



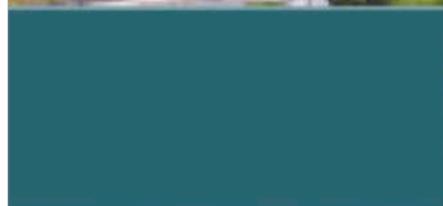
Tascfhórsa Uíbh Rátháigh UÍBH RÁTHACH TASK FORCE

TUAIRISC & PLEAN GNÍOMHAÍOCHTA
REPORT & ACTION PLAN
2019 - 2022



TEAWAGA AGUS POBAL Á CHACÚINN
SUSTAINING LANGUAGE & COMMUNITY

JULY 2019 - JULY 2022





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LIOSTA NA NODANNA

BÉ	Bus Éireann
BOOC	Bord Oideachais agus Oiliúna Chiarráí
CC	Comhchoiste (Ghaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh)
CCC	Comhairle Contae Chiarráí
CCC (OBL)	Comhairle Chontae Chiarráí (Oifigeach an Bhanda Leathan)
CCÉ	Comhalaist Ceoltóirí Éireann
CFD	Comhlacht Forbartha Dairbhre
CLG	Cumann Lúthchleas Gael
COC	Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh
ECPFE	An Eagraiocht um Chomhar agus um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíochta (=OECD)
FI	Fáilte Ireland
FSS	Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhísí Sláinte
GFC	Gníomhaireacht Fuinnimh Chiarráí
GSF	Grúpa Stiúrú na Feidhmitheoireachta
GTCs	Gréasán Turasóireachta Chósta na Sceilge
IIT	Iascach Intíre
IODC	Ionad Oibrithe Deonacha Chiarráí
ITL	Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnigh
ITNS	Ionad Taighde agus Nuálaíocht na Sceilge
ITT	Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Thrá Lí
LLC	Local Link Chiarráí
OFÁ	Oifig Fiontair Áitiúil
ONC	Oifig Náisiúnta na gCosán
OUR	Oidhreacht Uíbh Ráthaigh
PÁ	An Pobal Áitiúil
PCJ	Pobail ag Cruthú Jabanna
PFCT	Páirtínéireacht Forbartha Chiarráí Theas
PFCT (OÁT)	Páirtínéireacht Forbartha Chiarráí Theas (Oifigeach Áineasa Tuithe)
PSÁC	Páirtíocht Spórt Áitiúil Chiarráí
RCGAC	Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide agus Comhshaoil
RCOG	An Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
RFTP	An Roinn Forbartha Tuithe agus Pobail
RGFCS	An Roinn Gnótháí Fostalaíochta agus Coimirce Sóisialaí
RTPRA	Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála agus Rialtais Áitiúil
ROS	An Roinn Oideachais agus Scileanna
SFSE	Scéim Fhorbraíocht Spásúil na hEorpa
TF	An Tascfhórsa
TR	Toghróinn
ÚFIÉ	Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann
ÚnaG	Údarás na Gaeltachta

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABC	Applied Biotechnology Centre
BB	Broadband
BÉ	Bus Éireann
CC	Comhchoiste (Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh)
CCÉ	Comhalts Ceoltóirí Éireann
CCJ	Communities Creating Jobs
CLÁR	Ceantair Laga Ard Riachtnais
DCCAE	Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment
DES	Department of Education and Skills
DHPLG	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
DRCD	Department of Rural and Community Development
DSP	Department of Social Protection
ED	Electoral Division
FI	Fáilte Ireland
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
HI	Heritage Iveragh
HSE	Health Service Executive
IF	Inland Fisheries
ISG	Implementation Steering Group
ITT	Institute of Technology Tralee
KCC	Kerry County Council
KEA	Kerry Energy Agency
KETB	Kerry Education and Training Board
KLSP	Kerry Local Sports' Partnership
KVC	Kerry Volunteer Centre
LC	Local Community
LCDC	Local Community Development Committee
LECP	Local Economic and Community Plan
LEO	Local Enterprise Office
LIT	Limerick Institute of Technology
LLK	Local Link Kerry
NTO	National Trails Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RDP	Rural Development Programme
RCOG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
RRDF	Rural Regeneration and Development Fund
SCTN	Skellig Coast Tourism Network
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SICAP	Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme
SKDP	South Kerry Development Partnership
Skelig CRI SKDP(RRO)	Skelig Centre for Research and Innovation Rural Recreation Officer
TF	Task Force
UCC	University College Cork
ÚnaG	Údarás na Gaeltachta
UR	Ulbh Ráthach
VIDC	Valentia Island Development Company

BUÍOCHAS AGUS PRÓISEAS

Próiseas céimniúil ilgħnéit heach ab ea ullmhúchán an Phlejan Gnómhaioċta seo. Plean is ea ē a chumsiōn ana chuid gnómhaithe agus ana chuid pobail, agus a ról fèin ag gach ceann acu i tħodħċha i fhorbari Uibh Ráthaigh mar cheantar briomhar rathui.

Ar nôs môrān aítéanna eile faoin tuath i Néirinn, is mó dûshlán atá roimh Uibh Ráthaħ amach, agus is mó deis atá ann chomh maith. Ní i għonni a bhonn sé ró-shoiloġi conas ba cheart aghaidh ta thabhaġt u na dûshlán, nôna deiseanna a thapu, go háritho toisc go gaithfear an comhthéacs sósialta, eacnamafoċcta, agus polasai atá ann cheana fén a thabhaġt san āireamh. Ina theanta sin, glactar leis sa Phlejan Gnómhaioċta go leanfadha na heagħraioċħta ēagsula orthu ag oħbiru i bpárti lena chéile chun na cuspóri atá go comόnta acu a bhaġi amach, agus go deim hin, go qurifidli leis an għomħolbriu seo. Cé go bfuful sé de chuma air go mbeadħi sé sin saoráideach go maith, agus nach mbainfeadħ aon dûshlán mör leis, go firineach, tā an scél i bhfad nios casta nà sin. Tá riachtanais diriūla ag egräraioċħta diriūla; tá creatħla diriūla polasai ann ag an leibhéal náisiunta ina gaithfidi siad feidhmiu; tā leibhéil ēagsula neamhspleħachis acu; agus tā leibhéil diriūla acmhaġġi rafu acu. Ní go saor ná go saoráideach a baintear amach an comhoġbi, agus tā moladħi tuillte ag na heagħraioċħta pártecha go lèir i dtaobh is go rabbadar sásta machnam briomħar a dhéanamħ ar an sli a fħeadfa id-Is-Sorġ.

tionscnamh go ginearálta agus sna gnómhaħtha a leagtar amach sa phlejan seo.

Mar chuid don bpróiseas chun an Plean Gnómhaioċta seo a chur le chéile, bhí ana chuid comħairiúcháin agus eadargħabħála, agus do bhí cruinnithe rialta ann – cruinnithe den d'Tasċfórsa; cruinnithe de na pobail ēagsula agus de na heagħraioċħta ēagsula ag obairi sa réimse; cruinnithe d'ionadaitek an Tasċfórsa leis na heagħraioċħta ar leirigh, għach ceann ina aonar. Níl se fuuriest teatħi ar an chun a leithi id a dhéanamħ, agus aithnītear le buoħas an t-am a chuir na páirti tiegħi go lèir ar fáil chuiġi.

Cuid eile don bpróiseas seo ab ea l-ġon ārd na gċapipisí go gaithfhi gabħi l-triethu, cuiġi acu go casta coimpléacsach. Chaithfhi ē sin a dhéanamħ chun go n-aiħneodd an Plean Gnómhaioċta na deiseanna a fħeadfha a bheith ann, ceisteanna an chomħthéacs, agus thar aon rud eile, na nithe coinċréideacha a fħeadfha a dhéanamħ agus an resuuna fokt laistier de na gnómhaħha san i għomħthéacs an chuspóri ginearálta: medu a dhéanamħ ar an nodaona agus seasmħacht sósialta agus eacnamafoċcta a bhaġi amach i nUibh Ráthaħ.



Ionadaitek ar Thasċfórsa Uibh Ráthaigh

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & PROCESS

The preparation of this Action Plan was an incremental and multi-faceted process. It is a plan, which involves many actors and many communities, all of which have a role to play in the future development of a vibrant and successful Uibh Ráthach area.

Uibh Ráthach, in common with many areas of rural Ireland, has many challenges as well as many opportunities. The paths to addressing these challenges and availing of the opportunities are not always clear, particularly as they must have regard to the social, economic and policy contexts which are already in existence. In addition, the Action Plan envisages that organisations will continue to work collaboratively to achieve common goals, and will indeed deepen such collaboration. While this may sound like something that is easy and that should not present many challenges, in reality it is far more complex. Organisations have different imperatives; different nationally-set policy frameworks within which they must operate; different levels of autonomy; and different levels of available resources. Collaboration does not come easily or cheaply, and it is to the credit of all participating organisations that they were willing to actively consider how they might contribute effectively to the overall project and the actions set out in this plan.

The process for producing this Action Plan involved many consultations and engagements and included regular meetings – of the Task Force; of the different communities and community organisations involved in the area; of Task Force representatives and individual organisations in one-to-one settings. It is not easy to find the time for this level of engagement, and the time committed by all is acknowledged.

The process also involved the consideration of many documents – often of a very complex nature. This was necessary in order for the Action Plan to identify potential opportunities, contextual issues and above all, tangible things which might be done and the rationale behind those actions in the context of achieving the overall objective of population growth and social and economic stability within the Uibh Ráthach area.



Uibh Ráthach Task Force Members

BROLLACH



D'fhoilsigh an Rialtas an Plean Gníomhaíochta d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe i mí Eanair 2017, chun spreagadh nua a thabhairt d'fhobairt eacnamúil agus sóisialta cheantracha tuaithe na tire seo agaínn-ne. Ina dhiaidh sin, sa bhliain 2018, foilsiodh an straitéis Éire 2040 – an Tionscadal, a threisíonn tiomantas an Rialtais do neartú chreatlach shóisialta na tuaithe i nÉirinn, agus do thacú le pobail agus le heacnamaíochtaí na tuaithe ar fud na hÉireann.

Mar chuid d'Éire 2040 – an Tionscadal, cuirfidh Ciste Athnuachtaint agus Forbairt na Tuaithe €1 billiún ar fáil i n-infeistíocht idtionscnaimh tuaite go dtí 2027, agus cuirfidh sé deis ar fáil nach raibh a leithéid riamh cheana ann, deis do chomhlactaí poiblí agus do phobail áitiúla oibríú i dteannta a chéile chun athraithe ó bhonn a chur i bhfeidhm ar cheantracha na tuaithe.

Is sampla iontach é Plean Gníomhaíochta Ulbh Ráthraighe den tsli atá pobail áitiúla, comhlactaí áitiúla, agus gníomhaireachtai de chuid an Stáit atá teacht le chéile chun slite úra nuálaча a aithint chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin atá roimh an áit amach, agus chun feabhas a chur ar chaignéadán an tsaoil dóibh síud a mhaireann agus a olbriónn ann. Is pleán uallmhianach nuálaч é an Plean Gníomhaíochta seo, agus tá sé de chumas aige clochlió a dhéanamh ar shaol na bpobal i gceantar Ghaeltacht Ulbh Ráthraighe. Le cur i gcrích na mbearta atá istigh sa Phlean, cuirfear le deiseanna fostáiochta, cuirfear tacáiocht ar fáil do phobail bhriomhara in-mharthana, agus neadfar úsáid na Gaeilge a thuilleadh sa régiún.

Bhí an-áthas orm go rabhas ábalta maoiniú a chur ar fáil ó Chiste Athnuachtaint agus Forbairt na Tuaithe chun tacu le cur i bhfeidhm an Phlean Gníomhaíochta. Tá tacáiocht á thabhairt ag an gCiste chomh maith do thionscnamh suntasach dírithe ar Stáisíún stairiúil an Chábála Trasna an Atlantaigh i nDairbhre, gur cuid den Phlean Gníomhaíochta leis é. Tá mo Roinn-se ag cur maoiniú ar fáil chomh maith chun tacú le forbairt chomharchumainn i n-earnáil an fhuinneamh in-athnuaithe, bunaithe sa phobal, mar chuid den Phlean Gníomhaíochta.

Is cuspóir rí-thábhachtach do mo Roinn-se é go gcuirfi an chumas na bpobal áitiúla a gcuid féin fadhbanna agus réiteach a aithint, agus go bhféachfaí chuige go dtabharfar tuiscinti na bpobal sin san áireamh sa chinnteoireacht áitiúil. Sampla iontach den chur chuige seo é páirtíocht láidir na ngrúpaí áitiúla agus eagraíochtaí pobail i bhforbairt Phlean Gníomhaíochta Ulbh Ráthraighe. Beidh sé den riachtanas go maireadh tiomantas an phobail áitiúil chun go gcuirfi an Plean i bhfeidhm go Rathúil.

Ba dheas liom Tascfhórsa Ulbh Ráthraighe a mholadh, agus go deimhn, tréaslú leo, as a gcuid tiomantais agus iad i mbun oibre ag forbairt an chnuasach cuimsitheach soiléir de bhearta atá da Phlean Gníomhaíochta acu. D'fhéadfadh an Plean seo múnlá a chur ar fáil do phobail tuaithe eile, gur mhaith leo feabhas agus forbairt a chur ar a gceantar féin. Guím gach rath ar an dTascfhórsa agus iad ag obair leo ar na bearta atá istigh sa Phlean.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Ring".

Michael Ring T.D.
Aire Forbairt na Tuaithe agus na bpobal

FOREWORD



The Government published its Action Plan on Rural Development in January 2017 to provide a new impetus to the economic and social development of rural parts of our country. The subsequent Project Ireland 2040 strategy, which was published in 2018, further underscores the Government's commitment to strengthening Ireland's rural fabric and supporting rural economies and communities across Ireland.

As part of Project Ireland 2040, the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund will provide €1 billion in investment in rural projects up to 2027, and provides an unprecedented opportunity for public bodies and local communities to work together to deliver transformational change in rural areas.

The Uíbh Ráthach Action Plan is a great example of how local communities, State agencies and local bodies have come together to identify new and innovative ways to address the challenges the area is facing, and to enhance the quality of life for those who live and work there. The Action Plan is ambitious and innovative and has the potential to transform the lives of communities in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht region. Implementation of the measures outlined in the Plan will support vibrant sustainable communities, provide greater employment opportunities, and further embed the use of the Irish language in the region.

I was delighted to be able to approve funding from the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund to support the delivery of the Action Plan. The Fund is also supporting a significant project focused on the historic Transatlantic Cable Station in Valentia, which features in the Action Plan. My Department is also providing funding to support the development of community-based renewable energy co-operatives as part of the Action Plan.

Empowering local communities to enable them to identify their own needs and solutions, and to ensure their views are included in local decision-making processes, is a key objective of my Department. The strong involvement of local and community groups in developing the Uíbh Ráthach Action Plan has been a great example of this approach in practice. Continued commitment by the local community will be a vital component in the successful implementation of the Plan.

I would like to congratulate and commend the Uíbh Ráthach Taskforce for their dedication in developing such a comprehensive and clear set of measures in the Action Plan. This Plan can serve as a model for other rural communities wishing to enhance and further develop their local area. I wish the Taskforce well in progressing the measures contained in the Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Ring".

Michael Ring T.D.
Minister for Rural and Community Development

BROLLACH



Is cúis mhór áthais dom torthaí a fheiceáil ag teacht ar iarrachtaí tréana Thascfhórsa Idir ghníomaireachta Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh, agus a bplean cuimsitheach gníomháiochta á fhoilsíú anseo acu. Aithnítear an chion a rinne líon mór gníomaireachtaí, chomh maith le Maoirseacht Údarás na Gaeltachta agus iad i gcaithaoir an Tascfhórsa. Ní ag an am a foilsitear an pleán seo is mó tábhacht dó, áfach, ach lena chur i gcrích, agus le cur i gcrích athraithé agus athnuachtaint shuathainseach do cheantar Uíbh Ráthach.

Leis na bearta ar leith a leagtar síos sa phleán seo, agus lena gcur i gcrích go sistéamach thar ré an phleán, táthar ag iarraidh tógáil ar réimse na mbearta agus na dtacáiochtai atá ar siúl cheana ag Roinn an Chultúr, na hOidhreachta, agus na Gaeltachta agus ag Údarás na Gaeltachta araoна chun tacú le muinntir Uíbh Rátháigh. I measc na nithe is tábhactaí sa mhéid seo ná cur i bhfeidhm Phlean Teanga Chiarrai Theas ag léibhéal an phobail mar chuid de phróiseáis pheanaíl na teangan, chomh maith le forbairt Mhol na Nuálaíochta agus an Digiteachais, gteic, sa cheantar ag Údarás na Gaeltachta.

Tá ceantracha iargúla tuaithe na tire seo, ar nós cheantar Uíbh Rátháigh, i measc na n-ionad is maorga agus is suaitheann, agus ní san Eoraip amháin é, ach ar fud an domhain mhór. Cuireann siad cíuteamh substaintíúil ri-thábhacthach ar fáil do luas lasrach an tsaoil sa phróimh-chathair agus ar chóstá thoir an oiléán álainn seo agaínn-ne. Gan ann ach iad a bheith ann, slánaonn na háitíearraí tuaithe seo creatlach an naisíúin, agus cuireann siad croí agus smíor nádúr na híreann i láthair an tsaoil, an nádúr úd a fhágann go bhfuil oiread tóir ar Éirinn mar áit chun cónaí ann, chun olírú ann, chun gnó a dhéanamh ann, nó chun cuairt a thabhairt air. Nuair a cuirtear leis sin an bhríomaireacht shaibhír chultúrtha ar leithrighe atá ar fáil sa Ghaeilge agus i gcúltúr na Gaeltachta, ní cánas a rá go bhfuil tábhact agus luach ar leith ag na háitíearraí iargúla tuaithe seo don tír a fad. Caithfear cosaint agus tacailcacht a thabhairt dá mbeocheart agus dá dtodhchá, agus measfar go fóill gur cur chuige oiriúnach is éan múnlá nua is crot agus is corp do dhéantús an tascfhórsa seo a bláthódh i gceantracha eile tuaithe chomh maith.

Ar deireadh, beidh infheisteofacht targadaithe, smaointeoireacht nua, pleannára raidiceacha, agus cur chuige comh-tháite ag teastáil ón stát agus ó mhuintir na háite araoна chun todhcháí cheantracha iargúla tuaithe ar nós Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh a thabhairt slán. Tá gá ag Éirinn na linne, agus ag Éirinn sa bliain 2040, le ceantracha bríomhara tuaithe, agus déanfaidh an pleán seo, le hacmhainní iomlána agus le cur i gcrích iomlán, cion nach beag a chur sin ar fáil.

Ní neart go cur le chéile.

Seán Kyne, TD,

Príomh Aoire an Rialtais agus Aire Stáit na Gaeilge, na Gaeltachta, agus na nOileán

FOREWORD



It gives me particular pleasure to see the concerted efforts of the Inter Agency Task Force for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht come to fruition with the publication of the comprehensive action plan herein. The involvement of numerous agencies is acknowledged as is the stewardship of Údarás na Gaeltachta in chairing the taskforce. It is not at the moment of its publication however that this plan assumes most significance but on its implementation and the realisation of significant change and regeneration for the Uíbh Ráthach Peninsula.

The specific actions set out in the plan - and their systematic implementation over its lifetime seek to build on the range of existing supports and measures already in train on the part of both the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and Údarás na Gaeltachta in support of the Uíbh Ráthach community. Of particular significance in this regard will be the implementation at community level of Plean Teanga Chiarrai Theas under the language planning process in addition to the development of a gteic Innovation and Digital hub in the area by Údarás na Gaeltachta.

Rural and remote parts of the country like the Uíbh Ráthach Peninsula are among the most picturesque and majestic locations not just in Europe but worldwide. They provide a significant and vital counterbalance to the frenetic pace of life of the capital and the east coast of our wonderful island. These rural locations by their very presence make the fabric of this nation whole and provide the essence of Ireland that makes us a much sought after place in which to work, visit, live or do business. When you add in the distinct and rich cultural vibrancy of the Irish language and Gaeltacht culture these remote and rural areas are of significant importance and value to this country. Their viability and future must be supported and safeguarded and the new model which has embodied the make up and work of this taskforce will be assessed as an appropriate approach that may flourish in other rural areas also.

Finally , the future of remote and rural areas such as the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht will require targeted investment, new thinking, radical plans and a joined up approach from both community and state alike. Modern Ireland and the Ireland of 2040 need vibrant rural areas and this plan, fully resourced and implemented, will go a long way to delivering that.

Ní neart go cur le chéile.

Seán Kyne, TD,

Government Chief Whip and the
Minister of State for the Irish Language, the Gaeltacht and the Islands

ACHOIMRE FEIDHMITHEACH

Is é pobal Gaeltachta Uíbh Rátháigh a chuir an plean gníomhaiochta seo le chéile le tacafocht Airl Rialtais, Ranna Rialtais, ionadaithe poiblí agus áísíneachtaí agus eagraiochtaí éagsúla, áitiúla agus stáit.

Comhthéacs

Grúpa ar leith is ea an tascfhórsa atá bunaithe in Uíbh Ráthach. Táthair ag súil go mbeidh sé mar mhúnla do cheantair eile leis na fadhbanna céanna agus go mbeidh leigheas ar fáil ann d'fhadhbanna in Uíbh Ráthach agus in áiteanna eile. Ta áin Plean Gníomhaiochta a d'earcásas seo dirithe ar an titim tubaisteach daonra in Uíbh Ráthach le blianta anuas.

Ar thabhairt faoi deara bagairt teangan agus titim daonra in Uíbh Ráthach, d'aithin an pobal áitiúil, agus chuir siad in iúl, an gá le gníomhaiochta chomhbaorthaithe. Ar shála an taighde a lorg siad ar na dúshláin maidir le déimeografaí an cheantair, d'íarr Comhchoiste Uíbh Rátháigh agus an pobal go rachfaí i ngleic le fadhbanna a bhain le titim daonra, dul an aois pobail, agus meath eacnamaiochta agus sóisialta. As sin, sheol Údarás na Gaeltachta, an Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta, agus an Roinn Forbartha, Tuaithe agus Pobail an t-ambasadóir tuaithe Pat Spillane, chuig an ceantar agus as sin seoladh larratais chuijne na hÚdarás chui go gcuirí tascfhórsa idir-áísíneachtaí le chéile chun dul i ngleic leis na fadhbanna thusaoluaithe. Le haontú ó na príomh ranna agus áísíneachtaí, bunaíodh an Tascfhórsa Idir-áísíneachta du Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh agus tionóladh an chéad chruiinní ar an 4 Meán Fómhair 2017 i mBaile an Scéilg. Ghnótháigh an tascfhórsa bunaithe móiminteam agus aitheantas náisiúnta gan moill maidir lena chur san áireamh mar ghníomh so-dhéanta den Phleán Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt Tuaithe a bhí á ullmhú ag an am agus ina dhiaidh sin mar chuid de stráitéis a bhain le haisíneachtaí eile stáit agus náisiúnta.

Tá an Plean Gníomhaiochta diríthe ar Ghaeltach Uíbh Rátháigh agus mar sin mórán dá ghníomhaiochtaí laistigh dá limistéar. Aithnítear chomh maith nach oiléann í ceantar na Gaeltachta agus go bhfuil sí nasctha i mórán slite leis na ceantair máguaird – gach seans go bhfuil mórán seirbhísí atá riachtanach don phobal Gaeltachta lonnaithe sna baile agus go háirithe An Coireán agus Cathair Saidhbhírin, atá aitheanta mar bhaile seirbhísé Gaeltachta. Anuas ar seo tá mórán acu siúd atá lonnaithe i gceantar Gaeltachta ag brath ar dheiseanna fostaochta lasmuigh dá limistéar. Ag an am céanna tá mórán de na hacmhainní a rachadh chun leasa na Gaeltachta ag sníomh gan bac idir Gaeltacht agus Galltacht.

Cur chuide

Ó thus, aithníodh go gcaithfí an Plean Gníomhaiochta a chur le chéile ar bhonn comhoibrithe le hionchur ó dhreamanna eile, ina measc, ranna rialtais, áísíneachtaí stáit, rialtas áitiúil, coistí forbartha áitiúla, an earnáil phriopháideach agus eagraiochtaí pobail.

Aithníodh go luath chomh maith go raibh an Plean Gníomhaiochta á fhorbairt i gcomhthéacs an tábhacht chultúrtha a bhaineann le Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh agus go raibh an fócas ar thimpeallacht eacnamaiochta agus sóisialtaí an cheantair agus an fho-chontae, timpeallacht a bhí ag cur go mór le titim daonra agus ag bagairt ar bheatha agus todhcháí na Gaeltachta.

Mar sin, tá an Plean Gníomhaiochta diríthe ar chúrsá eacnamaiochta agus sóisialta, ach le cuspóir cinnte cultúrtha.

Cuireadh mar chúram ar an tascfhórsa plein comhtháite trasearnála a fhorbairt do cheantar Uíbh Rátháigh agus na cuspóirí seo rompu:

- an ceantar a athbheochan le hinfheistíu agus fionraiocht a mhéalladh
- díriú ar thitim thubaisteach an daonra sa cheantar
- díriú ar riachtanais eacnamaiochta agus sóisialta an phobail ar aon dul leis an cúig cholún agus na cuspóirí a bhaineann leis an bPlean Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt Tuaithe.
- A bheith ar aon dul le Stráitéis 20 Bláin don Ghael 2010- 2030, plein stráitéisí Údarás na Gaeltachta 2018-2020, agus Plean Pobail agus Eacnamaiochta Áitiúla Chiarraí 2016-2021 agus le pleannan de Thionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt a bhaineann le hárreamh.

Tugtar faoi deara mar sin go bhfuil an Plean Gníomhaiochta ar aon dul leis an bPlean Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt Tuaithe, ag glacadh lena leagan amach agus struchtúr agus na colún a bhaineann leis.

Is iad na tuisíntí seo a shocraigh an comhthéacs don chur chuige a glacadh leis agus a thíronn oibriónaíochtaí ar chonradh, agus comhairleoir seachtrach, chun treoir, áisiú agus cabhair a chur ar fáil don phróiseas; múrla comórtá a fhorbairt chun tuairimí a bhailí agus a mheas; suirbhé ar dhiaspóra óg Ghaeltacht UR; cruinntíte agus ceardlanna le pobal na Gaeltachta; agus múrla log-fhráma a fhorbairt chun gníomhaiochtaí cinnte a aithint.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Action Plan has been produced at the initiative of the Gaeltacht Community of Uíbh Ráthach and with the support of Government Ministers, Government Departments, public representatives and various state and local agencies and organisations.

Context

The Task Force, which has been set up in Uíbh Ráthach, is unique. It is hoped that it will provide a template for other areas which are under similar pressure and identify actions which will help to address the issues both in Uíbh Ráthach and elsewhere. This resultant Action Plan is aimed at addressing the severe population loss which has been experienced in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht over recent decades.

Having observed worrying trends of both the Irish language and the dwindling population in Uíbh Ráthach, the local community identified and articulated a need for concerted action. The Uíbh Ráthach community and Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthach, on foot of commissioned research into the declining demographics of the area, requested that special steps be taken to address the issues facing the area such as population decline, ageing demographic social and economic decline. As a result of a visit of Rural Ambassador, Mr. Pat Spillane, to the area, organised by Údarás na Gaeltachta, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and Department of Rural and Community Development, submissions were made to the relevant authorities that an interagency taskforce would be constituted to tackle the aforementioned issues. On foot of agreement from the main departments and agencies the Interagency Taskforce for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht was established and held its first meeting on the 4 September 2017 in Baile an Sceilg. The newly established taskforce gained national recognition and momentum immediately being included as an deliverable action of the Action Plan for Rural Development, which was in preparation at the time and in various other national and state agency strategies thereafter.

The area of focus of the Action Plan is the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, and hence many actions are focused within its boundaries. It is also recognised that the Gaeltacht Area does not stand in isolation and that it is connected with surrounding areas in a number of ways – many essential services for the Gaeltacht population are likely to be located in adjoining settlements – particularly Waterville and Cahersiveen the latter of which is aptly identified as a Baile Seirbhise Gaeltachta (Gaeltacht Service Town). In addition, many of the employment opportunities for

those who live in the Gaeltacht areas are likely to be provided outside its boundaries. Meanwhile many of the resources, the development of which are likely to benefit the Gaeltacht, flow seamlessly between Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht areas.

Approach

From the outset, it was recognised that the Action Plan needed to be prepared using a collaborative process involving government departments, state agencies, local government, local development bodies, the private sector and community organisations amongst others.

It was also recognised, from early on that the Action Plan was being developed in the context of the cultural importance of the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht and that the focus was on the social and economic conditions of the area and the sub-county, which were contributing to population decline and threatening the future of the Gaeltacht as a functioning entity.

The Action Plan therefore has a specific social and economic focus - with a distinct cultural purpose.

The Task Force was challenged with the responsibility of developing an integrated, cross-sectoral plan for the Uíbh Ráthach area in order to

- revitalise the area to attract enterprise and investment
- address the significant decline in the population of the area
- address both the social and economic needs of the community in accordance with the five pillars and objectives of the Action Plan for Rural Development
- be aligned to the 20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030, Údarás na Gaeltachta's Strategic Plan 2018-2020, the County Kerry Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 and with relevant Southern Regional Assembly plans.

It is noted therefore that the Action Plan reflects the Action Plan for Rural Development and its structure and format, adopting the pillars of that Action Plan.

These considerations set the context for the methodology which was subsequently adopted and which included the contracting of a project worker and an external adviser to assist, facilitate and guide the process; the development of a common template for the gathering and assessment of ideas; a survey of the recent Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht diaspora; workshops and meetings with the Gaeltacht community; and the development of a log-frame model for the identification of specific actions.

Fócas an Phlean

Tá an plean gníomhaíochta dírithe go príomha ar fhostáiocht agus ar chaighdeán na beatha sa cheantar mar aithniodh gurb iad seo a chaomhnodh daonra agus a fhásfadh daonra ina dhiaidh seo. Aithniodh cuspóirí agus spriocanna maidir le fostaiocht agus caighdeán na beatha. As sin, mhol na páirtithe comhordúcháin gníomhaíochtaí dírithe ar na cuspóirí agus spriocanna. Dhein an tascfhórsa na gníomhaíochtaí a mheas agus a mhúnlú chun iad a chur in oiriúint do phleananna agus stráitéisí ann cheana féin agus a chabhródh go mór lena gcur i ngníomh, biodh is nár bhféidir cuid acu a chur i ngníomh direach ar sheoladh an phlean.

Táthar ag súil go bhfuil an plean gníomhaíochta seo dírithe ar ábhar, praiticiúil, dúshlánoch, réadúil, amshainiúil, inmeasta agus dírithe ar na cuspóirí agus spriocanna luate a bhaint amach, rud ann féin a chothodh athrú ó bhonú do Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthraighe. Dhein an Dr. Brendán Ó Caoimh cuid rithábhachtach leithleach den phlean a dhréachtadh. Ghlac an tascfhórsa le gnéithe di seo a rianáinn na tréithe a bhaineann le pobal tuithe inbhuanithe, chomh maith le slite inar féidir teacht i gcaibhair ar Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthraighe. Glacadh chomh maith leis an tábhacht a bhaineann le ceantair tuithe maidir le Rathúlacht idirnáisiúnta, náisiúnta, réigiúnach, agus le forbairt inbhuanithe. Chomh maith leis seo, nascann sé an plean gníomhaíochta go dlúth le polasaí idirnáisiúnta agus náisiúnta, agus aithnítear na priomhghnéithe ar cheart aird a thabhairt orthu chun cabhrú le pobail tuithe inbhuanaithe a bhunú.



*Michael Scannell (Comhairle Contae Chiarrai), Belinda Gascoigne (Skellig CRI),
Bridget Fitzgerald (Comhairle Contae Chiarrai), Tomás Hayes (Leo Chiarrai)*

Plan Focus

The two key areas of focus of the Action Plan are employment and the quality of life in the area, as these were identified as the two principal factors, which could generate population stability and subsequently population growth. A series of Goals and Objectives, which sought to address the two key areas of focus were identified and agreed. Subsequently actions which would seek to address each of the goals and objectives were identified by co-ordinating partners and considered by the Task Force through a number of iterations during which the actions were refined and modified to enhance their consistency with existing plans and strategies and confirming a commitment and likelihood of implementation even if some actions are not immediately capable of being implemented at launch stage.

As a result, it is hoped that this Action Plan is focused, practical, challenging, realistic, time-specific, measurable and targeted in order to realise the goal and objectives outlined which in itself would achieve real generation defining change for the Uladh Ráthach Gaeltacht. Another unique and essential part of the plan was drafted by Dr Breandán Ó Caoimh and adapted somewhat by the Taskforce which outlines the characteristics of a sustainable rural community as well as identifying the many ways in which the Gaeltacht of Uladh Ráthach might be assisted and the importance of rural areas to regional, national and international prosperity and sustainable development. It also links the Action Plan firmly to national and international policy and identifies key areas to which attention should be given to facilitate the establishment of sustainable rural communities.



Cuspóirí agus Spriocanna Straitéisearcha

Leagan an Plean Gníomhaiochta amach cheithre chuspóir straitéisearcha, faoi scáth a chéile, don cheantar agus spriocanna dá réir -

	Cuspóir Straitéisearch	Sprioc
1 a.	Caomhnú agus meadú daonra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Méadú daonra 3% 10 teaghlaigh sa bheiris Méadú daonra fadéarmach de 2,100
1 b.	Struchtúr an daonra a fheabhsú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spleáchas óige a mhéadú 6% san fhadtéarma Spleáchas aostach a mhéadú 6% san fhadtéarma Méadú ar bheogacht daonra 6% san fhadtéarma
1 c.	Deiseanna fostaochta a mheadú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 145 postanna nua FTE a chruthú ar mhaithle le teaghlacha bhreise agus tearcfhostaocht; sin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 le tacaiocht ó ghníomhaiochtaí áisineachtaí stáit 25 as iontraíochta, priobháideach agus pobail, le tacaiocht 40 post nua i gnótháil feirme marlatacha 30 post nua bunaithe ar acmhainní nádúrtha Mol dígeach gteic a forbairt sa Ghaeltacht chun timpeallacht chomhoibrithe chruthaitheach a chur ar fáil
1 d.	Struchtúr fostaochta a fheabhsú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Méadú 20% in ngach réimse: i ndéantúsaíocht, seirbhísí agus gnó
1 e.	Caomhnú agus athbhunú ar na príomhsreibhísi chaighdeán beatha is gá do pobal inbhuanaithe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stáisiún Gardaí i gCathair Saidhbhín, le foireann iomlán agus gach achmhainn, ag feidhmíú 24/7 Ionad cúram príomhúil i gCathair Saidhbhín Athbhunú a luaithe agus is féidir ar aistíú éigeandála ospidéil ar héileacaptar 24/7 Aonad géars hicatrach 24/7 i gCathair Saidhbhín Seirbhísí leighis speisialaithe ar fáil go rialta ag freagairt d'éileamh
1 f.	Caomhnú agus forbairt na n-acmhainní leithleacha cultúrtha agus teanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Méadú 5% ar ghnáthúsáid laethúil na Gaeilge Méadú 10% ar chuaireoirí ag glacadh páirt i ggníomhaiochtaí cultúrtha Méadú 10% ar chuaireoirí go láithreacha cultúrtha

Anuas ar na spriocanna, faoi scáth a chéile, aithniodh cúig chuspóir oibríochta -

- Timpeallacht a chruthú a mheallfaidh agus a bhuanáidh gnó sa cheantar;
- Áiseanna agus seirbhísí riachtanacha a chur ar fáil chun daoinne a mhealladh chun fanacht nár lonnú sa cheantar;
- Timpeallacht a chruthú d'úsáid na Gaeilge mar theanga phobail.
- Gníomhaiochtaí, seirbhísí, agus áiseanna a bheith ar fáil chun chuaireoirí a mhealladh le béim ar chuaireoireachtar óiche;
- Ardán a sholáthar chun an ceantar a moladh mar áit chónaithe, láthair oibre agus chuaireoireachta, agus cur leis sna stráitéisí ann cheana mar shampla, Plean Margaochta Chósta na Sceilge;

Tá gach cuspóir acu seo múnlaithe ar aon dul le colún cinnte den Phlean Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt Tuaithé le strait d'fheidhmeanna nasctha, agus baintear leas as gach cuspóir nó aonad cuspóiri chun gníomhaiochtaí ar leith a aithint agus a roghnú. Tá sprioc aitheanta ag gach gníomh, am-líne, le heagraíochtaí comhordaithe agus eagraíochtaí compháirtithe. Tá roinnt gníomhaiochtaí curtha mar chúram ar Ghrúpa Stíúrtha um Fheidhmíú an Taschfórsa ina iomlán mar go bhfuil tábhacht straitéisearch ar leith ag baint leo. Mar atá rianaithe thusa tá plean gníomhaiochta Uibh Rátháigh múnlaithe ag an bPlean Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt Tuaithé agus ag a struchtúr agus leagan amach, ag glacadh leis na colúin sa phlean gníomhaiochta sin.

