



# 2024 Local Government Climate Action Key Performance Indicators Full Report

September 2025.

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LGMA Research

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Finally, special thanks to the members of the Climate Action KPI Working Group who have worked year-round to develop the KPIs for the sector, with the approval of the CCMA Environment, Climate and Circular Economy Committee. The group has also supported the collection and interpretation of the data.

## **Climate Action KPI Working Group membership in 2024:**

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Support:

- Thomas Rooney, Eastern and Midlands CARO (Administrative Support)
- Rob Keane, LGMA (Research Support)
- Holly Morrin, LGMA (Research Support)



# Foreword

While local authorities have been actively addressing climate action for many years, the sector began to formally track key performance indicators (KPIs) in 2021 focusing on a limited number of areas such as the recruitment of climate action staff and the delivery of training. Since then, the number of indicators has grown to ten, spread across three themes. These indicators consider the impact the sector is having on adaptation, mitigation, building capacity and changing mindsets. The mainstreaming indicators also monitor whether the required resources and infrastructure are in place to ensure that climate action is taken on as the responsibility of all local authority staff while also ensuring there are dedicated staff leading and overseeing actions.

The mainstreaming KPIs for 2024 showed positive results for the sector. There were more staff working as Climate Action Officers and Co-ordinators than any of the previous years. In addition, all local authorities had Community Climate Action Officers in place. These were very positive results as local authorities had reported lower numbers in previous years, due to difficulties with staff recruitment and retention. Similarly, there were more cross-departmental staff involved in Climate Action Teams and sub-groups in 2024 compared to previous years.

The increase in staff involvement was critical to the development of the 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs). Each local authority produced a comprehensive five-year plan following extensive research and consultation, that was adopted by elected members on or before March 31st, 2024. There were almost 4,000 actions identified across the 31 plans and their progress will be tracked over the coming years via this report.

In parallel, work on the delivery of active travel measures continued, with an additional 181km of cycling/pedestrian infrastructure added in 2024. Over the past three years, local authorities retrofitted more than 7,300 houses. The total annual energy savings across the local authorities' retrofits, equates to the energy required to run more than 6,000 households. The SEAI results for 2023 indicated that local authorities were continuing to reduce emissions and saving energy annually compared to baseline years.

2024 was also a year in which there was a reduction in weather related emergency plan activations and meetings held, compared with 2023, however the activity was higher than 2022. As in previous years, most frequent responses were to wind and rain events, rather than snow, ice or low temperatures.



Another key area where local authorities were making a very positive contribution to capacity building in 2024 was through the delivery of the Green for Business initiative. The LEOs engaged with 1,016 SMEs, almost double the number compared to the previous year. The sector was also able to support 683 community climate action projects in 2024 under the community climate action programme.

However, 2024 results for staff and elected members participating in climate action training did not compare favourably to previous years. This was primarily because the new sectoral training plan and budget was being developed during the first half of 2024, so there was no training available. We expect to see a significant uptake in training when the 2025 figures are reviewed next year.

Overall, the 2024 local authority KPI report illustrates the broad range of activities being carried out by the sector and the positive impact these actions are having on addressing this critical issue. While using KPIs to monitor progress helps the sector to track positive impacts, they also hold the sector to account as they highlight areas where the sector is not performing well. The CCMA ECCE Committee takes on board these findings and works to address any shortcomings evident. The KPIs combine with the 31 LACAPs to provide focus and accountability as we progress towards jointly addressing climate change.

Frank Curran  
Chair  
CCMA Environment, Climate and Circular Economy Committee



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# Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of the 2024 Climate Action Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for all local authorities.

## Mainstreaming

### 1. Climate Action Staff

- Climate Action Co-ordinators and Climate Action Officers:
  - 31 local authorities had Climate Action Co-ordinators in place at the end of 2024 and 30 local authorities had Climate Action Officers in place.
  - 30 Climate Action Co-ordinators were full-time, and one was part-time.
  - All 30 Community Climate Action Officers were full-time.
- Community Climate Action Officers:
  - 31 local authorities had Community Climate Action Officers in place at the end of 2024.
  - 29 local authorities had full-time officers in place and two had part-time officers.

### 2. Climate Action Teams (CATs)

- 2024 was the first year all local authorities had their CATs up and running at year end.
- More CAT meetings took place in 2024 compared to previous years. 122 meetings were held by CATs in 2024, 95 in 2023, 116 in 2022 and 113 in 2021.
- The number of staff participating in CATs increased each year since 2021 with a high in 2024 of 823. The figure was 647 in 2023, 616 in 2022 and 544 in 2021.
- There was a drop in the number of CAT members who had participated in climate action training. The figure dropped to 392 in 2024 from 436 in 2023, 453 in 2022 and 413 in 2021.
- 21 local authorities had CAT sub-groups in place to assist in the delivery and oversight of climate action implementations at the end of 2024.
- 163 meetings were held by the CAT sub-groups during 2024, similar to 2023 when 164 meetings were held. Less meeting were held in 2022 and 2021 with 154 and 105 meetings being held respectively.

## **Mitigation and Adaptation**

### **3. Active Travel**

- The NTA identified 1,012 projects that were active or completed during 2024. This was an increase from 1,001 projects in 2023.
- 153 of the projects had been completed during 2024, 253 were under construction and 606 were at design stage.
- €113 million investment was made in Active Travel in 2024.
- 181km of cycling/pedestrian infrastructure was added in 2024.

### **4. Social Housing Retrofit Energy Savings**

- 2,634 social houses were retrofitted in 2024 under the Local Authority Retrofit Programme, the largest number so far. This brings the total number of houses retrofitted since 2022 to 7,362.
- 93% of houses retrofitted in 2024 had a BER B2 or above and 6% had a cost optimal BER.
- 91% of retrofitted houses had heat pumps installed in 2024, compared with 90% in 2023 and 68% in 2022.
- MWh/Yr Energy savings under the Programme increased by 37,712MWh/Yr in 2024 bringing the total annual savings as a result of retrofitting 7,362 houses to 103,329MWh/Yr. This equates to the annual energy requirement needed to run more than 6,000 houses.
- Annual carbon emissions reductions of 10,360 tCo2/Yr were also reported in 2024 bringing the total for the three years to 29,336 tCo2/Yr.

### **5. Local Authority Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

- The SEAI's 2023 data detailed a reduction of 9.6% from the Greenhouse Gas baseline for thermal and transport (up from 6.7% in 2022), and a reduction of 33.9% when electricity was added (up from 25.4% in 2022).

### **6. Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LA CAPs)**

- 2024 was the first year LA CAPs were in place. 3,951 actions were identified across the 31 LA CAPS.
- By year-end 178 (5%) of actions were completed, 1,152 (29%) were completed but were recurring so commenced again, 1,779 (45%) were in progress, and 842 (21%) had not started.

## 7. Emergency Weather Events

- 254 Severe Weather Emergency Response team meetings were held during 2024 compared with 272 in 2023 and 199 in 2022.
- There were 133 Severe Weather Emergency Response Plans activated during 2024, 168 in 2023 and 126 in 2021.
- Most emergency plan activations were triggered by wind/coastal wind events, accounting for 56% of activations in 2024, 37% in 2023 and 48% in 2022.
- The next most frequent weather event that resulted in plan activations was rain. Rain events accounted for 27% of plan activations in 2024, down from 32% in 2023 and 29% in 2022.

## Internal behavioural change and capacity building

### 8. Climate action training

- The number of climate action training places being access by staff and elected members dropped in 2024 to 2,825 from 8,965 in 2023, 3,735 in 2022 and 13,277 in 2021.

### 9. SME support

- There was a significant increase in the number of SMEs participating in the LEO Green for Business programme.
- 1,016 businesses participated in 2024 compared with 554 in 2023, 413 in 2022 and 293 in 2021. In total 2,276 SMEs have participated in the programme since its launch in 2021.

### 10. Community Climate Action Programme

- 683 projects had been approved for funding under Strand 1 and 1a of the Community Climate Action Programme in 2024.
- 42% (285) were classified as small projects, 36% (244) were medium projects, and 23% (154) were large projects.
- 12% (81) of projects had been completed by year-end, 52% (353) were in progress and 36% (249) had been approved.



# Introduction

The Climate Action Key Performance Indicators Working Group (CA KPI WG) was established in 2021 by the Environment, Climate and Circular Economy (ECCE) Committee<sup>1</sup>. The working group is responsible for developing climate action KPIs that align to the goals and objectives detailed in Delivering Effective Climate Action 2030 (CCMA and CARO, 2020), the sector's strategy for addressing the issue of climate change, the Local Authority Charter<sup>2</sup>, as well as research commissioned by the group to explore international best practice (Clarke, 2021 and 2022). In 2024, the sector reported on ten indicators relating to three themes:

1. **Mainstreaming** is concerned with ensuring responsibility for climate action is taken on board by all local authority departments, and that the required infrastructure is in place in each local authority through adequate staffing and interdepartmental governance structures.
2. **Adaptation and mitigation** address both adjustment to existing and future climate change as well as actions to prevent or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The focus is on key initiatives that all local authorities are accessing and leading on.
3. **Internal behavioural change and capacity building** considers levels of participation in initiatives to increase awareness and engage stakeholders in actions that address climate change. Stakeholders include local authority staff, elected representatives, communities and businesses.

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<sup>1</sup> The CCMA Climate Action, Transport and Networks (CATN) Committee, was renamed as the Climate Action, Transport, Circular Economy and Networks (CATCEN) Committee in 2022 and the Environment, Climate and Circular Economy (ECCE) Committee in 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://www.caro.ie/local-authority-climate-action/local-authority-climate-action-charter>

Table 1: 2024 Local Government Climate Action KPI

Local Government CA KPIs Theme	Climate Action Theme	Data Supplied by	First Year of Data Collection	Collection Date
1. Climate Action Staff - expanded	Mainstreaming	Local authorities	2021 + 2024 <sup>3</sup>	Jan-Mar 2025
2. Climate Action Teams	Mainstreaming	Local authorities	2021	Jan-Mar 2025
3. Active Travel Projects - expanded	Adaptation/ Mitigation	National Transport Authority (NTA)	2021	Jan-Mar 2025
4. Social Housing Retrofit	Adaptation/ Mitigation	LGMA Housing Delivery Coordination Office (HDCO)	2022	April 2025
5. Greenhouse Gas Reduction	Adaptation/ Mitigation	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)	2022	Feb 2025
6. Local Authority Climate Action Plans - new	Adaptation/ Mitigation	Local authorities and East & Midlands Climate Action Regional Office (CARO)	2024	Jan-Mar 2025
7. Severe Weather Responses	Adaptation/ Mitigation	Local authorities	2022	Jan-May 2025
8. Councillor and Staff Training	Internal Behavioural Change and Capacity Building	Local Authority Service Network Training Group (LASNTG)	2021	March 2025
9. Green for (Micro) Business	Internal Behavioural Change and Capacity Building	Enterprise Ireland (EI)	2022	April 2025
10. Community Climate Action Programme - new	Internal Behavioural Change and Capacity Building	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications	2024	Mar-May 2025

<sup>3</sup> In 2024 Community Climate Action staff data was collected in addition to Climate Action Coordinators and Climate Action Officers.

Data for four of the ten indicators was collected directly from local authorities between January and May 2025. The National Transport Authority (NTA) provided Active Travel data, the LGMA Housing Delivery Coordination Office (HDCO) supplied the Social Housing Retrofit data, the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) provided the Greenhouse Gas emissions data, the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) provided the Community Climate Action Programme data, the Local Authority Services National Training Group (LASNTG) supplied the staff and elected members' training data, and Enterprise Ireland (EI) provided the Green for Business programme data.

The SEAI greenhouse gas emissions data for 2024 was not available in time for publication of this report but the final 2023 data, that had been supplied by the SEAI in February 2025, has been included in the report for reference.

## What's new in the 2024 KPIs?

- The staffing indicator expanded in 2024 to include Community Climate Action Officers. These staff members are responsible for the roll-out of the funding available under the Community Climate Action Programme.

