



Climate Change Advisory Council Secretariat

CB WG Meeting 6

8th September 2023

Agenda

Time	Agenda Item
13:30	1. Opening of Meeting
13:35	2. Population Projections
15:00	3. Approaching Just Transition in Practice: Insights from NESC's work
15:45	4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan
16:15	6. Next Steps and Agenda for next meeting
16:30	7. AOB
16:30	Meeting Close



1. Opening of Meeting

Action Number	Date Raised	Description	Owner	Due	Status
3	20/04/23	Expand discussion of macroeconomic inputs/ drivers	CCAC Secretariat and relevant CB WG Members	Q3 2023	Update provided at CB WG Meetings 4 and 6
5	20/04/23	Further develop the approach and preparation for topical discussions	CCAC Secretariat	Q3 2023	Propose to Close - Secretariat to provide an update on the approach and preparation for upcoming topical discussions at each meeting
6	27/07/23	CB WG Members to provide comment on the Draft agenda for the September workshop by the 4th of August	CB WG Members	04/08/23	Propose to Close - no additional comments received
7	27/07/23	CCAC Secretariat to schedule individual meetings with modellers prior to finalising the September workshop agenda	CCAC Secretariat	06/09/23	Propose to Close - Pre-workshop meetings held with CB WG members from UCC, NUIG, SEAI and Teagasc

Agenda

Time	Agenda Item
13:30	1. Opening of Meeting
13:35	2. Population Projections
15:00	3. Approaching Just Transition in Practice: Insights from NESC's work
15:45	4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan
16:15	6. Next Steps and Agenda for next meeting
16:30	7. AOB
16:30	Meeting Close



4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan: Topics for Meetings

CB WG Meeting No.	Proposed Date and Time	Topic(s) for Consideration
1	Thursday 9 th March 2023 10:00 – 13:00	Carbon Budgets Methodology
2	Thursday 20 th April 2023 13:30 – 16:30	Carbon Budgets Methodology / Scoping of modelling work
3	Wednesday 31 st May 2023 10:30 – 13:30	Vision for 2050 and Beyond/ Scoping of modelling work/
4	Thursday 29 th June 2023 13:30 – 16:30	Climate Justice and 'Paris Test'/ Scoping of modelling work/ Macroeconomic Impacts of carbon budgets/
5	Thursday 27 th July 2023 13:30 – 16:30	Focused discussion on methane/ Scoping of modelling work/
6	Friday 8 th September 2023 13:30 – 16:30	Populations Projections/ Socioeconomic considerations
CB WG Workshop 1	Wednesday 13 th September 2023 13:30 – 16:30	Input model parameters for 2030 starting points, scenario development and assumptions
7	Thursday 19 th October 2023 13:30 – 16:30	2024 Projections Process (EPA, SEAI & ESRI)/ Biodiversity Considerations/ Agriculture and Land Use Review
8	Thursday 23 rd November 2023 10:30 – 13:30	Role of Negative Emissions/ International approaches to carbon budgets
9	Friday 15 th December 2023 13:30 – 16:30	<i>COP28 – Global Stocktake (TBC)/ ESAB 2040 Target (TBC)</i>

4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan: Workshop 13th September 13:30 – 16:30



Proposed Agenda

1. Building Blocks for scenarios for CB3 and CB4

- 2030 starting points: staying within carbon budget 1 and 2, underperformance (EPA WAM), overperformance (sensitivity)
- Targets for 2050: based on an emissions trajectory consistent with specific temperature outcomes and based on an emissions trajectory towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2050
- Considering the ESAB recommendation for an EU 2040 climate target

2. Scenario development for 2nd Carbon Budget Programme

- Shared understandings to inform scenario development by Teagasc (FAPRI), NUIG (GOBLIN), UCC (TIM) and SEAI (NEMF)
- Discussion of potential for integration and discrepancies
- Anticipated outcomes

3. Competing Land Use Requirements

- Land use and model representations of biodiversity constraints
- Afforestation, Biomethane, Nitrogen demand (water quality/air quality)

4. Timeline for Modelling/ Analysis Iteration 1

Objective: Develop a shared understanding of model inputs and expected outputs for the 1st iteration of modelling

Post Workshop

- Secretariat to prepare an outcome report for CCAC meeting on 28th Sept.
- Modelling/Analysis Iteration 1 Commences following CB WG meeting No. 7 19th Oct.

4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan: Meeting No. 7: 19th October 13:30 – 16:30



1. 2024 EPA Projections Process

- Overview of the 2024 Projections Process (EPA) and Inputs (SEAI and ESRI)
 - In the context of the Act requirement to use the *'latest Inventories, Projections and Best Practice Reporting of Emissions and Removals'*.

2. Biodiversity Considerations

- Reflections on the outcome of the September workshop in terms of biodiversity considerations
 - In the context of the Act requirement that *'A carbon budget, consistent with furthering the achievement of the national climate objective, shall be proposed by the Advisory Council...'* and, the national climate objective as defined in the Act is a *'climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy'*.

3. Agriculture and Land Use Review

- Thematic paper presented for discussion on various aspects of Agriculture and Land Use

4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan: Q1-Q2 2024 Meeting Schedule



CB WG Meeting No.	Proposed Date and Time
10	Thursday 18 th January 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Wed. 17th Jan / Fri. 19th Jan)</i>
11	Thursday 29 th February 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Tues. 27th Feb / Wed. 28th Feb)</i>
12	Friday 22 nd March 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Fri. 22nd Mar / Wed. 20th Mar)</i>
13	Friday 19 th April 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Tues. 16th Apr / Wed. 17th Apr)</i>
14	Thursday 23 rd May 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Wed. 22nd May / Fri. 24th May)</i>
15	Friday 28 th June 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Wed. 26th June / Tues. 25th June)</i>
16	Thursday 25 th July 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Fri. 26th July / Wed. 24th July)</i>
17	Thursday 29 th August 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Wed. 28th Aug / Fri. 30th Aug)</i>
18	Wednesday 18 th September 2024, 13:30 – 16:30 <i>(Alternatively: Mon. 16th / Tues. 17th Sept)</i>

Agenda

Time	Agenda Item
13:30	1. Opening of Meeting
13:35	2. Population Projections
15:00	3. Approaching Just Transition in Practice: Insights from NESC's work
15:45	4. Carbon Budgets Work Plan
16:15	5. Next Steps and Agenda for next meeting
16:30	6. AOB
16:30	Meeting Close



6. AOB



- Update on responses to CCAC requests for modelling capacity under the MoU



An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office

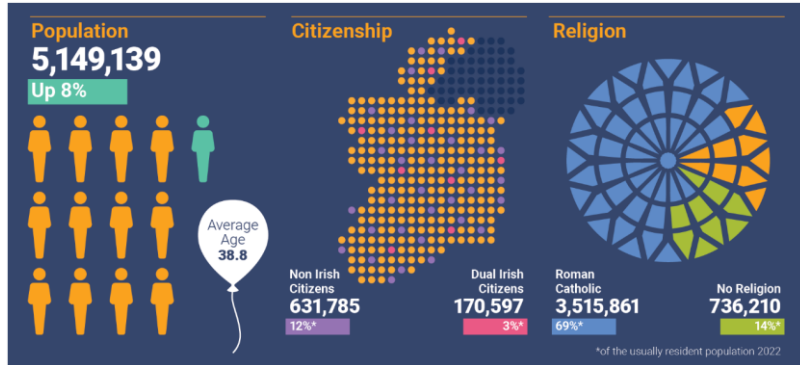
CSO Population Projections

Tim Linehan and Cathal Doherty, Central Statistics Office, Ireland

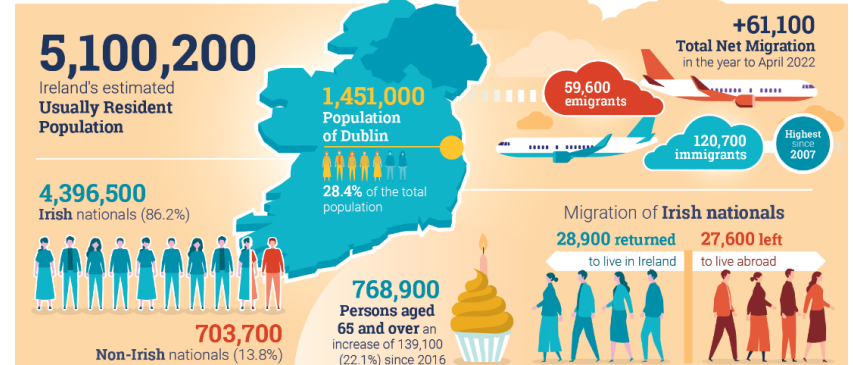
Carbon Budgets Working Group

08/09/2023

Products of the CSO – Population Statistics



A census of Population takes place in Ireland approximately every five years and determines a De facto count of the population



Annual population and migration estimates are determined each year using a Usual Resident definition of population