Strategic Objectives and Goals

The Action plan sets out four overarching strategic goals and associated targets as follows –

	Strategic Goal	Target
1 a.	Stabilise and then increase the population in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increased by 3% (50) • 10 new families living in the area • Long-term population increase to 2,100
1 b.	Improve the population structure in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase youth dependency by 6% in the longer term • Reduce elderly dependency by 6% in the longer term • Increase Population Vitality by 6% in the longer term
1 c.	Increase the employment opportunities in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 145 new FTE jobs to cater for new families and existing underemployment with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 50 jobs directly supported by activities of state agencies ◦ 25 through supported community and private enterprise ◦ 40 new jobs in alternative farm enterprises ◦ 30 new jobs using the natural resources of the area. • Develop a gteic digital hub in the Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht to allow people to work in a creative co-working environment
1 d.	Improve structure of employment in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase percentage of manufacturing and services and commerce jobs by 20% each
1 e.	Retain and re-instate the key quality of life services that a sustainable community requires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cahersiveen Garda station fully staffed, resourced and operating 24 hours a day • Primary care centre in place in Cahersiveen • Re-instatement of 24-hour helicopter emergency hospital transfer as soon as possible • Acute staffed, 24-hour psychiatric unit in place in Cahersiveen • Specialised medical services provided within the area on a regular basis responsive to demand
1 f.	Retain and develop the unique cultural and linguistic assets of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase in number of people using Irish language for daily purposes • 10% increase in those visiting the area and engaging in cultural activities • 10% increase in those visiting the area visiting cultural locations

In addition to these overarching goals a series of five operational goals were identified –

- a) Create the environment which will help to attract and retain enterprise in the area;
- b) Provide the facilities and services required to attract people to come to live or stay living in the area;
- c) Create the environment in which the Irish language will be used as the language of community engagement.
- d) Provide the facilities, services and activities which will attract people to visit the area with a significant over-night component in the visitor profile;
- e) Provide a platform through which the area can be actively promoted as a place to live, work and visit and to add to existing strategies such as the Skellig Coast Marketing Plan;

Each of these goals has been aligned with a particular pillar of the Action Plan for Rural Development and has a series of associated objectives, and each objective or set of objectives are used to identify specific actions which should be taken. Each action has an identified target, time-line, co-ordinating organisation and partner organisations. Some actions are specified for the Taskforce Implementation Steering Group as a whole due to their strategic nature and importance. As outlined above this Uibh Ráthach Action Plan reflects the Action Plan for Rural Development and its structure and format, adopting the pillars of that Action Plan.

Achoimre Gníomhaíochtaí

Seo a leanas achoimre ar chuid de na réimsí gníomhaíochta táscacha a aithnítear sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo. Tabharfar faoi deara go bhfuil réimse leathan topaíci an síreamh thírithe ag fhorbairt eacnamaíochta agus shóisialta an cheantair le spriocanna cultúrtha leithleacha.

Colún 1 – Tacú le Pobail Inbhuanaithe

Cuspóir B:	Na seirbhisi agus áiseanna is gá a chuir ar fáil chun daoine a mhealladh chun ionnú agus fanacht sa cheantar.
Cuspóir D:	Ardán a sholáthar chun an ceantar a mholaíodh mar áit chóinéithe agus oibre
Cuspóir/Réimse Gnímh	Sprioc
Tithíocht ar phraghas réasúnta a chur ar fáil	20 teach a chur ar fáil le ceannach nō ar léas fadtéarmach
Breis sli sna scoileanna	Líon muíneoirí a choimeád agus breis daltaí i scoileanna áitiúla le méadú daonna
Feabhas ar áiseanna do chaitheamh aimsire	Easnaimh in áiseanna do chaitheamh aimsire a mheas agus pleán céimithe lena feabhsú a bheith ullamh
Forbairt ar eagraiochtaí pobail agus gníomhaíochtaí	Méadú 10% sa bhalraiocht in eagraiochtaí pobail Uas-sciliú agus comhorú ar eagraiochtaí pobail
Méadú ar ionchur an phobail i margainocht don diaispóra	Plean chun gach gréasán diaispóra a bheith ullamh agus cur i bhfeidhm tsoisíthe
Margainocht thírithe orthu siúd ar spéis leo caighdeán beatha an cheantair	Plean a fhorbairt chun an ceantar a mholaíodh mar áit chóinéithe bunaíthe ar an gcaighdeán beatha ar fáil

Colún 2 – Tacú le Fiontar agus Fostaíocht

Cuspóir A:	Timpeallacht a chruthú chun gnó a mhealladh agus a bhuanú sa cheantar
Cuspóir/Réimse Gnímh	Sprioc
Tacú d'áitribh a sholáthar do ghnóthai déantúsaíochta agus seirbhise	Staidéar déanta ar spásanna gnó, ann nō féideartha i gceantar Uilbh Rathach agus spás ar fáil do ghnó phriobháideach do 25 post nua
Cláir margainocht chun gnóthai agus seirbhisi bunaíthe a mhealladh chug an ceantar	Spás gnó faoi úinéireacht phobíl ar fáil do 50 post nua Mol digiteach geic a fhorbairt i nGaeilgeach UR chun timpeallacht chomholbhríthe chruithteach a chur ar fáil
Tacú do sholáthar oiliúna agus oideachais so-aimsithe d'uas-sciliú agus ath-sciliú	Próisí ann le ITT agus ETB chun cursaí oiliúna sprioc-dhírithe mar is gá 15 cursa printiseachta/oiliúna in aghaidh na bliana i gclár a bhaineann leis an eacnamaíocht áitiúil Cohört daone a oiliúint in aghaidh na bliana i dturasóireacht
Tacú lucht oibre a chur ar fáil	Próiseas chun diríú ar lucht oibre an diaispóra chun freastal ar ghnóthai de gach aon saghas
Glacadh agus cur i bhfeidhm polasaithe bainistíochta talún a thacaíonn le gnó	Athbhreithniú agus athrú más gá ar pholasaithe pleánála agus forbartha maidir le usasmhéadú ar dheiseanna postchruthú i gceantar tuaithe
Eolas so-aimsithe seasmhach ar thacaíochtaí agus áiseanna atá ar fáil do ghnó agus d'hostaíocht	Uasdátu agus scaipeadh rialta ar gach eolas ar fáil
Clár leithleach a bhunú mar thacaíochta don phobal feirmeoireachta maidir le feirmeoireach agus gníomhaíochta eacnamaíochta seachas í	20 gnó feirme malartacha bunaíthe 40 duine foistaithe i gnóthai feirme malartacha
Cur i bhfeidhm forbairt ongníomhach do ghnó nuálach bunaíthe ar acmhainní an cheantair	5 gnó nua bunaíthe ag tarrac as acmhainní nádúrtha an cheantair 30 post nua FTE cruthaithe bunaíthe ag tarrac as acmhainní nádúrtha an cheantair
Tograi gnó réidh d'inteisteoirí a fhorbairt agus iad a chur faoi bhráid an earnáil VC	8 gnó nua forbartha 4 ghnó nua bunaíthe

Summary of Actions

The following is a summary of some key action areas which have been identified in this Action Plan. It will be noted that they cover a broad range of topics focused on the social and economic development of the area with a distinct cultural purpose.

Pillar One – Supporting Sustainable Communities	
Objective B:	Provide the facilities and services required to attract people to come to live or stay living in the area
Objective/Area for Action	Target
Make available affordable, accessible housing	20 houses becoming available for purchase or long-term lease
Improve the capacity of schools	Maintaining their teacher numbers and increased pupil numbers in local schools partly arising from population increase
Enhance recreational facilities	A review of the gaps in recreational facilities completed and a plan for their phased provision in place
Develop community organisations and activities	10% increase in membership of community organisations Upskill and co-ordinate community organisations in the area
Enhance community engagement in marketing to the diaspora	Plan for use of all relevant diaspora networks in place and implementation commenced
Carry out targeted marketing at those seeking a quality of life which the area can offer	Plan for marketing of the area as a place to live for the quality of life on offer developed

Pillar Two – Supporting Enterprise and Employment	
Objective A:	Create the environment which will help to attract and retain enterprise in the area
Objective/Area for Action	Target
Support provision of premises in which manufacturing and service enterprises can locate	An audit of available and potential enterprise space in the Uibh Ráthach area completed and private enterprise space available for 25 net new jobs
Carry out programmes of promotion of area as a place for existing enterprises and services to locate	Publicly-owned enterprise space available for 50 net new jobs. Develop a gaeilge digital hub in the Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht to allow people to work in a creative co-working environment
Support provision of accessible training and education for up-skilling and re-skilling	Processes in place with ITT and ETB to enable targeted training course to be provided where required 15 apprenticeship/ traineeship places per year provided in a programme relevant to the local economy A cohort of people trained each year in the tourism sector
Support the creation of an available workforce	A process for targeting the diaspora workforce to serve potential enterprises established and operational
Adopt and implement enterprise-friendly land management policies	Planning and development policies with regard to rural enterprise to maximise job creation opportunities within rural areas reviewed and amended if considered necessary
Provide easily accessible and consistent information on the enterprise & employment supports and facilities which are available	All available information regularly updated and disseminated
Establish specific programme of support for the farming community with regard to both farming and non-farm economic activity	20 alternative farm enterprises established 40 people employed in alternative farm enterprises
Implement pro-active development of innovative enterprise based on the area's resources	5 new enterprises established using the natural resources of the area 30 new FTE jobs created using the natural resources of the area
Develop investor-ready business proposals and the marketing of same to the VC sector	8 new enterprises developed 4 new enterprises established

Colún 3 – Ár nAcmhainn a uasmhéadú maidir le Turasóireacht agus Áineas/Caitheamh Aimsire Tuaithe	
Cuspóir C:	Gníomhaíochtaí, seirbhisi agus áiseanna a bheith ar fáil chun cuairteoirí a mhealladh le béim ar chuairteoireacht thar oiche
Cuspóir E:	Cur i bhfeidhm na straitéisí margáiochta, cuairteoreachta, ann cheana don turasóireacht
Cuspóir/Réimse Gnímh	Sprioc
Ionaid ghníomhaíochtaí turasóireachta a bhunú	Priomhionaid ghníomhaíochtaí turasóireachta ann chun síneadh a bhaint as an séasúr
Tacú le soláthar lóistín turasóireachta cui	Méadú 20% ar lóistín turasóireachta ar feadh na bliana ar fad Scéim speisialta ann le tacú le forbairt ar lóistín turasóireachta
Tacú le gníomhaíochtaí turasóireachta – féilte agus a leithéid san aíreasamh	4 ghníomhaíocht nua ann
Pacáistí turasóireachta fógartha go digiteach a chruthú	Forbairt agus teach ar chóras ar líne chun pacáistí turasóireachta comhtháite a chruthú Áirithint ar líne ann do 90% do sholáthróirí turasóireachta
Tacú le sineadh a bhaint as an séasúr turasóireachta	Fad le húireanta oscailte 75% d'áiseanna turasóireachta agus fad míosa curtha leis an dá thaobh den séasúr turasóireachta ar mhaithle the gníomhaíochtaí turasóireachta a sholáthar
Nascanna a chruthú le ceantair turasóireachta eile	3 nasc ann maidir le turasóirí a roinnt agus margalocht ar mhaithle lena chéile
Tacú le húsáid as fiontraiocht shóisialta chun bearndai sa turasóireacht tráchtala a lionadh	Staidéar déanta ar sheirbhisi sóisialta agus pobail agus bearnaí tugtha faoi dara 2 fhiontar sóisialta ann agus i bhfeidhm chun na bearndai seo lionadh

Colún 4 – An Cultúr agus an Chruthaitheach a chothú i bpobail Tuaithe	
Cuspóir E:	Timpeallacht a chruthú úsáid na Gaeilge mar theanga phobail
Cuspóir/Réimse Gnímh	Sprioc
Tacú le méadú ar úsáid na Gaeilge mar ghnáththeanga an phobail	Plean Teanga Chiarrá Theas a chur i bhfeidhm Oideachasóir forbartha Gaeilge a fhostú chun tacú le múinteoirí agus foireann réamhscoile i gceantar UR Campa Samhraidiú ar na meáin Ghaeilge do leanáit rang a 6 i gceantar UR Cúl Camp a sholáthar
An Ghaeilge a úsáid mar áis chun cuairteoirí a mhealladh do thréimhse shínte	Clár Gaeilge agus saoire chultúrtha a forbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm tsoisialta

Colún 5 – Bonneagar agus Nascacht Tuaithe a fheabhsú	
Cuspóir A:	Timpeallacht a chruthú chun gnó a mhealladh agus a bhuaná sa cheantar
Cuspóir B:	Aíseanna agus seirbhisi riachtanacha a chur ar fáil chun daoine a mhealladh chun fanacht nó ionnú sa cheantar
Cuspóir/Réimse Gnímh	Sprioc
Seirbhisi iompair phoiblí a chruthú, nascachte le gníomhaíochtaí, agus le háiseanna agus seirbhisi cultúrtha, turasóireachta, eacnamaiconta, agus sóisialta	Iompair poiblí go hospidéil agus áiseanna oideachasúla ar fáil go rialta agus ag am cui Iompair poiblí nascaithe le turasóireachta ar fáil ag am cui Seirbhisi bhus d'oirbrithe chug agus is Cathair Saighbhinn, An Coireán agus Snáidhm
Córas iompair phoiblí a thacaíonn le gnó a chruthú	
Seirbhisi leathanbandha feabhsaithe a chur ar fáil	5 scéim leathanbandha pobail ann, réidh le teacht NBP
Nascacht leathanbandha in-aimsithe, ar phraghas reásúnta a sholáthar	Seirbhisi feabhsaithe do theileafónaíocht so-ghluaisesta sa cheantar

Pillar Three – Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential	
Objective C:	Provide the facilities, services and activities which will attract people to visit the area with a significant over-night component in the visitor profile
Objective/Area for Action	Target
Establish tourism activity centres	Key tourism activity centres in place to extend the season
Support provision of adequate tourist accommodation	Tourist accommodation increased by 20% all year round Special scheme in place to support development of tourist accommodation
Support tourism activities – festivals and similar included	4 new tourism activities in place
Create digitally promoted tourism packages	On-line system developed and in place allowing the creation of integrated tourism packages 90% of tourism providers with online booking facilities in place
Support the establishment of an expanded tourism season	Increase in opening times of 75% of tourism facilities and lengthening of period during which tourism activities are run for one additional month each side of the current season
Create linkages with other tourism destinations	3 linkage arrangements in place with mutual marketing and visitor sharing
Support the use of social enterprise to fill gaps in commercial tourism offerings	An audit of community and social service provision completed and gaps identified 2 new social enterprises in place and operational to fill these gaps

Pillar Four – Fostering Culture and Creativity in Rural Communities	
Objective E:	Create the environment in which the Irish language will be used as the language of community engagement
Objective/Area for Action	Target
Support an increase in the use of the Irish language in community life	Implement Plean Teanga Chiarrai Theas Employ an Irish Language Development Educator to support teachers and preschool staff in the Uibh Ráthach area. Provide Irish Language Media Summer Camp for 6th class children in the Uibh Ráthach area Provide Cúl Camp
Use the Irish language as an asset to attract people to visit the area for extended stays	Programme of Irish language and culture holidays developed and implementation commenced

Pillar Five – Improving Rural Infrastructure and Connectivity	
Objective A:	Create the environment which will help to attract and retain enterprise in the area
Objective/Area for Action	Target
Creation of public transport services linking to social, economic, tourism and cultural services, facilities and activities	Public transport to hospitals and educational facilities available at regular and appropriate times Public Transport with tourism linkages available at appropriate times Bus services to deliver workers to Cahersiveen, Waterville and Sneem and return in time for work
Creation of an enterprise-friendly public transport system	
Provide improved broadband services	5 community broadband schemes in place pending rollout of NBP
Make available accessible, affordable broadband connectivity	Enhanced mobile telephony service in the area

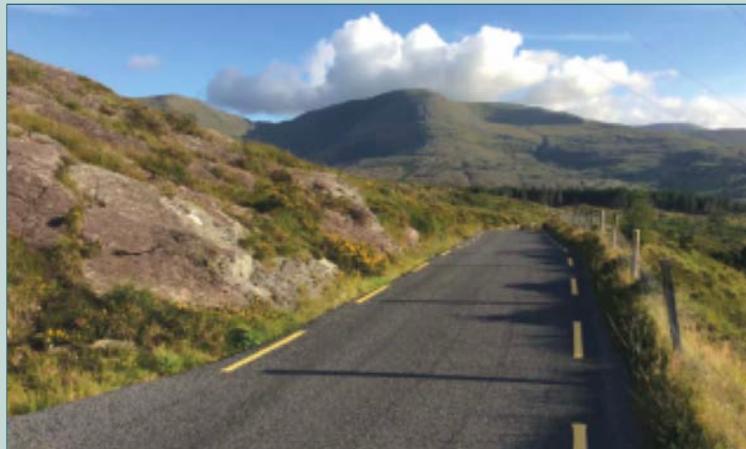
Réimse Gnímh an Tascfhórsa	
Cuspóir/Réimse Gnímh	Spríoc
Slandáil ann agus le brath ann	Stáisiún Gardaí i gCathair Saidhbhín, le foireann ionlán agus gach acmhainn, ag feidhmíú 24/7
Áiseanna Leighis ag leibhéal cui	Ionad cúram príomhúil i gCathair Saidhbhín Aonad géarscieties trach 24/7 i gCathair Saidhbhín Athbhunú a luithe agus is feidir ar aistíú éigeandála ospidéil ar hélíeacatar 24/7
Lucht oibre ar fáil do scéimeanna pobail	Cur chuige so-lúbha maidir le scéimeanna fostaiochta pobail
Soláthar leathanbanda	Rialacha níos scaolite maidir le cláracha leathanbanda pobail curtha ar fáil faoi chlár LEADER
Fóirdheontaí agus cáinacha difréálacha chun ionnú in UR a mhealladh	Réimeas cáinach agus titiúchtaí ar cíos níos mealtaí dóibh siúd ag cuimhneamh ar ionnú sa cheantar

Cur i bhFeidhm

Is é an slat tomhais is fearr ar rathúlacht aon phleán ná an méid de a chuirtear i bhfeidhm. Bunófar Grúpa Stiúradh um Fheidhmíú mar scáth-ghráupa ionadaíochta do phríomh eagraíochtaí agus don phobal agus feidhmeoidh sé mar naschfóram do na mireanna éagsúla den Phlean Gníomhaiochta. Feidhmeoidh an GSF ar son an Tascfhórsa nuair is gá chomh maith le pleannanna gníomhaiochta bliantúla a fhorbairt agus tosaiochtaí a shocrú.

Tá an tasc um fheidhmíú ar scála gur gá acmhainn daonna mar thacaiocht dó agus ar iarratas go dtí an Coiste Athghiniúnt agus Forbairt na Tuaithe, tá tacailocht ceadaithe do bhainisteoir tionscnaimh ar feadh trí bliana. Déanfaidh Údarás na Gaeltachta maoniu comhoiread agus bainistiú líne ar an mbainisteoir tionscnaimh a bheidh ionnaithe i nGaeilge Uladh Ráthraighe.

Glacann deireadh an doiciméad go bhfuil géaraghá le modheolaíocht do mhonatóireacht, measúnú, agus athbreithniú, ar Phlean Gníomhaiochta Tascfhórsa Idir-áisiúneacht Uíbh Ráthraighe 2019-2022.



Taskforce Actions	
Objective/Area for Action	Target
Actual and perceived security	Cahersiveen Garda Station fully manned and equipped 24 hours a day
Medical facilities at an appropriate level	One primary care centre in place in Cahersiveen Acute staffed, 24-hour psychiatric unit in place in Cahersiveen Re-instatement of 24-hour helicopter emergency hospital transfer as soon as possible
Workforce available for community schemes	Flexible approach to community employment schemes
Broadband provision	Less restrictive rules regarding community broadband programmes provided under the LEADER Programme
Differential taxes and subsidies as an incentive for those locating in Ulbh Ráthach	A more attractive taxation and housing rental regime for those considering locating in the area

Implementation

A key measure of the success of any plan is the extent of its implementation. An Implementation Steering Group will be established as an overall umbrella group representative of key organisations and the community and will be a linkage forum for the various parts of the Action Plan. The ISG will act on behalf of the Task Force when such is required and will also develop Annual Action Plans and set priorities.

The scale of the implementation task will require a personnel support to resource it and a successful application to the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund has approved support for a Project Manager for a 3-year period. Údarás na Gaeltachta will match fund and line manage the Project Manager who will be based in the Ulbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.

A final part of the document recognises the essential need and methodology for monitoring, evaluation and review of the Ulbh Ráthach Interagency Taskforce Action Plan 2019-2022.



RÉAMHRÁ

An Ceantar a Clúdaítear sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta

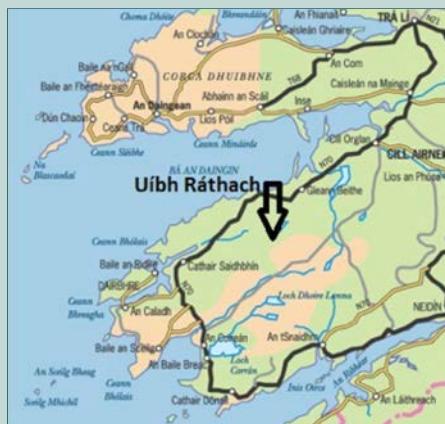
Sé a chuireann an Plean Gníomhafochta seo roimhe ná diríú ar thithim dian ag daonna atá ar súil i nGaeilteach Uíbh Rátháigh le bhlanta fada annus, agus an titim sin a lompo drom than n-ais. Dáirir sin, sé Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh poiblí geografúil an Phlean. Leagadh síos a theangeolaíochta i nOrdú Límitéar na Gaeltachta (1956); tá cún go phobal ar leithigh ann, leata amach than dhá cheann déag de Thoghraonna Ceantair, ag deireadh an leithis is mó i gGiarráil. Istigh san áireamh ann, tá límitéar substaintíula as leath-phrósáití Chill Chroíchán (Doire Phríónán, an Lóthair, an Gleann Mór), an Dromaíd, agus an Phriarach (Báile an Scéil, an Gleann), chomh maith le trí bhialla fearainn cuiosach mó i nGleann Chárthaigh.

Cé gur laistigh dá theorainneacha atá an fócas ag cuid mhaith de ghníomhartha an Phleán seo, aithnítear chomh maith nach amhlaidh a sheasáinn Ceantar na Gaeltachta leis féin, agus go bhfuil ceangal agus nasc aige leis na ceantair timpeall air, i slíte éagsúla.

Ar an gcead dhl sios, is sna lonnaíochtaí taobh leis an Gaeilge a bheadh teacht ar chuid mhaith de na seirbhísí a theastaigh ó dhaoine na Gaeltachta, go háirithe sa Choireán agus i gCathair Saidhbhín. Ar an gcuama chéanna, tá na bailte seo ag brath ar cheantair láidre tuaithe agus ar an daonra áitiúil, go háirithe lasmuigh de bháiste na turasóireachta. Sa tarna hár, is lasmuigh den Ghaeilteach fén é doichí a bheadh teacht ar chuid mhaith de na

deiseanna festaíochta do mhuintir na Gaeltachta, cé go mbeadh tionchar substaintíúil ar a leithéid d'fhostaíochtar ar an nGaeilgeach. Sa triú háit, cuid mhaithe de na hachmhainní go raghadh chun leau aon Gaeltachta iad a fhorbairt, blíonn siad ag glúaiseacht rompu gan bac gan srian idir an Ghaeltacht agus na ceantair lasmuirigh de. Tá sé seo amhlaidh, mar shampla, i gcás cheanártur turasóireachta Chósta na Sceilge, agus i gcás siúlóidí éagsúla, agus cursaí rothaochta, agus na Slite Gorma agus Glas. Ar deireadh, is mó gníomh agus clár nach bhfuil dírithe ar an nGaeilgeach ar leithrigigh, ach ar cheanárt móré deisceart Chiarraí. Is dócha go mbainfeadh an Ghaeltacht leas as an réimse seo de ghníomhartha agus de pholasaithe ar an gcuama chéanná le haitéanna eile sa réigiún. Ar na cíuseanna seo, tá ghníomhartha san áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo laistigh is lasmuirigh den Ghaeltacht ar aon. Cé nach bhfuil na gníomhartha go léir laistigh den Ghaeltacht, meastar gur dóichí ná a mhalaírt go mbeadh tionchar dearfach acu go léir ar an nGaeilteach, agus gur cabhair iad ag deigheáil leis na fachtóirí faoi ndeara an titim substaintíúil sa daonna, titim atá fulaingthe cheana ag an gceantar, agus titim atá fhéadfaidh leanúint síar san am atá roinnaireach. Dá réir sin, is eilimint tábhachtach den Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo an ceangal idir cheanártar na Gaeltachta agus na codanna eile de dheisceart Chiarraí is dóichí a imreodh tionchar ar a thoghcháil.

Léiríonn an mapa seo leanas an áit ina bhfuil ceantar Gaeltachta Uíbh Rátháigh laistigh de dheisceart Chiarraí (an límitéis scáthaithe).



Eigí úr a 1: Ionad Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháin

INTRODUCTION

The Area Covered by the Action Plan

This Action Plan is aimed at addressing and reversing the severe population loss, which has been experienced in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht over recent decades. The geographical area of focus of the Action Plan is therefore the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, which was defined in The Gaeltacht Areas Order (1956) and is made up of five distinct communities dispersed across twelve District Electoral Divisions on the edge of the largest of the Kerry peninsulas. The area includes substantial parts of the three half-parishes of Cill Chrocháin (Doire Fhionáin, An Lóthar, An Gleann Mór), An Dromaíd and An Phriaracht (Baile an Scéilg, An Gleann) as well as three sizeable townlands in Glencar.

While many of the actions in this Action Plan are focused within its boundaries, it is also recognised, however, that the Gaeltacht Area does not stand in isolation and that it is connected with surrounding areas in a number of ways.

In the first instance, many of the services which the Gaeltacht population requires are likely to be located in adjoining settlements – particularly Waterville and Cahersiveen. By the same token, these towns rely on strong rural areas and the local population, particularly outside the tourist season. Secondly, many of the employment opportunities for those who live in the Gaeltacht areas are likely to be provided outside its

boundaries, though the impact of such employment on the Gaeltacht area will be significant. Thirdly, many of the resources, the development of which is likely to benefit the Gaeltacht, flow seamlessly between Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht areas. This is the case, for example, with regard to the Skellig Coast tourism area and various walks, cycling routes, Blueways and Greenways. Finally, there are many actions and programmes which are not directed specifically at the Gaeltacht area but at the wider geographic area of South Kerry. The Gaeltacht area is likely to benefit from a range of these actions and policies in the same way as other parts of the wider area. For these reasons, this Action Plan involves actions within and without the Gaeltacht itself. While not all actions are within the Gaeltacht, all actions are considered as being likely to have a beneficial impact on the Gaeltacht and help address one or more of the factors which are giving rise to the considerable population loss which the area has suffered, and which is in danger of continuing into the future. Connectivity between the Gaeltacht areas and the other parts of South Kerry most likely to have an impact on its future is, therefore, an important element of this Action Plan.

The following map indicates the location of the Gaeltacht area of Uíbh Ráthach (shaded area) within South Kerry.

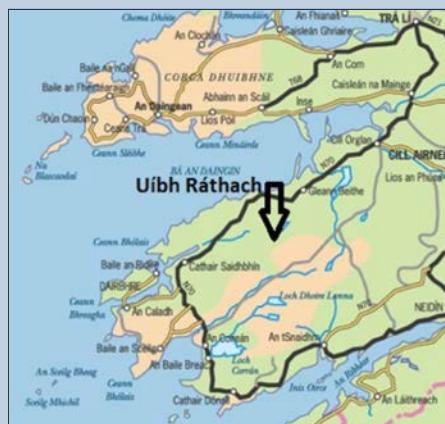


Figure 1: Location of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach

Tréimhse an Phlean Gníomhaiochta

Clúdaíonn an tuairisc seo, agus an Plean Gníomhaiochta seo, tréimhse trí mblíana ó 2019 go 2022. Is tagairt é “tréimhse an phlean” don tréimhse gur lena linn a chuirfí formhór na gníomhartha istigh ann i gcrích, nó go ndéanfaí dul chun cinn substaintíúil leo. Ni hionann é sin agus an tréimhse gur lena linn a bheadh tionchar substaintíúil le braith óna phríomh-thorthaí, ón uair gur minic go mbíonn tamall fada ina leithéid seo de chásanna idir an feidhmeán, an táirgeacht, agus an éifeacht. Thárlódh sé go mbeadh éifeachtaí airithe ann láithreach, ach i gcás a thuilleadh acu, thógfadh sé blianta orthu teacht chun cinn, agus tá sé tábhachtach gur sa chomhthéacs sin a dhéanfaí léamh ar an bPlean Gníomhaiochta seo.

Na Páirtithe Ábharacha

Ón uair gurb amhlaidh atá todhcháin na Gaeltachta ag brath ar na ceantair timpeall air, chomh maith le bheith ag brath ar an nGaeltacht féin, tá gníomhairí airithe sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo nach soláthróidh seirbhísí de ghnáth don Ghaeltacht nó láistigh de. Is dócha go raghadh na gníomhartha a luaitear leis na heagraiochtaí seo chun leas mhuintir na Gaeltachta, agus dhéanfaí cotú orthu chuige, ach is dócha go raghfaidís chun leas daoinne eile chomh maith atá ag maireachtaint lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht.

An Ghaeilge agus An Gaeltacht

Tugadh aitheantas don cheantar Gaeltachta seo mar Ghaeltacht i gCatagóir C sa Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaioch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht (2007) agus sa Nuashonrú ar an Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaioch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht: 2006-2011 (2015).

Tá traidisiún fada saibhír ag Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe, agus cuid de na hacmhainní nádúrtha is na radharcanna is breáthá i nÉirinn, agus réimse leathan de thimpeallachtaí cósta.

De bharr Acht na Gaeltachta 2012, tá stádas reachtúil ag cur in bhfeidhm Straitéis 20 Bláin na Gaeilge ag Údarás na Gaeltachta, agus faoi bhun na reachtáiocha sin, tá Comhchoiste Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe tar éis pleann seachtaí mblíana a fhorbairt do cheantar Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe, le cúnamh agus páirteocht an phobail go léir. Tá an pleann seo ceadaíthe ag Údarás na Gaeltachta agus ag Roinn an Chultúir, na hOidhreachta, agus na Gaeltachta, agus sé an phríomh-aidhm atá aige ná lón chainteoírlaethúla agus chainteoírla nua na Gaeilge lasmuigh de chórás an oideachais a mhéadú 10% faiont mblíain 2030. Tá maoiniú blantúil €100,000 ceadaithe chun an Plean Teangan a chur i bhfeidhm agus mar chabhair chun Oifigeach Pleáin Teangan a fhostú chuige. Tá an limistéir a clúdaítear i bPlean Teangan Chiarrá Theas istigh san áireamh sa limistéir gheograful a clúdaítear sa phlean seo, agus glactar leis go cuirfear an

Plean Teangan i bhfeidhm go hiomlán. Tá cuid de na gníomhartha is tábhachtáil sa Phlean Teangan istigh san áireamh sa phlean Gníomhaiochta seo chomh maith, mar aon le lón gníomhartha eile a bhaineann leis an dteanga agus nach bhfuil istigh sa Phlean Teangan.

Ról Chathair Saidhbhín mar Bhaile Seirbhise Ghaeilge Uibh Ráthraighe

Os rud é go n-altnítear an tionchar suntasach atá a imirt ag bailte atá suite sa Ghaeltacht nó gar do na ceantair Ghaeltacha stáid teangeolaioch agus geilleagrach na Gaeltachta lena mbaineann siad, tá cur chuige santaí faoin bpróiseas pleáinála teanga mar a leagtar amach é fiochtach na Gaeltachta 2012 faoinar féidir le bailte áirithe aitheantas a bhaint amach mar Bhailte Seirbhise Ghaeltacha faoin bpróiseas.

Is é cuspóir an phróiseis tri chéile ná stáid na Gaeilge mar theanga pobail agus teaghlach sa mbaile féin agus sa cheantar Gaeltachta lena mbaineann sé a threisíú tuilleadh i gcomhréid le cuspóirí foriomlán an Rialtais mar a leagtar amach iad sa Straitéis 20 Bláin don Ghaeilge 2010-2030.

De thoradh comhairliúcháin poiblí faoin ábhar a d'eaigí an Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta in 2014 roghnaiodh gearrliosta de bhailte a d'fhéadfadh a bheith aitheanta in am tráthá mar Bhailte Seirbhise Gaeltachtaí a pleann teanga a bheith ullmhaithe ina leith agus ceadaíte ag an Roinn. I measc na mbailte sin roghnaiodh Cathair Saidhbhín. Tá forbairt Chathair Saidhbhín mar láthair sóisialta, geilleagrach agus Gaeilge an-tábhachtach don Ghaeltacht máguaird.

Le go mbeidh an tionchar agus an tairbhe is fearr is féidir ag an bplean seo agus ag pleann teanga Chathair Saidhbhín ar an stáid reatha, tá sé tábhachtach go mbeadh bearta airithe, a imreoidh tionchar ar Chathair Saidhbhín fén sin áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo, chomh maith le bearta den chineál céanna a imreoidh tionchar dearfach ar Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe san áireamh sa phlean teanga a chuirfear le chéile do Chathair Saidhbhín.

Ar ndóigh, mar atá luaithe cheana féin, tá Cathair Saidhbhín aitheanta mar bhaile gur féidir leis aitheantas a bhaint amach faoin Acht mar Bhailte Seirbhise Gaeltachta. Sa chomhthéacs sin tá ullmhú Plean Teanga don bhaile sin luaithe mar ghníomh sonrach sa phlean seo. Is cinnte go gcaibhríodh ullmhú agus go deimhín cur i bhfeidhm an phlean teanga sin le dlús breise a chur le cur i bhfeidhm na gníomhaiochtaí atá sonraithe i bPlean Teanga Chiarrá Theas agus dá réir le méadú úsáid na Gaeilge sa dhuiche.

The Action Plan Period

This report and Action Plan cover a three-year period from 2019 – 2022. The period of the plan refers to the period during which most of the identified actions will be implemented or substantially advanced. It does not refer to the period within which significant impact on the key outcomes will be seen since, in circumstances such as this, there is often a lag between implementation, output and impact. Some of the impacts may be immediate, but others will take time to emerge, and it is important that this Action Plan be interpreted in that light.

The Relevant Actors

In the light of the fact that the future of the Gaeltacht is dependent on surrounding areas as well as on the Gaeltacht itself, some actors are involved in this Action Plan who would not normally provide services within or to the Gaeltacht. The actions identified for these organisations are likely to benefit the Gaeltacht population and would be promoted to it, but would be likely to benefit others also who live outside the Gaeltacht area.

An Ghaeilge agus An Ghaeltacht

This Gaeltacht area was recognised as a Category C Gaeltacht in An Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht (2007) and in An Nuashonrú ar an Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht: 2006–2011 (2015).

Gaeltacht Uladh Ráthach, has a long and rich history, some of the finest natural amenities and scenery in Ireland and a wide variety of coastal environments.

The Gaeltacht Act, 2012 gives statutory effect to the implementation of the 20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030 by Údarás na Gaeltachta, and under this legislation, a seven-year language plan for the Uladh Ráthach Gaeltacht has been developed by Comhchoiste Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthraighe with the endeavour and assistance of the community as a whole. This plan, which has been approved by Údarás na Gaeltachta and by An Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta, has as its principal aim to increase the number of daily speakers and new speakers of Irish outside the educational system by 10% by 2030. An annual allocation of €100,000 has been approved for the implementation of the Plean Teanga and to support the employment of an Oifigeach Pleánála Teanga to that end.

This geographical area of this action plan includes the area covered by Plean Teanga Chiarraí Theas, and it is envisaged that the Plean Teanga will be implemented in full. A number of the key actions within the Plean Teanga are included also in this action plan, alongside a number of other actions relating to the Irish language which are not included in the Plean Teanga.

The role of Cahersiveen as the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht Service Town

As it is recognised that towns situated in, or adjacent to, the Gaeltacht have a significant cultural and economic impact on the Gaeltacht area which they serve, a specific approach is set out in the Gaeltacht Act 2012 within which such towns may gain official recognition as Gaeltacht Service Towns.

