



An Roinn Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara
Department of Agriculture,
Food and the Marine

Agriculture and the environment



“If there is any one secret of success, it lies in the ability to get the other person's point of view and see things from that person's angle as well as from your own.”

Henry Ford

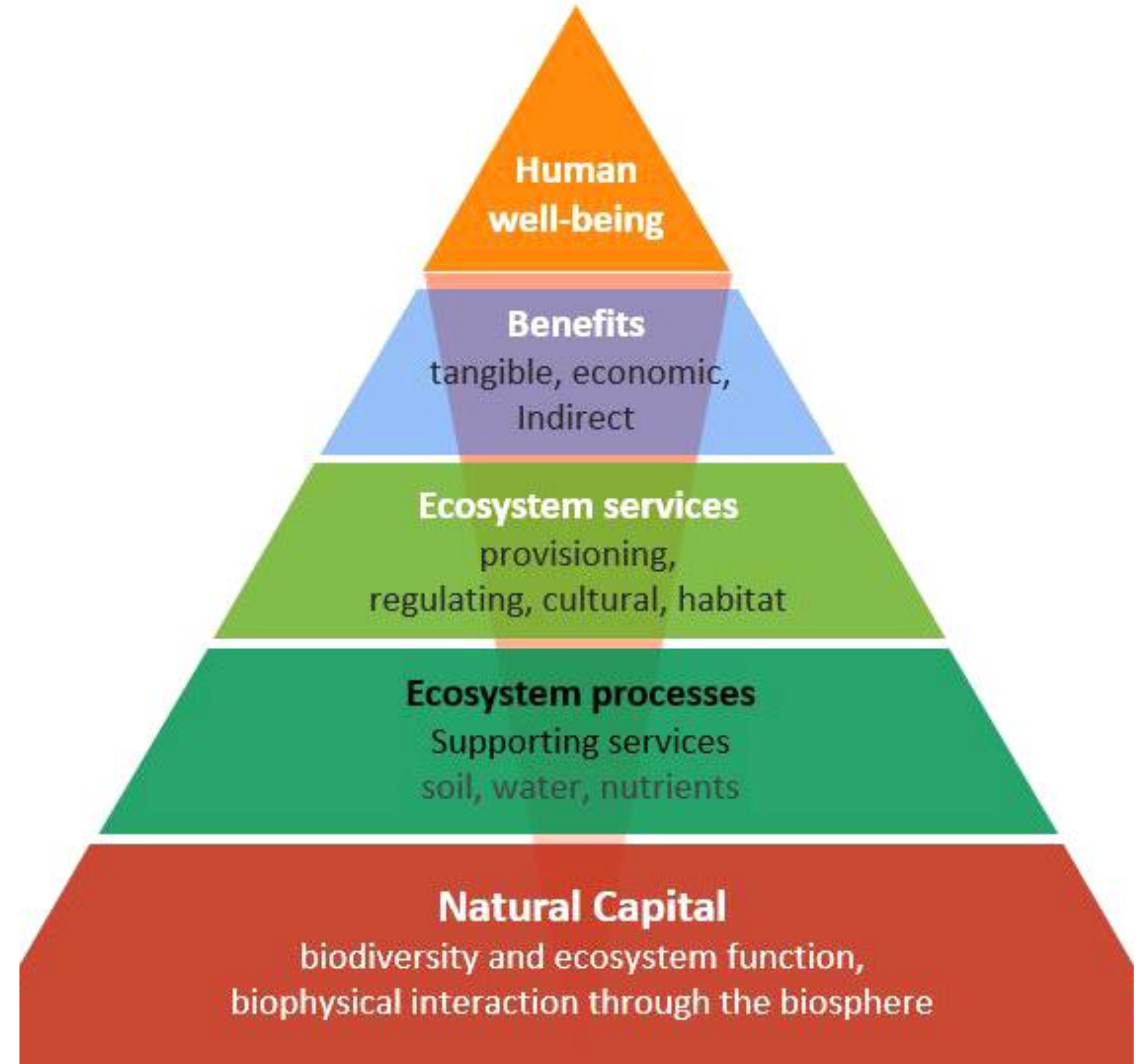


Biodiversity key for sustainable development

Biodiversity loss: key threats for humanity

Almost half global GDP linked to nature

Restoring biodiversity core part of recovery



Soil quality



Drivers for action

- Suboptimum soil pH
- Loss of carbon stock in organic soils
- Sequestration potential not realised

Pressures from agriculture

- Fertiliser use
- Livestock
- Land use and land use change
- Drainage
- Structural damage



