Welcome - Bienvenido

Biodiversity and pollinators in Latin America

David Cooper, Deputy Executive Secretary, CBD & **Raquel Hilianova Soto Torres,** Deputy Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment for Peru

SPEAKERS

Frederic Castell: Pollinators and the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

Hien Ngo: Building capacity for pollinator conservation in Latin America

Andreas Gettkant: Strengthening national strategies, knowledge management and governance mechanisms to improve the protection of pollinators in Latin America and the Caribbean

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO

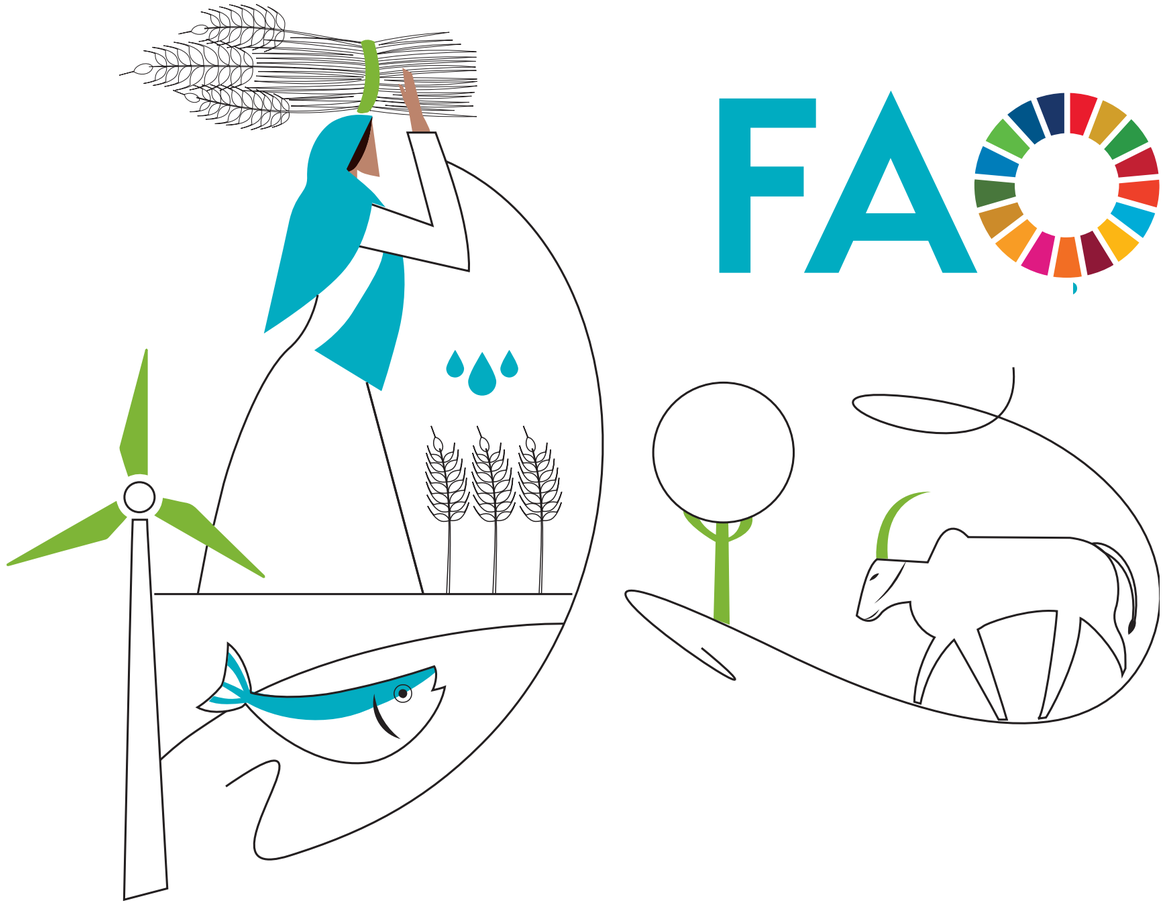
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

21 October 2024 – COP 16
Side-events – Pollinators in Latin America: Implementing the International Pollinator Initiative from the Region

FAO's work on mainstreaming biodiversity

Frédéric Castell

Biodiversity Mainstreaming Unit
Office of Climate, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations



FAO's work on biodiversity in the agrifood sectors

(crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture)

- **Neutral and open forum** where biodiversity-related policies are discussed, and agreements negotiated between Members
- **Biodiversity instruments and mechanisms**
- **Technical and policy support** for national implementation
- Presence in over 130 countries with **action on the ground**
- **Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**
- **Access to finance** - 185 FAO-GEF projects channeling USD 592 million towards biodiversity outcomes since 2006

GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP

Mountain Partnership

The International Treaty ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION 2021-2030