**“ All local authorities now have a dedicated Community Climate Action Officer (CCAO) who will assist interested groups with their applications and provide guidance on the programme, helping to match local action with suitable funding.”**

### Minister Ryan launches €27 million fund for Community Climate Action while visiting Cavan

9 January 2024

- Active Travel data for 2024 was supplied by the NTA, rather than the local authorities to ensure consistency of measurement and reporting. Additional data relating to the amount of funding provided annually and the km of active travel infrastructure has been included in the 2024 report for the first time.
- Each local authority Climate Action Plan has a five-year statutory remit that aligns to the National Climate Action Plan and the National Adaptation Framework<sup>4</sup>. Data relating the number and scale of the projects has been captured and included in this year's report.

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<sup>4</sup> Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LA CAPs) - CARO



**Ireland's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act (2021) requires each local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) to meet national climate targets and develop resilience to the impacts of climate change.**

**Each Local Authority went through a plan preparation process during 2023 and adopted their LACAP by the end of Quarter 1, 2024.**

**Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LA CAPs) - CARO**

- Data related to the number of projects funded under the Community Climate Action Fund was also gathered and reported for 2024. The Community Climate Action Programme has two strands. Strand 1 seeks to build low carbon communities and Strand 1a encourages 'shared island' initiatives.



# 2024 Data Findings

## Mainstreaming

Under this theme, there is a focus on whether funded staff were in place at the end of 2024, and whether the resource infrastructure to involve cross-departmental staff was operational and was actively meeting.

In 2024, there were two categories of staff that were tracked. The first were the Climate Action Co-ordinators and Climate Action Officers, who played a critical role in overseeing the development and implementation of LACAPs in 2024. The second category related to the Community Climate Action Officers who were responsible for maximising the impact of the Community Climate Action Programme funding.

The Climate Action Co-ordinators and Officers were also responsible for ensuring climate actions were not siloed but remained a priority for all staff and all the operational units of their local authority. A critical element to this ‘whole-of-council’ approach were the Climate Action Teams (CATs) that were made up of representatives from the different functional areas of the local authorities. The number of meetings held by each CAT and number of sub-groups was also tracked to get some sense of the levels of activity taking place locally.

This section reports on:

- Climate Action Staff (Climate Action Coordinators and Climate Action Officers)
- Community Climate Action Officers
- Climate Action Teams and Sub-groups

## Climate Action Staff: Climate Action Co-ordinators and Climate Action Officers

For the second year in a row, all local authorities indicated they had dedicated climate action staff in place at year-end in 2024.

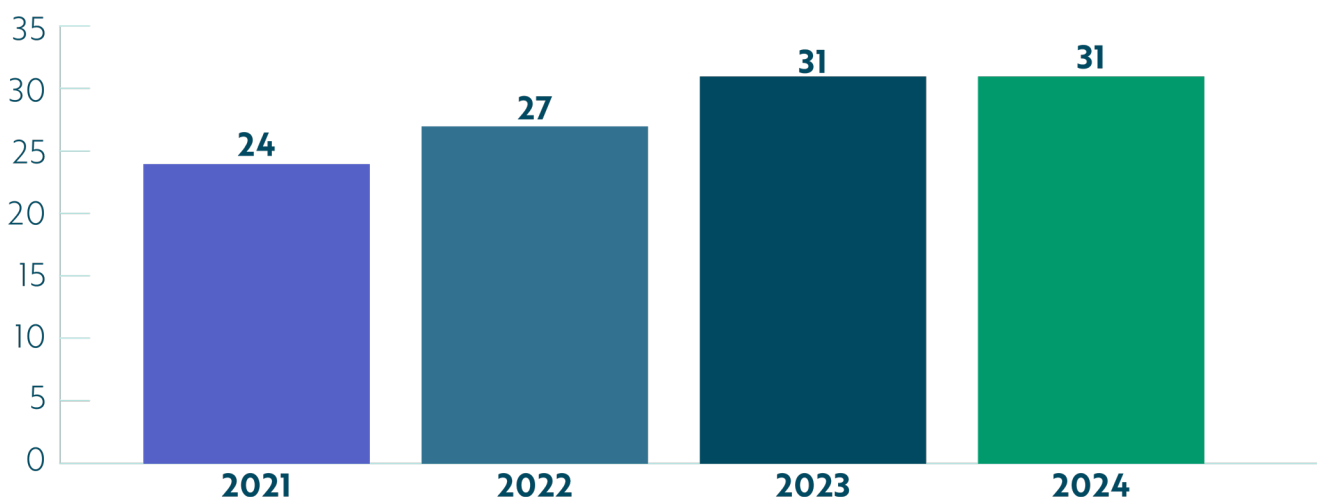


Figure 1: Local authorities with climate action staff in place at year end

With the exception of Carlow that did not have a Climate Action Officer in place at year-end, all local authorities had both Climate Action Co-ordinators and Climate Action Officers in place. This was an improvement on previous years.

By comparison, in 2023 all local authorities, except Sligo, had a Co-ordinator in place and six had no Officer in place (Carlow, Dublin City, Laois, Limerick, Louth and Westmeath) as local authorities had experienced difficulties recruiting for posts and retaining staff to these posts<sup>5</sup>.

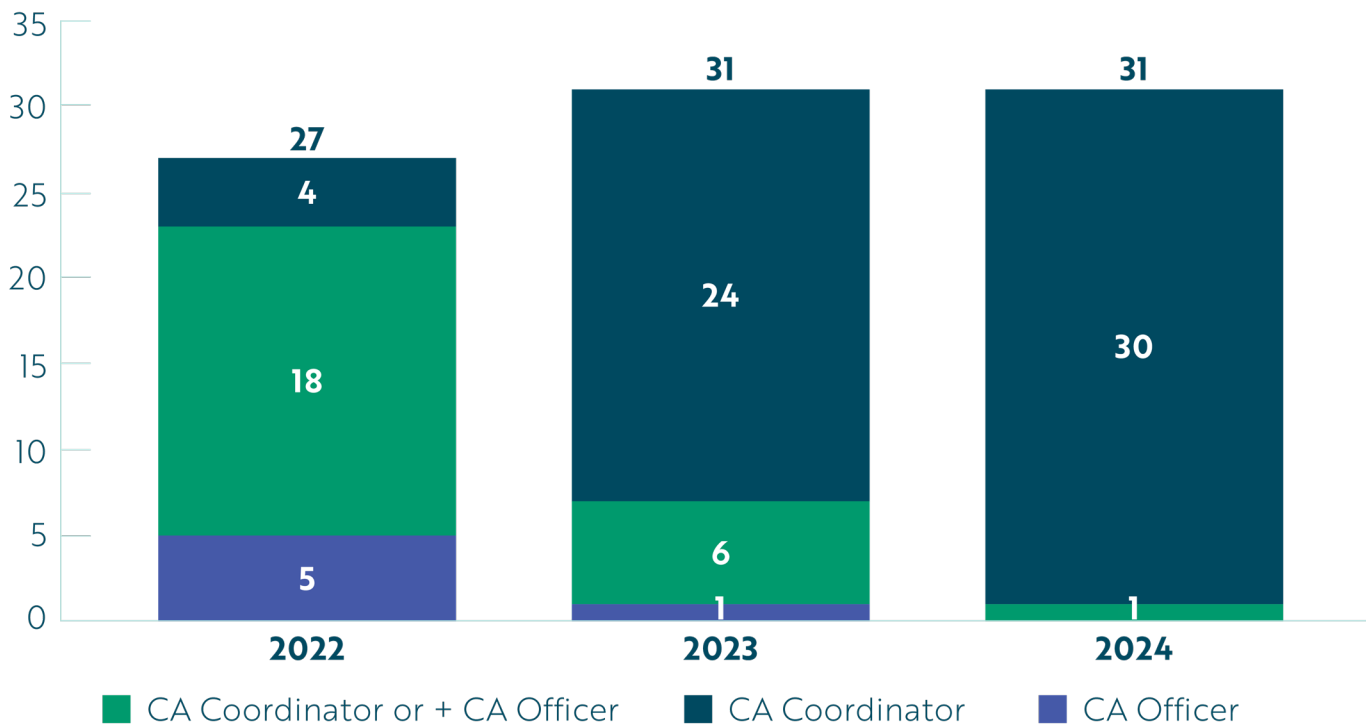


Figure 2: Local authorities with Co-ordinators and Officers in place at year end

There was an increase in the total number of staff working across both roles in 2024, increasing from 28.5 in 2022, 55 in 2023 to 60.5 in 2024.<sup>6</sup>

The reduced reliance on part-time staff evidenced in 2023 was sustained in 2024, with only one local authority, Dublin City, having a part-time Co-ordinator in place.

<sup>5</sup>The breakdown of staff roles was not collected in 2021

<sup>6</sup>The breakdown of staff numbers was not collected in 2021



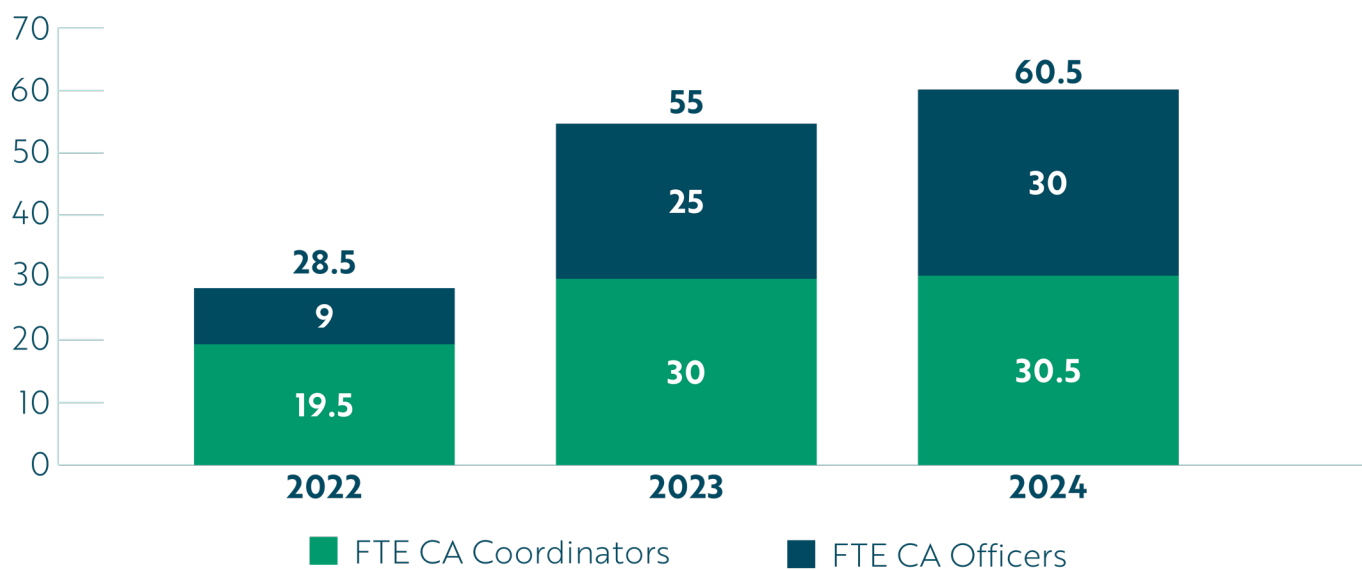


Figure 3: Number of climate action staff in place at year end

## Community Climate Action Staff

All local authorities had Community Climate Action Officers in place on December 31st, 2024. Twenty-nine were full-time staff members.

Both Meath and Sligo had part-time Community Climate Action Officers.

