planting permission solutions
- ii. Hybrid micro-generation solutions
- iii. Other impediments
- Table topic summaries by note-takers



Richard Mannion, Louisburgh, Mayo



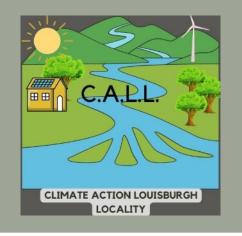
Shared Green Deal * SHARED GREEN



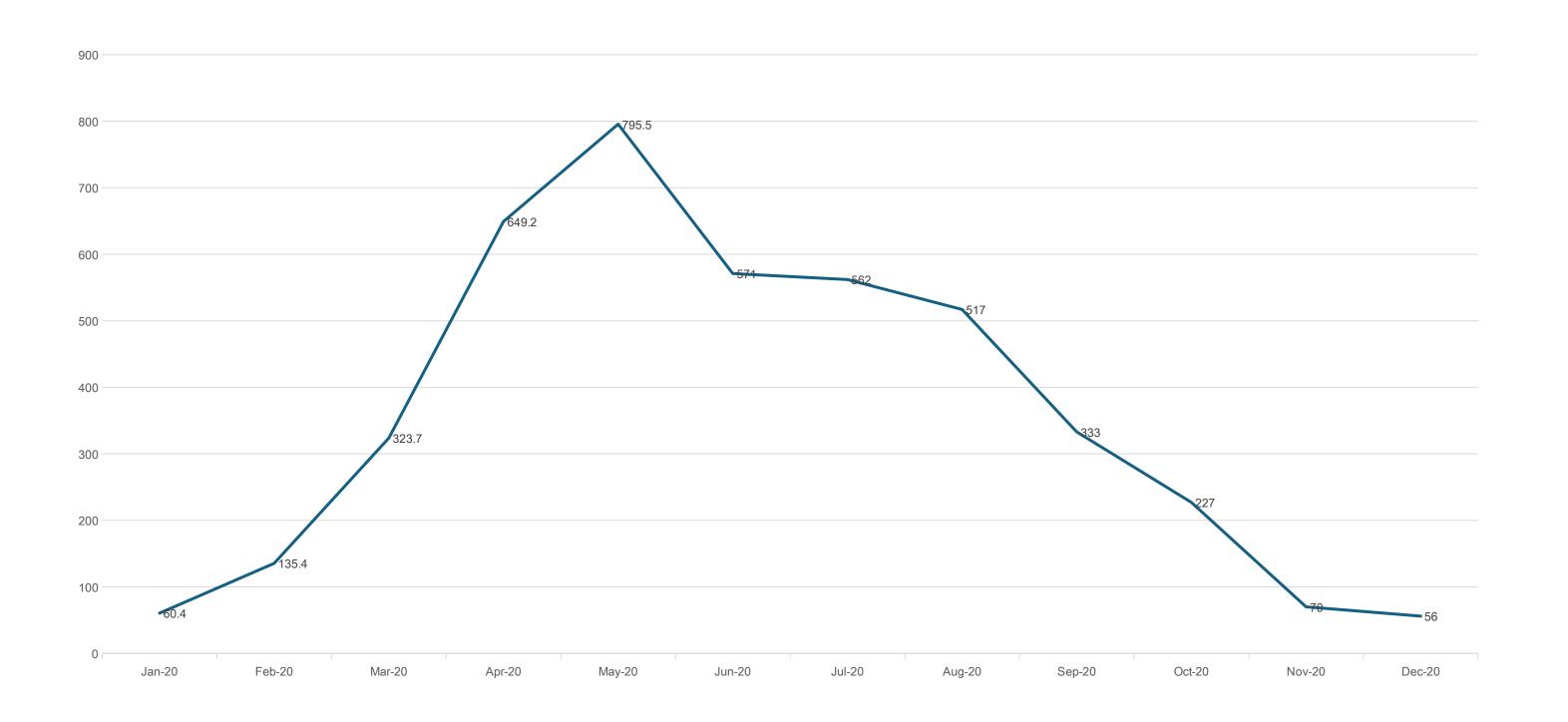
In March 2023, Climate Action Louisburgh in partnership with Mayo County Council was selected as the Western Europe local partner for the Efficient Renovations Social experiment

