
ALL-IRELAND Pollinator Plan 2026-2030



An tIonad Náisiúnta
Sonraí Bithéagsúlachta
National Biodiversity
Data Centre

pollinators.ie

All-Ireland Pollinator Plan

The first All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (2015-2020) was initiated by Dr Úna FitzPatrick (National Biodiversity Data Centre) and Prof. Jane Stout (Trinity College Dublin) and was subsequently developed by a 15-member island-wide Steering Group. The original All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (AIPP) successfully delivered 81 actions, followed by a more ambitious second Plan for 2021-2025. This third version, for 2026-2030, was developed by the Steering Group to build on the successful delivery of the 186 actions in the second AIPP. The development process included a six-month open consultation, during which feedback was invited from the public. Partner organisations that committed to actions in the previous phases agreed to new actions for 2026-2030. New partner organisations have also come on board for the next phase. The third version of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan builds on the lessons of the last ten years and identifies 50 aims across 10 work packages. Progress will be tracked through 75 success metrics. On publication, it is supported by 129 partners, of which 32 are new organisations.

National Biodiversity Data Centre

Since 2015, implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan has been coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC). The third phase will be supported by a dedicated team of eight staff within the NBDC. Some of the new work packages also overlap with the Centre's wider core activities.

Red-tailed
Bumblebee





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Overall vision for 2026-2030

Creating an island with pockets of nature every 200 metres

A solitary bee won't fly more than about 200 metres to find food. Imagine an island where there are pockets of nature every 200 metres in our landscape, providing food, shelter, and safety for pollinators. That is our vision: an island that supports biodiversity, is climate resilient, and brings us the joy and health benefits of connecting with nature.



All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030

Creating an island where pollinators can survive and thrive

Irish pollinators are in decline. This is a serious problem - in order to ensure the sustainability of our food production, to avoid additional economic impacts on the agricultural sector, and to protect the health of the environment, this issue requires immediate attention.

The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a shared plan of action. By working together, we can collectively take steps to help restore pollinator populations to healthy levels. Over the next five years, this plan will work to create a landscape where pollinators can flourish.

The loss of natural and semi-natural habitats has been a key driver in pollinator declines. At its core, the AIPP aims to provide food and shelter across all types of land so that pollinators can survive and thrive. The AIPP creates a framework to bring together pollinator initiatives across the island so that we can achieve our goal through coordination and cooperation.

Helping pollinators isn't just about restoring biodiversity, and the financial, climate, health, and wider societal benefits it brings. The AIPP creates social connections as we work together in communities, schools, and workplaces. It also fosters creativity and inspiration as people come up with new ways to help biodiversity, and develop spaces where we can stop for a moment and see the wonder and beauty of nature in our daily lives. The AIPP offers individuals the tools to take positive action when they may feel powerless in the face of biodiversity loss.

Building on the success of the first two phases, the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030 is even more ambitious. It focuses on landscape-level change for all pollinators by encouraging many more evidence-based actions and connecting pollinator-friendly spaces across the island. The core ethos of the AIPP remains focused on long-term sustainability and building capacity 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. This third AIPP is structured differently, informed by lessons to date. Based on public and stakeholder consultations during 2025, 10 work packages have been identified. Each has clear aims and a series of success metrics to transparently track progress. This structure provides greater flexibility and will allow key areas the room to grow and evolve over the next five years. It also facilitates better knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning within sectors. The AIPP is voluntary; it relies on the enthusiasm and goodwill of organisations and individuals who participate at their own expense.

The remit of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030 covers all pollinating insects, with a focus on the most important pollinating groups: bees, hoverflies, and moths. Wild pollinators are in decline, and it is essential that the AIPP works to address this and return pollinator diversity and abundance to the island of Ireland. More effort will be focused on moths in the third phase, as increasing evidence shows their importance as nocturnal pollinators. The AIPP will also continue to encourage responsible honey bee keeping in balance with biodiversity.

The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030 has 10 work packages

| Each work package has clear aims that will be tracked using success metrics.

1 Protecting Farmland Pollinators

By working with the farming community, we want to increase awareness of pollinators, the benefits of pollinator action to farmland, and the habitats they require to survive.

2 Local Authorities and Public Bodies

– making public land pollinator-friendly

Working closely with councils, public bodies, and semi-state organisations, we want to better manage our landscape for nature, and help return to our island the food, shelter, and safety needed by pollinators.

3 Transport Authorities and Utility Companies

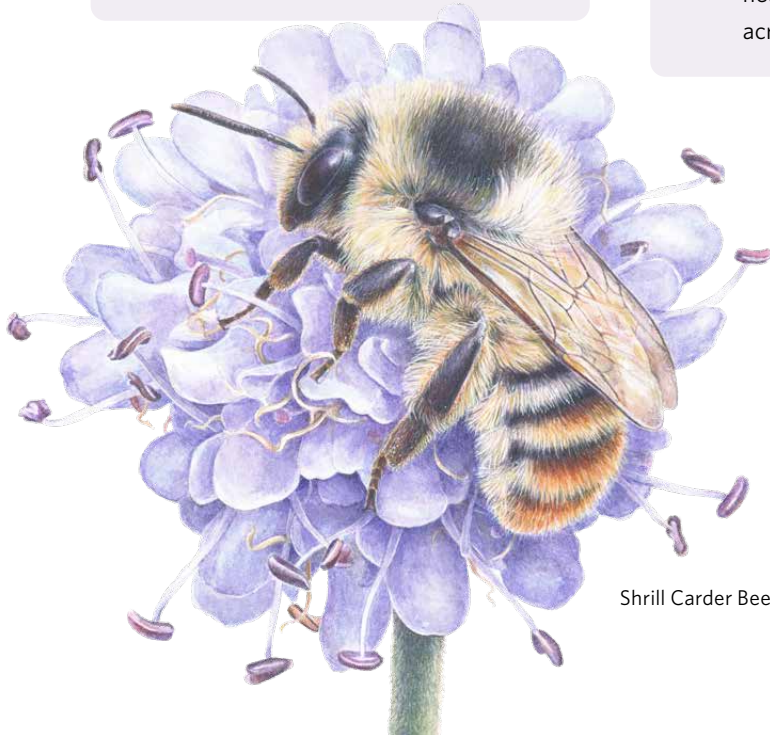
– creating pollinator corridors across the landscape

By bringing transport authorities together with utility companies, we want to encourage interconnections between their networks, helping pollinators move across the landscape.

4 Buzzing Communities

– helping communities take action

From gardens to schools, local communities, faith communities, and sports clubs, we want to work together to create connected networks of nature-friendly habitat across our island.



Shrill Carder Bee

5 Encouraging Businesses to Protect Pollinators

By working with the business sector, we want to encourage companies to take evidence-based action for pollinators on their sites, and through their governance, communication, or sponsorship activities.

6 Pollinators on the Edge

– restoring rare species

By improving our knowledge of rare pollinators and by raising awareness through dedicated initiatives, we want to ensure the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan protects as much wild pollinator diversity as possible.

7 Mapping Pollinator Action across All Sectors

By collectively mapping actions on a state-of-the-art GIS-based online system, we want to support the overall goal of coming together to create an island with pockets of nature every 200 metres.

9 Research – ensuring evidence-based action for pollinators

By researchers across the island working collectively, studying the drivers of pollinator loss, pollinator health, and the most effective ways to restore pollinators across landscapes, we want to ensure the AIPP remains evidence-based.

8 Monitoring the Status of Pollinators

By annually tracking changes in populations of wild bees, hoverflies, and moths, using scientifically rigorous methods, we want to understand if the AIPP is working.

10 Raising Awareness of Pollinators and Inspiring Collective Action

By continually raising awareness of pollinators, their value, the importance of pollinator action, and the multiple benefits of a pollinator-friendly landscape, we want to coordinate a dynamic AIPP that is targeted and effective.



Orange-tailed Mining Bee

Policy context

Within both jurisdictions on the island of Ireland, there is a strong policy context supporting initiatives to protect pollinators.

Delivery of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is embedded within Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 2023-2030. Most significant is the EU Nature Restoration Law, which was passed in 2024. Article 10 of the new Regulation places a duty on EU Member States to restore pollinator populations. By 2027, each Member State must publish a National Restoration Plan to outline how each of the Articles will be delivered.

The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a holistic, cross-sectoral plan with an extensive series of actions focused on creating an island where pollinators can survive and thrive. The timeframe of the AIPP 2026-2030 is fortuitous, with its delivery aligning with Article 10 of the National Restoration Plan.

***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)."*

Adopting a more ambitious AIPP 2026-2030 is also vital to support delivery of Northern Ireland's Environmental Improvement Plan, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets, and the forthcoming draft Northern Ireland Nature Recovery Strategy (2026-2032).

Funding

Funding was agreed for the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030 in late 2025. A proposal for a more ambitious AIPP, delivering actions across 10 work packages, was submitted to the Government of Ireland Shared Island Initiative, and was successful. The third phase is supported through funding from the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine; the National Parks and Wildlife Service; the Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund; and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

Implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.



Who is involved and how will the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030 be delivered?

A Steering Group with representation across both jurisdictions will provide oversight. Each of the 10 work packages has a representative within the Steering Group.

The organisations who will be represented on the Steering Group for 2026-2030 are: National Biodiversity Data Centre, Trinity College Dublin, National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), Department of Agriculture, Environment, and Rural Affairs (DAERA), Heritage Council, Northern Ireland Biodiversity Officer Network, Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII), GAA Green Club Programme, Ulster Wildlife, Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR), Agri-food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI), Business For Biodiversity Ireland. The Chair of the Steering Group will be Dr Úna FitzPatrick (National Biodiversity Data Centre) and the Deputy Chair will be Prof. Jane Stout (Trinity College Dublin). The group will not exceed 15 members and will meet twice a year.

A separate Honey Bee Steering Group has also been established. This group will focus on issues of specific relevance to honey bees, primarily honey bee health; contingency planning for invasive pests and pathogens, such as Asian Hornet; and conservation of the native honey bee strain, *Apis mellifera mellifera*. The Honey Bee Steering Group includes representatives from the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute;

the Department of Agriculture, Environment, and Rural Affairs; the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine; the Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Associations (FIBKA); the Irish Beekeepers' Association CLG (IBA CLG); the Native Irish Honey Bee Society (NIHBS); and the Ulster Beekeepers' Association (UBKA). The Chair of the Honey Bee Steering Group will be Dr Archie Murchie (Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute).

The Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Associations; the Irish Beekeepers' Association; the Native Irish Honey Bee Society; and the Ulster Beekeepers' Association have agreed to partner with the AIPP 2026-2030. In addition to progressing honey bee issues through the Steering Group, they will support the Plan across its ten work packages.



Burnet Moth

Implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. Funded roles, based within the NBDC, are outlined in the table below. Strategic oversight will be provided by Dr Úna FitzPatrick, Chief Scientific Officer at the NBDC.

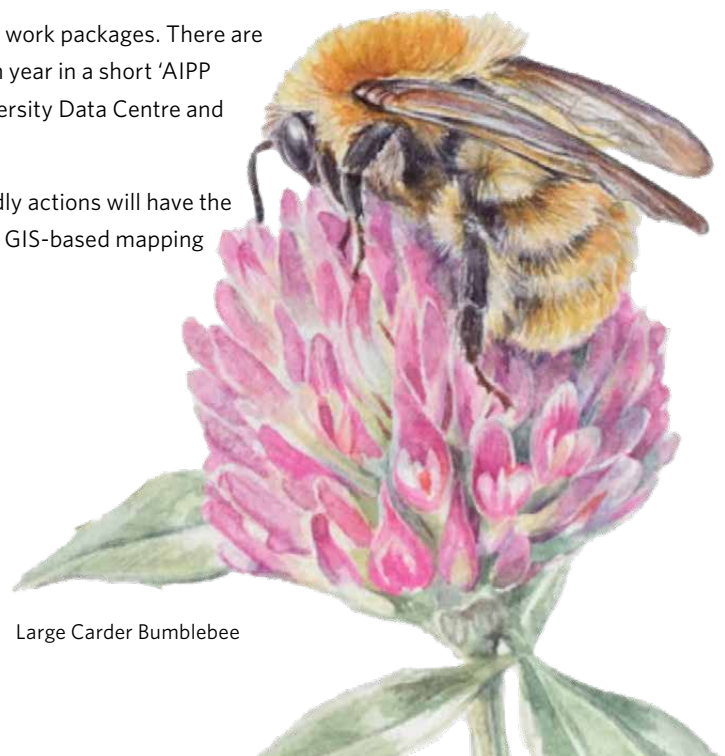
AIPP 2026-2030 team	
Role	Funder
AIPP Programme Manager	NBDC
AIPP Farmland Officer	Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine
AIPP Farmland Officer	Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine
AIPP Local Authorities and Public Bodies Officer	Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund
AIPP Communities Officer	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AIPP Business Officer	NBDC
AIPP Rare Species Officer	Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund
Research Assistant to support island-wide pollinator monitoring	Government of Ireland's Shared Island Fund

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency will also establish and fund a Pollinator Officer position within the 2026-2030 phase.

