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(Co-chair)**

Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production



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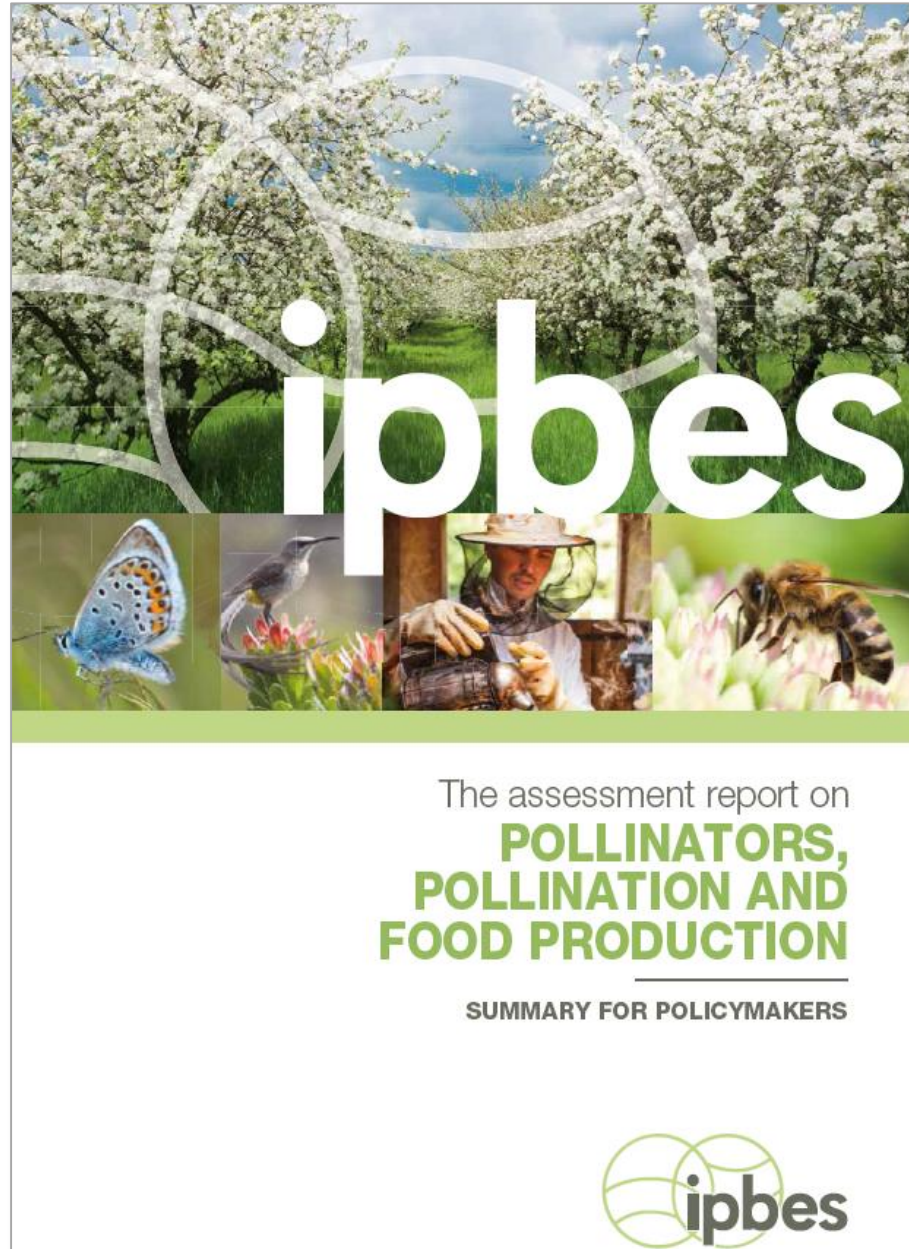
**University of
Reading**