The overall purpose of the process is to further reinforce the Irish language as the community and family language of the Gaeltacht in line with Government objectives set out in the 20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010 – 2030.

On foot of a consultation process conducted by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in 2014, a shortlist of towns have been selected as possible Gaeltacht Service Towns – conditional on a language plan being prepared and agreed with the Department. Cahersiveen is included in that shortlist.

In order for the most favourable impact possible to result from this plan and from the Cahersiveen Language Plan, it is important that certain actions which will impact on Cahersiveen itself are included in this plan, and in a similar way, actions which will yield positive results for the Iveragh Gaeltacht should be included in the Cahersiveen Language Plan.

Of course, as stated elsewhere, Cahersiveen is recognised as a town which may gain official recognition under the Act as a Gaeltacht Service Town. In that context, the preparation of a language plan for the town is included as a specific action within this plan. There is no doubt that the preparation and subsequent implementation of that plan will lend an extra impetus to the achievement of the aims and objectives set out in the South Kerry Language Plan, and consequently yield an increase in the use of Irish in the locality.

Déimeagrafaíocht an Daonra

Ar nós cuid mhaith ceantair ar luach árd staire agus timpeallachta, áfach, tá Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe beagánin iargúilte. Mar shampla, tá sé breis is uair an chloig ag tiomáint ó Neidín go dtí an gCoireán, agus an fhaid chéanna, faoi nód thairis, ó Chill Aирne go Cathair Saidhbhín. Níl aon tseirbhísí traenach sa cheantar, agus cé go bhfuil seirbhísí luchmhar bus ann, agus go bhfuil feabhas á chur air le bliana anuas, tá sé teoranta mar sin féin. Tá dúshláin áirithe ag baint leis an áit a bhaint amach, mar sin. Níl freastal mathair a Ghaeilteach Uíbh Ráthraighe madir le hásíonna nua-aimseartha, ar nós an leathanbhanda, agus tá clúdach na bhfónanna póca féin lag go leor i gcodanna don cheantar. Go stairiúil, is ar an turasóireacht, ar an talmaiocht, agus ar an iascach a sheasainm eacnamaíoch Ulbh Ráthraighe, cé go raibh roinnt tionsclaochtaí substaintíú deánutsaiochta ann chomh maith. Ach tá formhór acu sin dúnáit síos anois, ach amháin líon áirithe a cu a fhágáinna tacáochta ón Údarás, agus tá teorainn leis na deiseanna postaiochta a bhaineann leo. Ní le hUlbh Ráthach amháin a bhaineann na dúshláin a éirionn as an gcás sin, ach tá siad níos déimeadair i nUlbh Ráthach nár mar atáid i gceantair aile.

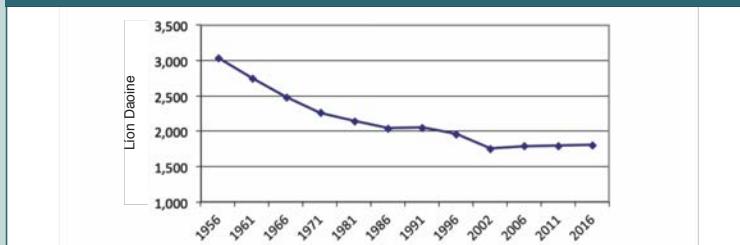
Do dhein Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthraighe coimisiúnú ar thaighde, a dhein an Dochtúir Breandán Ó Caoimh

(Coláiste Mhuire Gan Smál) agus an Dochtúir Shane O'Sullivan (Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnígh). Léirigh an taighde sin móran slata tomhais ar an meath i Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe. Tar éis d'údair na tuairisce a aithint go raibh móran dea-threithe agus neartanna sa cheantar, dheineadar an choimint rí-thábhachtach seo leanas:

Tá an ceantar go lag, go struchtúrtha agus go déimeagrafach, agus tá boal ar leith ar na baile fearainn ina lár go mbánófaí a thuilleadh iad. Cé go mealann an ceantar na milte turasóiri, agus cuairteoirí dilse eile a filíonn gach bliain, agus cé go bhfuil tarraas an áit ar dhaoine atá éirite as, blíonn cuid mhaith dá dhaoine óga féin ag imeacht amach as go leanúinach. Is gné de mhórán réigiún tuithe ar fud Aontas na hEorpa é eisimíre na n-óg, ach tá difrioch idir Ghaeilteach Uíbh Ráthraighe agus micreá-reigiún eile sa mhéid is nach n-éirinn leis na daoine céanna sin a mhealladh thar n-áis nuair a bhíonn siad sna ficheáid ná sna triochaidi, gan trácht ar dhaoine óga a mhealladh ó éiteanna eile." (op. cit., Ich 2)

Léiríonn an graf seo leanas, a tógadh as a dtuairisc, an titim ghéar sa daonra idir 1956 agus 2011, cé go bhfuil na figiúirí culosach seasmhach le blianta beaga anuas.

Fíger a 2: Daonra Ghaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe, 1956-2016



Foinse: Ó Caoimh agus O'Sullivan, 2017, Ich. 15

Tá an titim seo san eacnamaíochta le feiscint sa titim mhórá sa daonra, mar a léirítear sa tábla so leanas:

Tábla a 1: Lion lomlán na nDaonra ins gach Toghcheantar, nó cuid de Toghcheantar ("c"), i Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe, 2016

Toghcheantar:	1956	1961	1966	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	2016
Na Beathacha (c)	25	23	25	24	24	23	21	20	16	16	16	18
Baile an Scéil	686	628	568	509	452	418	404	407	358	355	375	390
An Baile Breac (c)	115	114	106	115	75	65	64	70	69	63	52	54
Cathair Dónáll (c)	113	104	94	96	118	76	182	139	102	103	84	94
Ceanntúigh (c)	340	296	259	231	205	198	172	160	147	174	169	144
Doire Fhionáin (c)	274	234	198	181	190	180	166	172	161	130	144	139
Doire Lanna	400	358	320	289	268	274	260	232	209	212	210	195
An tImleach (c)	419	387	337	330	371	352	347	354	329	365	378	365
Loch Luioch (c)	38	38	36	31	31	27	19	20	16	33	22	42
Máistir Gaoithe	190	176	170	135	121	129	124	101	83	73	61	67
Toghoirinn Fhionáin	247	222	211	194	181	181	157	165	137	154	161	164
An Trian larthach (c)	189	169	159	127	109	116	134	122	126	113	123	136
Uíbh Ráthach	3036	2749	2483	2262	2145	2039	2050	1962	1753	1791	1795	1808

Bunaíthe ar fhíghíúirí an Dhaonáireamh na hÉireann, 2016, POS (CSO)

Population Demographics

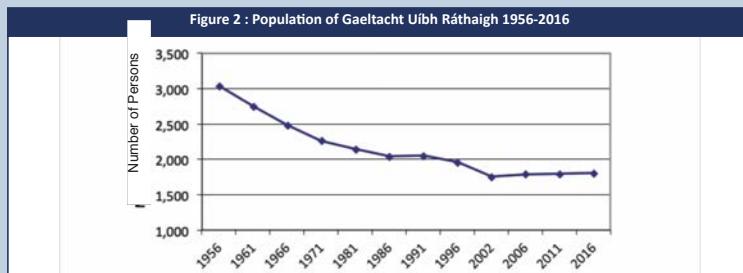
In common with many areas of high historical and environmental value, however, the Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht is somewhat remote. It is, for example, over an hour's drive from Kenmare to Waterville and a similar distance from Killarney to Cahersiveen. There are no rail services in the area and the bus service, while valuable and being improved in the past year, is limited in its availability. From an access point of view, therefore, the area faces some challenges. The Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht is not well served with access to modern facilities such as Broadband while even mobile phone coverage, in certain parts of the area, is poor.

Historically, the economy of Uibh Ráthach has been based on tourism, agriculture and fishing, though it has also had some significant manufacturing industries. Most of the latter have now closed however, with the exception of a number of Údarás na Gaeltachta supported entities, and the employment opportunities are now more limited. This has given rise to challenges for the area which are not unique but which are more pronounced than in other areas.

Research by Drs Breandán Ó Caoimh (Mary Immaculate College) and Shane O'Sullivan (Limerick Institute of Technology), commissioned by Comhchoiste Uibh Rátháigh, brought to light many measures of decline in the Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht. A key comment in the report was that, while the area had many strengths and positive features –

The area is structurally and demographically weak, and the interior townlands are particularly vulnerable to further demographic contraction. While the area attracts thousands of tourists and many loyal visitors who return every year, and is popular with retirees, it continues to lose many of its own young people. Youth out-migration is a feature across many rural regions in the EU, but Gaeltacht Uibh Rátháigh distinguishes itself from other micro-regions by its inability to attract those same people back when they are in their twenties or thirties, let alone entice young people from other areas. (op. cit., p. 2.)

The following graph, taken from their report, indicates the sharp population decline since 1956 to 2011, though some degree of stability has been attained in more recent years.



Source: Ó Caoimh and O'Sullivan, 2017, p 15

This economic decline has been reflected in significant population loss as indicated in the following table:

Table 1: Total Number of Persons in each ED or Part-ED in Gaeltacht Uibh Rátháigh, 2016

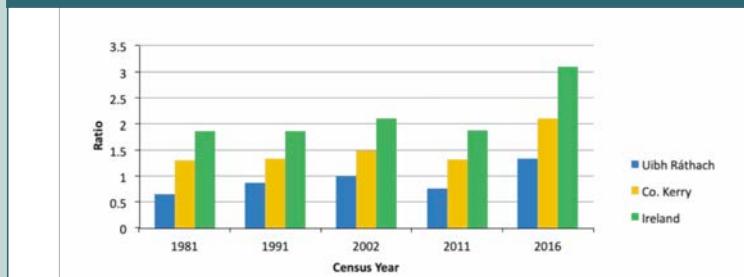
Electoral Division:	1956	1961	1966	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	2016
Na Beathacha (pt.)	25	23	25	24	24	23	21	20	16	16	16	18
Baile an Scéilg	686	628	568	509	452	418	404	407	358	355	375	390
An Baile Breac (pt.)	115	114	106	115	75	65	64	70	69	63	52	54
Cathair Dónall (pt.)	113	104	94	96	118	76	182	139	102	103	84	94
Ceannúigh (pt.)	340	296	259	231	205	198	172	160	147	174	169	144
Doire Fhionáin (pt.)	274	234	198	181	190	180	166	172	161	130	144	139
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Máistir Gaoithe	190	176	170	135	121	129	124	101	83	73	61	67
Toghoirinn Fhionáin	247	222	211	194	181	181	157	165	137	154	161	164
Trian Iarthach (pt.)	189	169	159	127	109	116	134	122	126	113	123	136
Uibh Ráthach	3036	2749	2483	2262	2145	2039	2050	1962	1753	1791	1795	1808

Based on figures from Census of Ireland, 2016, CSO

Léiríonn an tábla go ndeineadh dhá leath den daonra, nach mór, idir 1956 agus 2016, cé go bhfuil an daonra cuíosach seasmhach sa tréimhse ón mbliain 2002 i leith. Cé go bhfuil líon an daonra ganacht mórán mar a chéile, tá na dúshláin don am atá romhainn substaintíúil i gcónaí. Tá sé seo go solairé ó struchtúr an daonra, go bhfuil cóimheas an-ard spéleáchais ag na daoine aosta ann (“elderly dependency ratio”), daonra íseal daoine óga, agus cóimheas beochta, nó “vitality ratio” an-lag (féach

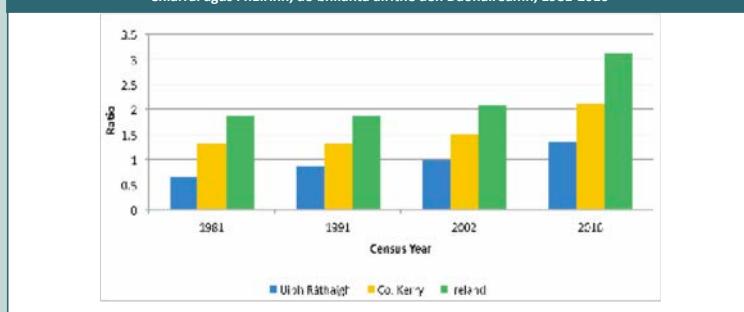
Figiúr a 4), gur statistic é a léiríonn líon na mban sa daonra atá i n-aos leanáí a bheith acu. Tá na deacrachtaí seo le braithstint chomh maith sa titim i líon leanáí na mbunscoileanna, agus sa mhéid is atáthar ag tuar go leanfaidh an titim sin air san am atá romhainn. Má ligtear dó dul ar aghaidh mar sin gan aon eadarghabháil a dhéanamh, is dóigh leis an Dochtúir Ó Caoimh agus leis an Dochtúir O’Sullivan nach mbeidh aon éalú ó dhíothú iomlán an phobail seo faoi cheann glúine amháin eile.

Figiúr a 3: Comparáid ar Athrú an Daonra i nGaeltacht Uíbh Ráthchaigh, i gContae Chiarraí, agus i nÉirinn



Foinse: *ibid.*, Ich. 16.

Figiúr a 4: Cóimheas Bheogachta i nGaeltacht Uíbh Ráthchaigh, i gContae Chiarraí agus i nÉirinn, do bhlianta áirithe den Daonáireamh, 1981-2016

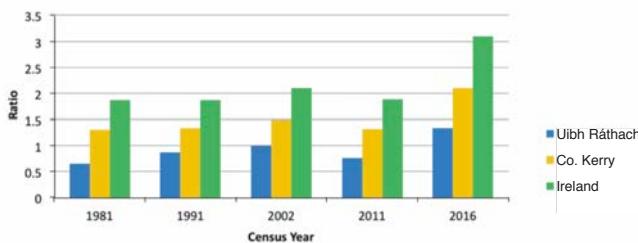


Foinse: *ibid.*, Ich. 18.

The table shows that over the period 1956 to 2016 the population almost halved, although it has stabilised somewhat in the period since 2002. Though the population has stabilised, however, the challenges for the future are significant. This is evident in the population structure which shows a very high elderly dependency ratio, a low population of young people and a very poor population vitality ratio (see Figure 4) which reflects the

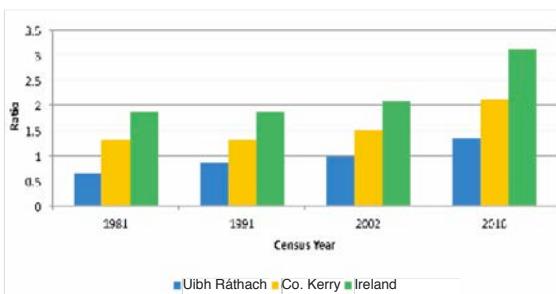
number of women of child-bearing age in the population. These difficulties are further reflected in the declining primary school population and the extent to which this is projected to decline further in the future. If allowed to continue without intervention, Messrs. Ó Caoimh and O'Sullivan deem dissolution of this community to be inevitable within a generation.

Figure 3 Comparative Population Change in Uibh Ráthach, County Kerry and Ireland



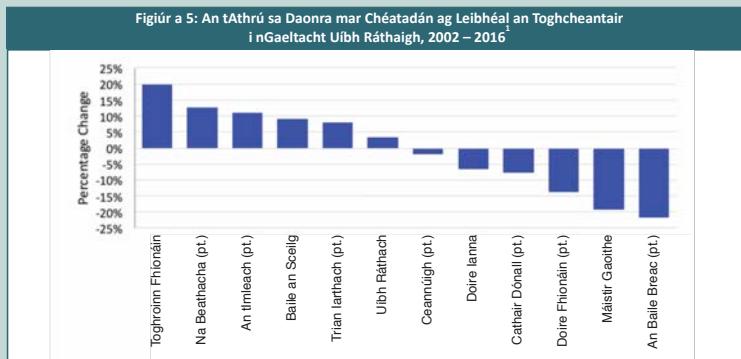
Source: *ibid.*, p 16

Figure 4: Demographic Vitality Ratio in Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthach, Kerry and Ireland for selected Census Years, 1981 - 2016



Source: *ibid.*, p 18

Tá sé tábhachtach aird a thabhairt ar struchtúr athrú an daonra chomh maith, mar a léirítear sna grafanna seo leanas:



Faoi mar a dúirt Ó Caoimh agus é ag tráchtáireacht ar na figíúiri seo:

Léiríonn an graf seo go soiléir an gá atá le deighleáil le dinimic inmheánnach Ghaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe. Tugann [sé] le fios gur compháirteanna tábhachtacha den déimeagrafaoiacht iad an ghiarrach don Choireán agus teacht ar sheirbhísí bunúsacha poiblí, agus gur facadtóirí tábhachtacha iad sin i n-athrú na déimeagrafaoiachta. Léiríonn na sonraí ag leibhéal na mbalite fearainn go dtí atáig méadú ar lion na mbalite fearainn gan éinne ina chóin iontu ó 25 sa bhliain 2002 go dtí 81 sa bhliain 2016. Ina theannta sin, tá 19 gcinn de bhalite fearainn eile nach bhfuil oiread is deichniúr ina gcónai iontu. Tá boal ar leithrigí orthu seo óna thuilleadh brú anuas ar lion an daonra. (*Ibid.*, lch 3.)

Dá réir sin, tá fadhbanna i meid, i struchtúr, agus i ndáileadh an daonra i nGaeilgeach Uibh Ráthraighe.

Próifil na Fostaíochta

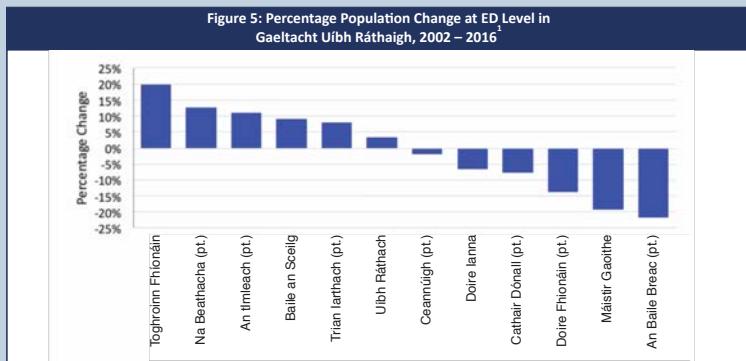
Tá dúshláin le tabhairt faoi ndeara i struchtúr na fostaíochta sa cheantair chomh maith, mar a léiríonn an graf thíos. Tá céatadán ard d'fhostaiocht na bhfeair dilúite isteach i n-earnáil na talmhaiochta, atá ag meath leis, agus i n-earnáil na tógála, atá guagach mishocair ar an gcuid is fidear de. Tá leibhéal cuíosach íseal fostaíochta sa déantúsóireacht agus sa tráchtáil chomh maith, agus tá an leibhéal fostaíochta sna seirbhísí profisiúnaileach agus níos isle ná na figíúiri don chontae agus don stát.

Ní mar sin go cuinn d'fhostaiocht na mban, áfach. Tá an céatadán don fhostaiocht sa déantúsóireacht beagánín níos airde ná an meán do Chontae Chiarraí, agus cé go bhfuil an céatadán sa tráchtáil beagánín níos isle ná meán an chontae agus meán an stáit, tá sé cuíosach ard fós. Tá an céatadán atá fostaíochta sna seirbhísí profisiúnaileach agus níos airde ná meán an chontae agus an stáit. Ní bheifi ag súil leis na figíúiri seo, nuair a cuimhneartar an leibhéal cuíosach íseal déantúsóireachta sa cheantair, agus tábhacht tionscláictacht na turasóireachta. Thárlódh sé gur léiriú é seo ar nádúr séasúrach na turasóireachta, sa tstíl is nach dtuigtear do chuid mhaithe de na daonra atá fostaíthe san earnáil gur fostaiocht é a luafáí sa daonáireamh; thárlódh sé chomh maith go bhfuil leibhéal ard de mhna an cheantair ag taisteal chun na hoblige. Thárlódh sé gurb iad na fachtóiri seo chomh maith faoi ndeara an céatadán ard d'fhearaibh is de mhínáibh araon sa chatagóir "Other", a léiríonn go ginearalta go bhfuil níos mó ná foinsé amháin ioncaim ag duine.

Ó uair go bhfuil 50% de daonra na tire ag obair sa trádáil, sa tráchtáil, sa déantúsóireacht, i gcúrsaí iompair, agus i gcúrsaí cumarsáide, is pointe tábhachtach is go bhfuil páirtíocht na bhfeair sna hearnálacha seo i nUibh Ráthach chomh híseal sin, beagánín os cionn 20%.

¹Tá TR Locha Luioch coimeádta as an áireamh don gur i láthair seo. Do tháinig méadú 162% ar a daonra súd (ó 16 dhuiine go dtí 42 dhuiine).

The structure of population change is also important to note as illustrated in the following graph:



As noted by Ó Caoimh in commenting on these figures – *This graph.....clearly illustrates the need to address the internal dynamics of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach. They suggest that proximity to Waterville and access to basic public services are important components of, and drivers of demography. The townland-level data show that the total number of uninhabited townlands has increased from twenty-five in 2002 to eighty-one in 2016. In addition, there are a further nineteen townlands with fewer than ten residents. These are particularly vulnerable to further downward demographic pressures.* (*Ibid.*, p. 3.)

There are, therefore, issues with the size, structure and distribution of the population in the Uíbh Ráthach, Gaeltacht.

Employment Profile

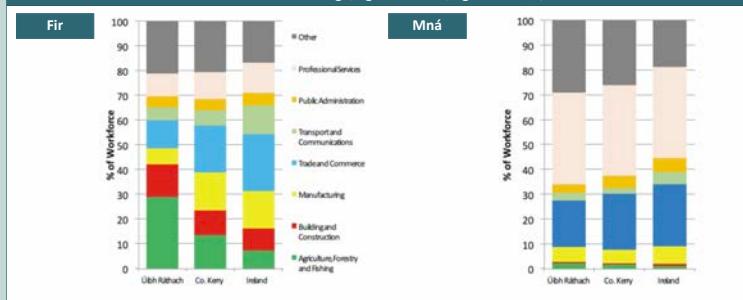
The structure of employment in the area is also indicative of challenges, as shown in the following graph. A high percentage of male employment is concentrated in the agriculture sector, which is in decline, and in the construction sector, which is volatile at best. The levels in manufacturing and trade and commerce are also relatively low and those for professional services are somewhat lower than the county and national figures.

Female employment shows a somewhat different picture, however. The percentage engaged in manufacturing is slightly higher than the average for Kerry, and while the percentage engaged in trade and commerce is somewhat less than the national and county averages, it is still relatively high. The percentage engaged in professional services is a little greater than the county and national averages. These figures are somewhat surprising given the relatively low level of manufacturing in the area and the importance of the tourism industry. It may reflect the very seasonal nature of the tourism industry and that many who are employed in it do not regard it as an employment to be mentioned in the census; it is also possible that there is a significant female commute from the area. These factors may also be reflected in the high percentage of both males and females in the 'Other' category which generally reflects an individual having multiple sources of income.

Given that 50% of the national population work in trade, commerce, manufacturing and transport and communication, the low level of participation in these sectors in Uíbh Ráthach males at just over 20%, is also a significant issue.

¹ Loch Luioch ED has been excluded – for presentation purposes. Its population increased by 162% (from 16 to 42 persons).

Figiúr a 6: Comhdhéanamh an Lucht Saothair do réir Ghrúpaí Tionsclaíochta agus do réir Gnéis,
i nGaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach, i gCo. Chiarraí, agus i nÉirinn, 2016

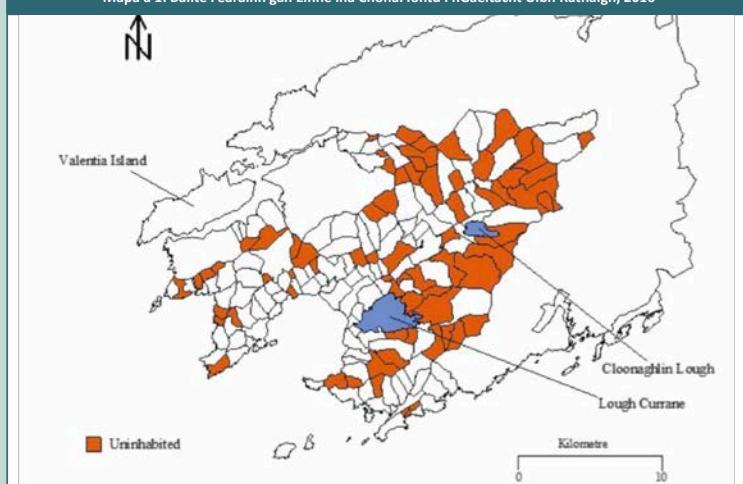


Foinse: *ibid.*, Ich. 13.

Chomh maith leis na dúshláin, áfach, tá deiseanna agus poiténseal ag Uladh Ráthach. Chun na deiseanna seo agus an poiténseal seo a thapú, níor mhór acmhainní an cheantair go léir a tharla le chéile agus a chur ag obair chun go mbainfi amach an leibhéal de ghníomhaiocht eacnamúil a bheadh riachtanach chun pobal a choimeád ar a bhonnaibh sa bhfadteároma.

Is léir, mar sin, go bhfuil gá le cur chuige ilgħnéitheach chun na deiseanna sa cheantar a thapú, agus chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin. Tá deiseanna fostalioccha agus caighdeán an tsaoil / soláthar seirbhísí ar dhá cheann de na príomh-cheisteanna go gcaithfi diriú orthu. Chuige sin, níor mhór páirtíocht mhuintir na háite agus compháirtiocht idir réimse leathan gníomhaiochtaí agus eagraiochtaí eile.

Mapa a 1: Baile Fearainn gan Éinne ina Chónai Iontu i nGaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach, 2016

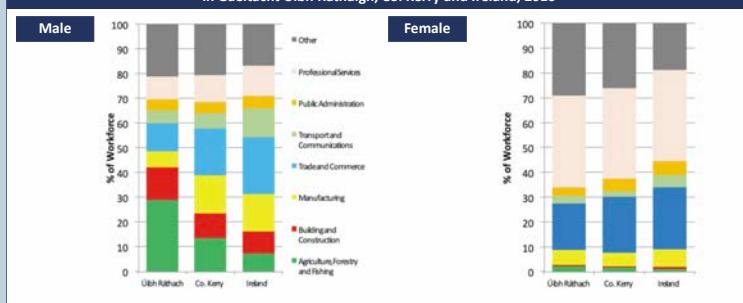


Foinse: *ibid.*, Ich. 20.

Léiríonn sé seo go raibh stráici móra den cheantar nach raibh éinne ina gcónai iontu a thuilleadh, agus bhí an cás dulta go mór i n-olcas ó bhí Daonra 2006 ann. Bhíodh is go bhfuil daonra na Gaeltachta seamhach go ginéarálta le

blianta beaga anuas, mar sin féin, is ag dul i n-éagothroime a bhí dáileadh an daonra sin, agus bhí an baol ann go n-imreodh pobail iomlána áirithe ar láar ar fad.

Figure 6: Composition, by Industrial Grouping, of the Workforce, by Gender, in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe, Co. Kerry and Ireland, 2016

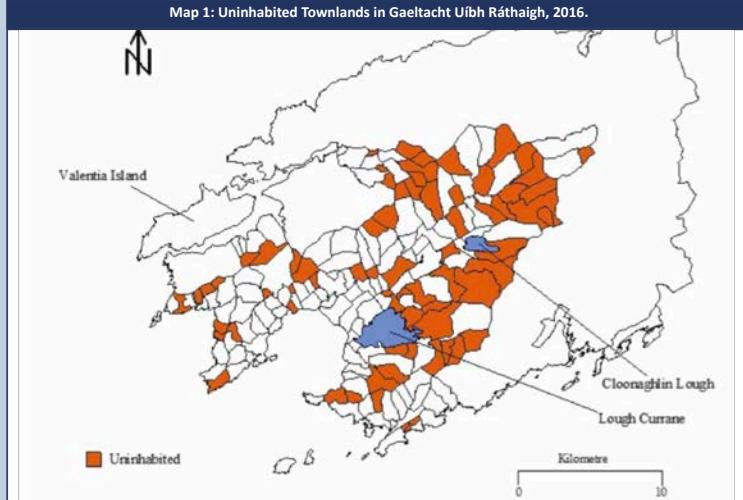


Source: *ibid.*, p. 13

As well as challenges, however, Uíbh Ráthach has both potential and opportunity. The realisation of this potential and the availing of the opportunity requires that all the resources of the area are mobilised to generate the level of economic activity required to sustain a community that is viable in the long-term.

It can be seen, therefore, that in order to respond to the opportunities in the area and address the challenges, a multi-faceted approach is required. Two of the key issues to be addressed are employment opportunities and quality of life / service provision. Responding to both of these will require the collaboration of a wide range of agencies and others and participation by the local community.

Map 1: Uninhabited Townlands in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe, 2016.



Source *ibid.*, p 20

This showed that large parts of the area were no longer inhabited, which was a major dis-improvement since the 2006 Census. Even if the population of the overall Gaeltacht had stabilised somewhat in recent years,

therefore, its distribution was becoming more unbalanced and whole communities were in danger of disappearing altogether.



Siad seo leanas na téarmaí tagartha don Tascfhórsa:

Chun athnuachtaint a dhéanamh ar an gceantar, agus chun fiontraíocht agus infheistíocht a mhéalladh ann, agus chun deighleáil le titim substantiúil an daonra ann, forbróidh an Tascfhórsa plean comhthéithe il-earnálach do Ghaeltach Uibh Ráthnáigh. Sé a chuirfidi an Plean seo roimhe ná diríú ar riachtanais sóisialta agus eacnamaíochta an phobail araoan, ag teacht leis na cùig cholún agus leis na spriocanna a leagtar síos i bpPlean Gníomhaíochta an Rialtais d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe. Níor mhór don Straitéis a bheith ailiúithe le Straitéis 20 Bláin an Rialtais don Ghaeilge, 2010-2030; le Plean Straitéiseach Údarás na Gaeltachta; leis an bpPlean Áitiúil Eacnamaíochta agus Pobail do Chiarráil 2016-2021; agus leis na pleannanna ábharacha de chuid Tionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt.

Is léir ó na téarmaí tagartha seo gurb é an aidhm ghinearálta atá ag an Tascfhórsa ná diríú ar bhánú an cheantair, agus go bhfuil riachtanais eacnamaíochta agus sóisialta araoan i gceist leis sin. Leagan an tuairisc seo amach sráith bearta chun é sin a bhaint amach.

Is Tascfhórsa ar leithrighe an tascfhórsa a cuireadh ar bun i nUibh Ráthach. Táthar ag súil go gcuirfeadh sé teimpléad ar fáil do cheantair eile go bhfuil a leithéid chéanna de bhrú orthu, agus go n-aimseodh sé gníomhaíochtaí a chabhródh le deighleáil leis na ceisteanna sin, i nUibh Ráthach agus i n-áiteanna nach é.



The terms of reference of this Task Force were as follows—
In order to revitalise the area to attract enterprise and investment and to address the significant decline in the population of the area, the Task Force will develop an integrated, cross-sectoral plan for the Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht. This Plan will aim to address both the social and economic needs of the community in accordance with the five pillars and objectives detailed in the Government's Action Plan for Rural Development. It is important the Strategy be aligned with the Government's 20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030, with Údarás na Gaeltachta's Strategic Plan, with the County Kerry Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 (LECP) and with relevant Southern Regional Assembly plans.

It is clear from these terms of reference that addressing the population decline in the area is the overall objective of the Task Force and that this involves addressing both social and economic needs. This report sets out a set of measures to be taken to achieve this.

The Task Force which has been set up in Uibh Ráthach is unique. It is hoped that it will provide a template for other areas which are under similar pressure and identify actions which will help to address the issues both in Uibh Ráthach and elsewhere.

MODHEOLAÍOCHT AN PHLEAN GNÍOMHAÍOCHTA

Aithníodh ó thús go gcaithfi cur chuige compháirtíochta a úsáid chun an Plean Gníomhaíochta a ullmhú. I measc na bpártithe nár mhór a bheith ann, bhí an rialtas áitiúil, gníomhaíochtaí dhéanamh agus eagraíochtaí áitiúil, gníomhaíochtaí forbraíochta, an earnáil phriobháideach, agus eagraíochtaí pobail. Aontaiodh go mbeadh sé tábhachtach go nglacfaí go dáríríibh leis na gníomhartha a liostáil; agus nu ñaoine go mbeadh cur i bhfeidhm na gníomhartha sin ag brath orthu, go mbraitheoidh féin tiomanta dhóibh; agus go mbeidís sásta a rá go mbeadh seans substaintíúil ar a laghad ann go bhféadfáid iad a bhaint amach.

Cé gur i gcomhthéacs tábhacht cultúrtha agus teangan Ghaeltacht Uíbh Ráthgáigh a bhí an Plean Gníomhaíochta á ullmhú, aithníodh go luath chomh maith go gcaithfeadh an fócas a bheith ar choinniollacha sóisialta agus eacnamaíochta an réigiún agus an fho-chontae, a bhí ag déanamh a gcion féin i dtíttim an daonna, agus ag bagairt ar thodhchaí na Gaeltachta mar aonad a bheadh ag feidhmíú ann féin mar is ceart. Bhí fócas sóisialta agus eacnamaíochta ag an bPlean Gníomhaíochta, dá réir, le cuspóir chultúrtha.

Aontaiodh chomh maith gur ceart go mbeadh an Plean Gníomhaíochta d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe le braistínt i gcur chuige an phleán seo, agus gur ceart go n-úsáidífní an colún, nó "pillars", a bhí sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta sin mar chuid dá struchtúr seo.

Aithníodh nach seasodh an Plean Gníomhaíochta leis féin ina aonar, ach gur cuid de chnuasach polasaithe, straitéisí, agus beartá is é an Plean, gur cuid de phróisis eile iad féin, prósíos a bhí dirithe ar an gceantar, ar an bhfochontae, nó ar an gcontae féin, agus a imreodh tionchar ar cheantar Uíbh Ráthgáigh. Aontaiodh chomh maith, áfach, gur ceart go cuirfeadh an Plean Gníomhaíochta seo breiseachas leis na prósíos a bhí ann cheana, mar nár leor iad chun na hathraithe is gó a bhaint amach i struchtúr sóisialta agus eacnamaíochta na Gaeltachta.

Do leag an coinniollachá seo amach an comhthéacs don mhódheolaíocht a glacadh ina dhiaidh sin. Mar chuid de, fastaoidh oibriónaíoch agus comhairleoir seachtrach ar bhonn conartha; forbraíodh teimpléad ginearálta chun tuairimí a bhailiú agus a mheas; deineadh suírbhé ar dhiásprára na Gaeltachta; reachtláadh ceardlanna agus cruinntíthe le muintir na Gaeltachta; agus forbraíocht múnlá "log-frame" (nó creatlach loighiciúil) chun liosta de bheartanna ar leithrigh a chur le chéile.

Úsáideadh na hacomhainní seo i móran cruinntíthe den Taschórsa, i gcruinntíthe le hionadaithe na n-eagraíochtaí éagsúla, agus i dtéangmháil leanúnach, via email agus i slite eile, maidir leis an bplean gníomhaíochta do réir mar a tháinig sé chun cinn.

Tá a thuilleadh sonraí faoin modheolaíocht i nAigusín a 4.



Norma Moriarty & Breda O'Dwyer (ITB)

THE ACTION PLAN METHODOLOGY

From the outset, it was recognised that the Action Plan needed to be prepared using a collaborative process. The collaboration needed to involve local government, state agencies, local development bodies, the private sector and community organisations amongst others. It was agreed that it was important that the actions identified would be taken seriously, and that those responsible for their implementation would feel committed to them and satisfied that there was, at least a substantial likelihood that they could be achieved.

It was also recognised from early on that, while the Action Plan was being developed in the context of the cultural and linguistic importance of the Ulbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, the focus was on the social and economic conditions of the area and the sub-county which were contributing to the population decline and threatening the future of the Gaeltacht as a functioning entity. The Action Plan had a social and economic focus with a cultural and linguistic purpose.

It was also agreed that the approach should reflect the Action Plan for Rural Development and that its structure should incorporate the pillars of that Action Plan.

It was acknowledged that the Action Plan would not sit in isolation but that it would form part of a cluster of policies, strategies and actions which were incorporated in other processes targeted at the area, the sub-county or the county and which would have impacts on the Ulbh Ráthach area. It was also agreed, however, that the proposed Action Plan should bring additionality to the processes already in place as these were insufficient to achieve the changes in the social and economic structure of the Gaeltacht area which was required.