The AIPP 2026-2030 is supported by 129 partner organisations (at time of publishing), who have agreed to over 280 individual actions. These organisations have committed to supporting the work package relevant to them. Partners will have the opportunity to meet twice a year to share knowledge and advice on how their work package should evolve. The individual actions to which each partner has committed are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*]. Each partner organisation will report on their actions annually, and this report will be made available to the public. New partner organisations can join the AIPP 2026-2030 at any stage during the life of the plan. The AIPP is voluntary; and partners agree to fund their own actions.

Success metrics have been identified for each of the 10 work packages. There are 75 success metrics in total, which will be reported each year in a short 'AIPP highlights' document, published by the National Biodiversity Data Centre and publicly available on pollinators.ie.

All who engage with the AIPP and take pollinator-friendly actions will have the opportunity to add their sites to the publicly accessible GIS-based mapping system *Actions for Pollinators*.



Large Carder Bumblebee

Why should we protect pollinators?

Pollinators are key components of thriving biodiversity and are critical for healthy ecosystems because they enable plant reproduction, including both native plants and food crops. Many pollinating insect species also play other roles in ecosystems – as predators, herbivores, and as food for other animals. Those that nest in the ground (most of our native bees) can also improve soil health.

However, pollinators are under threat from a range of pressures. Changes in climate and weather patterns, as well as intensive land management, can lead to poisoning of pollinators by pollutants (such as pesticides and microplastics); the introduction of novel diseases; and the loss of habitats they need to survive and to raise their young.

As a result of these pressures, data show that across the island of Ireland, our bumblebees, solitary bees, hoverflies, moths, and butterflies are in decline. The loss of abundance and diversity of pollinators has been linked to reduced plant reproductive success worldwide. When there are fewer pollinator species, fewer seeds and fruits are produced, and the fruits are smaller or of lower quality. Pollinator loss threatens our agricultural systems and our food supplies because most food crops grown worldwide are animal-pollinated. Even if we import these foods, we rely on them being pollinated elsewhere, to ensure a healthy, balanced diet.

Perhaps more worryingly, a recent global study¹ revealed that wild plants are suffering more than cultivated varieties due to pollinator loss. Furthermore, the loss of invertebrate, night-time, and wild pollinators has a more substantial impact on plants than the loss of vertebrate, daytime, or managed pollinators (honey bees).

This means that we need to focus on restoring populations of *wild* pollinating insects, including nocturnal species.

Wild plants, the vast majority of which are animal-pollinated, form the basis of all of our land-based ecosystems. They provide food for almost all animal life; they contribute to nutrient cycling, water retention and stabilisation of soils; and they create the landscapes we love and that contribute to our rich culture. They are also fundamental to tackling climate change: plants take carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere, convert it, and store it in their tissues. They form windbreaks, prevent soil erosion, slow down flooding, mitigate extreme temperatures, and neutralise pollutants.

The restoration of pollinator-friendly habitats is therefore essential, not just for the sake of these fascinating creatures, but for whole ecosystems on which our societies and economies depend. The Irish Government has a legal obligation, under the Nature Restoration Regulation, to reverse pollinator declines. Add to this challenge the climate crisis and the likely future changes in cropping systems, and the choice is simple. Across the whole island, protecting pollinators will protect and future-proof our ecosystems and economies, our livelihoods, our food and our health.

Are pollinators under threat in Ireland?

The most important pollinators on the island of Ireland are insects, in particular bees, hoverflies, and moths.

Globally, bees are the most important pollinators because they visit flowers to collect pollen for their larvae, and adults feed exclusively on the nectar of flowers. The entire life cycle of bees is therefore dependent on flowering plants. While adult hoverflies feed mainly on nectar and pollen, the larvae of many species are voracious predators of aphids and other pests. As a result, hoverflies contribute to both pollination and pest control. Adult moths feed on nectar and are essential nocturnal pollinators, helping to maintain biodiversity by visiting a diverse range of flowers and crops that daytime pollinators might miss.

There are 102 wild bee species on the island of Ireland². Research has shown that more than half of these species have undergone substantial declines in numbers since 1980, with 30% of species considered threatened with extinction from the island of Ireland according to IUCN criteria³. Three bee species that occur in Ireland are also threatened with extinction at the European level, and an additional two species are 'Near Threatened'⁴. Unfortunately, we don't have historical data to assess changes in the abundance of our common wild pollinator species across the island. The All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme was established by the National Biodiversity Data Centre in 2012 to provide these data on bumblebees into the future.

The Honey Bee



There is one species of honey bee (the Western Honey Bee: *Apis mellifera*) on the island of Ireland, which is managed and maintained by beekeepers.

Across the island, there is an active and growing beekeeping sector. Research has shown that the island of Ireland has a pure population of *Apis mellifera mellifera*, the native Irish honey bee⁵. Elsewhere in Northern Europe, the original home of *Apis mellifera mellifera*, it has been severely hybridised. There are also some unmanaged free-living colonies of *Apis mellifera mellifera*, with some persisting naturally and unaided over multiple years⁶. As a managed pollinator, the honey bee itself has not been given a formal conservation assessment and is not considered to be under threat. However, free-living colonies of *Apis mellifera mellifera* are considered endangered in the most recent EU Bee Red List⁴.



Bumblebees



There are 21 bumblebee species on the island of Ireland, six of which are threatened with extinction. An additional three species are

Near Threatened. Current population trends highlighted by the All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme are based on eight common species for which there is sufficient information to accurately assess changes. The current overall trend from 2012-2025 is a year-on-year decline of 2.7%. Five of these eight common species show statistically significant declines in abundance.

Solitary bees



There are 81 solitary bee species on the island of Ireland, 24 of which are threatened with extinction. An additional nine species are Near Threatened.

Hoverflies



There are around 180 hoverfly species on the island of Ireland. An official conservation assessment has not yet occurred, but approximately

20% of species are estimated to be under threat (Martin Speight, pers. comm.)

Moths



There are around 1,500 moth species on the island of Ireland. Of these, the conservation status of one-third has been assessed, with 8% threatened with

extinction⁷. Those assessed are the larger species (macro-moths). The status and distribution of many of the smaller species (micro-moths) is not well known. Some moths are day-flying, but the majority are nocturnal.

Other insects



Other insects, such as butterflies, beetles, wasps, and ants, visit flowers and carry out occasional pollination. Although these insects may be frequent flower

visitors, their presence does not always result in successful or consistent pollination. On the island of Ireland, 18% of butterflies⁸ are threatened with extinction. Butterfly populations are monitored by the National Biodiversity Data Centre through the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, which has been running since 2007. While the conservation status of most other insects is unknown, evidence from elsewhere suggests that many species are in decline.

“While honey bees face many threats, including pesticides and disease, honey bees are not under threat on the island of Ireland, but are actually increasing. Having too many honey bees in the landscape can negatively impact struggling wild bee populations. We need to halt declines in wild pollinators and create a balanced system that includes a diversity of pollinator types.”

Building on the success of the first two phases

We are still at the beginning of the journey towards restoring pollinator populations to healthy levels. As we look forward to 2026-2030, we know we will need to engage more, connect more, and manage more land for nature.

We need to build on the groundwork established during the first two phases of the AIPP so that we fully normalise a better way of managing our landscapes to support our struggling biodiversity. We need to trust those who are already 'converted' and bring the message to new audiences. We need to imagine what pollinators themselves might say: 'Thanks to everyone who is helping, but please do more and do it quickly!' The AIPP has shown that in every sector and in every corner of this island, people do care about nature, and that we can work together to make changes for the better. Lots of small actions, taken together, make a big difference.

To celebrate the second phase of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (2021-2025), a new booklet has been published: *One Hundred Tales of Hope: Stories of pollinator conservation from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025*. This selection of good-news stories represents just some of the positive activities, across many different sectors, that have occurred during the second phase of the AIPP.

These activities have transformed landscapes and improved the fortunes of local pollinator populations. These stories do not provide a full picture of all the work that has taken place, but demonstrate the huge variety of actions and the range of sectors that have embraced the AIPP and have contributed to our collective goal of creating a landscape where pollinators can survive and thrive.

“We know what we need to do. Across the island, the seeds of change have been planted, but they need to be nurtured and protected, and we need to plant many more. Pollinators are in a better situation than they were before we started, but they still face huge difficulties. If the last 10 years have taught us anything, it is that by working together, we can create a brighter future for nature and for ourselves.”



Progress so far

Success in protecting our pollinators can be measured in the short, medium, and long term. In the short term, it lies in delivering cohesive all-island strategies, with each strategy building on the previous one in order to be more ambitious. In the medium term, actions on the ground will change the way we manage our landscapes to provide pollinators with the food and shelter they need to survive. In the long term, success will mean a diverse pollinator assemblage across the landscape that is healthy and sustainable.

In publishing the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan in September 2015, Ireland became one of the first countries in Europe to address the problem of pollinator declines. Since then, it has evolved into a successful and widespread nature initiative with a strong public profile. It has achieved wide-scale buy-in, with more than 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations pledging their support. It is a proven example of effective North-South cooperation, with both jurisdictions coming together to work within a common framework, and to share knowledge and expertise. A unique strength of the AIPP model is that it is fully integrated into data and monitoring (through the National Biodiversity Data Centre) and is directly linked to research (through the Irish Pollinator Research Network).



Ashy Mining Bee

The past five years have seen many positive results. The final review of the AIPP 2021-2025 was published in December 2025 and outlined what was achieved under each of its objectives. Key successes include:

- ✓ The 186 actions in AIPP 2021-2025 were delivered.
- ✓ Across all sectors, the number of engaged individuals and organisations continued to increase.
- ✓ An extensive suite of free, evidence-based resources, tailored to each sector, were developed (Appendix 1). These resulted in wide-scale engagement with the AIPP in terms of changes to land management.
- ✓ As of 2023, all 42 councils across the island had formally partnered with the AIPP and agreed to take action to help pollinators.
- ✓ A five-year research project, 'Protecting Farmland Pollinators', managed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, developed an evidence-based pollinator-scoring system for farms (Farmland Pollinator Tool), in collaboration with farmers. It was funded by the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine through the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) programme.
- ✓ A dedicated Pollinator Award in the Tidy Towns competition (organised and funded by the Local Authority Heritage and Biodiversity Officer network) has seen more than 200 community groups make their local areas more pollinator-friendly.
- ✓ Schools have become pollinator-friendly, and 2025 saw the launch of a free online course, 'Managing School Grounds for Biodiversity' aimed at school groundskeepers and caretakers, developed in collaboration with the Department of Education.