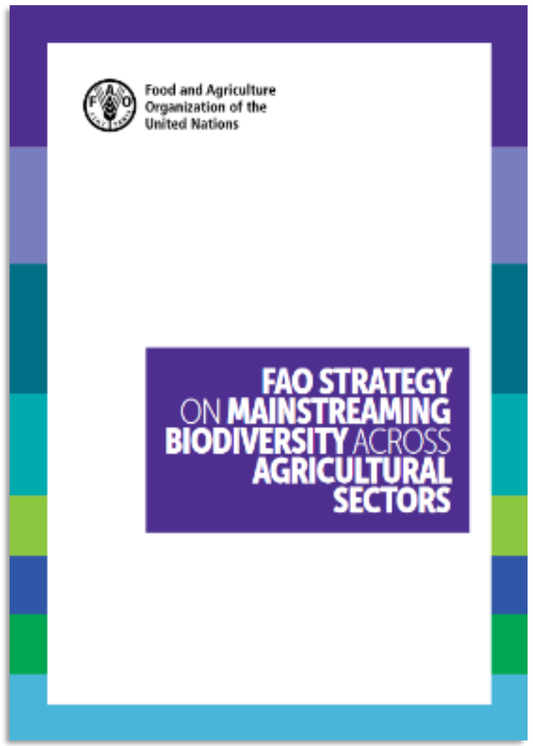
IPPC International Plant Protection Convention

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

GIAHS Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Agricultural Sectors

Four outcomes:



Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity

Biodiversity mainstreamed across **FAO's policies, programmes and activities**

Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition **globally recognized**

Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened

TABLE 2.
STRATEGY CORE ACTION AREAS, KEY ACTIONS, KEY DELIVERABLES AND TENTATIVE DELIVERY DATES OF THE 2024-27 ACTION PLAN

Strategy core action areas	Key actions	Key deliverables	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions	PPA	SDGs	KMGBF
Improve the sharing and uptake by countries of knowledge, technologies and good practices relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming	Support countries in building capacity for good practices in invasive species monitoring, prevention, management and eradication	Countries supported in the digital exchange of phytosanitary certificates (the IPPC ePhyto Solution) and in the implementation of recommendations on container cleaning and contaminating pests Countries assisted to access national phytosanitary systems that can be used to protect their plant life from invasive alien species (e.g. risk analysis, surveillance systems, eradication procedures and border controls) Support provided for Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations that result in the development of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies that include a component on how to address risks related to invasive alien species Countries supported in the establishment and implementation of national forest biosecurity strategies and processes Capacity building in the management of forest invasive species and restoration of degraded land following pest outbreaks supported Regional Forest Invasive species networks supported	Ongoing	ISPM 12; CPM R-06 (2017); PPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012); C 2021/23 (paras. 11.a,l, 15.d,f) COFO 2022 (GCP)	BE3, BP5, BL3, BL4`	1.4, 2.5, 5.b, 9.c, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 17.8	6, 10, 17
	Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers	Countries supported in the optimization of fertilizer use through capacity building in nutrient recycling and soil health management, and dissemination of best practices to actors along the fertilizer value chain	Ongoing	C 2019/REP (para. 49)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6	7, 10, 11
	Support and strengthen the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the management of pollinators	Possible modalities of a global pollinator platform explored National and regional implementation of relevant elements of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0 supported	Ongoing	CGRFA-19/23/ Report (para. 86)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6	7, 10, 11

Targets of the Kunming-Montreal GBF directly related to agrifood sectors

Target 1: Spatial planning and management

Target 2: Ecosystem restoration

Target 3: Protected and conserved areas

Target 4: Extinction risk, genetic diversity and human-wildlife conflict

Target 5: Sustainable use of wild species

Target 6: Invasive alien species

Target 7: Pollution

Target 8: Climate change

Target 9: Benefits from the use of wild species

Target 10: Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry

Target 11: Nature's contribution to people, including soil health and pollination

Target 13: Benefit sharing from genetic resources

Target 14: Integration of biodiversity values

Target 16: Sustainable consumption

Target 17: Biosafety and biotechnology

Target 18: Reform of incentives

International Pollinator Initiative

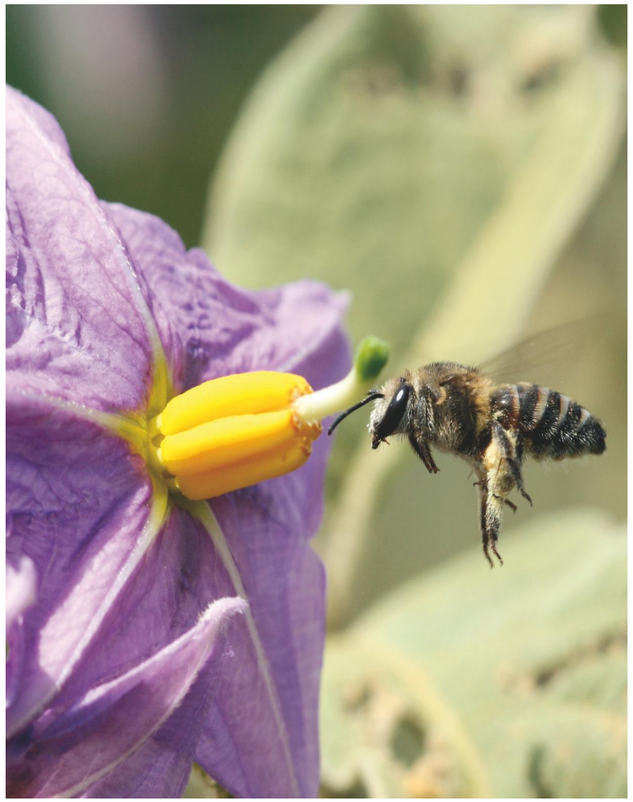
FAO Facilitates the implementation of the International Pollinator Initiative's Plan of Action 2018–2030

