Did you know that...

Of the **20,000** bee species around the world, more than **40%** may be threatened

Of the 9 **honeybee species**
- **3** in the **World**
- **6** in **Asia**

Of the 8 **native honeybee species**
- **2** in the **World**
- **6** in **Asia**

Of the 14 **stingless bee species**
- **4** in the **World**
- **10** in **Asia**

Cambodia

- **4** **native honeybee species**
- **14** **stingless bee species**

In the **Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve**, in Cambodia, 2 native migratory bee species and the pollination they provide are crucial to produce fruits and seeds of the flooded forest bordering the **Tonle Sap Lake**, the largest permanent freshwater lake in Southeast Asia.

Without bees, no forest
- A decline in these bee populations may prevent regeneration of the flooded forest.

Without forest, no bees
- A decline in the flooded forest – a crucial habitat for bees – because of deforestation and fires will result in a decline of bee populations.

Without bees, no fish
- As forest trees produce food for fish, a decline of bee populations contributes to a decline of fish populations, the main source of proteins for millions of people.

More flowers, more bees
- Conservation and sustainable use of the flooded forest in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve are crucial to the conservation of bee populations.

The **UNESCO Guerlain Women for Bees programme** is training and supporting women in the **Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve** to beekeeping with native bee species that are easy to handle and resistant to pests and diseases, contributing to their conservation.

The **UNESCO Guerlain Women for Bees programme** is training and raising awareness among communities to sustainable honey collection practices and rafter beekeeping techniques of the Asian giant honeybee, allowing selective honey harvest while keeping the brood intact and contributing to the conservation of the species.

Sources: IPBES 2016; CBD 2020; FAO 2018
Did you know that...

**Slovenia** has over **500** species of wild bees, including **35** species of bumblebees.

In the Kosjansko and Obsotelje Biosphere Reserve in Slovenia, beekeepers are conserving local breeds of the native Carniolan bee (Apis mellifera carnica), a subspecies of the Western honeybee that is very gentle to manage.

The UNESCO Guerlain Women for Bees programme contributes to the conservation of Carniolan bee local breeds by training and supporting women beekeepers in the conversion of their apiaries to ecological ones.

At least **5** native subspecies of the Western honeybee are present in Ethiopia and at least **2** are present in **Rwanda**.

In the Kafa Biosphere Reserve in Ethiopia and in the Gishwati-Mukura Landscape Biosphere Reserve in Rwanda, cooperatives of beekeepers, including women, work with native Western honeybees often using traditional hives.

The UNESCO Guerlain Women for Bees programme contributes to the conservation of native Western honeybees by training and supporting women beekeepers to accompany them in the transition towards adapted modern beekeeping.

There are nearly **500** species of stingless bees globally, most of them in the tropics and in particular in **Latin America and the Caribbean**.

Beekeeping with stingless bees is a prime tool to achieve sustainable development, because it can help low-income communities earn additional revenues, protect the bees and safeguard their pollination.

The UNESCO Guerlain Women for Bees programme contributes to efforts to optimize stingless beekeeping by training and supporting women in Cambodia and elsewhere to stingless beekeeping techniques.

Sources: Bevk 2016, FAO 2020, IPBES 2016