**Sup 1 –**

**Material and Methods**

In early 2020, we searched for policy passed by Brazil state and territory legislative bodies using boolean searches in Portuguese for pollinator and policy, state policy and pollina\*, pollination, neocotinoids, pesticides, colony disorder, beekeeping, honeybee and honey bee. We emphasize bees in our search given the recognition of its role in pollination yet we do not exclude the other pollinator groups in our search, we only increase searches for inclusion of bees. After initial results, we expanded the search to combine each state´s name and each search term (e.g. Bahia AND pollinator). Searches were made on multiple webpages with Google search followed by searches on specific State legislative pages (e.g. http://www.al.ac.leg.br). We did not timeframe our searches; the only criteria were to include laws in effect and not bills in progress or laws no longer in force.

For a systematic reading of these 314 legal documents (from states and municipalities), we conducted content analysis where each policy was read and coded to a thematic category for further analysis (Guest and McLellan, 2003). Adapting and expanding the categories of Hall and Steiner (2019) to Brazil’s reality we undertook a qualitative content analysis (Hall and Steiner, 2020) including the following categories: (1) apiculture practices, (2) awareness (laws with the main purpose is increase awareness related to pollinators), (3) city planning (prohibition of bee keeping in cities), (4) economic aspects (such as taxes or financial incentives for bees), (5) meliponiculture practices (when law includes or is exclusive to meliponine bees), (6) pesticide use. Categories and key-words included in each of those categories are summarized below:

1. Apiculture practices: registering hives, inspections, disease management, equipment disposal;
2. Awareness: pollinator weeks, knowledge needs, ecosystem services, organic practices, agroecology policies, conservation, sustainable development;
3. City planning: municipality posture code, management model, job plan, administrative structure;
4. Economic aspects: ICMS (goods and services tax), financial incentives, payment for environmental services, budgetary resources;
5. Meliponiculture practices: exclusive to meliponine bees (i.e. stingless bees belonging to Hymenoptera, Apidae, Meliponini);
6. Pesticide use: application, licensing, neonicotinoids, taxes related directly to pesticides.

Legislation was also organized considering State, Brazilian region and biome. As some Brazilian states are in more than one biome (e.g. Bahia) we considered all biomes that were inside the state (see Sup 1 for complete variables). In a second step, we coded policy actions into the ten policy targets proposed by Dicks et al. 2016 (Sup 2), in order to determine whether Brazilian legislation at different levels (national, subnational) address the proposed areas. Qualitative content analysis was undertaken with the software MAXQDA2020.