- ✓ The AIPP is supported by the main transport authorities across the island (Transport Infrastructure Ireland, the Department for Infrastructure NI, Iarnród Éireann, Translink, and Waterways Ireland), with all taking action across their networks.
- ✓ Increasing numbers of state and semi-state organisations agreed to manage their site networks for pollinators.
- ✓ Over 360 companies have registered as AIPP Business Supporters and have reported annually on their evidence-based actions (those who do not report are subsequently removed).
- ✓ Rare species initiatives have seen communities work together to create new habitat to support declining species such as the Large Carder Bee.
- ✓ The Honey Bee Steering Group, with representatives from all beekeeping associations as well as the Native Irish Honeybee Society, have come together to work collaboratively on issues relating to honey bees.
- ✓ A publicly available GIS-based mapping system has been developed by the National Biodiversity Data Centre to track actions being taken across sectors. Over 14,000 actions for pollinators have been logged, although this is estimated to be a small percentage of the total actions carried out across the island.
- ✓ The number of researchers working on pollinators has increased. Seventy-six [scientific papers](#) relevant to Irish pollinator conservation were published by researchers in the Irish Pollinator Research Network (IPRN) between 2021 and 2025.
- ✓ There has been an increase in the number of people accessing pollinator identification resources and submitting data on wild bees, hoverflies, and moths to the National Biodiversity Data Centre and the Centre for Environmental Data and Recording.
- ✓ Between 2022 and 2025, both jurisdictions annually monitored pollinators (bees and hoverflies) at a fixed network of sites, across habitats (farmland and semi-natural), using standardised methodologies.
- ✓ This was supplemented by citizen science monitoring initiatives: the All-Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme (established in 2012, managed by the NBDC); Flower-Insect Timed Counts (established in 2019, managed by the NBDC and the NIEA); and the Farmer Moth Monitoring project (established in 2025, managed by the NBDC). Participant numbers in all of these schemes have increased during this phase.
- ✓ 'No Mow May' was successfully established as an annual campaign. In 2023, the AIPP collaborated with An Post on a postcard campaign encouraging people to take part, a campaign that reached 2.3 million homes.
- ✓ In 2025, a national poll revealed widespread support for pollinator conservation (page 17).
- ✓ The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan continues to be regarded internationally as an example of best practice in biodiversity conservation.



Development of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030

Consultations on the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030 began in December 2024. During 2025, these consultations took place with all sectors, including current partners and key stakeholder groups. All consultation occurred across both jurisdictions and revealed strong support for moving towards a structure with different modules or work packages that come together to form a coherent plan. A public survey was conducted between early January and the end of 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 used to inform the development of the third phase.

To assist in understanding public attitudes, the National Biodiversity Data Centre commissioned a national poll. This revealed high levels of public support for initiatives to support pollinator conservation. Following the announcement of funding for the third AIPP, in late 2025, the AIPP was drafted around 10 work packages. These were then agreed with all relevant partner organisations across the island.

The final review of the AIPP 2021-2025 (published in December 2025) critically assessed the second phase, and the lessons learned were built into the metrics that will be used to track the success of the AIPP 2026-2030.

Public attitudes to pollinator conservation

A 2025 national poll, commissioned by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, revealed the Irish public's support for pollinators, pollinator-friendly actions, and the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. The poll was conducted as an Omnibus poll by the polling company, Empathy, between April 21st and 26th, 2025. They polled a nationally representative sample (n=1,062) of adults aged 18 and over. Quotas were placed on gender, age, social class, and region, with weighting applied to ensure final data were representative of these quotas.

Key poll findings:

- 21% of respondents said they had heard of the 'All-Ireland Pollinator Plan' specifically, and 13% had visited the website pollinators.ie.
- 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 AIPP or independently (up from 38% in an independent national poll conducted by iReach Insights in 2018).



Great Yellow Bumblebee

- 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). This was highest for two actions, with three-quarters of respondents saying they would reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals and plant flowers that are pollinator-friendly.
- An exceptionally high proportion, 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 was being developed for 2026-2030. They were asked how important the following seven areas were to helping pollinators in Ireland. Over 80% of the public agreed each of these areas were important:

- Supporting communities to make their local areas more pollinator-friendly (85% felt this was important).
- Having an agreed plan to reverse pollinator loss in Ireland (84%).
- Government supporting farmers to make their farms more pollinator-friendly (84%).
- Local authorities making parks and public spaces more pollinator-friendly (84%).
- Developers adopting a pollinator-friendly approach to constructing and maintaining new developments (84%).
- A national garden initiative to encourage the public to get involved (82%).
- Government expanding legislation to protect pollinators (80%).

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

Ireland's 'Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity', a 100-member group established in February 2022 to address the biodiversity crisis, recognised the importance of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. 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].

Lessons learned and new initiatives for 2026-2030

The AIPP 2026-2030 is more ambitious than the previous two plans. It has a more agile structure, which provides flexibility and will allow key areas room to grow during the next five years. It also facilitates much greater knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning within sectors. Efforts have been made to ensure that each of the 10 work packages is informed by the lessons learned in the previous two phases, raising the bar for 2026-2030.

The Farmland Pollinator Tool (an evidence-based pollinator-scoring system for farms), developed in collaboration with farmers during the second phase, will provide an efficient and transparent way to assess farms and allow pollinator-friendly farms to be celebrated. Greater capacity within the AIPP means that local authorities can be better supported through peer-to-peer learning, and new public bodies can be targeted. For the first time, transport authorities and utility companies will be brought together to work collaboratively to establish connections between their respective networks and to create new corridors for pollinators in the landscape.

A new GIS-based mapping system to track site-based actions across sectors will be developed and will automatically generate a visual corridor when actions are within 200 metres of each other (the distance a solitary bee will fly to find food). This will support the creation of 'buzzing communities', where different groups come together to protect, enhance, and create habitats with food and/or shelter for pollinators every 200 metres in our cities, towns, and villages. More businesses will be encouraged to participate, with large companies amplifying their impact through their value chains. The AIPP will continue to work with beekeepers to ensure that honey bees form part of a balanced and cohesive pollinator message.

For the first time, those threatened species most at risk of extinction will be monitored each year across the island, and hotspot mapping will be used to direct action to areas where it is most needed. General monitoring of pollinators in the

landscape will take place on a shared-island basis, with a network of over 60 fixed sites monitored each year for bees, hoverflies, moths, and butterflies. The Irish Pollinator Research Network will establish research-practice dialogues with partners in each work package, enabling stakeholders to learn about current research and suggest future gaps that require attention. When research is completed, the key findings will be communicated in accessible language to those who can use this information to further pollinator conservation. All existing AIPP resources will be reviewed and updated where necessary, with emphasis placed on ensuring the recommended evidence-based actions are future-proofed, given our changing climate.

New campaigns will be established to increase public engagement and to better share the benefits of pollinator action for biodiversity, climate, and human health and wellbeing. Together, these work packages will contribute to creating an island with pockets of nature every 200 metres, where pollinators can survive and thrive.

“Coming together to protect, enhance, and create habitats for pollinators every 200m across our landscape.”



A call to action

The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a shared plan of action. At its core, it is about providing food and shelter across all types of land so that pollinators can survive and thrive. Everyone has a role to play. By working together, we can collectively take steps to help restore pollinator populations to healthy levels.

The third phase of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan builds on the lessons of the first two phases and identifies 50 aims across 10 work packages. Each work package includes a vision and set of aims, linked to success metrics. Each briefly discusses what has been achieved to date and how it will build upon lessons learned. Partner organisations who have agreed to support each work package are listed, along with an explanation of how each will be coordinated and delivered.

In all cases, there is scope for others to get involved and play a role in delivery. It is hoped that during this phase of the AIPP, new initiatives and ideas will be identified and implemented.

Compared to 10 years ago, pollinators are now in a much better position, but the AIPP will ultimately only be a success if in 10, 20, and in hundreds of years from now, this island is buzzing with diverse, healthy, and stable wild pollinator populations, alongside healthy honey bees, providing us with the services on which we so depend. By continuing to work together, we can make this vision a reality.

“Everyone has a role to play. By working together, we can collectively take steps to help restore pollinator populations to healthy levels.”

Bee Orchids



Summary of Aims

1 Protecting Farmland Pollinators

Aims:

- Encourage farmers to assess their land using the 'Farmland Pollinator Tool'.
- Support farmers to make their farms pollinator-friendly.
- Promote the role farmers are playing in protecting pollinators.
- Advise on pollinator actions for agri-environment schemes.

2 Local Authorities and Public Bodies – making public land pollinator-friendly

Aims:

- Support local authorities to improve the quality of land managed for pollinators.
- Encourage public bodies to become AIPP partners.
- Support public partners to increase the area of land managed for pollinators.
- Run campaigns to encourage collective action on pollinators across public land.
- Promote the role local authorities and public bodies are playing in protecting pollinators.

3 Transport Authorities and Utility Companies – creating pollinator corridors across the landscape

Aims:

- Support transport authorities and utility partners to become pollinator-friendly.
- Increase the area of pollinator-friendly land managed by transport authorities and utility partners.
- Connect transport and utility partners to support the creation of ecological corridors between networks.

4. Buzzing Communities - helping communities take action

Aims:

- Support communities to become pollinator-friendly.
- Encourage greater engagement by establishing 'pollinator excellence' thresholds.
- Encourage different community groups to work together to create pockets for nature every 200 metres.
- Promote and celebrate the role of local pollinator champions.
- Run campaigns to encourage collective action on pollinators within communities.

5 Encouraging Businesses to Protect Pollinators

Aims:

- Support companies to become pollinator-friendly.
- Increase the number of Business Supporters.
- Encourage further engagement by setting 'pollinator excellence' thresholds.
- Promote the role of business supporters in protecting pollinators.

6 Pollinators on the Edge – restoring rare species

Aims:

- Annually monitor pollinator species most at risk of extinction and develop site management plans.
- Increase the land area managed for rare and threatened pollinators.
- Publish evidence-based guidelines for declining pollinator species.
- Encourage Nature Reserves to become more pollinator-friendly.
- Communicate the importance of semi-natural habitats to pollinator conservation.
- Celebrate semi-natural grassland as a key habitat for rare pollinator species.

7 Mapping Pollinator Action across All Sectors

Aims:

- Track pollinator actions across all sectors through a public GIS-based mapping system.
- Increase the number of pollinator actions logged on the mapping system.
- When pollinator-friendly sites within a 200-metre radius are logged, map the resulting ecological corridors.
- Use the mapping system to encourage action where it will have maximum impact for pollinators.

8 Monitoring the Status of Pollinators

Aims:

- Monitor the status of pollinators through formal, scientifically robust schemes.
- Monitor rare pollinator species each year.
- Continue to support citizen science pollinator monitoring schemes.
- Update or develop conservation assessments (IUCN Red Lists) for bees, hoverflies, and moths.
- Support those who want to learn how to identify and record wild pollinators.
- Maintain accessible pollinator reference collections in the National Museum of Ireland, Natural History.

9

Research – ensuring evidence-based action for pollinators

Aims:

Maintain the Irish Pollinator Research Network.

Expand the scope of the IPRN to encompass all disciplines.

Establish research-practice dialogue on pollinators.

Communicate research findings to those who can implement recommendations.

Make data collected within the IPRN freely available.

10

Raising Awareness of Pollinators and Inspiring Collective Action

Aims:

Increase public understanding of pollinators and how to help.

Run a series of island-wide pollinator campaigns to raise awareness.

Provide free, accessible resources and advice on pollinators.

Ensure cohesive communications across all AIPP work packages and sectors.

Communicate the benefits of pollinator actions for biodiversity, climate, and human health and wellbeing.

Track progress and communicate the impacts of the AIPP 2026-2030.

Ensure compatibility between the AIPP and other nature conservation initiatives.

Share knowledge and resources with other pollinator initiatives internationally.



01

Protecting Farmland Pollinators

- ▶ Encourage farmers to assess their land using the 'Farmland Pollinator Tool'.
- ▶ Support farmers to make their farms pollinator-friendly.
- ▶ Promote the role farmers are playing in protecting pollinators.
- ▶ Advise on pollinator actions for agri-environment schemes.



Burnet Moth

VISION: *Thriving populations of wild pollinators are sustained across farmland. Farmers understand what pollinators need and are actively engaged in preserving and enhancing suitable habitats on their farms. Ongoing monitoring is used to determine the diversity and abundance of pollinator populations across a network of farmland sites. Farmers are credited and celebrated for the positive role they play in nature conservation.*

Building on progress to date:

Efforts within this sector have focused on working with farmers to understand how best to support pollinators on farmland. The guideline document, *Farmland: actions to help pollinators*, was one of the first to be published in 2017. It has been followed by an additional suite of resources, including two online training courses on pollinator-friendly farming (2024) and pollinator-friendly management of hedgerows (2025). The most significant activity has been the completion of a European Innovation Partnership project, funded by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine on 'Protecting Farmland Pollinators' (National Biodiversity Data Centre: 2019-2023). This project saw a pilot group of 40 farmers working in collaboration with experts to develop an evidence-based 'Farmland Pollinator Tool' that is applicable to all farm types and intensity levels. The tool scores farms out of 100 based on the management activities of the farmer, with a score of 50+ meeting the 'supporting pollinators' threshold and 70+ deemed as 'pollinator-friendly'. It is based on low-cost actions that return habitats to the farm in the longer term.

