

# All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025

[www.pollinators.ie](http://www.pollinators.ie)

## FINAL REVIEW

### Overview of progress 2021-2025

NOVEMBER 2025



**NPWS**

An tSeirbhís Páirceanna  
Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúla  
National Parks and Wildlife Service



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

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## Background

One third of our wild bee species are threatened with extinction from the island of Ireland. We know it is because we have drastically reduced the areas where they can nest and the amount of food our landscape provides for them. In publishing the first All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (AIPP) in 2015, Ireland became one of the first countries in Europe to address pollinator declines, and the Plan has since gained international acclaim. The first AIPP was developed from the grass roots up, to ensure we have an island that's better for biodiversity; better for pollinators; better for us; and better for future generations. It is a *shared* action plan. Together, we can collectively take steps to restore our pollinator populations to healthy levels.

A 15-member all-island steering group provide oversight of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. The Plan is managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, who oversee the implementation.

The 81 actions in the first AIPP for 2015-2020 were delivered. In the first phase we wanted to ensure that everyone understood what pollinators need, and what simple, evidence-based actions they can take to help. Extensive guidelines were developed for everyone from farmers to councils, communities, businesses, schools, sports clubs and gardens. These are all freely available at [www.pollinators.ie](http://www.pollinators.ie)

- [Final review of the AIPP 2015-2020](#)
- [Working together for biodiversity – Tales from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020](#)

## All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025

A new version of the [AIPP for 2021-2025](#) was published in March 2021. It was more ambitious than the first version – with more partners coming together to deliver more actions. The new Plan more than doubled its goals – with 186 actions to help biodiversity. Within the second phase, the emphasis has been on engaging more, monitoring more, and managing more land for biodiversity.

The AIPP 2021-2025 identified specific actions across six objectives. Within each objective, targets were set and actions identified to help achieve that target.

- Objective 1: Making farmland pollinator friendly
- Objective 2: Making public land pollinator friendly
- Objective 3: Making private land pollinator friendly
- Objective 4: All-Ireland Honey bee Strategy
- Objective 5: Conserving rare pollinators
- Objective 6: Strategic coordination of the Plan

## AIPP Steering Group 2021-2025

The Steering Group provided oversight of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025, with implementation coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. The group met biannually across 2021-2024 and more frequently in 2025, to plan for the next phase.

Member	Affiliation
Dr Úna FitzPatrick (chair)	National Biodiversity Data Centre
Prof Jane Stout (deputy chair)	Trinity College Dublin
Mr Ken Bradley	DAERA; Environmental Policy Division
Ms Pauline Campbell	DAERA; Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Ms Niamh Carmichael	Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR)
Ms Hannah Denniston	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Ms Eimear Fox	Local Communities, Tidy Towns Adjudicator
Ms Susie Hill	Ulster Beekeepers Association
Dr Catherine Keena	Teagasc
Ms Annette Lynch; Dr Brian Nelson; Dr Chris Peppiatt	National Parks and Wildlife Service
Dr Mary Montaut	Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Associations (FIBKA)
Dr Archie Murchie	Agri-Food and Biosciences NI
Ms Anne Murray	Local Authorities: Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council
Ms Sarah Jane Phelan	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
Ms Melina Quinn	National Trust

## AIPP partners

Partner organisations are those who have committed to delivering the 186 actions in the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025. They also include those Councils who have formally signed up to the AIPP and agreed to take actions to support pollinators on the public land they manage.

<https://pollinators.ie/partners/>

## Funding partners



Implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 is project managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. Dr Úna FitzPatrick, Chief Scientific Officer within the Centre, oversees the initiative. In 2024, it was supported by an additional three project officer positions within the National Biodiversity Data Centre:

- ✓ Kate Chandler - Communities and Engagement Pollinator Officer. This position was funded by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- ✓ Ruth Wilson – Farmland Pollinator Officer. This position was funded by the Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine.
- ✓ Sarah Kelly – Agri-business Pollinator Officer. This position was part-funded by Bord Bia and the National Parks and Wildlife Service from 2021-2023. It was funded by the National Biodiversity Data Centre in 2024-2025.

## Acknowledgements

The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a *shared plan of action*. It is about all of us coming together to try to create an island where pollinators can survive and thrive. On behalf of the Steering Group, we extend our thanks to all the partners involved in the Plan. Progress to date is entirely due to their support, goodwill, and enthusiasm. We also extend our enormous thanks to all those members of the public – whether in their garden, farm, park, school, local community, faith community, sports club or business property – who have expressed their support and engaged with the Plan over the previous ten years.

## AIPP 2021-2025 Final Review

To mark the end of this phase, the following have been produced:

1. Final Review – Overview of progress 2021-2025
2. Final Review – Update on each action 2021-2025. This is a final update against each of the 186 actions in the Plan, completed by the organisation who accepted responsibility for that action
3. Infographic to summarise key progress across 2021-2025
4. Celebratory booklet – 100 stories of hope

This Final Review – Overview of progress 2021-2025 has been written by Úna FitzPatrick and agreed by the AIPP Steering Group.

## Measuring success

Tracking progress is a critical component of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. It is addressed in several ways to ensure we measure both activity and impact.

**Success in protecting our pollinators is measured in the short, medium, and long-term.**

1. Short-term: Having an island-wide strategy and buy-in for the Plan
2. Medium-term: Actions on the ground to return food and shelter for pollinators to the landscape
3. Long-term: Positive increases in the diversity and abundance of pollinator populations (wild bees, hoverflies, moths) across the landscape

### **1. Having an island-wide strategy and buy-in for the Plan**

**Final assessment: VERY SUCCESSFUL**

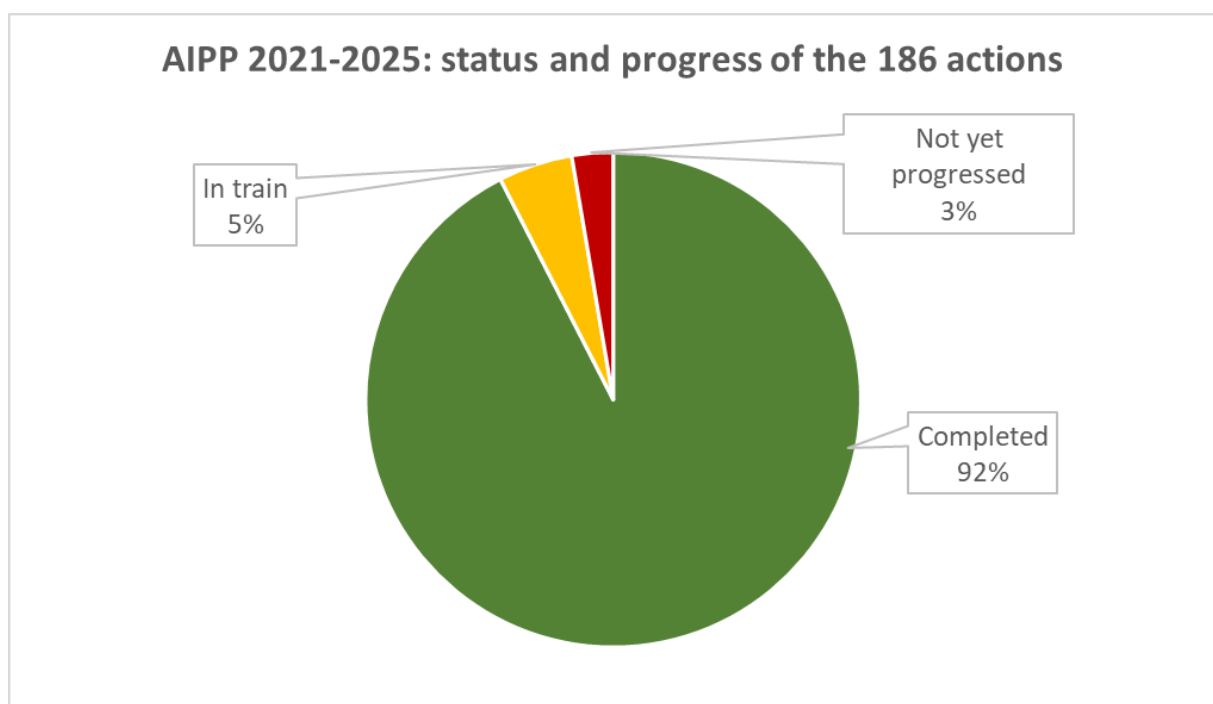
- ✓ The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan has wide-scale buy-in, with more than 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations agreeing their support.
- ✓ All original 2015-2020 partners, plus many new organisations willingly agreed to a more ambitious Plan for 2021-2025. The AIPP is voluntary, with organisations committing to actions at their own expense.
- ✓ The AIPP is a proven example of effective North-South cooperation, with both jurisdictions coming together to work within a common framework.
- ✓ Organisations are supporting the Plan in word, but also in deed. At the end of the second five-year phase, the 186 actions in the Plan have been delivered. The small number not delivered are either in train, have been deliberately reallocated to the next phase, or were funding dependent. All annual reviews from 2021-2025 are available at <https://pollinators.ie/aipp-2021-2025/annual-reviews/> including those for Council partners and business supporters.
- ✓ The AIPP is listed as an all-island commitment (Actions 2B13, 5A5) in the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 (NBAP).
- ✓ A unique strength of the AIPP model is that it is fully integrated into data and monitoring (through the National Biodiversity Data Centre) and directly linked to research (through the Irish Pollinator Research Network).
- ✓ The AIPP has evolved into a widespread and successful biodiversity conservation initiative that has a large public profile across the island of Ireland.
- ✓ The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is regarded as an example of best practice internationally.

## Actions completed 2021-2025

The second phase of the AIPP for 2021-2025 launched at the end of March 2021. Of the **186** actions in the Plan; 172 have been completed (92%), 9 are in train (5%) and 5 have not been progressed (3%).