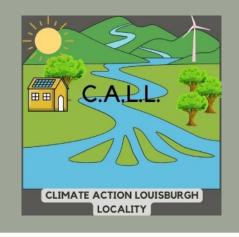
The other three partners were

Vilnius, Lithuania - Northern Europe Zaragossa, Spain - Southern Europe Nograd, Hungary- Eastern Europe

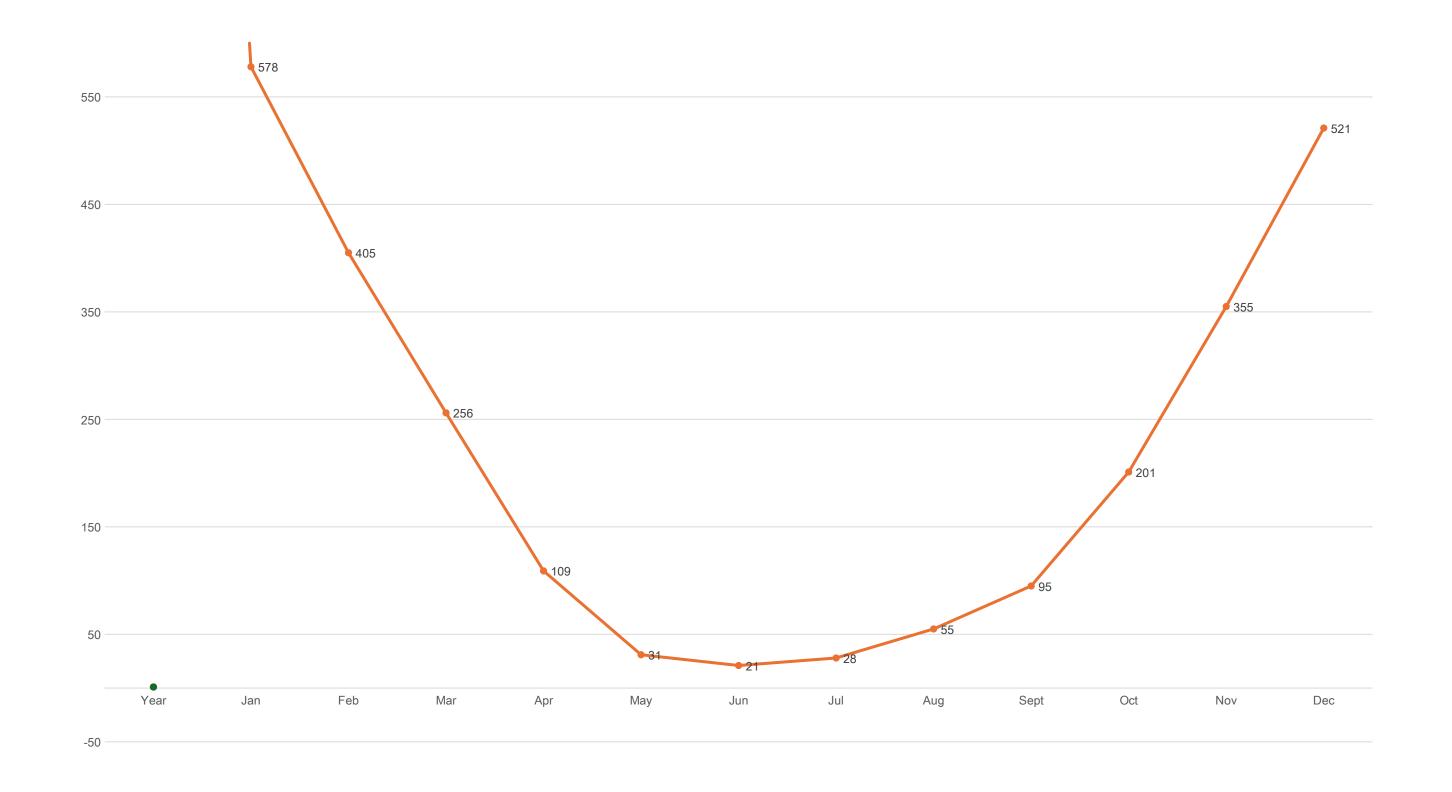


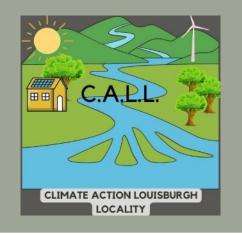
kWh produced monthly Devlinfarmlife



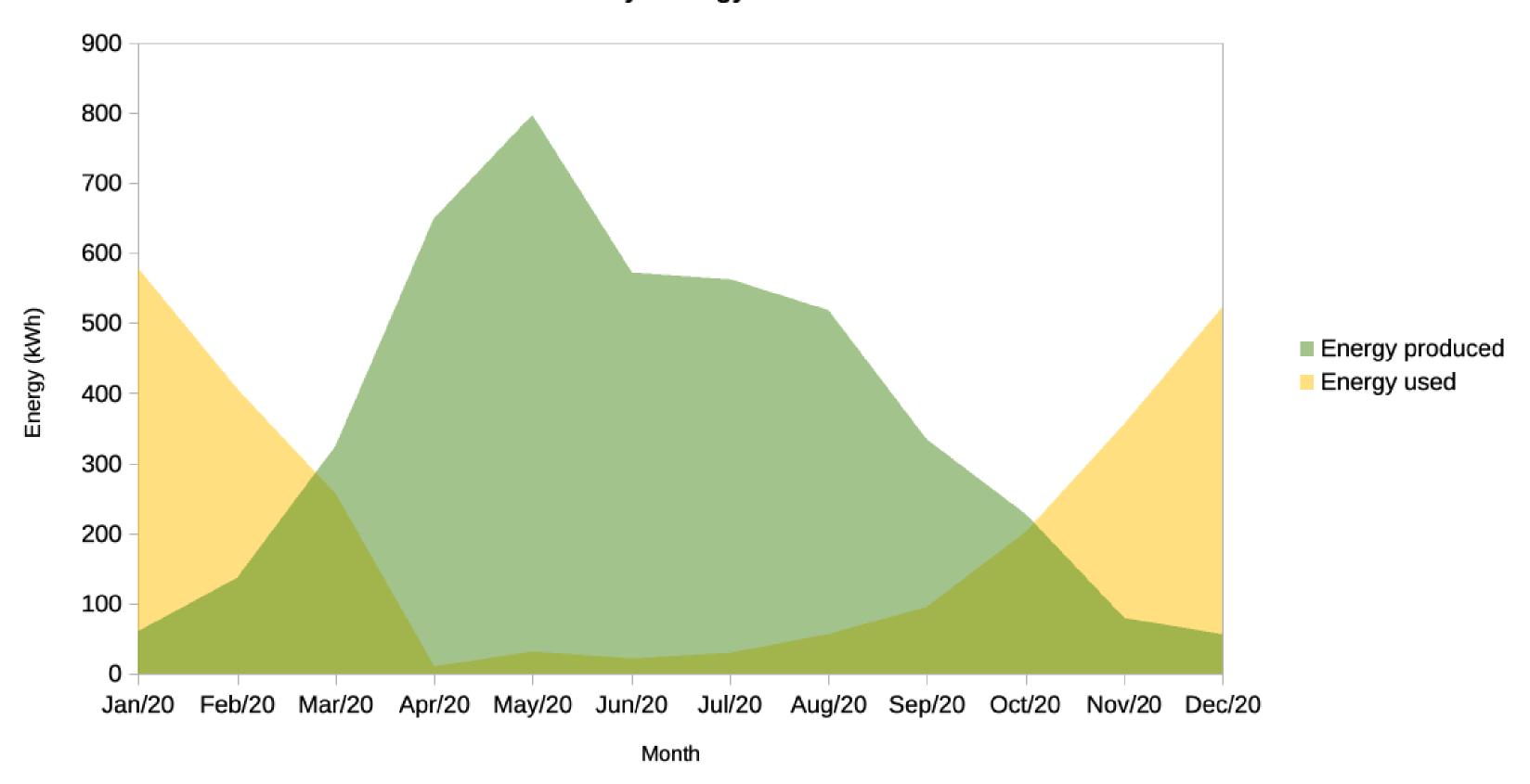


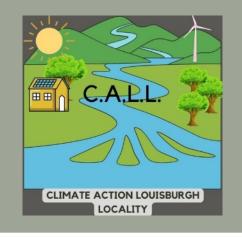
Monthly Electricity Usage kWh





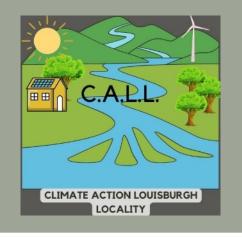
Monthly Energy at Devlinfarmlife



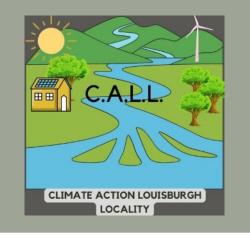


What are the solutions

- Standardize EN certification of small turbines in Europe
- Approve the use of mini-grids in Ireland
- Allow community groups to sell electricity locally
