GBO 5: By the Numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
1	Awareness	**Not achieved (low confidence)**	87%	32%		46%	49%	1%	4%		23%
2	Integration	Not achieved (medium confidence)	84%	7%	1%	55%	35%	2%	6%	2%	6%
3	Subsidies	Not achieved (medium confidence)	59%	20%	1%	54%	31%	3%	13%	1%	7%
4	Sustainability	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	77%	16%		51%	34%	2%	11%	2%	10%
5	Forests / habitats	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	79%	8%		56%	28%	1%	13%	2%	4%
6	Fish / oceans	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	63%	13%		47%	35%	2%	15%	2%	7%
7	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	81%	8%		55%	36%	1%	6%	2%	8%
8	Pollution	Not achieved (medium confidence)	70%	19%		62%	21%	1%	14%	3%	3%
9	Invasives	Partially achieved (medium confidence)	84%	26%	1%	55%	24%	2%	18%	1%	10%
10	Coral	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	56%	26%	1%	56%	26%	3%	13%	2%	5%
11	Protected areas	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	90%	15%		41%	43%	9%	6%	1%	12%
12	Species	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	86%	21%		52%	36%	2%	10%	1%	7%
13	Genetic material	Not achieved (medium confidence)	74%	18%	1%	49%	30%	5%	17%		8%
14	Ecosystems	Not achieved (medium confidence)	66%	24%		61%	27%	3%	7%	3%	7%
15	Restoration	Not achieved (medium confidence)	50%	18%	3%	55%	33%	3%	9%		6%
16	Access and fairness	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	69%	28%		44%	38%	8%	9%	1%	15%
17	Strategies	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	54%	36%		36%	42%	13%	9%		28%
18	Traditional knowledge	**Not achieved (low confidence)**	67%	21%		52%	35%	5%	8%		9%
19	S&T	Partially achieved (medium confidence)	84%	28%	1%	46%	47%	1%	7%		15%
20	Resources	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	75%	26%	1%	50%	30%	3%	17%		7%

This table is available for download here and as a jpeg at https://bit.ly/GBO5Media

Target 1 (Awareness)

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Not achieved (*low confidence*)
There has been an apparent increase in the past decade in the proportion of people who have heard of biodiversity and who understand the concept. Understanding of biodiversity appears to be increasing more rapidly among younger people. A recent survey suggested that more than one third of people in the most biodiverse countries have high awareness both of the values of biodiversity and the steps required for its conservation and sustainable use.

By the numbers

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1	Awareness	Not achieved (low confidence)	87%	32%		46%	49%	1%	4%		23%

33%: Proportion of people in the most biodiverse countries with high awareness of both the values of biodiversity and the steps required for its conservation and sustainable use.

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Target 2 (Integration)

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Not achieved (*medium confidence*)
Many countries report examples of incorporating biodiversity into various planning and development processes. There has been a steady upward trend of countries incorporating biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems. At the same time, there is less evidence that biodiversity has been truly integrated into development and poverty reduction planning as required by the target.

By the numbers

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2	Integration	Not achieved (medium confidence)	84%	7%	1%	55%	35%	2%	6%	2%	6%

91: countries applying global standards for integrating environmental and economic information per the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) -- roughly double the number from 2006, and close to a UN target of at least 100 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes by 2020

47: Parties incorporating biodiversity into poverty reduction strategies

40: Parties incorporating biodiversity into national development plans (or equivalent instruments)

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Target 3 (Subsidies)

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Not achieved *(medium confidence)*
Overall, little progress has been made over the past decade in eliminating, phasing out or reforming subsidies and other incentives potentially harmful to biodiversity, and in developing positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Relatively few countries have taken steps even to identify incentives that harm biodiversity, and harmful subsidies far outweigh positive incentives in areas such as fisheries and the control of deforestation.

By the numbers

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3	Subsidies	Not achieved (medium confidence)	59%	20%	1%	54%	31%	3%	13%	1%	7%

20%: Parties reporting actions related to the removal of harmful subsidies

$80-90 billion: Annual financing for biodiversity (public, private, domestic and international)

$500 billion: Government subsidies that potentially cause environmental harm, $100 billion of which relate to agriculture

$35 billion: fishing subsidies in 2018, of which $10 billion promoted sustainable fisheries, $22 billion is linked to overfishing through expanding the capacity of fishing fleets

$83 billion: Lost revenues due to fisheries mismanagement (World Bank, 2012).