Teagasc GHG MACC

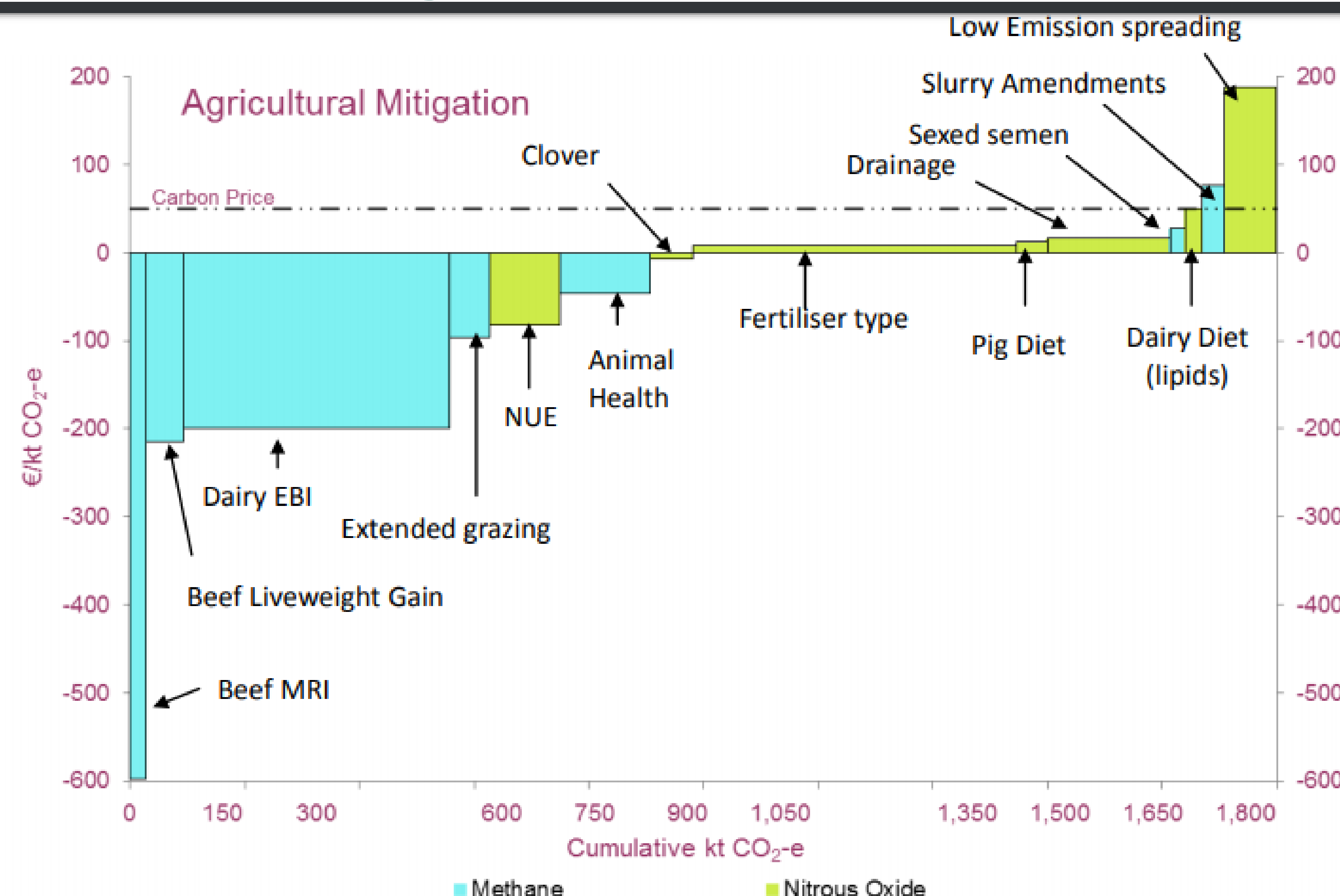
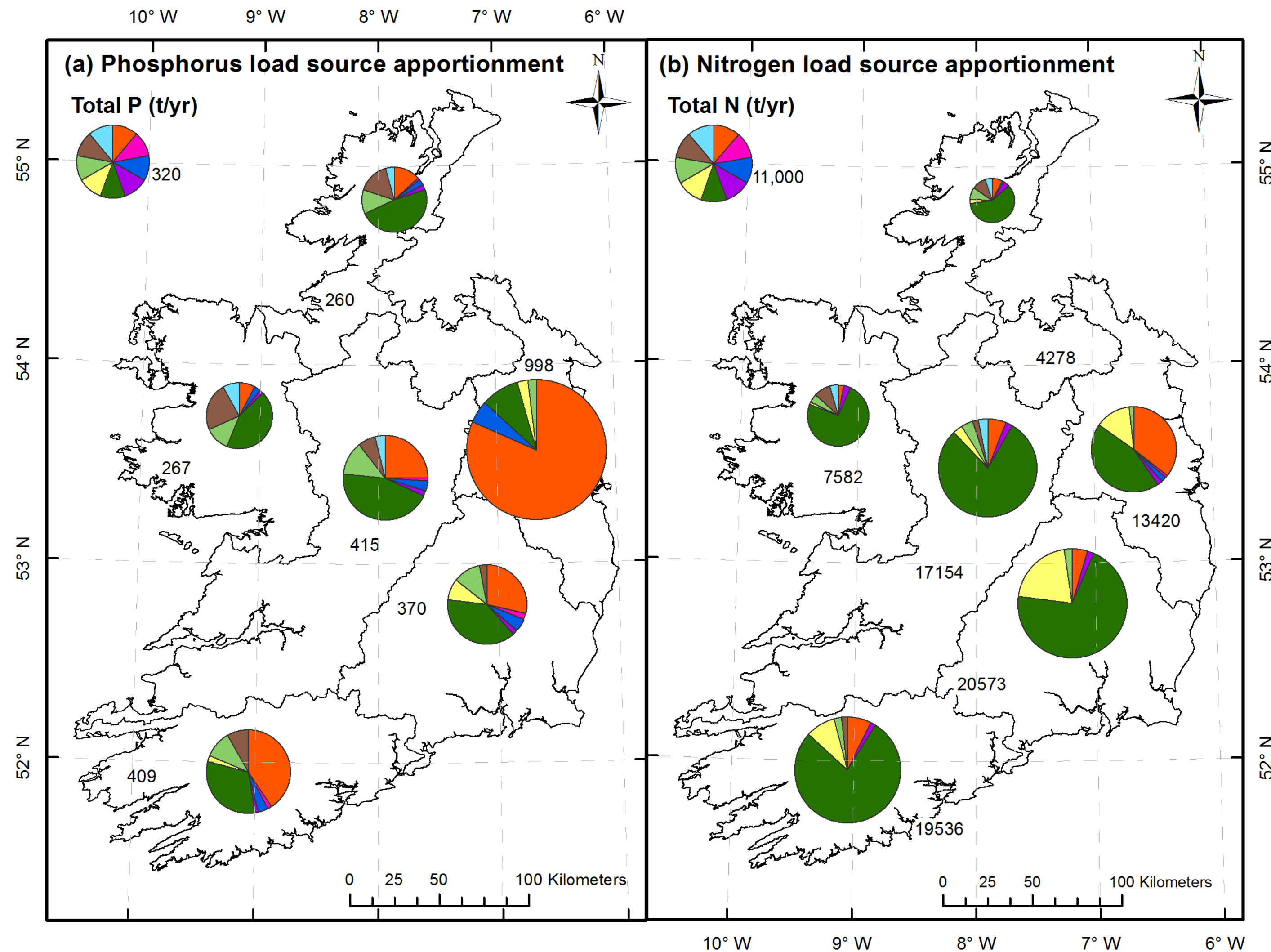