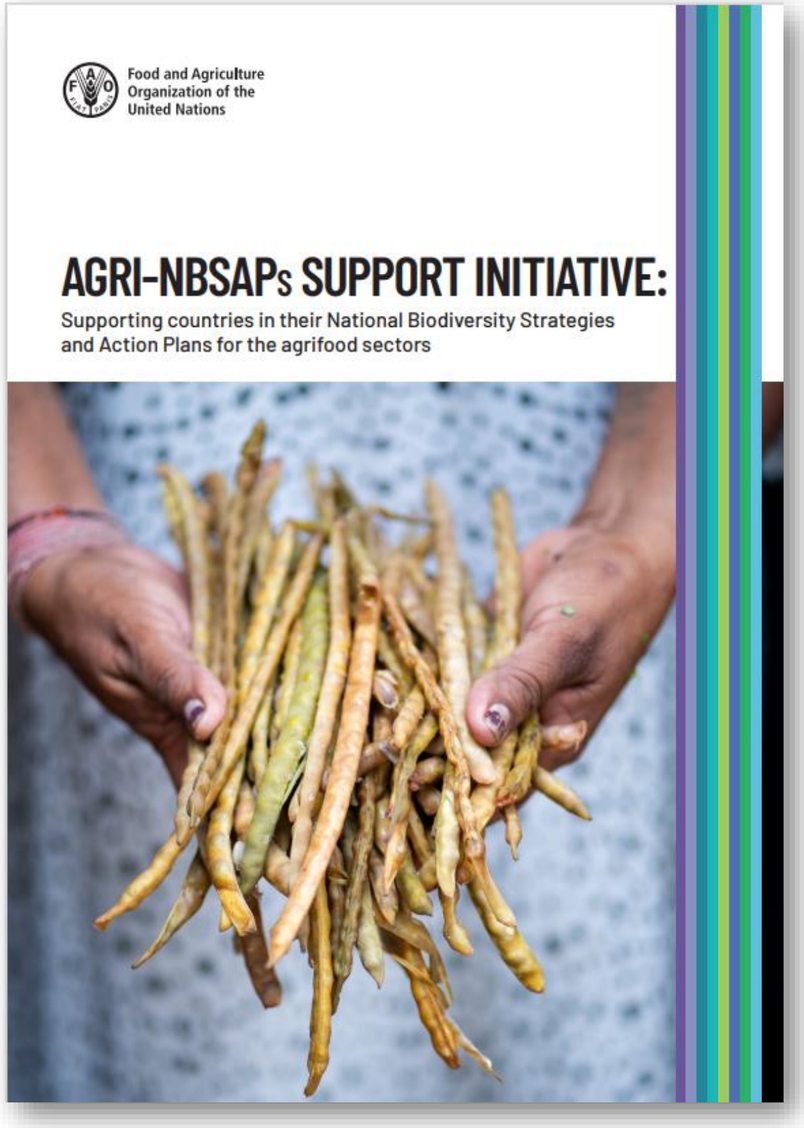
Objective 1: Implementing coherent and comprehensive policies

Objective 2: Reinforcing and implementing management practices

Objective 3: Promoting education and awareness of the values of pollinators and their habitats

Objective 4: Monitoring and assessing the status and trends of pollinators, pollination and habitats to address gaps in knowledge.





Agri-NBSAPs Support Initiative

- To accelerate the integration of biodiversity into agrifood sectors and thus the implementation of the KMGBF
- Targeted support to governments in their efforts to identify and implement actions in agrifood systems that will enable them to meet the biodiversity commitments outlined in their NBSAPs.

Agri-NBSAPs Support Initiative

Agri-NBSAP components

Enabling Environment

- Policy and Framework alignment for agrifood systems and biodiversity.
- Institutional capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity

Implementation

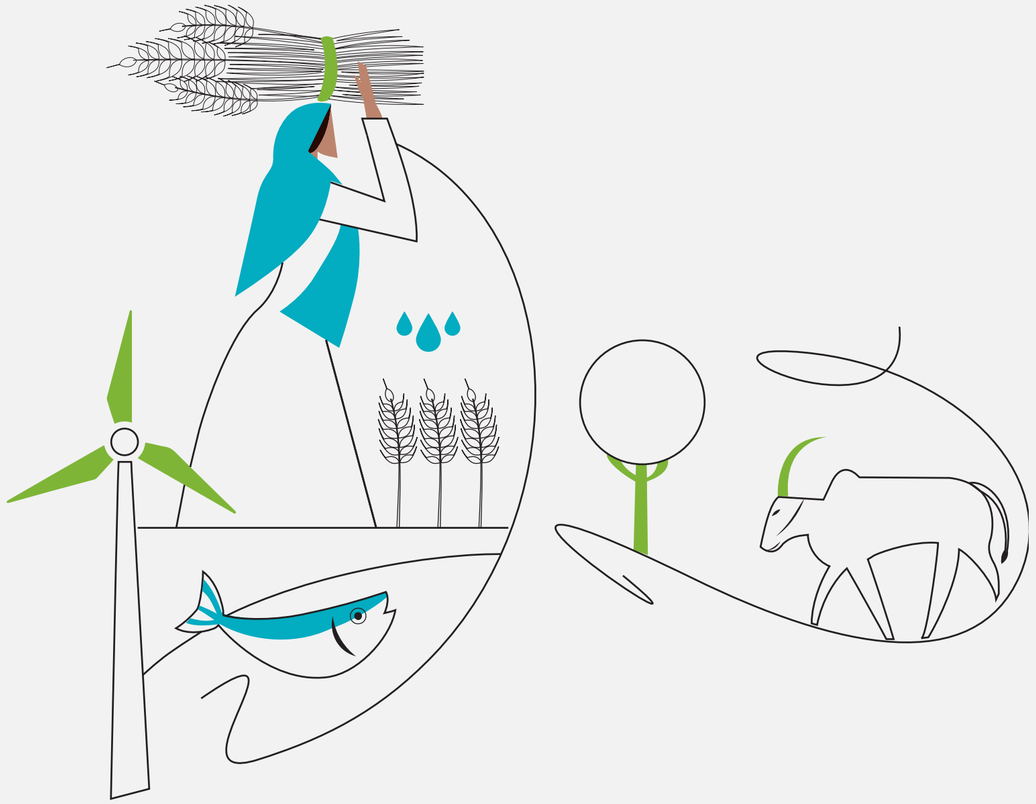
- Promote biodiversity-friendly practices and innovations
- Practices and approaches that promote biodiversity across agrifood systems

Finance

- Sustainable finance for mainstreaming biodiversity across agrifood systems
- Resource mobilization and private-sector engagement

Building Knowledge

- Monitoring and reporting of national targets
- Knowledge on biodiversity for food and agriculture



Biodiversity@fao.org

www.fao.org/biodiversity

Pollinators (bees) are a critical ecosystem service (nature's contributions to people) for

- the integrity of wild systems (flowering plants and habitats) and agricultural systems (crops)
- Human health
- Local livelihoods and the economy

Status/Trends

- •Wild pollinators are declining;
- •drivers of this decline and of the risks they pose to pollinators differs from region to region;
- •Basic information on invertebrate pollinator diversity, abundance, richness and occurrence is lacking because of taxonomic challenges and the absence of standardized monitoring protocols;
- •Knowledge on the impact of management practices on invertebrate pollinators and pollination services is also lacking.

CBD COP Decision XIV/6 Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators (2018)

Adopted the Plan of Action 2018-2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators as contained in annex I to the present decision, for implementation according to national legislation and national circumstances – it is a COMMON FRAMEWORK that guides national strategy

Element 1: Enabling policies and strategies
Element 2: Field-level implementation
Element 3: Civil Society & private sector engagement
Element 4: Monitoring, research and assessment

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Abejas de América Latina: una introducción a su identificación taxonómica

Abejas sin aguijón: una introducción a la meliponicultura

FAO LAC Project: Knowledge Management on Conservation and Sustainable Management of Pollinating Insects in Latin America

Responding to **Element 3**: **Civil society and private sector engagement -** To promote **education and awareness** in the public and private sectors of the multiple values of pollinators and their habitats, **improve the tools** for decision-making, and implement practical actions to reduce and prevent pollinator decline.

- Governments and other stakeholders disseminate information on best practices for pollinator protection.
- knowledge exchange
- Three self-learning courses on pollinators
- Network on best practices: establishment of a virtual network and in-person training workshop on meliponiculture

https://capacitacion.fao.org/course/view.php?id=144

To date:

- 3300 enrolled
- 30 countries (Americas and Europe)
- 47% women
- Background: Academia, public administration, and independent professionals

NEW - (2025): Pollinators and pesticides

Network on best practices: establishment of a virtual network and in-person training workshop on meliponiculture

NEW - (2025): Working with EMBRAPA and ABELHA in Brazil to hold training session for women on stingless beekeeping: Paragominas

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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Review

Pesticide impacts on insect pollinators: Current knowledge and future research challenges

P. Basu [a,*], H.T. Ngo [b], M.A. Aizen [c], L.A. Garibaldi [d,e], B. Gemmill-Herren [f], V. Imperatriz-Fonseca [g], A.M. Klein [h], S.G. Potts [i], C.L. Seymour [j,k], A.J. Vanbergen [l]