Products of the CSO – Population Projection

State Population Projections

Table 2.1 Projected population, 2016 - 2051

Year	High Fertility (F1)			Low Fertility (F2)		
	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
	'000					
2016	4,739.6	4,739.6	4,739.6	4,739.6	4,739.6	4,739.6
2021	5,047.5	4,995.2	4,943.0	5,044.4	4,992.2	4,940.0
2026	5,334.9	5,224.2	5,113.4	5,316.7	5,206.5	5,096.2
2031	5,614.5	5,438.8	5,263.0	5,568.3	5,394.6	5,220.7
2036	5,896.3	5,651.2	5,405.9	5,812.5	5,571.8	5,330.8
2041	6,176.7	5,860.0	5,542.9	6,052.7	5,743.0	5,432.9
2046	6,445.9	6,056.0	5,665.6	6,279.5	5,899.8	5,519.3
2051	6,692.9	6,227.9	5,762.3	6,481.9	6,030.5	5,578.3

Regional Population Projections

Table 2.1 Actual and projected population of Regional Authority areas by scenario, 2016 and 2036

Regional Authority Area	Projected Population 2036						
	Dublin Outflow			Dublin Inflow			
	2016	M1F2	M2F2	M3F2	M1F2	M2F2	M3F2
	'000						
Border	393.3	476.2	457.3	436.4	432.1	413.2	392.3
Dublin	1,335.9	1,589.9	1,491.5	1,400.9	1,860.7	1,762.4	1,671.9
Mid-East	690.9	965.3	937.1	906.8	876.2	848.0	817.7
Midland	293.4	405.4	393.9	383.3	339.2	327.6	317.0
Mid-West	472.5	553.0	530.6	506.3	548.4	525.9	501.6
South-East	421.2	500.2	489.7	477.5	446.9	436.4	424.1
South-West	685.0	812.8	781.2	750.9	809.5	777.9	747.7
West	447.5	509.7	490.5	468.5	499.5	480.3	458.3
State	4,739.6	5,812.5	5,571.7	5,330.6	5,812.5	5,571.7	5,330.6



Demography in the CSO



Approximately every 5
years

Using Census data as
a base



Demography team provide annual
estimates of the population and
project the population for an
approximate 35 year time horizon



Overall summary of approach

- Currently, deterministic, scenario-based approach
 - Fertility x Mortality x Migration
- Probabilistic approaches currently being explored
- CSO convenes Expert Group on Population Projections
 - Group members discuss/agree on scenarios



Population Projections 2023 – 2058

2023/2024 timeline

September
2023

Q4 2023

Q1 2024

Q2 2024

2023 URESPOP
estimated

Formation
of expert
group

Agree on
assumptions

Mortality
Fertility
Migration

CSO Projections
Published



Expert Group and the last projections

- 30 members from academia, government, ESRI, Irish Fiscal Council, the HSE and CSO
- Agree on the method
- Agree on the assumptions

Demographic component method

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-plfp/populationandlabourforceprojections2017-2051/appendix1-populationandlabourforceprojectionmodel/>

Three migration assumptions,

Two fertility assumptions
&

One mortality assumption

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-plfp/populationandlabourforceprojections2017-2051/>



Assumptions, 2017 – 2051

Three **migration** assumptions

M1: per annum net of +30,000

M2: per annum net of +20,000

M3: per annum net of +10,000

Two **fertility** assumptions

F1: TFR to stay at 2016 level of 1.8

F2: TFR to decrease from 1.8 to 1.6 by 2031 and remain at 1.6

Mortality assumption

Short term (to 2040) mortality rate improvements by 2.5%



Assumptions, 2017 – 2051

Fertility Assumptions Agreed

F1: Total fertility rate to remain at the 2016 level of 1.8 for the lifetime of the projections

F2: Total fertility rate to decrease from 1.8 to 1.6 by 2031 and to remain constant thereafter to 2051

Migration Assumptions Agreed

M1: Net migration +30,000 per annum to 2051

M2: Net migration +20,000 per annum to 2051

M3: Net migration +10,000 per annum to 2051

Mortality Assumptions Agreed

Mortality rates for males and females are assumed to improve at 2.5% and 2.0% per annum respectively in the short-term to 2040.

The long-term rate of improvement is assumed to be 1.5% per annum (unchanged since the last report). The short-term rate declines linearly over a 25 year period to the long-term rate.

These rates are assumed to apply to all ages up to age 90.

These assumptions will result in gains in life expectancy from:

- 79.3 years in 2015 to 85.6 years in 2051 for males

- 83.3 years in 2015 to 88.3 years in 2051 for females

Six scenarios

M1F1

M1F2

M2F1

M2F2

M3F1

M3F2



Next round of projections

- To be carried out in Q1-Q2 2024
- Expert Group to be convened
- Similar approach expected (deterministic) though probabilistic approaches may also be explored.





