





Today, May 20th marks the commemoration of the 2020 #WorldBeeDay; a gentle reminder to us all on the importance of bees as pollinators and the fact that we all are dependent on the survival of bees

#weneedhoneybee #Biodiversity2020



& You and 6 others

12:10 PM - May 20; 2020 from Abuja, Nigeria - Twitter for iPhone

104 Retweets 224 Likes



- Netwerk We are a network of 30 countries that strives to meet the key messages of the IPBES report on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production.
- Protecting pollinators We believe that country-led politics can foster policy measures and innovative action on protecting pollinators.
- National strategies We know that national pollinator strategies are an important tool for the conservation of pollinators.





Program

- 1. Martijn Thijssen welcome and introduction
- 2. Caridad Canales Davida Developments on CBD targets
- 3. Jane Stout Five years later: what we have learned from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan
- **4. Lorna Cole** Evaluation of protective measures in agricultural landscapes
- 5. Koos Biesmeijer Regional collaboration for biodiversity recovery
- **6. Arjen de Groot** The key success factors for pollinator initiatives
- 7. Vujadin Kovasevic The EPI monitoring scheme
- 8. Martijn Thijssen Closure of the meeting





Thank you!

Thank you so much for your time and interest. If you have any questions about this presentation or about Promote Pollinators, please do not hesitate to reach out to us at: info@promotepollinators.org or visit our website www.promotepollinators.org.









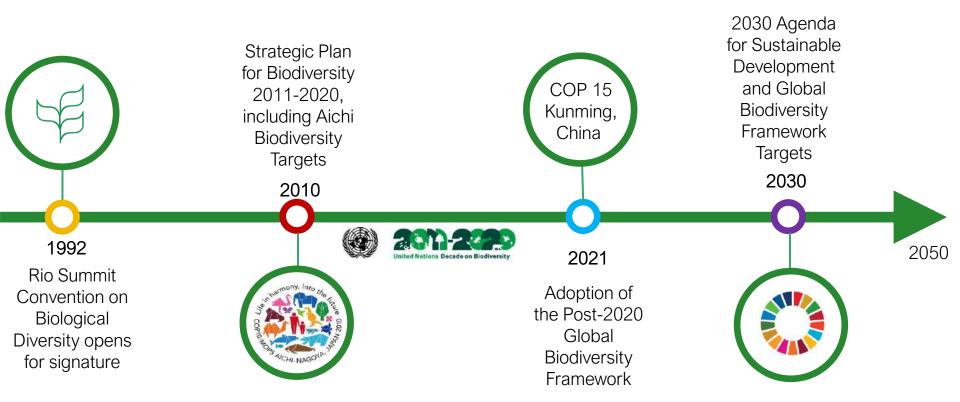
Caridad Canales Davila Programme Officer, Biodiversity and Agriculture Convention on Biological Diversity

The process to develop a post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Webinar 'Science and policy for effective pollinator protection'
May 20, 2020

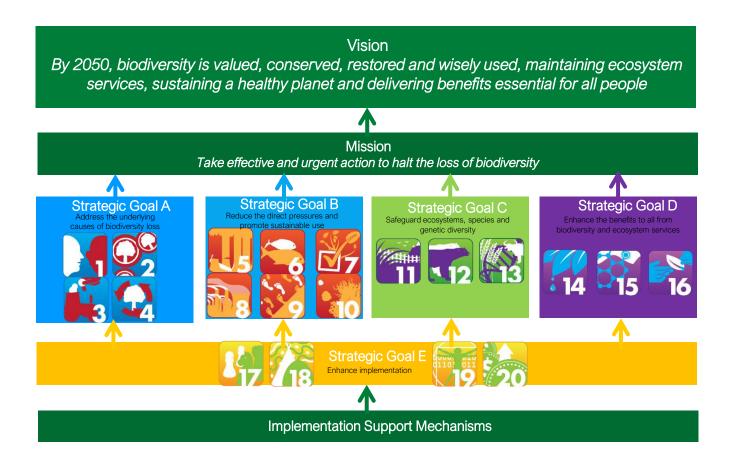


Where we come from and where we want to go ...





Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020





Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Goal A









Goal B













Goal C







Goal D







2020 Deadline

Goal E











Current Status

Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to productive landscapes and others from IPBES Global Assessment

Target	Target element (abbreviated)					
raiget			Poor	Moderate	Good	
5	5.1	Habitat loss at least halved				
	5.2	Degradation and fragmentation reduced				
	6.1	Fish stocks harvested sustainably				
	6.2	Recovery plans for depleted species		Unknown		
	6.3	Fisheries have no adverse impact				
3 7	7.1	Agriculture is sustainable				
	7.2	Aquaculture is sustainable				
	7.3	Forestry is sustainable				
8	8.1	Pollution not detrimental				
	8.2	Excess nutrients not detrimental				
	11.1	10 per cent of marine areas conserved				
	11.2	17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved			<u> </u>	
	11.3	Areas of importance conserved				
	11.4	Protected areas, ecologically representative				
	11.5	Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed				
	11.6	Protected areas, well-connected and integrated				
	14.1	Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded				
14	14.2	Taking account of women, IPLCs, and other groups		Unknown		
	15.1	Ecosystem resilience enhanced		Unknown		
15	15.2	15 per cent of degraded ecosystems restored		Unknown		