[a] Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, India
[b] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC), Región Metropolitana, Santiago, Chile
[c] Instituto de Investigaciones en Biodiversidad y Medioambiente (INIBIOMA), Universidad Nacional del Comahue-CONICET, San Carlos de Bariloche, Río Negro, Argentina
[d] National University of Río Negro, Instituto de Investigaciones en Recursos Naturales, Agroecología y Desarrollo Rural, San Carlos de Bariloche, Río Negro, Argentina
[e] National Council of Scientific and Technical Research, Institute of Research in Natural Resources, Agroecology and Rural Development, San Carlos de Bariloche, Río Negro, Argentina
[f] World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi, Kenya
[g] Biosciences Institute, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
[h] Nature Conservation and Landscape Ecology, University of Freiburg, 79106 Freiburg, Germany
[i] University, Reading, UK
[j] South African National Biodiversity Institute, Kirstenbosch Research Centre, Private Bag X7, Claremont 7735, South Africa
[k] FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, DST/NRF Centre of Excellence, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa
[l] Agroécologie, INRAE, Institut Agro, Université de Bourgogne, Université de Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Dijon, France

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.176656

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Update: The Global Pollinator Platform

CGRFA 17th Regular Session (2019)

- Recognized the importance of invertebrate pollinators and adopted its Work Plan for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of Micro-organism and Invertebrate Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and decided to address pollinators, including honey bees, at its Nineteenth Regular Session (FAO, 2019).

CGRFA 18th Regular Session (2021)

- Welcomed the Draft study on sustainable use and conservation of invertebrate pollinators, including honey bees
- Requested FAO to consider the need for, and modalities of, a global pollinator platform to address pollinators and pollination services at global level, and to report on this matter to the Commission at its next session.

CGRFA 19th Regular Session (2023)

- The Commission **considered the needs and priorities** to which a global pollinator platform could respond, and recommended that the FAO Council request FAO to e**xplore the possible modalities of a global pollinator platform** that could respond to the priorities and needs identified.

First Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Microorganism and Invertebrate Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
Rome, 25–27 September 2024

*The Working Group recommended that FAO invite FAO Members, technical experts and potential partners to an **informal initial meeting to consider next steps in the establishment of a global pollinator platform that responds to the priorities and needs identified by the Commission at its Eighteenth Regular Session.** It stressed the importance of involving key partners, **such as the CBD**, in this process and of avoiding duplication of the efforts of others.

20th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (24 - 28 March, 2025)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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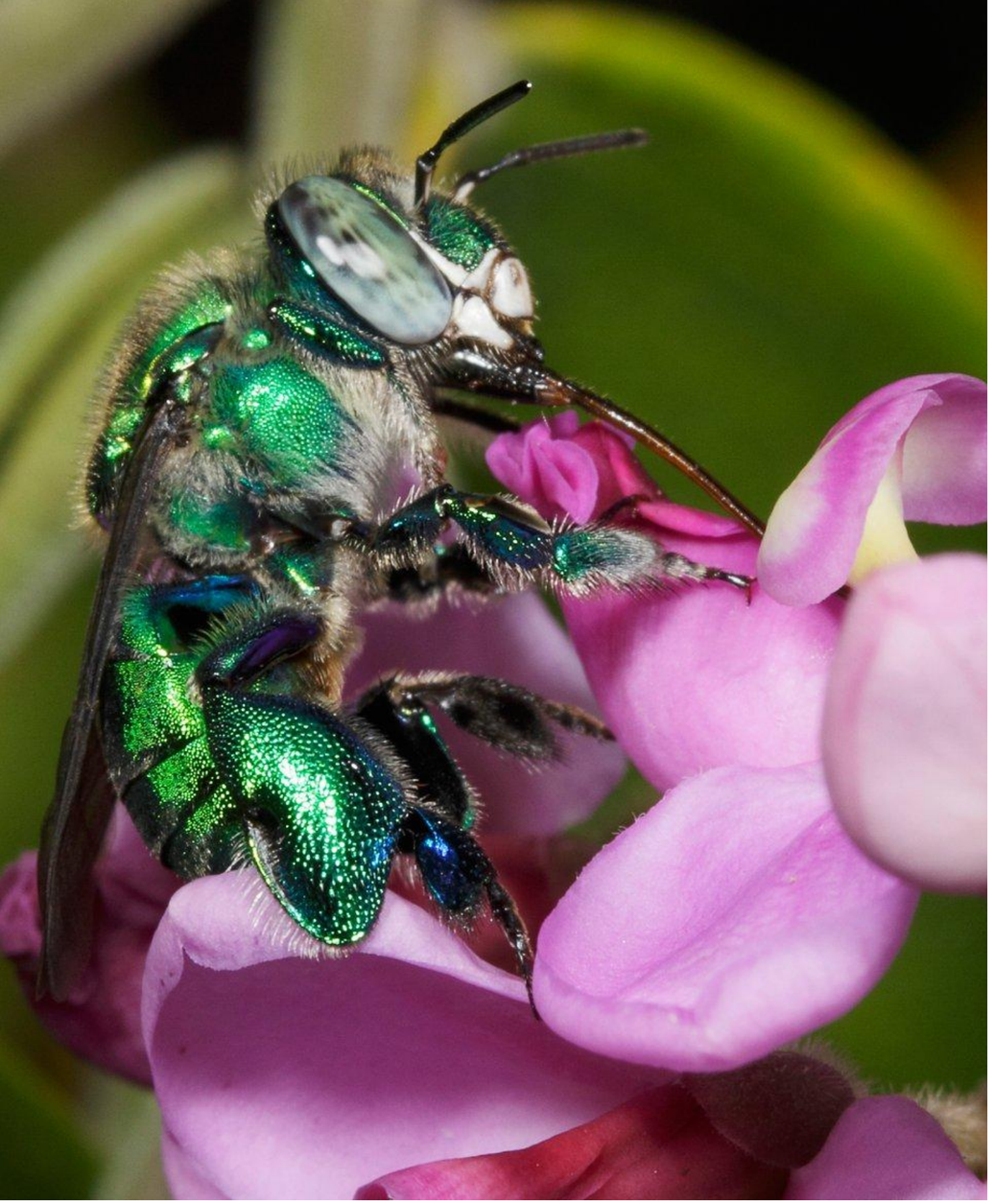