An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office



Population Estimates and Projections
Central Statistics Office
Ireland

Demographic Projections

DATE

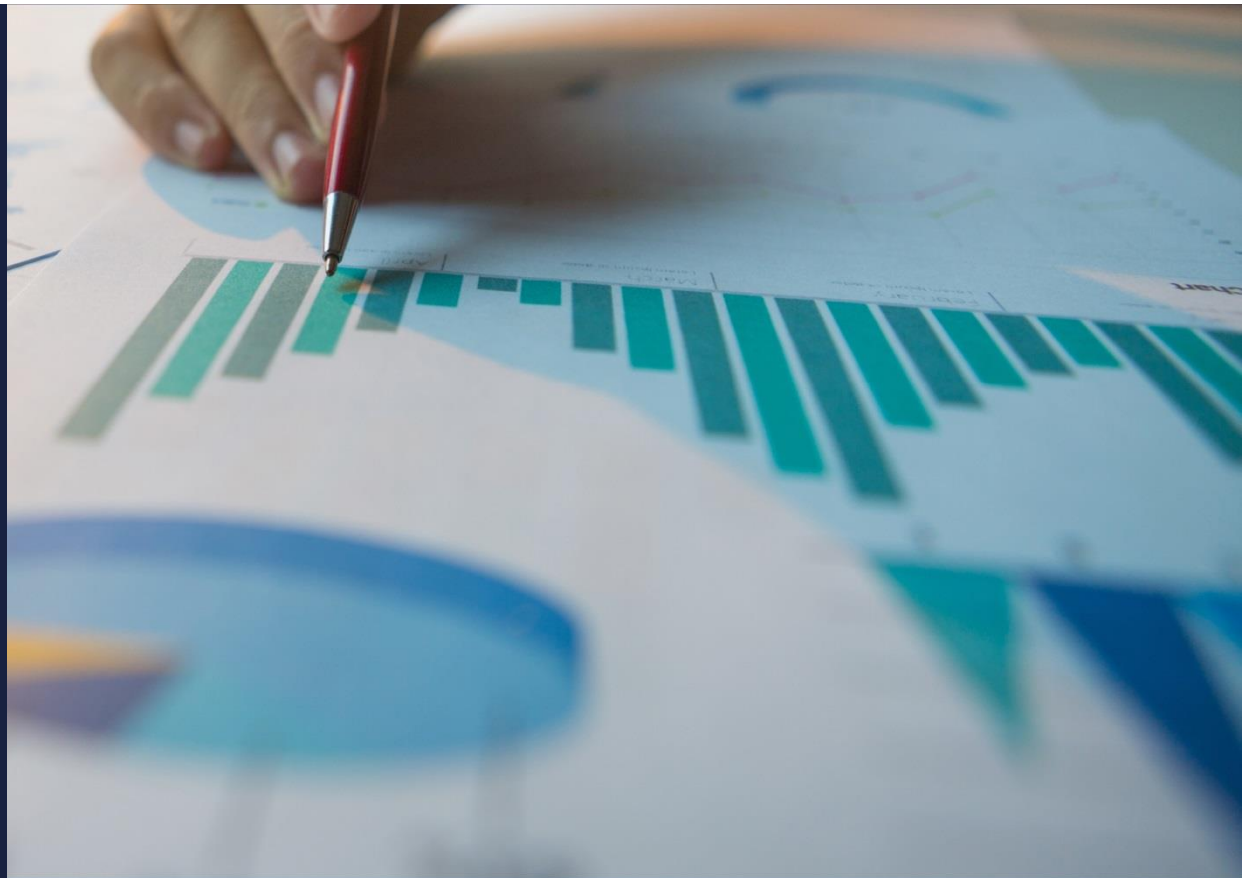
Friday, Sept 8th, 2023

VENUE

Carbon Budgets Working
Group

AUTHORS

Adele Bergin, ESRI

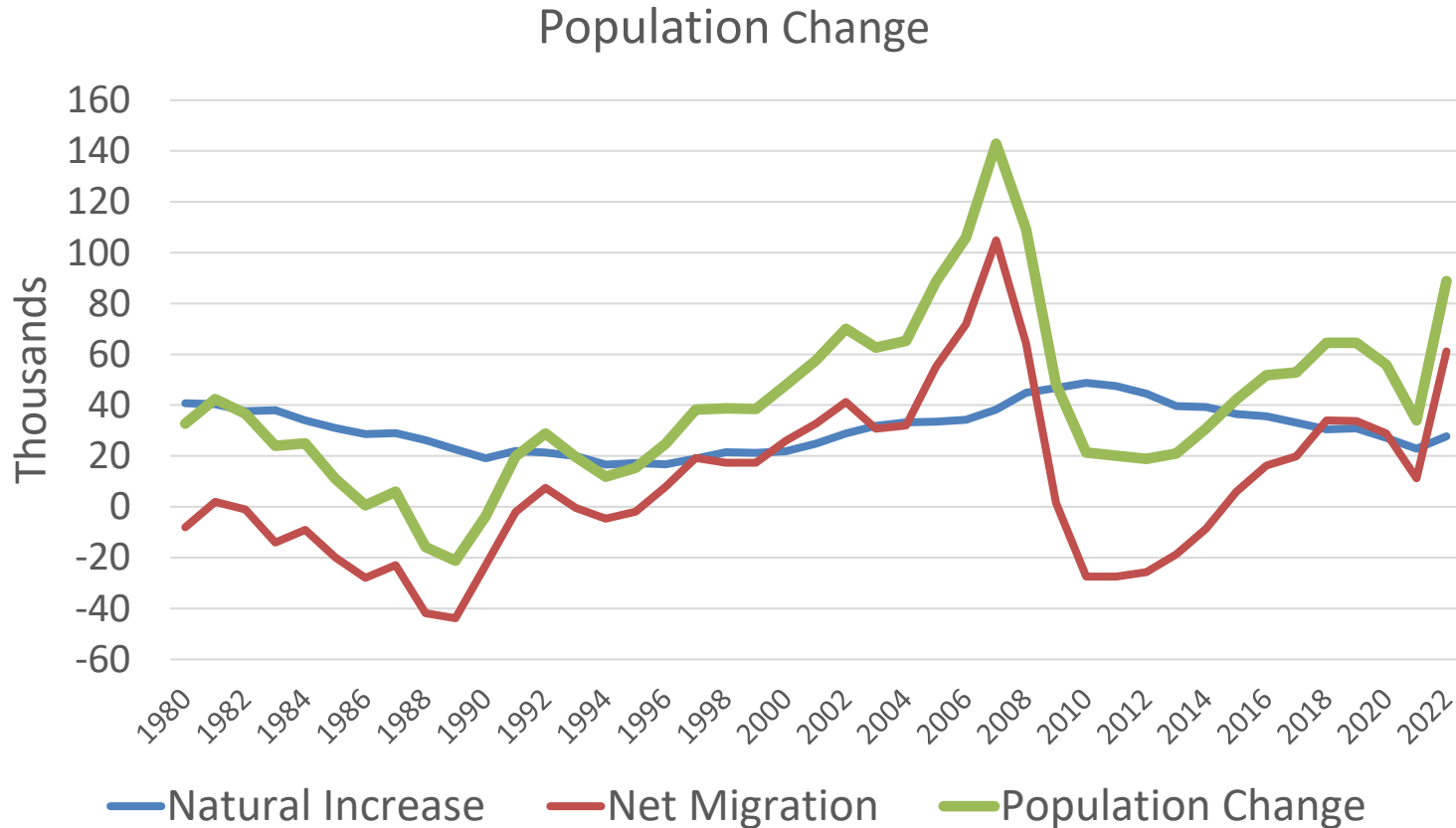


- Ireland's demographic profile is slightly unusual in EU context
 - Rapid population growth
 - 2001-2021: 30.3% compared to 3.7% in EU-27
 - Relative to the EU, have a favourable demographic structure
 - e.g. 2021: 15% of population aged 65+ compared to 20% in EU-27
- However
 - Relatively younger profile masks increases at older ages
 - 2001-2021: 80% increase in pop aged 80+
 - Demographic structure will continue to age over medium to long-term
- Outline: approach, key assumptions & outline some features of previous projections

- Modelling Approach: Cohort Component Method
 - In-house demographic model, base year 2022
 - Project the population by single year of age and sex according to assumptions about three *components* of population change (fertility, mortality, and migration)
- Of these components migration is the key driver of total population change in Ireland
 - Migration flows are very sensitive to economic conditions, so migration projections need to be consistent with future macro-economic outlook – link to macro-model COSMO

International Migration

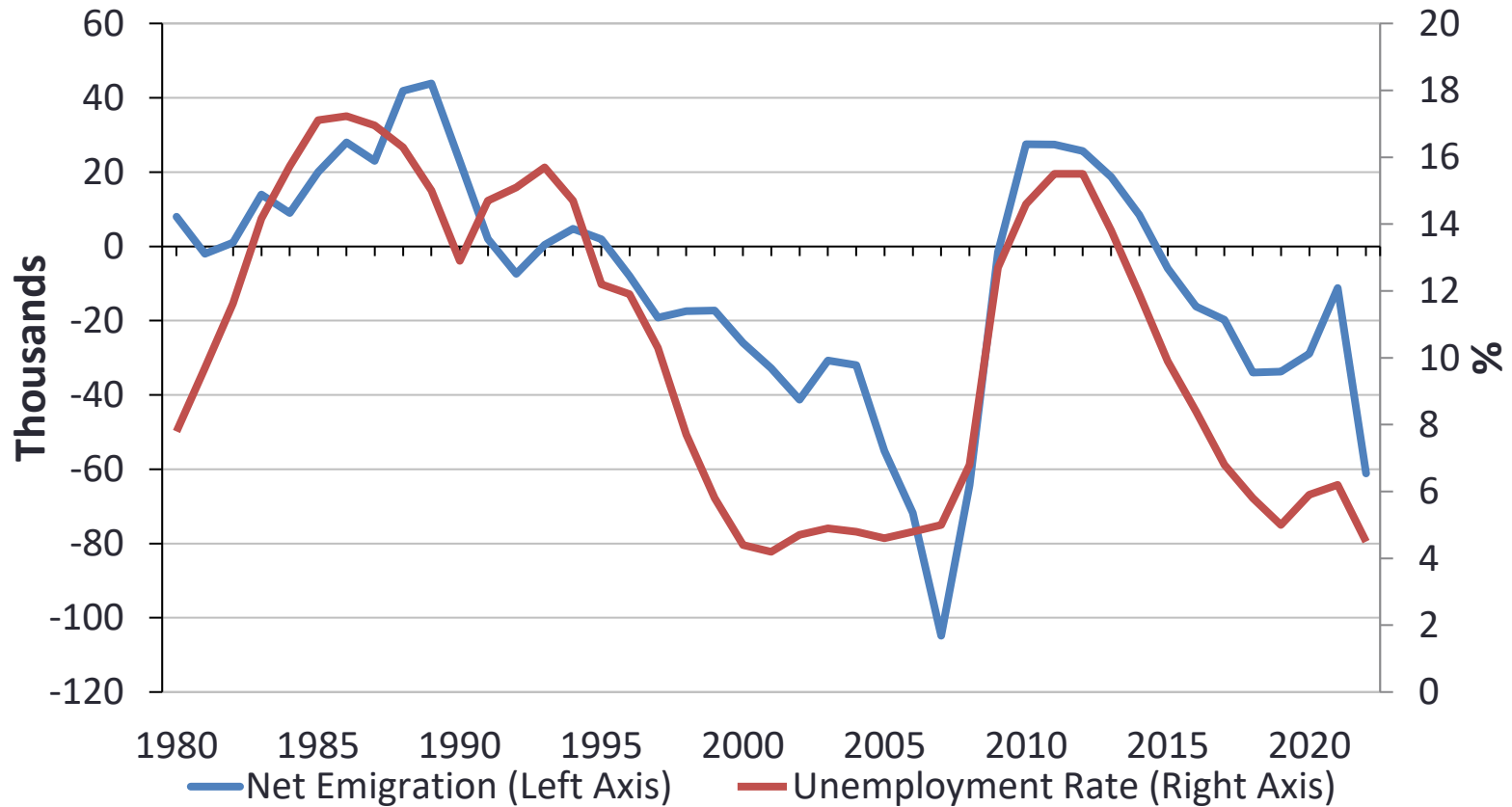
- International migration is key driver of overall population change in Ireland