Source: Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

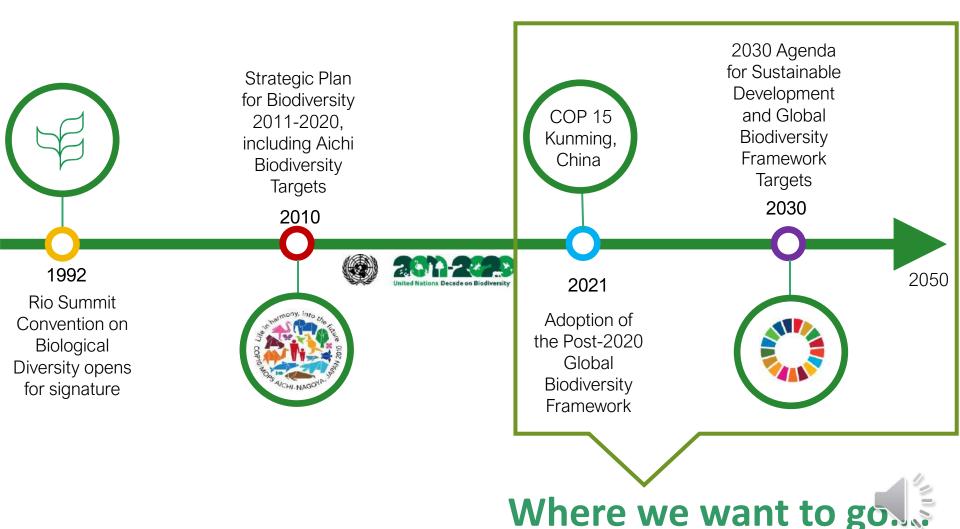
Where we come from and where we want to go ...



Where we come from....



Where we come from and where we want to go ...



Preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- <u>COP Decision 14/34</u> sets out the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which comprises:
 - Open-Ended Intersessional Working Group (OEWG)
 - Global, regional and thematic consultations
 - Documents and discussion through Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention
- Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) to discuss the overall development of the Framework
 - Led by two Co-chairs (Basile van Havre from Canada and Francis Ogwal from Uganda) and overseen by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties.
 - Meetings of OEWG are open to representatives of Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders
- Regional Consultations
 - 5 regional consultations (January-May, 2019)
- Thematic Workshops
 - These include ecosystem restoration, marines and coastal biodiversity, area-based conservation measures, resource mobilization, etc.

Preparatory process: Organization of work

Phase 1: Regional Consultations

Call for submissions

5 Regional meetings (done)

International Fora

OEWG 1 - Aug. 2019 (Nairobi) Phase 2: Thematic Issues

Thematic consultations

SBSTTA 23 – Nov. 2019 (Montreal)

Zero Draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework

OEWG 2 - Feb. 2020 (Rome) Phase 3: Negotiations

SBSTTA 24 – Aug. 2020 (Montreal)

> SBI – Aug. 2020 (Montreal)

First Draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework

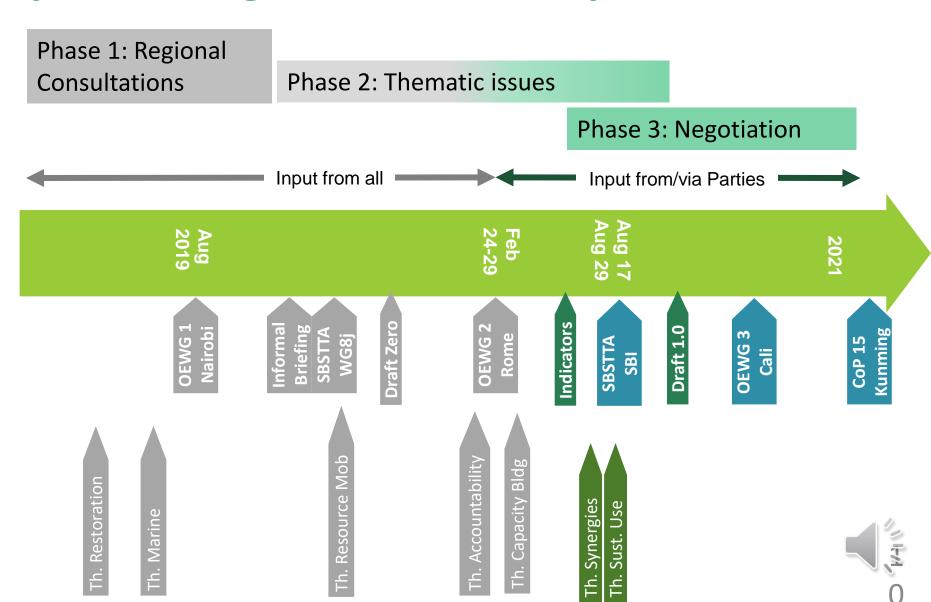
OEWG 3 – date TBC (Colombia)