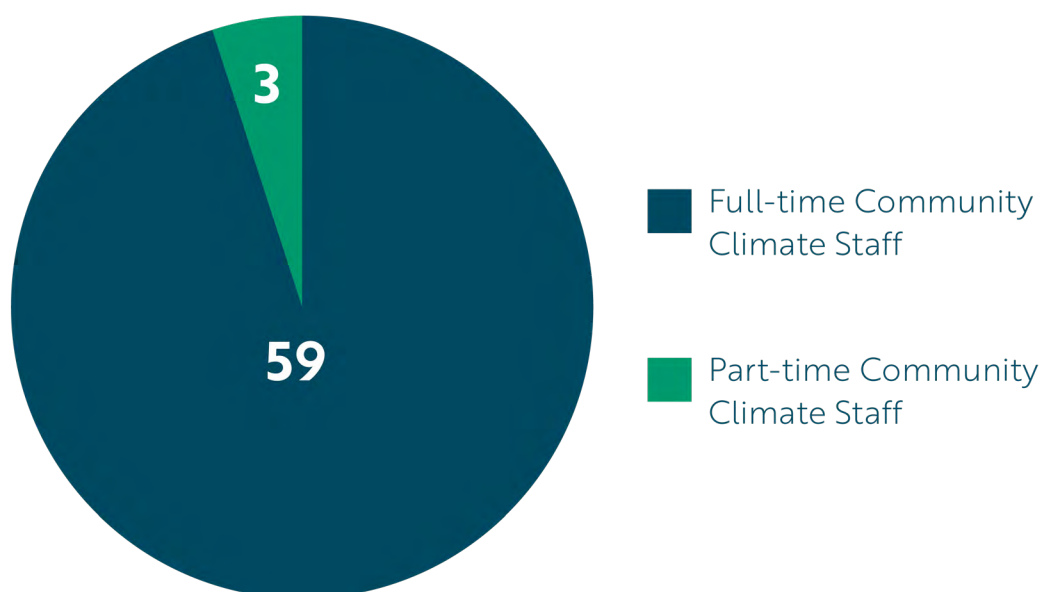


Figure 4: Number of community climate action staff at 2024 year-end

## Climate Action Teams and Sub-Groups

Local authority Climate Action Teams (CATs) were put in place to ensure climate actions were implemented and monitored from the perspective of multiple operational and policy perspectives. Many of these teams involve the senior management team (e.g., Dublin City Council).

2024 was the first year that all local authorities had their CATs operational. In 2023, seven local authorities reported their status as ‘work in progress’ and the primary reason for this related to staff changes.

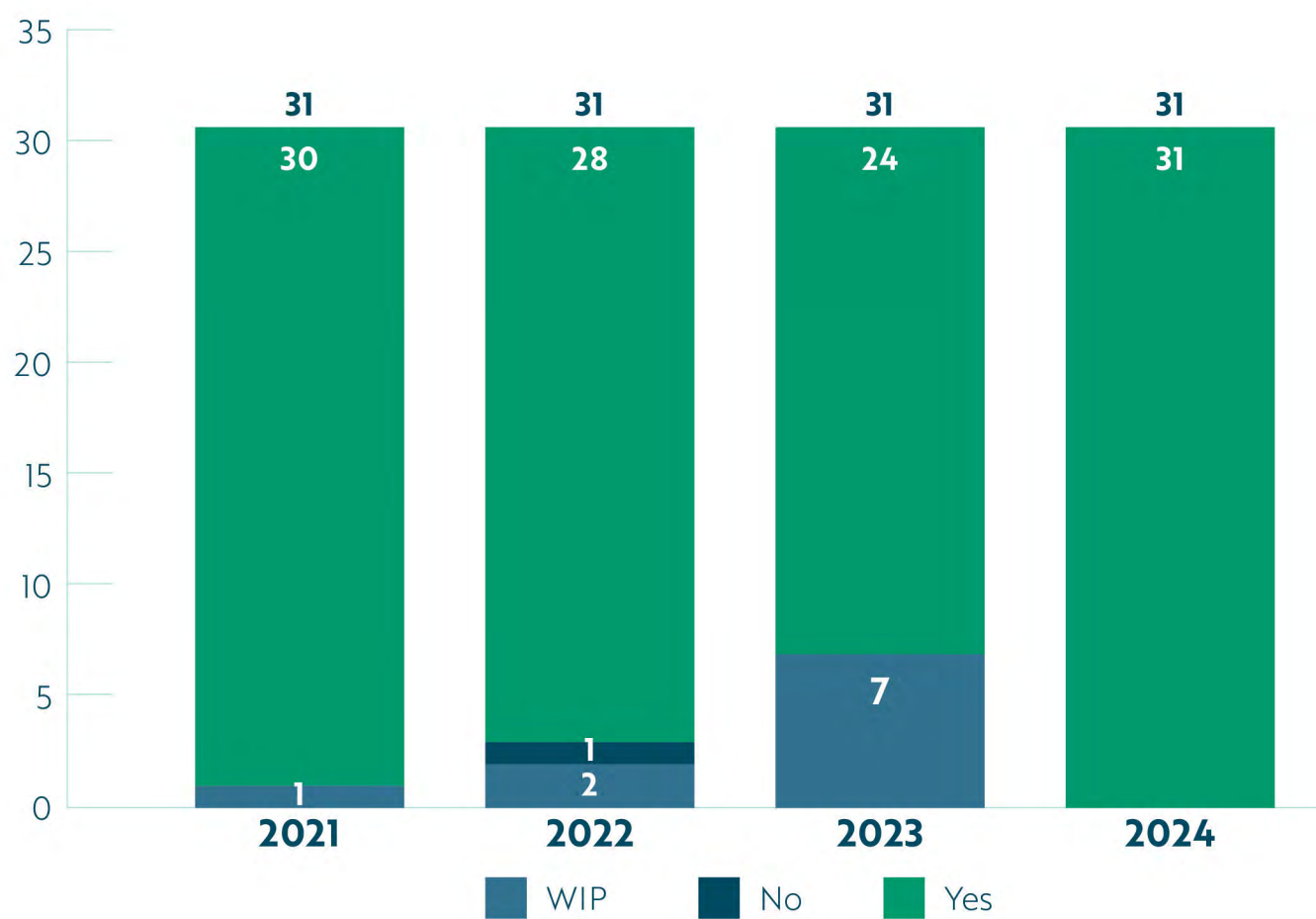


Figure 5: Status of local authority Climate Action Teams at year-end

The level of activity, as represented by the number of CAT meetings held across the sector during the year, increased from 95 in 2023 to 122 in 2024. This figure was closer to the activity levels in 2021 and 2022 when more CATs had been active compared to 2023. There had been 113 meetings in 2021 and 116 meetings in 2022.

There was also a significant increase in the number of local authority staff members participating in CATs in 2024 compared to all previous years. The figure increased steadily from 554 in 2021, 616 in 2022, 647 in 2023 to 823 in 2024. Many of the local authorities with small numbers of staff, supplemented their work with sub-groups (e.g., Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, Galway City and Kerry).

Table 2: Number of Climate Action Team members at year-end

CAT Members	2021	2022	2023	2024	Sub-Groups in Place
Carlow	14	21	22	16	Yes
Cavan	12	22	21	13	
Clare	10	11	11	32	Yes
Cork City	21	33	24	42	
Cork County	11	6	18	13	Yes
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	10	20	-	6	Yes
Donegal	21	18	-	28	
Dublin City	19	-	6	7	
Fingal	8	8	8	32	
Galway City	13	16	10	10	Yes
Galway County	13	28	39	50	
Kerry	19	10	12	8	Yes
Kildare	38	43	45	45	
Kilkenny	35	30	38	42	
Laois	14	18	20	17	
Leitrim	8	14	-	28	Yes
Limerick	-	-	15	42	Yes
Longford	8	16	17	19	Yes
Louth	25	25	24	32	Yes
Mayo	31	30	30	34	Yes
Meath	14	16	17	21	Yes
Monaghan	23	32	48	40	Yes
Offaly	24	23	29	31	Yes
Roscommon	21	23	45	21	
Sligo	20	15	10	23	Yes
South Dublin	11	14	13	13	Yes
Tipperary	23	28	29	30	Yes
Waterford	16	15	19	21	
Westmeath	24	27	27	36	Yes
Wexford	32	46	50	54	Yes
Wicklow	6	8	-	17	Yes
<b>Total Number of Members</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>823</b>	

The total number of staff participating in CATs who had undertaken climate action training decreased to 392 from a high of 543 in 2022. This represents 48% of CAT members who had climate action training in 2024. The rate was highest in 2021 as 76% of staff had undertaken training and dropped by 2 percentage points to 74% in 2022 and then to 67% in 2023.

The primary reason for the low numbers of staff who had accessed training places was because the local authority training plan 2020-2023 was replaced in 2024 with a revised training programme. The plan was developed in the first six months of 2024, with no training available during that time for LA staff to access.

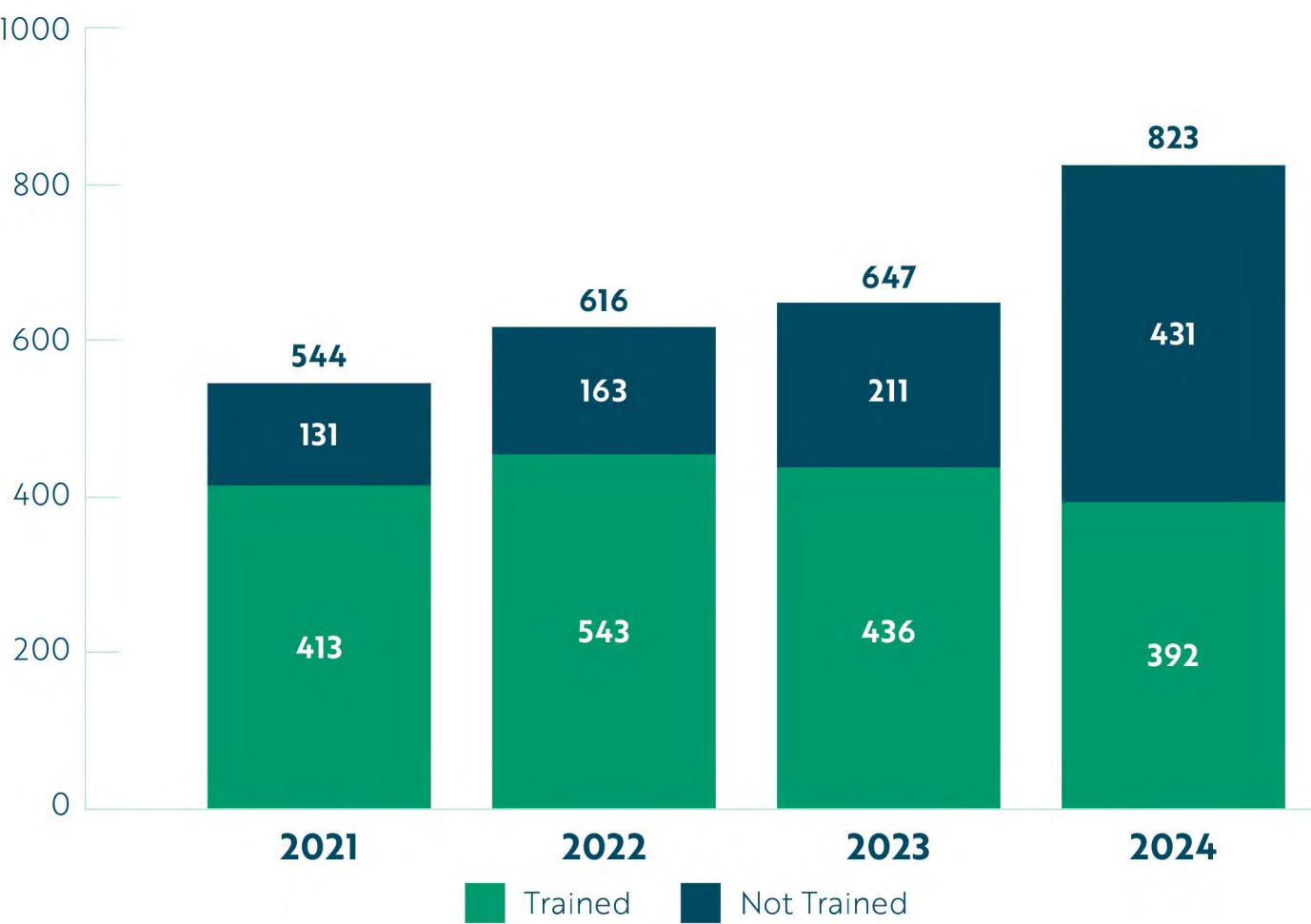


Figure 6: Number of CAT staff who had undertaken climate action training

### Climate Action Team Sub-Groups

At the end of 2024, 21 local authorities reported having CAT sub-groups in place. This was an increase on 2023 when 18 local authorities had sub-groups in place.