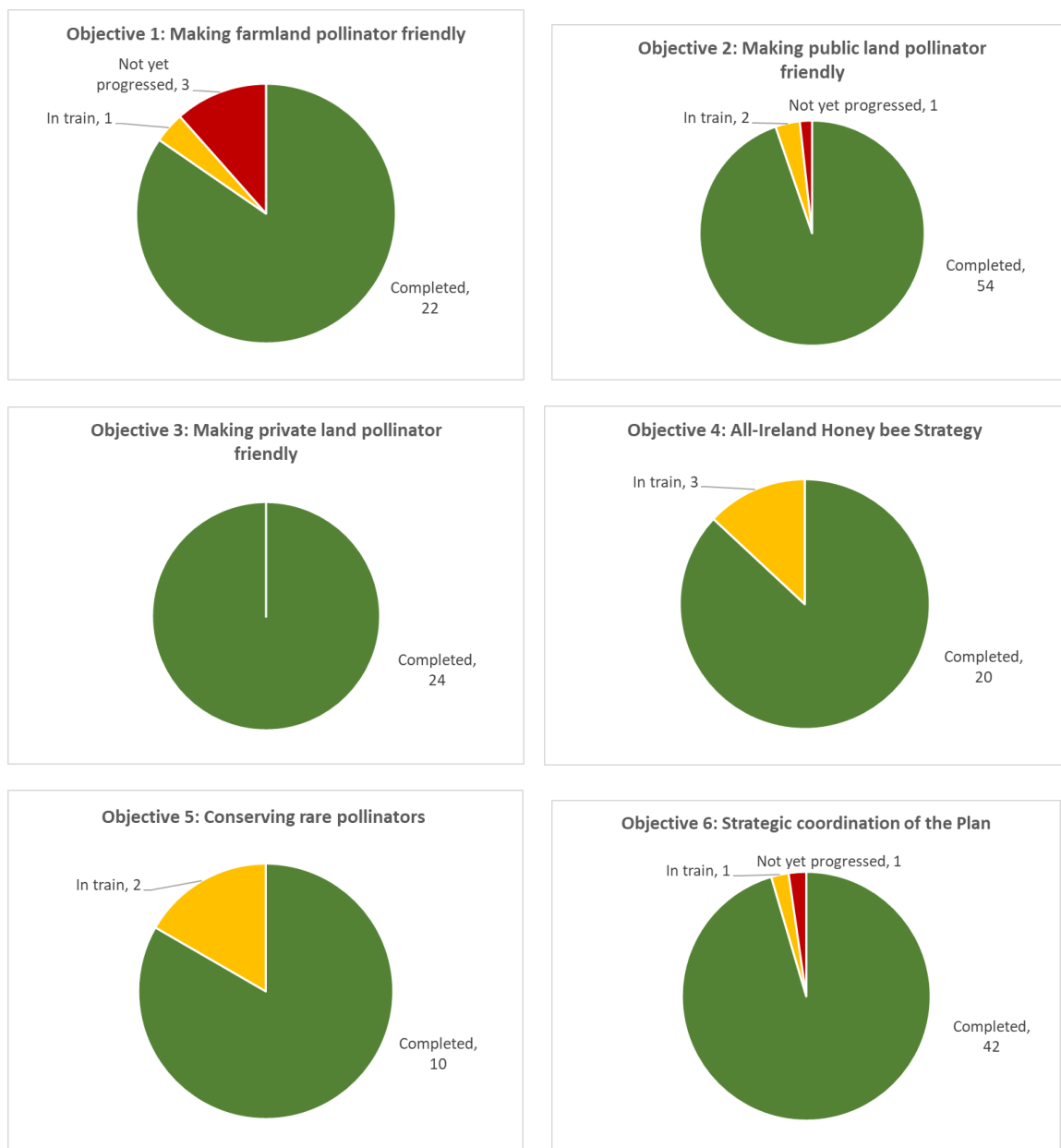
	Agreed action was completed
	Action is in progress
	Action has not taken place

Progress towards delivery of all 186 actions in the AIPP 2021-2025:



Those in train or not progressed are discussed in more detail under each Objective.

## Status of the 186 actions broken down by the Pollinator Plans six main objectives:



## Public support for pollinator conservation remains high – attitude poll, April 2025

To assist with understanding public attitudes to pollinators and pollinator conservation at the end of the second phase of the Pollinator Plan, the National Biodiversity Data Centre commissioned a national poll in the Republic of Ireland. It was run as an Omnibus poll by the polling company Empathy between 21 – 26 April 2025. Empathy polled a nationally representative sample of N=1,062 adults aged 18+. Quotas were placed on gender, age, social class and region with weighting applied to ensure final data was representative of these quotas. The sample size of N=1,062 results in a margin of error of +/- 3.1%.

## The following are the key findings

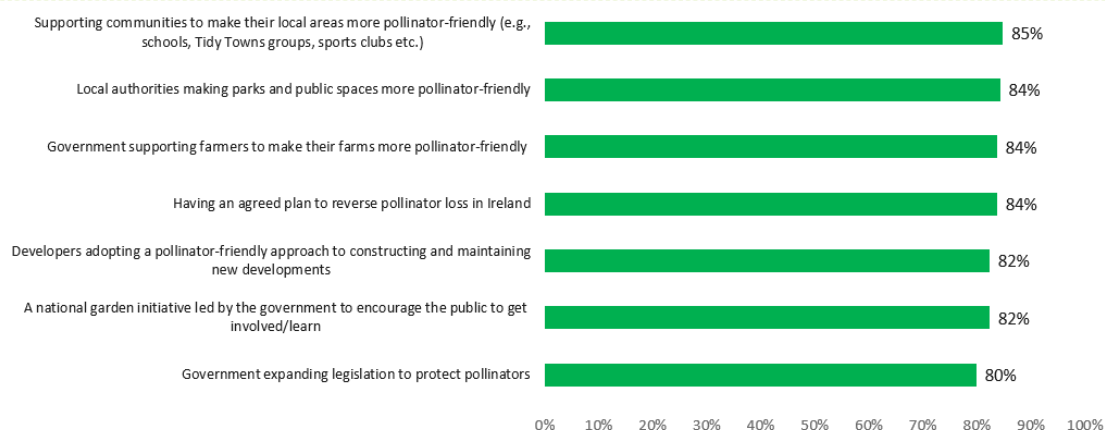
- 21% of respondents said they had heard of the 'All-Ireland Pollinator Plan' specifically.
- 13% said they had visited <https://pollinators.ie> This is a high level of website engagement for an initiative that does not have a marketing budget.
- 67% said they would be interested in learning more about the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan.
- 47% said they have taken actions for pollinators either through the Plan, or independently (this is up from 38% in a national poll that was independently carried out by iReach Insights in 2018).
- When asked if they would be willing to take pollinator friendly actions in their gardens, at least two-thirds of people agreed to all seven actions listed (e.g., reduced mowing, planting native trees, creating pollinator nesting habitat). It was highest for two actions, with three quarters of respondents saying that they would reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals, and plant flowers that are pollinator friendly.
- An exceptionally high 98% of people think that small actions in each garden would collectively impact biodiversity. 67% said they felt it would have a significant impact, and 31% a slight impact.

Those polled were told that a new version of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is being developed for 2026-2030 and asked how important they feel various actions are to help pollinators in Ireland. All achieved extremely high support within the public, with the details in the Figure below.

## Pollinator Plan Initiative Popularity

(Base: All Adults 18+ n=1,062)

Q: A new version of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is being developed for 2026-2030. How important do you feel each of the following areas are to help pollinators in Ireland?  
Top 2 out of 3 boxes [Very important + Quite Important] – for the following statements



The results of this poll show there is widespread support for the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, and that the public are behind initiatives to support pollinating insects.

The "Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity" was a 100-member group in Ireland, established in February 2022 to address the biodiversity loss crisis. It also recognised the importance of the AIPP. The Citizens Assembly produced a report with 159 recommendations, one of which is that the State must continue to promote and support the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan as a way of supporting communities and individuals to contribute to biodiversity initiatives [recommendation 49].



## Medium-term: Actions to return food and shelter for pollinators to the landscape

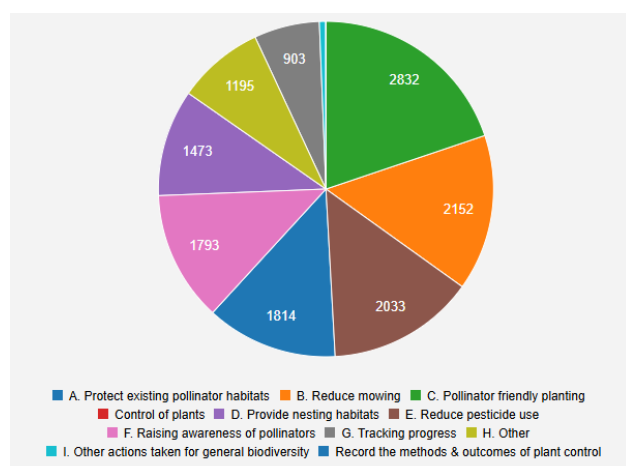
**Final assessment:** EVIDENCE OF CHANGE ACROSS THE ISLAND, BUT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO MAINTAIN, EXPAND AND CONNECT THESE AREAS.

- ✓ Within each sector, where evidence-based guidelines have been produced and made available, there has been real engagement with the Plan in terms of changes to land management. However, across all sectors, this could be greatly increased with greater promotion and coordination capacity.
- ✓ This is an ongoing medium to long-term goal. Key successes within each sector are discussed under the respective objectives.
- ✓ Over 14,000 actions for pollinators have been logged on the online GIS-based mapping system *Actions for Pollinators*, although this is estimated to be a small percentage of the total actions carried out across the island. Future enhancements are needed to the system to encourage greater use.

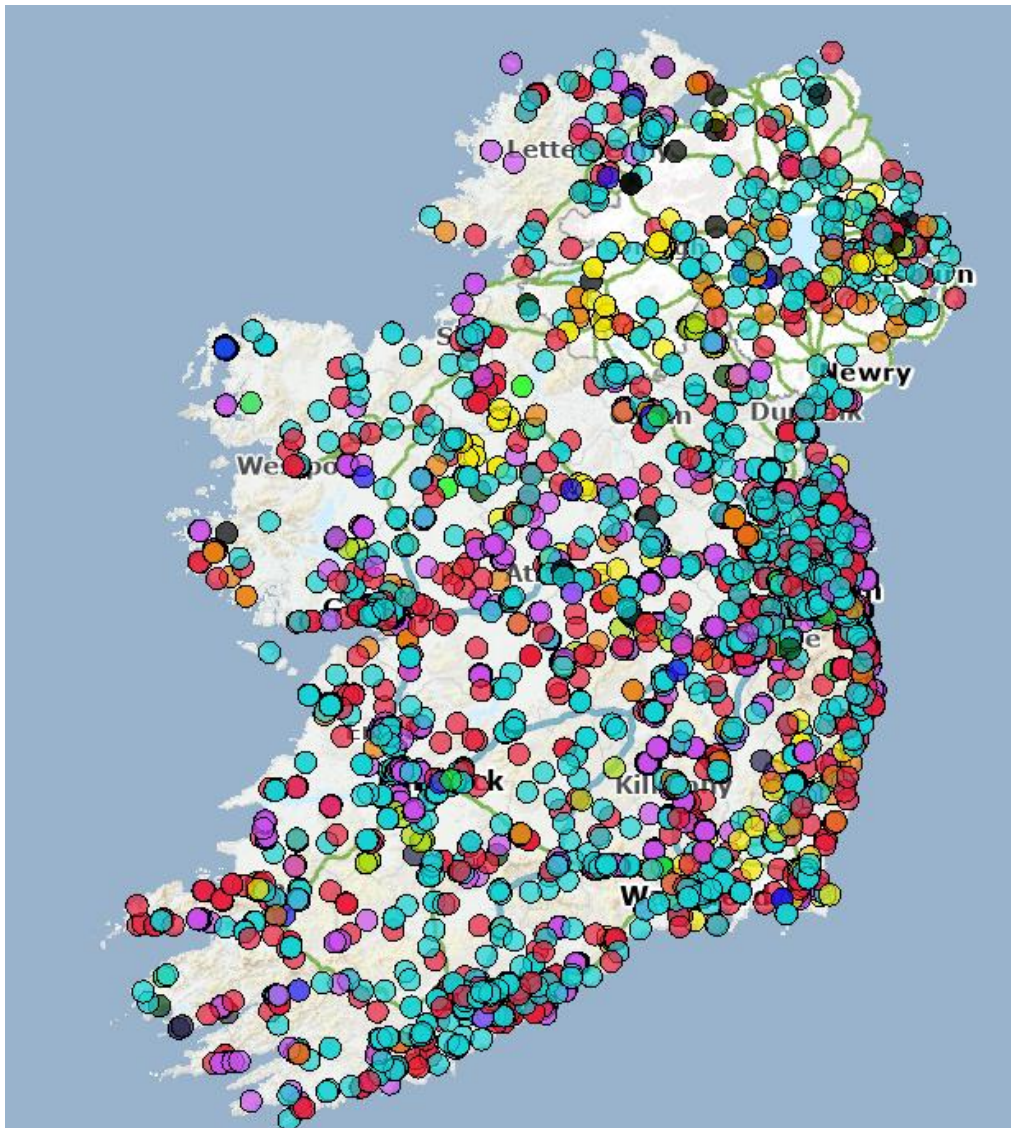
### Actions for Pollinators - GIS mapping system