Taking up the challenge

- Intergovernmental **P**latform on **B**iodiversity and **E**cosystem **S**ervices
- Overall objective: **To provide policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform decision making**
- 124 Member governments, including EU and many MS



Summary for Policy Makers



Wide range of benefits

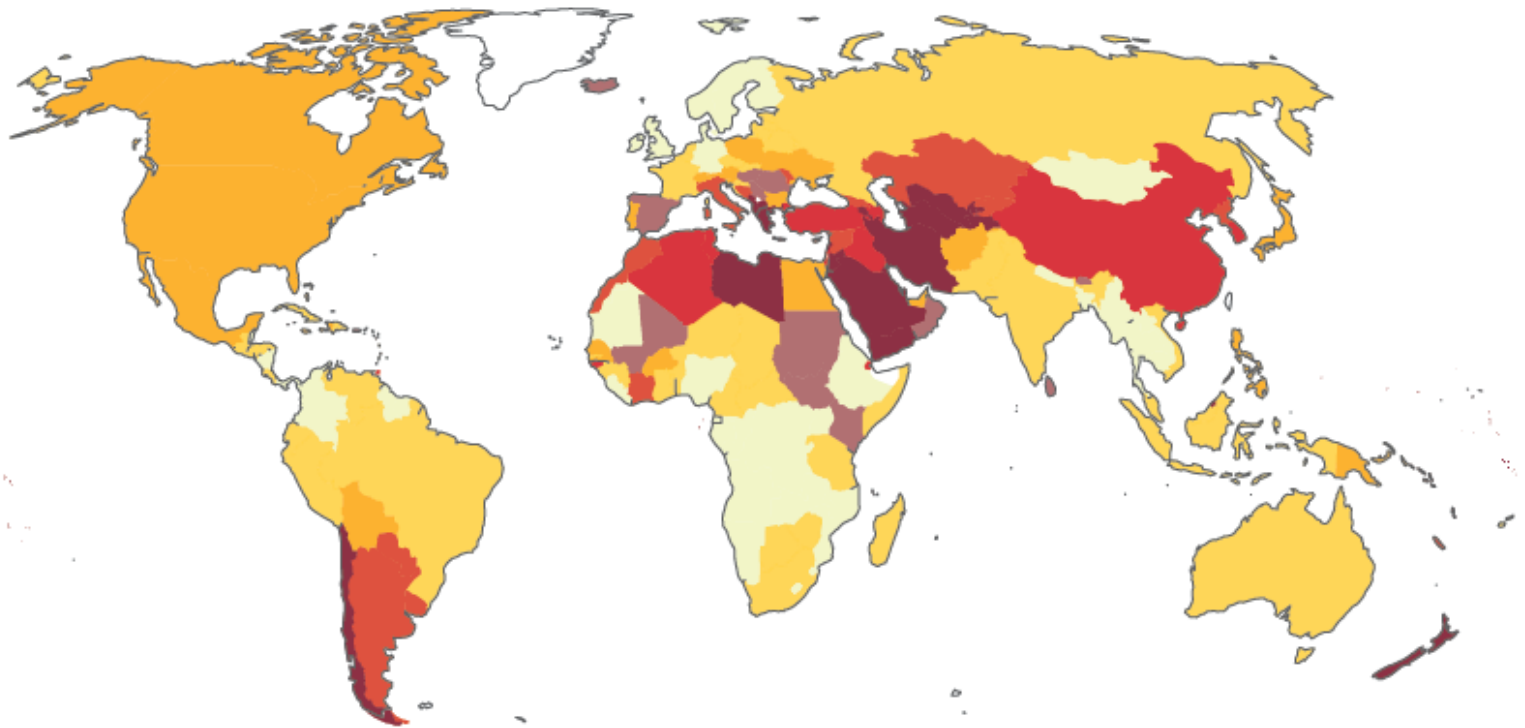


- More than **75%** of leading food crops
- Almost **90%** of the world's flowering plants
Rely, at least in part, on animal pollination