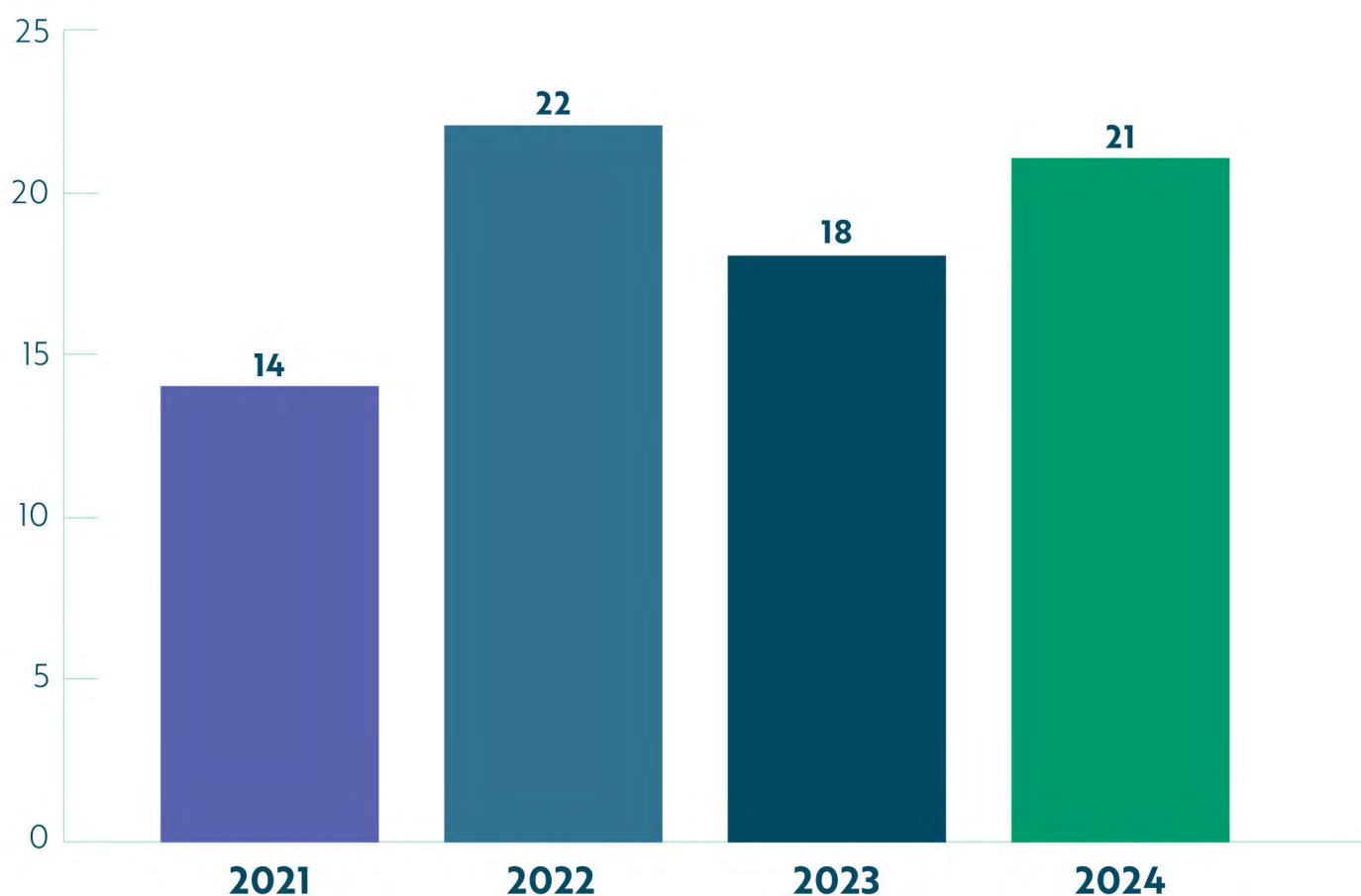


Figure 7: Local authorities with climate action sub-groups

The number of meetings held by sub-groups in 2024 (163) was almost the same as 2023 (164) despite an increase in the number of sub-groups.

There were 15 local authorities that had sub-groups in all four years. Nine local authorities that reported using sub-groups over the four-year period 2021-2024 (Mayo, Sligo, Wexford, Louth, Offaly, Galway City, Fingal, South Dublin and Tipperary) while five local authorities did not use sub-groups the first year, in 2021, but have used them each year since (Meath, Wicklow, Clare, Carlow and Cavan). Kerry was the only local authority that started using sub-groups in 2023 and continued in 2024.

There was a second cohort of 13 local authorities that used sub-groups more intermittently. There were five local authorities, who had used sub-groups in either 2021 and/or 2022 but not in 2023 but reverted to their use again in 2024 (Westmeath, Cork County, Longford, Monaghan and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown). Limerick and Leitrim used sub-groups for the first time in 2024, while Dublin City, Kilkenny and Galway County discontinued their use of sub-groups in 2024. Roscommon, Kildare and Donegal had used sub-groups in a single year.

The remaining three local authorities, Cork City, Laois and Waterford, have never used sub-groups.



Table 3: Climate Action Team Sub-Group meetings held annually

Local Authority	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Mayo	1	10	15	21	Consistent use of sub-groups
Sligo	2	2	10	14	
Wexford	16	10	12	10	
Louth	4	5	7	9	
Offaly	10	12	8	5	
Galway City	6	5	7	8	
Fingal	8	8	14	7	
South Dublin	34	24	16	6	
Tipperary	1	4	3	5	
Meath	-	1	1	7	
Wicklow	-	10	1	9	
Clare	-	4	4	4	
Carlow	-	2	1	4	
Cavan	-	15	12	1	
Kerry	-	-	1	6	
Westmeath	-	2	-	13	Intermittent use of sub-groups
Cork County	-	15	-	11	
DLR	8	9	-	3	
Longford	4	-	-	4	
Monaghan	2	-	-	4	
Limerick	-	-	-	7	
Leitrim	-	-	-	5	
Dublin City	5	4	10	-	
Kilkenny	-	6	25	-	
Galway County	-	3	17	-	
Roscommon	-	2	-	-	
Kildare	-	1	-	-	
Donegal	4	-	-	-	
Cork City	-	-	-	-	No sub-groups
Laois	-	-	-	-	
Waterford	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Meetings</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>163</b>	

# Adaptation and Mitigation

This theme focuses on delivery of actions and initiatives across a number of different local authority departments using a variety of funding sources. The sector’s work adapting to climate change as well as their mitigating responses to existing climate related challenges was tracked across five areas:

- Active Travel Projects,
- Social Housing Retrofits,
- Greenhouse Gas Reductions across local authority buildings,
- Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LA CAPs) and
- Severe Weather Responses.

Combined they give a sense of the breadth, volume and scale of some of the key deliverables in this area.

## Active Travel Projects

Previously, local authority data had been gathered and reported but following discussions with the NTA, it was agreed to collect the data directly from the NTA to ensure timing and funding drawdowns were consistently reported to match the NTA data.

There were 1,012 local authority active projects being tracked by the NTA in 2024 and an investment of in excess of €310million had been made during the year.

Table 4: Number of local authority active travel projects

Active Travel Projects	2023	2024
Design	581	606
Construction	201	253
Complete	219	153
Total	1,001	1,012

The percentage of projects completed during 2024 dropped to 15% but resulted in an additional 181km of active travel cycling/pedestrian infrastructure, an increase on 2023 when 168.8km of infrastructure was added. Twenty-five percent of projects were under construction in 2024, and 60 percent were at the design stage.

Table 5: Percentage of local authority active travel projects at different stages of development

Active Travel Projects	2023	2024
Design	58%	60%
Construction	20%	25%
Complete	22%	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In both years, Dublin City and Cork City were the largest recipients of funding. Cork City delivered the most infrastructural kilometres in 2024 (22km) compared with the other local authorities. Dublin City delivered the most infrastructural kilometres in 2023 (18.4km).

Table 6: Local authority action travel projects 2023 and 2024

	2023			2024		
Active Travel Projects	Number of Project	Drawdown (€)	Active Travel Delivered (km)	Number of Projects	Drawdown (€)	Active Travel Delivered (km)
Carlow	17	2,712,877	1.1	16	2,994,259	3.4
Cavan	41	3,342,736	2.0	19	1,668,010	2.7
Clare	34	2,782,567	7.6	17	2,046,561	1.1
Cork City	63	35,190,079	5.6	74	31,024,772	22.0
Cork County	28	24,429,216	17.0	48	20,128,799	18.2
Donegal	34	4,187,736	6.7	29	4,093,641	8.2
Dublin City	115	69,652,582	18.4	98	57,459,685	13.2
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	46	19,684,454	12.1	45	18,059,555	10.6
Fingal	58	15,749,556	7.1	48	26,239,706	14.9
Galway City	24	11,991,637	6.3	30	5,433,907	3.3
Galway County	31	2,234,167	3.9	26	934,656	0.0
Kerry	27	1,528,981	1.9	19	3,063,639	2.7
Kildare	12	10,562,169	0.4	34	9,388,515	3.5
Kilkenny	19	3,012,064	2.7	27	2,956,902	2.6
Laois	31	3,251,839	1.7	16	3,140,159	3.6
Leitrim	18	1,910,854	2.5	24	1,454,839	1.1
Limerick	22	22,420,825	15.6	76	20,843,148	17.2
Longford	14	3,268,464	1.1	17	2,547,660	6.7
Louth	27	3,355,166	0.6	30	2,863,647	2.2

Table 6: Local authority action travel projects 2023 and 2024 (Continued)

	2023			2024		
Active Travel Projects	Number of Projects	Drawdown (€)	Active Travel Delivered (km)	Number of Projects	Drawdown (€)	Active Travel Delivered (km)
Mayo	48	1,152,092	0.9	34	2,903,144	0.0
Meath	40	17,161,620	3.7	34	14,479,659	3.9
Monaghan	28	2,470,822	1.5	21	2,228,550	2.4
Offaly	28	3,314,689	5.8	23	3,499,890	7.2
Roscommon	19	1,483,084	1.6	23	3,049,995	1.3
Sligo	27	2,136,957	2.0	17	1,362,094	0.0
South Dublin	16	22,333,365	12.1	41	22,785,622	11.2
Tipperary	20	4,266,476	7.0	25	3,925,387	6.8
Waterford	29	21,365,285	2.6	27	24,470,743	0.8
Westmeath	21	2,757,448	4.3	27	3,268,459	1.5
Wexford	20	3,511,231	1.5	14	3,795,837	4.0
Wicklow	44	7,548,733	11.6	33	8,053,181	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>330,769,770</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>310,164,621</b>	<b>181.1</b>

### Social Housing Retrofit Energy Savings

Social housing retrofitting is an important action that yields significant reductions in energy use, which results in lower running costs for tenants and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions<sup>7</sup>. A total of 7,362 social houses had been retrofitted between 2022 and 2024 utilising funding from the expanded Local Authority Retrofit Programme<sup>8</sup>. The objective of the programme is to bring houses up to “a B2/cost optimal standard with a heat pump” (2022, p.8)<sup>9</sup>.

In 2024, the number of social houses retrofitted by local authorities increased for a third year to 2,634 units. Once again, almost one hundred percent of houses were brought up to either a B2 (92%) or cost optimal standard (7%).

In addition, local authorities reported that funding had been drawn down for the installation of heat pumps in 91% of retrofitted properties, bringing the average number of retrofitted properties with heat pumps over the three-year period to 83%.

<sup>7</sup> The SEAI calculation of Green House Gas Emission savings for local authorities (discussed on Page 30) does not include savings from social housing retrofits.

<sup>8</sup> The units counted are those funded by the DHLGH. There are cases where retrofits have been completed but funding not drawn down within the relevant year. Those units will appear in the following year.

<sup>9</sup> (gov - National Retrofit Plan ([www.gov.ie](http://www.gov.ie))).

Total annual Megawatt hour (MWh) energy savings because of the retrofitting was 103,329 MWh/Yr at the end of 2024. The 2024 retrofits boosted the annual savings by 37,712MWh/Yr, the largest increase so far. Annual carbon emissions reductions also increased to 29,336 tCo2/Yr since the addition of the 2024 retrofits.

Table 7: Social housing retrofit figures 2022 - 2024

	2022	2023	2024	Total
Social Houses Retrofitted	2,283	2,445	2,634	7,362
With BER B2 or above	(88%) 2,011	(95%) 2,315	(93%) 2,461	(92%) 6,787
With BER Cost Optimal	(11%) 248	(5%) 111	(6%) 161	(7%) 520
Heat pumps installed	(68%) 1,554	(90%) 2,200	(91%) 2,393	(83%) 6,147
MWh/Yr Energy Saving per annum	29,954	35,663	37,712	103,329
tCo2/Yr Carbon Savings per annum	8,600	10,376	10,360 <sup>10</sup>	29,336

The number of properties retrofitted varies across local authorities, ranging from 27 up to 1,067, but all local authorities had reported retrofitting activity over the course of the three years. Dublin City Council has retrofitted more than 1,000 social houses under the Local Authority Retrofit Programme over the three-year period, and Donegal, Louth and Cork County have all retrofitted in excess of 500 social homes under the scheme.