COP 15 – Kunming, China

Adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



Preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework



Preparatory process: Opportunities to engage



 Peer review process for documentation prepared for SBSTTA and SBI meetings – end of May to mid June 2020



- Participate in CBD formal bodies (OEWG, SBSTTA, SBI)
- Upcoming virtual consultation on sustainable use and other workshops/meetings



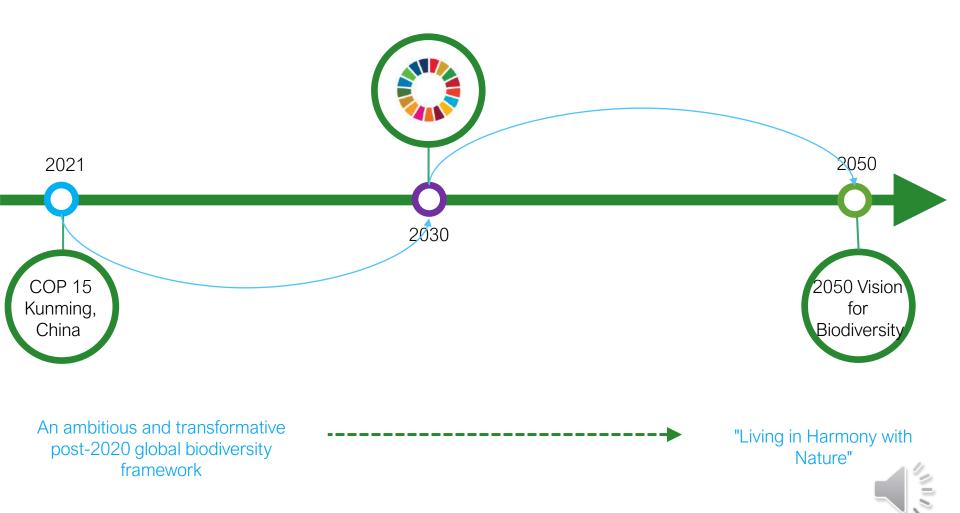
- Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People
- https://www.cbd.int/action-agenda/



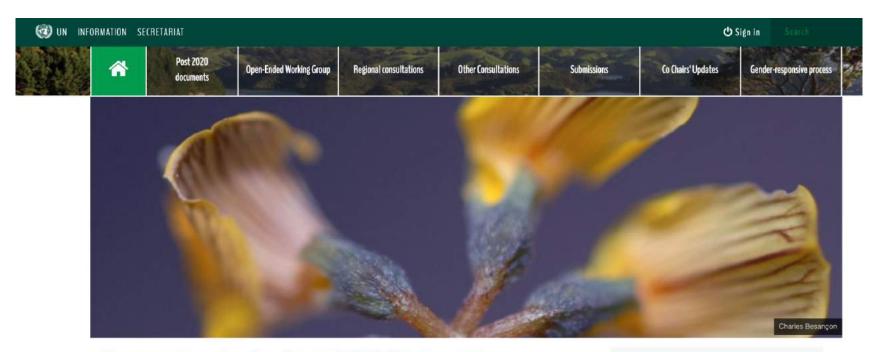
- Other Fora (UN Biodiversity Summit, IUCN World Conservation Congress, etc.)
- Technical reports and assessments



Why engage?



https://www.cbd.int/post2020



Preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

In 2020 the Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of ""Living in harmony with nature". In its decision 14/34 the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.



Thank you.

Caridad Canales Davila
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Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

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Five years later: what we have learned from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan

Prof Jane Stout











Úna FitzPatrick



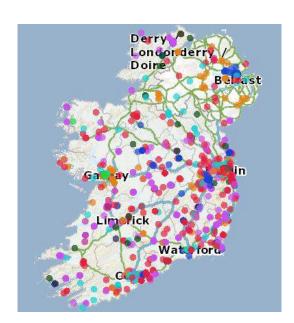


- 1. Making Ireland pollinator friendly
 - Farmland, public and private land
- 2. Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them
- 3. Managed bees supporting beekeepers and growers
- 4. Expanding our knowledge on pollinators and pollination services
- 5. Tracking change collecting evidence to track change and measure success

Since 2015...