Figure 3.1: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for agriculture for 2021-2030 (methane and nitrous oxide abatement). Values are based on linear uptake of measures between the years 2021-2030 and represent the mean yearly abatement over this period. Dashed line indicates Carbon cost of €50 per tonne CO₂.

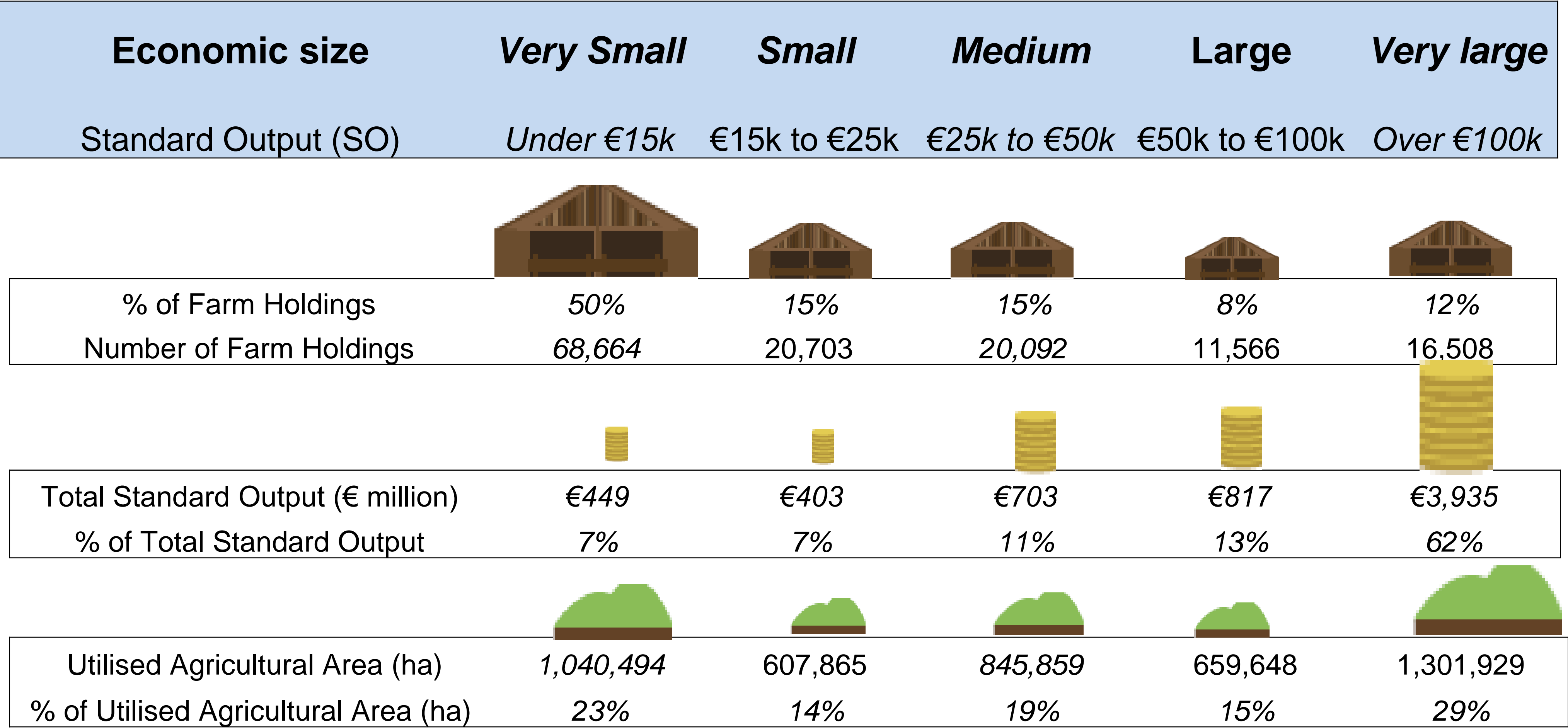
Phosphorus sources Nitrogen sources