Source: CSO Population and Migration Estimates

International Migration

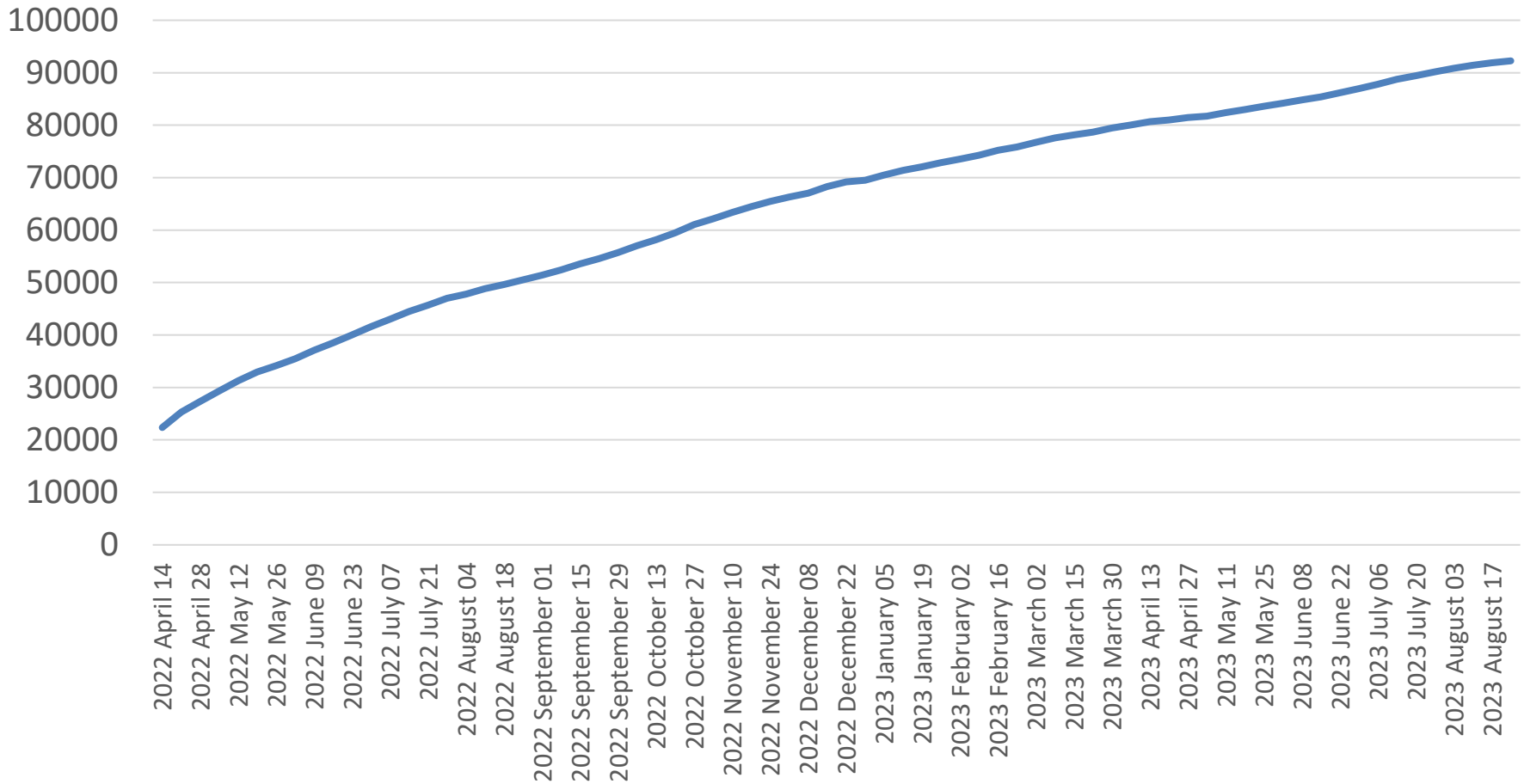
- Migration flows are very sensitive to economic conditions



Source: CSO Population and Migration Estimates and Labour Force Survey

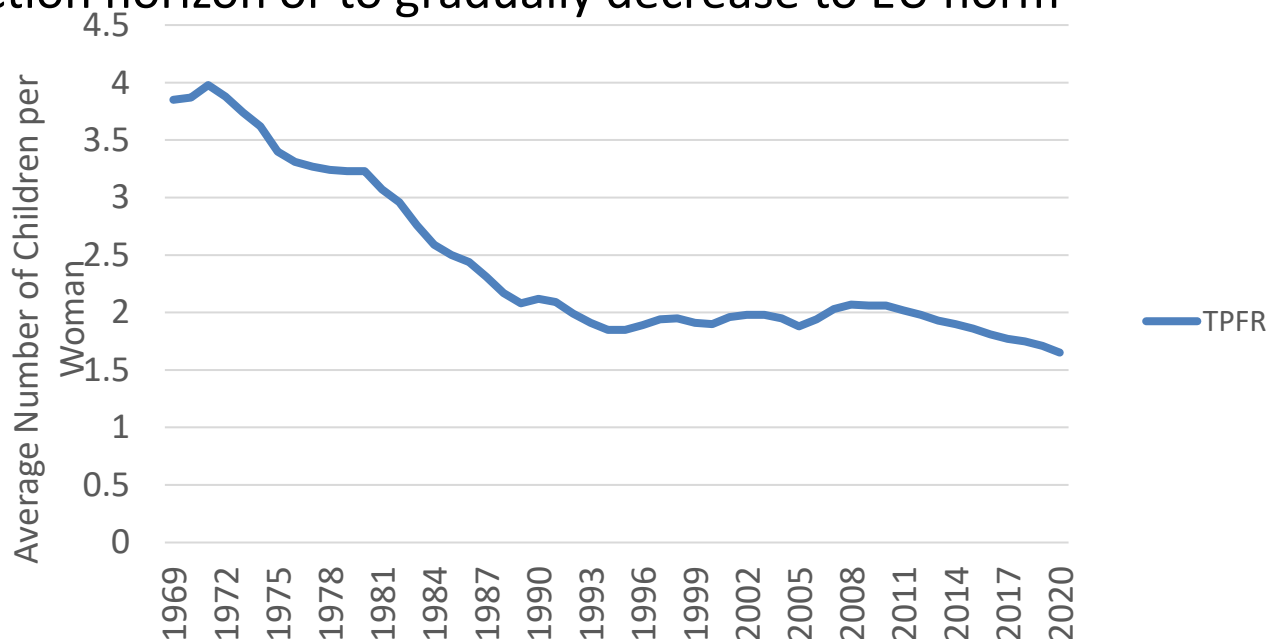
Ukraine

Persons (cumulative) - based on PPSN allocations



Demographic Modelling - Assumptions

- **Mortality:** Life expectancy at birth is expected to increase from 79.3 years in 2015 to 83.6 years in 2036 for males and from 83.3 years in 2015 to 86.5 years in 2036 for females [CSO (2018)]
 - Impact of pandemic on mortality rates?
- **Fertility:** Total fertility rate generally assumed to remain constant over projection horizon or to gradually decrease to EU norm