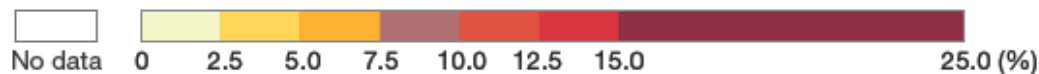


Global agriculture is increasingly reliant on pollinators

More than 300% increase in volume of agricultural
production dependent on pollinators since 1961

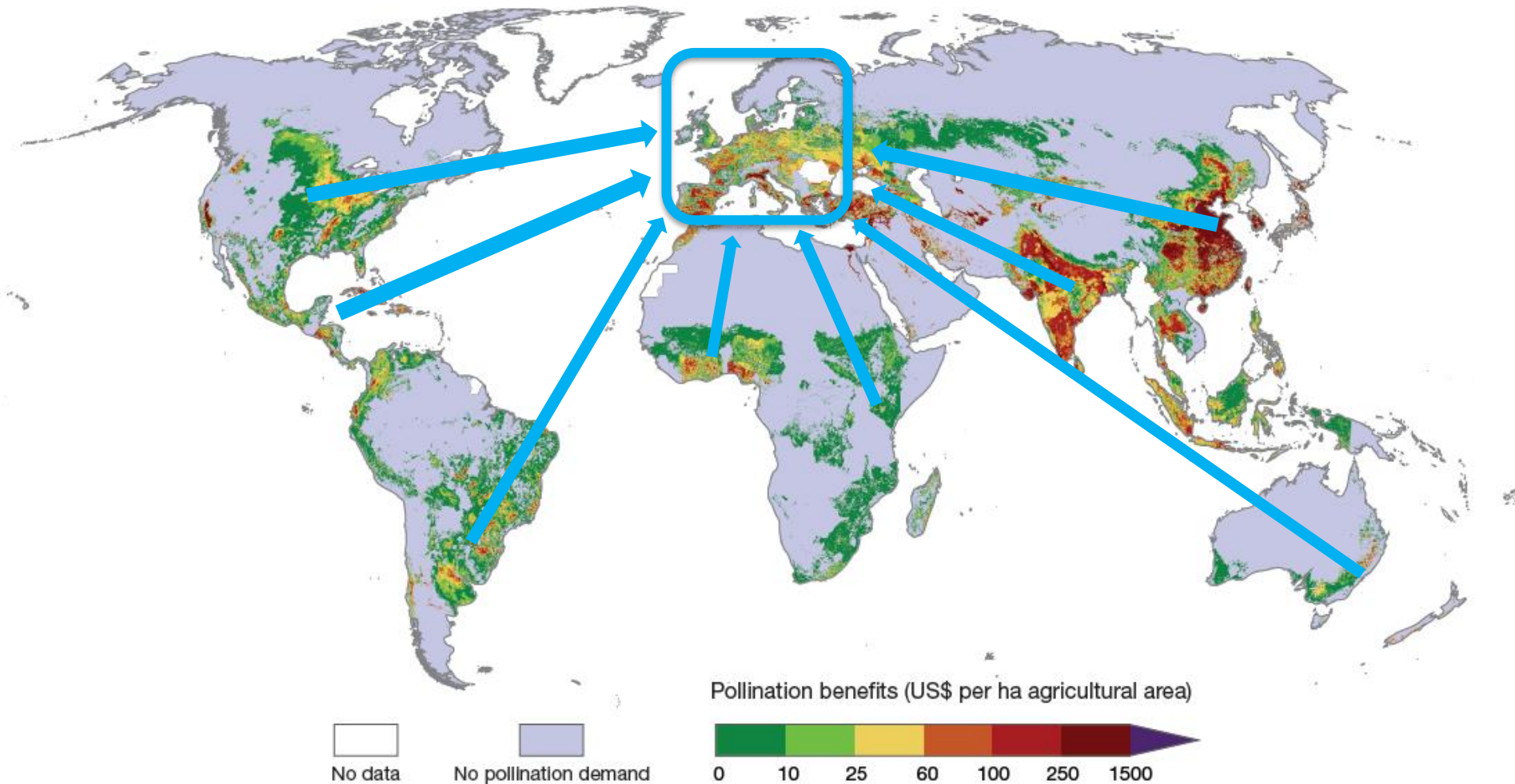


Percentage of expected agriculture loss in the absence of animal pollination



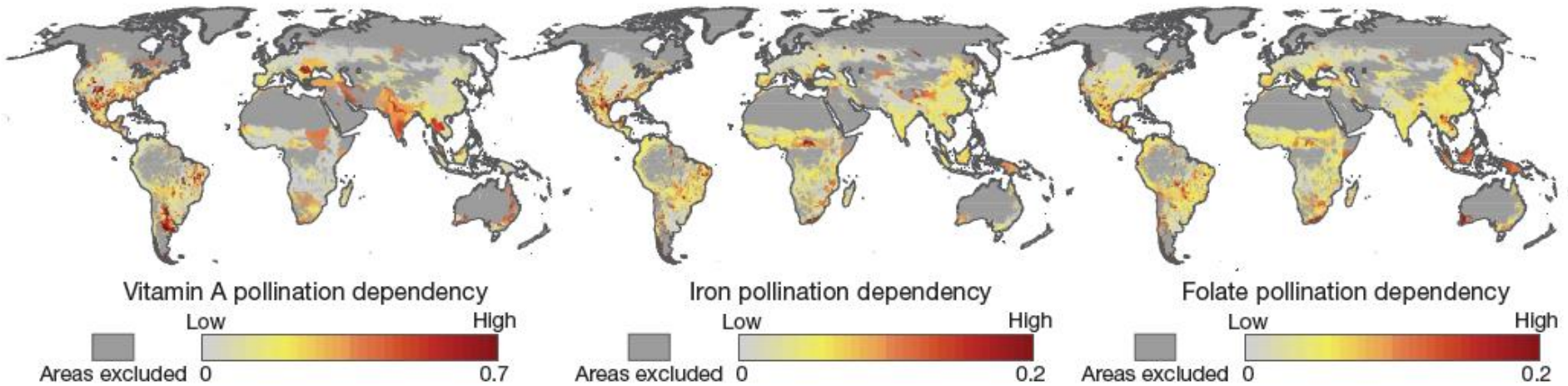
Economic value

Annual market value linked to
pollinators is € 211 – 518 Billion



Healthy human diets

Animal pollinated crops are a key source of vitamins and minerals



Causes of declines

- Multiple threats to pollinators:
 - Land use change
 - Intensive agricultural management
 - Pesticides
 - Genetically Modified (GM) crops
 - Pathogens and pests
 - Climate change
 - Invasive alien species
 - Interactions
- Strong evidence for a range of effective responses



Land use change

- Provide food and nesting resources:
 - **Manage or restore native habitat patches**
 - **Establish protected areas**
 - **Increase habitat heterogeneity**
- Applies to agricultural, natural and urban areas



Intensive agriculture

- Create patches of flower rich habitat
- Support organic farming
- Strengthen existing diversified farming systems
- Reward farmers for good practices



Pesticides

- Raise standards of risk assessment and regulation of pesticide use
- Reduce usage
- Seek alternative forms of pest control (e.g. Integrated Pest Management)
- Train farmers, extensionists and land managers in best practices
- Adopt technologies to reduce spray drift and dust emissions



Three positive changes

1. Developing better international policies and practices for:

- Pesticides
- Habitat and landscape management
- Trade and movement of managed bees



Convention on
Biological Diversity

2. Guidance for national initiatives:

- France, England, Ireland, Brazil, India and many others
- Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators



3. Providing a range of practical opportunities on the ground

Thank you

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