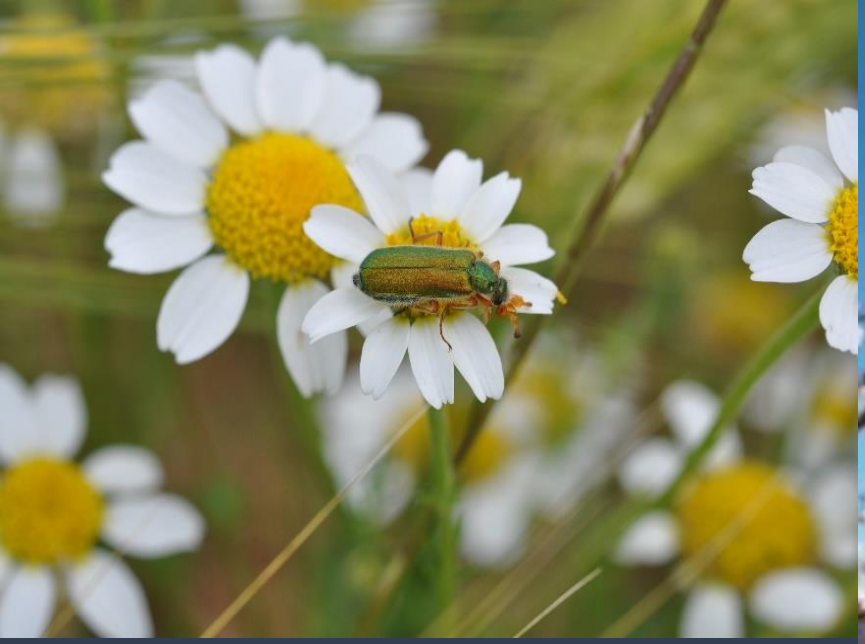
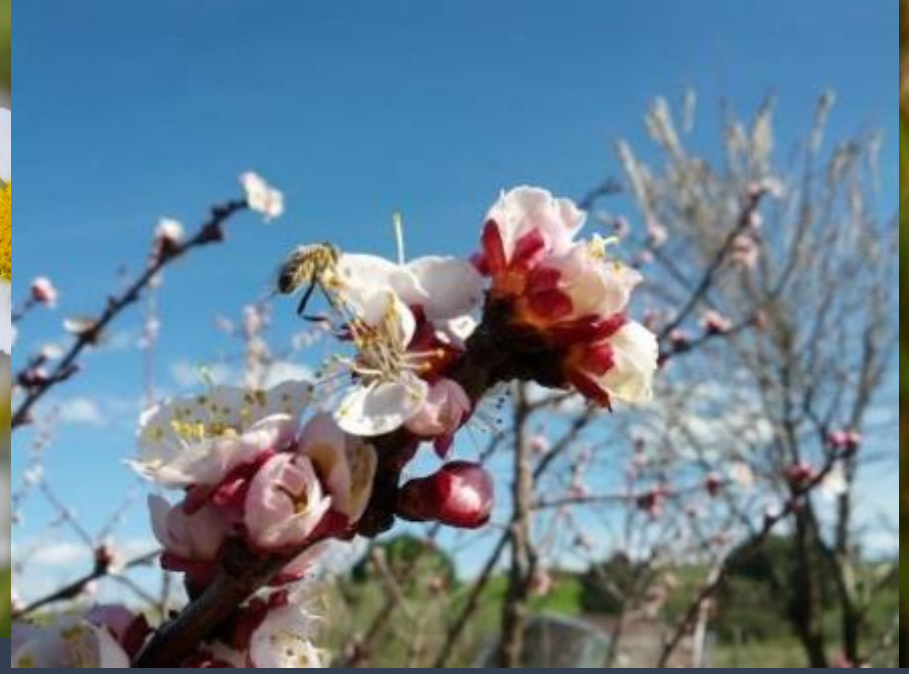
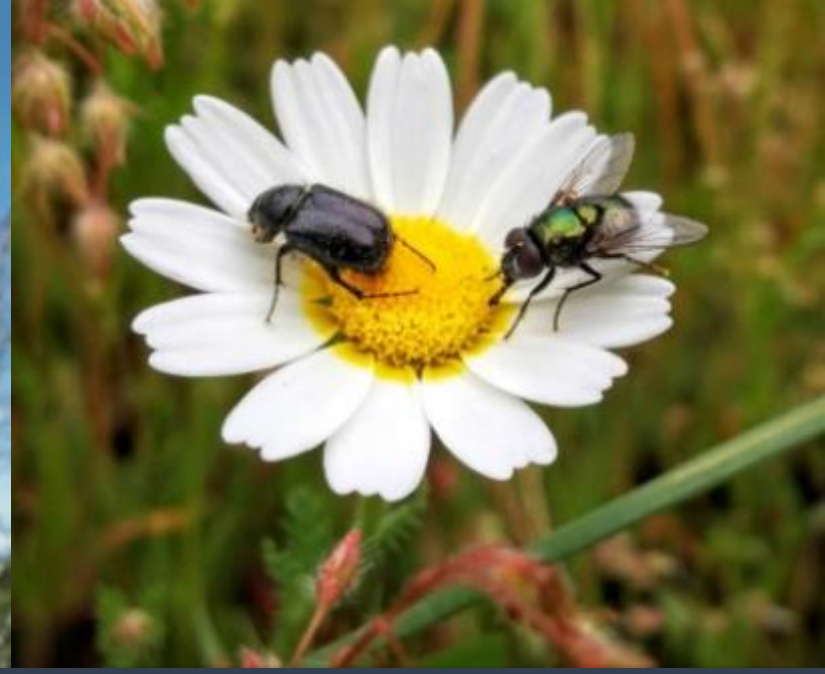