These considerations set the context for the methodology which was subsequently adopted and which included the contracting of a project worker and an external adviser; the development of a common template for the gathering and assessment of ideas; a survey of the recent Gaeltacht diaspora; workshops and meetings with the Gaeltacht community; and the development of a log-frame model for the identification of specific actions.

These resources were applied through many task-force meetings, meetings with the representatives of various organisations and ongoing email and other contacts regarding the emerging action plan.

The methodology is outlined in greater detail at Appendix 4.



Flona DeBuis & Eimear Ni Mhurchú

STRUCHTÚR AN PHELEAN GNÍOMHAÍOCHTA

Tá dhá phríomh-eilimint istigh sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo. An chéad cheann ná ráiteas ar an méid a bheadh riachtanach chun pobal inmharthana tuaithe a chruthú, agus na slíte ina gcaithfi leasú a dhéanamh ar choinníollacha polasaí chun freastal ar na riachtanais sin; an tama ceann ná cruasach bearta a chabhródh chun na hathraithe is gó a thabhairt isteach.

Is leis an tuiscint nár leor é "gach aon rud faoi mar a bhí go dtí seo" mar chur chuige a thosnáonn an Plean Gníomhaíochta. Sé an cur chuige sin a fhág sinn sa chás ina bhfuil muinntir Uladh Ráthraigheanois. Tá dúshláin ag an gceantar; ach tá deiseanna substaintíúla ag an gceantar chomh maith. Ach ní leor i n-aon chor iad na paraíméadaí a oireann do dhúshláin agus do dheiseanna i dtímeallachtáit urbacha nó péirim-urbacha do phobal ar nón phobal Uladh Ráthraighe.

Suirbhé an Diaspóra

Chun cabhrú le forbairt an Phlean Gníomhaíochta, dhein Comhchoiste Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthraighe ar dhiaspóra Uladh Ráthraighe. Cuirtear tortháis tsogaigh an tsuirbhé i láthair i nAigúsín a 1. Tá analís sonrach ar na tortháis ar cheann de bhearta an Phlean Gníomhaíochta.

Léirionn na tortháis tsogaigh na dúshláin atá roimh mhuintir Uladh Ráthraighe amach agus iad ag iarráidh baill an diaspora a mhealladh abhaile. Deimhníonn an tsuirbhé an tábbacht a bhaineann le cíursa fostaalchatha agus deiseanna gaírm bheatha mar fhachtóirí a mhúnláionn na cinní a cheinneann daóine maidir leis an áit ina gcónaídí siad, agus deimhníonn sé an gá atá le feabhas ar na deiseanna fostaalchatha sa cheantar chun go bhfanfadha daóine ina gcónai ann, nó go bhfillfidís air.

Ní fhágann na tortháis go dóchaí sinn, áfach, agus léirionn siad go bhfuil ceangal láidir fós ag muinntir an diaspora leis an gceantar, agus dá bhféadfáidí ar cheist na fostaalchatha, go bhfuil líon nach beag daóine ann a dhéanfadha a machnamh ar philleadh. I n-ainneoin is go bhfuil roinnt mhaith daóine óga ann a d'imeoidh pé rud a dhéanfaí, tugann na tortháis seo le fios chomh maith, dá mhéid iad na deiseanna a chuirfi ar fáil chun iad a choimeád go háitiúil le linn a gcuid traenála agus oideachais, sea is mó an seans go bhfanfadha ann go faid-téarmach.

Pobal Inmharthana Gaeltachta

Tá trí rud ag teastáil ó phobal in-mharthana, agus go háirithe ó phobal in-mharthana Gaeltachta:

- 1) Teacht a bheith ag an bpobal ar sheirbhísí a fhágadh go mbeadh caighdeán maith maireachtana acu, do réir tuiscinti an lae inniu;
- 2) Teacht a bheith ag an bpobal ar fhostaíocht a bheadh maith go leor agus seasmhach go leor go gcuirfeadh sé bonn láidir eacnamaíochta faoi gníomhaíochta an phobail;
- 3) Gníomhaíochta a bheith ann a thacódh le nedáu agus le caomhnú na Gaeilge mar theanga an phobail sa cheantar, agus leis an tuiscint gur rud luachmar é an cultúr Gaelach.

Díritear ar gach ceann de na pointí sin sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo.

Teacht ar Sheirbhísí

Tá ceithre shíl chun seirbhísí a sholáthar:

- 1) Na seirbhísí a thabhairt go dtí na daoine;
- 2) Na daoine a thabhairt go dtí na seirbhísí;
- 3) Cabhrú leis na daoine na seirbhísí a chur ar fáil dóibh féin;
- 4) Na seirbhísí a chur ar fáil go fiorúil, ..i. go ríomhaireseachtúil

Tá gach ceann de na slíte seo le feiscint istigh sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo. Chun na seirbhísí a thabhairt go dtí na daoine, caithfear paraíméadar oiriúnacha a úsáid chun breithíúnitas a thabhairt ar an mbonn a go gcuirfeadh an Stát na seirbhísí ar fáil. Caithfidh siad a bheith oiriúnach do chás an cheantair go réadúil; níor leor caighdeán ghníomhaíochta náisiúnta a úsáid.

Ag tagairt do na daoine a thabhairt go dtí na seirbhísí, tá ceist suímh agus tá ceist iompair ann. Díritear ar an dá cheilstí sin sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo, agus aimnítear bearta ar leithrigh chun deighleáil leo.

Maidir le cabhrú leis na daoine na seirbhísí a chur ar fáil dóibh féin, tá dlúthbhaint aige sin le soláthar tacaiocaithe don fhoinsíraíocht sóisialta, agus arís, plítear é sin sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta seo, agus aimnítear bearta chuij.

Chun na seirbhísí a chur ar fáil go fiorúil, caithfidh sistéamanna sa chumarsáid leictreonach a bheith ar fáil ar chaighdeán an-ard. Tá bearta chuige seo san áireamh anseo chomh maith.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan contains two key elements. One is a statement on what is required to create a sustainable rural community and the ways in which policy considerations must be tailored to address this need; the other is a set of actions which can help about the changes needed.

The Action Plan starts from the position that business as usual will not suffice. Business as usual has got us to the predicament in which the community of Uíbh Ráthach now finds itself. The area has challenges; but the area also has significant opportunities. However, the parameters which apply to addressing challenges and realising opportunities in urban and peri-urban environments are inadequate in the case of a community like that of Uíbh Ráthach.

Survey of the Diaspora

In order to assist with the preparation of the Action Plan, a survey of the diaspora of Uíbh Ráthach was carried out by Comhchoiste Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh. The preliminary findings of the survey are presented at Appendix One. A more detailed analysis of the results will be carried out as one of the actions of the Action Plan.

The preliminary results highlight the challenges facing the Uíbh Ráthach community in attracting back the members of the diaspora. The survey confirms the importance of employment and career opportunities as drivers of decisions regarding residential location, and it confirms the need to provide better employment opportunities in the area for people to remain and / or return.

The results are not without hope, however, and indicate that there is still a strong connection with the area and that, if the employment situation could be addressed there is, at least, a considerable number who would consider returning. It also suggests that, while many young people will leave, in any event, the more opportunity that can be provided to keep them local during their training and education, the greater the possibility of their remaining in the long term.

A Sustainable Gaeltacht community

A sustainable community and particularly a sustainable Gaeltacht community requires three things –

- 1) Access to the services that make for a good quality of life by today's standards;
- 2) Access to employment of a quality and consistency that will provide a solid economic base to the community's activities; and
- 3) Actions to support and retain the embedding of the Irish language as the community language of the area and Irish culture as something which is understood and valued.

Each of these considerations is addressed in this Action Plan.

Access to Services

There are four ways of providing access to services:

- 1) Bring the services to the people;
- 2) Bring the people to the services;
- 3) Help the people to provide the services for themselves;
- 4) Provide the services virtually.

Each of these approaches is reflected in this Action Plan. Bringing the services to the people requires that appropriate parameters are used to judge the basis on which service should be provided by the state. These need to reflect the realities of the area and not merely apply general national standards.

Bringing the people to the services is a function of location and transport. Both of these issues are addressed in this Action Plan, and specific actions are identified.

Helping the people to provide services for themselves is closely related to the provision of support for social enterprise and this is, again, discussed and actions are identified in this Action Plan.

Providing the services virtually requires the availability of high-quality electronic communication systems. Actions with regard to these requirements are also included.

An Fhiontraíocht agus an Hostaíocht

Dúshlán rí-thábhachtach don Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo is ea an fhiontraíocht agus an hostaíocht. Léiríonn suirbhéanna gur fachftóir tábhachtach é an cheal fostaíochta i gcumas an cheantair seasamhacht agus fás sa daonna a chothú, agus ní hé an cheal fostaíochta amháin chuige é, ach an cheal deiseanna gairmeacha beatha, nó “career opportunities”, chomh maith. Tá mórrán bearta san áireamh anseo chun diríú ar an gceist seo – chun bonn láidir eacnamaíochta a chruthú, ag baint úsáide as acmhainní an cheantair, agus chun an lucht saothair a fhéadfadh a bheith ann a fhobairt.

Bíonn Údarás na Gaeltachta ag tacú le forbairt eacnamaíochta agus forbairt an phobail sa cheantar i gcónai. Cuireann sé tacáfochtáir airgid agus tacaíochtaí “boga” ar fáil do chomhlachtaí clainne san áit. Cuireann sé marainiu lárnach bliantúil ar fáil do dhá chomhlacht forbortha sa cheantar (Comhchoiste Ghaeltachta Uladh Ráthraighe agus Forbairt na Dromaída); riarrann sé scéimeanna pobail agus scéimeanna sa bhfostaíochta sóisialta (TÚS, RSS, agus CE), agus ina dtéannta sin, reachtáinn sé eastát tionsclálochta i mBaile an Scéilg. I measc na dtionróntaithe san eastát sin, tá Delpac agus Tionscnamh Ealaion Chill Rialaigh. I measc na gcomhlachtaí clainne eile atá tábhachtach don cheantar, tá Seacláidí na Scéilge agus Táirgí Tréidilachta Bhaile na Scéilge. Mar ghniorúchán do chuid an Phlean seo, tá sé i gceist ag Údarás na Gaeltachta cur leis na haiseanna san eastát tionsclálochta seo, chun go mbeadh Mol Digeach agus Nuálaíochta ann, agus a thuilleadh spásanna fiontraíochta chomh maith, rud a raghdh go maith leis na hoanaid fiontraíochta atá ar fáil ag Forbairt na Dromaída i gCillín Liath.

An Ghaeilge agus an Cultúr Gaelach

Tugann Acht na Gaeltachta 2012 feidhm reachtúil don phróiseas pleánála teanga faoina mbeidh pleinanna teange ag n-ullmhú ag leibhéal an phobail i gceantair a bhfeadfaí atítheantas a thabhairt díobh faoin Acht mar Limistéir Pleánála Teanga Ghaeltachta, mar Bhialte Seirbhís Gaeltachta nó mar Lionraí Gaeilge. Faoin reachtáiocht, is faoin Roinn Cultúr, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta atá sé measúnú a dhéanamh ar phleannanna teanga sula ndéanfar iad a fhaomhadh. Tá an Roinn sin fréagrach freisin as athbhreithniú a dhéanamh bhonn tréimhsíúil ar chur i bhfeidhm na bpleannanna teanga.

Maidir le ceantar Gaeltachta Uladh Ráthraighe is fiú a lua go bhfuil Plean Teanga Chiarráil Theas ceadaithe faoin phróiseas pleánála teanga cheana féin. Chun tacú le feidhmíú an phlean níor mhiste a lua go bhfuil ofigeach pleinála teanga ceaptha agus i mbun obre le cúnamh na Roinne agus go bhfuil ciste ar fiú €100,000 in aghaidh na bliana curtha ar fáil chun cabhrú le feidhmíú an phlean.

Glastar leis go uiscirfear an Plean Teanga san i bhfeidhm go hiomlán. Tá roinnt de na bearta is tábhachtai sa Phlean Teanga san áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo chomh maith, mar atá gníomhartha eile a bhaineann leis an Gaeilge agus leis an gCultúr Gaelach nach cuid don Phlean Teanga iad.



Enterprise and Employment

This is a key challenge for this Action Plan. Surveys have revealed that the lack of not just employment but of career opportunities is a significant factor affecting the capacity to bring about population stability and growth in the area. Many actions are included to seek to address this issue - to create a strong economic base using the area's resources and the development of a potential workforce.

Údarás na Gaeltachta continues to support economic and community development in the area, providing both financial assistance and soft supports to client companies in the locality. As well as providing annual core funding to two community development companies in the area (Comhcheiste Ghaeltacht Uibh Rátháigh and Forbairt na Dromada), administering community and social employment schemes (TUS, RSS and CE), the agency runs an industrial estate in Baile an Scéil where the tenants include Delpac and the Cill Rialaig Arts project. Other significant client companies in the area are Skellig Chocolates and Ballinskelligs Veterinary Products. As an action of this plan Údarás na Gaeltachta plans to extend the facilities on this industrial estate to include an Innovation and Digital Hub and additional enterprise space, which will complement the enterprise units available at Forbairt na Dromoda in Cillín Liath.

Irish Language and Culture

The Gaeltacht Act 2012 gives legal foundation to the language planning process within which language plans will be prepared at community level in localities which can be given recognition under the Act as Gaeltacht Language Planning Areas, as Gaeltacht Service Towns or as Irish Language Networks. Under the legislation, The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht has responsibility for evaluating such plans prior to their approval. The Department is also responsible for conducting timely reviews of the implementation of such plans.

In relation to the Iveragh Gaeltacht, it is noteworthy that the South Kerry Language Plan has already been approved under the language planning process. To support the roll-out of that plan, it is important to note that a language planning officer has been appointed with the support of the Department, and that a budget of €100,000 per annum is being made available to help with the implementation.

It is expected that this Language Plan will be implemented in its entirety. Some of the most important actions from within the language plan are incorporated into this Action Plan also, as well as other, supplementary actions relating to the Irish language and culture.



POBAL INMHARTHANA A CHRUTHÚ FAOIN TUATH – COMHHTHÉACS NA PLEANÁLA

Sa chuid seo den Phlean Gníomhaiochta, leagtar amach an comhthéacs de straitéisí agus de pholasaithe ina n-ullmhaoiódh é; pléitear cuid dén smaointeoirreacht atá sa treis faoi láthair maidir le forbairt cheantair tuaithe, agus tugtar comharthaí faoi na nascanna atá ag cuid de riachtanais Uibh Ráthraighe le clár éagsúla maonitheoireachta agus le clár eile. Pléitear roinnt ghníomhartha ann a fhéadfaí a fhorbairt, agus a raghadh chun tairbhe cheantair Uibh Ráthraighe. Níl gach ceann de na gníomhartha pointéinsiúla seo istigh san áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo, afach; is amhlaidh a chuireann siad cnuasach smaointe i láthair a fhéadfaí a mheas le cur i bhfeidhm san am atá romhainn.

Clár agus Ionstraimí Polasaithe atá ann Cheana Féin

Dírionn an Plean Gníomhaiochta seo ar liosta de ghníomhartha sonraithe nua a chur le chéile agus a chur i bhfeidhm, diríthe ar Ghaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe, a chabhróidh le cuspóirí agus le aidhmeanna critíciúla áirithe a bhaint amach don Ghaeilteach. Ach ag an am céanna, tá sé tábhachtach a aithint go bhfuil clár agus straitéisí substantíuila ann cheana, go mbíeadh tionchar dá gcuidean fín acu ar an gceantar. Liostáiltear anseo thíos iad.

Tá gníomhartha áirithe san áireamh sna cláir seo a tugtar san áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo chomh maith, ar an mbonn go bhfuil tábhacht ar leith acu do Cheantar na Gaeilge. Nil sé i gceist i n-aon chor go dtiocfadh an Plean Gníomhaiochta seo salach ar chur i gníomh na gníomhartha ábharacha sna pleananna eile seo. Tá sé tábhachtach a aithint, afach, go bhfuil cuid mhaith gníomhartha sna pleananna seo thíos nach dóichí go mbíeadh aon éifeacht acu ar Ghaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe, go direach nó go hindireach, agus dá réir sin, ní féidir a shamhlú gur pointí ábharacha iad do Chuspóiri an Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo.

I measc na bpleananna agus na gclárí ábharacha, tá na cinn seo leanas, a bhíonn ag obair i bpáirt lena chéile i síl chéimnitheach síos-suas, i dtaoibh is gur cáipéisí sonracha focásalta iad na pleananna áitiúla, bunaithe ar thopací, agus go luionn siad isteach i gcomhthéacs na bpleananna ar leibhéal is airde.

- Cheetlach Náisiúnta na Pleanála agus Plean Náisiúnta na Forbartha;
- An Plean Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe;
- Plean Forbartha Chontae Chiarráí 2015–2022;
- An Plean Áitiúil Eacnamaíochta agus Pobail do Chiarráí 2016 – 2022;
- Plean Gníomhaiochta an far-dheiscirt do Jabanna;
- Plean Straitéiseach Údarás na Gaeltachta, 2018 – 2020;

- Plean Gníomhaiochta na Gaeilge, 2018–2033, Roimh an Chultúir, na hOidhreachta, agus na Gaeltachta;
- An Clár LEADER i nDeisceart Chiarráí;
- An Clár um Chuimsíú Sóisialta & Gníomhachtú Pobail;
- Plean an Cheantair Áitiúil d'larthar Uibh Ráthraighe (go bhfuil athbhreithniú á dhéanamh air faoi láthair);
- Plean Forbartha Thaithí na gCuaiteoirí ar Chóstá na Seigle;
- Straitéis Turasóireachta Chiarráí; agus
- Plean Teangan Chiarráí Theas

Pleanáil d'Fhorbairt Straitéiseach Ghaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe

Múnlaoið Plean Gníomhaiochta Uibh Ráthraighe i gcomhthéacs straith de phleananna agus de chreatlacha áitiúla, réigiúnach, agus náisiúnta, agus is sa chomhthéacs sin a curfear i bhfeidhm é. Cuireann na pleananna seachtracha seo, agus na sruthanna de mhaoiúná a bhaineann leo, meicníochtaí ar fáil trína bhfeadfaí acmhainní agus tacáiochta a ghnóthú do Phlean Gníomhaiochta Ghaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe. Tá Plean Gníomhaiochta Uibh Ráthraighe bunaithe ar áit áirithe, agus dírithe ar mhuintir ná hár sin, agus tá roinnt gnéithe den pholasatí náisiúnta a chuireann sé i bhfeidhm, go háirthe maidir leis an bpleanáil spásúil agus leis an bhforbairt imharthana. Luionn sé isteach go maithé le cuspóirí na bpolasaithe náisiúnta maidir le cotú na Gaeilge agus phobal na Gaeltachta. Chomh maith le feachaint chuige go gcuirtear cuspóirí náisiúnta i bhfeidhm go háitiúil, agus go gcuirtear earráil poiblí náisiúnta ar fáil go háitiúil, tá Plean Gníomhaiochta Uibh Ráthraighe bunaithe ar an dea-chleachtas go hidirmáisiúnta. Tá na próisis trína bhforbairiódh é agus na tortháil a chuirfeadh sé ar fáil múnlaithe ar an gcur chuige straitéiseach a bhíonn a mholaodh ag eagraiochtáil idirnáisiúnta ar nós an “An Eagraiocht um Chomhar agus um Fhorbairt Eacnamaíochta” (a ECFE, sé sin le rá, an OECD) agus an “European Spatial Planning Observation Network” (ESPON), agus a thuilleadh nach iad. Ina theannta sin, an múnla atá tagth chun cinn le tamall anuas i nGaeilteach Uibh Ráthraighe, i n-imleáin agus i n-ábhar an Phlean Gníomhaiochta, is teimpléad é a fhéadfaí a istriú go dtí áiteanna geografúla eile, agus a chur i n-oiriúint dóibh.

Dírionn an mhír seo ar na téamaí seo leanas, agus an comhthéacs ina bhfuil an plean seo le cur i bhfeidhm á leagadh amach ann:

- a) Comhthéacs na Pleanála agus na bPolasaithe
- b) Páirtíneáireachtai idir an Tuath agus an Chathair
- c) An Éagsúlacht
- d) Modhanna Nua d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe

CREATING A SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITY - THE PLANNING CONTEXT

This part of the Action Plan sets out the strategic and policy context in which it has been prepared, identifies some current thinking regarding the development of rural areas and indicates links between some of the needs of Uíbh Ráthach and various funding and other programmes. It notes some potential actions which could be developed and which could benefit the Uíbh Ráthach area. Not all of these potential actions are included in this Action Plan, however but provide a set of ideas which can be considered for future implementation.

Existing Programmes and Policy Instruments

While this Action Plan is focused on identifying and delivering new and specific actions with reference to the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, and which will help to achieve some key goals and objectives for the Gaeltacht, it is also important to recognise that there are significant programmes and strategies in existence already, which will have an impact on the area. These are identified below.

Some specific actions which are included in these programmes are included in the Action Plan as having particular importance for the Gaeltacht Area. It is not intended that this Action Plan should in any way inhibit the pursuit of relevant actions under these plans. It is also important to note, however, that many of the actions in these plans are, understandably, not likely to impact on the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht either directly or indirectly and cannot, therefore, be regarded as being relevant to the Goals of this Action Plan.

Amongst the relevant plans and programmes are the following which work together in a cascading manner. Local and topic-focused plans are more detailed documents falling within the context of the higher-level plans. These are:

- National Planning Framework and National Development Plan;
- Action Plan for Rural Development;
- Kerry County Development Plan 2015 -2022;
- Kerry Local Economic and Community Plan 2016 – 2022;
- SW Action Plan for Jobs;
- Plean Straitéiseach Údarás na Gaeltachta, 2018 – 2020;

- Action Plan for the Irish Language, 2018 –2023, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht;
- The LEADER Programme in South Kerry;
- SICAP (Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme);
- West Iveragh Local Area Plan (which is in the process of review);
- Skellig Coast Visitor Experience Development Plan;
- Kerry Tourism Strategy; and
- Plean Teanga Chiarraí Theas

Planning for the Development of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe

This Uíbh Rathach Action Plan has been formulated and will be implemented against the backdrop of a series of local, regional and national-level plans and frameworks. These external sets of plans and the associated funding streams offer mechanisms through which the implementation of the Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe Action Plan can be resourced and supported. The Uíbh Rathach Action Plan, which is both area-based and people-centred, gives effect to several aspects of national policy, particularly in respect of spatial planning and sustainable development. It also dovetails with national policy objectives on the promotion of the Irish language and the development of Gaeltacht communities. In addition to ensuring local delivery of national objectives and public goods, the Uíbh Rathach Action Plan reflects best international practice. The processes through which it was devised, and the deliverables it advances reflect the strategic approaches recommended by international bodies such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON), among others. Moreover, the model that has emerged in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe, over recent months, and the outline and content of the Action Plan represent templates that have the potential to be transferred and adapted to other geographies.

In setting out the context in which this plan is to be delivered, this section addresses the following themes:

- a) The Planning and Policy Contexts
- b) Rural – Urban Partnerships
- c) Variety and Diversity
- d) New Approaches to Rural Development



a) Comhthéacs na Pleanála agus na bPolasaithe

Tá an Plean Gníomhaiochta seo do Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe ag teacht sna sála ar theacht i bhfeidhm Chreatlach Náisiúnta na Pleanála (CNP), agus Phlean Náisiúnta na Forbartha (PNF) a bhaineann leis. Foilsíodh Éire 2040 – an Tionscadal: an Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála i mí Feabhra 2018, agus leag sé amach fí, agus cruasach de chuspóirí polasaithe, ar bhonn reachtaíochta, don phleanáil spásúil ag an leibhéal ard i nÉirinn as seo go ceann 20 bliain. Leagann an CNP síos 10 gcinn de chuspóirí straitéiseacha coincréideacha, agus baineann an chuid is mó díobh go díreach leis an bplean seo agus le Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe.

Beidh baint ag an léamh seo ar gniomhartha poitéinsiúla le hábhar i bhfad tar thréimhse trí mbliana Phlean Gníomhaiochta an Taschfórsa. Tá ladhar mhaith gniomhartha a luataar sa tábla seo nach bhfuil san áireamh sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo, ach cuireann siad creatlach straitéiseach ar fáil go fadtéarmach chun go bhfeadfaí pleannanna oibríochta eile a fhorbairt san arm atá romhainn.

An Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála

Sa Creat Náisiúnta Pleanála (CNP) agus an plean gaolmharr, an Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta (PNF), Tionscadal Éireann 2040, a foilsíodh i mí Feabhra 2018, leagtar amach fí agus aidhmeanna polasaí a bhfuil bonn reachtaíleo, do pleanál spásúlachta ag ardleibhéal in Éirinn don tréimhse fiche bliain atá le teacht. Leagann an CNP amach deich n-aidhmeanna sonracha straitéiseacha, a bhformhór acu atá ábhartha go díreach do phlean seo do Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthraighe.

Tá sé tábhachtach a thabhairt faoi ndeara go bhfuil na gniomhartha seo leanas curtha le chéile ag an Taschfórsa do réir mar a tuigeadh dóibh a fhéadfaí an PNF a chur i bhfeidhm i nUibh Ráthach, agus léiríonn siad an bhaint atá idir riachtanais Ghaealtacht Uibh Ráthraighe agus cuspóirí náisiúnta na forbartha. Cé go gcuireann an PNF an deich gcuspóir i láthair mar a bheadh aonaid iontu féin, léiríonn an tábla an tsíl a fhéadfadh an comhtháthú agus an t-ilearnáalachas a bheith mar chuid dá gcur i bhfeidhm go hártaí, mar go gcuireann na heilimíntí éagsúla lena chéile. Is cur chuige comhtháthé é seo a bhaineann an chuid is fearr as neart agus poiténseal na háite, agus tagann sé leis an dea-chleachtas go hidirnáisiúnta.



Dr. Breandán Ó Caoimh & Seán DeBuitléir (SKDP)

a) The Planning and Policy Contexts

The publication of this Action Plan for Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh comes shortly after the coming into force of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the associated National Development Plan (NDP). *Project Ireland 2040 – the National Planning Framework*, which was published in February 2018, sets out a vision and a set of policy objectives for high-level spatial planning in Ireland over the next twenty years. The NPF sets out ten specific strategic objectives, most of which, as the following table of possible actions shows are directly relevant to this plan and to Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh.

Not all of these actions may be pursued, and the delivery of the actions which will be pursued will, of course, take some time. Not all of these potential actions are included in this Action Plan which covers a three-year period. The table of potential actions does, however, indicate how the needs of Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh reflect national development objectives.

The National Planning Framework

The National Planning Framework (NPF) and the associated National Development Plan (NDP). *Project Ireland 2040* - which was published in February 2018, sets out a vision and a set of policy objectives, on a statutory footing, for high-level spatial planning in Ireland over the next twenty years. The NPF sets out ten specific strategic objectives, most of which are directly relevant to this plan and to Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh.

It's important to note that the following actions are collated by the Taskforce as their interpretation of the possible implementation of the NPF in Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh and reflect how the needs of Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh reflect national development objectives. While the NPF presents the ten objectives as discrete elements, the table below shows how their local application could reflect integration and multi-sectorality, as various elements complement one another. This is an integrated approach that capitalises on the strengths and potential of the locality and reflects best international practice. This interpretation of possible actions has application well beyond the three-year time horizon of the Task Force Action Plan. Many of the actions referred to in this table are not included in this current Action Plan but they provide a longer-term strategic framework within which further operational action plans can be developed in the future.

Tábla a 2: Torthaí Straitéiseacha Náisiúnta, mar a curtear i láthair iad i gCreatlach Náisiúnta na Forbartha

Cuspóir Straitéiseach	Úsáid Phoitéinsíúil i nGaeilteach Uibh Ráthai
Fás Diúite	<p>Daingniú ar an bhfás sna bailte, go háirithe Cathair Dónall, Cuan an Chaisleáin agus Cillín Liath, Dún Géagáin, agus an Gleann, ón uair go bhfuil sé de chumas acu so freastal ar mhéadú sa daonra ar feadh na bliana go léir.</p> <p>Cur i gerrick pleananna chun feabhas a chur ar na bailte, sa tstí is gur féidir siúl trí gach baile sa Ghaeilteach (cosáin agus soláthú iséal a chur isteach), agus go mbéidís mealltach bríomhar, agus oiriúnach do leanal.</p>
Feabhas ar an dTeacht ar an Réigiún	<p>Feabhsúchán ar Bhóthar Mhór Chuaird Chiarráil, an Priomh bhealach Náisiúnta sa cheantar.</p> <p>Feabhsúchán leanúnach ar Bhealach Oisín, chun feabhas a chur ar an dteacht a bhionn ar Thrá Lí, ar Chill Airne, ar an Neidín, agus ar aiteanna níos shia ó bhaile</p>
Nearút Phobail agus Eacnamaiochtaí na Tuaithe	<p>Éagsúlú bhonn áitiúil na eacnamaiochta, trí chothú a dhéanamh ar an bhfiontraíocht, soláthar traenála agus feabhas a scileanna do lucht na fiontraíochta, tacácht do chomhlachtaí beaga is meánaacha, sineadh a chur le biaiste na turasóireachta, agus leis na tairiscintí do na turasóiri, agus luach a bhainim as dreach na fir agus a thaislísíún agus as oidhracht Uibh Ráthai, go háirithe ar chuid diobh a bhaineann lena stádas Gaeltachta.</p> <p>Caighdeán bhuúnúsacha i soláthar na seirbhísí poiblí a chur i bhfeidhm, go háirithe mar a bhaineann siad leis an sláinte, leis an bpóilíneacht, agus leis na seirbhísí éigeandála.</p> <p>Scáilí oiriúnacha a chur i bhfeidhm maidir leis an goibhneas idir mhúinteoirí agus dáiltai scoile, agus acmhainní cearta a chur ar fáil do scileanna na Gaeilteachta.</p> <p>Soláthar macánta ceart ar sheirbhísí poiblí as Gaeilge, ag gach leibhéal, sna bailte i níneamh san áireamh.</p> <p>Plean forbartha eacnamaiochta don bpobal áitiúil: don nDromaíd, do Bhaile an Scéig, don gCóiréán, agus do Chuan an Chaisleáin / Cathair Dónal.</p> <p>Cleamhnais Ghaeilteach Uibh Ráthai le pobal tuaithe eile le stádas speisalta teangan i mbalstát eile de chuid Aontas na hEorpa.</p>
Seo-ghuaisteacht Inbhuanaithe	<p>Méadú ar sheirbhísí lompair na tuaithe, sa tstí is go mbionn nascanna ann níos mhíniú, go háisiúil do dhaoinne ag taistéal chun na hoibre níó chun an oideachais, chomh maith dóbh siúd a bheadh ag taistéal ar chúiseanna sóisialta, níó chun siopadóireacht a dhéanamh.</p> <p>Féachaint chuioge go n-oireann amanta na mbusanna chun breith ar bhusanna eile níor thraenacha go dtí aiteanna eile níos shia ó bhaile, ó Chill Airne, ón bhFearann Fuar, ní ó Thrá Lí.</p>
Eacnamaiochtaí Láidir, le tacaiocht ón bhFiontraíocht, ón Nuálaíocht, agus ó Scileanna	<p>Teacht uileghabháilach ar an leathanbanda. Is amhlaidh a bainfear amach formhór de seo do réir Philean Náisiúnta Leathanbanda agus an straitéis a fhorbair Taschforsa Náisiúnta an Leathanbanda agus na hFionnára Póca, mar aon le gníomhartha comhláintachá ag gníomháilte ag an leibhéal áitiúil, agus fací bhun Straitéis Digeach Chontae Chiarráil, a bhíodh a fhorbairt ag Comhairle Chontae Chiarráil, chun go bhféadfadh gnótháil a bheith ag trádáil go rathúil ó Uibh Ráthach chomh luath agus is féidir.</p> <p>Spásanna fiontraíochta a chur ar fáil i mbailte na Gaeilteachta, chun go bhféadfadh Comhlacthaí Beaga is Meánacha préamhacha a chur sios go háitiúil, agus fostaoiacht a chruthú.</p> <p>Nascanna le coláistí ar an trí leibhéal a dhílhú agus a mhéadú, agus na céasai is na cláir de chuid Bhord an Oldeachais agus na hOiliúna a oirfeadh d'fhorbairt áitiúil na heacnamaiochta a chur ar fáil go háitiúil.</p> <p>Infheistíocht i gngnótháil an phobail agus san eacnamaiochta shóisialta, siopáid agus margair áitiúla san áireamh.</p>
Nascáitheacht Idir-náisiúnta ar Chaighdeán Ard	<p>Leanúint le feabhsúchán ar an mbóthar go dtí Cill Orglan / an Fearann Fuar, ag teacht le polasaí boíthre an chontae, mar aon leis na bearta a luadh anso thusaí fén cteideal "Feabhas ar an dTeacht ar an Réigiún", agus scleideáil ar amanta na mbusanna chun nasc a dhéanamh le seirbhísí lompair chun imeacht níos sia ó bhaile.</p> <p>Mar a sonraiodh anso thusaí, cuid criticiúil d'fhorbairt an cheantar tuaithe seo is ea é féachaint chuioge go mbionn an nascáitheacht leictreonach ann chomh maith leis an nascáitheacht fisiciúil.</p>

Table 2: National Strategic Objectives interpreted as a longer-term strategic framework

Strategic Objective	Possible Application in respect of Gaeltacht Ulbh Ráthach
Compact Growth	<p>The consolidation of growth in our villages, particularly Caherdaniel, Castlecove and Cillín Liath, Dún Géagán and St. Finan's Bay as these have the capacity to cater for increased populations - on a year-round basis.</p> <p>The delivery of village enhancement plans, so that all Gaeltacht villages are walkable (installation of footpaths and low-level lighting), child friendly, attractive and vibrant.</p>
Enhanced Regional Accessibility	<p>The upgrading of the Ring of Kerry road, the National Primary route in the area.</p> <p>The ongoing improvement of Bealach Oisín, so as to enhance accessibility to Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare and beyond</p>
Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities	<p>The diversification of the local economic base, through fostering entrepreneurship, providing training and upskilling for entrepreneurs, supporting SMEs, extending the tourism season and offering, and valorising the landscape, traditions and heritage of Ulbh Ráthach, particularly those associated with its Gaeltacht status.</p> <p>The implementation of minimum standards of public service provision by public bodies, most especially in respect of health, policing and emergency services.</p> <p>The application of appropriate metrics in respect of pupil teacher ratios and the resourcing of Gaeltacht schools.</p> <p>The genuine provision of public services through the medium of Irish, at all tiers, including in the adjoining local villages.</p> <p>The development of an endogenous community economic development plan for An Dromaid, Baile an Scéig, Waterville and Castlecove / Caherdaniel.</p> <p>The twinning of Gaeltacht Ulbh Ráthach with a special-status linguistic rural community in another EU member state.</p>
Sustainable Mobility	<p>The expansion of the rural transport service, so that connections are more frequent and facilitate commuters and students as well as those travelling for shopping and social purposes.</p> <p>Ensuring that bus times allow for onward connections, via rail and Bus Éireann, from Killarney and Farranfore / Tralee.</p>
A Strong Economy supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills	<p>The rollout of universal broadband access. The bulk of this will be achieved in line with the National Broadband Plan and the strategy devised by the National Mobile Phone and Broadband Taskforce, alongside complementary actions implemented both by community actors and under the Kerry County Digital Strategy which will be developed by KCC, so that businesses can successfully trade from Ulbh Ráthach at the earliest possible point in time.</p> <p>The provision of enterprise spaces in Gaeltacht villages to enable SMEs to put down roots locally and generate employment.</p> <p>The consolidation and expansion of outreach linkages with third-level colleges and the local delivery of ETB courses and programmes that are relevant to local economic development.</p> <p>The investment in community businesses and the social economy, including community shops and markets.</p>
High-Quality International Connectivity	<p>Continuing the improvement of the road to Killorglin / Farranfore in line with county road policy, alongside the Enhanced Regional Accessibility measures above, and the scheduling of bus times to connect with wider transport services.</p> <p>As detailed above, ensuring electronic connectivity as well as physical connectivity is a vital aspect to development of this rural area.</p>

