

CORCA DHUIBHNE / DINGLE PENINSULA 2030

EMERGING IMPACTS

FEEDBACK CARD 2 OF 4 IN SERIES

‘A Test Bed’

‘An Exemplar’

‘A Model of Good Practice’



A Model of Good Practice

- Dingle Peninsula 2030 has brought a positive energy to trialing solutions.
- It is a great test bed, a practical model, an exemplar in involving community and working across sectors.
- We can learn a lot from Dingle, they are ahead of many of us, they had very good backers and have great champions.
- The Ambassador project was particularly good for residents, ESB Networks and research.
- Dingle is excellent because it is structured, supported and provides integrated learning and many outputs.

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It was really challenging to get it (the project) off the ground, probably more challenging than they thought...I think they found until they brought in...the local champion...it was really hard to get traction.

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It's a project that really shows the power of local communities, it's an ability to translate abstract ideas from policy and theory into practice

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An Exemplar for Rural Communities

- Dingle Peninsula 2030 is a test case for rural Ireland.
- It is an exemplar of what rural communities can do – acknowledging it had the right people in the right place at the right time.
- It connects rural development strategies with sustainable development.
- It is an holistic approach to rural development - bringing sectors together to create this overarching vision and communicating it to policy makers, agencies and Government departments.



An Exemplar of Engaged Research

- We see the initiative at a fairly high level. We talk about it as an exemplar of engaged research, a cutting-edge project.
- Trialing the research in real time with an engaged community enhances the chances of coming up with useful solutions.



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I kept returning to it as the best practice example of local effort, of systems thinking, of the cross sectoral work

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I don't think talking emissions is going to get us there. I think it's showing what you call the co-benefits of climate action...a better local transport network...EV chargers, a warmer home, lower bills...better local jobs.

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We're not going to solve climate change challenges by doing the same things that we did, you know, for the last fifty years.

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Emerging Impacts

- Dingle Peninsula 2030 encouraged us to think differently. It provides a practical learning example for other locations and organisations.
- It provides a practical learning example for other locations and can act as a catalyst for other organisations.
- The methodologies used for engaging people could provide great learning for many transition projects.
- The initiative has opened up new thinking around generating local energy supplies.
- As a national agency we are always looking for models of good practice replicable in other rural locations. The openness of Dingle Peninsula 2030 to share information, experiences and knowledge is hugely valuable.
- Dingle Peninsula 2030 already influences the work we are doing at national level.
- Being able to trial stuff in a local area and monitor it for impact (success or not) is really helpful.
- We picked up on the 'can do approach'.
- The initiative on the ground has given us examples to promote and share with colleagues.
- There is huge learning from Dingle in relation to informing the guidelines on 'Decarbonization Zones'.
- Inputting via video helps to influence policy makers.
- There was great learning from listening and talking to the farmers, from the anaerobic digestion learning brief and the setting up of the farmers' SEC.

[Link to Card 1 on Introduction](#)

Interviews conducted by Dr Maria Power of Community Consultants

Interviewees: Aoife MacEvilly, Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU); Eimear Cotter, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Enda Gallagher, (formerly) Dept Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC); Ian O'Flynn, Gas Networks Ireland (GNI); Laura Devaney, Dept. of the Taoiseach (DoT); Mark McGranaghan, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI); Míchéal Ó hÉanaigh, Udarás na Gaeltachta; Rebekah Keaveny, Green Offaly; Ruth Buggie, Sustainable Energy Authority Of Ireland (SEAI); Ruth Freeman, Science Foundation Ireland (SFI); William Parnell, (formerly) Dept Rural and Community Development (DRCD).