DAFM funded an AIPP Farmland Pollinator Officer from 2021-2025, which enabled engagement with the farming community. Good progress has also been made on monitoring, with a network of farmland sites included in National

Pollinator Monitoring Schemes between 2022 and 2025. Within the respective jurisdictions, these schemes are managed by the NBDC (funded by NPWS and DAFM) and by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. A national citizen science 'Farmer Moth Monitoring' scheme was established by the NBDC in 2025 (funded by DAFM), with the aim of supporting 100 farmers to monitor moths on their farms each year. The Irish Pollinator Research Network has worked extensively on farmland within the last AIPP phase, including involvement in large EU projects, such as PROTECTS, to establish baselines for sustainable pesticide use, and RestPoll, which is using farms as 'Living Labs' for effective pollinator conservation measures. Efforts to date have focused on working with farmers to understand how best to help them engage on pollinator conservation. Much more now needs to be done to encourage large numbers of farmers to make their farms pollinator-friendly.

“Working with farmers to understand how best to support pollinators on farmland.”

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Encourage farmers to assess their land using the 'Farmland Pollinator Tool'

A new initiative will roll out a scoring system, the 'Farmland Pollinator Tool', on a wide scale across the island of Ireland. This scoring tool is simple, flexible, and transparent, and will be used to identify pollinator-friendly farmland. This will be a voluntary initiative, with farmers carrying out annual scoring of their own farms. The Tool can be used either anonymously or more formally if a farmer wishes to register and score their farm through the AIPP. Those who reach a specific threshold will be given accreditation from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. The Farmland Pollinator Tool and accompanying guidance will be publicly accessible on pollinators.ie.

Support farmers to make their farms pollinator-friendly

Farmers will be supported by offering advice, training, and opportunities to connect with other farmers. New tailored resources will also be developed, including guidelines, videos, the online scoring tool, and apps. It will also involve a wide-scale promotional campaign and large-scale engagement with farmers through various events, to connect with farmers in ways that are convenient to them.

Promote the role farmers are playing in protecting pollinators

By celebrating those farmers whose land is supporting pollinators, this initiative will help promote the positive role agriculture can play in addressing the biodiversity crisis.

Advise on pollinator actions for agri-environment schemes

The Pollinator Plan will provide advice, as required, to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs on pollinator actions or options for consideration within agri-environment schemes.

Partner organisations:

The following organisations have agreed to promote this work package and encourage engagement across the farming sector. Some have committed to additional actions that are relevant to them.

- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
- Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute
- College of Agriculture, Food and Rural Enterprise (CAFRE)
- FarmBioNet*
- Farming for Nature*
- Hedgerows Ireland*
- Irish Farmers' Association (IFA)*
- Irish Organic Association (IOA)
- Organic Trust
- Teagasc
- Ulster Farmers' Union (UFU)

*new partner organisation for 2026-2030 phase.

Other organisations can become partners at any time during the life of this Plan.

Coordination and Reporting:

- Two project officers within the AIPP team will oversee this work package and engage directly with the farming community. Both positions are funded by DAFM, expanding capacity for the next phase.
- All partners will have an opportunity to meet online twice a year to share knowledge and to advise on the work package and how it should evolve. This group will also have the opportunity to directly engage with the research work package through research-practice dialogues.
- Representatives from DAFM and DAERA will sit on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- A small farmer group will be established to provide advice and ensure the work package has the interests of farmers at its core.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Each partner organisation's specific agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Farmers will have the option to log their pollinator-friendly actions through the publicly accessible GIS-based mapping system, *Actions for Pollinators*.



pollinators.ie/farmland/scorecard/

New resources are likely to include clear guidelines to explain the Farmland Pollinator Tool, videos, apps, and articles to share positive stories from across the island. Events will include farm visits, farm walks, events at agricultural training colleges, attendance at marts and local agricultural shows. Resource and event needs will be identified and prioritised annually, with input from farmers and the partner group.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, such as recognition by local authorities of the most pollinator-friendly farms in a county; creation of corridors between pollinator-friendly Group Water Scheme sites and surrounding farmland; or rare species initiatives with farmers whose land supports declining pollinators, such as the Large Carder Bee.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, ten metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of partner organisations
2. Percentage of partners who have reported on delivery of their actions
3. Number of farms scored using the Farmland Pollinator Tool
4. Number of farms reaching a score of 70+ and awarded 'pollinator-friendly' accreditation from the AIPP
5. Area-based metrics, e.g., area of farmland that is pollinator-friendly, length of hedgerows managed in a pollinator-friendly way
6. Number of new resources developed by the AIPP team, including engagement metrics
7. Number of events, including engagement metrics
8. Number of measures that benefit pollinators within agri-environment schemes
9. Number of farmland sites being monitored for pollinators
10. Trends in farmland pollinators (when data are available)

02

Local authorities and public bodies

– making public land pollinator-friendly

- Support local authorities to improve the quality of land managed for pollinators.
- Encourage public bodies to become AIPP partners.
- Support public partners to increase the area of land managed for pollinators.
- Run campaigns to encourage collective action on pollinators across public land.
- Promote the role local authorities and public bodies are playing in protecting pollinators.

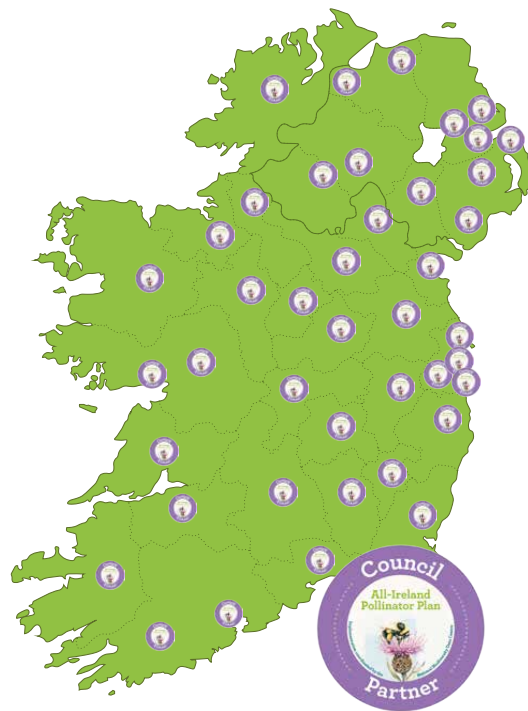


Wool Carder Bee

VISION: *Thriving populations of wild pollinators are sustained across land managed by local authorities and public bodies through the cooperation, support, and effort of partner organisations. The sector is supported by up-to-date evidence-based resources, technical advice, and knowledge exchange opportunities. Local authorities and public bodies are recognised for their role in protecting pollinators and the wider benefits this brings to society. Ongoing monitoring is used to determine the diversity and abundance of pollinator populations across a network of sites.*

Building on progress to date:

As of 2023, all 42 local authorities across the island have partnered with the AIPP. By partnering, they formally sign up to the Plan and commit to taking actions for pollinators and providing a report of their activities annually. The level of engagement understandably varies across local authorities, depending on resource levels. While some excellent progress has been made, more needs to be done to fully credit and recognise exemplars. Biodiversity Officers and Heritage Officers have been instrumental in the success of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. However, within local authorities, engagement can be limited to these officers or to certain departments, e.g., parks, rather than more fully across the council. Lack of capacity has meant that while some individual organisations have engaged with the AIPP, public bodies have not been targeted, despite many having significant landholdings. Guidance material has been created for elements of this sector (specifically for councils and healthcare sites), but more is required. A successful model for annual knowledge exchange events has been established with councils, but this needs to be greatly expanded and should involve other public bodies.



“As of 2023, all 42 local authorities across the island have partnered with the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan.”

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Support local authorities to improve the quality of land managed for pollinators

This will be achieved by better supporting local authorities and encouraging broader participation. This will include engagement with senior management to highlight the role of local authorities and how different council departments can implement pollinator actions. It will be facilitated by the development of an updated evidence-based guidance document for councils, which identifies appropriate actions for each department. It is acknowledged that councils differ in capacity, and targets will be calibrated to resource levels. The updated guidance will also clearly flag how each action will help the council to deliver on other existing commitments - to biodiversity, climate action, green infrastructure, placemaking, health and wellbeing, among others. Each local authority reports annually on their actions in support of the AIPP. This process will be improved, streamlined, and used to underpin training and peer-to-peer learning across the island. Local authorities will be encouraged to incorporate pollinator-friendly objectives into their statutory plans, biodiversity action plans, green infrastructure strategies, and climate plans.

Encourage public bodies to become AIPP partners

Public bodies across the island will be encouraged to partner with the AIPP. Where necessary, targeted guidance documents, including evidence-based actions, will be created to support new partners. For relevant public bodies, new action checklists will be developed to enable an individual site to reach a specific threshold to be deemed 'pollinator-friendly' (e.g., healthcare sites, heritage sites).

Support public partners to increase the area of land managed for pollinators

Local authority and public body partners will be supported through training and peer-to-peer learning. An annual programme of in-person, practical knowledge exchange events will be organised to share knowledge across the island. These will be held locally and tailored as necessary (e.g., for urban, rural, semi-urban land) to have maximal value. An accredited online training course will be developed to encourage greater buy-in across organisations.

Run campaigns to encourage collective action on pollinators across public land

Campaigns will be organised to encourage the adoption of specific actions that will be of particular benefit to pollinators. Reduction in pesticide use is recognised as a key action for bodies with significant landholdings and land management responsibilities. Halting or reducing hedgerow loss and improving management is also recognised as a priority on public land.

Promote the role local authorities and public bodies are playing in protecting pollinators

New initiatives will be explored and communications improved to better celebrate and share exemplars within local authorities and public bodies.

Partner organisations:

Local Authority partners

All 42 Councils have become AIPP partners through the Council Partnership Framework and have committed to taking actions and reporting on progress:

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- Ards and North Down Borough Council
- Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council
- Belfast City Council
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council
- Carlow County Council
- Cavan County Council
- Clare County Council
- Cork City Council
- Cork County Council
- Derry City and Strabane District Council
- Donegal County Council
- Dublin City Council
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council
- Fingal County Council
- Galway City Council
- Galway County Council
- Kerry County Council
- Kildare County Council
- Kilkenny County Council
- Laois County Council
- Leitrim County Council
- Limerick City and County Council
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council
- Longford County Council
- Louth County Council
- Mayo County Council
- Meath County Council
- Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
- Mid Ulster District Council
- Monaghan County Council

- Newry, Mourne and Down District Council
- Offaly County Council
- Roscommon County Council
- Sligo County Council
- South Dublin County Council
- Tipperary County Council
- Waterford City and County Council
- Westmeath County Council
- Wexford County Council
- Wicklow County Council

Other organisations

The following organisations also agree to support this work package. Each organisation's agreed voluntary actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually.

- Department of Education and Youth*
- The Heritage Council
- Courts Service
- Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly (EMRA)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Green-Campus Ireland
- Housing Executive Northern Ireland*
- Land Development Agency*
- National Museums Northern Ireland*
- Office of Public Works (OPW)
- State Examinations Commission*
- An Post (semi-state)*
- BnM (semi-state)

*new partner organisation for the 2026-2030 phase.

Other organisations can become partners at any time during the life of this Plan.

Note: Schools are included in the 'Buzzing Communities' work package

Note: The National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency are included in the 'Pollinators on the Edge' work package, which covers rare species and protected sites.

Coordination and reporting:

- One project officer in the AIPP team will oversee this work package and engage directly with local authorities and public bodies. This is a new role funded through the Government of Ireland Shared Island Fund.
- Biodiversity Officers will act as internal coordinators for AIPP delivery within local authorities, supported by Heritage Officers and others, where relevant.
- An annual in-person conference will be held to share knowledge and advice on this work package and how it can continue to evolve. The location will rotate around the provinces. It will offer the opportunity to directly engage with the research work package through a research-practice dialogue session.
- One local authority/public body representative from each jurisdiction will represent this work package on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- For local authority partners, the existing reporting framework will be updated. Individual reports will be collated, and the local authority partners' annual report will be made publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- For other partners, agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Local authorities and public bodies will be required to log their pollinator-friendly actions through the publicly accessible mapping system, *Actions for Pollinators* (functionality will be developed to share GIS shape files).