Cuspóir Straitéiseach	Úsáid Phoitíeáisiúil i nGaeltacht Uibh Ráthairg
Feabhas ar Áiseanna agus ar an Oidhreacht	<p>Plean Forbartha Thaití i nGuaireoirí ar Chóstá na Sceilge a chur i gcrích.</p> <p>Cur le Slí Chiarráil, chun go raghadh sé níos sia trasna na Gaeltachta, agus siúlóidí áitiúla lúibe a cheangal leis.</p> <p>Bealach Glas Chiarráil Theas a chur i gcrích, ag tabhaint craobh línte san áireamh, leis an gCillín Liath ar dtúis, agus le Baile an Sceig ina dhiaidh san.</p> <p>Cosán a fhorbairt do Rothair na gCnoc, mar a luadh sa tuairisc atá forbartha cheana fé na cosáin seo, chun cur leis na mtoití fén mBealach Glas.</p> <p>Ionad Oidhreachteola Gaeltachta a thógaínt ag áit oiriúnach, le taispeántais agus spásanna foghlamtha, ag feidhmíú ar phrionsabhal na heacnamaiochta sóisialta, agus ag cur leis an meíd atá dítheanamh cheana i bhfiontraiocht an phobail.</p> <p>Stráiteáil a fhorbairt do na healiona do Ghaeltacht Uibh Ráthairg, ag teacht le Gníomh 221 den bPlean Náisiúnta d'Fhorbairt na Tuath.</p>
Aistriú go Sochaí ar Charbón Iseal a bheadh Láidir Acmhainneach ó thaobh na hAéráide de	<p>Scrúdú a dhéanamh ar na deiseanna a bhaifeadadh le córas téitheoreachta don gceantar, ag baint úsáide as acmhainní áitiúla, agus ag soláthar teacht isteach do lucht na feirmeoireachta, le ceangal poitíeáisiúil le Grúpa Coláisteoiréachta Uibh Ráthairg.</p> <p>Áisitheoreachta ná Cumhroinnt na gCaireacháin, le tógaínt "clósanna páircéala agus taistil" ag pointí nódúla, mar shampla.</p> <p>Infraestructúr i dTeicneolaiochtaí an Eolais is na Cumarsáide a chur ar fáil ar chaighdeán árd, chun go bhfeidfaid cur leis an obair a deintear ag baile.</p> <p>Pointí breise chun gluaisteáin leictreacha a luchtáil a chur isteach ins gach baile sa Ghaeltacht, i gCathair Saidhbhín, agus sa Chóiréan.</p> <p>Dreasachtaí breise a chur ar fáil do theaghláigh sa Ghaeltacht (ina gcónai go buan ann) chun feáchaint chuirge go gcuirí isteach painéil gréine (retrofitting san áireamh) agus insiliú ón dtaoibh amuigh.</p> <p>Caomhnú a dhéanamh ar gach portach agus coill nach bhfuil aibidh, mar "linn charbón", le hioacachtaí dár réir leis na firmeoirí as an seirbhís tábhachtach so don dtimpeallacht.</p> <p>Deireadh a chur do réir a chéile na collte plandaí de chrainn péinte nó giúise, go háirithe iad síú i úinéireacht phoiblí, chun gurbh iad na crainn dúchais agus crainn an adhmad cruaidh is mó a bheadh sna collte, agus chun go mbheadh teacht ag daonine orthu ar mhaithe le cathearmh aimsire.</p>
Bainistiocht Inbhuanaithe ar an Ulscé, ar an Dhrámaíl, agus ar Acmhainní Nádúrtha eile	<p>Feabhas as chur ar na háiseanna chun círeáil a dhéanamh ar uisce dramháiola ar fud ionnaiochtaí na Gaeltachta.</p> <p>Spriocanna maidir le Comrórtas na mBaitle Slachtmhara aontú go háitiúil a bhaint amach ins gach baile.</p> <p>Ionchorprú iomlán a dhéanamh ar chatagóirí 'measúnú ar nádúr dhreach na tire' i bPlean an Cheantair Áitiúil agus i bPleananna Fhorbairt na hEacnamaiochta do na Poball Áitiúla. Tacaíochtaí agus traenáil ar leithigh maidir le caomhnú na timpeallachta a chur ar fáil do lucht na firmeoireachta agus do ghrúpaí deonacha.</p> <p>"Seomra Ranga Lasmuigh" a fhorbairt ag Ionad Taighde agus Nuálaíochta na Sceilge, chun go dtíochadh foghlaimeoiri ag gach aon ar thuisceart an timpeallachta áitiúil, go ndéanfaidís taighde, agus go bhforbróidís tionscnaimh caomhnaitheoreachta.</p> <p>Tionscnaimh áitiúla í dturasóireacht na timpeallachta a chothú.</p>
Teacht ag na Daoní ar Chúram Leanai, ar Chúram Sláinte, agus ar Oideachas ar Chaighdeán Árd	<p>Priomh shruthú a dhéanamh ar thacaíochtaí fóirme d'áiseanna pobail i gúram na leanai.</p> <p>Córais triofhála a bhunú idir na háiseanna i gúram leanai agus bunscoileanna na tuaithe, agus meicniúchtaí a fhorbairt chun tacáil a thabhairt do leanai ag aistriú ón mbunscoil go dtí an meanscoil, as Gaeilge.</p> <p>Páirtíocht na ndaoine óga í bhforbairt an phobail agus sa rialtóireacht áitiúil a mhéadú.</p> <p>Na spriocanna (a luadh cheana) a bhaint amach maidir le lóna na mórteoirí, agus na ndochtíúri teaghláigh, agus na seirbhísí sláinte éigeandála nó na seirbhísí sláinte lasmuigh de ghnáth uaireanta an chloig.</p>
Uasmhéadú a dhéanamh ar phoitíeáis Phlean Gníomhaiochta 5 Blána don Ghaeilge ar mhaithle leis an goeantar	<p>Coiste a bhunú le hathbhreithníú a dhéanamh ar an bPlean Gníomhaiochta agus na gníomhaiochtaí is fearr a rachaidh chun tarbhé d'Uibh Ráthach a athint ach a mbeidh iarratais le déanamh ina leith nó gníomhartha áitiúla eile le glacadh.</p> <p>Liosta gníomhartha a fhorbairt a d'fhéadfadh a bheith riachtanach agus a aithneoidh na céimearna atá le glacadh agus cé a bheidh freagrach astu.</p>

Strategic Objective	Possible Application in respect of Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthach
Enhanced Amenity and Heritage	<p>The delivery of the Skellig Coast Visitor Experience Development Plan.</p> <p>The expansion of the Kerry Way to further traverse the Gaeltacht, and to incorporate local loop walks.</p> <p>The delivery of the South Kerry Greenway and the inclusion of connecting spurs to Cillín Liath initially, and to Baile na Scéilge subsequently.</p> <p>The development of Mountain Bike Trails as identified in the report on these trails already developed, complimentary to the greenway proposals</p> <p>The construction of a Gaeltacht Heritage Centre at an appropriate location, with exhibition and learning spaces – operating on social economy principles and complementing existing local community enterprise activities.</p> <p>The development of an arts' strategy for Gaeltacht Uibh Ráthach, in line with Action 221 of the National Rural Development Plan.</p>
Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society	<p>Examination of the potential of a district heating system using local resources and providing income for the farming community, with potential linkage with Iveragh Forestry Group</p> <p>The facilitation of car-sharing and car-pooling through, for example, the construction of park-and-ride car parks at nodal points.</p> <p>The provision of a high-quality ICT infrastructure, so as to enable greater homeworking. The installation of additional car charging points locally in all Gaeltacht villages, and in Cahersiveen and Waterville.</p> <p>The provision of a top-up incentive for Gaeltacht households (with permanent residents) to ensure the fitting (including retrofitting) of solar panels and external insulation.</p> <p>The preservation of all boglands and non-mature forestry as carbon sinks, with appropriate payments to farmers for performing such an important ecological service.</p> <p>The phasing out of conifer plantations particularly those in public ownership, so that woodlands are characterised by hardwoods and native species and are accessible to recreational users.</p>
Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and other Environmental Resources	<p>The upgrading of wastewater treatment facilities across the Gaeltacht settlements.</p> <p>The delivery of targets (agreed locally) in respect of Tidy Towns in all villages.</p> <p>The full incorporation of 'landscape character assessment' classifications into the Local Area Plan and Local Community Economic Development Plans.</p> <p>The delivery of specific training and supports to the farming community and to voluntary groups in respect of conservation.</p> <p>The development of an outdoor classroom by Skellig CRI, so that learners of all ages can understand the local environment, undertake projects, carry out research and devise conservation projects.</p> <p>The promotion of ecological tourism projects.</p>
Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Healthcare	<p>The mainstreaming of staffing supports for community childcare facilities.</p> <p>The establishment of feeder systems between childcare and rural schools and the development of transition support mechanisms between primary and second level schools, trí mheain na Gaeilge.</p> <p>The increased participation by young people in community development and local governance.</p> <p>The delivery of targets (referred to previously) in respect of teacher numbers, GPs, out-of-hours and emergency services.</p>
Maximise the potential of the Plean Gniomhaiochta 5 Blána don Ghaeilge for the benefit of the area	<p>Establish a committee to review the Action Plan and to identify those actions which can specifically benefit Uibh Ráthach but which require applications to be made or other local action to be taken.</p> <p>Develop list of actions which may be required and identify how and by whom such actions will be taken.</p>

Chun na cuspóirí straitiseacha a leagtar sios sa CNP a chur i bhfeidhm, beidh infheistiocht ag teastáil, agus comhoibriú idir na gniomhaiochtaí, agus méadú ar an meas a léiritear ar an ngeografaiocht áitiúil agus ar phoileáinseal an áit áitiúil. Is líte ariúthe, beidh an cur i bhfeidhm neodrach ó thaobh costais de, ach nár mhór do na gniomhaiochtaí a bheith nuálach, agus féachaint chuige go mbeadh soláthar na seirbhísí oiriúnach don tuath. Cé gur mar eilimintí ar leithigh a chuireann an CNP an deich guspóir sin i lathair, sa tábá anseo thusa, is féidir an comhtháth agus an t-ilearnáthas a aithint sa tsíl a chuirfí i bhfeidhm go háitiúil iad, mar go dtugann na heilimintí éagsúla lena cheille. Sí an cur chuige comhtháth seo, a bhaineann leas as gach bua agus as gach poitínseal san áit, an dea-chleachtas idirnáisiúnta. Mairid le Creatlach Sóisialta na Tuithe in Éirinn, cuireann an CNP cùig phríomh-thoradh i lathair a fhéadfai a sholáthar:

- Titim an daonra sna báilte agus fén dtuath a chasadadh drom thar n-ais;
- Tacailt a thabhairt d'fhás inmharrthana paróistí tuaithe, forbairt fén dtuath san áirítear;
- Cur chuige a chur i bhfeidhm a bheadh pleanáití go cóir, fé cheannas na n-údarás áitiúil, chun fior-rícthanais na titíochta amuigh fén dtuath a aithint, a sholáthar, agus a bhainistiú.
- Feabhas a chur ar nascailteachta ná haithe, maidir leis an mbanda leathanbhanndá, leis an bhuineamh, le cursáil iompair, agus le gréasán in uisce; agus
- Cothú a dhéanamh ar dheiseanna nua eacnamaiochta a thagann as an nascaitheacht digiteach, as nuálaiocht agus as fiantraiocht dícháis, agus as acmhainní thriadáinseanta agus nádúrtha, le tacailt ó gcaighdeán saoil a chuirfí ar fáil.

Sa Phleán Gníomhaiochta so do Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthraighe, cuiretar gach ceann acu so i ngníomh agus na rudaí seo leanas ar siúl aige:

- Spriocanna coirneáideacha a chur i lathair do neartú agus do mhéadú a daonra;
- Tionscnaimh agus soláthairt coirneáideacha a chur i lathair don gcuid den Ngáeltacht is sia amach fén dtuath;
- É fén a bhunú ar chur chuige idir gniomhaiocht agus compháirtíocht don bpleánáil, a thagann le Plean an Cheantar Bardasach;
- Deiseanna infheistiochta ar leith a aithint, maidir leis an infreasturacht úr leis an nascaitheacht; agus
- An fhiointraiocht agus forbairt gnótháil a chothú.

Bainfidh na gniomhaireacaltaí atá páirteach sa Taschfhórsa acmhainní as a gcuid eagraiochtaí féin, agus meallfaidh sochaí sibhialta na haité teacht isteach eile ón mbonn anfós, ach mar sin féin, mar chuid de chur i bhfeidhm an phleán, bainfear sochar as an maoiniú a bheidh á chur ar fáil trí **Phleán Náisiúnta na Forbartha**. Tabharfaidh an PNF túis áite do na tionscnaimh a chuireann Creatlach Náisiúnta na Forbartha i bhfeidhm, agus ón uair go bhfuil an Taschfhórsa tar éis an CNF a thabhairt san áireamh go hiomlán, tá gach deis ag na straitéisí anseo istigh

infheistiocht a mhealladh ón bPNF. Ag tagairt do cheantair an chósta san lardheisceart, deir an CNF go sonraitheach, “Igo mbeidh tábhacht freisin le cur chuige ó thaobh beartais de a oiriúnú agus teacht i dtír ar an gcaighdeán saoil agus ar bhuanna earnála ar nós agraibhia, fuinneamh, turasóireacht agus cursáil mara, agus athnuachan báilte móra agus sráidbhailte a dhreasachtú leis an **Ciste Athnuachana agus Forbartha Tuithe**” (2018: 46).

Luaitear go sonrach i bPlean Náisiúnta na Forbartha go “[n-a]ithneofar ról na Gaeilge, na Gaeltachta agus na Oileán mar chuid den Phleán Forbartha Náisiúnta trí infheistiocht de €178 milliún” (2018: 54), agus ina theannta sin, tugtar aitheantas ann do róil Údarás na Gaeltachta “Ó thaobh fiontair agus fostalochta a chur chun cinn i gceantair tuaithe atá iargúta, [go n-Jaithníodh roinnt acu ... i nDaonáireamh 2016 mar cheantair a bhí faoi bhuntáiste agus mar cheantair ard-dhifhostaiochta” (ibid.). Tá sé i gceist ag an bpleán go gcruthóidh Údarás na Gaeltachta 400 post nua sa bláthain, agus deimeann sé soláthar go méadófái buiséad na heagraiochta go dtí €12 milliún per annum. I measc foinsí maoinithe eile a bheadh ábharach do chur i bhfeidhm an phleán straitiseach do Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthraighe, tá **Clár Fhorbairt na Tuithe**, agus ar an gcuama san, luaitear i bPlean Náisiúnta na Forbartha go “[s]oláthraíocht tuairim is €4 milliún de thacaiocht do phobail tuaithe in Éirinn leis an gClár um Fhorbairt Tuithe (RDP) 2014-2020 le linn a shaolré go dtí 2020” (op. cit. 56). Go dtí so, bhí cur chuige áirithe i nÉirinn do chistí forbartha na tuaithe: an t-airgead a leagtar sios le infheistíú ins gach earnáil agus gné d'eacnamaiocht na tuaithe, is i scímeanna dirítear an bhfeirmeoireacht timpeallachtúil agus i dtionscnaimh eile bunaithe ar an bhfeirmeoireacht a curiút formhór acu, go dáiríribh. Cé go bhfuil tábhacht ag baint lena leithéid d'infheistiocht, agus bheadh méadú tulitte acu súd a chuireann le héagsúlacht na beatha agus a thugann tacalchocht do na feirmeoirí beaga, d'fhéadfai a leithéid de mhaoiniú a fhál ó Cholún I de Pholasai Comóntha na Talmhaiochta, sa tsíl go bhfeadfaí Colún II, do réir mar a deineadh dearthóireacht air, a chur ag obair chun tacáil a thabhairt d'fhorbairt iomláináioch inmharrthana d'eacnamaiocht na tuaithe, trí LEADER san áireamh.

Tá tagairt i bPlean Náisiúnta na Forbartha de chistí eile chomh maith, **Ciste Forbartha Fhiontraiocht na Réigíún**, €60 milliún, a chuireann roimhe tacailt a thabhairt d'fhorbairt gnótháil agus d'fhorbairt na fiontraiochta, agus seá luaitear ann, “[i] measc na dtionscnamh braislithe earnálaí a ceadaidh bhí Kerry SciTech” (2018: 66). Ní le leas eacnamaiochtaí áitiúla ar nós eacnamaiocht Uladh Ráthraighe amháin a raghadh sé a leithéid sin d'infheistiocht a neartú agus a mhéadú, ach le leas eacnamaiocht Chiárraí ar fad. I measc na ngnéithe eile de Phleán Náisiúnta na Forbartha a bhaineann le Uladh Ráthraighe, tá an ciste €56 milliún a cuireadh ar leataobh chun infheistiocht a dhéanamh sna “Bealaí Glas” faoin mbliain 2021; infheistiocht sna eHub, agus tacailtó leanúnach ó chiste an Stáit d'Aerphort Chiárraí.

The delivery of the strategic objectives, as specified in the NPF, will require investment, inter-agency collaboration and greater respect for local geography and the potential of place. In other respects, delivery will be cost-neutral, but will require agencies to be more innovative and to ensure rural-proofing of service delivery. While the NPF presents the ten objectives as discrete elements, the table above shows how their local application reflects integration and multi-sectorality, as various elements complement one another. This integrated approach that capitalises on the strengths and potential of the locality reflects best international practice. The NPF presents five key deliverables in respect of Ireland's Rural Fabric as follows:

- Reversing town/village and rural population decline;
- Supporting the sustainable growth of rural communities, to include development in rural areas.
- Implementing a properly planned local authority led approach to identifying, meeting and managing the real housing needs arising in countryside areas;
- Improving local connectivity to principal communication (broadband), energy, transport and water networks; and
- Promoting new economic opportunities arising from digital connectivity and indigenous innovation and enterprise as well as more traditional natural and resource assets, underpinned by the quality of life offering.

This Action Plan for Gaeltacht Uladh Rátháigh gives effect to each of these as it:

- Presents specific population consolidation and growth targets;
- Articulates specific deliverables and projects for the most rural parts of the Gaeltacht;
- Is based on an inter-agency and collaborative approach to planning that is in step with the Municipal District Plan for the area;
- Identifies specific investment opportunities in respect of infrastructure and connectivity; and
- Fosters entrepreneurship and business development.

While the agencies represented on the Task Force will lever resources from within their own organisations and local civil society will encourage further bottom-up inputs, the plan's delivery will involve tapping into the funds that are coming on stream through the **National Development Plan**. The NDP will prioritise those projects that give effect to the NPF, and as the Task Force has taken full cognisance of the NPF so that the strategies presented herein have the potential to attract NDP investment. With reference to coastal areas of the South-West, the NPF (2018: 46) specifies, "tailoring policy approaches to capitalise on quality of life and sectoral strengths such as agri-food, energy, tourism and the

marine, and to incentivise town and village renewal through the **Rural Regeneration and Development Fund**, will also be important."

The National Development Plan (2018: 50) specifies that "The role of Irish Language, the Gaeltacht and the Islands will be recognised as part of the National Development Plan through a €178 million investment," and it goes on to recognise the role of Údarás na Gaeltachta "in promoting enterprise and employment in remote rural areas, some of which were identified in Census 2016 as being disadvantaged and employment blackspots" (*ibid.*). The plan envisages Ú na G creating an additional 400 jobs / year, and it provides for an increase in the organisation's budget to €12 m. per annum. Other funding of relevance to the delivery of the strategic plan for Gaeltacht Uladh Rátháigh includes the **Rural Development Programme**, and in this respect, the NDP specifies that "Ireland's Rural Development Programme (RDP) 2014-2020 will provide some €4 billion of support to rural communities in Ireland over its lifetime up to 2020" (*op. cit.*: 52). Heretofore, Ireland has taken a particular approach to rural development funds, whereby monies that were meant for investment in all sectors and aspects of the rural economy were largely diverted to agri-environmental schemes and other farm-based initiatives. While such investments are important, and those that promote biodiversity and support smallholders merit increases, such funds can be sourced from Pillar I of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy), so that Pillar II, as designed, be devoted to supporting a more holistic and sustainable development of the rural economy, including through LEADER.

The NDP also refers to the **Regional Enterprise Development Fund** of €60 m., which aims to support business development and entrepreneurship, and it notes that, "enterprise-led sectoral clustering initiatives approved include KerrySciTech" (2018:61). Consolidating and growing such investments will benefit the wider Kerry economy, in addition to more localised economies such as that of Uladh Ráthach. Other aspects of the NDP that are relevant to Uladh Ráthach include the setting aside of a €56 m. fund for investment in Greenways by 2021, investments in eHubs and continued exchequer support for Kerry Airport.

Bíonn ceannasaíocht agus bróicéireacht ón údarás áitiúil ag teastáil ó chuid mhaith de sholáthairtí Phlean Náisiúnta na Forbartha maidir leis an nascáitheacht agus leis an infreastreachtúr, sa tsúl is go bhféadfai airgead as na cistí sin a chur i dtreo Chiarraí, agus ag cuimhneamh ar thitim thapaidh an daonra, isteach i gCiarrá Theas agus i nGaeilteachta Uladh Ráthraighe go hárithé, fáid is a athinítear go gcaithfear é seo a dhéanamh i gcomhthéacs an éileamh iomaiochta a bheadh ag teacht ó cheantair eile sa chontae.

An cúig thoradh a luadh anseo thusa mar chuid de Chreatlach Náisiúnta na Forbartha, is léiríú ar leibhéal domhanda idar an sproicanna sainiúla feidhmitheacha a leagtar síos i bpriomh-spriocanna an phleann **Fiorú Acmhainneacht na Tuaithe** – Plean Gníomhaíochta d’Fhorbairt na Tuaithe, a sheol an rialtas sa bhliain 2017. Do tháinig an pleán gníomhaíochta sin de shárla ar thuairisc an **Choimisiún ar Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch na gCeanntar Tuaithe**, (no CEDRA, mar a tugtar go comónta air), a leag amach cuspóirí ar leith faoi chíúigh cholún, mar seo a leanas:

- Tacaíocht a thabhairt do phobail inbhuanaithe
- Tacaíocht a thabhairt don bhfiontraíocht is don bhfostaíocht;
- An leas is mó is féidir a bhaint as an bpoitíseanlaí a bhaineann leis an dturasóireacht agus leis an gcaitheamh aimsire fén dtuath;
- Cothú a dhéanamh ar an gcultrú agus ar an gcruthaitheacht i bpobal na tuaithe; agus,
- Feabhas a chur ar an infreastreachtúr agus ar an nascáitheacht fén dtuath.

Aithníonn an Plean nach n-eíronn le cur chuige an “one size fits all”, agus go bhfuil gá le eadarrghabháil saincheaptha oiriúnaithe, a thiocfadh le coinniollacha agus le poiteáinsíulachtaí na hárte. Síceann an Phleann ina bpléitear an tsúl a chuirfí a chuid cuspóirí i bhfeidhm, liostáiltear na gníomhaíochtaí a bheadh páirteach i gcás gach gníomh. Sain-tréith de Thascfhórsa Uladh Ráthraighe é an cur chuige idir-gníomhaíochta seo, agus beidh an pháirtíneireacht i gcoínlí mar bhunú le roinnt de na gníomhartha a cuirtear i láthair anseo thíos sa Phleann Straitéiseach Ceantair seo. Tá béim dúbála ag pean an rialtais, ar an infreastreachtúr cruaidh agus ar chaighdeán an tsaoil do na daoní, agus tá an cur chuige céanna le feiscint i bpLean Gníomhaíochta Uladh Ráthraighe. Bainneann forálacha uimhreacha 83, 85, agus 87 de chuid Phleann Gníomhaíochta Fhorbairt na Tuaithe go cruinn le pobail na Gaeilteachta, agus leagannd siad oibleagáid ar Údarás na Gaeilteachta ardréitigh réadmhaoiné a chur ar fáil, “hubs” nuálaiochta a fhobairt, agus gníomhartha a eagrú chun cur le feasacht ginearálta an phobail. Máilonn sé chomh maith, “Is trí Phondúireach Eolaíochta Éireann agus trí Údarás na Gaeilteachta a sholáthrófar tuilleadh beart arb é is aidiún leo taighde agus nuálaiocht a chur chun cinn.

Chomh maith leis sin, déanfaidh Údarás na Gaeilteachta €1 milliún sa bhliain a chur ar fáil don Tionscnamh Ardscaleanna Gaeilge, rud atá dírithe ar oiliúint a chur ar Ghaeilgeoirí le haghaidh poist a fháil i seirbhís aistriúcháin” (2017: 40). Ag an am céanna, sé atá i nGníomh 127 ná “[n]jaisc a neartú idir Údarás na Gaeilteachta agus Institiúidi Teicneolaíochta agus Ollscoileanna chun acmhainn a mhéadú sa réigiún Gaeilteachta agus chun taighde agus nuálaiocht a chur chun cinn. (op. cit., 41). Molann Gníomhartha 223 go 234 de chuid an Phleann Gníomhaíochta comhláthacht le Pleannanna Teangan Limistéir na Gaeilteachta.

Mar shampla, is compháirtíocht idir gníomhaíoreachtaí éagsúla é lonad Taighde agus Nuálaiocht na Scéilge, a bunaoiðh i gceantar na Scéilge. Is campas satalite / oideachas ar ard-leibhéal é an ITNS, agus is “hub goir” é, nó “incubation hub”, don taighde, don nuálaiocht, agus don fhiontraíocht i gceantar na Scéilge. Cotháonn an tionscnamh an chompháirtíocht, tógaint ar phobail, agus spiorad taighde an oideachas ard-leibhéal. Cotháonn an t-ionad seo compháirtíocht ón leibhéal áitiúil le pobail taighde ag an leibhéal náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta, ag déanamh aithris sa chomhthéacs áitiúil ar an tionchar a bheadh ag institiúid tríu leibhéal ar phobal tuaithe. dh ag institiúid tríu leibhéal ar phobal tuaithe.

Sa Phleann Gníomhaíochta d’Fhorbairt na Tuaithe, leagtar béim mhór ar dualgais na gComhairlí Contae maidir le forbairt na tuaithe, go hárithé i gcomhthéacs an **Acht um Athchóiriú Rialtais Áitiúil**, 2014. Aithnítear ann an choimhmitint atá acu d’Fhorbairt na tuaithe, agus an cumas atá acu infreastreachtúr eacnamaíochta, sóisialta, agus pobail a sholáthar (2017: 12). Deonaíonn an Plean Gníomhaíochta dualgais áirítear ar Choisti Forbartha na bPobal Áitiúil chun comhordnú a dhéanamh ar iarrachtaí na gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla na bPleananna Áitiúla Eacnamaíochta agus Pobail a chur i bhfeidhm, i bpáirtíneireacht le pobail na tuaithe. Go sonrách, tugann Plean an Cheantair Áitiúil d’Uladh Ráthach Thiar deis do Chomhaire Chontae Chiarraí forálacha a thabhairt san áireamh a raghadh thar scóp an Tascfhórsa seo, agus chun comhthéacs a chur ar fáil sa phleannáil agus i n-úsáid na talún a raghadh chun tarbhe do chur i gcrích an phleann seo.



Bernard Burke (Coillte)

Many of the NDP provisions in respect of connectivity and infrastructure require local authority leadership and brokerage, so that such funds can be levered into Kerry and, given the rapidly declining population, specifically into South Kerry and Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh, while acknowledging that this must be achieved in the context of the competing demands from other parts of the county.

The aforementioned five deliverables presented in the NPF reflect, in a global sense, the more specific and operational-level targets specified in the key targets of *Realising our Rural Potential – Action Plan for Rural Development* that was launched by government in 2017. This Action Plan, which follows-on from the **CEDRA** (**Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas**) Report, outlines specific objectives under five pillars as follows:

- Supporting Sustainable Communities;
- Supporting Enterprise and Employment;
- Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential;
- Fostering culture and creativity in rural communities; and
- Improving rural infrastructure and connectivity.

The Plan acknowledges that a one-size-fits-all approach does not work, and that bespoke and tailored interventions are required in line with local conditions and potential. In presenting how its objectives will be operationalised, the Plan lists the agencies which will be involved in the delivery of each action. This inter-agency approach has been a hallmark of Task Force Uíbh Rátháigh, and partnership will continue to underpin the delivery of several actions presented in later sections of this area strategic plan. The government plan's dual emphasis on hard infrastructure and on quality of life is equally reflected in the Action Plan for Uíbh Ráthach. The Rural Development Action Plan's provisions' numbers 83, 85 and 87 relate very specifically to Gaeltacht communities, and commit Údarás na Gaeltachta to the

provision of advance property solutions, the development of innovation hubs and awareness-raising actions. It also states that, "additional measures to promote research and innovation will be delivered through SFI (Science Foundation Ireland) and through Údarás na Gaeltachta. Údarás will also provide €1 million per annum for the Advanced Irish Skills Initiative, aimed at training Irish speakers for employment in translation services" (2017: 35). Meanwhile, Action 127 provides for the strengthening of "links between Údarás and Institutes of Technology and Universities to build capacity in the Gaeltacht region and promote research and innovation (op. cit., 36). Actions 223 to 231 of the Action Plan advocate complementarity with the Gaeltacht Area Language Plans.

Skellig Centre for Research and Innovation (Skellig CRI), for example, is an interagency collaboration which has been established in the Skellig Region. Skellig CRI is a higher education/satellite campus and incubation hub for research, innovation and entrepreneurship based in the Skellig region. The project fosters collaboration, community building and a higher education research spirit. This centre promotes local level collaboration with national and international research communities, emulating in a local context the impact of a third level institution on a rural community.

The Action Plan for Rural Development places great store in the responsibilities of County Councils with respect to rural development, particularly in the light of the **2014 Local Government Reform Act**. It identifies them as having a commitment to rural development and as being adept at delivering economic, social and community infrastructure (2017: 11). The Action Plan confers specific responsibilities on Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) in coordinating the efforts of agencies in driving the delivery of Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) in partnership with rural communities. Specifically, the formulation of the West Iveragh Local Area Plan affords an opportunity for KCC to include provisions that go beyond the scope of the Task Force, and to provide for a planning and land use context that is conducive to this plan's implementation.

Poitéinsíúlacht na Spáis agus na nÁiteanna faoin Tuath

Anuas go dtí na 1980í, is ar fhadbanna agus ar laigí na gceantair tuaithe, nach mór go hiomlán, a dhírigh cuid mhaithe den litriocht faoi fhorbairt na tuaithe. Cé go raibh an litriocht seo macánta agus réadúil, is beag a dhéin sé chun muinín a chothú, ná chun teacht suas le haon réiteach ach an oiread. Go deimhin, gach seans gur bhain an meon diúltach sin an bonn den mhuinín a bheadh ann i gcumas na gceantair tuaithe chun infheistíochta a mhealladh, agus go lagaoiðh áiteanna leochaileacha faoin tuath a thuilleadh dá dheascaibh. Mar sin, i n-ionad a bheith ag caiteamh anuas ar an tuath i Éirinn, tá sé tábhachtach, faid is a tugtar an t-aitheantas cuí do na dúshláin, bíim a leagan ar nithe dearfacha agus sonraiocht a thabhairt ar an síl a chabhródh an infheistíochta le hÁiteanna tuaithe a poíteínseal a tháup. Tá poitéinseal forbriaochta na gceantair tuaithe léirithe go soiléir ag taighde neamhspleách acadúil agus ag tacair shonraí a d'fhoilisigh an ECCE (OECD), agus a thuilleadh nach iad. Sna bhliain 2013, d'fhoilisigh an ECCE tuairisc chuimsitheach ar feidhmíú na réigiún éagsúla i dtíortha cuigí thír. Sé an teideal a bhí ar an tuairisc ná "Tá Poitéinseal ag Gach Áit", agus léirigh sé gurb amhlaidh a sháraionn na ceantair tuaithe na ceantair cathracha sa bhfás meántearmacha go fadtéarmach, nuaír a leanart straitéis bunaithe ar an hinfheistíochta, seachas ceann bunaithe ar dhoenais. Sna blíanta ó shin i leith, tá méadú tagtha ar an bhfianaise a léirionn an tarbhe a bhainneann le infheistíochta phoiblí sna ceantair tuaithe, agus bhí a leithéid sin go mór chun tosaigh sa chomhdháil a reachtáil an ECCE i nDún Éidinn le déanaí (2018) mar gheall ar fhorbairt na tuaithe. Mar a chruthaigh an ECCE ann, "cé go bhfuil réigiún na tuaithe beag tontrí féin, maidir leis an leibéal d'oltáirgeacht intre réigiúnach (OIT, nó "GDP") a bhíonn iontu, má cuirtear a gcumas chun fás ag obair, feáfadadh sé cion substaintíl carnaith a dhéanamh d'OIT an stáit" (ECCE, 2018: 10).

Cuireadh próifil de cheantar Uladh Ráthraighe faoi bhráid Chomhchoiste Gaeltachta Uladh Ráthraighe agus Údarás na Gaeltachta i mí na Márta 2017, agus i mbrolach, i réamhrá, agus i athbhreithníú litriochta na próifíil sin, deineadh tagairt do chuid mhaithe de ghnéithe an cheantar a fhéadfadh bon a chur faoi straitéis forbartha bunaithe ar an gceantar. Tá an Ghaeilge chun tosaigh sa mhéid sin, mar aon le gnéithe eile den chultúr.

Cé nach leagtar síos aon spriocanna d'fhás an daonna i gceantair na tuaithe istigh sa CNP, faoi mar a deintear ann do cheantar na gcaithreac, mar sin féin, aithnítear ann an poitéinseal atá ag ceantair tuaithe le dreach luachmhar tire, le áiseanna nádúrtha ar chaighdeán ard, leis an gcultúr, leis an oidhreacht, leis an bhféiniúlach, agus leis an turasóireacht. I measc na samplaí a luaitear ann de límitéir ag tapú a poíteánsí tá Tearmann na Spéártha Dorcha. Mar a luaitear sa Chreatlach:

"Cineál eile tharraingt turasóireachta a léirionn an chaoi gur feidir leas a bhaint as acmhainn gach ceantair nó Páircanna agus Tearmann 'Spéire Dorcha' atá dírithe ar cheantair "a bhfuil cáillocht eisceachtaí ag gabháil leo i ndáil le hóicheanta réaltacha agus timpeallacht oíche atá cosanta go sonrach dá hoidhreacha eolaíochta, nádúrtha, oideachais, cultúrtha, agus/nó do thaitneamh an phobail". Tá sé sin fir ar chogadh maidir le ceantair sléibhíúla agus talaimh phortaigh áit nach bhfuil móran nó nach bhfuil oon truailliú ó sholas, agus pobal tuaithe in aice leo ag freastal orthu. Faoi láthair tá dhá cheantar Spéire Dorcha i Éirinn atá aitheanta go hidirnáisiúnta, Páirc atá suite i gContae Mhaigh Eo agus Tearmann atá suite i gContae Chiarrá." (2018: 77)

Tá poitéinseal forbriaochta an cheantair chun tosaigh chomh maith i bpLean Forbartha Thaithí na gCuarTeoirí ar Chósta na Seigle, agus i saothar chuid mhaithe eagraiochtaí sa tsochaí sibhialta atá ag feidhmíú go háitiúil. Is chun tarbhe straitéis an Taschfhorá a raghadh sé leas a bhaint as an taithí sin agus as an meon dearfach sin.

An Fhinnéamh Inathnuáite agus Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthraighe

Tá méadú mór tagtha le blíanta beaga anuas ar an bplé atá ar siúl ar an ngá atá le forbairt acmhainní nua i nÉirinn sa bhfúinneamh inathnuáite. Ceann de na factóirí is tábhachtáil ag tiomáint an phlé seo ar aghaidh ná an riachtáin go mbainfeadh Éirinn amach a cuid spriocanna maidir le foinsí inathnuáite fuinnimh faoi Chomhaontú 2020 agus faoi chomhaontaithe eile a fhéadfadh teacht. Factóirí tábhachtach eile atá tagtha ar barra mar chuid den phlé ar acmhainní inathnuáite fuinnimh ná páiríocht na bpobal san earnáil, agus an tsúil a fhéadfadh na pobail a bhfuil na acmhainní lonnaithe leas a bhaint as saothrú na n-acmhainní céanna. Baimeann sé seo go háirithe le pobail tuaithe ar fud na hÉireann, gur iontu atá cuid mhaithe de na hacomhainní is tábhachtáil den sórt.

Tá aitheantas tugtha go láidir anois ag an leibhéil náisiúnta don tábhacht a bhaineann le féachaint chuige go mbíonn an pobal áitiúil páirteach go hiomlán ann agus go mbaineann siad leas as forbairt acmhainní inathnuáite fuinnimh a bhíonn ar fáil ina gceantar féin. Tá forálaigh ar leith curtha san áireamh i moltáí a forbraíodh le déanaí chun féachaint chuige go mbíonn teacht ar eangach na haibhléise ag tionscnaimh a bhíonn i n-úinéireacht an phobail nó go mbíonn an pobal páirteach iontu. Gach seans go mbeadh tarbhe substaintíúl eacnamaiochta agus sóisialta aige seo do na pobail pháirteacha, chomh maith le féachaint chuige go ndeintear forbairt ar oiread tionscnaimh nua is a bheadh ag teastáil chun cabhrú le tir na hÉireann a chuid spriocanna i bhfoinsí in-athnuáite an fhuinnimh a bhaint amach.