Spanish National Strategy for the conservation of pollinators

Noelia Vallejo Pedregal
Biodiversity Unit. Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge.

Promote pollinators coallition meeting 04 March 2021

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
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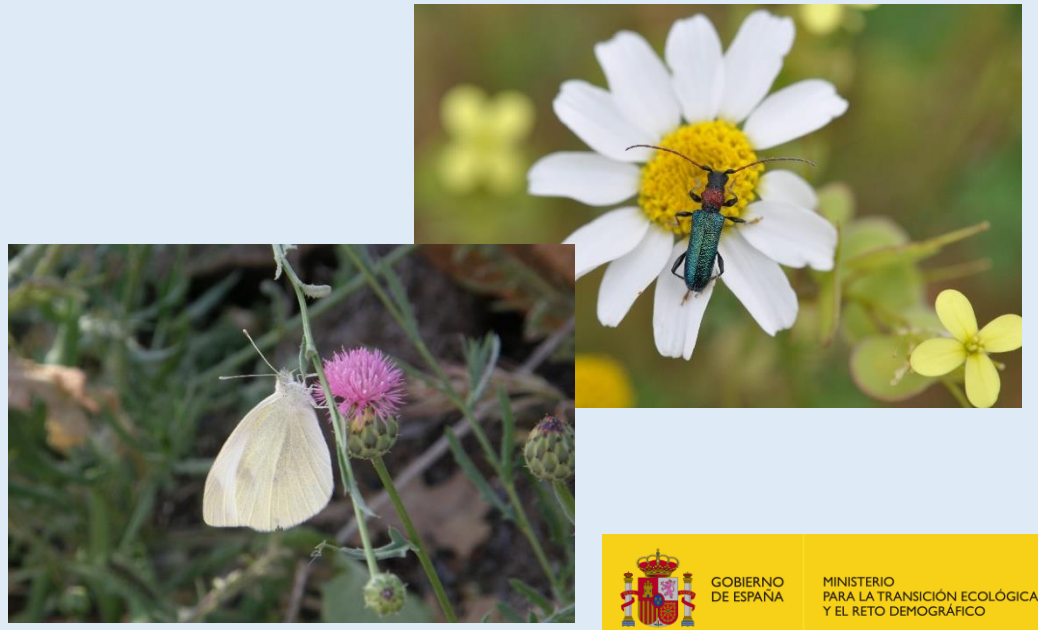
BACKGROUND