Aside from an updated guidance document with evidence-based actions for local authorities, potential resources to be developed in the next phase include an FAQ guide on key challenges, and a how-to-guide for meadow management at large scales. Events will be focused on knowledge exchange. New resource needs will be assessed, and the most appropriate events will be prioritised each year, with input from the partner organisations.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, such as a collaborative 'Local Authority - local community' pilot project on meadow management; or initiatives around new housing developments to connect those in the public and private sectors.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, ten metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

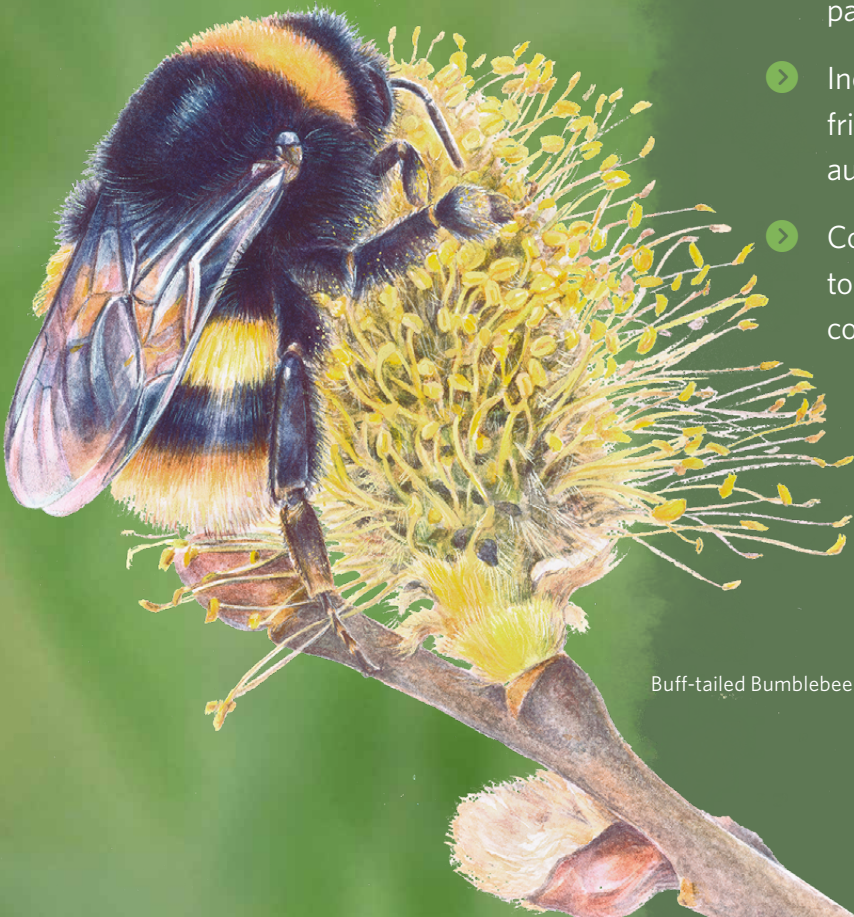
1. Percentage of local authority partners who have reported on delivery of their actions
2. Number of public bodies who have reported on delivery of their actions
3. Number of local authority spatial plans that include specific targeted policies/objectives to conserve pollinators
4. Number of public body strategic plans that contain specific targeted policies to conserve pollinators
5. Number of actions logged on the GIS mapping system *Actions for Pollinators* across public land
6. *Actions for Pollinators* area-based metrics, e.g., area of long-flowering meadow across public lands; length of flowering hedgerow
7. Number of new resources developed by the AIPP team, including engagement metrics
8. Number of knowledge exchange events, including engagement metrics
9. Number of sites being monitored for pollinators
10. Trends in pollinator populations on public land (when data are available)

03

Transport authorities and utility companies

– *creating pollinator
corridors across
the landscape*

- Support transport authorities and utility partners to become pollinator-friendly.
- Increase the area of pollinator-friendly land managed by transport authorities and utility partners.
- Connect transport and utility partners to support the creation of ecological corridors between networks.



Buff-tailed Bumblebee

VISION: *Thriving populations of wild pollinators are sustained across land managed by transport authorities and utility companies. Transport and utility networks are managed to act as ecological corridors for nature where possible. Partners are working together to create interconnections between networks, allowing pollinators to move across the landscape.*

Building on progress to date:

All of the main transport authorities across the island are currently partnered with the AIPP and are committed to taking actions. Good progress has been made in this sector to date, with a guideline document (*Pollinator-friendly management of Transport Corridors*) published in 2019. Some utility companies have also been very supportive of the AIPP and have taken positive actions on their landholdings, many of which are significant in area. Transport authorities and utility companies have not been considered together in previous phases of the AIPP. Efforts have not been made to join up actions across these networks, and knowledge exchange across organisations has not been facilitated.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Support transport authorities and utility partners to become pollinator-friendly

Much greater levels of knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning (including site visits) between partners will be facilitated. Relevant strategies will be shared to encourage greater alignment, for example, pollinator-friendly planting or pesticide reduction strategies.

Increase the area of pollinator-friendly land managed by transport authorities and utility partners

All partners agree to take evidence-based actions for pollinators on their networks. For transport and utility partners, actions are likely to focus on biodiversity-friendly grass management,

biodiversity-friendly management of hedgerows, reduction in pesticide use, wildlife-friendly lighting, and control of invasive species. Partners will be encouraged to map their actions for pollinators. Where necessary, additional evidence-based resources will be developed to support this sector.

Connect transport and utility partners to support the creation of ecological corridors between networks

For the first time, transport and utility organisations will work together to establish interconnections across individual networks and map the resulting ecological corridors.

Partner organisations:

The following organisations agree to support this work package. Each organisation's agreed voluntary actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually.

Partners are those who manage networks. For this work package, an infrastructure network means transport and utility corridors, such as roads, rail lines, waterways, energy, communication, and other service corridors. Partners will generally own, manage, or operate cross-country linear infrastructure and associated land that have the potential to create pollinator connections with other members' networks.

- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Department for Infrastructure Northern Ireland (DfI)
- Iarnród Éireann (IE)

- Translink
- Waterways Ireland
- National Transport Authority (NTA)*
- DAA*
- Shannon Airport Group*
- EirGrid*
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Gas Networks Ireland (GNI)
- Northern Ireland Water
- Uisce Éireann

*New partner organisation for the 2026-2030 phase.

Other organisations can become partners at any time during the life of this Plan.

Coordination and reporting:

- The AIPP Programme Manager will assist with coordination of this work package.
- All partners will have an opportunity to meet twice a year to share knowledge and advice on this work package and how it should evolve. One of these meetings will be online and one will be in person, with the location alternating between north and south. The group will have the opportunity to directly engage with the research work package through research-practice dialogue.
- One partner organisation will represent this work package on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Each partner's agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Transport and utility partners will be encouraged to add their pollinator-friendly sites and linear networks to the publicly accessible GIS-based mapping system *Actions for Pollinators* (functionality will be developed to share GIS shape files).

New resources may include an FAQ guide on shared challenges; pollinator-friendly planting advice for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS); further sector-specific evidence-based guidance for more network typologies, e.g., ports and airports; and an accredited online training course for maintenance staff or contractors. Events will focus on knowledge sharing and will also include liaising with other European networks. New resource needs will be assessed and the most appropriate events will be prioritised each year, with input from the partner organisations.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, such as connecting to business supporters with large sites; rare species initiatives; or projects to connect with local communities.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress in this work package, seven metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of partner organisations
2. Percentage of partners who have reported on delivery of their actions
3. Area-based metrics, e.g., length of verge managed in a pollinator-friendly way
4. Number of interconnections created between partner networks
5. Number of new resources developed by the AIPP team, including engagement metrics
6. Number of knowledge exchange events, including engagement metrics
7. Number of monitoring or research initiatives shared within the partner network

04

Buzzing Communities

- helping communities take action

- Support communities to become pollinator-friendly.
- Encourage greater engagement by establishing 'pollinator excellence' thresholds.
- Encourage different community groups to work together to create pockets for nature every 200 metres.
- Promote and celebrate the role of local pollinator champions.
- Run campaigns to encourage collective action on pollinators within communities.



Large Carder Bumblebee

VISION: *Thriving populations of wild pollinators are sustained in local communities. Across the island of Ireland, a wide range of community groups are working together to protect, enhance, and create habitats with food and/or shelter for pollinators at 200-metre intervals in cities, towns, villages, and rural areas. As well as transforming the landscape for pollinators through evidence-based actions, these efforts are helping to improve human health and wellbeing in our communities. Communities are recognised and celebrated for their role in transforming the landscape for pollinators.*

Building on progress to date:

Across the AIPP, more progress has been made in this sector than in any other to date. Resources have been developed for local communities, faith communities, sports clubs, golf courses, gardens, and residents' associations. Thousands of individual actions have been logged by local communities on the mapping system, *Actions for Pollinators*. There have been some very successful island-wide campaigns targeted specifically at this sector, most notably 'No Mow May'. Extensive resources have been developed for schools, including guidelines on developing a school pollinator plan, lesson plans, and an accredited online training course for school grounds staff, developed in collaboration with the Department of Education. Awards have been used effectively in this sector to reward and encourage more pollinator-friendly actions, most successfully, the dedicated pollinator award in the annual Tidy Towns competition. The AIPP has supported the development of biodiversity initiatives in other organisations such as GAA Green Clubs, helping to encourage pollinator-friendly actions among their wide networks. While this sector has achieved significant success, much more can be done to support the community sector, which is often

led by volunteers. This includes the development of further resources; encouraging greater participation by promoting the connection between nature and human health and wellbeing; and beginning to connect actions more effectively at local levels.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Support communities to become pollinator-friendly

Much more focus will be placed on peer-to-peer learning, sharing lessons and positive stories from communities across the island to drive collective change.

Encourage greater engagement by establishing 'pollinator excellence' thresholds

Additional resources will be created to enable transparent assessment of sites. Thresholds will identify when a site can be deemed 'pollinator-friendly'. Resources may include scoring systems (existing system for local communities), area-based targets (e.g., 30% of land for faith communities or sports clubs), or new checklists for others (gardens, schools, community gardens, residents' associations, beekeepers' associations).

Encourage different community groups to work together to create pockets for nature every 200 metres

Organisations and individuals across communities will be encouraged to take actions for pollinators, from gardeners to schools, local community groups, sports clubs, faith communities, community gardens, residents' associations, beekeepers' associations, and others. Where necessary, new resources will be developed so that all community groups are supported to play a role. Efforts will be made to protect, enhance, or create pockets for nature at intervals of 200 metres in urban and residential communities, to create ecological corridors across local landscapes.

Promote and celebrate the role of local pollinator champions

Existing community awards (such as the Tidy Towns pollinator awards) will continue to be supported, and new awards will be considered. Efforts will also be made to encourage leadership at the local level by better supporting and celebrating local champions who are instrumental in driving change.

Run campaigns to encourage collective action on pollinators within communities

Campaigns will be organised to encourage the adoption of specific actions that will be of particular benefit to pollinators. Reduction in pesticide use is recognised as a key action and those within local communities who have chosen to go 'pesticide-free' will be recognised.

Partner organisations:

The following organisations agree to support the AIPP through engagement in this work package. Each organisation's agreed voluntary actions are outlined in a separate document [AIPP 2026-2030: *partner agreements*] and will be reported annually.

- An Taisce
- British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Northern Ireland*
- Community Gardens Ireland (CGI)
- Dark Sky Ireland*
- Eco-Congregation Ireland
- GAA
- GIY
- Green-Schools
- Heritage in Schools*
- Irish Men's Sheds Association*
- Irish Schools Sustainability Network (ISSN)*
- Irish Seed Savers*
- Irish Wildlife Trust (IWT)
- Live Here Love Here
- National Federation of Group Water Schemes (NFGWS)
- The Conservation Volunteers Northern Ireland*
- Tidy Towns Unit

*New partner organisation for the 2026-2030 phase.