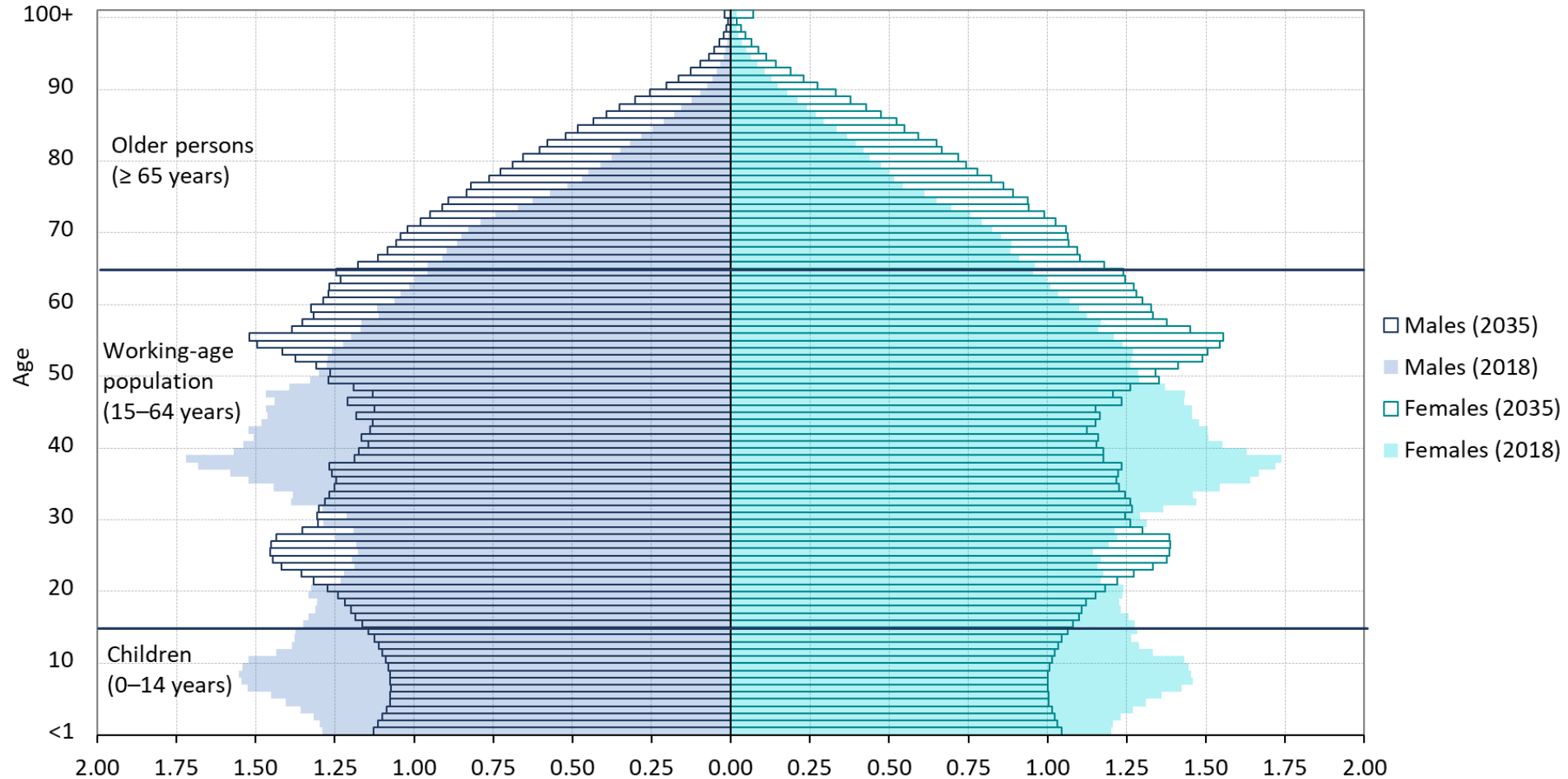


- **International Migration:** owing to the the inherent uncertainty associated with projections of international migration, consider a range of assumptions
 - Previous projections:
 - CSO (2018) have three scenarios: +10k (M3), +20k (M2), +30k (M1)
 - Osés Arranz (2019) projects Ireland's migration flows using a gravity model. The projections suggest that net inflows will amount to 14,000 by 2030 and will then slightly trend down to 12,500 by 2040, before being close to zero by 2050.
 - Previous ESRI projections had net immigration averaging >25k p.a. out to 2025 and +15k p.a. thereafter

Previous Population Projections

- Pop. to increase from 4.9m in 2018 to 5.4m in 2035 in Baseline Scenario
 - Increase of 0.6% p.a.
- Pop. of 5.8m (5.2m) in 2035 in High (Low) Scenarios
 - Increase of 1% p.a. (0.4% p.a.) in High (Low) Population Scenarios
 - Migration is key driver of differences in scenarios
- The number of older persons is set to increase
 - Population aged 65+: 1 in 7 now. By 2035: 1 in 5
- Central scenario total growth between 2018 and 2035:
 - Total: 11%; aged 65+: 61%; aged 80+: 105%

Aging





An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

The National Planning Framework First Revision

Colin Fulcher - Planning Adviser

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

8th September 2023

Introduction



Rationale for the First Revision of the NPF

Section 20C (5) of the Planning Act states the following:

Every 6 years after the date of publication of the National Planning Framework, the Government shall either—

- a) revise the Framework or replace it with a new one, or*
- b) publish a statement explaining why the Government has decided not to revise the Framework and include in the statement an indication of a date by which it will be revised or a new National Planning Framework will be published.*

Timeline



a) Development Stage (August 2023 – November 2023)

- *Revised Scenario development.*
- *Drafting of the revision material.*
- *Technical assessments undertaken (including environmental assessment).*
- *Engagement with the Oireachtas.*

b) Draft Stage (December 2023 – February 2024)

- *Publication of the draft NPF revision and accompanying technical assessments.*
- *National Public Consultation.*

c) Amendment Stage (March 2024)

- *Review and consideration of submissions and application of any relevant amendments.*

d) Final Stage (April 2024)

- *Approval of the finalised document and subsequent publication.*

Population and Housing



NPF (2018) - High level Population forecasts to 2040

- Based on ESRI demographic and econometric model
- Approx. 1.1 million additional people in Ireland to 2040
- ‘Business As Usual’ scenario Vs. ‘50/50 Cities’ scenario

NPF Implementation Roadmap (2018) - Regional and county population forecasts

Structural Housing Demand in Ireland and Housing Supply Targets (2020)

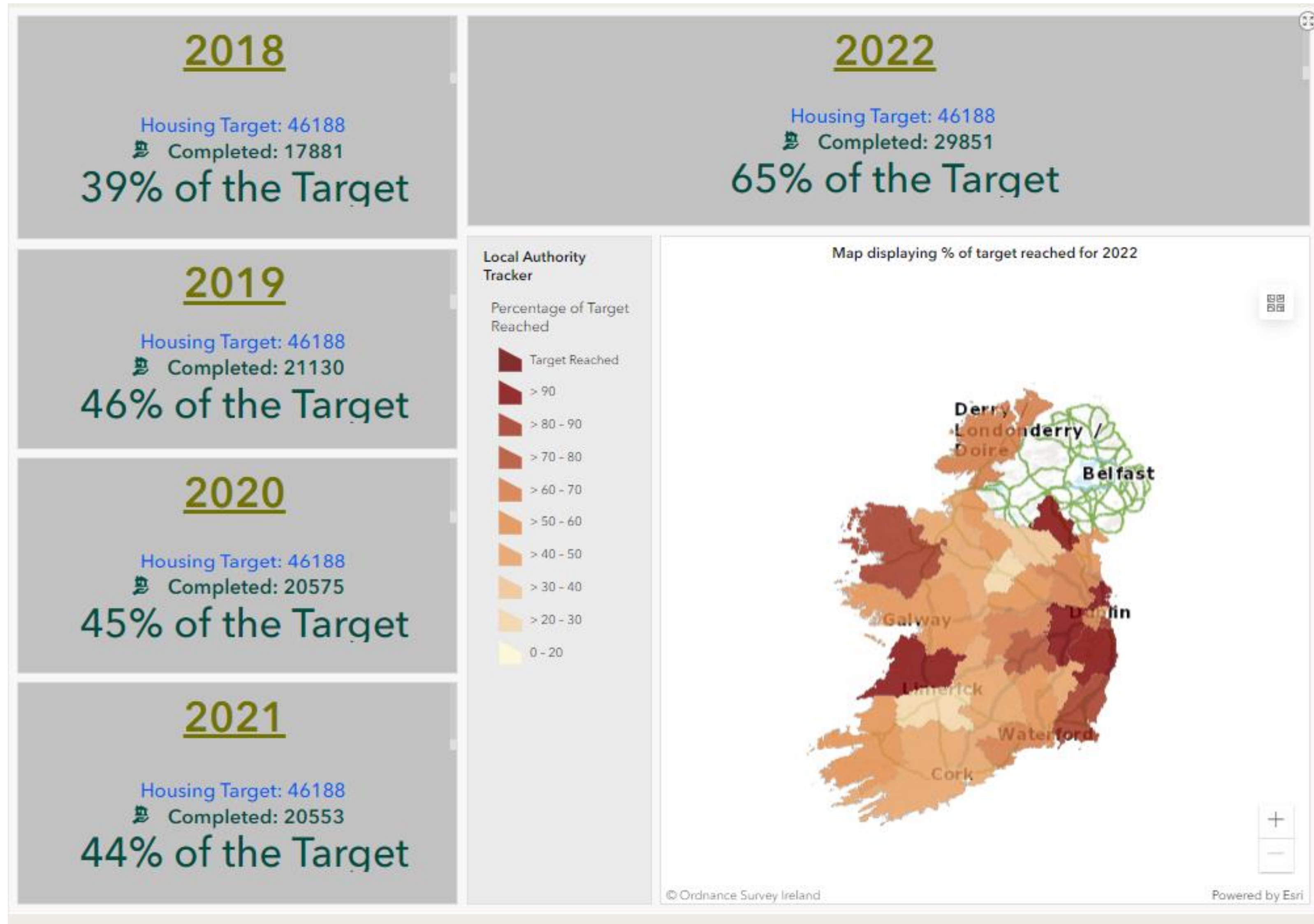
- *County and City Development Plans (2020 – 2023)*
- *Housing For All (2021)*

First Revision to the NPF



- ESRI to update Demographic and Econometric Modelling using final Census 2022 data with an examination of assumptions underpinning projections
- The ESRI work provides an integrated model of housing demand that takes into account demographic, economic and housing market factors, including inter county migration, at individual local authority level.
- Underpins the development of the Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) tool for local authorities
- Due for completion Q1 2024