$478 billion: fossil-fuel subsidies, 2019

$5 trillion: Estimated total of environmental costs and other externalities, and lost tax revenue due to fossil fuel subsidies

$7.4 billion: Annual revenue from biodiversity-relevant taxes in OECD countries, a little over 1% of all environmentally-relevant tax revenue

£1 trillion: the partial asset value of the UK's natural capital (2016 estimate); removal of air pollution by vegetation equated to a saving of £1.3 billion in health costs (2017); the cooling effect of urban trees and water bodies saved £248 million by maintaining productivity and reducing air conditioning costs (2017), and living within 500 meters of green or blue spaces was estimated to add an average of £2,800 to urban property prices (2016).

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Target 4 (Sustainability)

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Not achieved *(high confidence)*
While an increasing number of governments and businesses are developing plans for more sustainable production and consumption, these are not being implemented on a scale that eliminates the negative impact of unsustainable human activities on biodiversity. While natural resources are being used more efficiently, the aggregated demand for resources continues to increase, and therefore the impacts of their use remain well above safe ecological limits.

By the numbers

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4	Sustainability	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	77%	16%		51%	34%	2%	11%	2%	10%

1.7: Number of "Earths" needed to regenerate the biological resources used by humanity (2011-2016), an ecological footprint estimated at 1.6 planets in 2020 due to the global economic slowdown resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic

101: number of countries in 2019 with national legislation meeting the requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (55% of CITES Parties), up 20 countries in the past decade, but nearly half of countries have no laws and regulations yet to control such trade

49%: Beauty sector companies in 2019 that refer to biodiversity in corporate reports, up from 13% in 2009. The corresponding figures for food and beverage companies: 53% in 2012, 76% in 2019

~40%: Decline in global stocks of natural capital per person between 1992 and 2014, compared with a doubling of produced capital and a 13% increase in human capital over the same period

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Target 5 (Forests / habitats)

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Not achieved *(high confidence).*

The recent rate of deforestation is lower than that of the previous decade, but only by about one third, and deforestation may be accelerating again in some areas. Loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats remains high in forest and other biomes, especially in the most biodiversity-rich ecosystems in tropical regions. Wilderness areas and global wetlands continue to decline. Fragmentation of rivers remains a critical threat to freshwater biodiversity.

By the numbers

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5	Forests / habitats	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	79%	8%		56%	28%	1%	13%	2%	4%

3.3 million sq. km: Wilderness lost since the early 1990s, nearly one tenth of the wilderness remaining at that time, with the largest losses in South America (29.6%) and Africa (14%).

23.2%: Land surface that remains wilderness.

10 million hectares: annual global deforestation, 2015-2020 (a drop from 15 million hectares per year in 2000-2010, and 12 million hectares per year from 2010-2015. Thus, deforestation fell 20% in the five years after establishment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and a further 17% in the second half of the decade. In addition to the slowing rate of decline, there are signs of reversal in some regions such as the Brazilian Amazon

4.7 million hectares: Annual net forest loss (deforestation minus forest expansion) in 2010-2020, compared with 5.2 million hectares per year in 2000-2010, and 7.8 million hectares per year in 1990-2000. Africa has replaced South America as the continent with the highest rate of net forest loss.

35%: Fall in the area covered by natural wetlands from 1970 to 2015, with greatest losses in coastal areas, and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

18 million hectares: Area of new permanent bodies of water formed, largely from reservoir filling

9 million hectares: Area of permanent surface water lost from 1984 to 2015, roughly equal to the surface area of Lake Superior

70%: Middle East and Central Asia's portion of the world's permanent surface water area lost, due to drought and human actions e.g. damming and diverting rivers, and unregulated withdrawal.

37%: Rivers longer than 1,000 km that remain free-flowing over their entire length

23%: Rivers that flow uninterrupted to the ocean

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Target 6 (Fish / oceans)

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Not achieved *(high confidence)*
While there has been substantial progress towards this target in some countries and regions, a third of marine fish stocks are overfished, a higher proportion than ten years ago. Many fisheries are still causing unsustainable levels of bycatch of non-target species and are damaging marine habitats.

By the numbers

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6	Fish / oceans	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	63%	13%		47%	35%	2%	15%	2%	7%

95%: Parties reporting measures to protect endangered species and prohibit destructive fishing methods and practices in marine fisheries.

65.8%: Marine fish stocks in 2017 fished within biologically sustainable levels, down from 90% in 1974, and 71% in 2010, with great variation among regions, and among stocks (species). Areas with the highest percentage of unsustainably fished stocks: Mediterranean and Black Sea (62.5%), Southeast Pacific (54.5%), Southwest Atlantic (53.3 %). Areas with the highest percentage of sustainably fished stocks: the Eastern Central, Northeast, Northwest and Western Central parts of the Pacific Ocean (between 78% and 87%).