- For funding, include the environment and Community resilience as beneficiaries
- Put some money into small wind research or fund community groups for R&D projects
- Fund research on mounting masts for small wind

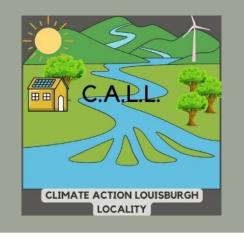


Ciara Cullen, Clare Island, Mayo

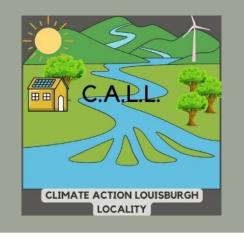


Increasing Tree Cover in Mayo – there's a will (?) but struggling to find a way

We should be planting millions of trees every year for biodiversity and climate change, so why are we nationally consistently falling short of our targets and why are those locally who want to plant not able to?



- •Post glacial period (holocene) 80% of Ireland was covered in forests (compared to just over 50% of Europe as a whole)
- Overall, we have highly favourable conditions for trees
- •But –3rd lowest tree cover 11.6% (Europe as a whole 39%)
- •National goal 18% by 2050 but we're underperforming!



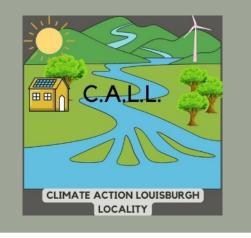
Native Tree Area Scheme (NTAS)

The Native Tree Area Scheme (NTA 1 & 2) supports the creation of small native forests (up to one hectare) on farmed land. An afforestation licence is not required.

Native Forests Afforestation Scheme

Expand Ireland's native woodland resource and associated biodiversity.

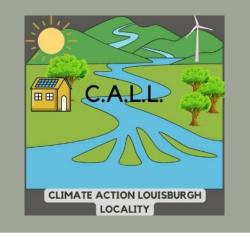
- •Since October 2023, only 253 NTA's have been approved nationwide, which is much lower than what many would have expected considering the attractive nature of the scheme.
- Native Forests Licences