Other organisations can become partners at any time during the life of this Plan.

Coordination and reporting:

- One project officer in the AIPP team will oversee this work package and engage directly with communities. This role is funded by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- All partners will meet twice a year (online or in person) to share knowledge and advice on the work package and how it can continue to evolve. The group will have the opportunity to directly engage with the research work package through research-practice dialogue.
- One partner will be asked to represent this work package on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Each partner's agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- All communities will be encouraged to log their pollinator-friendly actions through the publicly accessible mapping system, *Actions for Pollinators*, which is critical to tracking the success of this work package.

New resources are likely to include a guideline document on evidence-based actions for community gardens, a video on meadow management to include community interviews, and resources promoting the connections between nature and human health and wellbeing. Events will include 'Wild Bee Festivals', community workshops (online and in person), and training sessions on specific topics tailored to specific groups. New resource needs will be assessed and the most appropriate events will be prioritised each year, with input from the partner organisations.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, such as business sponsorship of community activities or rare species initiatives.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, ten metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of partner organisations
2. Number of partners who have reported on delivery of their actions
3. Number of individual sites that have achieved a pollinator-friendly threshold
4. Number of actions logged on the GIS mapping system *Actions for Pollinators* across local communities
5. *Actions for Pollinators* area-based metrics, e.g., total area of gardens managed in a pollinator-friendly way, total area of schools managed in a pollinator-friendly way
6. Number of 200-metre connections between pollinator-friendly sites in communities
7. Number of new resources developed by the AIPP team, including engagement metrics
8. Number of community-focused events, including engagement metrics
9. Number of sites being monitored for pollinators
10. Trends in pollinator populations (when data are available)

05

Encouraging businesses to protect pollinators

- ▶ Support companies to become pollinator-friendly.
- ▶ Increase the number of Business Supporters.
- ▶ Encourage further engagement by setting 'pollinator excellence' thresholds.
- ▶ Promote the role of business supporters in protecting pollinators.



Orange-tailed Mining Bee

VISION: *A wide network of businesses manage their sites for pollinators and are aware of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan as a framework for their activities. Evidence-based pollinator actions are embedded in the governance, communication, and sponsorship activities of businesses. Streamlined progress reporting ensures accountability and helps to highlight the positive contributions of this sector to pollinator action.*

Building on progress to date:

Around 400 companies across the island are currently participating in the AIPP Business Supporters Framework. They fall within multiple sectors and range from large multinationals to small local companies. By becoming a business supporter, a company agrees to take evidence-based actions for pollinators and to report on these activities annually. Companies who do not report are removed from the framework but are free to re-engage at any point. A guide, *Businesses: actions to help pollinators*, was published in 2018, and updated in 2023. The new version includes on-site actions as well as communications and governance actions to support pollinators, including within the business value chain. It also provides a checklist scoring tool to track annual progress. The framework can assist businesses with reporting under CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), including the VSME (Voluntary Sustainability Reporting Standard for SMEs), as well as generally helping companies to begin to develop more 'Nature Positive' business models. Good progress has been made by the AIPP in developing a robust framework, with transparent mandatory reporting. However, the total number

of companies within the framework has remained static, and more could be done to highlight exemplars and better facilitate knowledge exchange across the business community. The AIPP Business Supporters Framework is supported by Business for Biodiversity Ireland, Business in the Community Ireland, and Business in the Community Northern Ireland, but more can be done to ensure greater alignment and to engage with other relevant business networks.

Checklist and scoring tool:

The guide, *Businesses: actions to help pollinators*, identifies on-site actions as well as communications and governance actions. For those companies with physical sites, targets are set for each of the on-site actions, with each site achieving a score out of 100. Scores are weighted towards those actions that bring the greatest benefit for pollinators. Companies can also generate a separate score out of 100 based on the communications and governance actions.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Support companies to become pollinator-friendly

Greater emphasis will be placed on connecting companies across the island to facilitate knowledge exchange. This will take the form of in-person workshops, webinars, and conferences. Some of these activities will be sector-specific to ensure maximal value.

Increase the number of Business Supporters

Strategic efforts will be made to increase the number of companies participating by targeting those that can have the greatest impact due to their business activities, in their direct operations and value chain, e.g., agribusiness, construction, landscaping, quarrying, asset managers, and those who own or manage large landholdings. New sector-specific guidelines and online training resources will be developed where necessary.

Encourage further engagement by setting 'pollinator excellence' thresholds

The Business Supporters Framework will be adapted to make the protection of *existing* habitat for pollinators mandatory, in line with the biodiversity mitigation hierarchy 'Avoid/Prevent Impact'. The annual reporting process will be linked to the AIPP checklist scoring tool for businesses via an updated *Actions for Pollinators* GIS mapping system, enabling companies to transparently track and measure their progress. Reporting will be aligned as far as possible with existing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and CSRD/VSME reporting commitments. Corporates and large companies will be encouraged to amplify their impact through their value chains, and SMEs will be encouraged to connect with others in their community to link areas of pollinator-friendly land, to create ecological corridors.

Promote the role of business supporters in protecting pollinators

To encourage greater engagement, a range of pollinator business awards will be explored. To ensure awards are accessible to businesses with varying resource levels, categories will be tailored to different business sizes. Communications will be improved to celebrate exemplary pollinator-friendly businesses.

Partner organisations:

The following organisations agree to support the AIPP through engagement in this work package. Each organisation's agreed voluntary actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually.

Partners are overarching bodies who can promote the Business Supporters Framework to their members and wider networks. Companies that sign up as supporters are listed on the website pollinators.ie.

- Business in the Community Ireland (BITCI)
- Business in the Community Northern Ireland (BITCNI)*
- Business for Biodiversity Ireland (BFBI)
- Association of Landscape Contractors of Ireland (ALCI)*
- Bord Bia Origin Green
- Chambers Ireland*
- Fáilte Ireland*
- Irish Green Building Council (IGBC)*
- Mineral Products Association Northern Ireland (MPANI)*
- Sustainable Tourism Network*

*new partner organisation for the 2026-2030 phase.

Other organisations can become partners at any time during the life of this Plan.

Coordination and reporting:

- One project officer in the AIPP team will oversee this work package and engage directly with businesses. This role is funded by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.
- All partners will meet twice a year (online or in person) to share knowledge and advice on this work package and how it can continue to evolve. The group will have the opportunity to directly engage with the research work package through research-practice dialogue.
- One partner organisation will represent this work package on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, within a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Each partner's agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- All companies who register with the Business Supporters Framework will continue to be required to complete mandatory reporting on their actions. Reports will be collated and made publicly available on pollinators.ie in December each year.
- All companies who register with the Business Supporters Framework must log their actions through the publicly accessible GIS mapping system, *Actions for Pollinators*.

New resources are likely to include an online course to accompany the *Businesses: actions to help pollinators guide*; new procurement guidelines on how to specify AIPP requirements in tenders; and a guide outlining evidence-based actions for quarries and aggregate sites. Events will focus on knowledge exchange to showcase the good work carried out to date, and to inspire business leaders. New resource needs will be assessed and the most appropriate events will be prioritised each year, with input from the partner organisations.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, including encouraging 'biodiversity hubs', where businesses with large footprints work together with communities to make their local area pollinator-friendly; or encouraging businesses to sponsor pollinator research projects.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, eight metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of new companies registered with the Business Supporters Framework
2. Total number of companies in the Business Supporters Framework (those who have completed annual mandatory reporting)
3. Number of businesses who reach excellence thresholds (linked to the checklist scoring tool)
4. Number of businesses who have incorporated pollinator actions into their Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting
5. Number of actions logged on the GIS mapping system *Actions for Pollinators* across business sites
6. *Actions for Pollinators* area-based metrics, e.g., length of pollinator-friendly hedgerow across businesses sites
7. Number of new resources developed by the AIPP team, including engagement metrics
8. Number of knowledge-sharing events, including engagement metrics

06

Pollinators on the edge – restoring rare species

- ▶ Annually monitor pollinator species most at risk of extinction and develop site management plans.
- ▶ Increase the land area managed for rare and threatened pollinators.
- ▶ Publish evidence-based guidelines for declining pollinator species.
- ▶ Encourage Nature Reserves to become more pollinator-friendly.
- ▶ Communicate the importance of semi-natural habitats to pollinator conservation.
- ▶ Celebrate semi-natural grassland as a key habitat for rare pollinator species.



Shril Carder Bee

VISION: *The island of Ireland is home to thriving populations of rare pollinator species that are supported by interconnected sites. Land managers are actively engaged in conserving rare and threatened pollinators, and there is greater awareness of the importance of semi-natural habitats for pollinating insects. Annual monitoring is used to track changes in pollinator populations, and increasing numbers of species show recovery.*

Building on progress to date:

Five evidence-based guideline documents on protecting rare pollinators have been produced to date. These were developed in collaboration with relevant partner organisations and focused on a threatened pollinator species: Great Yellow Bumblebee, Shrill Carder Bee, Large Carder Bee, Northern Colletes, and Forester. Each guide explains the status of the species, outlines threats, identifies the management actions necessary for their conservation, and the monitoring required. Efforts have also gone into raising public awareness of rare species and encouraging the submission of new sightings. Partner organisations who manage protected sites have engaged with the AIPP and have incorporated pollinator actions into management plans, where appropriate, but greater engagement is required. Much more effort is required to monitor very rare pollinators and to increase the land managed for rare and threatened species. In collaboration with the NPWS, a successful initiative has been launched to celebrate semi-natural grasslands and recognise existing sites, but more needs to be done to expand the number of sites in this network.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Annually monitor pollinator species most at risk of extinction and develop site management plans

For the 15 species most at risk of extinction, annual monitoring of all remaining populations will take place. The list of focal species will be chosen in collaboration with the NPWS and the NIEA to overlap with existing legislative requirements where possible. For these species, appropriate conservation actions will be identified and provided to site managers for inclusion within management plans.

Increase the land area managed for rare and threatened pollinators

Actions for all rare and threatened species will be increased and encouraged in areas where they can have the greatest impact. All sites with rare and threatened pollinators will be mapped, and hotspots will be identified. Where possible, relevant land managers will be informed about appropriate management actions. Analyses will identify priority areas for the creation of habitat stepping stones within the dispersal ability of rare and threatened species. This 'opportunity mapping' will help to underpin species recovery actions and will be carried out in collaboration with partner initiatives, such as the Northern Ireland Species Recovery Programme and Buglife B-Lines.

Publish evidence-based guidelines for declining pollinator species

Current guides will be updated (where necessary) and an additional five will be produced on other declining pollinator species (bees, hoverflies, moths), chosen in collaboration with partner organisations across the island. Priority will be given to species that are relatively easy to identify, and where pollinator actions will have benefits to wider biodiversity. These guides will continue to focus on species that are showing ongoing declines, rather than those that are exceptionally rare and threatened. Where these species occur within communities, local action will be encouraged. Collaboration will continue with the Northern Ireland Species Recovery Programme, to ensure efforts are not duplicated.

Encourage Nature Reserves to become more pollinator-friendly

The AIPP will engage with site managers of Nature Reserves across the island to ensure they have incorporated pollinator actions into management plans, where appropriate.

Communicate the importance of semi-natural habitats to pollinator conservation

Resources will be developed to highlight the different species that are dependent on each semi-natural habitat of importance to pollinators (e.g., native woodland, peatland, coastal habitats, semi-natural grassland). Materials will be aimed at both site managers and the wider public, and will be used to raise awareness of the importance of these habitats and protected sites in pollinator conservation.

Celebrate semi-natural grassland as a key habitat for rare pollinator species

Many rare pollinator species are associated with species-rich grasslands and machair. The AIPP will continue to work with the NPWS to celebrate native grasslands and encourage their restoration. This will include continued development of *The Grasslands Trail* booklet, which celebrates excellent examples of remaining semi-natural grassland habitat across the island of Ireland.

Partner organisations:

The following organisations have agreed to support the AIPP through engagement in this work package. Each organisation's agreed voluntary actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually.

- National Parks and Wildlife Service
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency
- BirdWatch Ireland
- Buglife
- Butterfly Conservation Northern Ireland
- Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC)*
- National Trust
- Native Woodland Trust*
- Ulster Wildlife*
- Wexford Naturalists' Field Club (WNFC)*

*New partner organisations for the 2026-2030 phase.