33%: tuna stocks overfished (a slight improvement)

16% (11.9 million tonnes): Wild-caught seafood consumed worldwide per year (2019) that was landed by Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified fleets with verifiable commitments to sustainable practices, largely fleets in temperate ocean regions rather than the tropics.

320: Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) described through a comprehensive, cross-sectoral process, covering more than 75% of the ocean

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Target 7 (Food)

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Not achieved *(high confidence).*
There has been a substantial expansion of efforts to promote sustainable agriculture, forestry and aquaculture over recent years, including through farmer-led agroecological approaches. The use of fertilizers and pesticides has stabilized globally, though at high levels. Despite such progress, biodiversity continues to decline in landscapes used to produce food and timber; and food and agricultural production remains among the main drivers of global biodiversity loss.

By the numbers

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7	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	81%	8%		55%	36%	1%	6%	2%	8%

163 million: farms (29% of all worldwide) practising some form of sustainable intensification, on 453 million hectares of agricultural land (9% of the worldwide total)

72 million hectares: Land under organic agriculture (2018) by 2.8 million producers, double the 35 million hectares and 1.4 million producers in 2010

5%: Increase in world cropland area from the previous decade, now 12% of total land area

1.15 billion hectares: Area of forest managed primarily for the production of wood and other forest products, little changed from 1990, and about 750 million hectares designated for multiple use, a decline from 1990.

2.05 billion hectares (54%): Forest area under long-term management plans (2020), up ~10% since 2010.

28.5%: increase in the last decade in forestry certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes

114.5 million tonnes: Live weight of seafood produced through aquaculture (2018), a record, but growth rates have slowed from the century's first decade

91: Countries reporting regulatory frameworks governing aquaculture in 2018, up from 38 in 2001

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Target 8 (Pollution)

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Not achieved *(medium confidence)*
Pollution, including from excess nutrients, pesticides, plastics and other waste, continues to be a major driver of biodiversity loss. Despite increasing efforts to improve the use of fertilizers, nutrient levels continue to be detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. Plastic pollution is accumulating in the oceans, with severe impacts on marine ecosystems, and in other ecosystems with still largely unknown implications. Actions taken in many countries to minimize plastic waste have not been sufficient to reduce this source of pollution.

By the numbers

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8	Pollution	Not achieved (medium confidence)	70%	19%		62%	21%	1%	14%	3%	3%

14.7% to 18.1%: decrease in nitrogen fertilizer (1.2 million tonnes) used by over 20 million farmers participating in a program in China. Average yields of maize rice and wheat increased 10.8 to 11.5%, with a net output gain of 33 million tonnes

20%: Parties reporting bans or restrictions on certain types of plastics

10X: Pesticide use per hectare in Asia and the Americas compared with Africa

1.15 to 2.41 million tonnes: Plastic waste in rivers

260,000 tons: Weight of the estimated 5.25 trillion plastic particles in the world's oceans

33% to 96%: reduction in single-use plastic bags where bans, levies and other measures were taken

7%: Estimated reduction of plastic waste entering the environment if all commitments to date were fully implemented

46%: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species have been impacted by discarded fishing gear ("ghost gear"), including entanglement and ingestion

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Target 9 (Invasives)

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Partially achieved *(medium confidence)*
Good progress has been made during the past decade on identifying and prioritizing invasive alien species in terms of the risk they present, as well as in the feasibility of managing them. Successful programmes to eradicate invasive alien species, especially invasive mammals on islands, have benefited native species. However, these successes represent only a small proportion of all occurrences of invasive species. There is no evidence of a slowing down in the number of new introductions of alien species.

By the numbers

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9	Invasives	Partially achieved (medium confidence)	84%	26%	1%	55%	24%	2%	18%	1%	10%

~200: Eradications of invasive mammals on island since 2010, benefitting an estimated 236 native terrestrial species, including 100 highly-threatened bird, mammal and reptile species such as the island fox (*Urocyon littoralis*) and Seychelles magpie-robin (*Copsychus sechellarum)*

107: priority islands where eradication of invasive mammals could start in the near future, improving survival prospects for 80 highly-threatened vertebrates, including Townsend's Shearwater (*Puffinus auriculus*) on Socorro island, Mexico, and Masafuera rayadito (*Aphrastura masafuerae*) on Alejandro Selkirk Island, Chile.