An estimate of energy savings and carbon emissions reductions were carried out by the HDCO by reviewing BER Certificates before and after retrofitting. Over the three-year period (2022-2024) all local authorities reported energy savings and carbon emissions reductions.

As most of the homes were upgraded from low BER ratings to B2 or higher, this resulted in total energy used and carbon emitted being reduced by almost half<sup>11</sup>. The SEAI<sup>12</sup> state that households use an average of 17.1 MWh annually, therefore the total annual energy savings across the local authorities' retrofits, equates to the energy required to run more than 6,000 households.

<sup>10</sup> Adjustment were made to the methodology for calculating carbon savings.

<sup>11</sup> SEAI calculator used to calculate savings from G-Rated to B2 Rates mid-terrace oil-fuel heated house shows that upgrades from G-rated homes to a B2-rated homes can reduce energy consumption by up to 71% and reduced carbon emissions by up to 66%. [B2 Home Energy Rating, BER Comparison | Home Energy Upgrades | SEAI](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Residential | Energy Statistics In Ireland | SEAI](#)

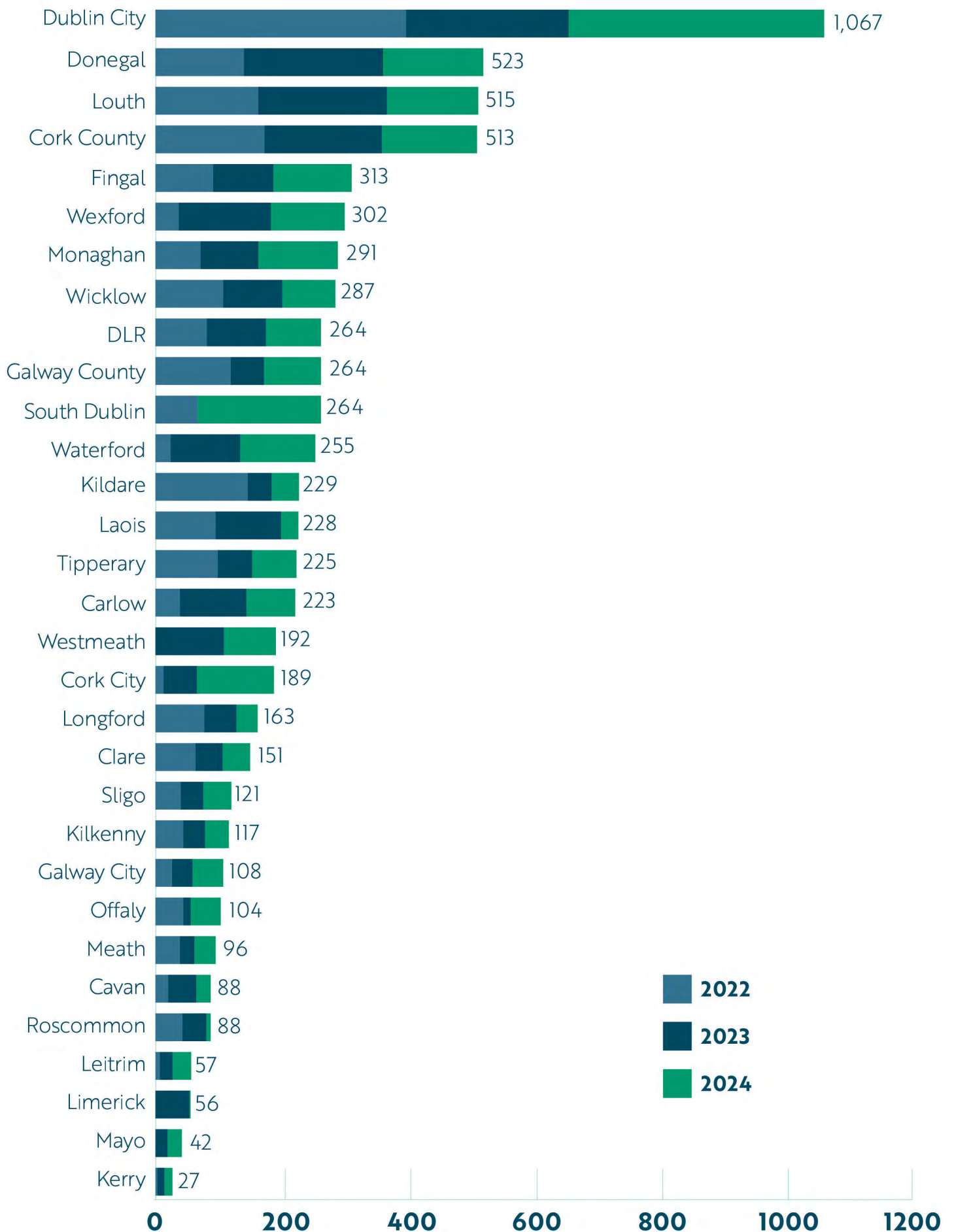


Figure 8: Number of social houses retrofitted by local authority 2022 - 2024



Table 8: Social Housing Retrofit Energy Savings MWh/Yr 2022 - 2024

Energy Savings MWh/Yr	2022	2023	2024	Cumulative Annual Energy Savings
Carlow	511.1	1,473.8	1,218.8	3,203.7
Cavan	414.3	755.8	269.9	1,440.0
Clare	1,039.8	692.7	706.2	2,438.7
Cork City	202.7	630.8	1,422.8	2,256.3
Cork County	2,173.3	2,139.0	1,698.4	6,010.8
DLR	702.4	719.9	766.9	2,189.2
Donegal	1,991.6	3,009.2	1,804.8	6,805.7
Dublin City	4,951.0	4,277.0	7,323.6	16,551.6
Fingal	646.2	779.7	1,444.9	2,870.8
Galway City	430.3	708.7	927.9	2,066.9
Galway County	1,899.5	721.9	1,560.7	4,182.1
Kerry	54.0	222.2	226.0	502.2
Kildare	1,404.3	359.5	538.1	2,302.0
Kilkenny	722.6	605.8	681.4	2,009.9
Laois	2,148.4	2,280.1	573.0	5,001.5
Leitrim	89.1	231.2	317.8	638.0
Limerick	0.0	858.1	35.3	893.4
Longford	1,177.4	796.9	426.0	2,400.3
Louth	1,400.8	2,545.8	2,034.3	5,981.0
Mayo	0.0	241.3	294.1	535.4
Meath	474.1	318.5	478.6	1,271.1
Monaghan	770.5	1,275.8	1,585.9	3,632.2
Offaly	836.1	342.9	912.9	2,091.9
Roscommon	605.9	515.3	63.8	1,185.0
Sligo	580.4	525.6	651.8	1,757.8
South Dublin	381.3	0.0	2,239.1	2,620.3
Tipperary	1,738.5	860.3	1,200.6	3,799.5
Waterford	345.2	1,706.2	1,580.7	3,632.2
Westmeath	0.0	2,256.3	1,623.0	3,879.3
Wexford	608.1	2,359.7	2,006.5	4,974.2
Wicklow	1,655.1	1,453.4	1,098.0	4,206.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,954.1</b>	<b>35,663.4</b>	<b>37,711.9</b>	<b>103,329.4</b>

Table 9: Social Housing Retrofit Carbon Savings tCo2/Yr 2022 - 2024

Carbon Savings tCo2/Yr	2022	2023	2024	Cumulative Annual Carbon Savings
Carlow	157.2	422.4	344.0	923.6
Cavan	139.2	262.8	91.4	493.4
Clare	375.6	214.4	234.6	824.6
Cork City	49.7	148.8	346.1	544.6
Cork County	652.9	622.1	633.3	1,908.3
DLR	141.8	160.6	171.4	473.7
Donegal	629.5	985.4	556.6	2,171.5
Dublin City	1,052.5	913.4	1,565.8	3,531.7
Fingal	153.0	176.6	339.8	669.4
Galway City	120.7	228.1	289.1	637.9
Galway County	601.0	198.6	447.5	1,247.1
Kerry	16.9	64.5	83.7	165.0
Kildare	334.9	91.8	162.2	588.9
Kilkenny	215.1	195.6	204.5	615.2
Laois	701.7	779.9	186.5	1,668.1
Leitrim	26.3	75.3	102.1	203.7
Limerick	0.0	237.1	6.0	243.1
Longford	279.0	203.6	110.1	592.7
Louth	305.0	629.1	522.3	1,456.4
Mayo	0.0	74.9	90.5	165.4
Meath	146.7	95.5	147.4	389.6
Monaghan	223.3	400.2	453.7	1,077.2
Offaly	410.4	120.7	303.7	834.7
Roscommon	155.0	158.7	13.2	326.8
Sligo	177.5	150.3	210.0	537.8
South Dublin	95.4	0.0	522.7	618.1
Tipperary	624.3	201.1	337.1	1,162.5
Waterford	124.8	523.1	451.5	1,099.5
Westmeath	0.0	801.7	560.9	1,362.6
Wexford	216.3	882.9	567.8	1,667.1
Wicklow	474.0	357.1	304.8	1,135.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,599.5</b>	<b>10,376.3</b>	<b>10,360.2</b>	<b>29,336.0</b>

## Green House Gas Emissions Savings

As the 2024 SEAI data was not available prior to publication of this report, the 2023 data was reviewed.

Table 10: Greenhouse gas emissions savings 2022 and 2023

	Change in non-electricity GHG emissions since GHG baseline	Change in total GHG emissions since GHG baseline <sup>13</sup>
	Thermal and Transport	Thermal, Transport and Electricity
2022	-6.70	-25.4
2023	<b>-9.60</b>	<b>-33.9</b>

The SEAI reported that local authorities had reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 33.9% on aggregate, relative to the baseline average for all local authorities between 2016 and 2018. This was a further reduction compared with 2022 when a reduction of 25.4% was reported. These emissions related to thermal, transport and electricity emissions.

Most savings were realised through lower electricity emissions. If electricity was excluded, the sector still realised a reduction in emissions of 9.6%, which once again, was an increase in savings compared with 2022 when the reduction in emissions were 6.7% compared to the baseline average.

Table 11: Local authority greenhouse gas emissions savings 2023

2023	Change in non-electricity GHG emissions since GHG baseline	Change in total GHG emissions since GHG baseline <sup>14</sup>
	Thermal and Transport	Thermal, Transport and Electricity
Carlow County Council	-4.80	-36.4
Cavan County Council	-7.90	-36.7
Clare County Council	-1.80	-28.6
Cork City Council	-29.40	-29.0
Cork County Council	10.10	-35.1
Donegal County Council	-17.60	-32.0
Dublin City Council	-8.20	-30.7

<sup>13</sup> Baseline = 2016-2018 average for all LAs

Table 11: Local authority greenhouse gas emissions savings 2023 (Continued)

2023	Change in non-electricity GHG emissions since GHG baseline	Change in total GHG emissions since GHG baseline <sup>14</sup>
	Thermal and Transport	Thermal, Transport and Electricity
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	-17.80	-47.1
Fingal County Council	-7.30	-45.0
Galway City Council	16.00	-33.0
Galway County Council	-18.90	-32.7
Kerry County Council	-14.50	-29.1
Kildare County Council	-15.00	-29.2
Kilkenny County Council	3.30	-33.3
Laois County Council	-3.70	-37.0
Leitrim County Council	20.20	-25.7
Limerick City & County Council	-12.80	-44.1
Longford County Council	-4.70	-32.1
Louth County Council	-26.50	-40.9
Mayo County Council	-22.40	-34.0
Meath County Council	-5.39	-27.4
Monaghan County Council	-5.57	-42.2
Tipperary County Council	-9.80	-30.6
Offaly County Council	-13.44	-31.3
Roscommon County Council	0.69	-33.6
Sligo County Council	-13.70	-41.8
South Dublin County Council	-5.27	-27.5
Waterford City & County Council	-8.29	-27.7
Westmeath County Council	-10.36	-32.2
Wexford County Council	-0.05	-34.9
Wicklow County Council	-8.17	-26.6
<b>Local authorities (aggregate)</b>	<b>-9.60</b>	<b>-33.9</b>

<sup>14</sup> Baseline = 2016-2018 average for all LAs

## Local Authority Climate Action Plans

**Local government has a key role to play in tackling climate change. They act as local leaders, champions and work closely with communities on the ground across a range of key areas, from housing to transport. They use their extensive knowledge of the natural and built environments in their areas to make a real difference<sup>15</sup>.**

Minister Eamon Ryan, April 2024

When guidelines for local authority climate plans were released in 2023, the briefing noted that “... local authority climate action [would] help local authorities to address, in an integrated way, the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation and strengthen the alignment between national climate policy and the delivery of effective local climate action” [Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans](#).