Other organisations can become partners at any time during the life of this Plan.

Coordination and reporting:

- One project officer in the AIPP team will oversee this work package. This is a new role funded through the Government of Ireland Shared Island Fund.
- All partners will meet twice a year (online or in person) to share knowledge and advice on this work package and how it can continue to evolve. The group will have the opportunity to directly engage with the research work package through research-practice dialogue.
- One partner organisation will represent this work package on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- The actions that each partner has agreed are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported upon annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Partners will be encouraged to log their pollinator-friendly actions through the publicly accessible mapping system, *Actions for Pollinators*

New resources are likely to include guideline documents for declining pollinator species; guidance on free-living colonies of *Apis mellifera mellifera*; new or updated IUCN Red Lists; guidance on pollinators by habitat type. Events will be focused on knowledge exchange and may also include 'Rare Species Hunts' and Large Carder Bee community festivals. New resource needs will be assessed, and the most appropriate events will be prioritised each year, with input from the partner organisations.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, including encouraging businesses with land close to rare species hotspots to take appropriate management actions; or encouraging local communities to 'adopt' rare species where they occur in their area.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, ten metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of partner organisations
2. Percentage of partners who have reported on delivery of their actions
3. Number of Nature Reserves with evidence-based pollinator actions included in management plans
4. Number of actions logged on the GIS mapping system *Actions for Pollinators* within the vicinity of rare pollinator populations
5. Number of communities working together to protect rare pollinators in their local area
6. Number of new resources developed by the AIPP team, including engagement metrics
7. Number of events, including engagement metrics
8. Number of sites in *The Grasslands Trail* booklet
9. Number of rare species populations monitored annually
10. Number of rare species showing a positive population trend (when data are available)

“The island of Ireland is home to thriving populations of rare pollinator species that are supported by interconnected sites.”

07

Mapping pollinator action across all sectors

Tracking change – habitat creation and management

- ▶ Track pollinator actions across all sectors through a public GIS-based mapping system.
- ▶ Increase the number of pollinator actions logged on the mapping system.
- ▶ When pollinator-friendly sites within a 200-metre radius are logged, map the resulting ecological corridors.
- ▶ Use the mapping system to encourage action where it will have maximum impact for pollinators.



Ashy Mining Bee

VISION: *Actions for Pollinators is a state-of-the-art GIS-based online mapping system that transparently tracks collaborative efforts across all sectors to create a pollinator-friendly landscape. Publicly accessible and easy to use, it facilitates social connections and helps drive collective action to create nature corridors. It is an essential tool for enabling the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan's overall goal: an island with pockets of nature every 200 metres.*

Building on progress to date:

An existing publicly accessible GIS-based online mapping system (*Actions for Pollinators*) was launched by the National Biodiversity Data Centre in 2017. As of the end of 2025, 5,400 sites and just over 14,000 individual actions have been logged. The total area managed for pollinators logged on the system is 8,300km². The system is not yet being widely used and represents only a fraction of the actual actions taken. Limitations of the existing system have been captured and will be used to develop a new and enhanced version for the 2026-2030 phase.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Track pollinator actions across all sectors through a public GIS-based mapping system

The existing '*Actions for Pollinators*' mapping system will be improved so that it is smartphone-compatible and more user-friendly. The new system will allow partners to submit their existing GIS layers, e.g., a council's geospatial shapefiles containing meadow locations across the county.

Increase the number of pollinator actions logged on the mapping system

The enhanced system will be widely promoted as a tool to map pollinator action across all sectors, create local connections around nature conservation, and to drive collective change. Supports and training will be provided on how to use this mapping system. Connections will be established with other relevant initiatives to ensure there is no duplication of efforts (e.g., Buglife B-Lines, My Earth).

When pollinator-friendly sites within a 200-metre radius are logged, map the resulting ecological corridors

The improved system will automatically draw a corridor where pollinator-friendly sites are logged within 200 metres of each other (the distance a solitary bee will fly to find food). This will help to encourage collaborative action to create ecological corridors across the island.

Use the mapping system to encourage action where it will have maximum impact for pollinators

Pollinator hotspots will be identified and added to the mapping system, and 'opportunity mapping' will be used to encourage action in areas where it will have the greatest impact.

Coordination and reporting:

- The new system will be developed by GIS experts in the National Biodiversity Data Centre. Promotion, oversight, and technical assistance with the use of the system will be provided by the AIPP team. Data from the mapping system will be used to report on the area-based annual success metrics under each work package.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress in this work package, four metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of sites logged on *Actions for Pollinators*
2. Number of actions logged on *Actions for Pollinators*
3. Total area of land where pollinator actions have been logged
4. Number of 200-metre connections created

The new Actions for Pollinators mapping system will add corridors when sites are within 200m of each other.



Sites that undertake at least one food or shelter action are eligible to be added to the pollinator corridor network. Each eligible site (green above) buffers out by 100m in order to see if it overlaps with a neighbouring site, which has also buffered out by 100m. The yellow shading shows an active pollinator corridor connecting two sites. The straight yellow line shows the direct corridor connection between the two sites

The green dotted line is a 200m buffer (distance a solitary bee will fly) - if a new eligible site is added within this area, it will create or extend an existing corridor.

08

Monitoring the status of pollinators

Tracking change – pollinator diversity and abundance

- Monitor the status of pollinators through formal, scientifically robust schemes.
- Monitor rare pollinator species each year.
- Continue to support citizen science pollinator monitoring schemes.
- Update or develop conservation assessments (IUCN Red Lists) for bees, hoverflies, and moths.
- Support those who want to learn how to identify and record wild pollinators.
- Maintain accessible pollinator reference collections in the National Museum of Ireland, Natural History.



Red-tailed Bumblebee

VISION: *The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is underpinned by a long-term monitoring scheme in operation across the island of Ireland, annually tracking changes in populations of wild bees, hoverflies, and moths using scientifically rigorous methods. This structured monitoring scheme is supplemented by citizen science pollinator monitoring initiatives, which are promoted as tools to assess the impacts of local restoration. Taxonomic capacity is increased by supporting those who want to upskill in pollinator identification.*

Building on progress to date:

Various citizen science schemes are monitoring pollinators across the island of Ireland - the Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme (NBDC, 2012-current), Flower-Insect Timed Counts (NBDC and NIEA, 2019-current), the Farmer Moth Monitoring Scheme (NBDC, 2025-current). National databases exist for wild bees, hoverflies, and moths, with all showing increases in the number of records and the number of recorders in the past 10 years of the AIPP. A large number of resources have been created and made freely available, to assist with building taxonomic capacity. Parallel National Pollinator Monitoring Schemes were established separately in each jurisdiction in 2022. In Ireland, the scheme follows EU methodology published in 2021 and is funded by the DAFM and the NPWS. In Northern Ireland, it forms part of the UK Pollinator Monitoring Scheme and is funded by NIEA. Both schemes annually monitor a representative network of sites across farmland and semi-natural habitats, and efforts were made to ensure common methodologies. Unfortunately, they are due to diverge from 2027

onwards due to updated pollinator monitoring requirements under the EU Nature Restoration Regulation. 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 (IUCN Red Lists) for bees, hoverflies, and moths.



Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Monitor the status of pollinators through formal, scientifically robust schemes

National Pollinator Monitoring Schemes will be continued in both jurisdictions. These scientifically rigorous schemes will monitor wild pollinators across a fixed site network to include farmland, semi-natural habitats, and urban sites. Island-wide monitoring will be established by replicating the EU monitoring requirements under the Nature Restoration Regulation on Northern Ireland's network of sites (in addition to these sites delivering requirements under the UK Pollinator Monitoring Scheme). This will ultimately enable annual pollinator indices to be developed to fulfil EU requirements, and to underpin the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. Island-wide monitoring during the 2026-2030 phase of the AIPP is possible due to additional funding provided by the Government of Ireland Shared Island initiative.

Monitor rare pollinator species each year

Very rare pollinator species will be monitored annually under the 'Pollinators on the Edge' work package.

Continue to support citizen science pollinator monitoring schemes

Citizen science pollinator monitoring schemes will continue to be supported and expanded across the island, including the Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme, Flower-Insect Timed Counts, the Farmer Moth Monitoring Scheme, and the Butterfly Monitoring Scheme. They will supplement the National Pollinator Monitoring Schemes and will also be promoted as tools to allow the public to measure the impact of local restoration measures. To facilitate those who want to comprehensively monitor the effectiveness of actions, standardised pollinator monitoring methodology will be published by the AIPP for use at the site level on public or private land.

Update or develop conservation assessments (IUCN Red Lists) for bees, hoverflies, and moths

When appropriate data are available, conservation assessments (IUCN Red Lists) will be updated (bees and moths) or developed (hoverflies).

Support those who want to learn how to identify and record wild pollinators

Taxonomic capacity will be increased by supporting those interested in learning how to identify wild pollinators and how to submit records from their local area. Support will be provided through direct training, train-the-trainer initiatives, online courses, and identification guides. National databases on wild bees, hoverflies, and moths will continue to be maintained and expanded, with efforts made to encourage records from under-recorded areas identified through gap analyses.

Maintain accessible pollinator reference collections in the National Museum of Ireland, Natural History

The National Museum of Ireland, Natural History, will maintain pollinator reference collections that are accessible.



Hairy-footed Flower Bee

Partner organisations:

The following organisations have agreed to support and manage the delivery of pollinator monitoring schemes. This work package links to the AIPP but is largely delivered independently and has separate funding streams. It is delivered by existing staff in the NBDC, NIEA, and CEDaR. Many other partner organisations across other work packages may agree to carry out citizen science monitoring on their own sites.

- National Biodiversity Data Centre
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency
- Centre for Environmental Data and Recording
- National Museum of Ireland, Natural History



Tree Bumblebee

Coordination and reporting:

- This work package links to the AIPP but is largely delivered independently by existing staff in the NBDC, NIEA and CEDaR and has separate funding streams.
- One research assistant in the AIPP team will oversee replication of the EU monitoring requirements on Northern Ireland's network of sites (in addition to delivering requirements under the UK Pollinator Monitoring Scheme), ensuring island-wide monitoring can continue to underpin the AIPP. This role is funded through the Government of Ireland Shared Island initiative.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Each partner's agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress, five metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report

1. Number of National Pollinator Monitoring Scheme sites surveyed
2. Annual Pollinator Index (when data are available)
3. Number of IUCN Red List initiatives in train
4. Population trends resulting from citizen science schemes - Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme, Farmer Moth Monitoring Scheme, Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, Flower-Insect Timed Counts
5. Number of records and recorders submitting casual pollinator records to national databases

09

Research – ensuring evidence-based action for pollinators

- Maintain the Irish Pollinator Research Network.
- Expand the scope of the IPRN to encompass all disciplines.
- Establish research-practice dialogue on pollinators.
- Communicate research findings to those who can implement recommendations.
- Make data collected within the IPRN freely available.



VISION: *Irish research into the drivers and consequences of pollinator loss, pollinator health, and the most effective ways to restore pollinators across landscapes, is world-leading and contributes to effective solutions for policy and practice in Ireland and beyond. There are adequate funding opportunities, and researchers work collaboratively to help drive the best outcomes for pollinating insects.*

Building on progress to date:

The Irish Pollinator Research Network, established in 2017, has given rise to a collaborative, active group of researchers across the island of Ireland, which meets once each year. Research conducted by the network has been published in world-leading academic journals and contributes to both our broader understanding of pollinators on the island and to practical actions on the ground. For example,

- Research on the habitats, foods, and nesting habits of a range of pollinating species has implications for nature restoration policy in terms of area and type of habitat restoration for pollinators, and agricultural policy in terms of agri-environmental scheme design.
- Investigations into imported commercial bumblebees and imported non-native honey bee subspecies have contributed to guidelines for horticultural growers and advice for beekeepers and policy-makers
- Identification of the risks to pollinating insects associated with pesticide residues - the prevalence of direct and indirect exposure, and the behavioural and lethal implications - informs efforts to reduce pesticide use across all sectors.