Actions for pollinators across

Ireland, across sectors ~4,000 actions over >3,000km²







162 **local communities** have become pollinator-friendly







Policy National
Biodiversity Action Plan
4.1.8. "Implement the AllIreland Pollinator Plan"



Joined global efforts
via **Promote Pollinators**



What's worked? 1 Partnerships, collectively-agreed, shared plan of action



Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are working together to share knowledge, experience and resources to address the problem



What's worked? 2 Publishing evidence-based actions on how to help



- ✓ Pollinator-friendly actions, each very clearly explained
- ✓ Lots of **options**
- ✓ All actions are pragmatic & low cost
- ✓ Free on website



What's worked? 3 Positive messages



- ✓ Celebrate what we have
- ✓ Bees as a vehicle for wider biodiversity
- ✓ Celebrate best practice
- ✓ It is important that people feel they are part of something *together we can make a difference*







What's worked? 4 Simple messages and branding, range of comms approaches

Need to manage the landscape in a way that provides these wild bees with the **food**, **shelter and safety** they need to survive

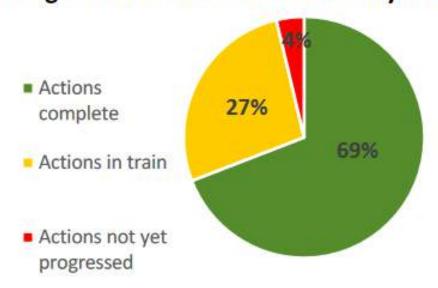


What's worked? 5 bottom-up, transparent, voluntary approach

Use existing networks/partnerships to encourage implementation and roll out

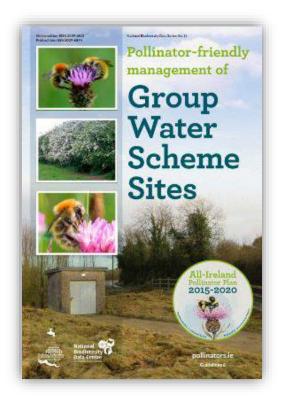


Status and progress of the Pollinator Plan's original 81 actions at the end of year 4 (2019)



✓ 96% of the 81 actions completed or in train

What's worked? 6 Evolve and take opportunities as they arise



✓ Allow the initiative to evolve as opportunities and unexpected synergies arise

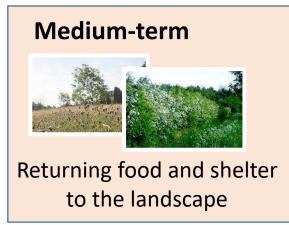


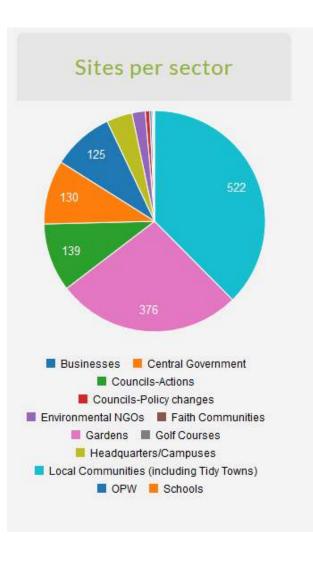




What's worked? 7 Measuring and communicating success



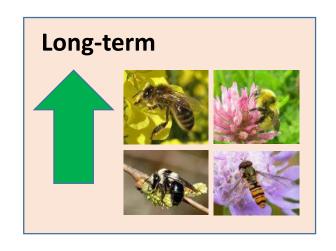




'Actions for Pollinators'

pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie





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What's worked? 1 Partnerships, collectively-agreed, shared plan of action



2 Publishing evidence-based actions on how to help

3 Positive messages

4 Simple messages and branding, range of approaches

5 Bottom-up, transparent, **voluntary** approach

6 Evolve and take **opportunities** as they arise

7 Measuring and communicating success

www.pollinators.ie



Úna FitzPatrick



Juanita Browne

Erin Jo Tiedeken







MAKING THE CAP FIT • FOR POLLINATORS



Lorna Cole, Jeroen Scheper, David Kleijn, Lynn Dicks, Jane Stout, Simon Potts, Koos Biesmeijer and the Super-B Team

YOUR VIDEO WILL BE DISPLAYED HERE

Leading the way in Agriculture and Rural Research, Education and Consulting

Agricultural Drivers



Negative Drivers

Loss of semi-natural habitats
Loss of traditional practices
Use of agrochemicals
System specialisation
Managed pollinators

Voluntary initiatives
IPM
Agri-environmental policy
Regulatory compliance
Diversification
AECS, EFAs
eco-schemes

YOUR VIDEO WILL BE DISPLAYED HERE

Positive Drivers

Ecological Focus Areas



Aim:

Evaluate the resources different EFAs offer to determine how well they are performing for pollinators.

Catch cover

Fallow land

Agroforestry



Forest edges

Compulsory Greening

CAP 2014 19 EFA options

YOUR VIDEO WILL BE DISPLAYED HERE

Cluj Workshop

What Resources?