Housing Delivery Tracker



Housing Delivery Tracker



Settlement Target Table				County: Carlow		Tier Name: All			
County	Tier	Tier Name	Settlement	Annual Target	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Completed 2021	Completed 2022
Carlow	3	Key Town	Carlow	222	⊗ 106	⊗ 100	⊗ 87	⊕ 253	⊗ 84
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Tullow	67	⊗ 20	⊗ 26	⊗ 5	⊗ 4	⊗ 12
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Muinebeag (Bagenalstown)	49	⊗ 16	⊗ 2	⊗ 20	⊗ 0	⊗ 26
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Leighlinbridge	17	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 1	⊗ 1
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Rathvilly	10	⊗ 1	⊗ 9	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 1
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Borris	10	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 9	⊗ 1
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Ballon	10	⊗ 0	⊗ 1	⊗ 1	⊗ 1	⊗ 4
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Hacketstown	9	⊗ 3	⊗ 1	⊗ 5	⊗ 0	⊗ 2
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Bunclody-Carrickduff	6	⊗ 1	⊕ 15	⊗ 3	⊗ 4	⊗ 1
Carlow	6	Small Towns	Graiguenamanagh-Tinnahinch	4	⊗ 1	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 3
Carlow	7	Villages	Myshall	4	⊕ 4	⊗ 1	⊕ 4	⊗ 0	⊗ 0
Carlow	7	Villages	Palatine	4	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 1
Carlow	7	Villages	Ballinabrannagh	4	⊕ 7	⊗ 2	⊗ 3	⊗ 0	⊗ 2
Carlow	7	Villages	Fennagh	4	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0
Carlow	7	Villages	Kildavin	3	⊗ 0	⊗ 2	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0
Carlow	7	Villages	Rathroe	3	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0
Carlow	7	Villages	Tinriland	2	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0
Carlow	7	Villages	Clonegal	2	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0	⊗ 0
Carlow	8	Rural Area	Carlow_Rural	13	⊕ 62	⊕ 53	⊕ 74	⊕ 65	⊕ 78



An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

Thank You



Taighde, Idirphlé, Comhairle
Research, Dialogue, Advice

Approaching Just Transition in Practice

Insights from NESCC's work

Overview

1. NESCS work on Just Transition
2. Just Transition in Agriculture and Land Use
3. Reflections for Carbon Budget Process





Taighde, Idirphlé, Comhairle
Research, Dialogue, Advice

NESCC Work on Just Transition

NESCS Work on Just Transition

- The NESCS report No. 149, *Addressing Employment Vulnerability as Part of a Just Transition in Ireland* and supporting research and papers were a response to a request in Future Jobs Ireland 2019 and the Climate Action Plan for NESCS to identify steps that could be taken to address the vulnerability arising from the transition to low carbon and more digital and automated future.
- NESCS's work highlighted the critical role of a just transition approach as part of a low carbon transition—one that is fair, equitable and inclusive both in process and in outcomes (NESCS, 2020; Moore, 2020).
- Emphasised actions to achieve a high-quality jobs economy, proactively addressing employment vulnerability and a participative and place-based approach.
- Recommended: identify and protect the most vulnerable, devise and deploy supports, make place-based interventions and investments and establish a social dialogue and deliberative process, develop a shared vision and mission-oriented actions.

Learning from Just Transition in other Sectors

Key lessons identified in NESCS 2020 report, Addressing Employment Vulnerability as Part of a Just Transition in Ireland:

- the value of joint problem-solving and collaboration;
- the importance of early information on skills demand/availability;
- to incentivise training and upskilling;
- to seed funding for small enterprises to help them avail of larger resources;
- to reward enterprises that undertake transition strategies early/on a voluntary basis;
- to target funding to intended impacts; and
- to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach in the design of responses and supports at local level.



Taighde, Idirphlé, Comhairle
Research, Dialogue, Advice

JT in Agriculture and Land Use

Just Transition in Agriculture and Land Use

NESC was asked to consider just transition in agriculture and land use.

- × Not an exploration of what emission reduction targets should be.
- × Not an identification of new approaches or measures for mitigation.
- ✓ Explored how to achieve targets in a way that is socially inclusive, economically viable and environmentally sustainable.
- ✓ Explored the range of mitigation measures from social, economic and environmental perspectives, including farmer attitudes to barriers and enablers for wider uptake.
- ✓ Aimed to ‘walk the talk’ and focused on both process and outcomes, establishing a stakeholder group and engaging directly with farmers in an 18-month project.
- Developed an integrated framework of interventions, embedded in the principles of just transition, to support uptake of measures to meet mitigation targets.

Considering Just Transition in Agriculture and Land Use

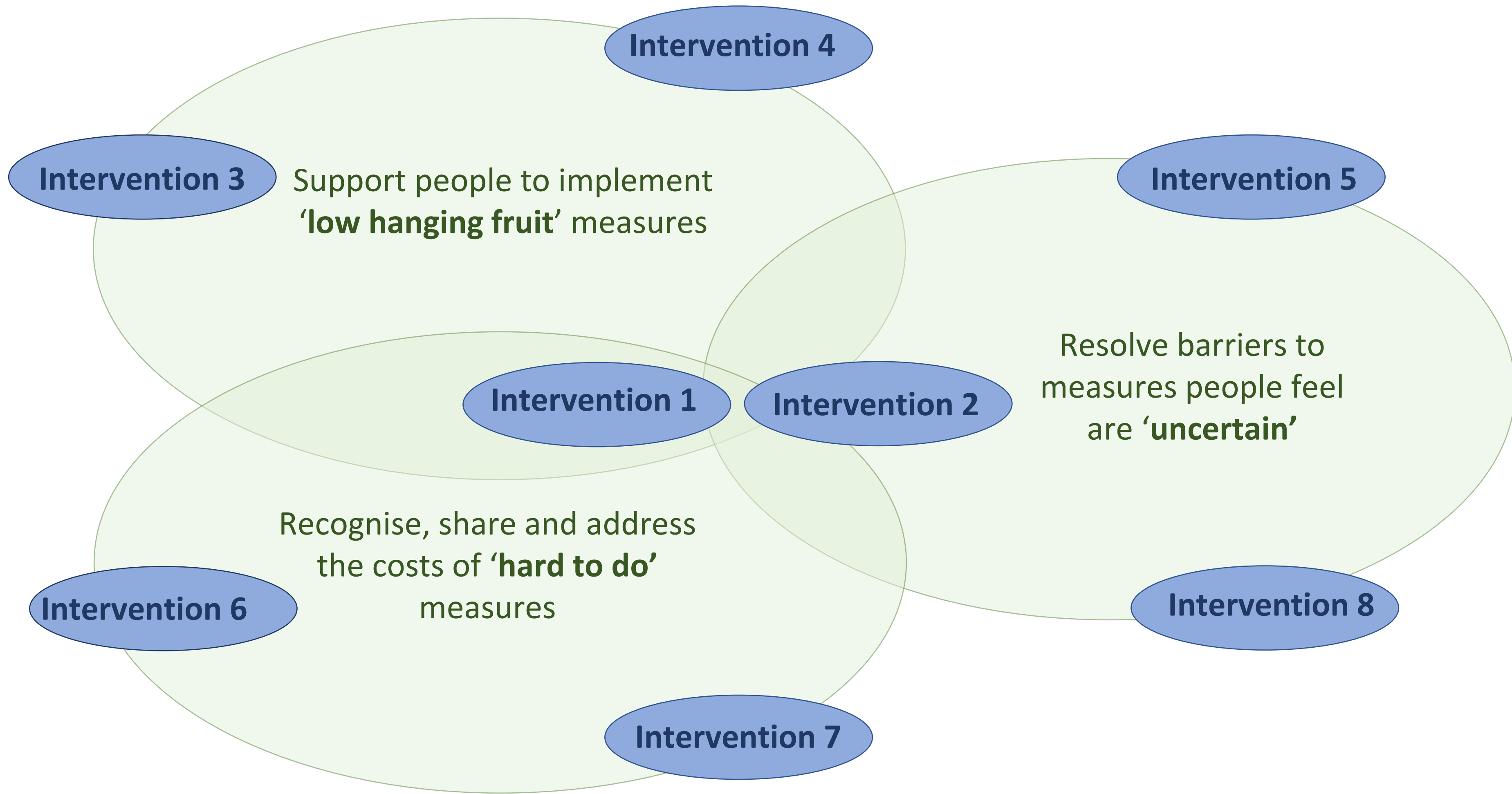
Just transition in the agriculture and land use sector should reflect characteristics that make it different to just transition in other sectors, such as energy.

- Complexity of the Agriculture and Land Use system: multiple transitions, uncertainty.
 - Individual farmers and small businesses.
 - Geographically dispersed rather than specific region, regional differences.
 - Cultural and social significance of land and agricultural practices.
- Agriculture can increasingly be part of the solution.
- Not a transition out of agriculture but a transition into making optimal use of land.