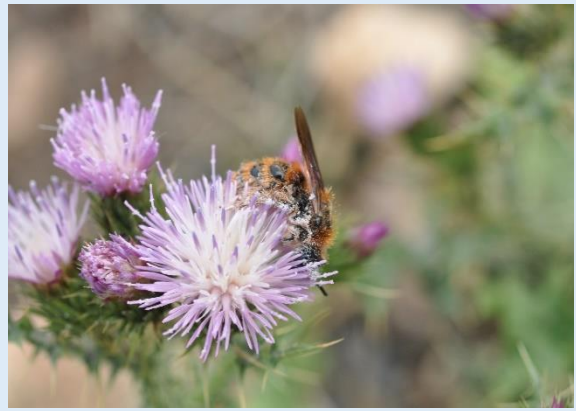
- **IPBES thematic assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production.** (IPBES 4, Kuala Lumpur, 2016)
- **XII Conference of the Parties to the Convention for Biological Diversity.** (COP 13, Cancún, 2016)
- **Promote pollinators Coalition** (Decisión XIII/15)
- **EU Initiative on pollinators** (June 2018)
- **EU Biodiversity Strategy (2020)**

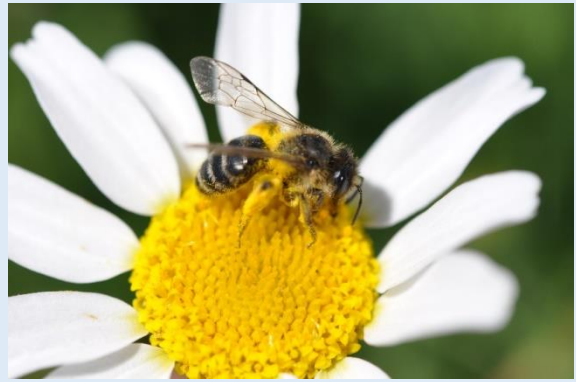


PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND ADOPTION

Participative process:

- **Technical Discussion Meeting (June 2018): NGOs, scientists, relevant economic sectors, and other Units.**
- **Bilateral discussion meetings with relevant Units.**
- **Consultation with the Wild Flora and Fauna Committee (October-November 2018) and the Spanish Committee for Biodiversity and Natural Heritage (Feb-March 2019).**
- **Formal consultation with interested parties and the Spanish Council for Biodiversity and Natural Heritage and Public Participation (March-April 2019).**





➢ **Adopted by the Spanish Environmental Conference (Sept 2020).**

CONTENT: DIAGNOSIS

DIAGNOSIS:

Importance of pollinators, status and trends:

- **Pollination ecosystem services**:

→ **90% of the world's wild flower species** depend on zoopollination;

→ It represents more than **2,400 million euros** of associated value for Spanish agriculture;

→ They provide other non-food products (medicines, biofuels, fibers, etc.) and are symbols of cultural and natural heritage.

- **Decline in pollinator diversity and abundance worldwide**:

According to the 2014 IUCN European Red List of bees, 9% of bee species are in danger of extinction and at least 2.6% of Spain's species are threatened.

CONTENT: DIAGNOSIS

DIAGNOSIS:

Causes of decline:

- Loss and degradation of habitats;
- Use of phytosanitary products;
- Pathogens and diseases;
- Exotic species;
- Climate change;
- Other threats.

CONTENT: GOALS

GOALS:

A. **Conserving** threatened **pollinator species and their habitats.**

B. **Promote favourable habitats** for pollinators.

C. Improve **pollinator management** and reduce **risks from pests, pathogens and invasive species**.

D. Reduce the risk of the use of **phytosanitary products** for pollinators.

E. Support **research to improve knowledge.**

F. Guarantee **access to information** and **awareness raising** on the importance of pollinators and their status and trends.

CONTENT: MEASURES

A. **Conserving threatened pollinator species and their habitats:**

A.1. Conservation of threatened pollinator species

→ Identifying threatened taxa and populations; promote their conservation and protection, as relevant.

A.2. Conservation of important habitats for pollinators

→ Identifying most relevant habitat types (including under the Habitats Directive); designing conservation and management measures for pollinators in these habitats; promote their consideration in management plans; identifying habitats that can serve as refuges.