The Potential of Rural Spaces and Places

Much of the literature on rural development up to the 1980s focused almost exclusively on the problems and weakness of rural areas. While this literature was generally frank and realistic, it did little by way of engendering solutions or inspiring confidence. Indeed, such negativity may well have undermined confidence in the abilities of rural areas to attract investment, thus contributing to a further weakening of vulnerable rural areas. Thus, instead of talking down rural Ireland, it is important, while acknowledging the challenges, to accentuate the positive and to specify how investments will enable places to realise their potential. The development potential of rural places and spaces has been clearly demonstrated by independent academic studies and by datasets published by the OECD among others. In 2013, the OECD published an extensive report on the performance of regions across thirty-five countries. The report was entitled 'All Places have Potential,' and it demonstrated that when investment strategies are pursued, rather than subsidies, rural areas outperform urban areas in terms of medium to long-term growth. The body of evidence that shows the merits of public investment in rural areas has grown in the intervening years and was very much to the fore in the recent (2018) OECD rural development conference that took place in Edinburgh. At it, the OECD demonstrated that "while rural regions are individually small in terms of their level of regional gross domestic product (GDP), mobilising their growth potential can make a significant cumulative contribution to national GDP" (OECD, 2018: 10).

The preamble, introduction and literature review presented in the Uladh Ráthach area profile submitted to Comh�óiste Ghaeltacht Uladh Ráthagaigh and Údarás na Gaeltachta in March 2017 referred to many of the locality's features that have the potential to underpin area-based development strategies. The Irish language is to the fore in this respect, together with other elements of culture and identity.

Although it does not set population growth targets for rural areas in the same way that it does for metropolitan areas, the NPF notes the potential of rural areas associated with valuable landscapes, high quality natural amenities, culture, heritage, identity and tourism. Among the examples it cites in respect of areas realising their potential is the Dark Skies Reserve. The Framework states:

"Another type of tourism attraction that demonstrates how the potential of all areas can be harnessed, are 'Dark Sky' Parks and Reserves, focused on areas possessing an exceptional or distinguished quality of starry nights and a nocturnal environment that is specifically protected for its scientific, natural, educational, cultural heritage, and/or public enjoyment. This is particularly true of mountainous and peatland areas where there is little or no light pollution, serviced by adjoining rural communities. There are currently two internationally-recognised Dark Sky areas in Ireland, a Park located in County Mayo and a Reserve located in County Kerry" (2018: 77).

The area's development potential is also to the fore in the Skellig Coast Visitor Experience Development Plan and in the work of several locally-based civil society organisations. Harnessing these experiences and positivity will stand the Task Force strategy in good stead.

Renewable Energy and the Iveragh Gaeltacht

The need for the development of new renewable energy assets in Ireland is a discussion that has very much come to the fore in the last number of years. A key driver of this discussion is the need for Ireland to meet its targets for renewables under both 2020 and future agreements. Another key factor that has come to the fore as part of the discussion around the provision of renewable energy assets is the involvement of the communities in the sector and how the communities in which such assets are situated can benefit from the exploitation of these assets. This is particularly relevant to rural communities across Ireland in whose areas many of the key renewable energy assets are situated.

The importance of ensuring communities are fully involved and benefiting from the development of renewable energy assets in their areas has now been strongly recognised at a national level with specific provisions being included as part of newly developed proposals to help ensure community owned/involved projects can get grid access. This is likely to have significant economic and social benefits for the communities involved as well as helping to ensure that the required number of new projects are developed to help Ireland achieve its renewables targets.

Tá deiseanna substaintiúla i gceantar Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh chun forbairt a dhéanamh ar acmhainní inathruaite fuinnimh. Tá ladhar mhaith acmhainní nádúrtha inbhuanaithe sa réigiún a fhéadfai a shaothrú chun fuinneamh a ghiniúint, is a chuirfeadh teacht isteach seasmhach fadtéarmach ar fáil do na pobail tuaithe sin, le leas substaintiúil sóisialta agus eacnamaiochta. Tá Páirtneireacht Forbartha Chiarraí Theas Teo. tar éis na deiseanna seo a athint, agus d'fhobradóar an tionscnamh "ECCO" de chuid Interreg chun comharchumann nua a bhunú i n-earnáil fhuinneamh an phobail, chun é a chur ar chumas na bpobal i ndeisceart Chiarrai na deiseanna i bhfoinsí in-athnuáit atá ar fáil ina réigiún féin a thapú, agus leas iomlán a bhaint astu. Tá páirtneirí ag tionscnamh seo a fud réigiún thiart thuaidh na hÉorpa. Is cuid ri-thábhachtach de go bhfiosfar agus go n-aimseofaí poitínseal iomlán na n-acmhainní atá ar fáil laistigh de limistítear Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh, le súil is go bhforbrófaí tionscnamh feidhmíúil fadtéarmach i nginiúint a fhuinneamh a bheadh go hiomlán i n-úinéireacht an phobail. Féachaidh an tionscnamh chuije chomh maith go mbíonn an deis ag na pobail i réigiún na Gaeltachta páirt iomlán gníomhach a ghlacadh i dtionscnamh eile a forbrófaí ar fud Chiarraí Theas i gcúrsáid fhuinneamh in-athnuáite an phobail. Táthar ag súil chomh maith go bhforbrófaí múnlá a dhéanfadh ásítheoireacht ar pháirtflecht agur ar leas phobail eile i n-earnáil an fhuinneamh, do réir mar a thagann tionscnamh nua ar nós "eangacha ciste fuinnimh" srl chun cinn.

I dteannta leis an maoiniú atáthar á tharrach anuas ó Aontas na hÉorpa chun go bhféadfadh an tionscnamh seo tárlú, tá coimintimt tugtha ag An Roinn Forbartha Tuaithe agus Poball oiread céanna airgid a thabhairt uathu, ón uair go n-aithnionn siad an leas substaintiúil eacnamaiochta agus sóisialta do na pobail sin, ach a chur ar a gcumas forbairt inbhuanaithe a dhéanamh ar na hacmhainní sin. Tá ríead céanna arís curtha ar fáil ag An Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide agus Comhsaoil.

b) Páirtneireachtaí idir an Tuath agus an Chathair

Ó bunaoidh é sa bliain 1999, tá creatlach á chur ar fáil ag Scéim Fhorbraochta Spásúil na hÉorpa (nó an "European Spatial Development Perspective"; an SFSE as seos síos) don phleanáil spásúil i roinnt ballstáit de chuid Aontas na hÉorpa. Leagan an SFSE béis ar phoitínseal forbartha na tuaithe, agus molann sé comhoibriú agus páirtneireacht idir an tuath agus an chathair. Go deimhin, is prionsabal lárnoch de chuid an SFSE is go bhfuil gá le compháirtíocht idir áiteanna éagsúla, seachas comórtas a bheith eatarthu. Luann sé gurb é an toradh a bhíonn ar an gcomórtas idir áiteanna éagsúla ná cur amúi na n-acmhainní poiblí, ach nuair a bhíonn compháirtíocht idir áiteanna agus idir phobail éagsúla, go gruthaonn sé sin sineirgí agus go gcuireann sé le luach na n-iarrachtaí a

deintear áiteanna a forbairt. Maíonn an SFSE, "Cuimsionn an phiersepticócht réigiúnach an pháirtneireacht idir bhalite is cathracha, bídíb beag nó móir, agus an tuath atá timpeall orthu. Caithfidh an baile agus an tuath go háirithe cur chuige comhtháite a bheith acu eatarthu, ón uair gur réigiún iad, agus tá an fheagracht orthu araoan as an réigiún sin a forbairt" (1999: 25). Cé go gcaithfear cur chuige comhórdainthe réigiúnach a bheith againn, agus compháirtíocht sna tionscnaimh go dtarbhálfáit fúthu, agus cé gur cuspóir tábhachtach é an dilárnú a sheachaint, sa chomhthéacs sin, tugann an méid sin thusas le tuiscint go gcaithfear smaoineamh go dáiríre ar an tábhacht a bhaineann le forbairt Chathair Saidhbhín agus an Chóiréain, agus ní mar bhalite iontu féin amháin chuije é, ach mar chuid d'fhobairt an réigiún go forleathan, forbairt na Gaeltachta agus forbairt na bpobal i n-aice láimhe ar nós Dairbhre agus an Caladh san síreamh.

Caithfear a athint, dar ndóigh, go bhfuil ladhar ionad "Chomhlacthaí ar Gor" agus "Moi" sa Taighde, sa bhForbairt, agus sa Nualaíocht (TFN) á forbairt sa chontae. Ina measc, tá Mol an TFN sa Neidín, an Mol Digiteach sa tSnaidhm, Hub Leictreannach an Daingin, Ionad Feabhas Agritech, Tionscnamh UNESCO STÁSÍÚN Chábla Dhairbhere, agus Ionad Taighde agus Nuálaíochta na Seigle. Niör mhór compháirtíocht agus cur chuige comhordainthe réigiúnach a bheith ag na tionscnaimh seo, agus do thionscnaimh eile atáthar a phleanáil d'Uibh Ráthach, chun féachaint chuije nach mbeadh aon dilárnú ann, agus nach amháidh a thioicfadh feabhas ar áit amháin, ach go mbeadh áiteanna eile thíos leis.

Cé go n-aithnítear go bhfuil an eacnamaiocht áitiúil, agus gach gné d'a forbairt, fuaimtíodh do shláinte thodhcháil Uibh Rátháigh, an nascaitheacht digiteach agus an leathanbhanda san áireamh, maíonn an ECFE (2018: 10) "[gur] táscáire tábhachtach é d'fhás faoin tuath é [áit] a bheith i ngorraíocht uair an chloig taistil do réigiún móir urbach". Tá tábhacht ar leith aige seo do Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh, agus tugann sé le tuiscint, dá laghdófaí an fhaid a thóggann sé taisteal chun oibre i gCill Airne nó i dTrá Lí, go ndéanfadh sé sin cion suntasach don eacnamaiocht áitiúil, agus ní don taisteal chun oibre amháin é, ach chun earráil a iompár chomh maith. Tá sé le tuiscint ón taithí a bhí ann go dtí seo go raibh tionchar diúltach ag an bhfaid fisiciúil sin ar an taobh thiar theas don Ghaeltacht go háirithe, don Siopa Dubh agus do Chathair Dónall.



Tadhg Ó Conghaile (Údarás na Gaeltachta)
& Seán Ó Leidhinn
(An Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachtá agus Gaeltachta)

Significant opportunities in the area of the development of renewable energy assets exist in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht area. There are many sustainable natural resources in the region that have the potential to be exploited for the generation of energy that can provide a long term, stable income for these rural communities leading to significant social and economic benefits. These opportunities have been recognised by South Kerry Development Partnership CLG who developed the Interreg “ECCO” project aimed at establishing new community energy co-operatives to enable the communities of South Kerry to fully exploit and benefit from the opportunities for renewables that exist in their region. A key element of this project, which includes partners based across the North West Europe region, will be to examine and identify the full potential of these assets that exist within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht area with the aim of developing a viable, long term generation project that is wholly owned by the community. The project will also focus on ensuring that the communities in the Gaeltacht region are afforded the opportunity to take a full and active part in other community renewable energy projects that are developed within South Kerry. It is also hoped that the model developed can further facilitate the involvement of and benefits to communities from the energy sector as new initiatives such as smart grids etc. begin to be rolled out.

In addition to the funding being drawn down from the EU to enable this project to happen, a commitment of match funding has also been provided by the Department of Rural and Community Development who recognise the significant potential economic and social benefits that can accrue for these communities through enabling them to sustainably develop these assets. This commitment has been further matched by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.

b) Rural – Urban Partnerships

Since its inception in 1999, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) has provided a framework for spatial planning in several EU member states. The ESDP emphasises the development potential of rural spaces, and it advocates collaboration and partnership between rural and urban areas. Indeed, a central tenet of the ESDP is the need for collaboration, rather than competition between places. It notes that competition between places leads to a waste of public resources, while inter-place and inter-community collaboration generates synergies and adds value to development efforts. The ESDP states that, “the regional perspective includes the partnership between towns and cities of every size and their surrounding countryside. Here in particular, towns and countryside must share an integrated approach, since they form a region and are mutually responsible for its further development” (1999: 25). This implies that, while there needs to be a co-ordinated regional approach and collaboration in respect of projects undertaken and while the avoidance of displacement should be an important objective, within that context serious consideration needs to be given to the importance of the development of Cahersiveen and Waterville, not just for the development of those towns as standalone entities, but as part of the wider territorial development, including that of An Gaeltacht and other adjoining communities such as Valentia and Portmagee.

It must, of course, be recognised that there are a number of Incubation Centres/RDI hubs being developed in the county. These include the RDI Hub Killorglin, Sneem Digital Hub, Dingle E Hub, Agritech Centre of Excellence, Valentia Cable Station UNESCO Project and the Skellig CRI Project. There needs to be a co-ordinated regional approach and collaboration in respect of these projects and projects planned for the Uíbh Ráthach area in order that displacement does not occur and that the benefits to one location are not at the cost of loss to others.

While it is acknowledged that the local economy and all facets of its development, including digital and broadband connectivity are fundamental to the future health of Uíbh Ráthach, the OECD (2018: 10) notes that “Proximity of less than 1-hour travel time to a large urban region is an important predictor of rural growth.” This is particularly relevant for Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach and suggests reducing commuting times to Killarney and Tralee will make a tangible contribution to the local economy – not just for commuting, but for the transport of goods. Experiences to date reveal how physical distance has had particularly negative consequences for the south-west of the Gaeltacht, particularly for Castlecove and Caherdaniel.

Mar sin, tá sé rí-thábhachtach go laghdófáí an fhaid a thógann sé taistéal ó na haitéanna seo go dtí an Snaidhm, agus as sin go dtí an Neidín agus go Cill Airne. Ag an am céanna, is tionchar dearfach do na pobail lastuaidh is lastoí don Choireán a bheadh ar aon choimintínt a thabharfadhl na heagraíochtaí ábharacha go leanúnáil le forbairt bóithre ar nós Bealach Oisín agus an N70. Chun oibriú i bpáirtíneáreacht, mar a mholann an SFSE, níor mhór infheistíocht a dhéanamh sa rialtóireacht agus sa pháirtíneáreacht idir institiúidi, chun go mbeadh na páirtíthe ábharacha – i n-earnáil na turasóireachta, sa rialtas áitiúil, agus sa tsochaí sibhialta – i mbailte móra ar nós Cill Airne agus i gceantair tuaithe ar nós Uibh Ráthraighe ag déanamh comphlé agus ag obair i dteannta a chéile i slí a raghadh chun a leas go léir.

Elimint tábhachtach eile do cheantar nua-aimseartha rathúil faoin tuath is ea an nascáiteacha digiteach le margáin an domhain. Sa ráiteas polasaí faoin tuath is déanáí ón ECFE, “Tuath 3.0 – Creatíl 3D Fhorbairt na Tuaithe” (2018), sér a tugtar ar áiteanna faoin tuath ná “áiteanna na ndeiseanna”, agus leagtar béim ann ar an bhfíuntáns a bhaineann le straitéisí infheistíochta a bheadh straitéiseach ciallmhar. Luaitear ann nár mhór do pholasaithe an rialtais diríúr ar cheantair tuaithe mar innill do ráthúlacht an náisiúin. Labhrann an ECFE go háirithe faoin bpoitínseal a bhaineann leis na teicneolaiochtaí atá ag teacht chun cinn sa digitú. Ina measc tá an t-uathoibríú agus an intleacht bréige, giniúint di-lárnaithe an fhuainnímh, ríomhaireacht sa “cloud”, “Idirlíon na Nithe”, agus an Nana-teicneolaiocht, a churthóidh féidearthachtai nua táirgíochta agus a dhéanfaidh cloachló ar an slí a thiocfaimid ar earraí agus ar sheirbhísí. Maíonn an ráiteas polasaí céanna gurb é an toradh is dóchí a thiocfadh ar a leithéid de náisiúchtaí ná:

“... teicneolaiochtaí a spárálfadh saothar agus earrai nuálacha sa bheirmeoireacht, agus a chuirteoiréacht, sa mhianadóireacht, agus sa luach breise a bhaineann leo. Cruthóidh an hathraithe seo postanna nua chomh maith, nach smalhaítear fós dínn. Mar shampla, d’fhéadfadh an phointíайл 3D deiseanna a churthú don ndéantúsíreacht áitiúil ar an scála beag, agus drónanna chun earrai a iompar. Leis an ndul chun cinn i dtéicneolaiochtaí na Cumarsáide agus sa litearthacht digiteach, oscláfar slite nua chun teacht ar sheirbhísí a fhéadfadh tiorántacht foid na n-aisiáin a chloí.” (ECFE, 2018: 6).

Is léir go cuireann an réabhlóid digiteach deiseanna suntasacha ar fáil d’Uibh Ráthach, agus cuireann an suirbhé a dhein an Comhchoiste faoin diaspora leis an bhfianaise ar an ngá atá le hinfheistíocht láithreach i n-infraestrúctúr Theicneolaiochtaí na Fásnéise agus na Cumarsáide sa dúthaigh, chun go bhféadfai éagsúlú a dhéanamh ar an eacnamaiocht, go háirithe i n-earnáil a gcomhlachtaí beaga is meánacha. Tá méadú ag teacht ar

an ngá a bhíonn ag gnáth-shaoránaigh le nascaitheacht teicneolaiochta chun teacht ar sheirbhísí poiblí riachtanacha.

Beag beann ar na moltaí atá istigh i bPlean Náisiúnta an Leathanbhanda seirbhísí leathanbhanda a chur ar fáil ar fud Ghaeilteach Uibh Ráthraighe ar fad, ba mhór mar a chabhróidh sé le críochnú cuij mhaith eile do na gniomhartha a liostáiltear sa phleán seo dá ndéanfaidh athbhreithniú ar chuid de na srianta a chuireann an Clár LEADER a eagraíochtaí pobail maidir le soláthar scéimeanna áitiúla sa bhanda leathan. Ba cheart go ndireoidi an t-athbhreithniú seo ar mhéadú substaintiúil a dhéanamh ar luach iomlán na scéimeanna go bhféadfadh a leithéid de ghrúpa iarratas a dhéanamh ina leith, agus ba cheart dó diríú chomh maith ar scóp a leithéid de thionscnamh a leathanú chun go gclúdddh sé soláthar cábla snáthinní, mar shampla.

Dá mbeadh a leithéidí de scéimeanna ar fáil ag grúpaí pobail, leagfadh sé síos an fhuaimint chun Scéim Náisiúnta an Leathanbhanda a thabhairt isteach sna ceantair sin go céimníúil san am atá romhainn, agus idir an dá linn, bheadh na pobail sin ábalta sásamh a bhaint as an leas go léir, agus go deimhin, an riachtanás go léir, sa tsaoil atá inniu ann, a bhaineann le seirbhís chóir leathanbhanda ina gceantair féin.

c) An Éagsúlacht

Dáithí an SFSE nach mar a chéile atá gach ceantair tuaithe, agus go deimhin, go bhfuil réimse leathan de shórt ceantair tuaithe ann, nuair a scriobhadar an méid seo leanas (1999: 24):

“Ní san aithris ar pheirspictiochtaí na forbartha réigiúní eile Aontas na hÉireann a gheofar an tstí isteach go forbairt inbhuanaithe réigiún na tuaithe, ach i bhforbairt peirspictiochtaí neamhspleácha, agus i n-aimsíú *an photéinseal dúchais*, agus i *molartú taithí* le réigiún eile. I measc na rudai nár mhór a thabhairt san áireamh i straitéisí polasaithe, tá an éagsúlacht i ndeiseanna agus i mbagairt na forbartha. Caithfear *na hacmhainní a chur ar fáil chun go bhféadfadh ceantair na tuaithe féin gniomhú*. Ceadóidh sé seo *d’imreoirí na hÁite agus an réigiún* freagraí a thabhairt ar a gcuíd féin fadhbanna leis an *sólubhacht is mó is féidir*.”

Thus, the reduction in the travel time from these areas to Sneem and on to Kenmare and Killarney is essential, while commitment by the relevant bodies to the ongoing development of routes including Bealach Oisín and the N70 would ensure a positive result for the communities north and east of Waterville. The achievement of collaborative working, as advocated in the ESDP requires investment in governance and institutional collaborations, so that stakeholders, in the tourism sector, local government and civil society – in larger towns such as Killarney and rural areas such as Iveragh engage in collective dialogue and work together for their mutual benefit.

Digital connectivity to the global market is also an important element in a thriving modern rural area. The most recent (2018) OECD rural policy statement ‘Rural 3.0 - A framework for rural development,’ describes rural areas as ‘places of opportunity,’ and it underscores the merits of strategic and coherent investment strategies. It notes that government policies need to focus on rural areas as engines of national prosperity. Specifically, the OECD notes the potential associated with emerging technologies associated with digitalisation. These include automation and artificial intelligence, decentralised energy generation, cloud computing and the ‘Internet of Things,’ and Nano technologies, which will open up new production possibilities and transform how we access goods and services. The policy statement contends that such innovations are:

“likely to result in labour saving technologies and product innovations in agriculture, forestry, mining, and associated value-adding. These changes will also create new jobs that have not yet been imagined, for example, 3-D printing may create opportunities for localised small-scale manufacturing, and drones for transporting goods. Advances in communications technologies and digital literacy will open new ways of accessing services that can overcome the tyranny of distance” (OECD, 2018: 6).

The digital revolution clearly presents tangible opportunities for Uíbh Ráthach, and the Comhchoiste survey of the diaspora adds to the body of evidence that points to the need for immediate investment in the locality’s ICT infrastructure, to enable economic diversification, especially in the SME sector. ICT connectivity is also increasingly necessary in enabling citizens to access essential public services.

Notwithstanding the proposals contained in the National Broadband Plan to make broadband services available throughout Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach, it would greatly facilitate the delivery of many of the other actions identified under this plan if the current limitations applied to community organisations under the RDP



LEADER programme in relation to the provision of local broadband schemes were reviewed. This review should focus on substantially increasing the total value of a broadband scheme for which such a group could apply and should also focus on broadening the range/scope of such a project to potentially include the provision of fibre cable for example.

Such local schemes, if available to community groups, would have the benefit of laying the key foundations for the future roll out of the National Broadband Scheme in those areas when it becomes available while, in the intervening period, enabling these communities enjoy the many benefits (and indeed essential requirement in current society) of having a properly functioning broadband service in their areas.

c) Variety and Diversity

Recognising that not all rural areas are the same, and that there is, in fact, a very wider variety of rural area types, the ESDP (1999: 24) states:

*“The key to the sustainable development of rural regions lies in the development of an independent perspective and the discovery of **indigenous potential** and the **exchange** of experience with other regions, but not in the copying of development perspectives for other regions in the EU. Policy strategies must also take account of the diversity in development opportunities and threats. They have to **provide the means for the rural areas to act**. This will allow the **regional and local players** to respond to their problems with the **greatest flexibility**.”*

Tá típeolaiocht réigiúnach forbartha ag an ECFE, a thugann aitheantas d'éagsúlacht réigiún na tuaithe. Ceadaonn an típeolaiocht réigiúnach an chomparáid idirnáisiúnta, agus roinneann sé suas na ceantair atá ar Leibhéal Criche a 3 idir cheantair urbacha don chuid is mó, ceantair idir eatarthu, agus ceantair tuaithe don chuid is mó. Deintear fo-roinnt ar na réigiún tuaithe idir réigiún tuaithe gaíred do chathracha agus réigiún iargúla tuaithe. Oireann an sainmhíniú atá ag an ECFE ar réigiún iargúla tuaithe go direach do Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh. An tsain-ghné a luaitear lena leithéidí ná go

bhfuilid i bhfad ó Cheantar Feidhmiúil aon Chathrach (nó “Functional Urban Area”). Maionn se gur “as malartú earráí agus seirbhísí ar an margadh is mó a eascaíonn nascanna le Ceantar Feidhmiúla na gCathracha ... Is ó chothú na mbuntáistí absolúideacha agus comparáideacha a thagann an fás eacnamaiochta, agus ón bhfeabhas ar na nascanna le margáis espórtála, agus ó mheatásail scileanna le buntáistí comparáideacha, agus ón bhfeabhas ar sholáthar seirbhísí riachtanacha” (2018: 12).

Léiríonn an tábla so leanas (ECFE, 2018: 13) na dúshláin agus na deiseanna a bhaineann le réigiún iargúla tuaithe:

Tábla a 3: Dúshláin agus Deiseanna a bhaineann le Réigiún iargúla Tuaithe	
Dúshláin	Deiseanna
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eacnamaiochtaí atá an-speisialaithe, faoi réir ag cursai “Borradh agus Teip” Nascáitheacht teoranta agus faid mhór idir ionnaiochtaí Costas ard per capita ar sheirbhisi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buntáiste absolúideach i dtáirgíu earráí bunaithe ar acmhainní nádúrtha Mealltach do chomhlactháil go bhfuil gá acu le teacht ar cheantar cathrach, ach nach gach lá é Chuirfeadh timpeallachtáil ar fáil a mheallfadh comhlactháil nó daóine ar leith

Sé an tOllamh Jim Walsh a dhein eagarthóireacht ar Atlas an Daonáirimh, agus soláthraíonn an t atlas céanna sonraithe substaintíúla ar éagsúlacht na réigiún tuaithe atá i Éirinn, leis na cinn seo leanas le fáil ní Uíbh Ráthach:

- Réigiún iargúla Tuaithe;
- Limistéir le Leibhéal Ard Áiseanna;
- Limistéir Feirmeoireachta á grú fein i n-oiriúint do shrianta ar an tárígiocht.

Ní mar a chéile na sóirt limistéir tuaithe seo agus limistéir péir-urbacha ní limistéir le feirmeoireacht tárgiúil. Go deimhin, laistigh de Chontae Chiarráil. Tugann sé sin le tuiscint, i gcomhthéacs thuirisc an ECFE, go bhfuil tábhacht ag baint le eacnamaiocht an eolaíos tríd an gcontae ar fad, agus go mb'fhéidir go gcaithfi machnamh a dhéanamh ar ghníomhartha ar leith a chaitthí a chur i gcrích chun go raghadh an leas as “triantán an eolaíos” idir Chill Airne is Trá Lí is Cill Orglan siar go dtí Uíbh Ráthach, agus go dtína leithéidi céanna d'áitearna eile sa chontae.

Ina theantraí sin, ní cás aire speisialta a thabhairt d'áitearna ar nós Uíbh Rátháigh maidir le foirmliú polasaithe náisiúnta agus le soláthar scéimeanna agus

cláir a múnlófaí go lárnach. Is sampla de sin an slíoch seo leanas as Plean Gníomhafochta Forbairt na Tuaithe. Luann Gníomh a 142 aon gá atá le “[f]orálacha na scéimeanna amhail an Scéim Shóisialta Tuaithe, an Scéim Fostaofcha Pobail, an Liúntas um Philleadh ar an Oideachas agus Tús a choinneáil ar bun i bpobal tuaithe agus sa Ghaeltacht, ag féachaint don lón laghdaitheach daóine atá ar an gCáináisnéis agus don ghá atá ann lena chinntí go ndíritear na scéimeanna sin ar na riachtanais atá ag curaideitheoirí poist agus ag daóine eile” (2017: 43). Tá sé riachtanach príomhshruthú a dhéanamh ar a leithéidí sin de mhodhanna saincheaptha trasna ranna an rialtais go léir, go háirithe maidir leis cursai oideachais agus sláinte, chun go mbeadh tacálocht ann on taobh amuigh den cheantar chun an plean straitéiseach seo a chur i gcrích, agus an infheistíocht phoiblí is cuí i bhforbairt inbhuanaithe Ghaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh.

Le solúbthacht agus le tacáochtaí sna polasaithe poiblí, agus le forbairt anamúil na bpobal, d'fhéadfadh limistéir tuaithe a bheith iomaioch, agus d'fhéadfaidis infheistíocht a mhealladh. I gcás Ghaeilteach Uíbh Rátháigh, is acmhainní straitéiseacha iad an Ghaeilge, an timpeallacht, an oidhreacht, agus an leibhéal ard de chainteal sóisialta, atá lárnach d'horbairt an cheantair. Is minic a bhíonn an infheistíocht san infraestractúr “bog” agus cothú caighdeán maith maireachtana chomh tábhachtach céanna leis an infheistíocht sa nascaitheacht fisiciúil. Mar a luann an ECFE (2018), “Is féidir le háitearna faontuath cíuteamh a dhéanamh ar phá íseal chun oibre agus a dteaghláigh a mhealladh agus a choimeád” (2018: 14).

The OECD has developed a regional typology, which recognises the diversity of rural regions. This regional typology enables international comparability, and defines Territorial Level 3 regions as predominantly urban, intermediate, and predominantly rural. Rural regions are then classified into rural regions close to cities and remote rural regions. The OECD definition of remote rural regions is directly applicable to Gaeltacht Uíbh

Rátháigh. These are characterised as being distant from a Functional Urban Area (FUA). It argues that, “connections to FUAs largely come through market exchange of goods and services... Growth comes from building upon areas of absolute and comparative advantage, improving connectivity to export markets, matching skills to areas of comparative advantage and improving the provision of essential services (2018: 12).

The following table (OECD, 2018: 13) presents the challenges and opportunities associated with remote rural regions:

Table 3: Challenges and Opportunities facing Remote Rural Communities

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly specialised economies, subject to booms and busts • Limited connectivity and large distances between settlements • High per capita costs of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute advantage in production of natural resource-based outputs • Attractive for firms that need access to an urban area, but not on a daily basis • Can offer unique environments that can be attractive to firms and individuals

The Census of Population Atlas, edited by Prof. Jim Walsh (2007) provides considerable detail on the diversity of rural area types within Ireland, with the following being presented in Uíbh Ráthach:

- Remote Rural;
- High Amenity Areas; and
- Agricultural Areas adjusting to restrictions on output.

These rural area types are distinguished from peri-urban areas and from more productive agricultural areas. Indeed, within Kerry, and even within the South & West Municipal District there is a clear manifestation of the variety implicit in Walsh's classification scheme. An east to west gradient from peri-urban and integrated areas near Killarney yields to agricultural areas in Mid-Kerry and subsequently to peripherality in South-West Kerry. This implies, in the context of the OECD's report that the knowledge economy is important throughout the county and that there is a need for consideration to be given to specific actions which may need to be taken so that benefits from the 'knowledge triangle' of Killarney-Tralee-Killorglin derive to Uíbh Ráthach and similar locations in the county.

In addition, places like Uíbh Ráthach merit particular attention in respect of the formulation of national policy and in the delivery of centrally-derived schemes and

programmes. An example of this is evidenced by the following excerpt from the Rural Development Action Plan. Action 142 specifies the need to "maintain the provision of schemes such as the Rural Social Scheme, Community Employment, Back to Education Allowance and Tús in rural communities and the Gaeltacht, having regard to the declining numbers on the Live Register and the need to ensure that these schemes are targeted to the needs of jobseekers and others" (2017: 37). The mainstreaming of such bespoke approaches across all government departments, particularly in respect of health and education, is essential, so that there is exogenous support for the delivery of this strategic plan and due public investment in the sustainable development of Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh.

Supportive and flexible public policies combined with vibrant community development can enable rural areas to become competitive and to attract investment. In the case of Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh, the Irish language, environment, heritage and high levels of social capital represent strategic assets that are integral to the area's development. Investment in soft infrastructure and in promoting a good quality of life can be as important as investments in physical connectivity. As the OECD (2018) notes, "rural places with a high quality of life can compensate for lower wages and attract and retain workers and their families (2018: 14).

Tugann an phróifil ar Ghaeltacht Ulbh Ráthaigh (2017) le tuiscint gur dúshlán agus gur deis é d'áiteanna faoin tuath é an chuma atá an daonra ag dul i n-aois. Leis an méadú i n-aois an daonra, méadaonnaí an t-eileamh ar lucht saothair i gcúrsai sóisialta agus sláinte, agus i réimse de sheirbhísí éagsúla pearsanta. I measc na ndúshláin éilte a fhéadfadh a bheith roimh phobail tuaithe go bhfuil sciar ard de dhaoine críonna ina gcónaí iontu, agus sciar beag den daonra i n-aois an tsaothair, tá gnántanais i margadh an tsaothair agus costais arda i soláthar seirbhísí (mar shampla, rátaí méadaithí san eileamh ar aire shláinte). Mar a deir an ECFE (*ibid.*), "nuair a tarraingítear siar seirbhísí poiblí - scóileanna, seirbhísí sláinte – deineann sé sin a chion fén i meath an phobail. Sé an dúshlán ná teacht ar shliate a bheadh éifeachtúil a chostaisí chun soláthar na seirbhísí a chaomhnú." Do réir mar a thagann fás ar eacnamaocheatach an náisiúin, ní hé an t-airgead an dúshlán is mó, ach an fealsúnacht. Chomh luath leis an mbláin 1999, do thug Scéim Fhorbraíocht Spásúil na hÉorpa an rabhadh seo uathu: "[Cé go] gcuireann teicneolaíochtaí agus seirbhísí nua-aimseartha teileachumarsáidí féidirleachtáil ar fáil chun tacaíocht a thabhairt d'fhorbairt réigiún tuaithe nó réigiún iargúltá... tugann comhartháis tosaigh an lobráillte le tuiscint, áfach, go stíúrlaonn an chomrátsioscúth agus an úsáid tráchtala an infheistíocht i dtreo limistéir le héileamh ard, ón uair go ndearlaonn sé gur iontu atá an poitínseal is airde. Tá a thuilleadh meath ag bagairt ar réigiún iargúltá gan mórrán poitínseal margaidh." (1999: 14). Dá réir sin, tá gá le hathraithe i gcur i bhfeidhm polasaithe poiblí i dtreo cu chuije a bheadh straitéiseach fadtéarmach, diríthe ar na saoránaigh, trúna ndéanfadh an Stát abhcóidíocht thar ceann na saoránach, agus ar a son, agus trúna ndéanfadh sé rialú ar an margadh chun leas na ráthúlachta agus na cothromaochta.

d) Modhanna Nua d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe

"Ba cheart go mbeadh méadú ar chumas iomaiochta agus ar thárgiocht na tuaithe i measc na gcuspóirí is tábhachtáil ag polasai na tuaithe, chun cur le leas sóisialta, eacnamaochocta, agus timpeallachta na gceantair tuaithe. Méadóidh sé sin da réir an cion a dhéanfaidh ceantair na tuaithe don tárgiocht náisiúnta." (ECFE, 2018: 21).

Léiríonn an ráiteas suimitheach seo de chuid an ECFE an tábhacht a bhainteann leis an infheistíocht sa phobal agus sa timpeallacht nádúrtha faoin tuath. Ta sé (tábhachtach a thabhairt faoi ndeara, nuair a bhíonn a fadhbanna struchtúraí ag ceantair urbacha, tá sé de bhéas ag na húdarás phoiblí gníomhú go tapaíd agus go dicheallach, mar a léiríonn an lion ard de scéimeanna athnuaithe urbacha, dreasachtaí cánach, agus infheistíochtaí san earnáil phoiblí i gceantair áirithe sna cathracha. Ach nuair a bhíonn a leithéid chéanna d'fhadhbanna struchtúrtha ag ceantair tuaithe (bainteach le dúshlán déimeagrafachá agus gearraíochtaí siar san earnáil phoiblí), ní cloistear ach an Sean-phort, "Is i ré na gcatrach a mhairimid, agus, ar chuma éigin, is príoseas orgánach é bánú na tuaithe". Tá an pheirsíocht seo, bunaitear an ngeografaíocht, bun os cionn leis an bhfíanaise idirnáisiúnta, agus tagann sé salach ar spiorad Chonradh Liosbóin. Tá a fhios go maith ag muintir na tuaithe i nírírim nach bhfuil sé praiticiúil go raghadh seirbhísí ar nós cosáin, busanna, agus agus soláthair seirbhísí poiblí san earnáil. Mar a deir an ECFE, "sna cásanna mar a theipeanna na margai, de hreachaibh foirmíocht gan críochnú, nó droch-sheachtrachtaí, nó iomaiochta nach dóthaineach, nó cheal soláthair earráil poiblí, chaitheadh na rialtais a bheith páirteach i slí níos dirí, chun féachaint chuige go gcuirítear le leas na gceantair tuaithe. Is úrlis fónta ar leith é tacaíocht a thabhairt don fiontraíocht sóisialta agus don earnáil dheonach chun feabhas a chur ar phobail tuaithe." (ECFE, 2018: 22). Tá poitínseal substaintíúil suaintheach san eacnamaocheatach sóisialta agus sna gnótháil poball i nGaeilge Ulbh Ráthaigh, agus tá infheistíocht substaintíúil tuluite accu.