Urban sources of P are large but are most important in the coastal settlement areas. Elsewhere its mainly diffuse agricultural sources

Diffuse agricultural sources of nitrogen are much larger than urban sources

Industry structure



Total
Farm
Holdings
137,533

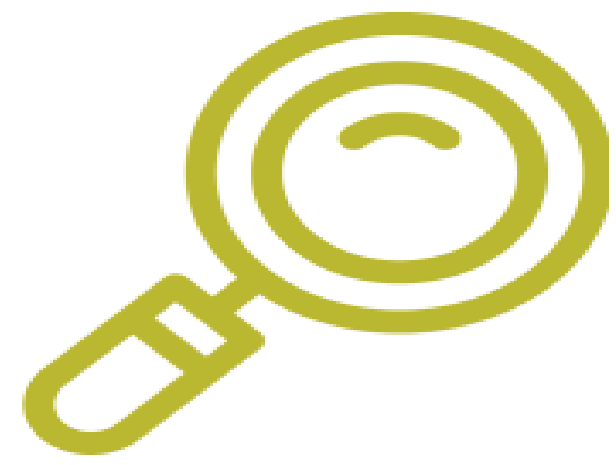
SO
€6,307m

UAA (ha)
4,455,795

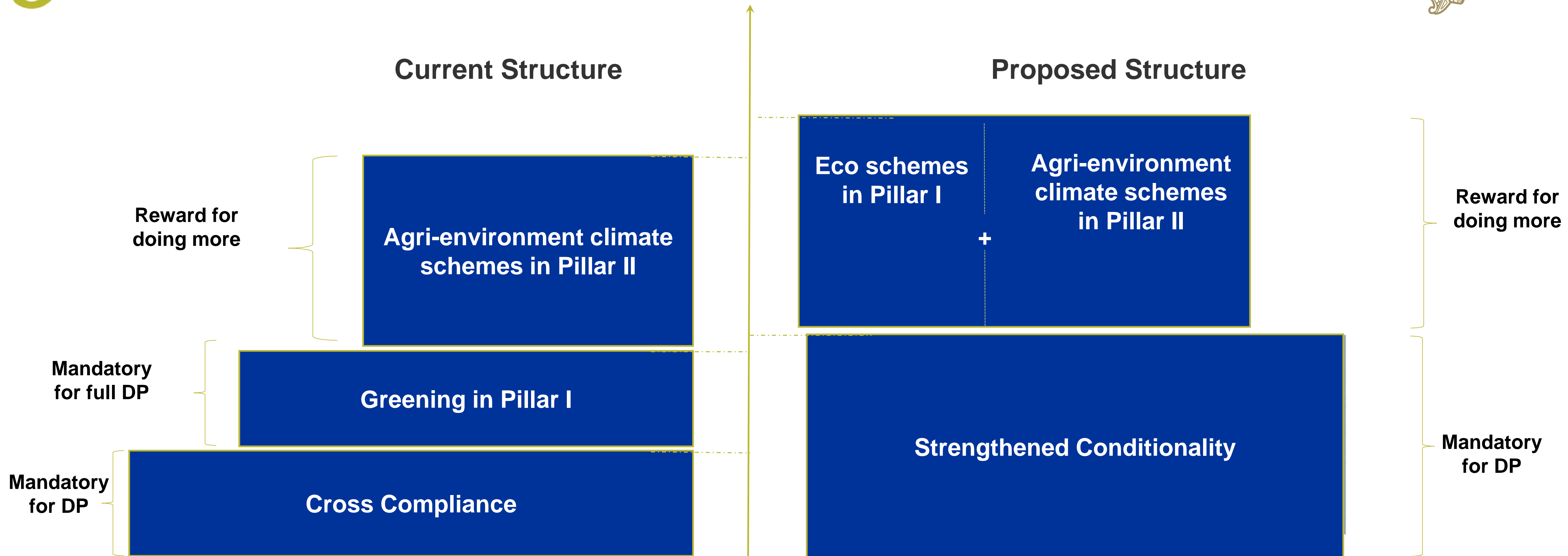
- 12% of farms produce 62% of output on 29% of land
- 50% of farms produce 7% of output on 23% of land