- Nesting sites
 - Bumblebees
 - Solitary bees
- Hoverfly larvae
 - Insectivorous
 - Saprophytic
- Floral
 - Early, mid, late season
 - Open flowers, tubular flowers





Define management

- Standard
- Pollinator friendly

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Delphi Technique



22 experts from
18 countries.
scored EFAs
under standard
& pollinatorfriendly
management

Average score per region calculated

Final Scores
Derived



Northern Europe 8 countries



Southern Europe 5 countries



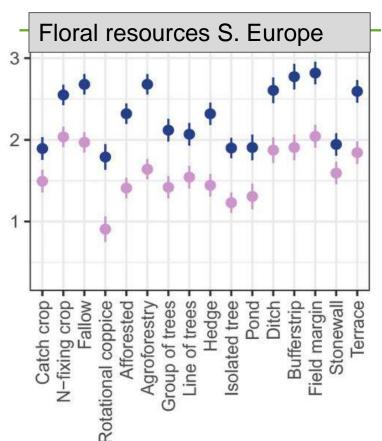
Eastern Europe 5 countries

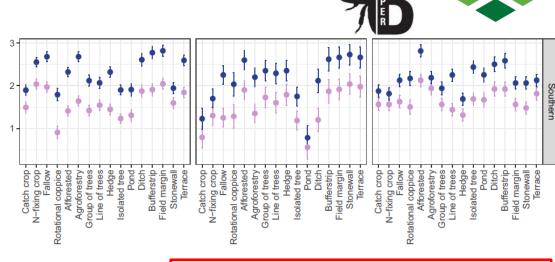
Experts revise scores based on group response & justify scores

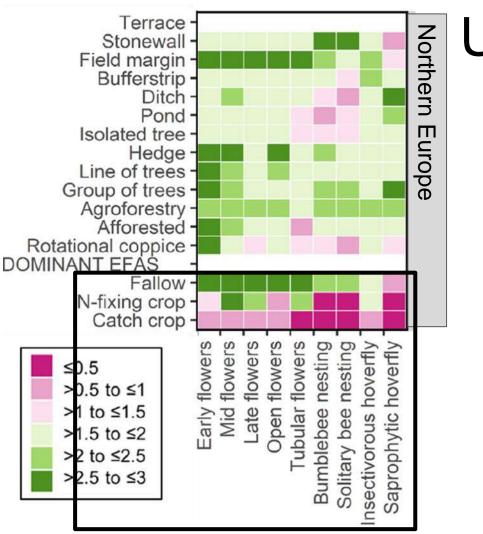
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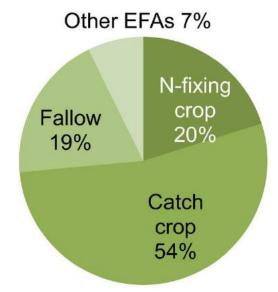




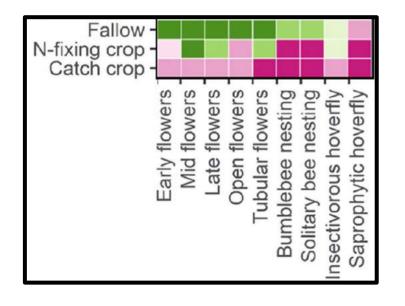








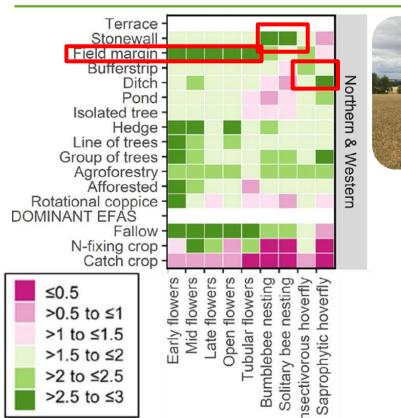
Uptake





Pollinator Packages











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CAP Post-2020 Policy Implications



Improve Habitat Quality

- Guidelines on pollinator-friendly management
- Incentivise positive management
 - result-based payments
- Create an effective monitoring framework
 - Robust 'user-friendly' indicators



Enhance Landscape Diversity

- Support landscape scale initiatives
 - Facilitate collaboration between farmers
 - Habitat bundles pollinator packages
- Integrate Green Architecture delivery vehicles
 - · AECS, eco-schemes, enhanced conditionality

Thanks for your attention!















Lorna.Cole@sruc.ac.uk

Cole, L.J., Kleijn, D., Dicks, L.V., Stout, J.C., Potts...& Scheper, J. (2020).

A critical analysis of the potential for EU Common
Agricultural Policy measures to support wild pollinators
on farmland. Journal of Applied Ecology, 57: 681-694.