A publicly available online mapping system (*Actions for Pollinators*) allows all those who take pollinator-friendly actions to log their location and the action(s) taken. This tracks progress through the build-up of food, shelter and safety for pollinators in the landscape. The mapping system was developed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre and was released in spring 2017: <https://pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie/>

It is intended to help track progress and to help with coordination at local levels. As of the end of 2025, **5,400 sites** and just over **14,000 individual actions** have been logged on 'Actions for Pollinators'. The most popular action is pollinator-friendly planting (2,832), followed by reducing mowing (2,152) and reduced pesticide use (2,033). The total area managed for pollinators logged on the system is 8,300km<sup>2</sup>. The system is not yet being widely used and reflects only a fraction of the actual actions taken. A 2020 MSc research project (TCD) on volunteer motivations related to the AIPP, suggested that less than one quarter of those who engage log their actions. It is hoped that in the next phase, an enhanced and more user-friendly system can be developed.



Map showing the location of actions, end 2025



Different colours represent different sectors: Pink - local communities; Blue - businesses; Orange - schools; Red – gardens; Yellow – councils.

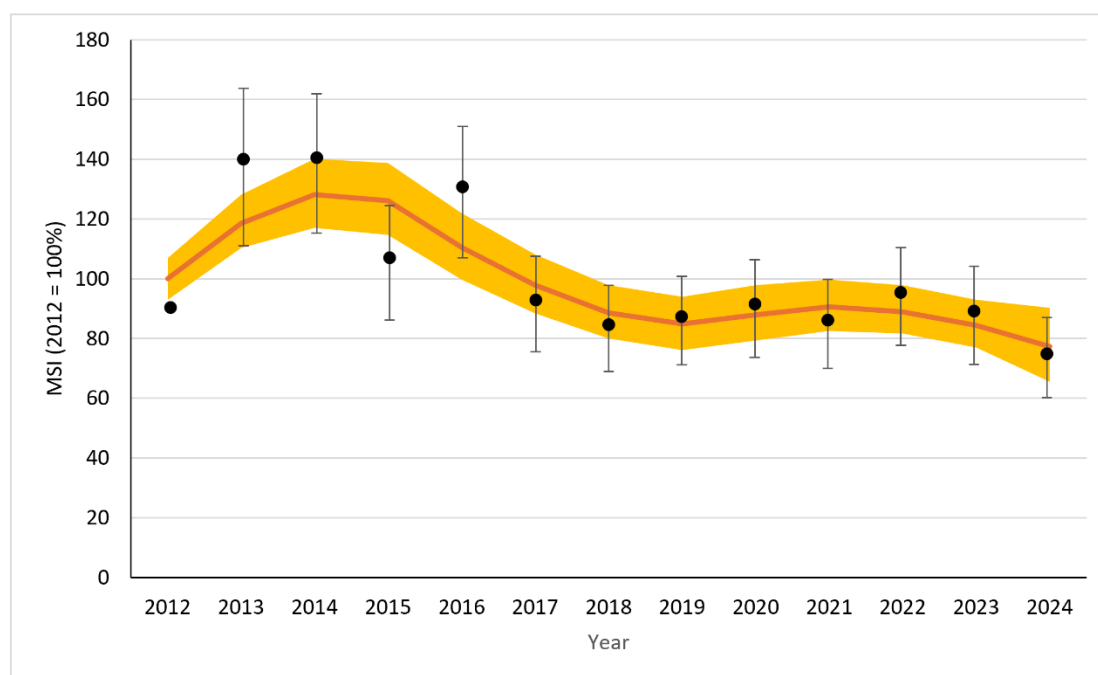
## Long-term: Positive increases in the diversity and abundance of pollinator populations (wild bees, hoverflies, moths) across the landscape

**Final assessment: IMPACT OF THE PLAN CANNOT YET BE ASSESSED. RIGOROUS MONITORING SCHEMES HAVE NOW BEEN ESTABLISHED, BUT SOME GAPS REMAIN.**

- ✓ The AIPP will only be a success if the island of Ireland has healthy honey bees and diverse, healthy and increasing wild pollinator populations, providing us with the services on which we are dependent. This is a long-term action, and the success of the Plan cannot yet realistically be assessed. We need to return food and shelter to the landscape and give the insects time to respond.
- ✓ Where local actions are taken, there is evidence that pollinators are positively responding. This is particularly evident through an initiative to encourage local communities to protect the rare Large Carder Bumblebee, tracked through the All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme.
- ✓ To accurately track change, it is necessary to annually monitor all pollinators within a fixed network of randomly stratified sites across habitats (farmland and semi-natural) using standardised methodologies. This has been an ask of the AIPP since its establishment. In 2022, the NBDC established a National Pollinator Monitoring Scheme in Ireland in line with EU requirements, funded by NPWS and DAFM (42 sites were monitored in 2025). In 2022, NIEA established a monitoring network in Northern Ireland as part of the wider UK Pollinator Monitoring Scheme (11 sites were monitored in 2025). From 2022-2025 both schemes used core overlapping methodologies, resulting in island-wide pollinator monitoring data for this period (bees and hoverflies). Data from both schemes is still being processed and will form a baseline to assess the impact of the AIPP going forward.
- ✓ The national Pollinator Monitoring Schemes will be combined with existing citizen science initiatives to enable the impact of the AIPP to be fully assessed in the future. These are:
  - All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme (established 2012, managed by the NBDC)
  - Flower Insect Timed Counts (established 2019, managed by NBDC and NIEA)
  - Farmer Moth Monitoring project (established 2025, managed by the NBDC)
- ✓ The All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme has been tracking changes in bumblebee populations since 2012. The multi-species index is derived from tracking changes in the populations of the 8 commonest species. The current overall trend from 2012-2024 is a year-on-year decline of 3.5%. Unfortunately, the current analyses show that more than half of our most common bumblebees are in decline. The Large Carder Bee (*Bombus muscorum*) is in serious decline across the island. The Common Carder Bee (*Bombus pascuorum*), the White-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lucorum* agg.), the Red-tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*) and the Early Bumblebee (*Bombus pratorum*) are in moderate decline.
- ✓ Nocturnal pollinators (moths) are not currently being monitored in a scientifically rigorous way.
- ✓ Rare and threatened pollinators are not currently being adequately monitored across the island.

- ✓ Those who take evidence-based actions are encouraged to use the existing citizen science schemes to track the impact of their own action(s). However, the impact of restoration activities is not being assessed strategically or at wide scales. This is a gap and would require greater research links and funding going forward.

### Multispecies Index of bumblebee population change 2012-2024



Most recent trend data from the All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme, a citizen science scheme managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. The multi-species index is derived from the amalgamation of the population trends of 8 common species of bumblebees from 2012 to 2024. The dark orange line is the smoothed trend line, and the circle markers represent the multispecies index per year. Error bars (on markers) and the shaded area surrounding the trend line are the 95% confidence intervals.

**Pollinators may still be in decline, but local populations are increasing where actions are being taken to help them. The next AIPP for 2026-2030 needs to build on work carried out to date and to have an increased level of ambition.**

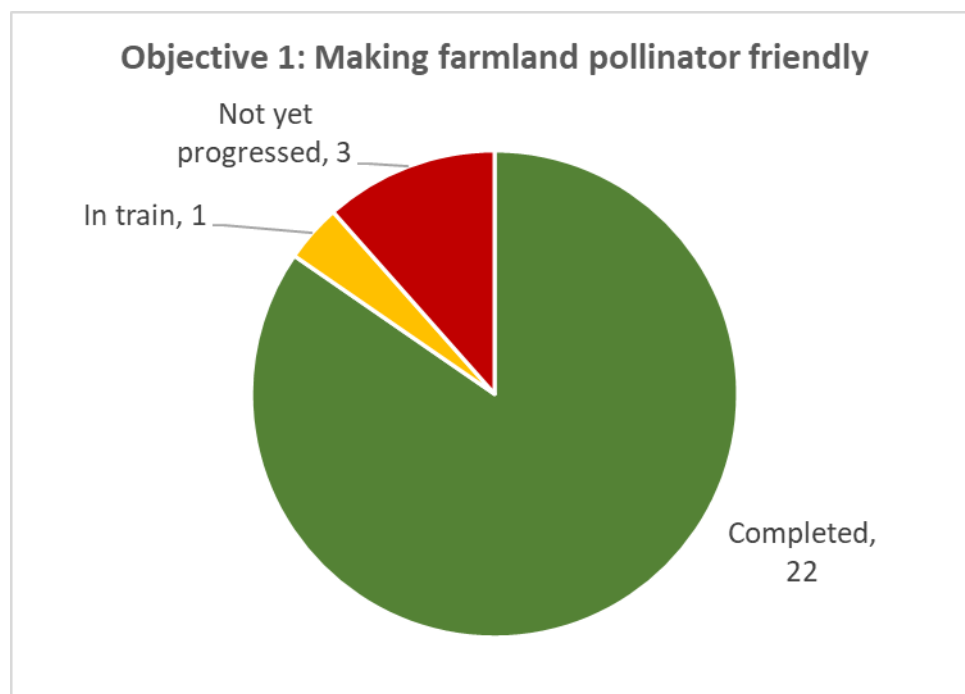
## REVIEW OF EACH OF THE SIX OBJECTIVES IN THE ALL-IRELAND POLLINATOR PLAN 2021-2025

### Objective 1: Making farmland pollinator friendly

*Good relationships with all stakeholders. Efforts over this phase have focussed on resource development and awareness raising. The AIPP has not had a significant impact to date, however, a five-year research project working with farmers to understand how best to support pollinators on farmland has identified mechanisms that will allow widescale engagement in the next phase.*

#### 2021-2025: Five targets & 26 actions

- Target 1.1 Increase the amount of farmland that is managed in a pollinator-friendly way [4 actions]
- Target 1.2 Encourage the sustainable use of agricultural pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides) [3 actions]
- Target 1.3 Provide clear information and training on pollinators to the farming community [13 actions]
- Target 1.4 Raise awareness and celebrate pollinator diversity on farmland [3 actions]
- Target 1.5 Track changes in pollinators on farmland [5 actions]



#### Action in train:

Target 1.3, Action 14: *Publish a guideline document outlining evidence-based pollinator actions for forestry* [in development, due 2026].