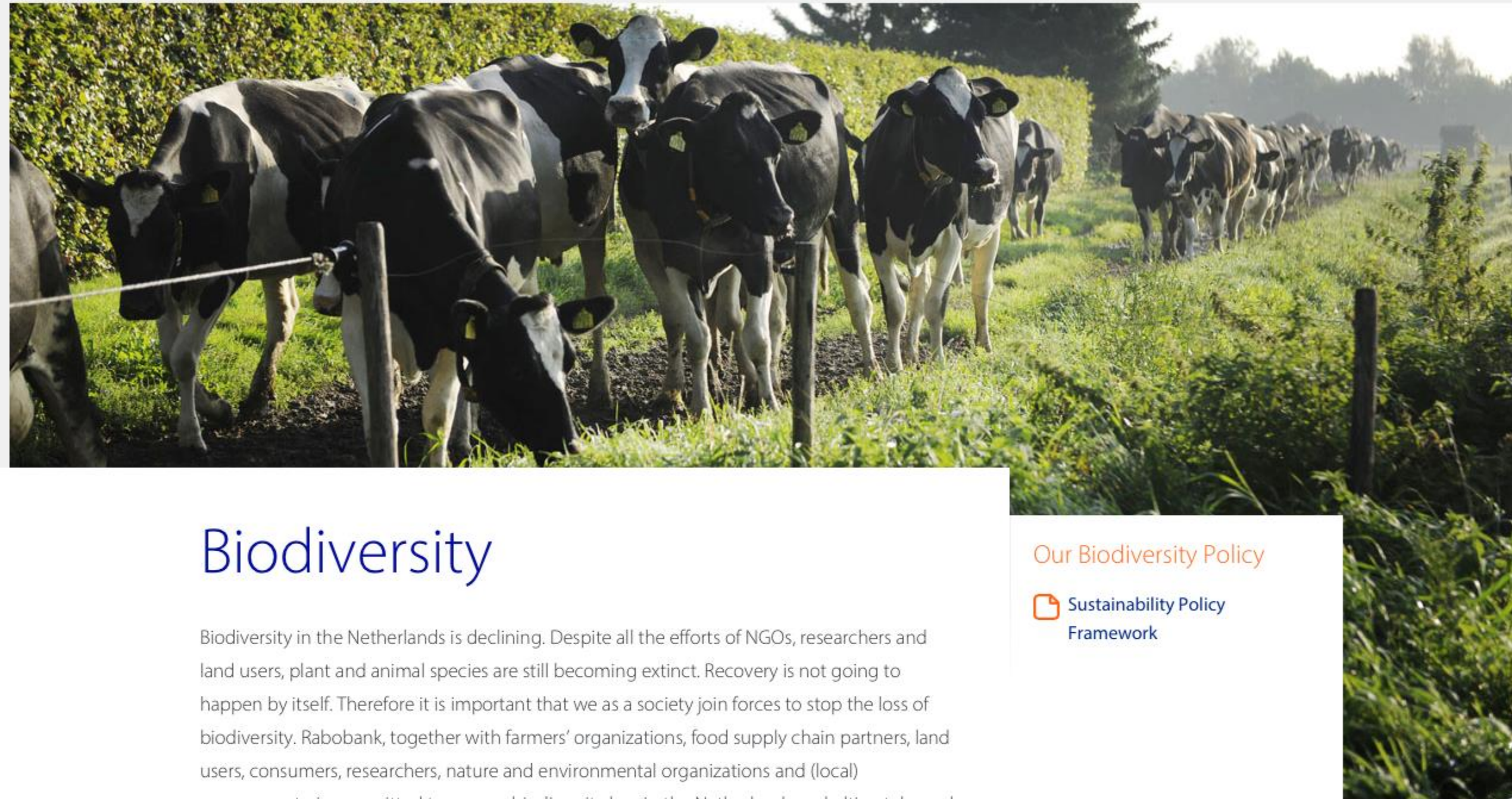
Nitrates review 2020-21





How will the green architecture change?