→ Integrating pollinators and pollination in actions under Green Infrastructure Strategy.

CONTENT: MEASURES

B. **Promoting favourable habitats for pollinators:**

B.1. Improvement of pollinator habitats in agricultural settings

→ Best practices guidance for agriculture;

→ Identify and promoting, including in the new CAP, measures for pollinators in the agriculture sector (conservation of their habitats; diversity of landscapes; crop rotation; grassland measures; capacity building; etc).

→ Identifying and promoting the use of local seed mix.

B.2. Conservation of pollinators in urban areas and infrastructure environment

→ Guidance for promotion of pollinators in urban areas; technical guidelines for infrastructures (communication, energy, etc)

CONTENT: MEASURES

C. **Improve pollinator management and reduce risks from pests, pathogens and invasive species:**

C.1. Good practices in beekeeping for the conservation of wild pollinators

→ Promoting autochthonous and local varieties in beekeeping and agriculture; assessment on carrying capacity; ecological practices in beekeeping.

C.2. Adaptation of beekeeping to climate change

→ Promoting practices for adaptation to climate change (capacity building)

C.3. Prevention and control of risks from pests, pathogens and invasive species

→ Varroa, *Vespa velutina*, IAS.

CONTENT: MEASURES

D. **Reduce the risk of the use of phytosanitary products for pollinators**

D.1. Risk reduction derived from the use of phytosanitary products in rural areas

→ Monitoring and assessment of integrated pest management; assess the implementation and effectiveness of recommendations for protection areas. Awareness raising and capacity building on best management practices; integration in control pest management activities; eliminate or reduce the use of pesticides in State lands; assess and promote measures for a significant reduction of pesticides.

D.2. Risk reduction derived from the use of phytosanitary products in urban environments

→ Guidance for reduction and better management of pesticides in urban areas, infrastructures, etc. (also domestic use).

CONTENT: MEASURES

E. **Support research to improve knowledge:**

E.1. Improved knowledge about the state of conservation of pollinators
→ Promoting basic and applied research; implementing a monitoring framework (based on EU proposal); compiling and spreading information and research and monitoring results.

E.2. Improved knowledge about the causes of pollinator decline
→ Promoting research on decline drivers and pressures and threats.

CONTENT: MEASURES

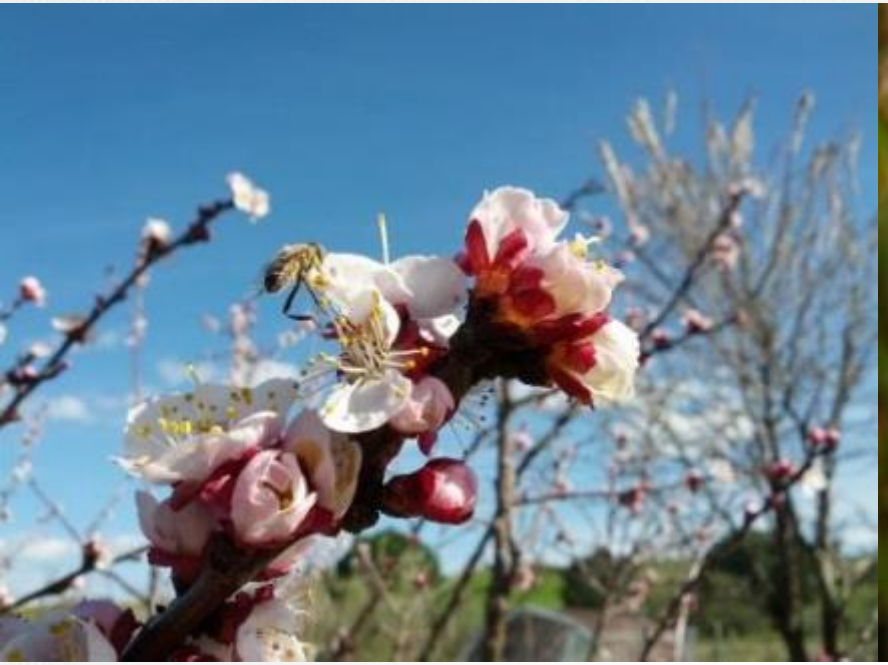
F. Guarantee access to information and disseminate the importance of pollinators:

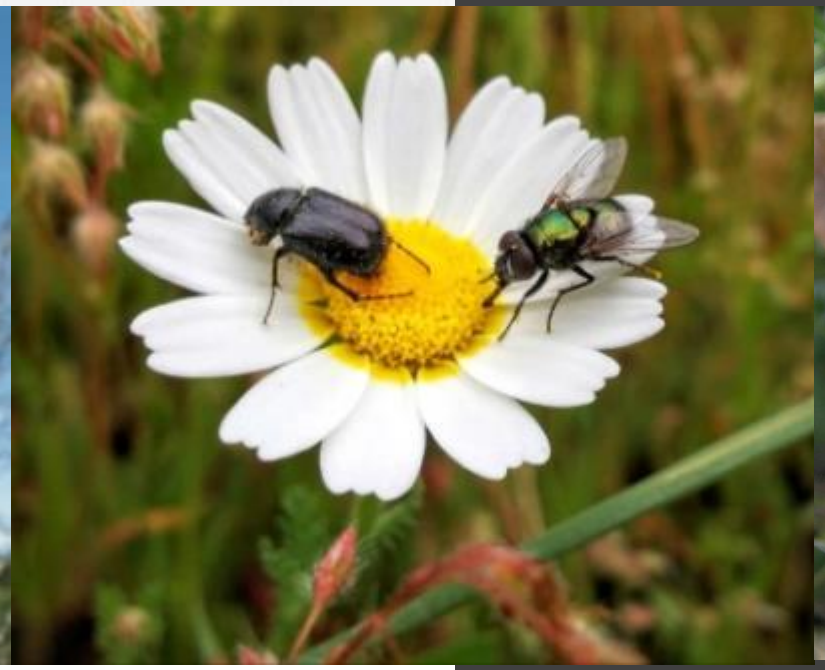
F.1. Dissemination of the importance of pollinators and promotion of participation

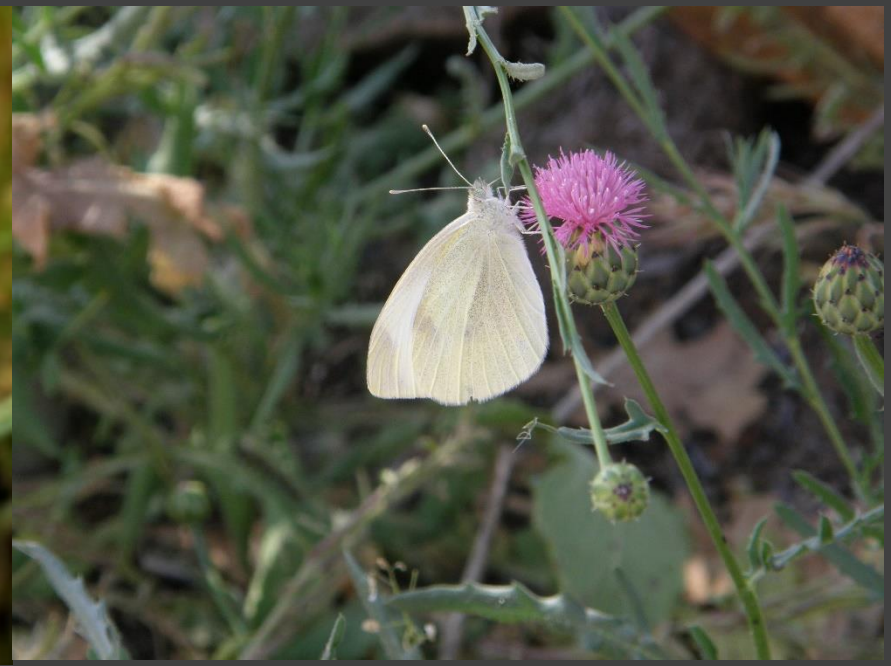
→ Promote and support initiatives by stakeholder and enhances citicens engagement.

F.2. Access to information and knowledge about pollinators

→ Spreading information (Spanish Nature Database).







Many thanks!

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