#### Actions not progressed:

Target 1.3, Action 15: *Publish a guideline document that links pollinator/biodiversity actions to their carbon/climate benefits on farmland* [deliberately postponed until a more complete evidence base is in place].

Target 1.5, Action 23: *Map farmland actions* [transferred to the next phase, when the GIS based mapping system will be enhanced to better facilitate this sector].

Target 1.5, Action 25: *Publish annual farmland pollinator index* [cannot be produced until more data is generated through the National Pollinator Monitoring Scheme, began 2022].

#### **Key successes:**

- ✓ A five-year research project, 'Protecting Farmland Pollinators', managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, has been completed (2019-2023). This was funded by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) through the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) programme. This project saw a pilot group of 40 farmers working in collaboration with pollinator experts to identify an evidence-based 'Farmland Pollinator Tool' that is applicable to all farm types and intensity levels. It scores out of 100 based on management activities of the farmer, with 50+ supporting pollinators and 70+ being pollinator friendly. This Farmland Pollinator Tool will be widely promoted in the next AIPP 2026-2030.
- ✓ Pollinator actions have been incorporated into agri-environmental schemes. The central agri-environment scheme under the CAP Transitional Period (2021-2022) was GLAS (Green Low-Carbon Agri-Environmental Scheme) which had an uptake of approximately 50,000 farmers and included a range of biodiversity actions. Since 2022, ACRES (Agri-Climate Rural Environment Scheme) has been rolled out under the current CAP Strategic Plan. The ACRES General approach has a wide range of targeted and general biodiversity actions which benefit pollinators both directly and indirectly (approx. 33,000 participants). Pollinator measures were also incorporated with the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Environmental Farming Scheme (EFS) in NI.
- ✓ Several schemes and projects funded under the CAP since 2021 were aimed at piloting the implementation of pollinator conservation actions and learning from these have been incorporated into the development of ACRES. These include the Protecting Farmland Pollinators EIP (40 farmers), the Farmer Moth Monitoring Pilot Project EIP (40 farmers), the Great Yellow Bumblebee EIP (27 farmers) and REAP (Results Based Environment Agri Pilot Programme, approx. 3,750 farmers).
- ✓ DAFM funded an AIPP Farmland Pollinator Officer from 2021-2025, which allowed engagement with the farming community, including the running of an annual online 'Festival of Farmland Biodiversity' and other awareness raising initiatives such as 'Biodiversity on your Farm'. Two online training modules were launched, aimed at farmers, farm advisors and agricultural students. One is on how to make your farm pollinator-friendly and a second on pollinator-friendly management of hedgerows.

- ✓ Pollinator information has been incorporated into Knowledge Exchange programmes provided by DAFM, Teagasc and CAFRE. Teaching on pollinators and their conservation is incorporated into relevant 3rd level agricultural courses (Teagasc, CAFRE, UCD).
- ✓ Farmland sites are included within National Pollinator Monitoring Schemes (NBDC & NIEA, 2022-2025). A national citizen science Farmer Moth Monitoring scheme was established in 2025, with the aim of supporting a group of 100 farmers in the Republic of Ireland to annually monitor moths on their farms. This scheme is funded by DAFM and managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.
- ✓ Pollinator measures have been widely promoted by other AIPP partner organisations e.g., Ulster Farmers Union, Organic Trust, Irish Organic Association, AFBI.
- ✓ Ireland is contributing to EU farmland pollinator research initiatives such as RestPoll (Restoring Pollinator habitats across European agricultural landscapes based on multi-actor participatory approaches). It is funded under the Horizon Europe programme and aims to test restoration measures (habitat, forage, nesting sites) for wild pollinators and develop a Pollinator Restoration Toolbox.

Thanks to DAFM who funded various pollinator initiatives within the National Biodiversity Data Centre, linked to the AIPP in this phase:

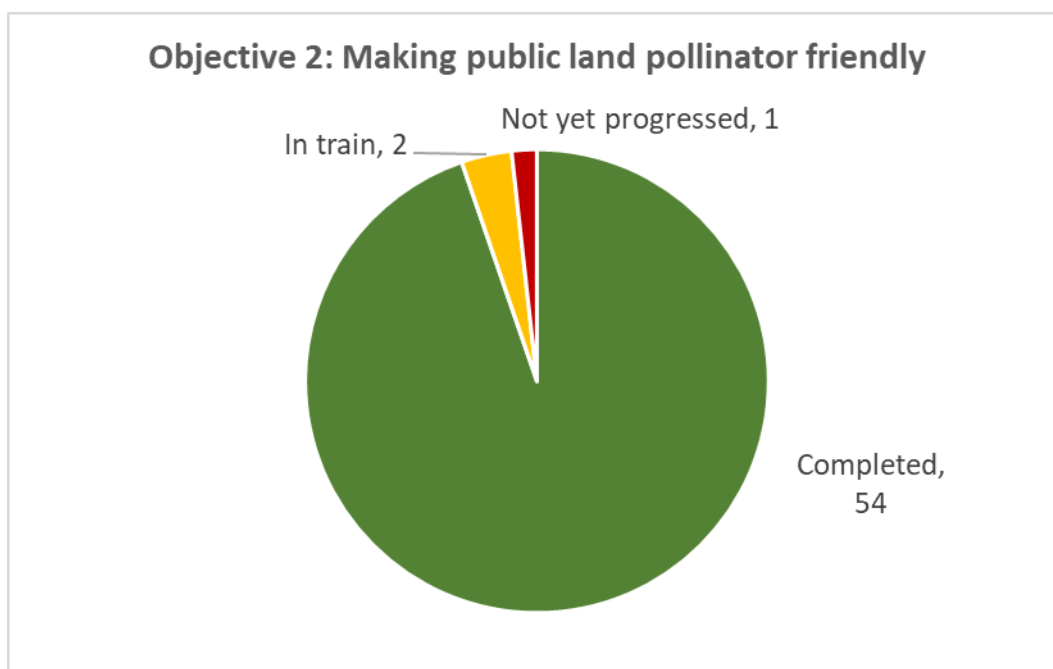
- Farmland Pollinator Officer 2021-2025
- Protecting Farmland Pollinators EIP project 2019-2023
- Farmer Moth Monitoring Projects 2022-onwards

## Objective 2: Making public land pollinator friendly

*Evidence-based guidelines are available for Councils, Transport Authorities, Schools, Health care sites, & Local Communities. The AIPP experiences extremely high levels of support from within this sector. Changes to the management of public land are beginning to be made on a wide scale. The Plan has been unable to fully capitalise on interest levels due to capacity constraints.*

### 2021-2025: Ten targets & 57 actions

- Target 2.1 Increase the area of Council land that is managed in a pollinator-friendly way [8 actions]
- Target 2.2 Make transport corridors more pollinator friendly [7 actions]
- Target 2.3 Make schools and educational properties more pollinator friendly [5 actions]
- Target 2.4 Organisations with site networks on public land to manage these in a pollinator-friendly way [14 actions]
- Target 2.5 Make local communities more pollinator friendly [9 actions]
- Target 2.6 Manage protected land in a pollinator-friendly way where appropriate [2 actions]
- Target 2.7 Make health service sites more pollinator friendly [2 actions]
- Target 2.8 Complete policy investigations [2 actions]
- Target 2.9 Strengthen links between the AIPP and other national initiatives [4 actions]
- Target 2.10 Track changes in pollinators on public land [4 actions]





#### Actions in train:

Target 2.1, Action 33: *Encourage the development of 'Pollinator-friendly Parks' on public land* [partly delivered, will be further developed in next phase]

Target 2.8, Action 75: Create a roadmap towards eliminating pesticides on certain public lands (schools/hospitals/playgrounds) [preparatory work carried out, but roadmap not completed due to lack of capacity]

#### Actions not progressed:

Target 2.8, Action 74: Carry out a critical review of how some countries established a roadside verge cutting decree (e.g. the Flemish Roadside Act '1984' means roadside verges must be left uncut until after a certain date) [this is best carried out as a research project and was not completed due to lack of funding/capacity]

#### **Key successes:**

- ✓ All 42 Councils across the island have partnered with the AIPP (as of 2023) and have committed to taking actions on the public lands they manage. Local Authorities have embraced the AIPP and are taking significant actions for pollinators and biodiversity, as evidenced in their annual reports. Accessible at: [Annual Reviews » All-Ireland Pollinator Plan](#)
- ✓ Many elements of the AIPP across this phase have been delivered with the help of the Local Authority Heritage and Biodiversity Officers in the Republic of Ireland (Heritage Council programmes), and by the Biodiversity Officers in Northern Ireland. This has involved working with these networks to deliver successful annual knowledge exchange events within and across sectors.
- ✓ The AIPP is supported by the main Transport Authorities across the island (Transport Infrastructure Ireland, Department for Infrastructure NI, Iarnród Éireann, Translink, Waterways Ireland), who have endorsed evidence-based guidelines for pollinator-friendly management of transport corridors (2019) and have been taking actions across their networks.
- ✓ Extensive resources have been developed for schools in this phase, including a free online course 'Managing School Grounds for Biodiversity' aimed at school groundskeepers and caretakers, developed in collaboration with the Department of Education.
- ✓ Pollinator actions have been promoted through the Green-Schools and Eco-Schools initiatives. Many third level institutions have created their own Pollinator Plans (e.g. TCD, UCD, MU) and are implementing pollinator-friendly measures on campuses.
- ✓ There is a dedicated pollinator award in the Green Flag for Parks competition. The Green Flag Award scheme is run by An Taisce in the Republic of Ireland and by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful in Northern Ireland (2022-2024).
- ✓ Protected site networks have been managed in a pollinator-friendly way, where appropriate by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.
- ✓ Organisations with networks of sites have managed these in a pollinator-friendly way where possible: BirdWatch Ireland, Bord na Móna, Coillite, Environmental Protection Agency, Electricity Supply Board, Gas Networks Ireland, Uisce Éireann, National Trust, Northern Ireland Water, Office of Public Works, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Courts Service of Ireland.