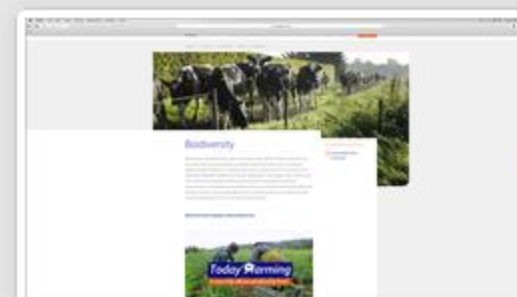
Biodiversity

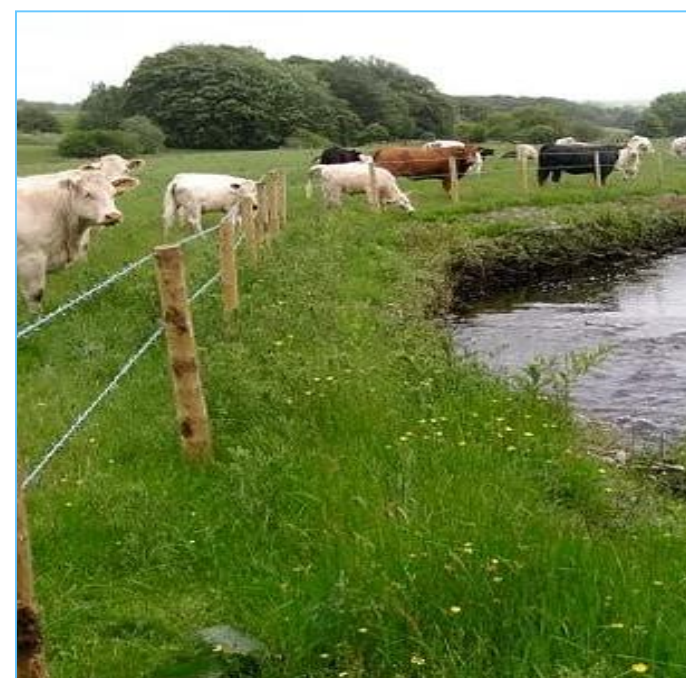
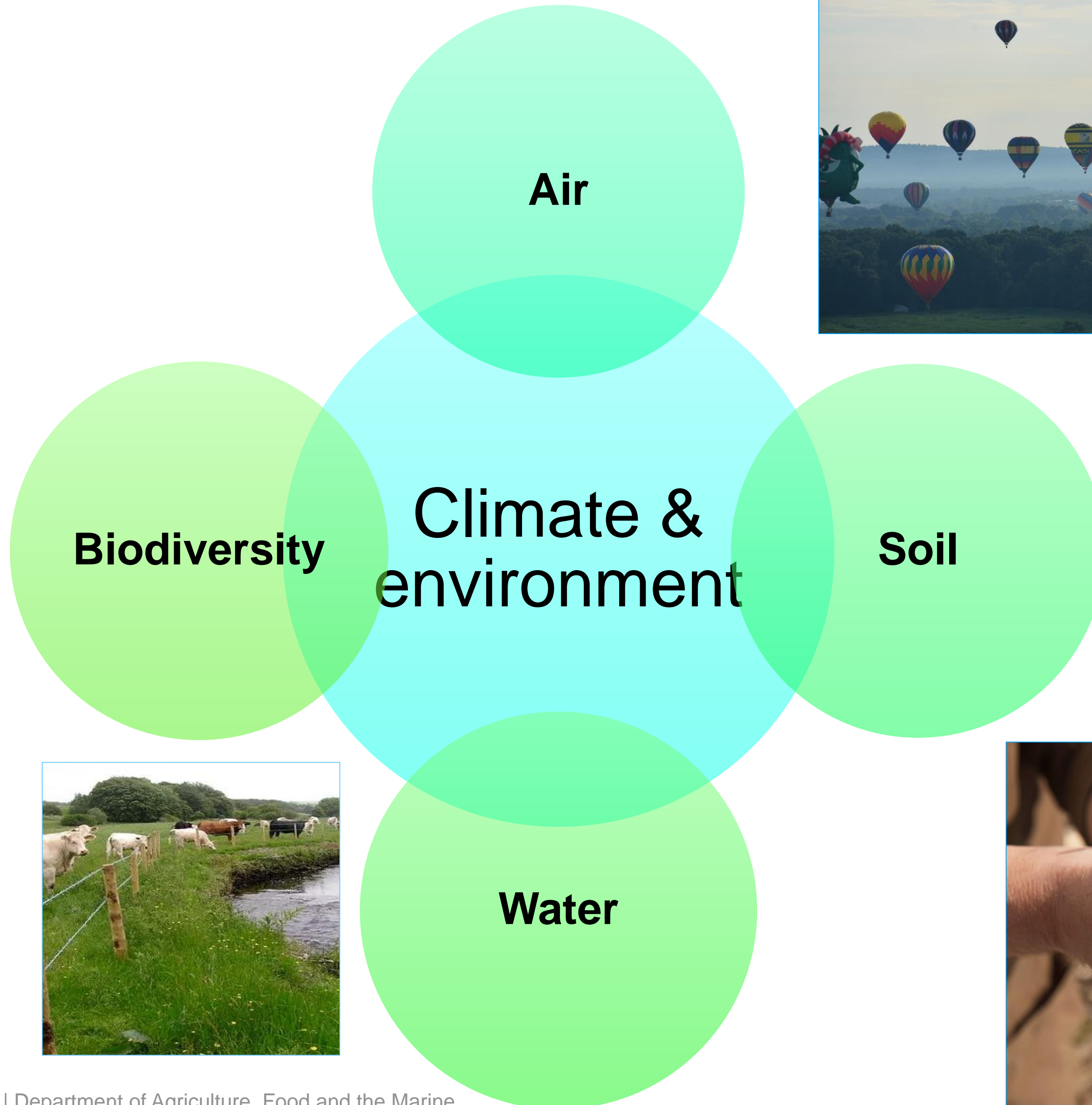
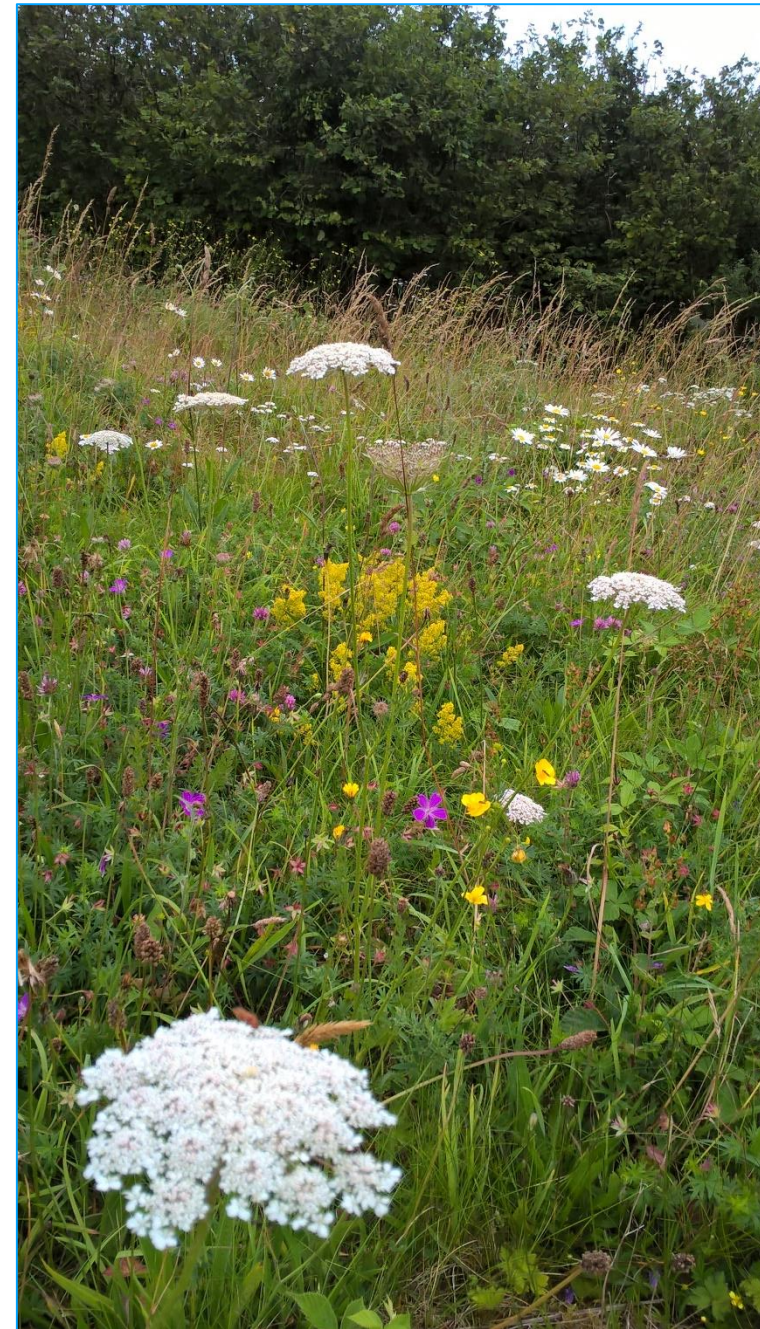
Biodiversity in the Netherlands is declining. Despite all the efforts of NGOs, researchers and land users, plant and animal species are still becoming extinct. Recovery is not going to happen by itself. Therefore it is important that we as a society join forces to stop the loss of biodiversity. Rabobank, together with farmers' organizations, food supply chain partners, land users, consumers, researchers, nature and environmental organizations and (local) governments, is committed to reverse biodiversity loss in the Netherlands and ultimately work toward its recovery. We encourage effective use of natural resources and actively work with customers and partners to conserve and restore biodiversity.

