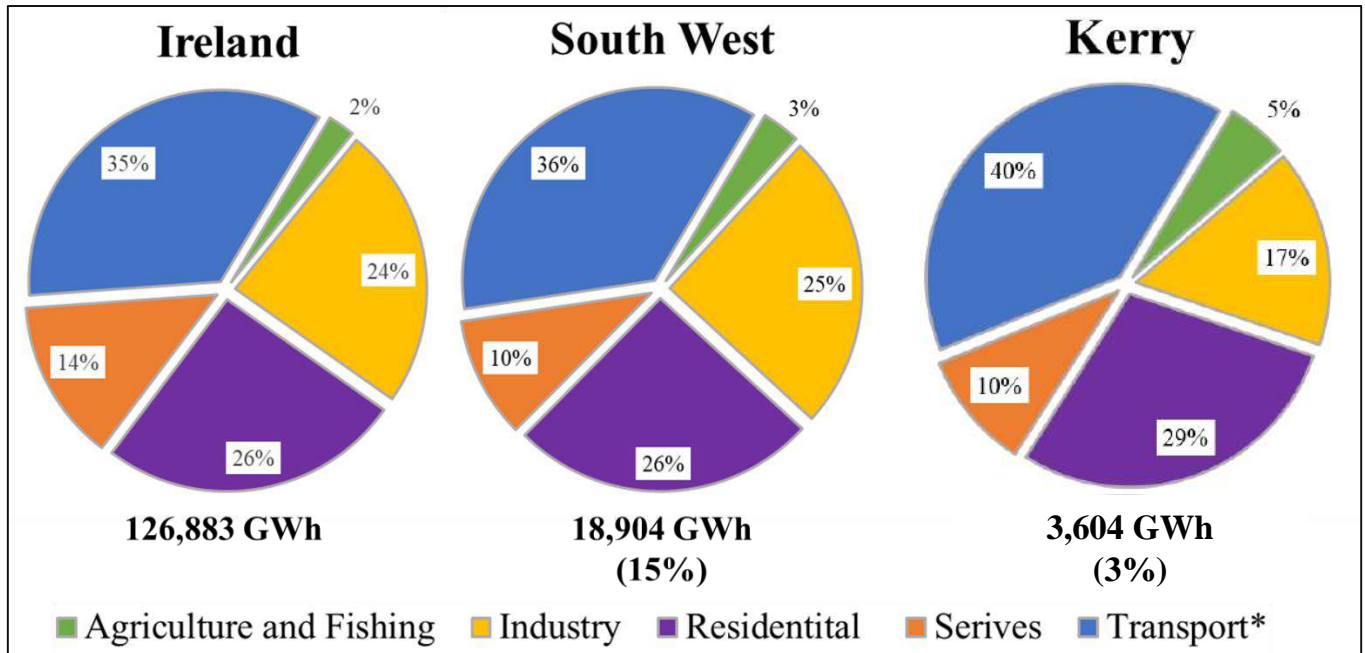


The challenge; Co. Kerry's energy & GHG emissions

Co. Kerry's energy demand differs slightly from the national share, with industry in Kerry having a smaller share and agriculture and transport having a larger share. The South West region (Kerry and Cork) accounted for 15% of Ireland's energy in 2018.



The two largest sources of energy related CO₂ emissions are private car travel and home heating.

ktonne CO ₂ emissions Co. Kerry in 2018		Oil	Natural Gas	Solid Fuel	Electricity	Energy Related Emissions	% Share	Agriculture* (non-energy)	Total Emissions	% Share
Agriculture and Fishing										
Agriculture		36			14	50	5%	1,064	1,114	54%
Fishing		3				3	0.3%		3	0.1%
Subtotal						53	5%		1,117	55%
Industry										
Heat		77		13		89	9%		89	4%
Electricity					80	80	8%		80	4%
Subtotal						170	17%		170	8%
Residential										
Heating and hot water		140		57	25	222	23%		222	11%
Lighting, appliances, etc.					78	78	8%		78	4%
Subtotal						300	31%		300	15%
Services										
Commercial		30			50	80	8%		80	4%
Public		16			11	27	3%		27	1%
Subtotal						108	11%		108	5%
Transport**										
Private Car		194				194	20%		194	9%
Freight						97	10%		97	5%
Public service and other vehicles		59				59	6%		59	3%
Subtotal						350	36%		350	17%
						980			2,044	

*CO₂ equivalent emissions from livestock and land management, ** Aviation, fuel tourism, rail and navigation excluded

Including livestock and land management GHG emissions, agriculture is by far the largest contributor, estimated to be 55% of all emissions compared to 34% nationally due to the significant amount of farming activity in Kerry.

The solution; is up to you!

Students may choose from the following three energy topics;

Transport – Transport is the single largest emitter after agriculture, with private cars accounted for 22% of Kerry's energy demand in 2018, emitting 194 ktonne of CO₂ (9%)

- How might Kerry reduce its reliance on petrol / diesel cars?
- What can be done to encourage people to try new or different forms of transport?

Residential heating - Heating homes accounted for 20% of Kerry's energy demand in 2018, emitting 197 ktonne of CO₂ (11%)

- How can we ensure all our homes are warm and comfortable?
- Should all houses be treated the same?

Renewable energy – In 2018, Co. Kerry residents and businesses spent around €250 million on imported fossil fuels (heating oil, LPG, petrol, diesel) and an additional €10 million on solid fuels.

- What renewable energy technologies would be most suitable for your area?
- What fossil fuels could this replace?

Or - You may propose your own project

Using the information provided and research of your own, fill in the poster template or create your own to address some or all of the following points;

- A drawing/picture of your idea
- Details on the challenge address
- The benefits of your proposed solution and potential difficulties in implementing it
- Potential CO₂ emissions savings, and estimates of cost or associated savings

Before the event; 'get informed'

What is the government's plan to address climate change? What will this mean for people in Co. Kerry? Do you agree with what has been proposed? Are there other solutions worth considering?

[Government Climate and Low Carbon Development Bill](#)

[MaREI Centre analysis of the recent Programme for Government proposal to reduce emissions by 7% a year](#)

What options are available for people looking to reduce their carbon footprint?

[Useful infographic on the CO₂ emissions associated with different lifestyle choices](#)

[SEAI Overview of Renewable Technologies](#)

[Project Drawdown - Top 10 solutions for addressing Climate Change](#)

How old are the houses in your area? What fuel do they use for heating?

<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap/>

[Results from the 2016 Census for Co. Kerry](#)

How many cars are there in your area? Do people in Co. Kerry drive more than the national average?

[Transport Omnibus 2018 - Road Traffic Volumes](#)