- ✓ Local Communities continue to carry out inspiring work in support of the AIPP. The Tidy Towns Local Authority Pollinator Award in ROI has gone from strength to strength in the 2021-2025 period. The National Biodiversity Data Centre administers this Special Award in collaboration with the Local Authority Heritage and Biodiversity Officer network. The entry form aligns with recommendations of pollinator-friendly actions from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, and in 2024 was updated to match the updated AIPP guideline: 'Communities: Actions to Help Pollinators'. The standard of entries has been consistently high, with eight prizes in total of €1,000 each. These include an overall winner, and a large and small-town winner within each of the four Tidy Towns regions. In 2021 an award was introduced for best newcomer, to encourage Tidy Towns groups who have never applied for the award before, and who might just be starting on their journey. Since 2021, 124 Tidy Towns groups have entered the Pollinator Award, with many groups applying year after year and demonstrating significant improvement in their actions. €47,000 in prize money has been given or pledged to Tidy Towns groups during the phase 2021-2025, which is provided by the Local Authority Heritage and Biodiversity Officer network.
- ✓ Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful have promoted and supported pollinator actions within their networks, including administering the Rural Pollinators Grants Scheme which ran in 2021 with a total of 185 projects funded to £1,506,885. The School Pollinators Grants Scheme ran in 2022 with a total of 300 schools awarded £2,388,832.65
- ✓ In 2025 a new guideline was published for 'Pollinator-friendly Management of Healthcare Sites', in collaboration with the HSE, and with input from healthcare sites and providers from across both jurisdictions.
- ✓ Many Local Authorities and local communities continue to test pesticide alternatives, with some deciding to go pesticide free. The AIPP supported these efforts by running an island-wide survey in 2024 to collect and share experiences on alternatives to herbicides. The report was based on 85 responses from local authorities, community groups and landscape contractors. It is the intention that the survey be repeated at appropriate intervals to use our collective experiences to assist those on the journey away from herbicides.

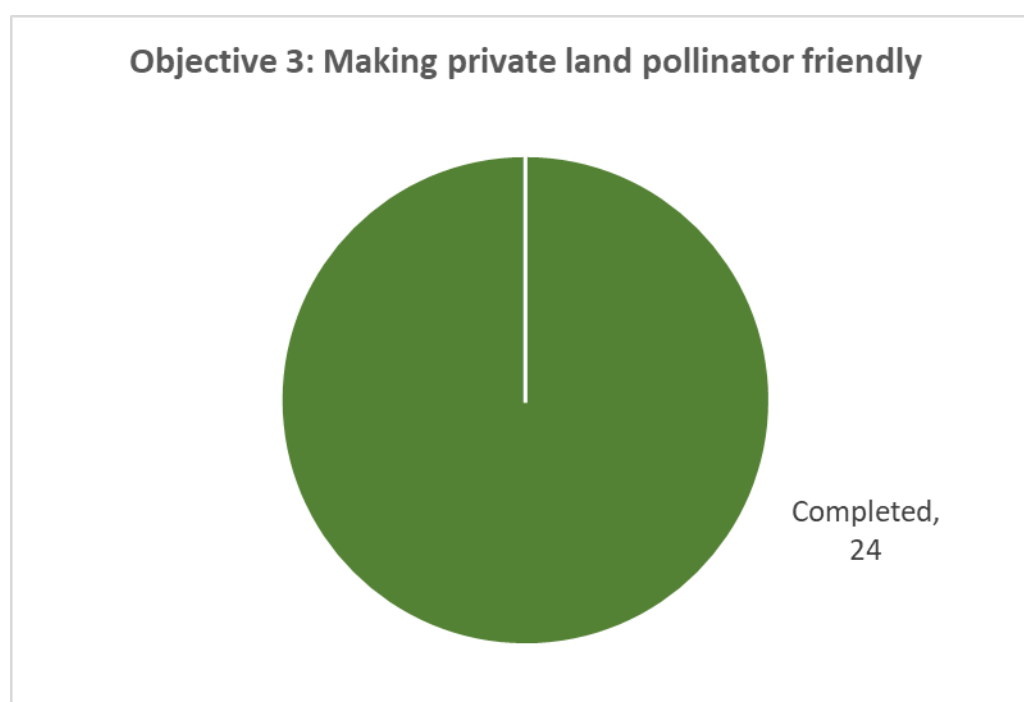
Thanks to NPWS who funded the Communities and Engagement Pollinator Officer 2021-2025.

### Objective 3: Making private land pollinator friendly

*Evidence-based actions identified for gardens, businesses, faith communities, sports clubs & Group Water Scheme sites. Enormous support from within this sector and many successes. The Plan has been unable to fully capitalise on interest levels due to capacity constraints, particularly around supporting initiatives to make gardens more pollinator/biodiversity friendly.*

#### 2021-2025: Six targets & 24 actions

- Target 3.1 Increase the number of gardens that are pollinator friendly [5 actions]
- Target 3.2 Increase the network of AIPP business supporters [5 actions]
- Target 3.3 Increase the number of sports clubs that are pollinator friendly [3 actions]
- Target 3.4 Increase the number of faith communities that are pollinator friendly [3 actions]
- Target 3.5 Increase the number of Group Water Schemes sites that are pollinator friendly [1 action]
- Target 3.6 Track changes in pollinators on private land [7 actions]



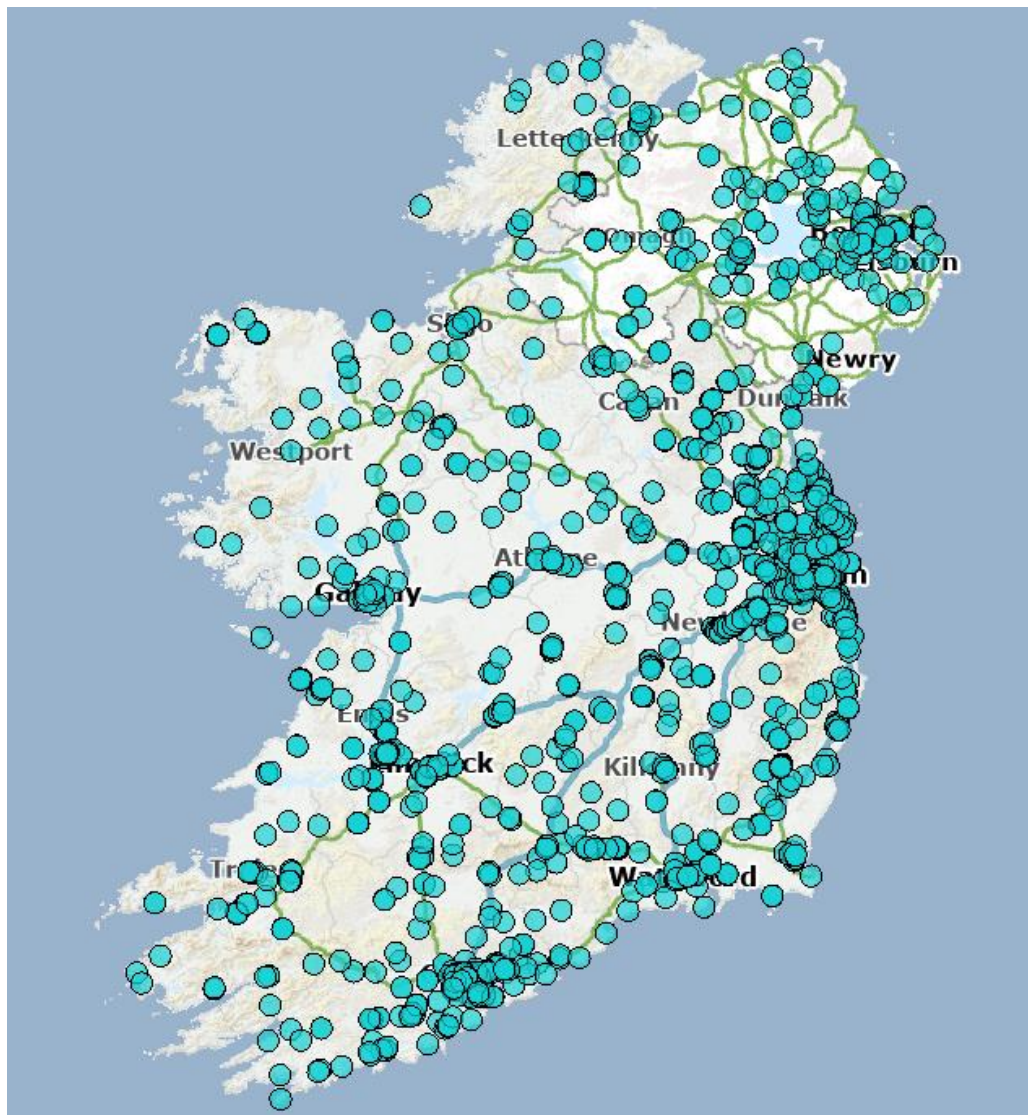
#### Key successes:

- ✓ High levels of engagement, with this supported by evidence-based guidelines for businesses, gardens, faith communities, sports clubs, residents' associations, golf courses and group water scheme sites.
- ✓ The Business supporters network continues to thrive, with around 360 companies (many multi-site) reporting on their actions. In joining, they commit to taking evidence-based actions

for pollinators and reporting on their activities. As of 2021, annual reporting plus GIS mapping for Businesses is mandatory. To maintain the integrity of the network, those who do not submit an update of their activities in support of the Plan are removed from the list/website annually (they can reengage at any point). Annual Reviews, detailing the actions that each supporting company has taken each year are publicly available at: [Annual Review business supporters » All-Ireland Pollinator Plan](#)

- ✓ A significant update to the *Businesses: actions to help pollinators* guidelines was published in 2024. The number of evidence-based actions went from 18 in the original guidelines to 33. The new guidelines include a business self-scoring actions checklist, a pollinator-friendly procurement outline, and a pollinator-friendly *Recommended Sponsorship activities* table. Each of these has seen significant uptake by business supporters.
- ✓ Partner organisations have encouraged pollinator actions within their own large networks - An Taisce Green Communities, Community Gardens Ireland, GIY, National Federation of Group Water Schemes.
- ✓ Biodiversity is one of the five core elements of the GAA's Green Club Programme and the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan Guidance for Sports Clubs is at the heart of the Green Club Biodiversity Toolkit. Since 2021, membership of the Green Club Programme has expanded from 30 to over 300 clubs and a 2024 survey showed that 80% of clubs active in the programme undertake biodiversity actions. GAA clubs across the country are managing non-playing grass, hedgerows and banks for pollinators and biodiversity, planning club walkways for nature, biodiversity and well-being, each year Green Clubs engage in native tree planting projects on their land and in their communities and many clubs have planted pollinator beds and boxes in club and county colours. More recent projects by Green Clubs include the planting of club orchards, the development of biodiverse and pollinator-friendly sensory gardens and walking trails, the installation of mini rainwater gardens and the preservation and construction of wetlands.
- ✓ Since 2023, the AIPP has supported the Irish Catholic Bishops' Conference *Returning to Nature* initiative, which aims to ensure 30% of church grounds are managed for biodiversity by 2030. The AIPP evidence-based guidelines for Faith Communities are a core resource in this initiative.
- ✓ Twenty-two Group Water Schemes (GWSs) nationwide have adopted a motion at board level to become biodiversity friendly and have appointed a person responsible for biodiversity enhancement. 22 GWSs nationwide have also signed agreements to end the use of pesticides on GWS sites.
- ✓ Many people have made their gardens pollinator-friendly, but the Plan has been unable to capitalise on the levels of interest. A nationally representative public poll (2025) revealed that more than two-thirds of people would be willing to take pollinator friendly actions in their gardens, with 98% of people in agreement that small actions in each garden would collectively impact biodiversity.