Explore possible modalities of a global pollinator platform that could respond to the needs and priorities identified by the Commission:

1. **facilitate and coordinate** international, regional and national action
2. promote **capacity building**, support reference studies at regional and national levels
3. **collect and share information** on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinator genetic resources
4. agree on **activities** at global scale in line with and in support of existing activities and initiatives, in particular the International Pollinator Initiative (IPI) and any further work on pollinators that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) may undertake

Thank you!
Muchas gracias!

For more information - please feel free to contact me: **hien.ngo@fao.org and hienthungo@gmail.com**

BMUV-IKI: Poli-LAC Project

Regional action for enhanced protection of pollinating insects and pollination services in Latin America and the Caribbean

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Fomentado por:

Ministerio Federal de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza, Seguridad Nuclear y Protección de los Consumidores

en virtud de una decisión del Bundestag alemán

IKI INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

Cofinanciado por la Unión Europea

Political partners:
Ministries of Environment and Agriculture

Commissioning parties:

- The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), with funds from the International Climate Initiative
- Delegation of the European Union to Paraguay (co-funding)

Consortium partners:
GIZ, Endesu Mexico, Forever Costa Rica Association, IICA Brasil and Profonanpe Peru

Countries of implementation:
Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Paraguay

Duration of implementation phase:
04/2024 - 12/2028

Initial situation of pollinators in Latin America and the Caribbean

- ✓ **FAO** International Pollinators Initiative developed tools and guidance for safeguarding wild and managed pollinators
- ✓ Several Latin American countries became members of the Coalition of Volunteers on Pollinators and have driven initiatives, platforms and (sub)national strategies:
  - **Costa Rica, Mexico and Brazil:** National strategies/action plans for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinator species elaborated or planned
  - **Peru:** National Beekeeping Development Plan; Payment mechanism for ecosystem services; Pollinator technical group.
  - **Paraguay:** National Plan for Apiculture and Meliponiculture
  - Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru are also members of the **Coalition of the** **te Pol**

PROMOTE POLLINATORS

Challenges:

- There is a need to **strengthen action at the landscape level** for the protection of pollinators
- **Lack of incentives and resources**
- **Information** on pollinators and ecosystem service value remains **scarce**
- **No mechanisms for structured exchange of experiences** with **pollinator-friendly practices** and lessons learned at the regional level

Poli-LAC Objective and outputs

Governmental and non-governmental actors in selected countries in LAC have **expanded knowledge-based management and governance practices at local, subnational, national, and regional levels** that promote the ecosystem service of insect pollination.

01

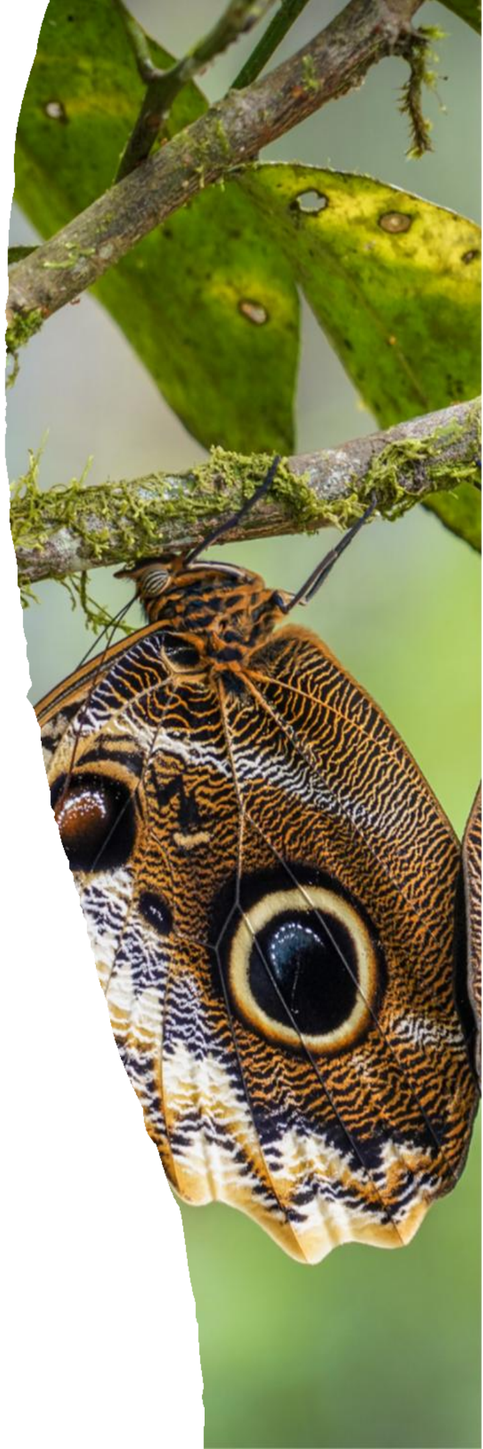
Target group actors engage in **regional knowledge management** on the conservation and sustainable management of insect pollinators