Support people to implement
'low hanging fruit' measures

Recognise, share and address
the costs of **'hard to do'**
measures

Resolve barriers to
measures people feel
are **'uncertain'**



Support people to implement
'low hanging fruit' measures

Intervention 1

Intervention 2

Resolve barriers to
measures people feel
are **'uncertain'**

Recognise, share and address
the costs of **'hard to do'**
measures

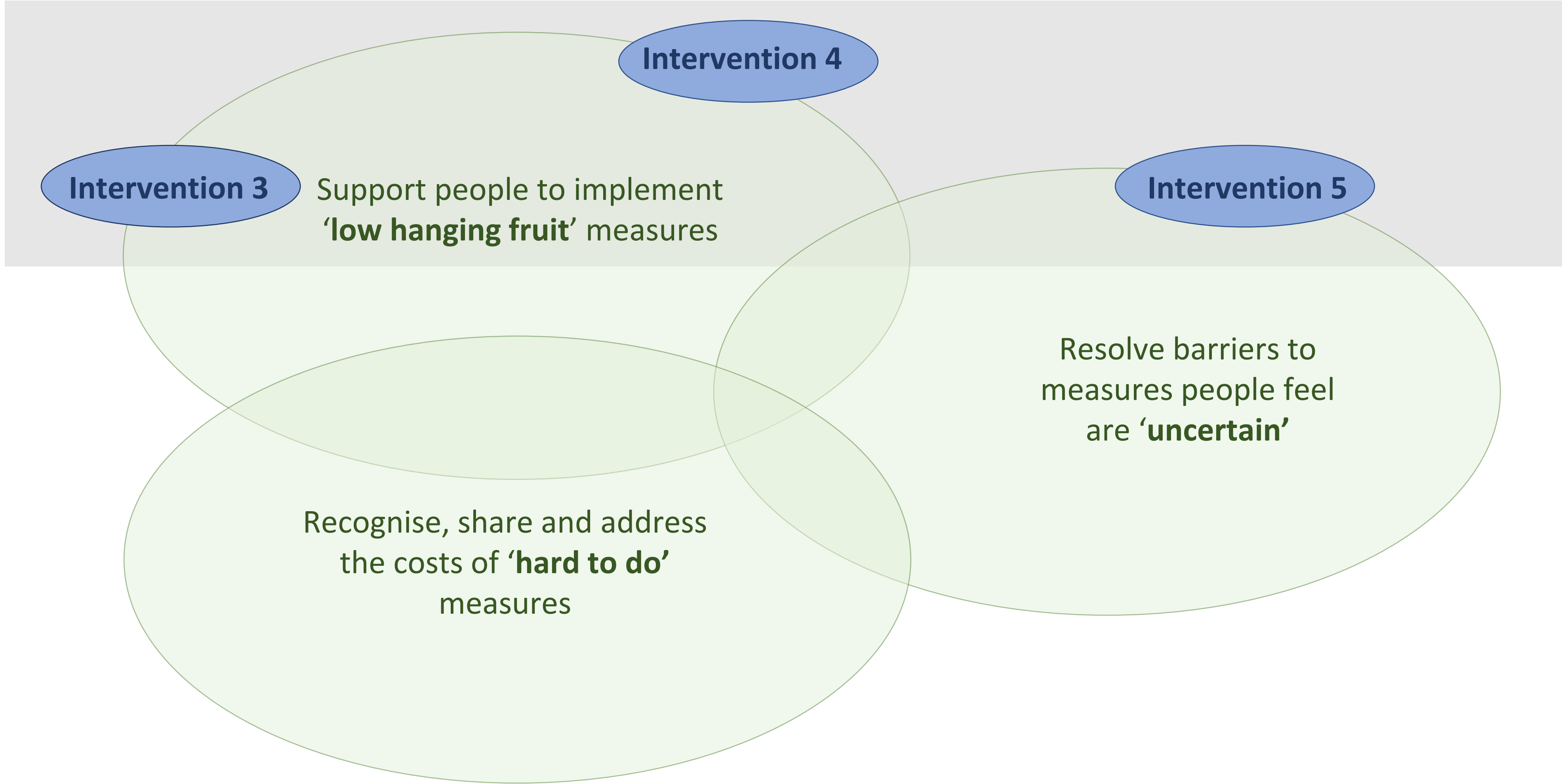
Socially inclusive
dialogue to ensure a
fair process

CAP21 JT Principle iv

*Social dialogue to
ensure impacted
citizens and
communities are
empowered and are
core to the transition
process*

Enhancing Socially Inclusive Processes

- The Council recommends that a deep and wide process of further engagement with stakeholders should be undertaken in order to build a greater sense of shared direction for transition in the agriculture and land-use system.
- The Council recommends that a strand of shared island collaboration and dialogue should include a focus on climate and agriculture, and just transition in particular.
- The Council recommends building on local and context-specific participation and experimentation in order to ensure that approaches that have been impactful at the local level are successfully scaled up nationally.



Intervention 4

Intervention 3

Support people to implement
'low hanging fruit' measures

Intervention 5

Resolve barriers to
measures people feel
are **'uncertain'**

Recognise, share and address
the costs of **'hard to do'**
measures

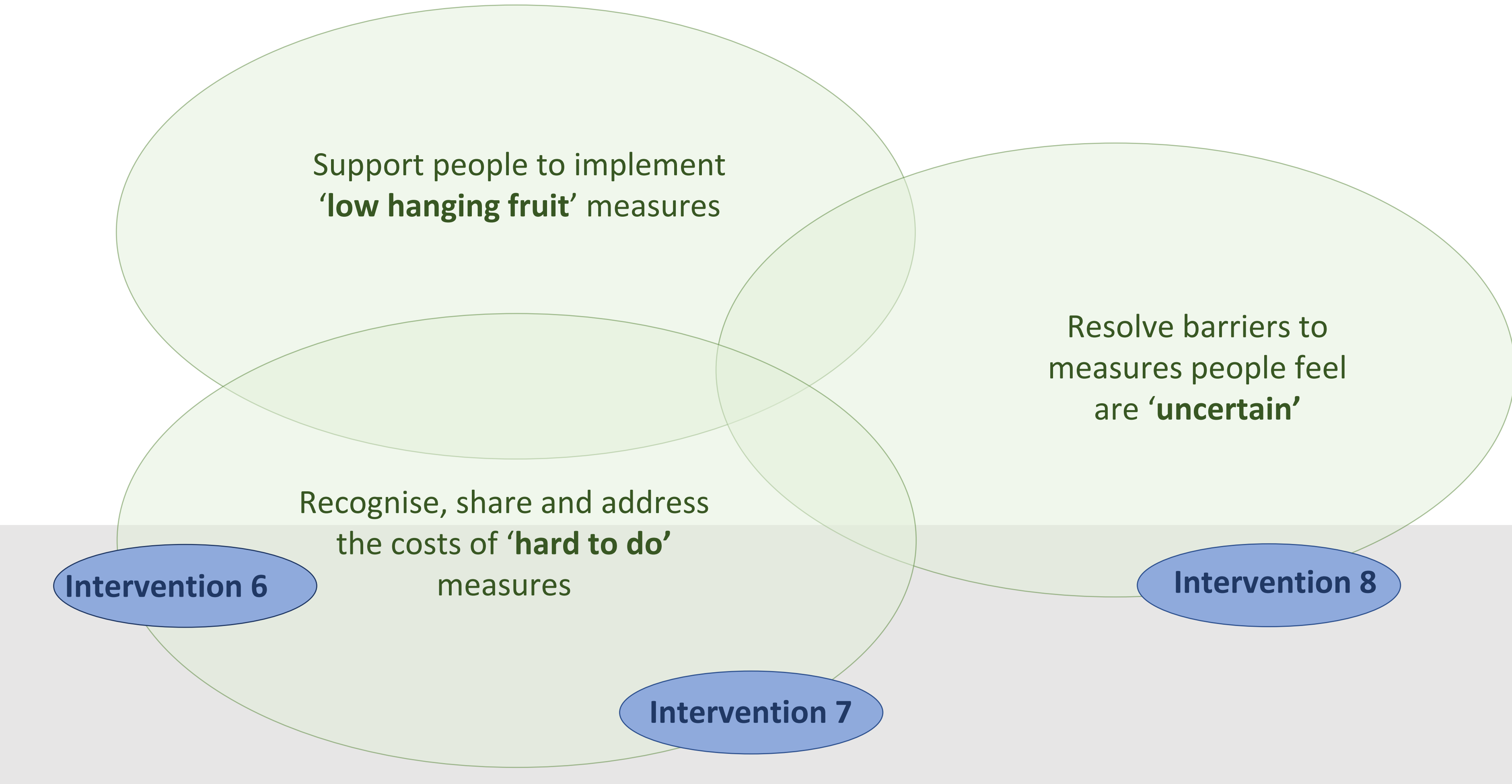
Enabling people to benefit
from the opportunities of
transition

↑
CAP21 JT Principle ii

*People are equipped
with the right skills
to be able to
participate in and
benefit from the
future net-zero
economy.*

Enabling People to Benefit from the Opportunities

- The Council recommends that farm advisory services should scale up and more fully align with environmental objectives and ensure that bespoke ecological expertise can be provided at farm level.
- The Council recommends that more research is needed on the opportunities and implications of transition for workers in the supply chains and downstream activity associated with agriculture and land use.
- The Council recommends that work on accounting for nature should be accelerated. This is an area where NESC can play a role and work is already underway.
- The Council, while recognising the importance of current schemes, recommends that the financial resources available from EU, public and private sources to reward farmers for protecting and enhancing ecosystem services should be significantly increased.
- The Council recommends further work to reduce uncertainty around diversification options experienced by farmers and other stakeholders.