90%: Reduction in European populations of the North American ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) from 2000 to 2013 thanks to eradication programmes in several countries, reducing the threat to the endangered, native *white-headed duck (Oxyura leucocephala)*

100: Increase in the cumulative number of invasive alien species from 2000 to 2010, with a further 30 species since (though the apparently slower rate is likely the result of delays between the time a species is introduced and reported as having established populations in a country or island)

300%: Increase in international trade (imports and exports) since 2000, providing additional opportunities to carry species into alien environments

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Target 10 (Coral)

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Not achieved by 2015, nor by 2020 *(high confidence).*
Multiple threats continue to affect coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification. Overfishing, nutrient pollution and coastal development compound the effects of coral bleaching. Corals have shown the most rapid increase in extinction risk of all assessed groups. Hard coral cover has declined significantly in some regions, and there has been a shift towards coral species less able to support diverse reef habitats. Other ecosystems especially in mountains and polar regions have experienced significant impacts from climate change, compounded by other pressures.

By the numbers

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10	Coral	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	56%	26%	1%	56%	26%	3%	13%	2%	5%

60%+: world's coral reefs under threat, overfishing and destructive fishing the most pervasive immediate drivers

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Target 11 (Protected areas)

By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

Partially achieved *(high confidence)*
The proportion of the planet's land and oceans designated as protected areas is likely to reach the targets for 2020 and may be exceeded when other effective area-based conservation measures and future national commitments are taken into account. However, progress has been more modest in ensuring that protected areas safeguard the most important areas for biodiversity, are ecologically representative, connected to one another as well as to the wider landscape and seascape and are equitably and effectively managed.

By the numbers

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11	Protected areas	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	90%	15%		41%	43%	9%	6%	1%	12%

~15%: World's protected terrestrial and freshwater environments (August 2020)

~7.5%: World protected marine area (including 17.2% of areas within national jurisdiction; 1.2% of areas beyond national jurisdiction)

4.1 million km^2 and over 12.5 million km^2: Land and marine areas, respectively, covered by specific national commitments for new or expanded protections. If these commitments are fulfilled, coverage would exceed Aichi target 11 -- protection of 17% of land and inland waters, and 10% of the global ocean by the end of 2020

Almost 1000%: growth in marine protected areas from 2000 to 2020, including Marae Moana Marine Park in the Cook Islands, 2017 (1.97 million km^2), and the 1.5 million km^2 expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in the Hawaiian Islands, 2016

42.4%: Portion of the world's 823 terrestrial ecoregions with at least 17% of their area protected. An additional 15.3% have at least 10% coverage

46.1%: Portion of the world's 232 marine ecoregions with at least 10% of their area protected. An additional 9.1% have at least 5% coverage

18%: World forests within legally-established protected areas, though the areas do not yet fully represent forest ecosystem diversity

30%+: tropical rainforests, subtropical dry forests and temperate oceanic forests protected
<10%: subtropical humid forest, temperate steppe and boreal coniferous forest protected

43%: Portion of the 25,380 species assessed to date having adequate protection

43%: Portion of the more than 15,000 Key Biodiversity Areas ('sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity'), covered by protected areas in 2019, up from 29% in 2000

27%: amphibians, birds and land mammals with overall distribution adequately represented by protected areas, though only about 10% of these taxa could withstand projected climate and other environmental change

9.4%: Countries that have assessed half or more of their protected areas for management effectiveness.

<25%: Terrestrial protected areas (N=2000) with adequate staffing and budget resources

50%; Terrestrial area under protection with adequate ecological connectivity – an essential component of effective conservation -- in 2018

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Target 12 (Species)

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Not achieved *(high confidence)*
Species continue to move, on average, closer to extinction. However, the number of extinctions of birds and mammals would likely have been at least two to four times higher without conservation actions over the past decade. Among well-assessed taxonomic groups, nearly one quarter (23.7%) of species are threatened with extinction unless the drivers of biodiversity loss are drastically reduced, with an estimated total of one million threatened species across all groups. Wild animal populations have fallen by more than two-thirds since 1970, and have continued to decline since 2010.

By the numbers

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12	Species	**Not achieved (high confidence)**	86%	21%		52%	36%	2%	10%	1%	7%

28 to 48: bird and mammal species prevented from going extinct thanks to conservation actions since 1993, when the CBD came into force, including 11 to 25 species since 2010.