Close to 4,000 actions were identified across the 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAPs) and they have been categorised based on their stage of implementation (not started, in progress, completed-once off, or completed-recurring), and on whether they were an adaptation action, a mitigation action or a combination of both.

All LACAPs had been formally adopted by elected members and were ready for implementation by Q1 2024. By the end of 2024, 5% of the 3,951 actions detailed in the plans had been completed and 29% of action that were recurring (e.g., annual events) had also been completed. Forty-five percent of actions were being progressed while 21% had not yet started.

Table 12: 2024 LACAP actions

LA Climate Actions	Adaptation	Mitigation	Combined	Total	Percent
Not started	106	372	364	842	21%
In progress	212	730	837	1,779	45%
Completed - recurring <sup>16</sup>	129	490	533	1,152	29%
Completed - once off	29	67	82	178	5%
Total	476	1,659	1,816	3,951	100%
Percent	12%	42%	46%	100%	

<sup>15</sup> Minister Ryan launches all 31 Local Authority Climate Action Plans in Ennis, County Clare

<sup>16</sup> These were typically annual recurring actions.

The highest number of actions addressed both mitigation and adaptation and were classified as combined. These numbered 1,816 or 46% of actions detailed in LACAPs on December 31st, 2024. Actions focused directly on mitigation numbered 1,659 or 42% while the remaining 476, or 12% were adaptation actions.

Table 13: 2024 LACAP actions types by local authority - number

LA Climate Actions	Adaptation	Mitigation	Combined	Total
Carlow County Council	2	21	50	73
Cavan County Council	17	75	105	197
Clare County Council	21	33	69	123
Cork City Council	9	72	48	129
Cork County Council	16	82	147	245
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	33	81	36	150
Donegal County Council	21	44	74	139
Dublin City Council	2	19	100	121
Fingal County Council	23	95	44	162
Galway City Council	4	64	35	103
Galway County Council	11	48	38	97
Kerry County Council	32	38	76	146
Kildare County Council	18	69	68	155
Kilkenny County Council	13	34	52	99
Laois County Council	12	95	66	173
Leitrim County Council	21	79	106	206
Limerick City & County Council	11	34	53	98
Longford County Council	15	16	27	58
Louth County Council	3	38	53	94
Mayo County Council	9	24	36	69
Meath County Council	10	21	40	71
Monaghan County Council	12	64	77	153
Offaly County Council	21	56	41	118
Roscommon County Council	12	21	29	62
Sligo County Council	23	73	33	129
South Dublin County Council	2	44	5	51
Tipperary County Council	15	32	63	110
Waterford City & County Council	35	168	78	281
Westmeath County Council	10	21	40	71
Wexford County Council	25	44	64	133
Wicklow County Council	18	54	63	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>3,951</b>



Table 14: LACAP actions types by local authority - percent

LA Climate Actions	Adaptation	Mitigation	Combined
Carlow County Council	3%	29%	68%
Cavan County Council	9%	38%	53%
Clare County Council	17%	27%	56%
Cork City Council	7%	56%	37%
Cork County Council	7%	33%	60%
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	22%	54%	24%
Donegal County Council	15%	32%	53%
Dublin City Council	2%	16%	83%
Fingal County Council	14%	59%	27%
Galway City Council	4%	62%	34%
Galway County Council	11%	49%	39%
Kerry County Council	22%	26%	52%
Kildare County Council	12%	45%	44%
Kilkenny County Council	13%	34%	53%
Laois County Council	7%	55%	38%
Leitrim County Council	10%	38%	51%
Limerick City & County Council	11%	35%	54%
Longford County Council	26%	28%	47%
Louth County Council	3%	40%	56%
Mayo County Council	13%	35%	52%
Meath County Council	14%	30%	56%
Monaghan County Council	8%	42%	50%
Offaly County Council	18%	47%	35%
Roscommon County Council	19%	34%	47%
Sligo County Council	18%	57%	26%
South Dublin County Council	4%	86%	10%
Tipperary County Council	14%	29%	57%
Waterford City & County Council	12%	60%	28%
Westmeath County Council	14%	30%	56%
Wexford County Council	19%	33%	48%
Wicklow County Council	13%	40%	47%
<b>National Average</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>46%</b>

Severe Weather Emergency Events Team Meetings and Response Plans Activated

Overall, there was less activity in this area in 2024 compared with 2023, but it was busier than 2022. Twenty-eight local authorities convened their Severe Weather Emergency Response Teams 254 times during 2024. This was a drop of 21 compared with 2023 but an increase on 2022 when 199 meetings were held. There were a total of 133 plan activations in 2024, once again, a decrease compared with 2023 when there were 168 plan activations but an increase on 2022 when plans were activated 126 times during that year.

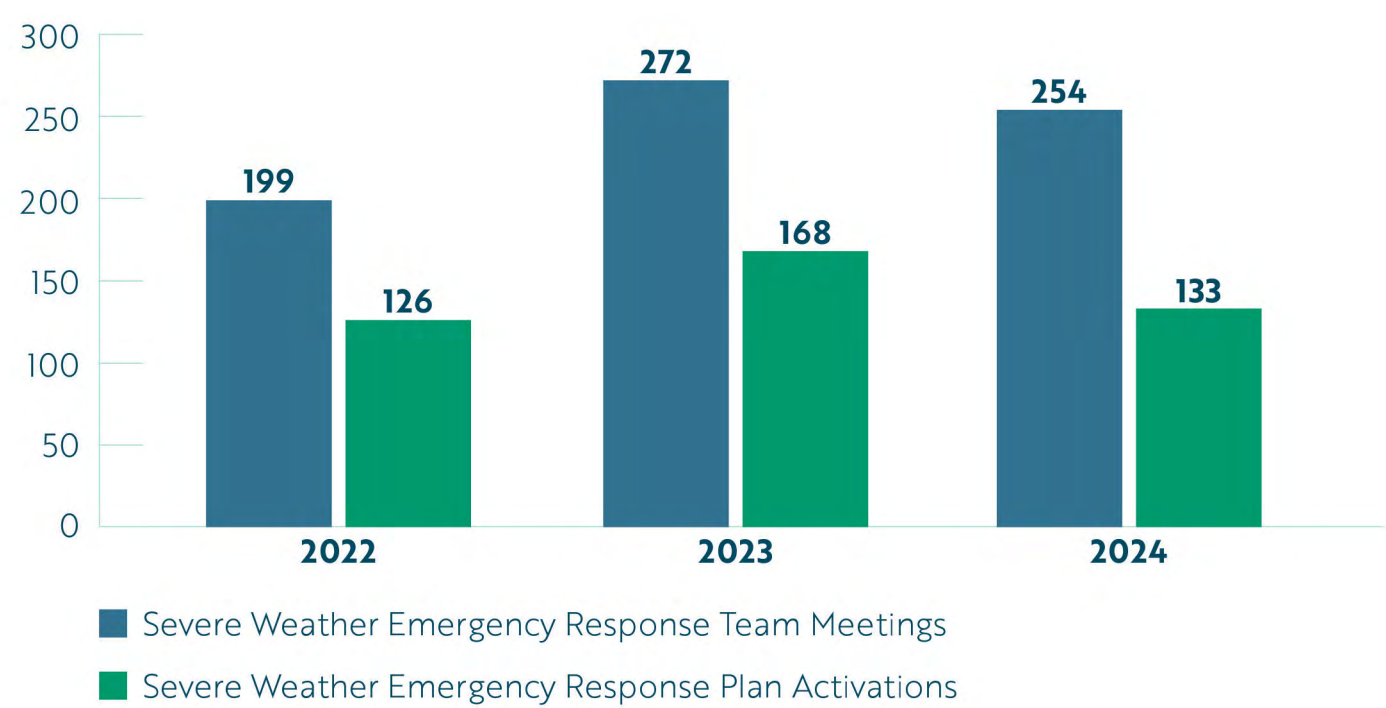


Figure 9: Emergency weather response teams and plan activations 2022 - 2024

Storms in 2024

- Henk: January 2nd, 2024
- Isha: January 21st, 2024
- Jocelyn: January 23rd, 2024
- Kathleen: April 6th, 2024
- Lillian: August 23rd, 2024
- Ashley: October 20th, 2024
- Bert: November 23rd, 2024
- Conall: November 27th, 2024
- Darragh: December 6th, 2024

[Storm Centre - Met Éireann - The Irish Meteorological Service](#)

The number of meetings held varied considerably, ranging from 27 down to one, as there was no standardised criteria or trigger agreed about when meetings should be held. Some local authorities held regular scheduled meetings while others met in response to weather events announced by Met Éireann or in response to a localised issue.

Table 15: Severe weather emergency response team meetings and plan activations by local authority 2022 - 2024

	Severe Weather Emergency Response Team Meetings			Severe Weather Emergency Response Plans Activated		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Carlow	5	2	2	-	-	3
Cavan	2	4	5	-	-	-
Clare	8	7	8	8	7	8
Cork City	10	19	6	10	3	6
Cork County	9	15	19	5	1	7
DLR	10	19	18	8	13	1
Donegal	5	-	11	-	-	-
Dublin City	2	7	3	2	11	-
Fingal	-	2	-	-	1	-
Galway City	5	10	12	1	3	5
Galway County <sup>17</sup>	5	5	n/a	2	3	n/a
Kerry	53	84	43	46	72	33
Kildare	10	4	3	2	3	2
Kilkenny	15	6	6	15	6	6
Laois	5	8	6	-	3	2
Leitrim	3	3	8	3	3	8
Limerick	-	2	7	-	-	-
Longford	-	-	1	-	-	1
Louth	2	4	2	2	3	1
Mayo	8	9	17	7	4	6
Meath	4	-	-	4	-	-
Monaghan	4	4	4	3	1	2
Offaly	3	2	4	-	4	2
Roscommon	0	1	27	-	2	9
Sligo	6	4	5	1	4	5
South Dublin	5	5	3	-	5	3
Tipperary	1	4	5	1	4	5
Waterford	3	13	10	-	3	10
Westmeath	1	4	4	-	1	2
Wexford	6	18	12	6	8	3
Wicklow	9	7	3	-	-	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>133</b>

<sup>17</sup> 2024 data for Galway County was not available

Twenty-four local authorities activated emergency response plans during 2024 in response to weather events. Kerry continue to have the highest level of activations (n=33), while six local authorities reported no plan activations in 2024 (Cavan, Donegal, Dublin City, Fingal, Limerick and Meath).

Table 16: Reason for emergency response plan activations 2022 - 2024

Weather Event	2022	2023	2024
Wind/Coastal Wind	60	62	74
Rain	36	53	36
Snow/Ice	15	14	11
Low Temperature/Ice	10	20	7
Thunderstorms	3	17	3
Fog/Freezing Fog	2	0	2
High Temperature	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>133</b>

The primary reason for activating an emergency weather response plan in 2024 was to respond to wind or coastal wind events. This was similar to the 2023 and 2022, however the percentage of events triggered by wind increased from 48% in 2022 and 37% in 2023 to 56% in 2024.

As with previous years, rain was the second most frequent cause of plan activations. It was responsible for 27% of activations in 2024, 32% in 2023 and 29% in 2022.

There was a decrease in the number of activations as a result of snow/ice or low temperatures as well as thunderstorms.