02

Decision-makers support and develop **policies and instruments that encourage the conservation and sustainable use of insect pollinators** and **mobilize financial resources**

03

Local actors in selected landscapes in Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru **implement insect pollinator-friendly practices and use monitoring tools**



Poli-LAC Objective and outputs

Output I: Regional (LAC) Knowledge Management

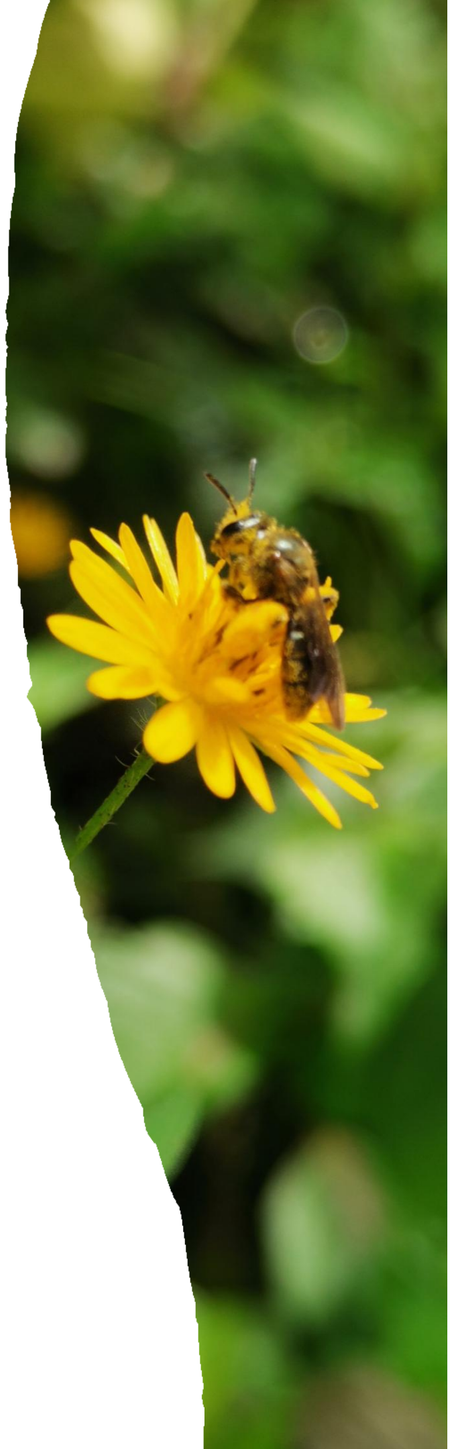
- Regional (LAC) Knowledge Management
- Initiation and technical support of South-South cooperation projects (LAC), associated small grants

Output II: Policies, Instruments and Finance

- Public policies and instruments promoting the conservation of pollinating insects
- Financial solutions and mobilization of private sector contributions

Output III: Pollinator-friendly Practices and Monitoring

- Implementation of pollinator-friendly practices in the prioritized pilot landscapes
- Use of monitoring tools in pilot areas, implemented by universities and research institutions



Selected landscapes for local implementation

Technical criteria

Political criteria

Safeguard criteria

México
(Local partner: ENDESU)