## AIPP Business Supporters



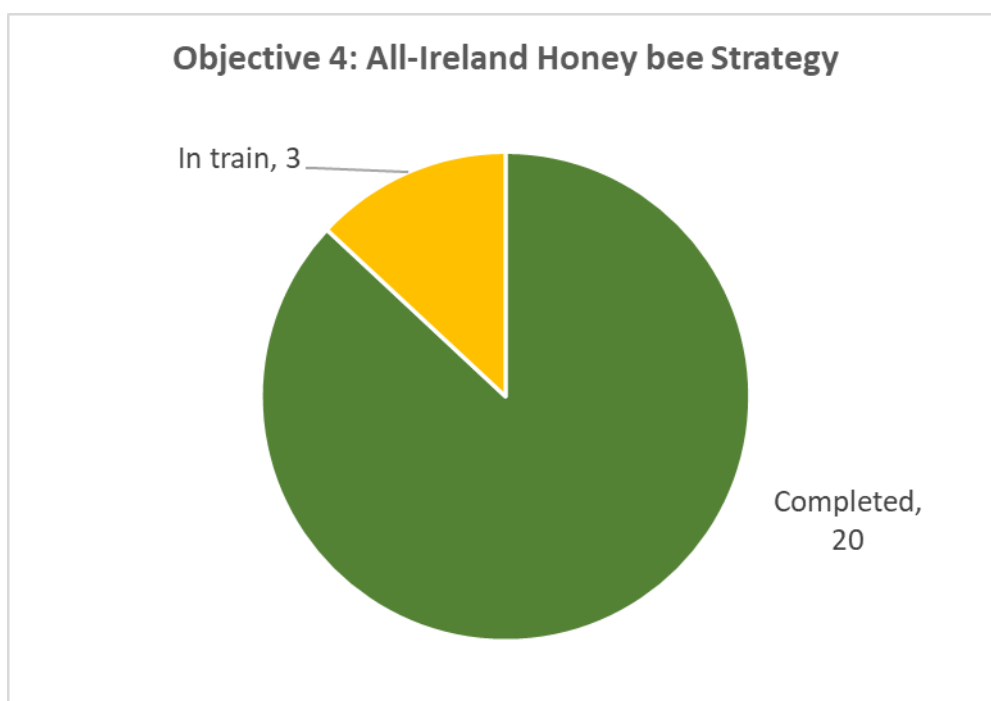
Map showing the location of actions by business supporters (to end 2025). Each company draws a polygon around their business site, and indicates the actions taken. All this information is publicly accessible at: <https://pollinators.biodiversityireland.ie/>

## Objective 4: All-Ireland Honey bee Strategy

*Good collaboration across Beekeeping Associations to discuss and address issues of concern to this sector: Ulster Beekeepers Association (UBKA), Institute of Northern Ireland Beekeepers (INIB), Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Associations (FIBKA), Irish Beekeepers Association (IBA CLG), Native Irish Honeybee Society (NIHBS).*

### 2021-2025: Six targets & 23 actions

- Target 4.1 Education and Knowledge Transfer [2 actions]
- Target 4.2 Communication [4 actions]
- Target 4.3 Surveillance and Biosecurity [9 actions]
- Target 4.4 Conservation of the native honeybee strain, *Apis mellifera mellifera* [3 actions]
- Target 4.5 Data Sharing [4 actions]
- Target 4.6 Tracking progress [1 action]



#### Actions in train:

Target 4.3, Action 114: Prepare a paper to establish the need for Honeybee Inspectors in ROI [discussed, and can be progressed in future]

Target 4.3, Action 122: Investigate the feasibility of a unified approach to managing Foulbrood on the island of Ireland [not completed, but individual beekeeping organisations communicating symptoms and appropriate responses]

Target 4.5, Action 129: Honeybee Strategy Steering Group to develop a roadmap towards a system to capture hive density per hectad (10km<sup>2</sup>) [mechanisms still to be identified]

### Key successes:

- ✓ All organisations have promoted the Plan to their members; and to the wider public in their education and outreach activities.
- ✓ Beekeeping organisations have included greater awareness of all pollinators within their beekeeping qualification courses.
- ✓ The Native Irish Honey Bee Society continued to take steps to protect *Apis mellifera mellifera*. This included publishing a book “The Native Irish Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera mellifera*” with practical ‘How-to’ sections on bee improvement.
- ✓ DAERA and DAFM continue to coordinate surveillance and share information on bee health.
- ✓ In 2023, all Irish Beekeeping Associations released a joint statement calling for the cessation of imports. They agree that sustainability of locally produced honey bees is the correct strategy, which will be achieved through education, discouraging excessive imports and supporting local queen rearing.
- ✓ The island of Ireland successfully responded to the threat from Asian Hornet in 2025, with Beekeeping Associations coordinating their response and playing a critical role.

### Honey bee Steering Group 2021-2025

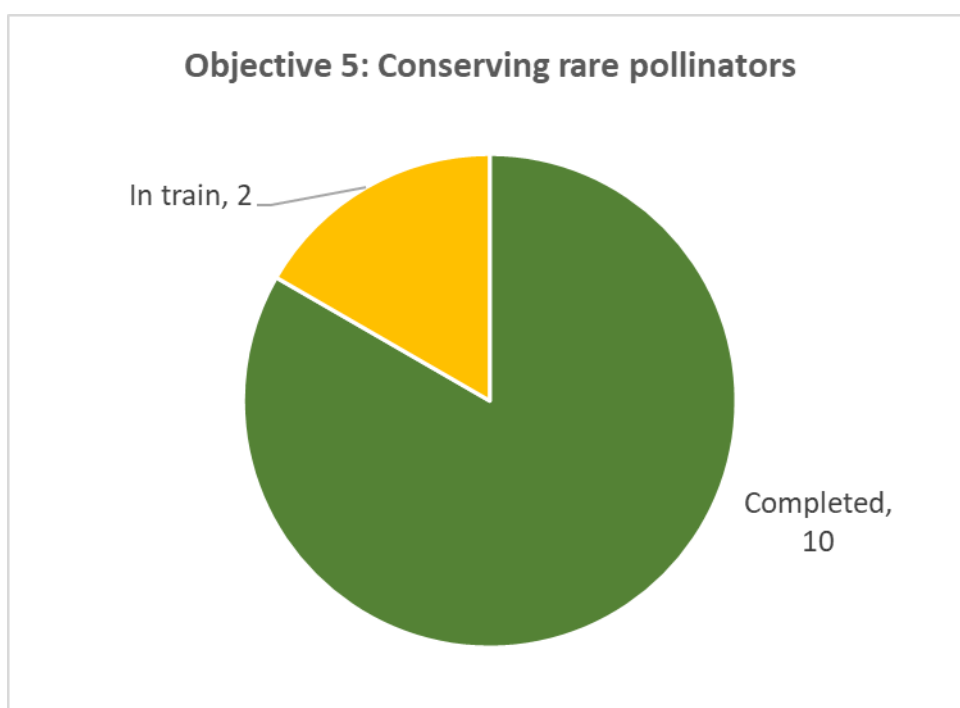
Member	Affiliation
Archie Murchie (Chair)	Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) Deputy Ivan Forsythe stepped down 2024; Joanna Kirbas
Susie Hill	Ulster Beekeepers Association (UBKA) Deputy John Hill
Mary Montaut	Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Associations (FIBKA)
Vacant	Institute of Northern Ireland Beekeepers (INIB)
John Greenaway	Native Irish Honey Bee Society (NIHBS) Deputy Loretta Neary. Aoife Nic Giolla Coda stepped down 2024
Caroline McDonald	Irish Beekeepers' Association CLG (IBA CLG)
Thomas Williamson	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) - Chief Bee Inspector NI, retired 2024
Mary Coffey	Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine (DAFM)
Úna FitzPatrick/Jane Stout	Representing All-Ireland Pollinator Plan Steering Group

## Objective 5: Conserving rare pollinators

*Good awareness raising and further development of evidence-based guidelines for key species. Collaborative relationships have been established across organisations that will allow greater efforts around rare pollinators in the next Plan. Next phase needs to address the lack of structured monitoring of rare species. Site-based conservation measures for rare species need to increase, with sites interconnected where possible.*

### 2021-2025: Five targets & 12 actions

- Target 5.1 Ensure rare pollinators are protected by legislation where appropriate [2 actions]
- Target 5.2 Raise awareness of rare pollinators [4 actions]
- Target 5.3 Publish best practice information on protecting rare pollinators [1 action]
- Target 5.4 Publish and update All-Ireland conservation assessments for pollinating groups (Red Lists) [2 actions]
- Target 5.5 Track change in rare pollinators [3 actions]



#### Actions in train:

Target 5.1, Action 131: Protect rare pollinators through the Wildlife Act in RoI when warranted [in development]

Target 5.4, Action 138: Publish an All-Ireland Hoverfly Red List [in development]

#### **Key successes:**

- ✓ Across 2021-2025 an additional four evidence-based guidelines on rare pollinators were produced. Each guide explains the status of the species, outlines the threats, identifies the management actions necessary for their conservation, and the monitoring needs required:



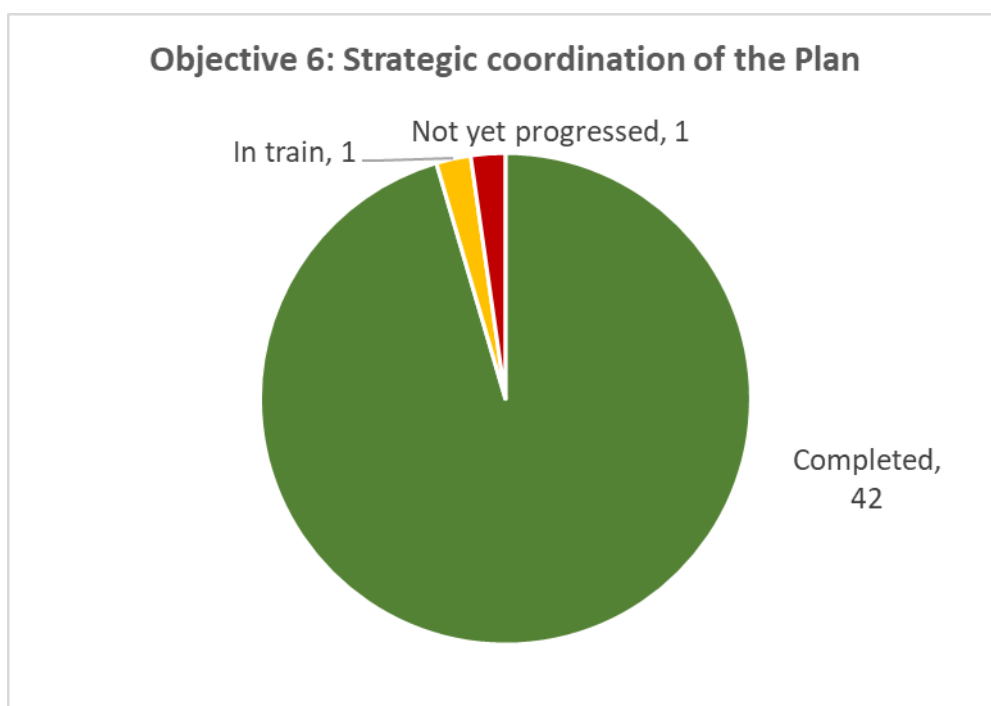
- Protecting Rare Pollinators: Northern Colletes <https://pollinators.ie/helping-endangered-pollinators/northern-colletes/> This was developed in collaboration with the National Trust (2022).
  - Protecting Rare Pollinators: Helping the Large Carder Bee in your local community <https://pollinators.ie/helping-endangered-pollinators/large-carder-bee/> This was developed in collaboration with Sustainable Skerries and Fingal County Council (2022).
  - Protecting Rare Pollinators: Forester Moth <https://pollinators.ie/helping-endangered-pollinators/forester/> This was developed in collaboration with Butterfly Conservation and MothsIreland (2024).
  - Protecting Rare Pollinators: Shrill Carder Bumblebee <https://pollinators.ie/helping-endangered-pollinators/shrill-carder-bee/> This was developed in collaboration with national experts (2024).
- ✓ Pollinators were reviewed and included on the updated Priority Species list, under The NI Wildlife and Natural Environment Act.
  - ✓ Successful initiatives have taken place on the Mullet Peninsula to protect the Great Yellow Bumblebee.
  - ✓ The All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme is managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. The 2012-2024 data continue to show the Large Carder Bee in strong decline. Work has been ongoing with local communities who have populations of this bee within their local area. Within this phase, these have mainly focused on Skerries (Co Dublin), Tramore (Co Waterford) & Fenit (Co Kerry). In each case, the communities have worked with the relevant Local Authorities to create new habitat corridors. Where actions are taken, the bee responds and has been expanding its range.
  - ✓ An updated Irish checklist was published in 2024: Nelson, B., FitzPatrick, Ú., Beckett, O. and Paxton, R.J. (2024) A critical update to the checklist of Irish bees (Hymenoptera, Anthophila). *Irish Naturalists' Journal* 41.
  - ✓ NIEA Environment Fund grant has provided funding to Butterfly Conservation and Buglife for surveys on threatened pollinator species in Northern Ireland.
  - ✓ Citizen Science surveys have been organised by the National Biodiversity Data Centre on rare species: Ivy Bee, Hairy-footed Flower Bee, Shrill Carder Bee.
  - ✓ Through the National Pollinator Monitoring Schemes, as well as citizen science schemes, data has been collected that will facilitate the future development or updating of conservation assessments (Red Lists) for bees, hoverflies and moths.

## Objective 6: Strategic coordination of the Plan

*Good awareness raising and some successful public campaigns. Very strong links to data and research continue to successfully underpin the AIPP. Much more could be done to increase the level of engagement across society.*

### 2021-2025: Six targets & 44 actions

- Target 6.1 General awareness raising [11 actions]
- Target 6.2 Researching the evidence base for action [18 actions]
- Target 6.3 Establishment and maintenance of supporting databases [7 actions]
- Target 6.4 Maintenance of a network of supporting organisations [1 action]
- Target 6.5 Overall coordination [7 actions]



#### Actions in train:

Target 6.2, Action 155: Maintain bee health research-policy-practice dialogue [Annual Bee Health Meeting has not taken place regularly across this phase]

#### Actions not progressed:

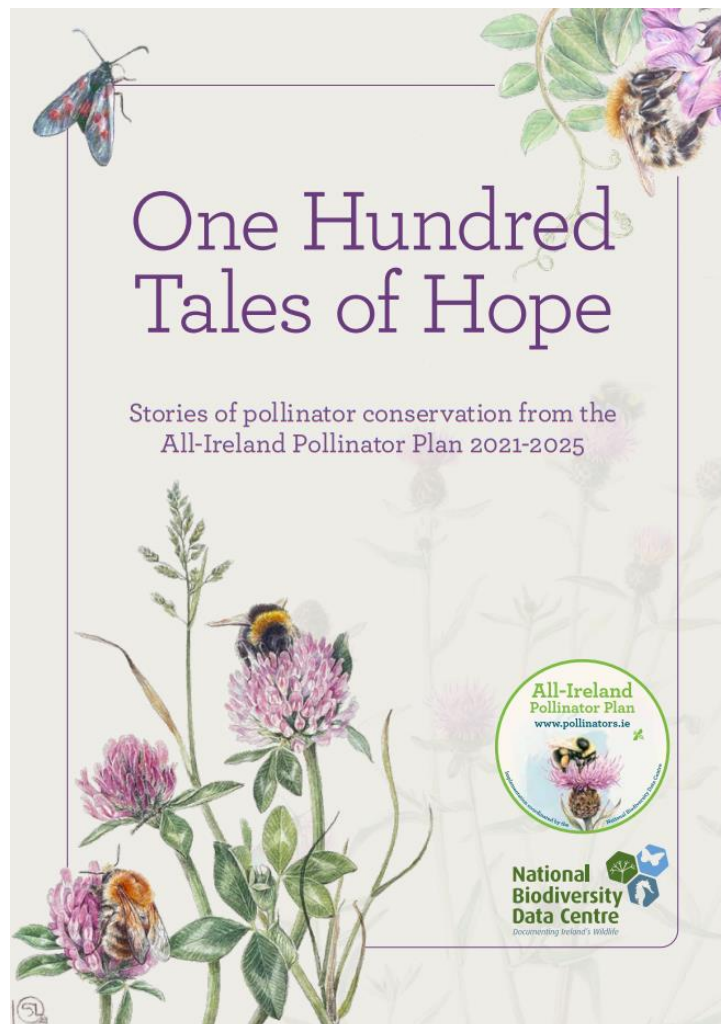
Target 6.2, Action 166: Determine effectiveness of Pollinator Trail sites [The Pollinator Trail action (A32) was changed, so the associated research component could not be progressed]

## Key successes:

- ✓ Since 2016, the AIPP has published large numbers of evidence-based resources on pollinator conservation. These are generally sector specific and are regularly updated as more data and evidence become available (current list in Appendix).
- ✓ Followers to the AIPP social media channels have continued to grow.
- ✓ A communication plan is produced annually, with an abridged version shared with all partner organisations. This works well as an efficient communication mechanism and strengthens core evidence-based messaging.
- ✓ A national poll in the Republic of Ireland (2025) revealed that 13% of the public had visited <https://pollinators.ie> This is a high percentage for an initiative with no promotion or marketing budget.
- ✓ 60 monthly newsletters have been issued across this phase.
- ✓ The Plan has successfully held annual events to share knowledge and expertise within and across sectors.
- ✓ From 2021-2025, the AIPP has been widely covered in the media including: 473 mentions in print and online articles, 42 radio interviews and 4 TV/documentary interviews. The AIPP team delivered a total of 256 talks across this period.
- ✓ No Mow May has been successfully established as an annual campaign. In 2023, the AIPP collaborated with An Post on No Mow May, which centered around a postcard campaign encouraging people to take part. This campaign reached 2.3 million homes in the Republic of Ireland and attracted significant media coverage.
- ✓ World Bee Day (20<sup>th</sup> May) has been celebrated each year and used to encourage engagement. The documentary *Plean Bee* aired on TG4 for World Bee Day 2021. The documentary by filmmaking Deaglán Ó Mocháin, was in Irish and English, and explored the plight of bees in Ireland and the work of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan.
- ✓ Across this phase (2021-2025) 76 [scientific papers](#) relevant to Irish pollinator conservation were published by researchers within the Irish Pollinator Research Network.
- ✓ In collaboration with NPWS, the National Biodiversity Data Centre developed a 'Grassland Trail' booklet to identify and promote excellent examples of semi-natural grassland meadows, a key habitat for pollinators. As of 2025, the Grassland Trail booklet contains 30 sites across public and private land.
- ✓ The national bee and hoverfly databases, managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, have continued to grow, both in numbers of records and in numbers of active recorders submitting data. An accompanying database on plant-pollinator interactions has also expanded across this phase.
- ✓ Citizen science schemes, managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, are successfully monitoring pollinators – All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme (2012-current), Flower-Insect Timed Counts (2019-current), Farmer Moth Monitoring Scheme (2025-current). All have grown in participant numbers across this phase.
- ✓ The network of other supporting organisations has grown and now stands at 88. Supporters of the AIPP 2021-2025 are groups/organisations who sign up to endorse the new Plan and agree to take specific actions themselves to assist.
- ✓ This phase has seen wide-scale promotion of the AIPP both nationally and internationally. We thank all those partners and initiatives who have helped raise the profile of pollinators and pollinator conservation.

## ***One Hundred Tales of Hope: Stories of pollinator conservation from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025.***

To celebrate the second phase of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (2021-2025), a new booklet has been produced: *One Hundred Tales of Hope: Stories of pollinator conservation from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025*. This random selection of good-news stories represents many different sectors and positive activities that have taken place over the past five years. These activities have transformed landscapes and improved the fortunes of local pollinator populations. The sample of stories in this booklet is not a full picture of all the work that has taken place, but demonstrates the huge diversity of actions, and range of sectors which have embraced the Pollinator Plan and have contributed to our collective goal of creating a landscape where pollinators can survive and thrive.