A Clare Island Story

 Woodlands of mixed native trees were once common on Clare Island

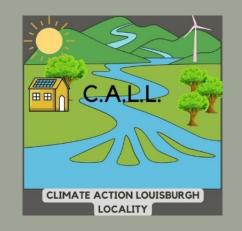




A Clare Island Story

- Now they are almost all gone
- A single patch of woodland remains





Overcoming Governm

A Clare Island Story

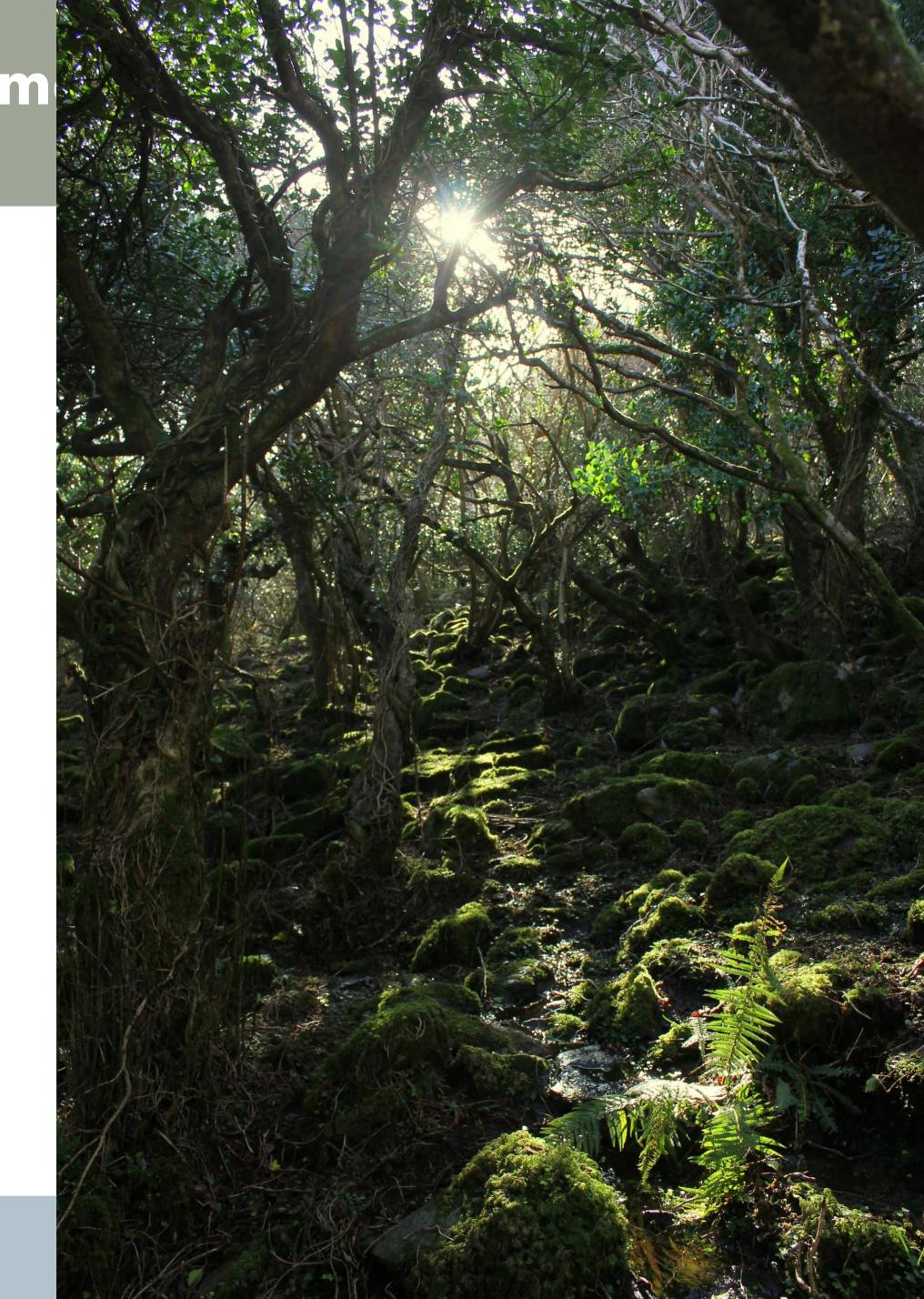
"That little woodland is doing well. Let's plant some more woodlands around the island"

Ineligible: Applications under NTA scheme

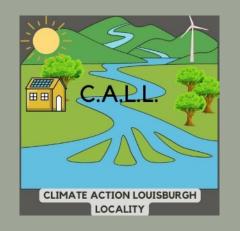
Ineligible: Applications under Native Forests Scheme

The entire island must remain woodland free!!!???