Our Biodiversity Policy

 Sustainability Policy Framework

Watch the short explainer about biodiversity:







Integrative, adaptive, informed and inclusive governance approaches including smart policy mixes

MULTI-ACTOR INTERVENTIONS (LEVERS)

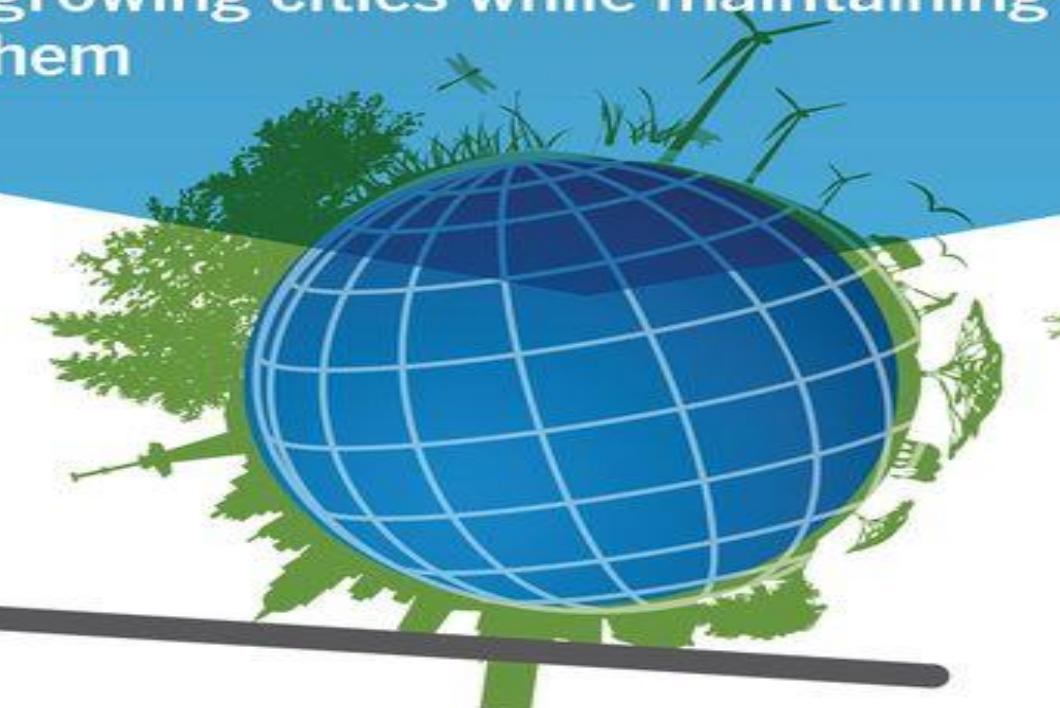
- Incentives and capacity building
- Cross-sectoral cooperation
- Pre-emptive action
- Decision-making in the context of resilience and uncertainty
- Environmental law and implementation

LEVERAGE POINTS

- **Embrace diverse** visions of a good life
- **Reduce** total consumption and waste
- **Unleash** values and action
- **Reduce** inequalities
- **Practice** justice and inclusion in conservation
- **Internalize** externalities and telecouplings
- **Ensure** environmentally friendly technology, innovation and investment
- **Promote** education and knowledge generation and sharing

NEXUSES

- Feeding humanity without deteriorating nature on land
- Meeting climate goals without incurring massive land-use change and biodiversity loss
- Conserving and restoring nature on land while contributing positively to human quality of life
- Maintaining freshwater for nature and humanity
- Balancing food provision from oceans and coasts with nature conservation
- Resourcing growing cities while maintaining nature that underpins them





“So live as if you were living for the second time and as though you had acted wrongly the first time.”

Victor Frankl

Thank you