Is macalla iad na ráitis sin de chuid an ECFE ar shaothar eile dá gcuid, ina n-ainthníodh na slite is ráthúla chun tabhairt faoi fhorbairt na tuaithe. Sa bhliain 2006, chuireadar amach an "New Rural Paradigm", a dhein comparáid go soláir idir an cur chuige trádisiúnta agus an ceann "nua", agus mholt sé go láidir le cur chuige bunaithe ar an gceantar, seachas ceann bunaithe ar an earnáil, leis an mbéim ar an bpáirtneáireacht agus ar an gcomhoibriú. Tá achoimriú sa tábla seo leanas den chlaochló is gá má tá ceantair na tuaithe chun dul chun cinn ón gcur chuige trádisiúnta go dtí cur chuige inbhuanaithe sa bhforbairt.



The profile of Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh (2017) recognises that population ageing is both a challenge and an opportunity for rural places. An ageing population increases demand for labour in health and social care, and in a range of different personal services. Rural communities with a larger share of senior residents and smaller working age population can face labour market shortages and service provision costs (e.g., higher rates of health care consumption), among other challenges. As the OECD (*ibid.*) notes “*a withdrawal of public services—schools, health services—can contribute to a community's decline. The challenge is to find ways to maintain accessibility to services in a cost-effective manner.*” As the national economy begins to grow, the challenge is not necessarily financial, but ideological. As early as 1999, the European Spatial Development Perspective cautioned that while, “modern telecommunications technology and services offer the possibility of supporting development in rural or inaccessible regions... [but] Initial signs of liberalisation, however, indicate that competition and commercial use are steering investment towards areas with high demand, since they appear to be the most promising. More remote regions with little market potential are threatened by further decline” (1999: 14). Thus, there is a need for changes in public policy implementation to a more strategic, long-term and citizen-centred approach, whereby the State advocates for and on behalf of citizens and regulates the market in the interest of prosperity and fairness.



d) New Approaches to Rural Development

“A key objective of rural policy should be to **increase rural competitiveness** and productivity in order to enhance the **social, economic and environmental well-being of rural areas**. This in turn will increase the contribution of rural regions to national performance” (OECD, 2018: 21).

This summative statement by the OECD underscores the importance of investment in the economy, society / community and natural environment of rural areas. It is important to note that when urban areas face structural difficulties, public authorities tend to respond quickly and proactively, as evidenced by the many urban renewal schemes, tax incentives and public-sector investments in particular urban areas. However, when rural areas face similar structural difficulties (associated with demographic challenges and public-sector cutbacks), the mantra is frequently trotted out that ‘we live in an urbanising age and that rural decline is somehow an organic process.’ This perspective-based on geography, runs contrary to the international evidence, and is at odds with the spirit of the Treaty of Lisbon. Those who live in rural Ireland know that it is not feasible, and indeed not desirable that services such as footpaths, buses or public lighting would reach every household. Rural citizens and communities have realistic expectations, and they also have the capacity to contribute to devising programmes and to delivering solutions – including delivering public services. As the OECD notes, “in situations where markets fail, due to incomplete information, negative externalities, insufficient competition or lack of provision of public goods, governments may have to be more directly involved in order to ensure that well-being in rural areas is improved. In particular, support for social enterprise and the voluntary sector is a useful way to enhance rural communities (OECD, 2018: 22). The development potential of the social economy and community business in Gaeltacht Uíbh Rátháigh is very significant, and this merits considerable investment.”

These current contentions on the part of the OECD echo its earlier work in respect of identifying the most successful approaches to rural development. Its 2006 New Rural Paradigm spelt out the traditional and ‘new’ approaches, and strongly advocated area-based, rather than sectoral approaches to development, with an emphasis on partnership and collaboration. The following table summarises the transition that is required if rural areas are to progress from tradition to more sustainable modes of development.

Fígiúr a 7: Paraídum Nua na Tuaithé

	Old approach	New approach
Objectives	Equalisation, farm income, farm competitiveness	Competitiveness of rural areas, valorisation of local assets, exploitation of unused resources
Key target sector	Agriculture	Various sectors of rural economies (ex. rural tourism, manufacturing, ICT industry, etc.)
Main tools	Subsidies	Investments
Key actors	National governments, farmers	All levels of government (supra-national, national, regional and local), various local stakeholders (public, private, NGOs)

Foinse: The new Rural Paradigm Policies and Governance

Tá tuiscint an ECFE bunaithe ar thaitthí ó roinnt thíortha éagsúla, agus tagann sé go láidir le foilseachán eile, "New Approaches to Rural Development", a d'fhoilsigh Comhairle Naisiúnta Eacnamaíochta agus Sóisialta na hÉireann roimhe sin. Thaoibhagh an tuaiscrit sin go láidir le cur chuige chomhtháite ilearnálach compháirtíoch, le hinfeistíochta shubstaintíúil sa mhúnl LEADER san áireamh. Faraoi ghéar, i n-anneoin is gur sháraigh an clár LEADER a chuid spriocanna, go náisiúnta agus go haitíúil, sa tréimhse anuas go dtí 2014, gearradh siar a bhuiséad go saithinseach – de hascaibh laghdú sa chomhmhaoiniú Ríaltas na hÉireann, i gcomhthéacs dúshláin shuainhitiseacha eacnamaíochta. Bhí tionchar diréireach ag an laghdú seo ar Chiarráil. Le méadú i maoiniú LEADER, bheadh acmhainní fáil chun gníomhartha áirithe sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta seo a chur i gcrích, agus mhéadófar í an nuáláiocht a bhainfeadh le cur i bhfeidhm an phleann.

Ar fud dheisceart Chiarráil, ach go speisialta i nUibh Ráthach, tá sé de chumas follasach ag an earnáil phobail agus dheonach gníomhú mar pháirtíneoir straitéiseach criticíúil i bpleanáil agus i soláthar na forbortha. Reachtáladh swirbe de bhréis is 200 duine i nUibh Ráthach, a léirigh a dtuiscint fein ar leibhéal bheochta an phobail faoi mar atá sé faoi láthair, bunaithe ar shraith de tháscairí.

Tharraingiodar aird ar na riachtanais seo leanas:

- Breis fostáocha ins gach earnáil den eacnamaíocht;
- Méadú ar an nascaitheacht san iompar poiblí;
- Feabhas sna seirbhísí poiblí;
- Tacailt leanúnach d'fhoraintraithe agus don nuáláiocht;
- Tógaínt ar chumas agus ar thaitthí na n-eagraíochtaí pobail agus deonacha;
- Soláthar a dhéanamh go sainiúil do dhaointe óga;
- Deiseanna a chur ar fáil don dtraenáil agus chun feabhas a chur ar scileanna; agus
- Cothú dhéanamh ar chur chuige inbhuanaithe don phleannáil is don fhobairt.

An Status Quo a Chaomhnú

Is ag pointe áirithe ama a d'ullmhaidh an Plean Gníomhaiochta seo, ach ní fhanann aon rud mar a chéile. Fiú agus an Plean Gníomhaiochta a ullmhú, tháinig bagairtí nua chun cinn ar sheirbhísí áirithe i gceantar Uibh Ráthach de hascaibh polasaithe náisiúnta agus i dtaoibh is gur caighdeáin náisiúnta a bhí a chur i bhfeidhm.

Sé a chuireann an Plean Gníomhaiochta seo roimhe ná meath cheantar áirithe a iompóid drom thar n-aís, ceantar gur cuid tábhachtach d'oidhreacht chultúrtha an náisiúin é. Athnionn an Plean Gníomhaiochta an tábhacht a bhaineann le comhnú agus le hathbhunú seirbhísí sóisialta, eacnamaíochta, agus cultúrtha do caighdeán saoil na ndaoine, agus an tábhacht a bhaineann le caighdeán an tsaoil do chaomhnú agus d'fhás an daonra.

Ón uair go ndírionn an Plean Gníomhaiochta ar athbhunú seirbhísí criticíúla, tá sé tábhachtach nach ndéanfaí aon rud chun baint de sheirbhísí eile fad is a bhíonn an Plean a chur i bhfeidhm. Ar a laghd, ba cheart na seirbhísí a choimeád ag an leibhéal atá acu cheana le linn don phleann a bheith á chur i bhfeidhm, chun go mbeadh fad réasúnta ama agus spáis ag an gníomhartha chun go mbeadh an tionchar dearfach orthu lena bhfuiltear ag súil, agus chun nach mbeadh an bonn a bhaint díbh ag gníomhartha eile a laghdóidh leibhéal na seirbhísí a thuillleadh.

Figure 7: The New Rural Paradigm

	Old approach	New approach
Objectives	Equalisation, farm income, farm competitiveness	Competitiveness of rural areas, valorisation of local assets, exploitation of unused resources
Key target sector	Agriculture	Various sectors of rural economies (ex. rural tourism, manufacturing, ICT industry, etc.)
Main tools	Subsidies	Investments
Key actors	National governments, farmers	All levels of government (supra-national, national, regional and local), various local stakeholders (public, private, NGOs)

Source: The new Rural Paradigm Policies and Governance

The OECD's thesis, which is based on experiences from across several countries is in concert with an earlier publication 'New Approaches to Rural Development,' produced by Ireland's NESC (National Economic and Social Council), which had strongly advocated integrated, multi-sectoral and collaborative approaches, including more significant investment in the LEADER model. Unfortunately, despite exceeding its targets, nationally and locally, in the programme period to 2014, the LEADER budget has been dramatically cut – due to reduced Irish government co-funding in a context of significant economic challenge. This reduction has disproportionately affected Kerry. Increased LEADER funding would provide resources to enable the implementation of specific actions contained in this Action Plan and would bring an increased level of innovation to bear on its delivery.

Throughout South Kerry, but in Uíbh Ráthach in particular, the community and voluntary sector has the demonstrable capacity to act as a key strategic partner in the planning and delivery of development. A survey of over 200 people in Iveragh indicate their perceptions of current levels of community vibrancy on a series of indicators.

They pointed to a need for:

- More employment across all economic sectors;
- Increased public transport connectivity;
- Improved public services;
- Continuing to support entrepreneurs and innovation;
- Building on the capacity and experience of community and voluntary organisations;
- Catering specifically for young people;
- Providing opportunities for training and upskilling; and
- Promoting a more sustainable approach to planning and development

Maintaining the Status Quo

This Action Plan was prepared at a particular moment in time but matters do not stand still. Even as the Action Plan was being prepared some services in the Uíbh Ráthach area came under threat as a result of national policies and the application of national standards.

The Action Plan is aimed at reversing the decline of a particular area which is an important part of the nation's cultural heritage. The Action Plan recognises the importance of the maintenance and re-instatement of social, economic and cultural services to the quality of life of a population and the importance of quality of life to population retention and growth.

Given that the Action Plan is focused on the reinstatement of key services it is important that nothing is done to compromise other services while the plan is being put into effect. At a minimum, services should be maintained at current levels during the period of implementation of the plan in order that the actions are given reasonable time and space to have the positive impact which is anticipated and that they are not undermined by other actions which reduce service levels even further.

CUSPÓIRÍ AGUS AIDHMEANNA

Cé go bhfuil sé tábhachtach, dar ndóigh, go mbeadh gníomhartha istigh i bPlean Gníomhaiochta, tá sé tábhachtach chomh maith go n-eagrófaí na gníomhartha sin chun spriocanna áirithe a bhaint amach, chomh maith le líriú a dhéanamh ar pholasaithe agus ar straitéisí náisiúnta. Siad seo leanas Cuspóirí agus Aidhmeanna Straitéiseacha an Phleán Gníomhaiochta seo:

Cuspóirí Uileghabhlácha Straitéiseacha

- a) Líon dhaonna na háite a chur ar bhonn seasmhach, agus ansan é a mhéadú;
- b) Feabhas a chur ar struchtúr dhaonna an cheantair;
- c) Na deiseanna fostaoiúchta sa cheantar a mhéadú;
- d) Feabhas a chur ar struchtúr fostaoiúchta an cheantair;
- e) Na seirbhísí is tábhachtai do chaignéadán an tsaoil a bhíonn ag teastál ó phobal inmharrthana, na seirbhísí sin a chaomhnú nó a chur ar a bhonnaibh arís;
- f) Na hacmhainní ar leithigh atá ag an gceantar i gcúrsaí teangeolaíochta cultúr a chaomhnú agus a fhurbairt.

Aidhmeanna nó Cuspóirí Feidhmitheacha

- a) An timpeallacht a chruthú a mheallfadh agus a choiméadadh an fiontraíocht sa cheantar, leis na nithe seo leanas:
 - i. Áitreabh a bheith ar fáil a bheadh oiriúnach mar ionaid do ghnóthai;
 - ii. Nascaitheacht leis an leathanbhanda gur fuirsteach air agus díol as;
 - iii. Lucht saothair a bheith ar fáil;
 - iv. Margalocht a dhéanamh ar an gceantar mar ionad oiriúnach do ghnóthai agus do sheirbhísí atá ann cheana;
 - v. Córás poiblí iompair a bheadh oiriúnach don fiontraíocht;
 - vi. Traenáil agus oideachas a bheith ar fáil chun cur le scileanna nó chun iad a athbhunú;
 - vii. Polasaithe i mbainistíocht na talún a bheadh oiriúnach don bhiontraíocht;
 - viii. Alas a bheith ar fáil go saoráideach agus go seasmhach fé ne tacalochtaí agus na haiseanna atá ar fáil;
 - ix. Clár tacalochta ar leith do lucht na firmeoireachta, maidir le gníomhartha firmeoireachta agus gníomhartha nach firmeoireacht iad;
 - x. Forbairt gníomhach ar an bhiontraíocht nuálaíoch bunaithe ar acmhainní an cheantair;
 - xi. Forbairt a dhéanamh ar mholtá gnótha a bheadh oiriúnach d'infheisteoirí, agus margaocht a dhéanamh orthu d'earnáil Chaipiteal na Fiontraíochta;
 - xii. Inniúchadh ar acmhainní an phobail, agus acmhainní

a bheadh "ina gcodhladh" a dhúiseacht, do réir mar is féidir; agus

xiii. Fiosrú a dhéanamh ar an seans go bhféadfaí cánacha difréalacha agus fóir dheontaí a chur ar bun mar spreagadh dóibh siúd gur mhaith leo lonnú i nUíbh Ráthach.

- b) Na haiseanna agus na seirbhísí a sholáthar a bheadh ag eastáil chun daoine a mhealladh chun fanacht sa cheantar, nó chun teacht chun cur fúthu sa cheantar, leis na nithe seo leanas:
 - i. Tithíocht a bheith ar fáil ar phraghas réasúnta;
 - ii. Scoileanna;
 - iii. An tsábháileacht, mar atá agus mar a tuigtear é a bheith;
 - iv. Áiseanna don gcaitheamh aimsire;
 - v. Áiseanna sláinte ar leibhéal oiriúnach;
 - vi. Iompar poiblí oiriúnach chun go bhféadfaí teacht ar sheirbhísí sóisialta agus eacnamaiochta;
 - vii. Eagraiochtai agus gníomhartha bríomhara pobail, clár gníomhartha sna healaíóna san áireamh.

- c) Na haiseanna, na seirbhísí, agus na gníomhaiochtaí a sholáthar a mheallfadh daoine chun cuairt a thabhairt ar an gceantar, le sciar maith de phróifil na gcuaiteoirí ag fanacht thar oíche, bunaithe ar na nithe seo leanas:
 - i. Ionaid gníomhaiochtaí do thurasóiri;
 - ii. Lóistín do thurasóiri;
 - iii. Gníomhaiochtaí turasóireachta ar nós féilte agus a leithéid;
 - iv. Pacáistí turasóireachta le margaocht digiteach;
 - v. Síneadh a chur le biaiste na turasóireachta;
 - vi. Ceangal le spriocanna eile turasóireachta; agus
 - vii. An fiontraíocht shóisialta a úsáid chun beárnáil sna tairiscintí tráchtála a dhúnad.

- d) Ardán a sholáthar trína bhféadfaí margaochta gníomhach a dhéanamh ar an gceantar mar áit chun cónaí ann agus chun oibriú ann, agus chun cur le straitéisí atá ann cheana ar nós Plean Margaochta Chósta na Sceilge, a dhírionn ar chuirteoirí a mhealladh chun a cheantar, trí na nithe seo leanas:
 - i. Branda láidir a fhurbairt, iomhá a chruthú, agus seirbhísí a sholáthar do dhaoine a fhéadfadh a bheith ag obair sa cheantar nó ina gcoinéann;
 - ii. Páirtíocht an phobail sa mhargaiocht a dhéanfaí leis an diaspora; agus
 - iii. Margaocht dírithe orthu súd a bheadh ag lorg caighdeán áirithe maireachtana a chuirfeadh an ceantar so ar fáil dóibh.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

While it is clearly important that an Action Plan has actions, it is also important that those actions are directed at the achievement of specific outcomes as well as reflecting national policies and strategies. The following are the Strategic Goals and Objective of the Action Plan:

Overarching Strategic Goals

- a) Stabilise and then increase the population in the area;
- b) Improve the population structure in the area
- c) Increase the employment opportunities in the area;
- d) Improve the structure of employment in the area
- e) Retain and re-instate the key quality of life services that a sustainable community requires; and
- f) Retain and develop the unique cultural and linguistic assets of the area.

Operational Goals or Objectives

- a) Create the environment which will help to attract and retain enterprise in the area through:
 - i. Premises in which enterprises can suitably locate;
 - ii. Accessible, affordable broadband connectivity;
 - iii. An available workforce;
 - iv. Promotion of the area as a place for existing enterprises and services to locate;
 - v. An enterprise-friendly public transport system;
 - vi. Accessible training and education for up-skilling and re-skilling;
 - vii. Enterprise-friendly land management policies;
 - viii. Easily accessible and consistent information on the supports and facilities which are available;
 - ix. Specific programme of support for the farming community with regard to both farming and non-farm economic activity;
 - x. Pro-active development of innovative enterprise based on the area's resources;
 - xi. Development of investor-ready business proposals and the marketing of same to the Venture Capital sector;
 - xii. Audits of community resources and activate dormant resources where possible; and
 - xiii. Examine the possibility of the establishment of differential taxes and subsidies as an incentive for those wishing to locate in Ulbh Ráthach.
- b) Provide the facilities and services required to attract people to come to live or stay living in the area through:
 - i. Affordable, accessible housing;
 - ii. Schools;
 - iii. Actual and perceived security;
 - iv. Recreational facilities;
 - v. Medical facilities at an appropriate level;
 - vi. Public transport linking to social and economic services; and
 - vii. Vibrant community organisations and activities including an arts activity programme.
- c) Provide the facilities, services and activities which will attract people to visit the area with a significant overnight component in the visitor profile based on:
 - i. Tourism activity centres;
 - ii. Tourist accommodation;
 - iii. Tourism activities including festivals and similar events
 - iv. Digitally-promoted tourism packages;
 - v. Extended tourism season;
 - vi. Linkages to other tourism destinations;
 - vii. Use of social enterprise to fill gaps in commercial offerings .
- e) Provide a platform through which the area can be actively promoted as a place to live and work and to add to existing strategies such as the Skellig Coast Marketing Plan which is aimed at encouraging visitors to the area, involving:
 - i. Strong brand development, image creation and service provision for potential residents and employees;
 - ii. Community engagement in marketing to the diaspora; and
 - iii. Targeted marketing sat those seeking a quality of life which the area can offer.

- e) Straitéisí margaochta atá ann cheana d'earnáil na turasóireachta a chur i bhfeidhm, tríd na nithe seo leanas:
- Na straitéisí comhtháite margaochta atá ann cheana a chur i bhfeidhm, mar a dírltear iad ar chuaireanna thar oíche, agus ag tabhairt margaocht don aimsir fhlíuch san áireamh.
 - An timpeallacht a chruthú ina n-úsáidfi an Ghaeilge mar theanga eadarrghabhála an phobail ar bhonn rialta. Deineann an Plean Teanga do Chiarrá Theas freastal ar fhormhór acu seo, ach tá na nithe seo leanas i measc lín sírithé de shain chuspóirí eile:
 - Méadú ar úsáid na Gaeilge i saol an phobail;
 - An Ghaeilge a úsáid mar acmhainn chun daoine a mhealladh chun cuairteanna fada a thabhairt ar an gceantar;
 - An leas is mó is féidir a bhaint as an tairbhe a bheadh don cheantar sa Phlean Gníomhaiochta Sílí don Ghaeilge.

GNÍOMHARTHA, SPRIOCANNA, AGUS EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ FEIDHMITHEOIREACHTA

Chun go mbeadh aidhmeanna an Phlean Gníomhaiochta so go soiléir, tá sé tábhachtach go mbeadh cuspóir soiléir ag gach gníomh a ainminteár ann. Tá sé tábhachtach chomh maith go leagfai amach cad leis a bheifi ag súil go ginearálta mar thoradh ar gach gníomh. Anso leanas tá cur síos ar na priomh chuspóirí, ar na spriocanna, agus ar na táscairi. Tá Eagraíoch Comhórdaitheach ainmhithe do gach gníomh, chomh maith le lín aírithe d'Eagraíochtaí Cúnta. Sé atá i gceist ná go glacfadh an heagraíochtaí go léir a bhíonn páirteach i aon gníomh ar leith leis an bhfreagarthach as é a chur i bhfeidhm i bpáirt lena

chéile, fiú más é an Eagraíocht Comhórdaitheach a dhéanfadh spreagadh agus tuairisciú ar an ngníomh.

Ba cheart a thuisceint chomh maith nach mbaineann na gníomharta seo ach le tréimhse trí mblian. Glactar leis go n-aithneofaí gníomharta ábharacha eile, agus go gcuirfi i bhfeidhm iad, ar bhonn céimniúil, agus go ndéanfaí athbhreithniú agus leasú go rialta ar an bplean, faoi threorí Ghruápa Stiúr na Feidhmitheoireachta, i slí a bheadh bunaithe ar an bhfianaise.

	Cuspóir Straitéiseach	Sprioc
1 a.	Caomhnú agus meadú daonna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Méadú daonna 3% 10 teaghlaigh sa bheireas Méadú daonna fadtéarmach de 2,100
1 b.	Struchtúr an daonra a fheabhsú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spáleáchas óige a mhéadú 6% san fhadtéarma Spáleáchas aostach a mhéadú 6% san fhadtéarma Méadú ar bheogacht daonna 6% san fhadtéarma
1 c.	Deiseanna fostaiochta a mheadú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 145 postanna nua FTE a chruthú ar mhaithle le teaghlacha bhreise agus tearchostalacht; sin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 le tacailocht ó gníomhaiochtai áisíneachtaí stáit 25 as iontraíochta, príobháideach agus pobail, le tacailocht 40 post nua i ngnóthai ferime malartacha 30 post nua bunaithe ar acmhainní nádúrtha Mol digiteach gteic a fhorbairt sa Ghaeltacht chun timpeallacht chomhoibrithe chruthaithe a chur ar fáil
1 d.	Struchtúr fostaiochta a fheabhsú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Méadú 20% i ngach réimse: i ndéantusaocth, seirbhisi agus gnó
1 e.	Caomhnú agus athbhunú ar na priomhsheirbhisi chaighdeán beatha is gá do pobal imbhuanaithe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stáisiún Gardáí i gCathair Saidhbhín, le foireann iomlán agus gach acmhainní, ag feidhmí 24/7 Ionad cúram priomhúil i gCathair Saidhbhín Athbhunú a luaithe agus is féidir ar aistíú éigeandála ospidéil ar héileacaptar 24/7 Aonad géarschíciatrac 24/7 i gCathair Saidhbhín Seirbhisi leighis speisialaithe ar fáil go rialta ag freagairt d'éileamh
1 f.	Caomhnú agus forbairt na n-acmhainní leithleacha cultúrtha agus teanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Méadú 5% ar ghnáthúsáid laethúil na Gaeilge Méadú 10% ar chuaiteoirí ag glacadh páirt i ngníomhaiochtai cultúrtha Méadú 10% ar chuaiteoirí go láithreacha cultúrtha

- e) Implementation of existing visitor marketing strategies for the tourism sector through
- i. Implementation of the integrated marketing strategies which are already developed focused on overnight stays including wet weather marketing.
- f) Create the environment in which the Irish language will be used as the language of community engagement on a regular basis. These are largely addressed by the actions in the Plean Teanga for Chiarráí Theas but a number of specific objectives include the following:
- i. The use of the Irish language in community life increases;
 - ii. The use of the Irish language as an asset to attract people to visit the area for extended stays; and
 - iii. The maximisation of the potential benefit of the Plean Gníomhaíochta 5 Blána don Ghaeilge to the area.

ACTIONS, TARGETS & IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

In order for this Action Plan to be clear in its purpose, it is important that each of the actions it identifies has a clear objective. It is also important that the overall expectations of the impact of these actions be set out. The following are the key goals objective, targets and indicators. Each action has an identified Co-ordinating Partner as well as a number of Assisting Bodies. It is envisaged that all organisations involved in an action will take joint responsibility for its implementation, even if

the Co-ordinating Body will be the instigator and reporter on the action.

It should also be noted that these actions are for a three-year period only. It is anticipated that other actions will be identified and commenced on a rolling basis, and that the action plan will be regularly reviewed and amended under the guidance of the Implementation Steering Group, and following an evidence-based approach.

	Strategic Goal	Target
1 a.	Stabilise and then increase the population in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increased by 3% (50) • 10 new families living in the area • Long-term population increase to 2,100
1 b.	Improve the population structure in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase youth dependency by 6% in the longer term • Reduce elderly dependency by 6% in the longer term • Increase Population Vitality by 6% in the longer term
1 c.	Increase the employment opportunities in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 145 new FTE jobs to cater for new families and existing underemployment with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 50 jobs directly supported by activities of state agencies ◦ 25 through supported community and private enterprise. ◦ 40 new jobs in alternative farm enterprises ◦ 30 new jobs using the natural resources of the area. • Develop a gteic digital hub in the Uladh Ráthach Gaeltacht to allow people to work in a creative co-working environment
1 d.	Improve structure of employment in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase percentage of manufacturing and services and commerce jobs by 20% each
1 e.	Retain and re-instate the key quality of life services that a sustainable community requires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cahersiveen Garda station fully staffed, resourced and operating 24 hours a day • Primary care centre in place in Cahersiveen • Re-instatement of 24-hour helicopter emergency hospital transfer as soon as possible • Acute staffed, 24-hour psychiatric unit in place in Cahersiveen • Specialised medical services provided within the area on a regular basis responsive to demand
1 f.	Retain and develop the unique cultural and linguistic assets of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase in number of people using Irish language for daily purposes • 10% increase in those visiting the area and engaging in cultural activities • 10% increase in those visiting the area visiting cultural locations

AIDHMEANNA NÓ CUSPOIRÍ FEIDHMITHEACHA

Mar luadh cheana sa tairisc seo, tá aidhmeanna agus cuspoiri feidhmitheacha Phlean Gnámafochta Uíbh Rátháigh aillnithe le cúig cholún an Phlean Gnámafochta d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe. Léirítear anseo chomh maith an bhaint a bhíonn acu leis na haidhmeanna agus leis na cuspóirí feidhmitheacha sa Phlean Gnámafochta seo.

Dá réir sin, siad seo leanas an chúig cholún don Phlean Gnámafochta seo:

- Colún a hAon: Tacú le Pobail Inbhuanaithe
- Colún a Dó: Tacú le Fiontar agus le Fostaiocht
- Colún a Trí: Ár nAcmhainn a Uasmhéad maidir le Turasóireacht Tuaithe agus Áineas Tuaithe
- Colún a Ceathair: An Cultúr agus an Chruthaitheachta a Chothú i bPobail Tuaithe
- Colún a Cuig: Bonneagar agus Nasacht Tuaithe a Heabhsú

Tá gníomhartha áirithe ann a bhaineann le breis is colún amháin, agus sna cásanna sin, cuireadh an gníomh isteach faoin gcolún is mó a tuigeadh a bheidh bainteach leis.

Sa tábla seo thíos, ba cheart a thuiscint gur ar Údarás na Gaeltachta a déaltear na gníomhartha a bhaineann le cúrsáil fiontraiochta laistigh de theorainneacha na Gaeltachta, do réir na gcomhaontaithe agus na bprótacáil atá ann cheana. Sna cásanna ina mbeadh a leithéid de ghníomhartha ag tárliasmuigh de theorainneacha na Gaeltachta chomh maith, áfach, d'fhéadfadh Comhairle Chontae Chiarraí nó an Ofig Fiontar Áitiúil a bheith páirteach ann chomh maith.

COLÚN A HAON: TACÚ LE POBAIL INBHUANAITHE

Sé an teideal atá ar Cholún a hAon den bPlean Gnámafochta d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe ná 'Tacú le Pobail Inbhuanaithe'. I gcás Uíbh Rátháigh, baineann sé seo leanas a hárithre leis an daonra a chur ar bhonna seasmhach, agus é a mhéadú ar ball, agus feabhas a chur ar struchtúr déimeagrafaiochta na Gaeltachta. I measc na bprímthí ghníomhartha a ainmnítear d'Uíbh Ráthach fén gcolún so, dírithe ar dhaoine nua a mhealladh chun cóiná a dhéanamh sa cheantair, tá siad so leanas:

- Margaóocht ghníomhach a dhéanamh ar cheantair Uíbh Rátháigh mar áit chun cóiná agus chun oibriú ann;
- An titíocht a aimsiú agus a chur ar fail ar mhaithleis an daonra a bheidh ag teacht isteach; agus
- Feabhas a chur ar chaignéadán tsaoil ann, trí feabhas a chur ar sholáthar na nithe seo leanas:
 - Áiseanna oideachais
 - Áiseanna caitheamh aimsire
 - Obair dheonach
 - Áiseanna sláinte
 - An leathanbhanndá agus fónanna póca



OPERATIONAL GOALS OR OBJECTIVES

The Uíbh Ráthach Action Plan operational goals and objectives are aligned, as outlined in previous chapters, with the five pillars of the Action Plan for Rural Development. Their relationship with the operational goals and objectives of this Action Plan is also noted.

Hence the five pillars for this action plan will be as follows.

- Pillar 1 : Supporting Sustainable Communities;
- Pillar 2 : Supporting Enterprise and Employment;
- Pillar 3 : Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential;
- Pillar 4 : Fostering culture and creativity in rural communities; and
- Pillar 5 : Improving rural infrastructure and connectivity.

Some actions have relevance under more than one pillar and, in such circumstances the action has been placed under the pillar which appeared to have the greatest connection with the action.

It should also be noted that, in the table below, enterprise-related actions within the Gaeltacht area are assigned to Údarás na Gaeltachta in accordance with existing agreements and protocols. Where such actions also take place outside of the Gaeltacht areas, however, KCC/LEO may also be involved.

PILLAR ONE: SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

In the case of Uíbh Ráthach, this is particularly concerned with stabilising and eventually increasing the size and improving the structure of the Gaeltacht demography. Some of the key action areas identified for Uíbh Ráthach, under this heading, are aimed at the attraction of new residents to the area and include:

- Actively marketing the Uíbh Ráthach area as a place to live and work;
- The identification and making available of housing to accommodate an incoming population; and
- Improving the quality of life by enhancing the provision of
 - Education facilities
 - Recreation facilities
 - Volunteering
 - Health facilities
 - Broadband and mobile phones



Colún a hAon – Tacú le Pobail Inbhuanaithe

Cuspóir / Réimse an Ghnímh	Spríoc	Fráma Ama don gCur i gCrich	Gníomhartha	Eagraíocht Chomhordaitheach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
Cuspóir B:	Na haiseanna agus na seirbhisi a sholáthar a bheadh ag teastáil chun daoine a mhealladh chun fanacht sa cheantar, nó chun teacht chun cur fúthu sa cheantar.				
Cuspóir D:	Ardán a sholáthar trína bhféadfaí margaoíoch ghníomhach a dhéanamh ar an gceantar mar áit chun cónai ann agus chun oibríu ann.				
Tithiocht a chur ar fáil gur fuirst teacht air agus gur fuirst diol as	20 tigh ag teacht ar an margadh le ceannach nō le tógaint ar feas faidtearmach	Bliaín amháin	Iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar thithe folmha a fhéadfach a bheith ar fáil le ceannach nō le tógaint ar léas faidtearmach	CC	
		Bliaín amháin	Úineiriú na náitreabhadh san a dhéanamh amach	CC	CCC
		2 bhlíain	Eadaraghbáil a dhéanamh le úineiriú na náitreabhadh san, chun iad a mhealladh chun na háitribh a chur ar fáil	CC	
		2 bhlíain	Cúntas a chur le chéile ar na háitribh a bheadh ar fáil sa cheantar agus bolscaireacht a dhéanamh air sin	CC	CCC
Feabhas a chur ar acmháinn na scoileanna	Lion na míunteoirí a chaomhnú, agus lion na ndaltaí a mhéadú, cuid den méadú san ag teacht ón méadú sa daonra ginearálta	Le haontú féachinn bliaín amháin	An t-iarratas ar acmhainniú as na scoileanna indibhidíula go léir a athint, a chur le chéile, agus a leanúint suas	CC	
		Bliaín amháin	Eadaraghbáil a dhéanamh trí an dTaschfórsa le	TF	
			Roinn an Oideachais chun iarracht a dhéanamh deighléal leis an gceist agus an toradh atá ag teastáil a bhaint amach		
		Bliaín amháin	Tionscaimh a chur chun cinn i nUibh Ráthach a bheadh oiriúnach do na scoláirí i gClár Oideachais agus Cúram na Naofnán	ITT	
Cur le haiseanna an chaitheamh aimsire	Athbhreithniú ar na béarmai i náiseanna an chaitheamh aimsire a bheith criochnaithe, agus pleann a bheith curtha le céile chun iad a dhúradh go céimníúil	Bliaín amháin	Suirbhé a dhéanamh ar mhuintir na haité chun na béarmai sa tsoláthar a athint agus comparáid a dhéanamh leis an soláthar ina leithéidí eile d'áiteanna mar chaignéadán	CC	ITT
		2 bhlíain	Plean gníomhaicte a fhobhart chun a leithéid d'áiseanna a chur ar fáil go céimníúil	PFCT	CCC PSAC
		2 bhlíain	Obair i bpáirt leis na hóstáin agus le soláthróirí eile chun feachaint chugue go mbheadh teacht ag an pobal ar na haiseanna, sna casána nach bhfuil sé sin amhlaidh cheana	PSAC	CCC CC
		Bliaín amháin	Seirbhís leabharlann gluaiste a chur ar bun san athúair, uair sa choicí, nuair a bheidh na hoaonaid soighluaise a fáil do réir plean	CCC	
Eagraiochtaí agus gníomhaicteí pobail a forbairt	Meadú 10% i mballraiocht na n-eagraiochtaí pobail	Bliaín amháin	Caidreamh a bhunú leis an Iomad Oibre Deonacha Chiárrai chun cothú ghníomhach a dhéanamh ar obair deonach sa cheantar	IODC	CC
		Bliaín amháin	Scréidíú a dhéanamh ar na tacailochtaí a bheadh ag teastáil chun daoine a spreagadh chun páirt a ghilacadh sma Bóird agus sna coisti a dheirneann a gcuram as Gaeilge. Na tacailochtaí sin a chur ar fáil.	ÚnaG	CC IODC
	Oiliúint agus comhordchnú a chur ar fáil d'eagraiochtaí pobail sa cheantar	Bliaín amháin	Caidreamh a bhunú leis na heagraiochtaí deonacha agus pobail atá ann cheana chun a staid a mheas. Cúnamh a chur ar fáil sa chás nach bhfuil an eagraiocht go briomhar.	IODC	CC PFCT