Key success factors for pollinator initiatives

First insights from regional collaborations in 'bee landscapes'

Arjen de Groot, Wageningen Environmental Research













"Knowledge Boost on Pollinators" (2017-2021)

Enhancing the effectivity of pollinator initiatives by providing a sound knowledge basis



Share existing scientific knowledge



Gain insights from recent initiatives



Enhance monitoring of effectivity



Gain data on habitat requirements

www.kennisimpulsbestuivers.nl











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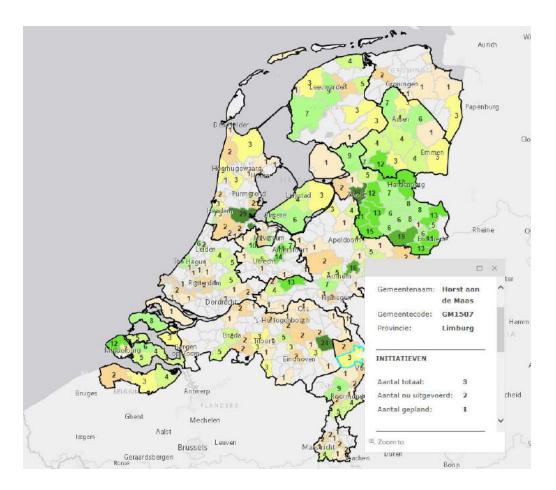






Gaining insights from existing initiatives

- > Inventory of Dutch pollinator initiatives (local, regional, national level)
- > Interviews with stakeholders involved in a selection of 12 recently finished initiatives
- Extracting success factors, bottlenecks and key recommendations for future initiatives





www.bestuivers.nl/bijeninitiatieven





Gaining insights from existing initiatives

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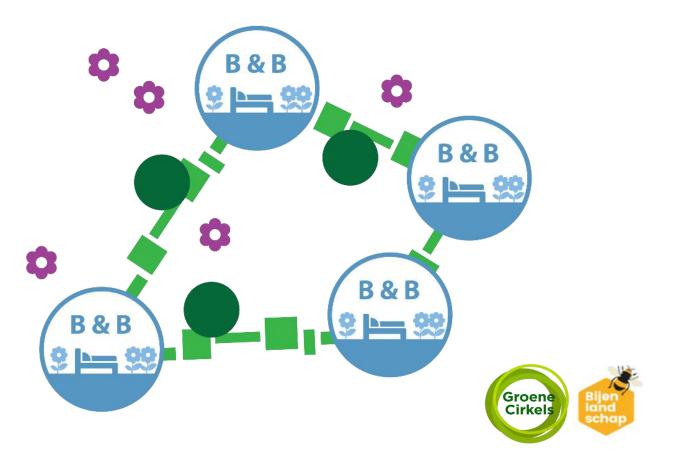
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Connecting nature and society

- > Bee landscape = regional network of well-connected natural elements that provide food & nesting for bees
- Socio-ecological network: developing an ecological network requires a social network
- 2017-2021: monitoring both social and ecological progress in 4 bee landscapes in the Netherlands



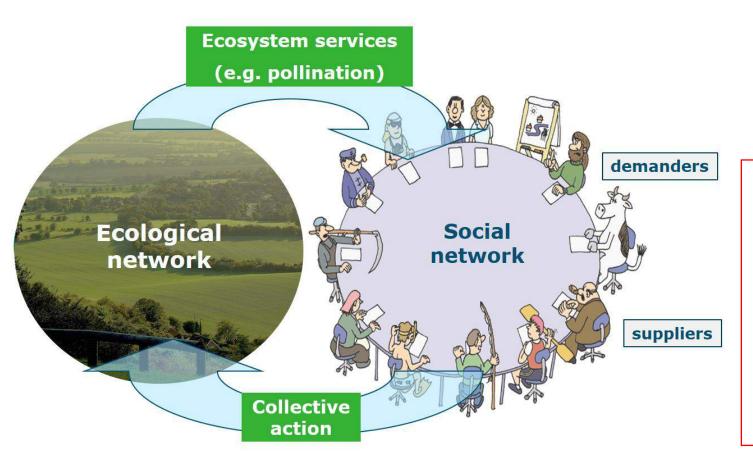






Connecting nature and society

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Build a strong social network



- > Include a diverse community of actors (local governments, companies, citizens, associations)
- Include multiple organizational layers (policy makers, executors)



- > Take time to find shared interests
- > Set common goals



- Appoint a network manager
- ➤ Secure multi-year budget for his/her activities



- Connect to similar networks elsewhere
- Increase impact by connecting to local discussion platforms







Build a functioning ecological network



- > Set clear and measurable goals for biodiversity and landscape composition
- > Don't expect miracles overnight, think about short as well as long term goals
- Periodic monitoring to check if goals are reached



- 'Opportunity maps' help to prioritize measures
- Involve the network in this process



If planting or sowing: selecting species that suit your goals and that fit the local circumstances









Increase relevance by combining goals



- > Enhance relevance taking measures that serve a wider biodiversity
- > Increase interest of stakeholders by targeting multiple ecosystem services

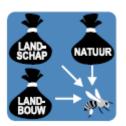


'Mainstream' measures for pollinators by integrating them in broader policy frameworks (i.e. aim for "pollinator-inclusive" policy)

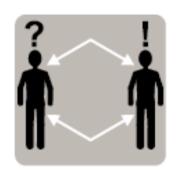








- Connect plans to existing subsidies (e.g. CAP)
- Governments: ensure that new subsidies fit the needs of local initiatives



Obtain, use and share knowledge!