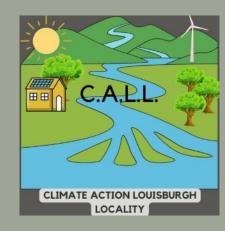
Questions need to be urgently asked about the impact of designations on woodland planting in the west.



in the West isburgh Locality





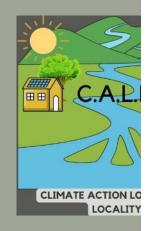


Overco

Table 1. Areas not eligible for inclusion in the scheme.

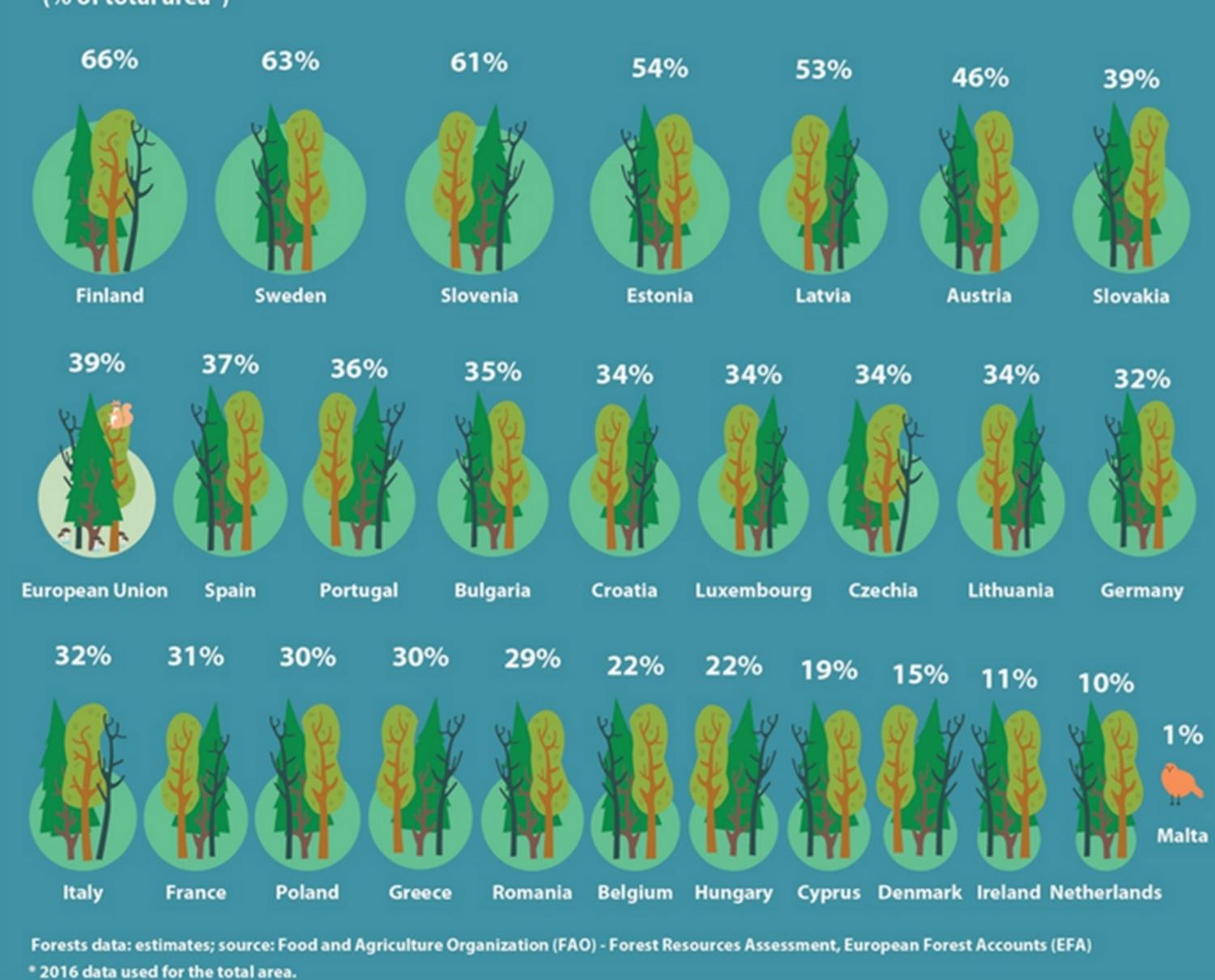
Measure	Description	Purpose
Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 is a European network of protected nature	Conservation of certain
	areas where certain species of animal and their natural	habitats and species.
	habitats are protected in order to preserve biodiversity.	
	These areas are defined within the European Communities	
	(Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477	
	of 2011).	
Top 8 Freshwater	The entire area of each of the Top 8 FPM Catchment is	Conservation of FPM
Pearl Mussel (FPM)	excluded from entry to the Scheme. In each case, this	habitats and species.
Catchments	includes the Special Area of Conservation (SAC) where the	
	FPM occurs plus any remaining area of the water	
Matienal Haritana	catchment not included in that SAC.	Conservation of certain
National Heritage	National Heritage Areas are considered important for the	
Areas (NHA) & proposed NHAs	habitats present or which has species of plants and animals	habitats and species.
Nature Reserves	present whose habitat needs protection.	Conservation of certain
Nature Reserves	A <u>Nature Reserve</u> is an area of importance to wildlife, which is protected under Ministerial Order.	habitats and species.
National Parks	National Parks are ecosystems not materially altered by	Conservation of certain
National Falks	human exploitation and occupation; where plant and	habitats and species.
	animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of	madicals and species.
	special scientific, educational and recreational interest or	
	which contain a natural landscape of great beauty.	
Curlew Breeding	A 1.5 kilometre buffer radius from a nesting Curlew pair	To ensure no significant
Buffer	where no afforestation is allowed where there is a risk	adverse effects of
	either to Curlew that are already present or where	afforestation on ground
	population recovery may be feasible.	nesting curlew.
Hen harrier higher	A 1.2 kilometre buffer radius from a nesting Hen harrier	To ensure no significant