JCAP21 T Principle iii

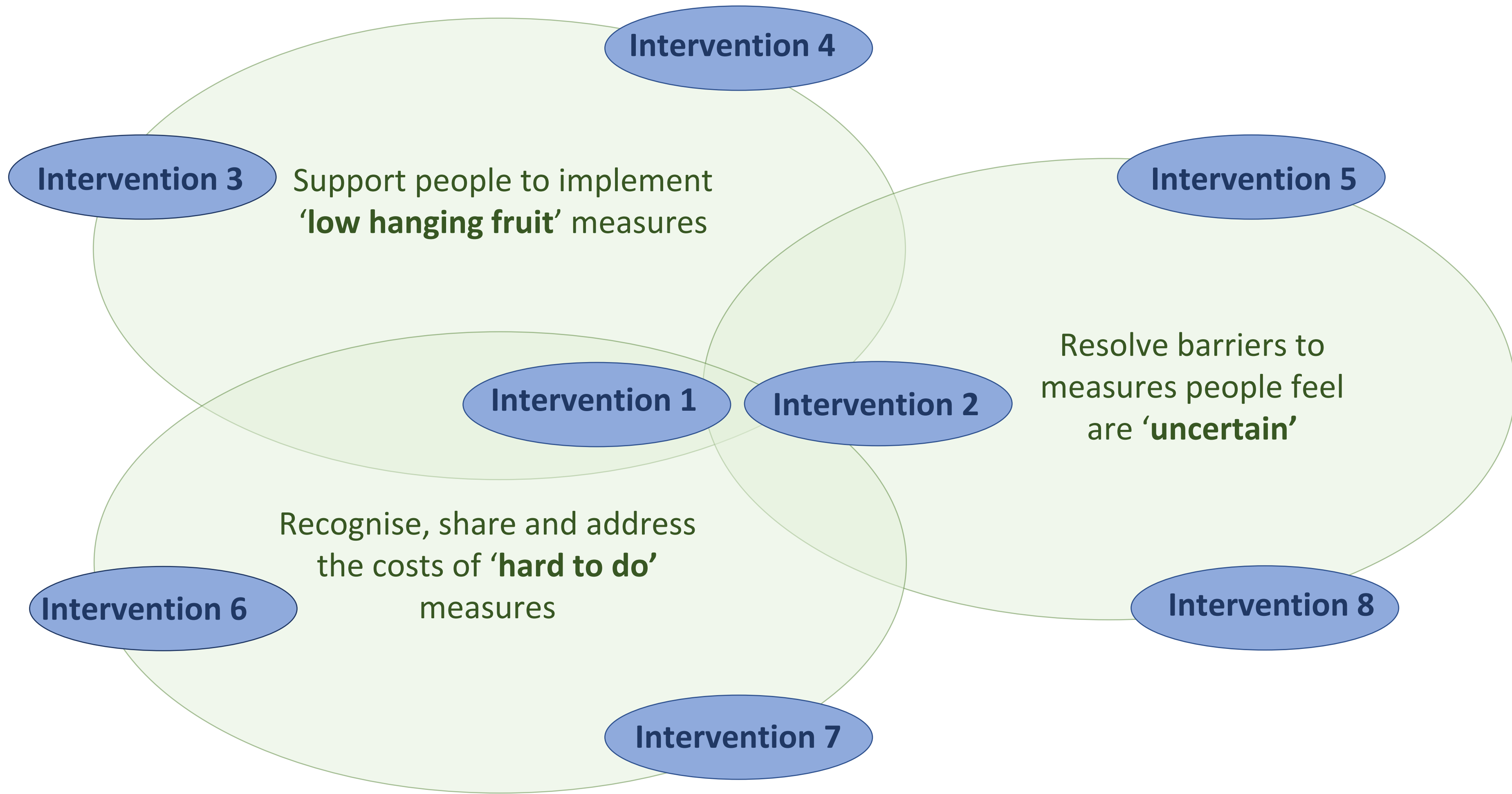
Costs are shared so that the impact is equitable and existing inequalities are not exacerbated.



Mitigating and sharing the costs to ensure equitable distribution of impacts

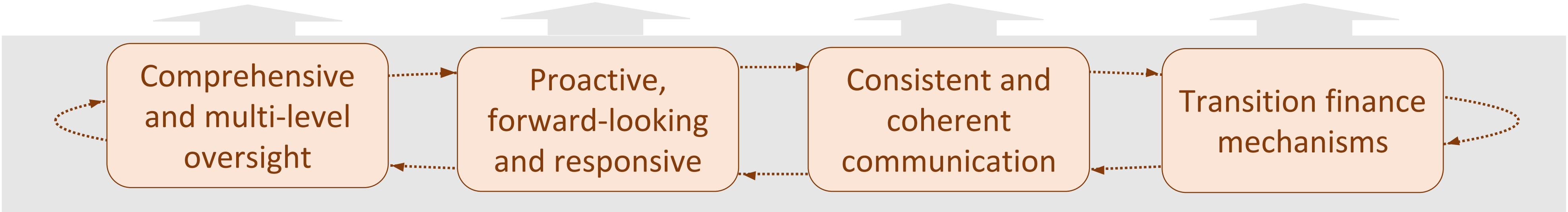
Share and Mitigate the Costs of Transition

- The Council recommends developing a strategy for effort sharing based on additional investment in research, data, evidence and monitoring of the distributional impacts across the agriculture and land use sector.
- The Council recommends that the strategy for effort sharing (Recommendation 16) should also be informed by new research to consider existing and potential effort-sharing mechanisms across the agriculture and land-use system.
- The Council recommends that more robust standards and certification should be developed to support effort sharing along agriculture and land use supply chains.
- The Council recommends that an examination of the spectrum of supports for those vulnerable to transition in agriculture should be conducted and progressed to ensure that no one is left behind.
- The Council recommends more robust screening of policies and measures of transition in agriculture and land use, and greater compliance with regulations, to avoid unintended consequences.



CAP21 JT Principle i

An integrated, structured, and evidence-based approach to identify and plan our response to just transition requirements.



Coordinating action to drive ambition & ensure an integrated, structured, evidence-based approach

Coordinating Action & Driving Ambition: The Council recommends:

1. ...establishing an Implementation Group for Climate Transition in Agriculture in 2023 in order to consider the recommendations arising from this report.
2. ...that NESC's work on just transition in agriculture and land use should inform and shape the next stages in the development of the Land Use Review.
3. ...the agriculture and land-use transition should be a focus of current and future dedicated climate communications work.
4. ...that the agriculture and land-use system should be a priority focus for just transition of institutions, processes and resourcing in Ireland, notably in the work of the forthcoming Just Transition Commission, which should be established as soon as possible.
5. ...the establishment of a Just Transition in Agriculture and Land Use fund, consolidating available carbon tax revenues and other public resources.
6. ...applying a just transition lens to climate adaptation in agriculture, forestry and other land use.
7. ...a wide scope in the monitoring of transition, including economic, social and environmental aspects and data at local scale in support of place-based transition.



Taighde, Idirphlé, Comhairle
Research, Dialogue, Advice

Reflections for Carbon Budget Process

Just Transition Principles	Relevant NESC recommendations on Just Transition in Agriculture and Land Use	Considerations in Carbon Budget Process
Coordinating Action & Driving Ambition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive, multi-level oversight (targets, plans, timeframes, monitoring and reporting). • Pro-active, forward-looking and responsive (identifying impacts, vulnerability, modelling social, economic, environmental; data at local scale). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps or limitations to an integrated, structured and evidence-based approach? • Considering just transition as part of the context and framing, mobilising society and considering potential impacts?
Enhancing Socially Inclusive Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement based on clear, consistent, coherent communication. • Inspiring narratives, communicating benefits as well as costs of transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent, clear, accessible communication of data and analysis to support social dialogue and engagement? • CCAC consideration of process during budget preparation as well as on final budget report?

Just Transition Principles	Relevant NESC recommendations on Just Transition in Agriculture and Land Use	Considerations in Carbon Budgeting Process
<p>Enabling People to Benefit from the Opportunities of Transition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More research on the opportunities and implications of transition. • Further work to reduce uncertainty around diversification options. • Work on accounting for nature should be accelerated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, modelling and data on both opportunities and costs of transition? • Reflecting negative externalities, ‘invisibility of nature’ in costs and benefits? • Opportunities to be considered alongside protections for vulnerable groups?
<p>Share and Mitigate the Costs of Transition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, data, evidence and monitoring of distributional impacts to support effort-sharing. • More robust screening of policies and measures to avoid unintended consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering full range of distributional impacts –including demographics, geographical location, sectors/sub-sectors, and wider environment (water, air, biodiversity) – to inform mitigating the costs? • Transparent consideration of effort-sharing between sectors, within sectors, and across regions?