- > Connect to scientists and let them share their insights
- > Include expert(s) in your network to advise on strategy, planning and execution



- Share practical experiences in the network
 - Monitoring results
 - Best practices but also failures
 - Costs and benefits encountered



- Be visible and spread the word!Share your results outside your network
 - Online via e.g. social media
 - But also in real life: field excursions







Roadmap for successful bee landscapes

> One tool, double function: guidance during development & self-evaluation of progress









Thanks!

Contributions from:

Wim Nieuwenhuizen (WUR)

Sabine van Rooij (WUR)

Marcel Pleijte (WUR)

Eveliene Steingrover (WUR)

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REGIONAL COLLABORATION FOR **BIODIVERSITY** RECOVERY

Koos Biesmeijer koos.biesmeijer@naturalis.nl









4 pollinators: how many bees?



4 pollinators: how many crop pollinators?



4 pollinators: how many threatened species?



Choose the pollinators for your aim

From bees to the planet and back







Where have all the insects gone?







An unexpected partner!



An unexpected partner!

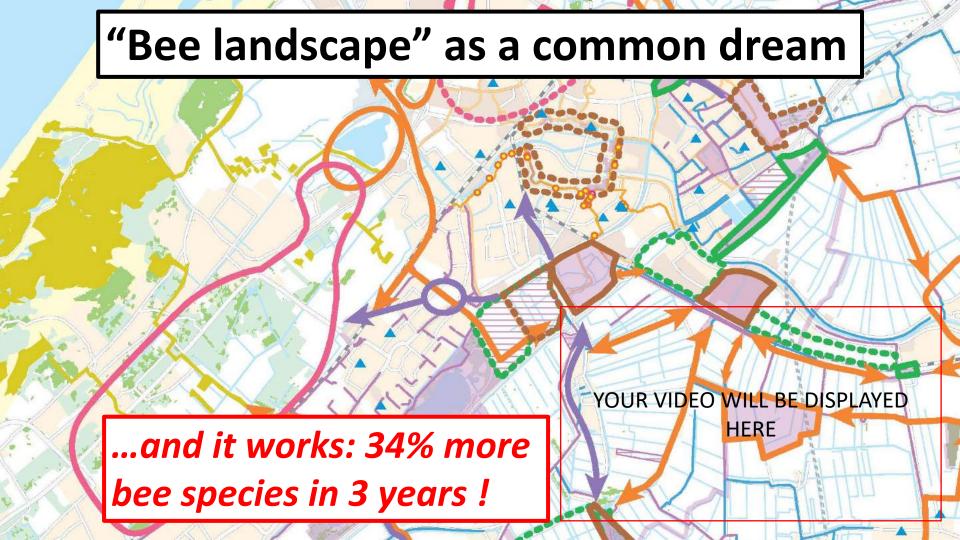
Their goal: climate neutral brewery and production chain

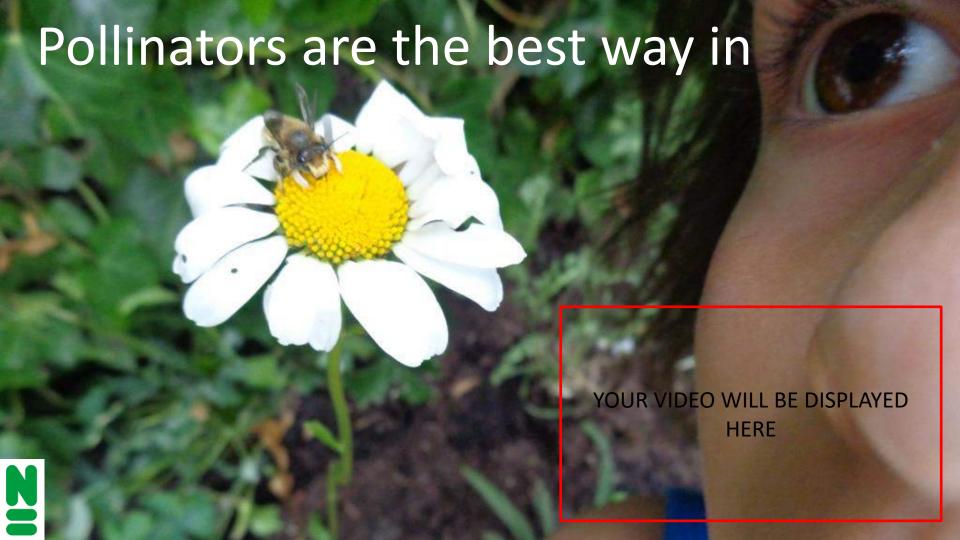


Healthy landscapes



Bee landscape













EU Pollinators Initiative

Monitoring aspects



Webinar
Science and policy for effective pollinator protection
20 May 2020

Vujadin Kovacevic
European Commission



EU Pollinators Initiative

Adopted on 1 June 2018:

COM(2018)395 + SWD(2018)302

> 30 actions by 2020 Long-term objectives (2030)

Priority areas:

- I. Improving knowledge
- II. Tackling causes of decline
- III. Engaging citizens & businesses, collaboration





Monitoring & indicators

- Systematic, standardised, long-term
- Robust indicators
- Richness & abundance, common & rare species





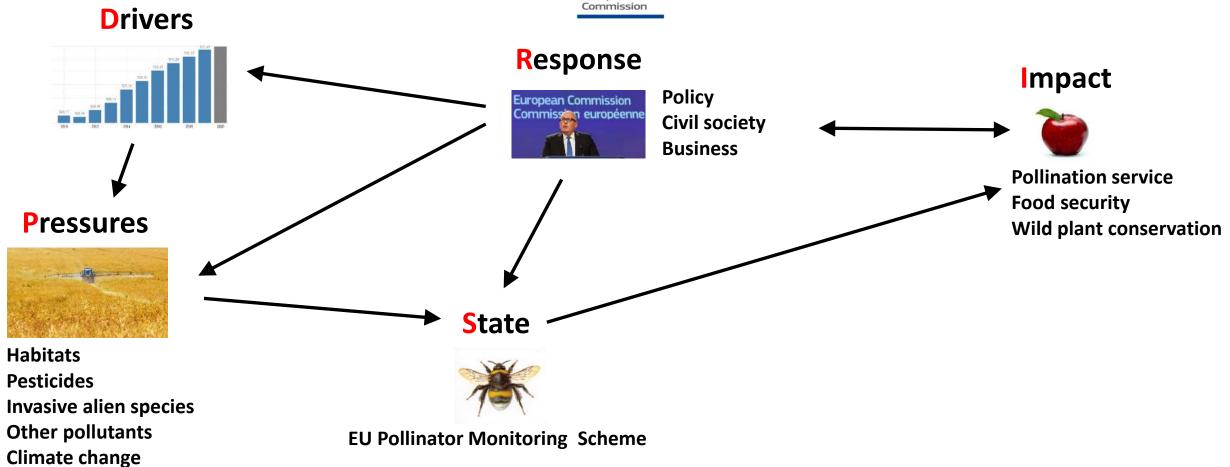
Monitoring & indicators

- Systematic, standardised, long-term
- Robust indicators
- Richness & abundance, common & rare species

- EU pollinator monitoring scheme & indicators
 - technical expert group 2019/2020
- Modular design, minimum viable scheme,
- Administrative, financial, & expert capacity







Overall EU pollinator monitoring framework follows DPSIR model of intervention (**D**rivers-**P**ressures-**S**tate-**I**mpact-**R**esponse) of the European Environment Agency.



Monitoring (loss of) habitats, pesticides, IAS

- Protected habitats Habitats Directive
- European Monitoring of Biodiversity in Agricultural
 Landscapes (EMBAL) pilot project
- Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey (<u>LUCAS</u>)
- Remote sensing (Copernicus)
 <u>COP4N2K</u> pilot project
- Monitoring of pesticides through honeybee products <u>INSIGNIA</u> pilot project
- European Alien Species Information Network (EASIN)





Monitoring impacts of pollinator decline

- Pollination of crops and wild plants
- Diets/nutrition





Monitoring impacts of pollinator decline

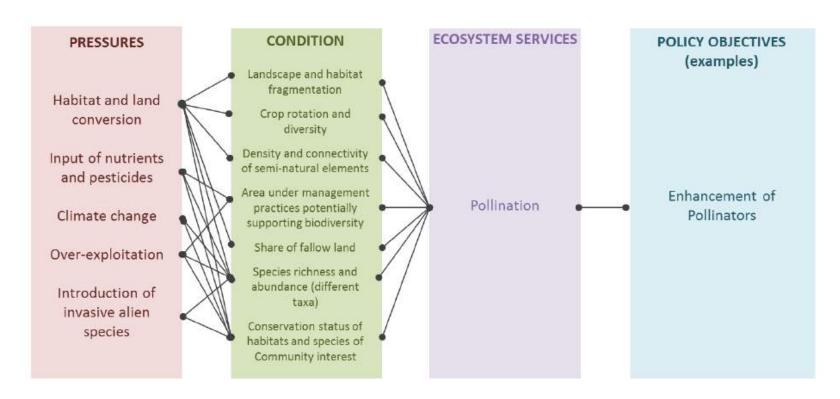
- Pollination of crops and wild plants
- Diets/nutrition

...and societal response

- Mapping policy actions at all governance levels
- Mapping business and citizens initiatives







Integrated assessment

Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES)



Timeline

- Review of the initiative by the end 2020
- EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
- European Green Deal
- EU Pollinator Monitoring scheme:
 - expert proposal by July 2020
 - preparatory activities
- Pilot projects 2021/2022