likelihood nesting	pair where no afforestation is allowed where there is a risk	adverse effects of
areas	either to Hen harrier that are already present or where	afforestation on ground
	population recovery may be feasible.	nesting hen harriers.
Small White Orchid	A 0.5km buffer radius from a small white orchid where no	To ensure no significant
	afforestation is allowed where there is a risk either to	adverse effects of
	orchids that are already present or where population	afforestation on the small
	recovery may be feasible.	white orchid.
Land other than	Include only those lands which have been used for farming	Focus the Scheme on
farm land	(e.g. dairy farming, livestock production, cultivation of	farmland thereby excluding those areas
	fodder and tillage crops and the growing of horticultural crops). As identified by the National Land Cover Map.	excluding those areas which may already have
	crops). As identified by the ivacional cand cover map.	high biodiversity.
Elevation	Exclude upland areas which are defined as those areas	To ensure no significant
	occurring at an elevation of 200 metres or more.	adverse effects on upland
		habitats and focus planting
		on lowland sites.
Peatland	Areas of peat or organic soils are excluded as identified by	To ensure no significant
	the Irish Forest Soils Indicative Map and the National Land	adverse effects of
	Cover Map.	afforestation on deep
		peats.
Semi-Natural	The Irish Semi-Natural Grasslands Survey was a nationwide	To ensure no significant
Grasslands	research study to identify semi-natural grasslands habitats	adverse effects of
	commissioned by the National Parks & Wildlife Service.	afforestation on Annex 1
		Grassland Habitats.
Breeding Farmland	The Breeding Farmland Wader hotspot map was prepared	To ensure no significant
Wader Hotspots	by BirdWatch Ireland. These 1 kilometre square hotspots	adverse effects of
	were derived from scientifically validated recent bird	afforestation on breeding
	observation records. A scoring scheme was designed to	farmland waders.
	highlight those areas of greatest significance.	

imate Action in the West Climate Action Louisburgh Locality



Area covered by forests in 2020

(% of total area*)



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