Wool Carder Bee

The Irish Pollinator Research Network has been extremely successful, with work that has been critical to underpinning the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. During the second phase (2021-2025), 76 scientific papers relevant to Irish pollinator conservation were published by researchers within the Network. However, more could be done to connect researchers with other stakeholders, and to better communicate research findings to those who can implement recommendations.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Maintain the Irish Pollinator Research Network

The IPRN will continue to meet annually, encouraging research collaboration, dialogue, and knowledge sharing. A list of ongoing research projects will be made available on pollinators.ie. Where necessary, IPRN working groups focused on individual AIPP work packages will be established to enable more regular dialogue between researchers on specific topics.

Expand the scope of the IPRN to encompass all disciplines

Research that includes collaboration between different academic fields will continue to be prioritised. For instance, studies that combine essential biological approaches (e.g., Ecology, Animal Behaviour, Genetics) with other natural sciences (e.g., Climate, Soils, Water), social sciences (e.g., Economics, Political Science, Psychology), arts and humanities (e.g., Performing Arts and Culture, Philosophy), or health (physical and mental wellbeing).

Transdisciplinary research, which brings together scientists, stakeholders, communities, policymakers or land managers, will also be given priority. Such studies combine the science with practical, real-world action on the ground.

Establish research-practice dialogue on pollinators

Annual research-practice dialogue will be established, aligned with the work packages of the AIPP 2026-2030, to enable stakeholders to learn about current research and to suggest future gaps that require attention.

Communicate research findings to those who can implement recommendations

When research is completed, and formal studies are published, the key findings will be communicated in language appropriate to each sector, through pollinators.ie. When appropriate, relevant research will feed into policy briefs and Government consultations.

Make data collected within the IPRN freely available

The Irish Pollinator Research Network will submit pollinator data/records to the appropriate organisation (NBDC, CEDaR) and samples will be lodged in appropriate collections (museums).

Irish Pollinator Research Network list of institute partners:

The following organisations have agreed to support the AIPP through engagement in the IPRN. Each organisation's agreed voluntary actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually.

- Trinity College Dublin
- Maynooth University
- National Biodiversity Data Centre
- Teagasc Research
- University College Cork
- University College Dublin
- University of Galway

Other organisations can join as an IPRN partner at any time.

Coordination and reporting:

- Funding will be sought for a part-time coordinator role to be established in a research institution.
- All partners will have an opportunity to meet annually through the IPRN meeting, which will be hosted by participating research institutions on a voluntary and rotating basis. Research gaps, as identified during research-practice dialogues, will be reviewed annually at the IPRN meeting.
- One partner will be asked to represent this work package on the AIPP Steering Group for 2026-2030.
- Success metrics for this work package will be reported each year, in a short annual 'AIPP highlights' report, which will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.
- Each IPRN institutional partner's agreed actions are outlined in a separate document [*AIPP 2026-2030: partner agreements*] and will be reported annually. This will be publicly available on pollinators.ie each December.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, six metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report:

1. Number of researchers attending the annual IPRN meeting
2. Number of research meetings and research-practice dialogues held
3. Number of practitioners attending research-practice dialogues
4. Number of policy briefs produced or contributions to consultations
5. Number of relevant scientific papers published
6. Number of research summaries (with recommendations in layman's terms) on pollinators.ie



Northern Colletes Bee

10

Raising awareness of pollinators and inspiring collective action

- Increase public understanding of pollinators and how to help.
- Run a series of island-wide pollinator campaigns to raise awareness.
- Provide free, accessible resources and advice on pollinators.
- Ensure cohesive communications across all AIPP work packages and sectors.
- Communicate the benefits of pollinator actions for biodiversity, climate, and human health and wellbeing.
- Track progress and communicate the impacts of the AIPP 2026-2030.
- Ensure compatibility between the AIPP and other nature conservation initiatives.
- Share knowledge and resources with other pollinator initiatives internationally.



Garden
Bumblebee

VISION: *Across the island of Ireland, there is wide-scale public awareness of the most important pollinating insects – their value, status, and the threats they face, as well as the evidence-based actions required to help them. Within and beyond the target audiences of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, there is extensive awareness of and interaction with the Plan, and broad public understanding of its impact. There is greater appreciation for the wide-ranging benefits of biodiversity, including to human health and wellbeing, with strong public support for pollinator conservation initiatives at all levels.*

Building on progress to date:

Since 2016, the AIPP has published a large number of evidence-based resources on pollinator conservation. These are largely sector-specific and are regularly updated as more data and evidence become available (current list in Appendix 1). The website pollinators.ie achieves large volumes of traffic, and a 2025 national poll revealed that 13% of the public have visited the site. The AIPP uses social media channels and publishes a monthly e-newsletter. Successful awareness-raising campaigns have been established and are promoted annually, including World Bee Day and No Mow May. A communication plan has been produced annually, with an abridged version shared with all partner organisations to allow them to amplify key messages. While the AIPP has achieved success in raising awareness, much more could be done to increase the level of engagement across society.

Aims of this work package 2026-2030:

Increase public understanding of pollinators and how to help

A communications plan will be developed to increase public awareness and understanding of pollinators and actions to help. Social media channels will be maintained and promoted, and new opportunities explored. Positive stories and

exemplars from all sectors will be shared through appropriate channels, e.g., videos, blogs, and StoryMaps. New, creative connections will be established to share pollinator information in new ways. Stakeholders and the public will be encouraged to suggest new ways the AIPP can improve engagement during the life of the Plan. Repeat public polling on pollinator awareness and actions will be used to measure success.

Run a series of island-wide pollinator campaigns to raise awareness

Overarching campaigns will continue to promote certain actions, highlight specific topics, encourage a wider appreciation of pollinators, and increase engagement with the AIPP (e.g., World Bee Day, No Mow May). New campaigns will also be explored, for example, a 'Blossom Festival' or 'Dark Spaces for Pollinators'.

Provide free, accessible resources and advice on pollinators

Pollinators.ie will be revised and updated to reflect the new plan for 2026-2030. It will continue to act as a central hub for those interested in learning about pollinators and how to take action to help. All resources will continue to be updated in line with available evidence and will be future-proofed, given our changing climate. Key resources will continue to be made available through both English and Irish.

Ensure cohesive communications across all AIPP work packages and sectors

Relevant work packages will have their own communication plans, but a centralised plan will also be developed, and an abridged version will be shared with partner organisations. This will ensure cohesive messaging across all work packages and through the communication activities of AIPP partners. The monthly e-newsletter will continue to share updates on all work packages with subscribers, encouraging deeper engagement with AIPP activities.

Communicate the benefits of pollinator actions – for biodiversity, climate, and human health and wellbeing

To help engage new audiences, the multiple benefits of pollinator actions will be better communicated, for example, climate, human health and wellbeing co-benefits.

Track progress and communicate the impacts of the AIPP 2026-2030

To transparently track progress, success metrics for each work package will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report. This will be publicly available and will allow a quick and comprehensive assessment of progress each year.

Ensure compatibility between the AIPP and other nature conservation initiatives

Efforts will continue to ensure that pollinator-focused advice does not contradict other evidence-based nature conservation initiatives across the island of Ireland.

Share knowledge and resources with other pollinator initiatives internationally

Advice and resources will be freely shared with other pollinator initiatives internationally.

Coordination and reporting:

- Communication will be coordinated by the AIPP team of the National Biodiversity Data Centre. An annual communications strategy will include specific plans for each work package which will all dovetail into one cohesive strategy.
- A communications review will be carried out annually, and lessons learned will be incorporated into future strategies.

Potential cross-cutting projects between this and other work packages will be explored, including research projects to understand motivation and barriers to taking pollinator actions; and engaging experts to help develop effective campaigns to drive behavioural change.

Success metrics for this work package

To transparently track progress within this work package, five metrics will be reported annually in a short 'AIPP highlights' report

1. Website traffic to pollinators.ie
2. Percentage increase in number of subscribers to the e-newsletter
3. Number of mentions of the AIPP in the media
4. Number of positive stories shared
5. Increase in public awareness of pollinators and engagement with actions (when data are available from public polling initiatives)

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Photo and image credits

Paintings of pollinators are by botanical artist, Shevaun Doherty. Thanks to the following who donated photographs: Jane Sellers, Steven Falk, Liam Lysaght, Martin Fitzpatrick, Orla Maguire.

Appendix:

All-Ireland Pollinator Plan published resources (2015-2025)

Plans and Review documents:

- All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 (2015)
- All-Ireland Pollinator Plan Junior Version 2015-2020 (2015)
- Plean um Pailneoirí Uile-Éireann Leagan don Aos Óg 2015-2020 (2016)
- Working Together for Biodiversity – tales from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 (2020)
- All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 (2021)
- 100 Tales of Hope: Stories of pollinator conservation from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 (2025)

Evidence-based guideline documents:

- Councils: actions to help pollinators (2016)
- Local Communities: Actions to Help Pollinators (2016, updated 2023)
- Businesses: actions to help pollinators (2016, updated 2023)
- Gardens: actions to help pollinators (2016)
- Farmland: actions to help pollinators (2017)
- Pollinator-friendly management of Group Water Scheme Sites (2018)
- Faith Communities: actions to help pollinators (2018, updated 2022)
- Pollinator-friendly management of Transport Corridors (2019)
- Pollinator-friendly management of Golf Courses (2019)
- Pollinator-friendly management of Sports Clubs (2020)
- Pollinator-friendly management of Wind Farms (2021)

- *Pollinator-friendly management of Solar Farms* (2023)
- *Pobail Áitiúla: Gníomhartha ar son Pailneoirí* (2023)
- *Pollinator-friendly management of Healthcare Sites* (2024)

How-to guides:

- *Creating wild pollinator nesting habitat* (2016, updated 2022)
- *How-to-Guide: Develop a Pollinator Plan for your school* (2018, updated 2022)
- *Collecting and using pollinator friendly wildflower seed* (2016)
- *Hedgerows for Pollinators* (2016)
- *Guidelines for users of imported bumblebee colonies* (2020)
- *Creating and restoring meadows in local communities and gardens* (2022)
- *Protecting nocturnal pollinators* (2023)
- *Traditional Orchards and Fruit Trees for Pollinators on the Farm* (2023)

Rare species guides:

- *Protecting rare pollinators: Great Yellow Bumblebee* (2019)
- *Protecting rare pollinators: Northern Colletes Bee* (2022)
- *Protecting rare pollinators: Helping the Large Carder Bee in your local community* (2022)
- *Protecting rare pollinators: Forester* (2024)
- *Protecting rare pollinators: Shrill Carder Bee* (2024)

Flyers and pollinator-friendly plant lists:

- *Bookmark* (2019, updated 2023)
- *Top Ten pollinator plants for different situations* (2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly Planting Code* (2016, updated 2022)
- *Pledge Your Garden for Pollinators* (2021)
- *Pots for Pollinators* (2021)
- *Potaí do Phailneoirí* (2021)
- *Food for pollinators on the farm* (2022)

- *Pollinator-friendly herbs* (2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly garden plants* (2022)
- *Pollinator-friendly grass cutting* (2022)
- *Orchards: perfect for pollinators* (2022)
- *Planting Trees for Pollinators* (2023)
- *Celebrating Ireland's Meadows* (2023)
- *Residents' Associations: Actions for Pollinators* (2023)
- *Car parks for pollinators* (2023)
- *Creating a pollinator-friendly sensory garden* (2023)
- *Create a short-flowering meadow* (2024)
- *Benefits of Hedgerows* (2024)
- *Ecological corridors for pollinators* (2024)
- *Business parks for pollinators* (2025)
- *Make a pollinator-friendly rainwater planter* (2025)
- *Celebrating Native Wildflowers* (2025)
- *Protecting Pockets of Nature* (2025)

Online courses:

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

learn.biodiversityireland.ie

This list excludes signage templates, posters, videos, animations, recorded talks, school lesson plans, newsletters (pdfs), and all annual review documents.

All resources can be found at:

pollinators.ie/resources/



www.pollinators.ie

Implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is coordinated
by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.



An tIonad Náisiúnta
Sonraí Bithéagsúlachta
National Biodiversity
Data Centre



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



Shared Island
Initiative



NPWS

An tSeirbhís Páirceanna
Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra
National Parks and Wildlife Service



An Roinn Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara
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Food and the Marine

NEA

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
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