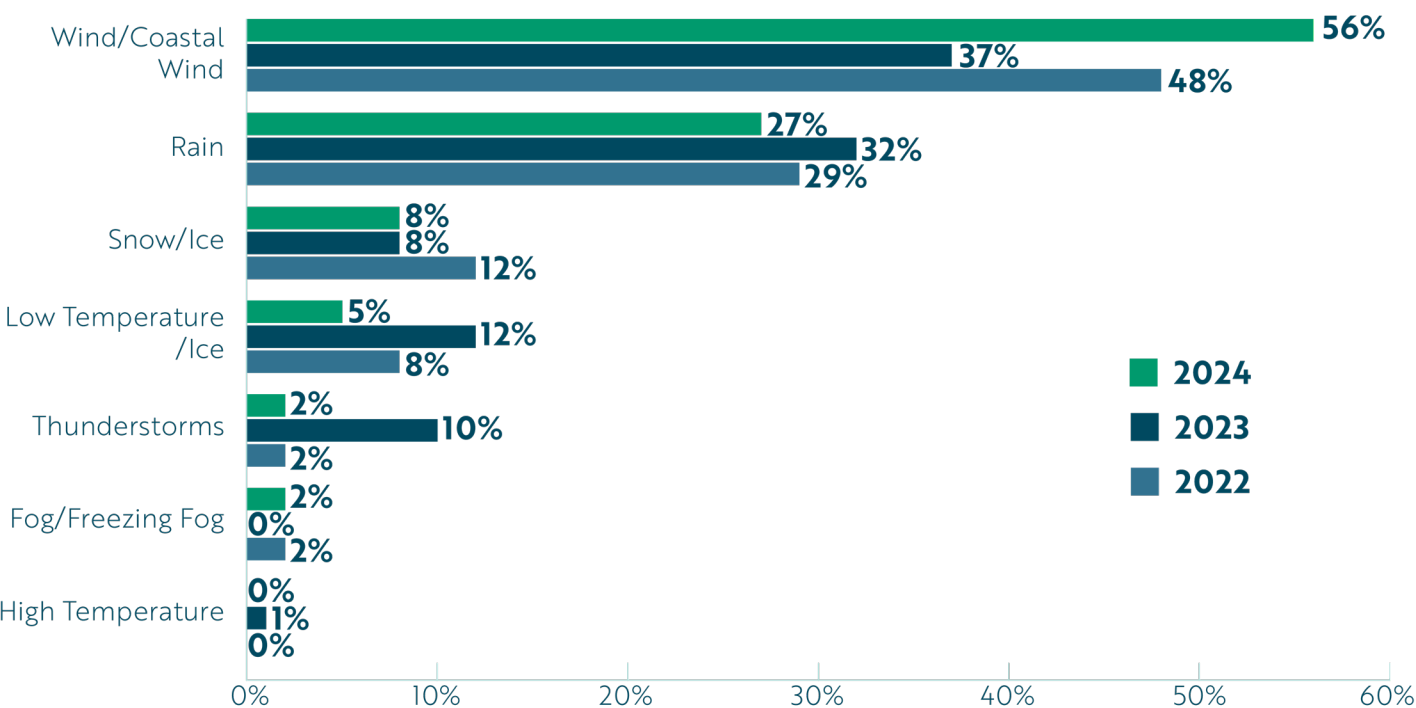


Figure 10: Reasons for emergency weather response activations 2022 – 2024 (percent)

## Internal Behavioural Change and Capacity Building

Behavioural change and capacity building across a range of stakeholders is critical if real change is to take place and be maintained. Training and awareness initiatives for local authority staff, councillors, and the public are needed if mind-sets are to be changed and the sector is to evolve within a strengthening policy context. The focus is on thinking about things and doing things differently and helping everyone understand the key role they play in addressing climate change. This report focuses on three distinct stakeholder groups:

- local authority staff and elected members,
- small and medium size businesses, and
- the community.

### Climate Action Training for Staff and Elected Members

Data from the LASNTG reveals that there were 2,825 climate action training places accessed by local authority staff and councillors in 2024, a drop compared each of the previous three years. The low numbers in 2024 were primarily because the training plan and budget for the period 2024-2027 commenced formally on the 1st of June 2024, and no training activity was available for the first six months of the year.

Over the four years (2021-2024) a total of 28,802 climate action training places were accessed. The highest level of activity was in the first year, 2021 when 13,277 places were accessed.

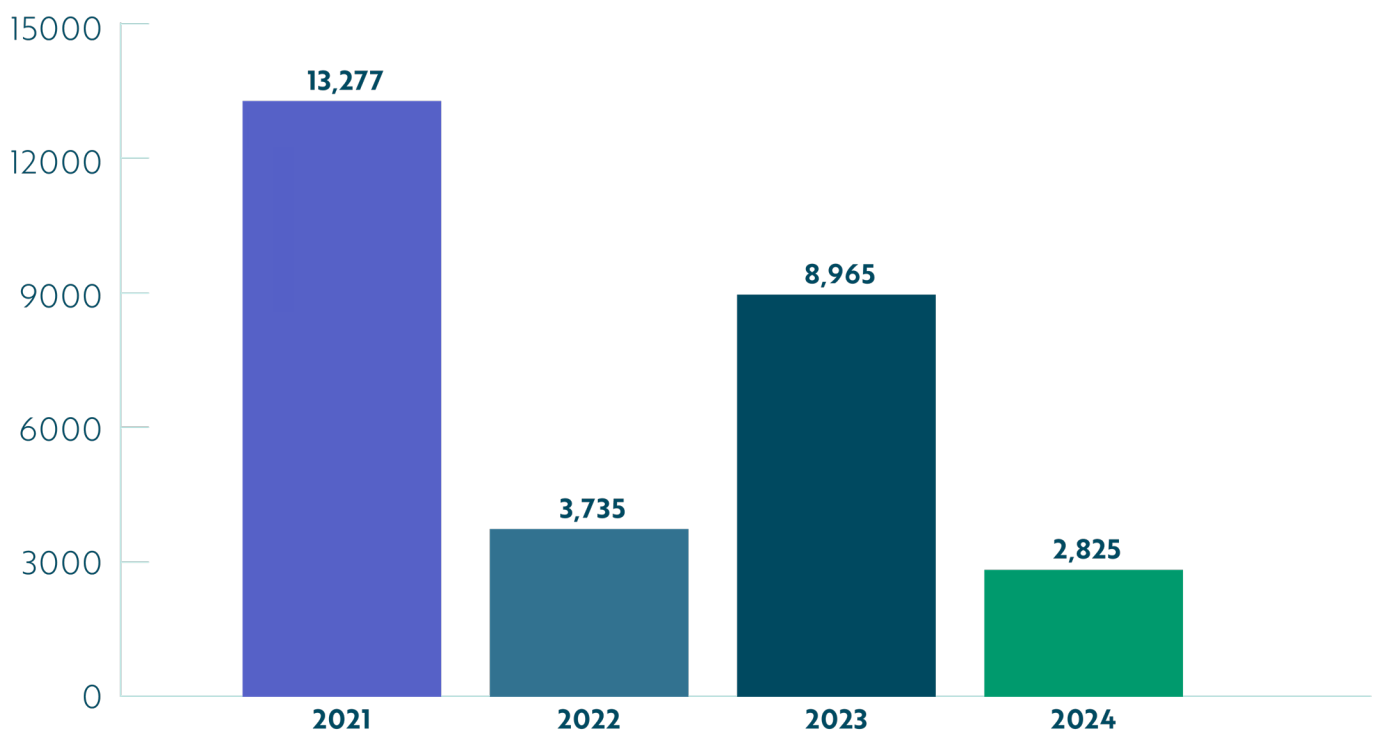


Figure 11: Number of climate action training places accessed by staff and elected members 2021 - 2024

All local authorities had staff or elected members who accessed training places each year over the four-year period. The larger local authorities tended to access the largest number of training places. In 2024, the number of places varied from a high of 218 places in Dublin City Council to two places in Westmeath, four places in Waterford and six places in Louth.

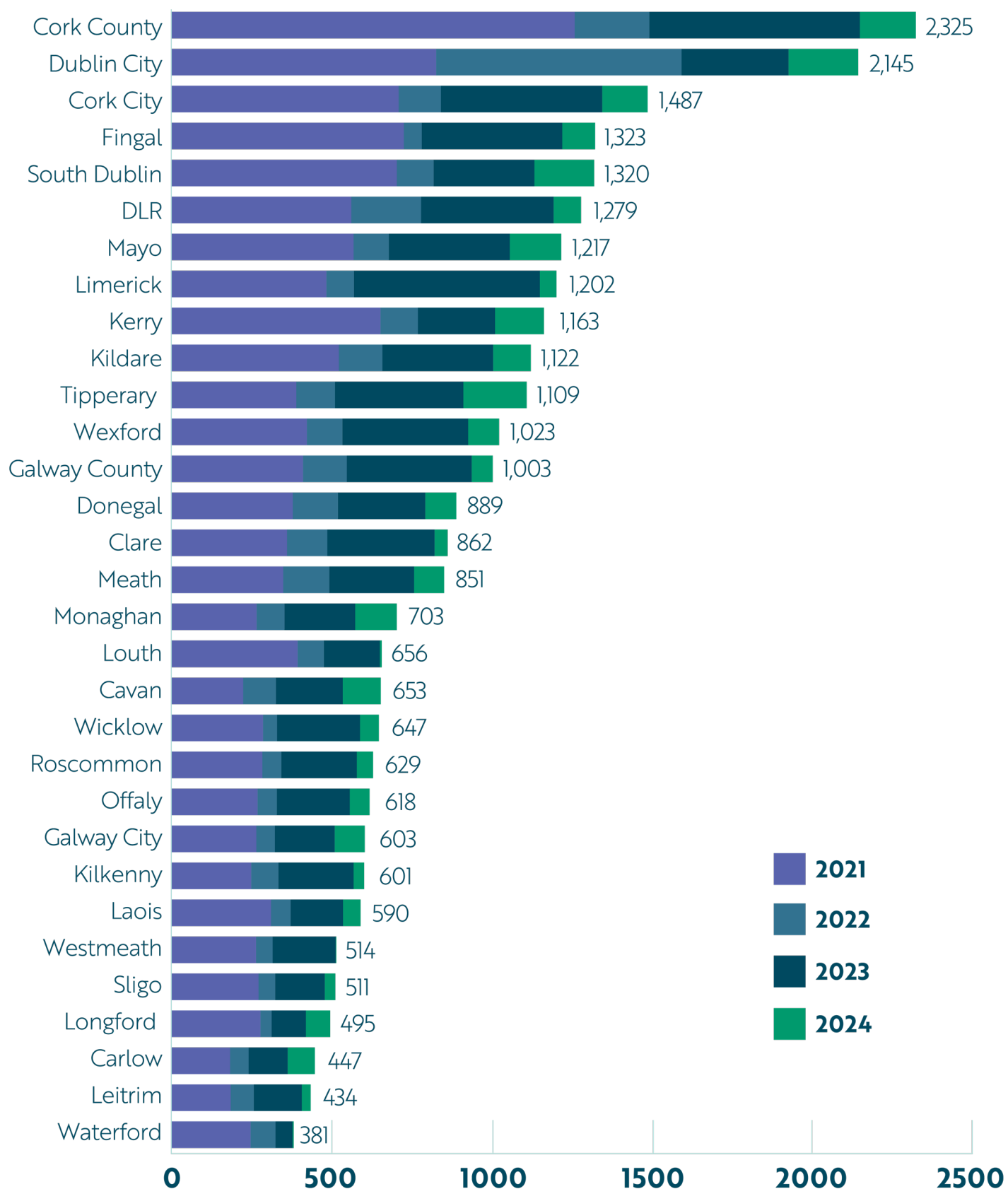


Figure 12: Number of climate action training places accessed by staff and elected member by local authority 2021 - 2024



Green for Business Initiative

**This programme is designed to provide small businesses with tailored expert advice on how to drive sustainability.**

[www.localenterprise.ie/green](http://www.localenterprise.ie/green)

The Green for Business<sup>18</sup> programme was launched in March 2021 and is delivered by the local authority Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs). In 2024, significant growth in the uptake of the programme was evident as 1,016 SMEs participated in the programme, the highest number of participating businesses recorded to date. This brings the total number of businesses that have participated in the programme since it commenced in 2021 to 2,276.

In 2024 every local authority increased the number of participants in the programme, by an average of 83%, compared with 2023 and 146% compared with 2021<sup>19</sup>.