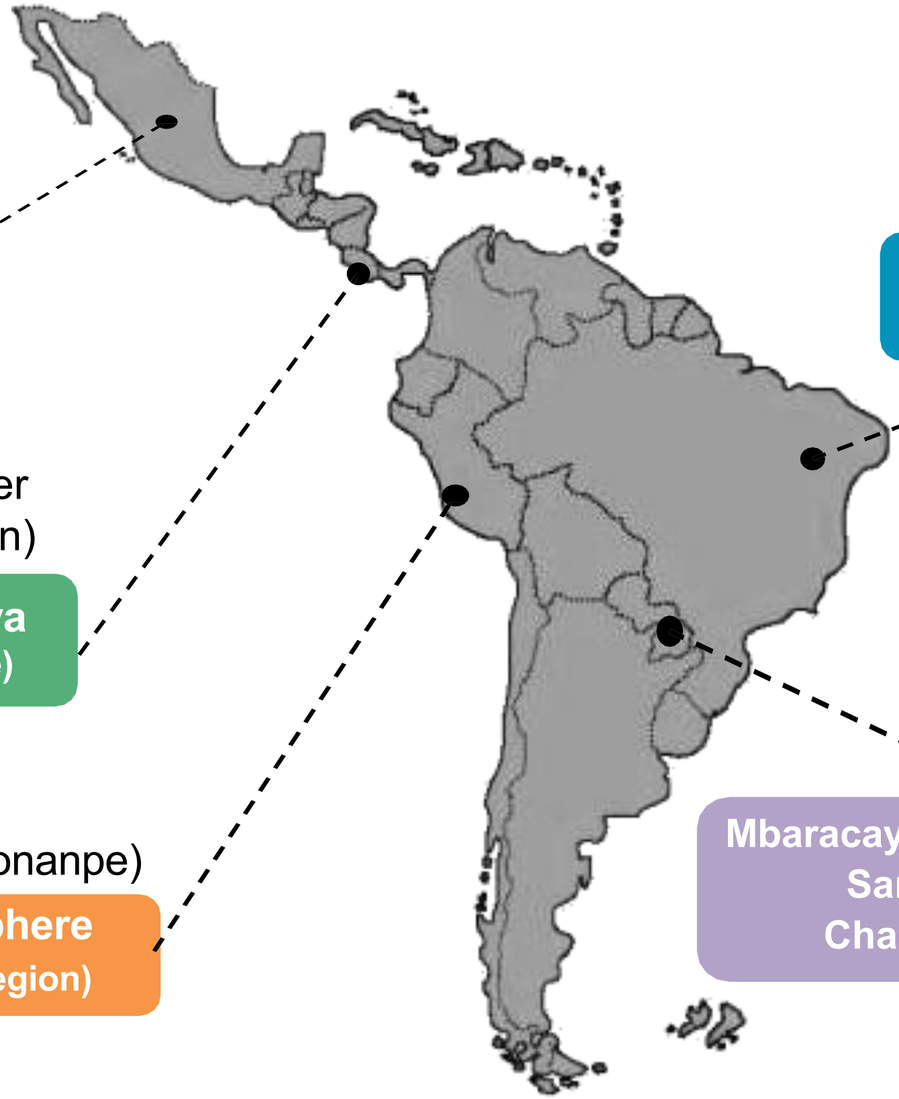
Agrobiodiversity corridor Sierra de Manantlán (State of Jalisco)

Costa Rica
(Local partner: Forever Costa Rica Association)

Península de Nicoya (Sector of Guanacaste)

Perú
(Local partner: Profonanpe)

Oxapampa Biosphere Reserve (Pasco Region)



Brasil
(Local partner: IICA)

Brazil - Chapada Diamantina (State of Bahia)

Paraguay
(Co-financing: Forest 4 Life GIZ)

Mbaracayu-Itaipú Biosphere Reserves
San Rafael National Park
Chaco Biosphere Reserves

Target Groups and Stakeholders

Environmental and agricultural authorities at the political and technical level

General public, especially young people (citizens in the countryside and urban population)

Universities and research institutions

Local communities in situation of vulnerability and Indigenous Peoples, including farming families and their organizations, biodiversity conservationists, as well as organized beekeepers

The private sector, especially small and medium enterprises, agricultural producers and private enterprises

Organizational Arrangements

Consortium: Joint Steering Committee

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit mbH (GIZ)

Consortium partners: IICA Brasil, Forever Costa Rica Association, ENDESU Mexico and Profonanpe Peru

Regional Level

Political partners

Ministries of Environment and Agriculture

Inputs to public policies

Involvement in regional networks and training

Poli-LAC

National and local imple-mentation

Brazil

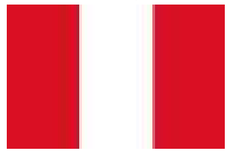
MAPA, IICA MMA, ICMBio, among others

Costa Rica

MINAE, ACRxS, MAG, SINC, INTA, Agri-environmental committee, among others

Mexico

SADER, ENDESU, GTISE, SERMARNAT, among others



Peru

MINAM, MIDAGRI, Profonanpe, Grup Ad-Hoc among others

Paraguay

MADES, MAG, INFONA, among others

Peer Learning

Other countries

Poli-LAC Project Timeline until mid 2025

Launching of the Regional Project Poli-LAC

May 20

June 10 - 14

The first regional planning workshop

Field visits: Paraguay, Perú,Costa Rica, Mexico (November) and Brasil (December) and building up national implementation structures

May – December 2024

September 2024 – February 2025

Local implementation in pilot landscapes

(1) Awareness campaigns (Costa Rica and Paraguay), **(2)** Selection of pilot sites for implementing pollinator-friendly practices, **(3)** Design of monitoring systems/ tools

(1) Regional knowledge management platform, **(2)** E-learning courses, **(3)** monitoring system standards

Exchange with FAO: Poli-LAC contribution to the International Pollinator Initiative

October / November 2024

Regional level

Local level

Poli-LAC: Next steps in 2024

- ✓ Analysis of the legal framework and institutional structures of promoting the conservation and sustainable use of pollinating insects
- ✓ Valuation studies of Pollination Services (Economics and others)
- ✓ Catalogue of pollinator-friendly practices
- ✓ Action plan for 2025 (regional and national)

Scan the QR code and learn more about the Poli-LAC Project

¡Thank you for your attention
!

Contact GIZ:
Andreas Gettkant, Regional Project Director Poli-LAC
Lima, Perú
andreas.gettkant@giz.de