Action Plan For Rural Development Pillar One – Supporting Sustainable Communities					
Objective/Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions	Co-ordinating body	Assisting bodies
Objective B: Provide the facilities and services required to attract people to come to live or stay living in the area Objective D: Provide a platform through which the area can be actively promoted as a place to live and work					
Make available affordable, accessible housing	20 houses becoming available for purchase or long-term lease	1 year	Carry out an audit of vacant houses which may be available for purchase/long-term letting	CC	
		1 year	Identify the property owners	CC	KCC
		2 years	Engage with the property owners in order to encourage the coming on stream of the dwellings	CC	
		2 years	Document and promote the availability of the properties in the area	CC	KCC
Improve the capacity of schools	Maintaining their teacher numbers and increased pupil numbers in local schools partly arising from population increase	Agreed within 1 year	Identify, collate and pursue the request for resources from each individual school	CC	
		1 year	Engage through the Task-Force with the DES in order to seek to address the issue and to achieve the outcome required	TF	
		1 year	Promote projects in Uibh Ráthach if relevant to students on the Early Childhood Care and Education Programme	ITT	
Enhance recreational facilities	A review of the gaps in recreational facilities completed and a plan for their phased provision in place	1 year	Carry out a survey of the local population to identify gaps in provision and benchmark provision against that in other similar areas	CC	ITT
		2 years	Develop an action plan for the progressive provision of such facilities	SKDP	KCC KLSP
		2 years	Work with the hotels and other providers to make facilities available to the general public, where this is not already the case	KLSP	KCC CC
		1 year	Re-establish a two-weekly mobile library service when planned mobile units come on stream Engage with the Kerry Volunteer Centre to actively promote volunteering in the area.	KCC	
Develop community organisations and activities	10% increase in membership of community organisations	1 year	Engage with the Kerry Volunteer Centre to actively promote volunteering in the area.	KVC	CC
		1 year	Examine the nature of the supports needed to encourage enhanced membership of Boards and committees which conduct their business through Irish and put those supports in place	ÚnaG	CC
	Upskill and co-ordinate community organisations in the area	1 year	Engage with existing community and voluntary organisations and assess their vitality. Provide assistance where this seems to be low.	KVC	CC SKDP

Colún a hAon – Tacú le Pobail Inbhuanaithe					
Cuspóir / Réimse an Gnímh	Spric	Fráma Ama don gCúr i gCrich	Gníomhartha	Eagraíocht Chomh-ordaitheach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
	Bunachar de shonrai faoin diaspora a bheith curtha le chéile, agus a bheith ag cur leis agus á fheabhsú go rialta	Bliaín amháin	Meicniotach a chur ar bun chun go bhféadfaí teangmháil a choimeád le diaspora Uladh Ráthaireach ar bhonn sistéarmach, agus daointe a chur isteach sa bhunachar sonrai do réir mar a imiúnn siad as an áit, chun go bhféadfaí iad a choimeád ar an eolas maidir le deiseanna, i bpáirt leis na háiseanna a forbófai faoi Gníomh 8.5 de Phlean Gníomhaiocht 5 Blíana don Ghaeilge.	CC	ÚnaG
Cur le páirtíocht an phobail sa mhargalocht don diaspora	Plean a bheith curtha le chéile chun leas a bhaint as gach gréasán ábharach den diaspora, agus cur i bhfeidhm an phleán san a bheith tosnaithe	2 bliain	Úsáid ghníomhach a bhaint as na meáin shóisialta chun fógraíocht a dhéanamh ar na déiseanna sa cheantar.	CC	Cách
		Bliaín amháin	Uladh Ráthach a chur san áireamh sa bhunachar sonrai maidir le dáileadh eolais faoin sráth imeachtaí "Kerry Prosper" i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i gCláráil, agus daileadh eolais faoi "Kerry SciTech".	ITT	Naisc Skellig CC
Plean a bheith forbartha chun margaochta a dhéanamh ar an gceantar mar áit chun cóimí ann bunaithe ar chaighdeán an tsaoil ann	Plean a bheith curtha le chéile chun leas a bhaint as gach gréasán den ndiaspora, agus cur i bhfeidhm an phleán san a bheith tosnaithe	2 bliain	Prionsabail "ghlasa" pobail a chur i bhfeidhm, ar nós feithidiú leictreacha nó scéim rothar, agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go céimniúil ar fud cheantair na Gaeltachta agus sna pobail taobh leis.	CC	CCC GFC ÚFIE
	Cur i bhfeidhm an phleán margaochta san a bheith tosnaithe	2 bliain	Prionsabail "ghlasa" pobail a chur i bhfeidhm, ar nós feithidiú leictreacha nó scéim rothar, agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go céimniúil ar fud cheantair na Gaeltachta agus sna pobail taobh leis.	CC	CCC GFC ÚFIE
	Bunachar sonrai a bheith forbartha futhu siúd go bhfuil suim acu sa chaighdeán saoil atá ar fáil	2 bliain	Plean margaochta a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm a bheadh diríthe ar an ngrúpa so agus go mbeadh deis mar chuid den bpleán a bheith páirteach i mbunachar sonrai fostaiocra	CC	Cách
		2 bliain	Bunachar sonrai a fhorbairt futhu siúd a bheadh sásta teacht chun cóimí sa cheantair dá mbeadh deiseanna fostaiocra ar fáil.	CC	ITT

Action Plan For Rural Development Pillar One – Supporting Sustainable Communities					
Objective/ Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions	Co-ordinating body	Assisting bodies
	Database of diaspora in place and regularly enhanced and updated	1 year	Establish a process through which the Uladh Ráthach diaspora can be contacted more systematically and people included on the database as they leave so that they can be kept up to date on opportunities in association with the facilities developed under Action 8.5 of the Plean Gniorhaiochta 5 Bilana don Ghaeilge	CC	ÚnaG
Enhance community engagement in marketing to the diaspora	Plan for use of all relevant diaspora networks in place and implementation commenced	2 years	Actively use social media to promote opportunity in the area	CC	All
		1 year	Include Uladh Ráthach in the database for circulation of information on Kerry Prosper Series events in Dublin and Kerry and information on Kerry Scitech	ITT	Naisc Skellig CC
Carry out targeted marketing at those seeking a quality of life which the area can offer	Plan for marketing of the area as a place to live for the quality of life on offer developed	2 years	Adopt green community principles including, electric vehicles, a bike scheme and progressively apply these across the Gaeltacht area and in adjoining communities.	CC	KCC KEA SEAI
	Implementation of marketing plan commenced	2 years	Develop and implement a marketing plan which will be targeted at this group and which will include an opportunity to become part of an employment database	CC	All
	Database of those interested in the quality of life on offer developed	2 years	Create a database of those willing to come to settle in the area if employment opportunities became available	CC	ITT

Colún a hAon – Tacú le Pobail Inbhuanaithe

Cuspóir / Réimse an Ghnímh	Spríoc	Fráma Ama don gCur i gCrích	Gníomhartha	Eagraiocht Chomh-órdaitheach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
	Tús a bheith curtha le cur i bhfeidhm an phlean margaochta	2 bliain	Gníomhaireacht chomhpháirteach mhargaochta a chur ar bun don cheantar do gach cuspóir: an turasóireacht, infeisteoirí polteáinsíula, daíone a fhéadfadh teacht chun cóinéar san áit, agus daíone ag filleadh ón diaspora san áireamh	ÚnaG	
	Cnuasach iomlán d'ábhar bolscaireachta a bheith forbortha agus ar fáil dóibh síud go léir gur suim leo gnóthai, áitritheoirí, agus cuairteoirí a mhílealladh chun an cheantair	2 bliain	Straitéis a fhorbairt, ag baint úsáide as na brandáit ann cheana, chun margaochta a dhéanamh ar an gceartar mar áit chun cóinéar ann, chun obríú ann, agus chun infeistiocht a dhéanamh ann, agus an tábhar agus na hárdaí go léir a bheadh ag teastáil chulige a fhorbairt.	Cách	
		2 bliain	Clár sainiúil margaochta a fhorbairt diríthe ar lucht na n-ealaion agus gréasán na n-ealaiontóiri a chothú sa cheantar, chun feidhmí mar phobal fáilteoireachta		
		2 bliain	An brandá a úsáid chun áitritheoirí nua a lorg go gníomhach don cheantar, chomh maith le gnóthai agus le cuairteoirí		
Feabhas a chur ar sheirbhisi an leathanbhan da	5 scéim phobail sa leathanbanda a bheith ann, nō go dtiocfaidh Plean Náisiúnta an Leathanbanda	3 bliana	5 scéim phobail sa leathanbanda a chur i bhfeidhm	PFCT	CC Coillte CCC
	Feabhas a chur ar sheirbhisi na bhfónanna póca sa cheantar	Bliain amháin	Bualadh le lucht soláthair seirbhisi fónanna póca chun straitéis a fhorbairt chun feabhas a chur ar nascaitheacht na bhfónanna sa cheantar, agus aigheacht a dhéanamh mar chuid de go mbeadh Ulbh Ráthach ar cheann de na háiteanna a bhaineadh leas as coimintint na soláthróiri maidir le clúdach 4G.	ÚnaG CCC (OBL)	Coillte CC

Action Plan For Rural Development Pillar One – Supporting Sustainable Communities					
Objective/ Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions	Co- ordinating body	Assisti ng bodies
Develop a marketing programme to attract enterprises, residents and visitors to the area	Implementation of marketing plan commenced	2 years	Establish a collaborative marketing body for the area for all purposes including tourism potential investors, potential in-migrants and the returning diaspora	ÚnaG	
	Full suite of promotional material developed and available to all those with an interest in attracting enterprises, residents and visitors to the area	2 years	Using existing brands, develop a strategy for marketing the area as a place to live, work and invest in, and develop all necessary associated material and platforms	All	
		2 years	Develop a specific marketing programme which targets the artistic community and promote an artists' network in the area to act as a receiving community		
		2 years	Use the brand to actively seek new residents for the area as well as enterprises and visitors		
Make available accessible, affordable broadband connectivity	5 community broadband schemes in place pending rollout of NBP	3 years	Implement 5 community broadband schemes	SKDP	CC Coillte KCC
	Enhanced mobile telephony service in the area	1 year	Meet with mobile phone providers to develop strategy for improving phone reception in the area, including making representations that Uladh Ráthach be one of the areas to benefit from mobile phone providers commitment regarding 4G coverage	ÚnaG KCC (BB officer)	Coillte CC

COLÚN A DÓ: TACÚ LE FIONTAIR AGUS LE FOSTAÍOCHT

Sé an teideal atá ar Cholún a Dó den bPlean Gníomhaiochta d'Fhorbairt na Tuaithe ná 'Tacú le Fiontair agus le Fostaiocht'. I gcás Uibh Ráthraighe, meastar gur réimse rí thábhachtach gníomhaiochta é seo chomh maith, i gcomhthéacs titim an daonra sa cheantar a chasadh drom than n ais. Tá sé soileáin ón dtraighead a deineadh le linn phróiséas ullmhúcháin an Phlean Gníomhaiochta so gur fachtoir lárnach é an teacht a bheadh ar an bhfostaiocht sa cheantar chun daoine a mhealladh chun teacht nó chun fanacht ann. I gcás cheantair Uibh Ráthraighe, tá na príomh ghníomhartha fén gcolún seo thírithe ar na nithe seo leanas:

- Teacht ar spás fiontraiochta ar fud an cheantair ar fad;
- An poitínseal a bhainfeadh le "mol digiteach";
- An deis atá ann an lucht saothair sa diaspora a mhealladh abhaile;
- An deis atá ann daonoi eile a mhealladh chun teacht ag obair sa cheantar;
- Soláthar traenála do na fostaithe sa cheantar chun cur lena gcuid scileanna;
- Muintir an cheantair a spreagadh chun glacadh le printiseachtaí;
- Margaiocht a dhéanamh ar thábhacht na turasóireachta;
- Athbhreithniú ar pholasaithe na pleannala maidir le forbairt na fiontraiochta i gceantair tuaithe;
- Spreagadh a dhéanamh ar roghanna eile fiontraiochta don fhírmeoireach;
- Fiosrúchán ar an bpoitínseal a bhainfeadh le fiontraiocht na mara sa cheantar;
- Fiosrúchán ar an bpoitínseal a bhainfeadh le sain-deiseanna eile fiontraiochta;
- Imeachtaí fiontraiochta a reachtáil, diríthe ar an gceantar;
- Gnóthail a spreagadh chun lonnú sa cheantar, nó chun athlónnú ann, ag tabhairt san áireamh aon deiseanna a bheadh ann ranna rialtais a lonnú nó a óstáil ann;
- Margaiocht a dhéanamh ar an gceantar mar ionad do thraigheas lasmuigh agus do ghníomhaiochtaí acadúla eile lasmuigh;
- Próiseas a thosnú chun fiontair phobail a chruthú i gceantar na Gaeilteacha; agus
- Seirbhísí pobail sa leathanbhandá a bhunú, agus feabhas a chur ar nascaitheachtaí na bhfónanna póca sa cheantar, nó go dtiocfaidh Plean Náisiúnta an Leathanbhandá.



PILLAR TWO: SUPPORTING ENTERPRISE AND EMPLOYMENT

In the case of Uíbh Ráthach this is considered to be a key area of activity in the context of reversing population decline in the area. It is clear from the research which has been carried out during the course of this Action Planning process, that the availability of employment is a fundamental factor in encouraging people to come to and/or stay in an area.

In the case of Uíbh Ráthach the key actions in this area are focused on:

- The availability of enterprise space throughout the area;
- The potential for a digital hub;
- The potential of attracting the diaspora workforce to return;
- The potential of attracting others to come to work in the area;
- The provision of upskilling training to employees in the area;
- Encouraging the up-take of apprenticeships by the population of the area;
- The promotion of the importance of tourism;
- A review of planning policies regarding enterprise development in rural areas;
- Encouragement of alternative farm enterprises;
- Investigation of the potential of marine-related enterprise in the area;
- Investigation of the potential of other specific enterprise opportunities;
- The holding of enterprise events targeted at the area;
- Encouragement of businesses to locate / relocate in the area, including potential for further government department relocation / hosting;
- Promotion of the area as one for field research and other academic field-trip activities;
- Implementation of a community-based enterprise creation process in the Gaeltacht communities; and
- Establishment of community broadband services and improved mobile connectivity in the area pending the NBP.



Colún a Dó – Tacú le Fiontaí agus le Fostaíocht

Cuspóir / Réimse an Ghnímh	Spríoc	Fráma Ama don gCur i gCrích	Gníomhartha	Eagraíocht Chomh-órdaitheach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
Cuspóir A: An timpeallacht a chruthú a mheallfad agus a choimeádfadh an fhiontraíocht sa cheantar.					
Cabhrú le soláthar áitribh a bheadh oiríúnach mar ionad do ghníomha seirbhisi nō do ghníomha déantúsóireachta	Iníúchadh a bheith déanta ar an spás atá, nō a fhéadfadh a bheith, ar fáil do ghníomha i gceantar Ulbh Ráthagh, agus spás príobháideach a bheith ar fáil don bhfontraíocht do 25 post nua glan	Bliaín amháin 2 bliain 2-3 bliana 3 bliana	Ilníúchadh a dhéanamh ar na spásanna atá ar fáil ar fuaid an cheantair A lorg go gcurfí spásanna atá i úinéireacht phriobháideach ar fáil, sa chás go bhfuilid ann cheana ach nach bhfuilid an úsáid, trí chruinnithe indibhídil; 10 gicín ar a laghad dá leithéid de spásanna a aimsiú ar fuaid an cheantair. Spásanna nua a thógaint do ghníomha I gcomhthéacs an chur chuige ginearálta réigiúnda do sholáthar na n-áiseanna so, agus ag cumhneamh ar an bpoteáinteach atá ag lonad Taighde agus Nuálaíochta na Scéilge, agus ar Ghníomh 8.6 de Phleán Gnoimhíochta na Gaeilge, "hub digiteach" a forbairt sa réigiún mar chuid don bhforbairt "gTEIC" (Gréasán Digiteach na Gaeltachta), atá bearlaíthe go náisúnta, chun go bhfeádfadh daoní oibríú i dtimpeallacht chruthaitheach chomh oibre, leis an gcuospóir fáid téarmach chun postanna a chruthú via eacnamaíochta in mharthana digiteach don réigiún.	ÚnaG ÚnaG ÚnaG ÚnaG	CCC / OFÁ CC CCC / OFÁ ITC CCC
Cabhrú le feáchaint chugue go mbeadh lucht saothair ar fáil	Próiseás a bheith curtha ar bun, agus i mbun oibre, chun diríú ar lucht saothair an diaspora, chun freastal ar ghníomha poiteáinsíula	Bliaín amháin 2018 2 bliain 3 bliana	A thuilleadh anailís a dhéanamh ar an suirbhé ar an diaspora, ag brath ar na hacmhainni a bhíonn ar fáil. Bunachar tiomnaithe don diaspora a forbairt, chomh maith le meiníocht chun an t-eolas is déantú a chur ar fáil do daoní sá bhunachar; 100 duine sa bhunachar mar spríoc Clár a forbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm chun glacadh le léirithe spíse ó oibríthe a bhogfadh go dtí an goeantair sa chás go mbeadh fostaíocht ar fáil – agus teangmháil a choimeád leo súd a léiríonn a leithéid de suím	CC CC CC CC	ITT
Cláracha a chur i bhfeidhm chun bolscaireacht a dhéanamh ar an gceantar mar áit oiríúnach do ghníomha agus do sheirbhisi atá ann cheana	Cuid d'uimhreacha chruthú na bpostanna	2 bliain 2 bliain Bliaín amháin	Nuir a bhíonn iníúchadh na scileanna agus an obair ar léiriú suíme curtha i gorúch, bolscaireacht a dhéanamh ar Ulbh Ráthagh le ghníomha atá ann cheana mar ionad chun ath lomú ann, nō chun fo chomhlucht a bhunú. Ar an seans go mbeadh aon deis ann go n-ath ionnófai offigí de chuid an Rialtais, nō offigí elle san earnáil phoiblí, no go bhfeadait offig nua dá shórt a d'ostáil, ullmhú chun an deis sin a thápú go dearfach Gréasán do lucht táirgjochta bídh a chur ar bun sa cheantar, agus nascann a chruthú le struchtúrí margaidiochta an bhídh a bhíonn ag feidhmíú ar bhonn an chontae, ar nos "Taste Kerry"	ÚnaG ÚnaG CCC	CCC CCC

Pillar Two – Supporting Enterprise and Employment						
Objective/ Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions		Co- ordinating body	Assisti ng bodies
Objective A: Create the environment which will help to attract and retain enterprise in the area						
Support provision of premises in which manufacturing and service enterprises can locate	An audit of available and potential enterprise space in the Uibh Ráthach area completed and private enterprise space available for 25 net new jobs	1 year	Carry out audit of available space throughout the area	ÚnaG	KCC / LEO	
		2 years	Seek the making available of existing unused space, held in private hands, through individual meetings with a minimum of 10 such spaces being identified throughout the area	ÚnaG	CC KCC / LEO	
	Publicly-owned enterprise space available for 50 net new jobs	2-3 years	Construct new enterprise space	ÚnaG		
		3 years	In the context of the overall regional approach to the provision of these facilities and having regard to the potential of Skellig CRI and Action 8.6 of the Plean Gnóimhaochtá 5 Bilana don Ghaeilge, develop a digital hub in the region as part of the proposed national gteic (Gaeilfacht Digital Network), to allow people to work in a creative co-working environment with a long-term objective to create jobs via a sustainable digital economy for the region.	ÚnaG	ITT KCC	
Support the creation of an available workforce	A process for targeting the diaspora workforce to serve potential enterprises established and operational	1 year	Carry out further analysis of the survey of the Uibh Ráthach diaspora pending on availability of resources	CC	ITT	
		1 year	Develop a dedicated Uibh Ráthach diaspora database and mechanism for providing regular updates to the people on the database; target of 100 people on database.	CC		
		1 year	Develop and implement a programme to obtain expressions of interest from workers who would move to the area in the event of employment becoming available - and the maintenance of contact with those who express such interest	CC		
		2 years	Establish a programme of assistance for members of the diaspora considering relocation back to Uibh Ráthach	CC	KCC / LEO CC	
		3 years	Identify projects in the context of the Creative Ireland Kerry Strategy which will have an impact on the area and pursue the implementation of these projects	ÚnaG	KCC	
Carry out programmes of promotion of the area as a place for existing enterprises and services to locate	Part of job creation numbers	2 years	When the work on the skills audit and expressions of interest has been completed promote Uibh Ráthach to existing enterprises as a place to relocate or establish a subsidiary	ÚnaG	KCC	
		2 years	Prepare for providing a positive response to any opportunity for the re-location of Government or other public-sector offices or the hosting of a new one	ÚnaG	KCC	
		1 year	Establish a food producers' network in the area and create links with county-based food marketing structures for example Taste Kerry	KCC		

Colún a Dó – Tacú le Fiontaí agus le Fostaíocht

Cuspóir / Réimse an Ghnímh	Spríoc	Fráma Amadon gCur i gCrích	Gníomhartha	Eagraíocht Chomh-Órdaitheach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
Cabhrrú le soláthar traenála agus oideachais chun cur le scileanna nó chun iad a athbhunú	Próséasanna a bheith curtha ar bun leis an ITT agus le BOOC chun féachaint chuige go bhféadfai cursa traenála dirithe ar shain spriocanna a chur ar fáil mar is gá	Bliaín amháin	Leanúint le cur i bhfeidhm na brótacáili agus na gcomhaontaithe leo súd a sholáthraíonn an t-oideachais ar leibhéal árd nó an t-oideachas leanúnach, agus iad a fhobairt mar is gá, chun traenáil a chur ar fáil chun cur le scileanna na bhfostaíthe i ngnónna atá ann nó i ngnónna a fhéadfadh a bheith ann, ar bhonn éilimh	ÚnaG	ITT ITNS BOOC
	Cúig cinn déag de phrintiseachtaí nó de phostanna traenála a bheith curtha ar fáil i n aghaidh na bliana, i gceárla a bheadh oíriúnach d'eadamhaocht na hárta	2 bhliain	Cláraíochta traenála a chur ar fáil dirithe ar riachtanaisi cheantair Chiarrá Theas, ag tagairt go háirithe d'Uibh Ráthach, i bhformáid an tseomra ranga agus sa bhformáid rheaschta araoan, ag baint úsáide as aiseanna atá ag Ionad Taighde agus Nuaílocht na Scéilge agus ag a thuilteadh nach iad.	ITNS	Teagasc ITT
	Cohort de dhaoine a bheith traenála gach bliain i nearnáil na turasóireachta	2 bhliain	Imeachtí eolais le reachtáil ag BOOC i gCiarrá Theas, Uibh Ráthach san áireamh, mar gheall ar phrintiseachtaí agus seirbhísí printiseachta, ag diríú ar na fostaíri agus ar na daoine a fhéadfadh a bheith ina bprintiseachta araoan.	BOOC	ÚnaG ITT
	Aithibhreithniú a bheith déanta ar pholasaithe pleánála agus forbriacht maidir leis an bhfiontraiocht fén dtuath, chun na deiseanna chun postanna a chruthú i gceanntracha tuaithe a mhéadú oiread agus is féidir, agus na polasaithe sin a bheith leasaithe mar is gá	Bliaín amháin	Liosta de shonrái teangmhála a fhobairt, agus táistí a dhéanamh air, d'hostíri agus do phrintiseachta, ar mhaithle le earcú printiseachta, agus bolscaireacht a dhéanamh air i gceantar Uibh Ráthagh.	BOOC	ÚnaG ITT
	Glacadh le polasaithe i mbainistíochta na talún a bheadh oíriúnach don bhfiontraiocht, agus na polasaithe sin a chur i bhfeidhm	Bliaín amháin	Gné den golár "Ambasadóirí na Turasóireachta" a fhobairt do Chósta na Scéilge, a chuirfeadh leis an dtuiscint a bheadh ag gach gró i gCiarrá, agus ag a bhfírme, ar an dtábhacht a bhaineann leis an dturasóireacht i gCiarrá.	CCC FI PFCT ÚnaG	GTCS
Eolas a chur ar fáil go saoráideach agus go seasmhach fé na tacailchtaí agus na haiseanna atá ar fáil	An t-eolas ar fad a bhíonn ar fáil a bheith á thabhairt suas chun dáta agus a dháileadh go rialta	Bliaín amháin	Clinicí gníomhaireachta a reachtáil go rialta sa cheantar, agus teacht a bheith ag an bpobal go ginearáilta orthu	PFCT ÚnaG RGFCS	CCC / OFA

Pillar Two – Supporting Enterprise and Employment

Objective/ Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions	Co- ordinating body	Assisti ng bodies
Support provision of accessible training and education for up-skilling and re-skilling	Processes in place with ITT and ETB to enable targeted training courses to be provided where required	1 year	Continue the application of, and develop where necessary, protocols and agreements with providers of higher and further education regarding the provision of upskilling training for employees of potential or existing enterprises on a demand-driven basis	ÚnaG	ITT Skellig CRI KETB
		1 year	Provide training programmes targeted at the needs of the South Kerry area, and with particular reference to Uladh Ráthach in both blended and classroom format using the facilities of Skellig CRI amongst others.	Skellig CRI	Teagasc ITT
	Fifteen apprenticeship/traineeship places per year provided in a programme relevant to the local economy	2 years	Kerry ETB to hold information events in South Kerry, including in Uladh Ráthach about apprenticeships/ traineeship and apprenticeship services with the targeted groups being both employers and prospective apprentices.	KETB	ÚnaG ITT
	A cohort of people trained each year in the tourism sector	1 year	Develop and trial contact information listing for employers and apprentices for apprentice recruitment and promote in the Uladh Ráthach area.	KETB	ÚnaG ITT
Adopt and implement enterprise-friendly land management policies	Planning and development policies with regard to rural enterprise to maximise job creation opportunities within rural areas reviewed and amended if considered necessary	1 year	Review policies of the Planning Authority having regard to the need to encourage enterprise in rural areas, taking cognisance of any guidance provided by DHPLG in the context of the Local Area Plan	KCC	ÚnaG
Provide easily accessible and consistent information on the enterprise & employment supports and facilities which are available	All available information regularly updated and disseminated	1 year	Hold regular agency clinics in the area, which are accessible to the local population	SKDP ÚnaG DSP	KCC LEO

Colún a Dó – Tacú le Fiontair agus le Fostaíocht

Cuspóir / Réimse an Ghnímh	Spric	Fráma Ama don gCur i gCrích	Gníomhartha	Eagraiocht Chomh-órdalteach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
Cíar sainiúil tacaíochta a chur ar bun do lucht na feirmeoireachta, maidir le gníomhartha feirmeoireachta agus maidir le gníomhartha eile nach feirmeoireachte iad	20 gnó a bheith curtha ar bun sa bhfeirmeoireacht mhalartach	3 bliana	3 bliana Roinnt imeachtaí a reachtáil chun teangmháil a dhéanamh le feirmeoirí na háite chun spreagadh a dhéanamh ar fhorbairt gnónna malartacha sa bhfeirmeoireacht	Teagasc	CC
	40 duine a bheith fostaithe i gnónna sa bhfeirmeoireacht mhalartach	3 bliana	3 bliana Tacaíochta a chur ar fáil dírithe ar na feirmeoirí maidir le forbairt agus olbriú gnónna malartacha sa bhfeirmeoireacht	Teagasc	PFCT
		3 bliana	Dreasachtai a fhorbairt d'feirmeoirí chun an portach agus na coille teangeolaíochta a chaomhnú mar "inn charbón", don am atá ann fé láthair nō don am atá roinmáin	Teagasc	RFTP
Forbairt gníomhach a dhéanamh ar an bhfiontráiocht nuálaioch, bunaíthe ar acmhainní an cheantair	5 fhiontar nua a bheith curtha ar bun, ag baint leas as acmhainní nádúrtha na háite	3 bliana	Áisitheoireacht a dhéanamh ar cheardlann idir an pobal, an PFCT, agus Ionad Bhlítheolaíochta Feidhmítheach na Síonainne de chuid an ITT, chun gnónna a athint a fhéadfaí a churthú bunaíthe ar acmhainní mara, le reachtáil istigh san ITT, agus ag tabhairt san áireamh an fhórlaocht i dtionscnamh na feamnai, mar a luitear i nGníomh 8.9 de Phlean Gníomhaíochta na Gaeilge.	CC	PFCT CCC / OFÁ ITT ÚnaG
	30 post nua, gurb ionann iad is postanna lán aimseartha, a bheith cruthaithe, ag baint leas as acmhainní nádúrtha na háite	Bliaín amháin	Tuairisc a chur le chéile ar na fíordreachtai a bhainfeadh le feirm bhradán ar tir.	CC	ITT PFCT IT
		3 bliana	Gnónna bainteach leis an bhfuinneamh in aithnúlaite a fhorbairt agus margailocht a dhéanamh orthu.	PFCT	GFC Teagasc CCC / OFÁ ITT ITNS
		3 bliana	Uibh Ráthach a chur san áireamh sa tionscnamh nua ECCO de chuid Interreg, dírithe ar chomhchurraimhnu a chur a chur bun i nearnáil an fhuinneamh in aithnúlaite, chun feáchaint chuirge go bhféadfaidh pobal Chiarrá Theas úsáid agus taréis iomlán a bhaint as na deiseanna sa bhfuinneamh in aithnúlaite atá ina réigíún féin.	PFCT	RFTP Pobal áitiúla RCGAC
		Bliaín amháin	Bolscaireacht a dhéanamh ar Uibh Ráthach do shocrúchán obre do scoláirí ar an tríú leibhéal trí oifighigh na shocrúchán obre, má bhíonn scoláirí ón gceantar ann, agus ag brath ar shocrúchán ábharacha oiriúnacha a bheith ar fáil.	ITT	ÚnaG PFCT
		Bliaín amháin	Cuireadh ón ITT do CC a leanúint suas, chun imeacht fiontraíochta a reachtáil i nUibh Ráthach le lírin Mhí na Fiontraíochta i gCiarrá, agus é a chur san áireamh é i bhfíellire na nimeachtaí ag an ITT.	ITT	ÚnaG CC
		Bliaín amháin	Dúshlán fiontraíochta a bhainfeadh le Uibh Ráthach a chur isteach i gclár na nimeachtaí de chuid Discover ITT, mar a oifidh.	ITT	
		Bliaín amháin	Áisitheoireacht a dhéanamh ar cheardlann mar gheall ar deiseanna d'Uibh Ráthach sa scópáil (nó "scoping"), le reachtáil san ITT.	ITT	CC

Pillar Two – Supporting Enterprise and Employment					
Objective/ Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions	Co- ordinating body	Assisti ng bodies
Establish specific programme of support for the farming community with regard to both farming and non-farm economic activity	20 new alternative farm enterprises established	3 years	Hold a number of events to engage with farmers in the area and promote the implementation of alternative farm enterprises.	Teagasc	CC
	40 people employed in alternative farm enterprises	3 years	Provide targeted support to farmers in the development and operation of alternative farm enterprises	Teagasc	SKDP
		3 years	Develop incentives for farmers to retain bogs and non-mature forestry as actual and emerging carbon sinks	Teagasc	DRCD
Implement pro-active development of innovative enterprise based on the area's resources	5 new enterprises established using the natural resources of the area	3 years	Facilitate a workshop between the community, SKDP, and Shannon ABC of ITT to identify potential marine-based enterprises to take place at the ITT including participation in the seaweed project set out in Action 8.9 of the Plean Gníomhaiochta 5 Bliana don Ghaeilge	CC	SKDP KCC / LEO ITT ÚnaG
	30 new FTE jobs created using the natural resources of the area	1 year	Produce a report on the feasibility of an on-shore salmon farm	CC	ITT SKDP Inland Fisheries
		3 years	Develop and promote renewable energy-related enterprises	SKDP	KEA Teagasc KCC / LEO ITT Skellig CRI
		3 years	Include Uíbh Ráthach in the implementation of the Interreg project ECCO aimed at establishing new community energy co-operatives to enable the communities of South Kerry to fully exploit and benefit from the opportunities for renewables that exist in their region.	SKDP	DRCD Local Communities DCCAE
		1 year	Promote Uíbh Ráthach for work placements for third-level students through the work placement officers if there are students from the area and depending on availability of relevant and suitable work placements.	ITT	ÚnaG SKDP
		1 year	Pursue an invitation to CC by ITT to hold an enterprise-related event in the Uíbh Ráthach area during the Kerry Month of Enterprise and the ITT will facilitate its inclusion in the calendar of events for the KMOE	ITT	ÚnaG CC
		1 year	Incorporate a Uíbh Ráthach related enterprise challenge in DiscoverITT programme of activities where suitable	ITT	
		1 year	Facilitate a workshop aimed at scoping opportunities for Uíbh Ráthach to be held at the ITT	ITT	CC

Colún a Dó – Tacú le Fiontaí agus le Fostaíocht

Cuspóir / Féimse an Gnímh	Spric	Fráma Ama don gCur i gCrích	Gníomhartha	Eagraíocht Chomh-ordaitheach	Eagraíocht Chúnta
		3 bliana	Spás a fhobairt, i n ionad oiríunach, do sheomra ranga agus do shaotharlann beag, céangalte le áis atá ann cheana fén i réigiún Chiarrá Theas, chun tacailcht a thabhairt don dtáighidh lasmuigh, á dhéanamh ag lucht acadúil agus ag scoláirí, ó Éirinn agus ó áiteanna thar leat, i n eolaiocht na saoránach agus san oidhreacht nádúrtha, mar a mhólann an "Institute without Boundaries".	ITNS	CCC
		Bilain amháin	Iniúchadh ar Scileanna a reachtáil de lucht saothair an cheantair.	UnaG	BOOC CCC / OFÁ ITT
Moltai a fhobairt do ghnónna a bheadh ullamh d'íntheisteoirí, agus margaocht a dhéanamh orthu le earnáil Chaipiteal na Fiontraiochta	8 bhfiontar nua a bheith forbartha 4 fhiontar nua a bheith bunaithe	Bilain amháin	Gnónna a fhéadfai a bhunú a athint agus an obair thosaigh a dhéanamh don staídéar féidreachtta nó don measúnacht	CC	PFCT CCC / OFÁ UnaG
Iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar acmhainní an phobail, agus acmhainní a bheadh "ina goodhlaith" a dhúiseacht, do réir mar is féidir	Iniúchadh a bheith déanta ar gach pobal laistigh den nGaeilgeach, ag baint úsáide as an gcur chuige "iniúchadh Acmhainní" de chuid PCJ	Bilain amháin	Iniúchadh a dhéanamh ins gach pobal ábharach agus an tuairisc a ullmhú dá réir do gach pobal.	CC	PCJ CLG ITL ITT
	Dhá gnó a bheith ainmhithe do gach pobal, bunaithe ar an iniúchadh san	Bilain amháin	Tuairisci na n iniúchadh san a tharrac le chéile i n aon tuairisc ghinearálta amháin don gceantar.	CC	
	Gnó amháin a bheith curtha ar bun ins gach pobal, bunaithe ar an iniúchadh san	2 bhliain	Tacaíocht a thabhairt do na poball eagsúla chun fiontar in mharthana amháin ar a laghad a bhunú ins gach pobal, mar a athintear san iniúchadh iad.	UnaG	
Nascailteacht sa bhabha leathan a chur ar fáil do ghnónna sa tsilí is go mbeadh sé fuinst teacht air agus diol as	5 scéim phobail sa bhabha leathan a bheith curtha ar fáil do ghnónna, nō go dtiocfaidh Plean Náisiúnta an Bhanda Leathan	3 bliana	5 scéim phobail sa bhabha leathan a chur i bhfeidhm agus a chur ar fáil do ghnónna	PFCT UnaG	CC Coillte
	Feabhas a bheith curtha ar sheirbhís na bhfónanna pócá sa cheantar	Bilain amháin	Bualadh le lucht soláthair sheirbhís na bhfónanna pócá chun straitéis a fhobairt chun feabhas a chur ar nascailteacht na bhfónanna sa cheantar.	CCC (OBL)	CCC Coillte CC

Pillar Two – Supporting Enterprise and Employment					
Objective/ Area for Action	Target	Timeframe for Completion of Action	Actions	Co- ordinating body	Assisti ng bodies
		3 years	Develop a classroom and small laboratory space, at an appropriate location, linked to an existing facility in the South West Kerry area to support field research by academics and students, from Ireland and overseas, in the citizen science and natural heritage area, as proposed by the Institute without Boundaries.	Skellig CRI	KCC
		1 year	Carry out Skills Audit of the area's workforce in collaboration with appropriate agencies		ETB KCC / LEO ITT
Develop investor-ready business proposals and the marketing of same to the VC sector	8 new enterprises developed 4 new enterprises established	1 year	Identify potential enterprises and prepare initial feasibility study/evaluation.	CC	ÚnaG SKDP KCC/ LEO
	An audit carried out of each of the communities within the Gaeltacht using the CCJ Asset Audit model	1 year	Carry out audits in all relevant communities and prepare the report which the audit envisages for each community	CC	CCJ GAA LIT ITT
		2 years	Collate the audit reports into one overall report for the area		
	Two enterprises identified for each community based on the audit	2 years	Support the communities in the establishment of at least one viable enterprise per community as identified through the audit	ÚnaG	
	One enterprise established in each community based on the audit				
Make available accessible, affordable broadband connectivity for enterprises	5 community broadband schemes in place and available to enterprises pending rollout of NBP	3 years	Implement 5 community broadband schemes which are made available to enterprises	SKDP	CC Coillte KCC
	Enhanced mobile telephony service in the area	1 year	Meet with mobile phone providers to develop strategy for improving phone reception in the area		KCC (BB officer) ÚnaG Coillte CC