## EU Nature Restoration Regulation

The European Nature Restoration Law was passed in 2024. Article 10 of the new Regulation places duty on Member States to restore pollinator populations. It sets time-based targets for improving pollinator diversity and reversing the decline of pollinator populations by 2030. From 2030 there should be an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured with a programme of monitoring. Thanks to the two phases of the AIPP, Ireland is in a strong position, but efforts need to be significantly enhanced to meet the target of reversing the decline of pollinator populations.

**Nature Restoration Regulation, Article 10:** Member States shall, by putting in place in a timely manner appropriate and effective measures, improve pollinator diversity and reverse the decline of pollinator populations at the latest by 2030 and thereafter achieve an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured at least every six years from 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set in accordance with Article 14(5).

### How can the AIPP help deliver the Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR)?

Ireland is currently developing a National Restoration Plan, due to be published in 2026. Two things are necessary under Article 10:

- Roll out of the required EU pollinator monitoring methodology to assess trends in pollinator populations. A National Pollinator Monitoring Scheme has been in operation in Ireland since 2022 (in line with methodology published by the EU Commission in 2021). It is delivered by the National Biodiversity Data Centre and funded by NPWS and DAFM. It monitors bees, hoverflies and butterflies across a random stratified network of farmland and semi-natural sites. An equivalent scheme has been in operation in Northern Ireland since 2022, managed by NIEA under the UK Pollinator Monitoring Scheme. However, the existing EU methodology has been revised by the Commission to ensure that the scheme collects the data required to generate annual species abundance and diversity indices and a common pollinator indicator. Member State are required to show a positive trend in this indicator under the NRR. The methodology of the existing scheme is due to change after 2025, and in the future will also incorporate nocturnal pollinator monitoring (moths) and dedicated rare species pollinator monitoring.
- Monitoring simply tracks whether Ireland is delivering under Article 10, the core aim of which is to 'improve pollinator diversity and reverse decline'. The National Restoration Plan needs to adopt a more ambitious AIPP for 2026-2030. The AIPP is a cross-sectoral holistic plan with a series of actions focussed on creating an island where pollinators can survive and thrive. The timeframe of the new AIPP is fortuitous, as it dovetails with the development of the National Restoration Plan.

## NI Environmental Improvement Plan (Environment Act 2021)

The next phase of the AIPP will also support the NI Environment Improvement Plan, which aims to develop and implement nature recovery plans and programmes, including for priority species; with the vision of biodiversity loss halted and reversed, real and measurable gains in biodiversity, habitats and species at favourable status.

## **All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030**

### **Vision for the AIPP 2026-2030**

To reverse pollinator decline, the next Plan needs to be more ambitious and to focus on landscape level change. The first two phases have seen wide-scale engagement and large numbers of actions taking place across the island to provide food, shelter and safety for our pollinating insects. This needs to be increased, and actions need to be much more joined up. The cross-sectoral, island-wide Steering Group have agreed that the ethos of the Plan should remain on long-term sustainability. The hope in the next phase, is to build a larger team but to retain the emphasis on coordination, and the approach of building capacity internally within existing structures across all sectors.

Ten years into the initiative, it is important to retain interest and maintain the significant momentum that has been generated since 2015. Based on the review of the current phase, as well as the need to re-energize those who engage, a new structure is proposed. The current Plan has six objectives and a total of 186 very specific actions. For 2026-2030, it is proposed structuring the Plan into a series of ten different modules or work packages, each with clear headline targets. This would allow more flexibility and give key areas more room to grow over the life of the next Plan. It would also facilitate better knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning within sectors. The AIPP is a voluntary Plan, it relies on the enthusiasm and goodwill of those organisations and individuals participating, who do so at their own expense.

A Shared Ireland funding bid for the next AIPP was successful (18<sup>th</sup> November 2025). The National Biodiversity Data Centre is delighted to have received funding to deliver the next phase of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030. Implementation of the AIPP is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre and will be supported through funding from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund, and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. Funding includes €1.8 million from the Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund.

The next Plan will have six core modules focused on: Protecting Farmland Pollinators; Creating Buzzing Communities; Local Authority and Public Body engagement; Transport Authority and Public Utilities engagement; Business and Industry engagement and a 'Species on the Edge' module to focus on rare pollinator species. These six modules will be supported by four that are overarching – pollinator monitoring, research, communications, and enhanced mapping functionality to better coordinate actions at local levels.

Due to updated EU pollinator monitoring requirements under the EU NRR, methodologies in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are due to diverge after 2025. A result of this would be that while individual monitoring schemes may continue, and it would be possible to assess how pollinating insects are faring in each jurisdiction, the divergent methodology would not allow scientifically rigorous assessments of trends in pollinator populations across the island of Ireland. Retaining island-wide monitoring was a core component of the Shared Island funding bid, as this underpins the AIPP. Funding has been granted under the Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund to enable island-wide pollinator monitoring to continue within the next phase.

## **Development of the AIPP 2026-2030**

Consultations on the 2026-2030 Plan began in December 2024. Across 2025, these consultations have been ongoing with all sectors, including current partners, as well as key stakeholder groups across the island. All consultations have taken place across both jurisdictions. All consultations have revealed strong support for moving towards a structure of modules or work packages, that come together to form a coherent Plan. A public Survey Monkey form ran from early Jan - end June 2025, to capture general feedback and ideas for AIPP 2026-2030, from both stakeholders and the wider public. A total of just over 100 submissions were received and have been taken on board. To assist with understanding public attitudes, the National Biodiversity Data Centre commissioned a national poll in the Republic of Ireland. This revealed high levels of public support for pollinators and for initiatives to support their conservation (page 7-8).

Following the funding announcement on 18<sup>th</sup> November, a new AIPP can be drafted around the modular approach. Given that there are staff requirements, there can now be certainty that all proposed modules can be included in the 2026-2030 Plan. With the funding in place, modules will be expanded and agreed with all relevant partner organisations across the island.

It is planned that a new AIPP for 2026-2030 will be published in Spring 2026.

END.

## **Appendix: All-Ireland Pollinator Plan published resources (2015-2025)**

- **Pollinator Plans and Review documents:**
  - *All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020*; (Published 2015)
  - *All-Ireland Pollinator Plan Junior Version 2015-2020*; (Published 2015)
  - *Plean um Pailneoirí Uile-Éireann Leagan don Aos Óg 2015-2020*; (Published 2016)
  - *Working Together for Biodiversity – tales from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020*; (Published 2020)
  - *All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025*; (Published 2021)
  - *100 Tales of Hope: Stories of pollinator conservation from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025*; (Published 2025)
- **Evidence-based guideline documents:**
  - *Councils: actions to help pollinators*; (Published 2016)
  - *Local Communities: Actions to Help Pollinators*; (Published 2016, updated 2023)
  - *Businesses: actions to help pollinators*; (Published 2016, updated 2023)
  - *Gardens: actions to help pollinators*; (Published 2016)
  - *Farmland: actions to help pollinators*; (Published 2017)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of: Group Water Scheme Sites*; (Published 2018)
  - *Faith Communities: actions to help pollinators*; (Published 2018, updated 2022)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of: Transport Corridors*; (Published 2019)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of Golf Courses*; (Published 2019)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of Sports Clubs*; (Published 2020)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of Wind Farms*; (Published 2021)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of: Solar Farms*; (Published 2023)
  - *Pobail Áitiúla: Gníomhartha ar son Pailneoirí*; (Published 2023)
  - *Pollinator-friendly management of Healthcare Sites*; (Published 2024)
- **How-to guides:**
  - *Creating wild pollinator nesting habitat*; (Published 2016, updated 2022)
  - *How-to-Guide: Develop a Pollinator Plan for your school*; (Published 2018, updated 2022)
  - *Collecting and using pollinator friendly wildflower seed*; (Published 2016)
  - *Hedgerows for Pollinators*; (Published 2016)
  - *Guidelines for users of imported bumblebee colonies*; (Published 2020)
  - *Creating and restoring meadows in local communities and gardens*; (Published 2022)
  - *Protecting nocturnal pollinators*; (Published 2023)
  - *Traditional Orchards and Fruit Trees for Pollinators on the Farm*; (Published 2023)
- **Rare species guides:**
  - *Protecting rare pollinators: Great Yellow Bumblebee*; (Published 2019)
  - *Protecting rare pollinators: Northern Colletes Bee*; (Published 2022)
  - *Protecting rare pollinators: Helping the Large Carder Bee in your local community*; (Published 2022)
  - *Protecting rare pollinators: Forester*; (Published 2024)
  - *Protecting rare pollinators: Shrill Carder Bee*; (Published 2024)



- **Flyers and pollinator-friendly plant lists**

- *Bookmark*; (Published 2019, updated 2023)
- *Top Ten pollinator plants for different situations*; (Published 2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly Planting Code*; (Published 2016, updated 2022)
- *Pledge Your Garden for Pollinators*; (Published 2021)
- *Pots for Pollinators*; (Published 2021)
- *Potaí do Phailneoirí*; (Published 2021)
- *Food for pollinators on the farm*; (Published 2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly herbs*; (Published 2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly garden plants*; (Published 2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly grass cutting*; (Published 2022)
- *Orchards: perfect for pollinators*; (Published 2022)
- *Planting Trees for Pollinators*; (Published 2023)
- *Celebrating Ireland's Meadows*; (Published 2023)
- *Residents' Associations: Actions for Pollinators*; (Published 2023)
- *Car parks for pollinators*; (Published 2023)
- *Creating a pollinator-friendly sensory garden*; (Published 2023)
- *Create a Short-flowering Meadows*; (Published 2024)
- *Benefits of Hedgerows*; (Published 2024)
- *Ecological corridors for pollinators*; (Published 2024)
- *Business parks for pollinators*; (Published 2025)
- *Make a pollinator-friendly rainwater planter*; (Published 2025)
- *Celebrating Native Wildflowers*; (Published 2025)
- *Protecting Pockets of Nature*; (Published 2025)

**Online courses:**

- *Pollinator-friendly Farming*; (Launched 2024)
- *Managing School Grounds for Biodiversity*; (Launched 2025)
- *Managing Communities for Pollinators*; (Launched 2025)
- *Farmland Pollinator-friendly Hedgerows*; (Launched 2025)

Excludes signage templates, posters, videos, animations, recorded talks, school lesson plans, newsletters & annual review documents.



**An tIonad Náisiúnta  
Sonraí Bithéagsúlachta**  
**National Biodiversity  
Data Centre**

Implementation of the *All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025* was coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. The National Biodiversity Data Centre is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Register Number: 730718.