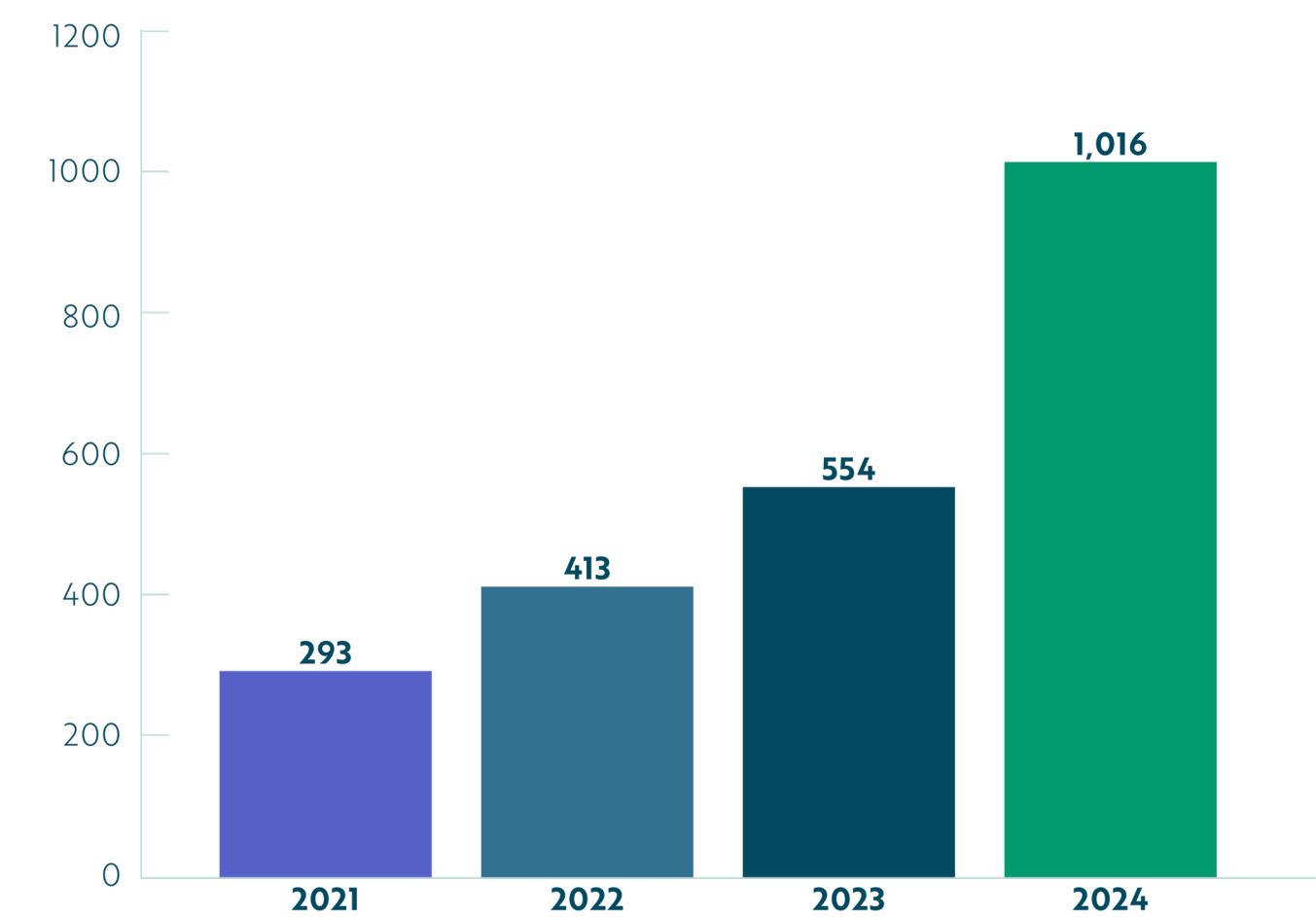


Figure 13: Number of SMEs accessing Green for Business 2021 - 2024

<sup>18</sup> Previously referred to as Green for Micro  
<sup>19</sup> Breakdown of data by local authority not available for 2021

Table 17: Number of businesses participating in the LEO Green for Business programme in each local authority 2022 - 2024

Local Authority	2022	2023	2024
Carlow County Council	14	42	52
Cavan County Council	1	16	28
Clare County Council	16	13	21
Cork City Council	18	19	26
Cork County Council	33	37	69
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	12	23	31
Donegal County Council	9	21	48
Dublin City City Council	7	33	52
Fingal County Council	26	34	35
Galway City Council	8	19 <sup>20</sup>	32
Galway County Council	10		
Kerry County Council	18	18	28
Kildare County Council	17	42	69
Kilkenny County Council	11	13	22
Laois County Council	31	15	42
Leitrim County Council	5	7	18
Limerick City & County Council	8	14	21
Longford County Council	18	13	23
Louth County Council	16	11	30
Mayo County Council	6	13	50
Meath County Council	9	16	34
Monaghan County Council	18	15	35
Offaly County Council	4	7	39
Roscommon County Council	16	17	23
Sligo County Council	1	10	17
South Dublin County Council	22	21	37
Tipperary County Council	6	12	26
Waterford City & County Council	15	15	21
Westmeath County Council	17	18	46
Wexford County Council	12	15	20
Wicklow County Council	9	5	21
<b>Total Businesses</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>654</b>

<sup>20</sup> Data for Galway City and County was combined in 2023.

## Community Climate Action Programme

**The landmark climate funding programme, which will be administered by local authorities, can provide amounts of up to €100,000 to larger local projects over an 18-month period. However, there is no one-size-fits-all for local projects and so the fund will be flexible enough to provide lesser amounts as needed to smaller and medium sized local action programmes.**

[Minister Ryan launches €27 million fund for Community Climate Action while visiting Cavan](#)

January 2024

By the end of 2024 a total of 683 projects had been approved for funding under Strand 1 and Strand 1a of the Community Climate Action Programme. In terms of the project sizes, 42%, or 285 projects were classified as small, 36%, or 244, were medium projects, and 22%, or 154, were categorised as large projects.

By year end, 12% of projects (81) had been completed and 52% (353) were underway. The remaining 37%, or 249 projects, had been reviewed and approved for funding.

Table 18: Local authority community climate action programme actions by local authority 2024

		Size of Projects			Status of Projects		
December 31st 2024	Number of Projects	Small	Medium	Large	Approved	Work in Progress	Completed
Carlow	8	13%	50%	38%	50%	25%	25%
Cavan	22	45%	36%	18%	41%	55%	5%
Clare	23	61%	26%	13%	30%	65%	4%
Cork City	26	31%	46%	23%	15%	62%	23%
Cork County	31	42%	35%	23%	0%	100%	0%
DLR	28	43%	39%	18%	39%	61%	0%
Donegal	25	40%	28%	32%	48%	48%	4%
Dublin City	51	33%	43%	24%	8%	73%	20%
Fingal	25	12%	44%	44%	44%	48%	8%
Galway City	15	20%	47%	33%	13%	80%	7%
Galway County	32	50%	44%	6%	84%	6%	9%
Kerry	28	50%	36%	14%	64%	18%	18%
Kildare	24	33%	42%	25%	13%	46%	42%
Kilkenny	22	50%	32%	18%	0%	59%	41%
Laois	16	63%	19%	19%	31%	19%	50%
Leitrim	20	40%	15%	45%	90%	5%	5%
Limerick	19	37%	37%	26%	89%	5%	5%
Longford	14	64%	29%	7%	57%	21%	21%
Louth	21	62%	14%	24%	29%	57%	14%
Mayo	16	38%	44%	19%	6%	88%	6%
Meath	25	44%	40%	16%	68%	20%	12%
Monaghan	17	29%	35%	35%	41%	59%	0%
Offaly	19	68%	21%	11%	74%	5%	21%
Roscommon	17	41%	47%	12%	47%	35%	18%
Sligo	22	64%	36%	0%	9%	91%	0%
South Dublin	28	43%	18%	39%	14%	86%	0%
Tipperary	24	42%	38%	21%	21%	79%	0%
Waterford	17	35%	35%	29%	24%	65%	12%
Westmeath	12	17%	50%	33%	50%	42%	8%
Wexford	16	31%	44%	25%	31%	69%	0%
Wicklow	20	35%	40%	25%	50%	50%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>12%</b>

Leitrim County Council had the highest percentage of large projects (45%) and lowest percentage of medium projects (15%). More than 60% of all funded projects were small projects in Offaly, Longford, Sligo, Laois, Louth and Clare. Both Westmeath and Carlow provided 50% of the funding to medium projects, with lower allocations to small projects than average, providing 17% and 13% respectively to small projects. Dublin City Council had the highest number across all sizes. The council had 17 small projects, 22 medium projects and 12 large projects.

In Laois 50% of their 20 funded projects had been completed by the end of 2024, and both Kildare and Kilkenny reported in excess of 40% of their projects as complete. Eight local authorities did not report any complete projects (Cork County, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, Monaghan, Sligo, South Dublin, Tipperary, Wexford and Wicklow) but all had in excess of 50% of projects in progress.

# Conclusion

The 2024 Climate Action KPI report captured selected data that illustrated the rate and range of a climate action activity that took place across local authorities in Ireland. The 2024 KPIs expanded to include the new LACAPs and the DECC supported Community Climate Action Programme (CCAP) as well as the staff needed to effect the roll-out of the CCAP.

The first theme reviewed in the report was 'Mainstreaming'. More climate action staff were in place at the end of 2024 compared to any of the years monitored to date. It was also the first year in which all CATs were up and running. As a result, more meetings took place and more local authority staff were involved in the teams. Sub-groups were also used by 21 local authorities to support the work of the CATs. However, the number of local authority staff on CATs who had accessed CAT training fell in 2024.

Under the theme 'Mitigation and Adaptation' five key areas were reviewed. Under the active travel data theme, progress on 1,012 projects was presented. An investment of over €113m was made in 2024 and 181km of cycling/pedestrian infrastructure completed. Local authorities retrofitted 2,634 properties in 2024 under the Social Housing Retrofit Programme, yielding savings for both the state and the tenants. The SEAI reported net reductions of 33.9% for thermal, transport and electricity across the sector compared with baseline years.

Local Authority Climate Action Plans were published by all local authorities in 2024 detailing close to 4,000 actions. Twelve percent were adaptation actions, 42% mitigation and the remainder a combination of both. Significant progress had been made by year-end 2024 in the delivery of those actions.

There was a reduction in number of emergency weather events that results in plan activations or prompted meetings of the severe weather emergency response teams in 2024 compared to 2023. As in previous years, wind events prompted most responses and then rain.

Finally, the data related to 'Internal Behavioural Change and Capacity Building' was presented. There was a noted decrease in staff accessing climate action training. The primary reason being that training was not available for the first half of the year as a new training plan was being finalised and approved. The number of SMEs participating in the Green for Business initiative run by the local authority LEOs increased significantly in 2024. More than 1,000 businesses participated compared with 554 in 2023, 13 in 2022 and 293 in 2024.



The Community Climate Action Programme funded 683 projects and 12% had been completed by year end, 52% were in progress and the remaining 36% approved and getting ready for commencement.

Overall, very positive progress has been made across most areas. There was more activity and involvement of staff in 2024 compared to previous years. However, the number of those staff that had participated in climate action training fell.

There was considerable activity under the active travel programme and the social housing retrofit programme, while the SEAI reported reduction in greenhouse gas emission in 2023 compared with previous years.

The local authorities detailed almost 4,000 actions across their LACAPs with the majority either in-progress or completed at the end of 2024. There was less weather-related emergency response meetings and plan activations compared to previous years, and wind and rain continue to be the primary reason for plan activations.

Finally, the number of businesses participating in the Green for Business initiative continues to grow year on year and the new Community Climate Action programme supported considerable investment in community activity via 683 projects spread across the 31 local authorities. However, the number of staff and elected members participating in climate action training fell, as there was no training available for the first half of the year.

Table 19: 2024 Summary KPI Results

Local Government CA KPIs Theme	Summary Results
1. Climate Action Staff - <i>expanded</i>	- good progress
2. Climate Action Teams	- high numbers, a lot of activity – <b>training levels dropping</b>
3. Active Travel - <i>expanded</i>	- positive activity
4. Social Housing Retrofit	- positive progress
5. Greenhouse Gas Reduction	- positive progress
6. LA CAP Actions - <i>new</i>	- first year – good activity
7. Severe Weather Responses	- less activity than previous year
8. Councillor and Staff Training	- <b>numbers falling</b>
9. Green for Micro Business	- very significant increase in participation
10. Community CA Programme - <i>new</i>	- first year – good activity