15: bird and mammal species confirmed or strongly suspected to have gone extinct since 1993. Without conservation action, extinction rates over the last three decades would have been 2.9 to 4.2 times higher

40%+: reduction in the rate at which bird species have moved through the risk categories to extinction, thanks to global conservation efforts

23.7%: Average proportion of species across comprehensively assessed taxonomic groups threatened with extinction, ranging from 7.5% for selected families of bony fishes, to 14% of birds, 26% of mammals, 30% of sharks and rays, 33% of reef-forming corals, 34% of conifers, 36% of selected families of magnolias and cacti, 41% of amphibians, and 63% of cycads

32,441: Species in the IUCN Red List listed as threatened with extinction -- 27% of the 120,372 species assessed (which represent only about 5% of species known to science).

68%: average decline of over 4,300 vertebrate species (almost 21,000 surveyed populations) from 1970 to 2016 (ranging from 62% to 73% when the 95% confidence limits are taken into account). On average, wild animal populations worldwide are under one-third the size they were in 1970. Worse affected regions: Latin America and the Caribbean (down 94%) driven by very negative trends in reptiles, amphibians and fish, followed by North America (33%), Europe and Central Asia (24%), Africa (65%) and Asia and the Pacific (45%).

1000%: Increase in the quantity of pangolin scales seized in just five years

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Target 13 (Genetic material)

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Not achieved *(medium confidence).*
Genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals, and wild relatives, continues to be eroded. The wild relatives of important food crops are poorly represented in *ex situ* seed banks that help guarantee their conservation, important for future food security. The proportion of livestock breeds that are at risk or extinct is

increasing, although at a slower rate than in earlier years, suggesting some progress in preventing the decline of traditional breeds. Wild relatives of farmed birds and mammals are moving closer to extinction.

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13	Genetic material	Not achieved (medium confidence)	74%	18%	1%	49%	30%	5%	17%		8%

<3%: Proportion of 7,000 useful wild plant species sufficiently conserved either through protected areas (*in situ*), or in seedbanks or botanic gardens

1,940: number of local domesticated animal breeds (i.e. breeds occurring in only one country and not extinct) considered to be at risk of extinction, out of 7,155, with risk status unknown for another 4,668 breeds due to a lack of data or updated data.
84%: European breeds considered to be at risk (among the breeds with known risk status); corresponding to 44% for South America and 71% for Southern Africa. Scarce information prevents representative results for other regions.

2%: decline of 55 wild mammal species and 449 wild bird species, related to 30 domesticated mammals and birds that are sources of food, from 1988 to 2016, suggesting that on average these species are moving closer to extinction, with seven wild mammals and eight wild birds Critically Endangered, indicating that, without action, the status of the wild relatives of farmed animals could deteriorate rapidly

10 million+: seeds conserved from 60 (75%) of the UK's native species of trees and shrubs, now in the Millennium Seed Bank

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Target 14 (Ecosystems)

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Not achieved *(medium confidence)*
The capacity of ecosystems to provide the essential services on which societies depend continues to decline, and consequently, most ecosystem services (nature's contributions to people) are in decline. In general, poor and vulnerable communities, as well as women, are disproportionately affected by this decline. Mammal and bird species responsible for pollination are on average moving closer to extinction, as are species used for food and medicine.

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
14	Ecosystems	Not achieved (medium confidence)	66%	24%		61%	27%	3%	7%	3%	7%

14 (of 18): Categories of nature's contributions to people that have shown a declining trend over the past 50 years

Two-thirds: People living downstream of protected areas, which deliver 20% of all continental runoff

5-8%: Volume of agricultural production dependant on animal pollination

16.5%: Vertebrate pollinators threatened with global extinction

14%: Birds thought to be used for food and/or medicinal purposes, of which 23% are threatened with extinction (compared with 13% of all bird species)

22%: mammal species used for food and medicines

24%: wild food species decreasing in abundance (8% stable; 7% increasing)

164: countries that explicitly recognize women's rights to own, use, make decisions and use land as collateral on equal terms with men

52: countries guarantee these rights both in law and practice

1 billion: seedlings planted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan,, contributing to the restoration of 350,000 hectares of forests and degraded lands

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Target 15 (Restoration)

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Not achieved *(medium confidence)*
Progress towards the target of restoring 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2020 is limited. Nevertheless, ambitious restoration programmes are under way or proposed in many regions, with the potential to deliver significant gains in ecosystem resilience and preservation of carbon stocks.

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
15	Restoration	Not achieved (medium confidence)	50%	18%	3%	55%	33%	3%	9%		6%

48%: Percentage of global river volume moderately or severely affected by flow regulation and/or fragmentation.

93%: Percentage of global river volume that would be impacted by 2030 if all planned and currently under construction dams are completed.

800,000: Hectares of mangroves which have potential for restoration

75%: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Climate Change Agreement containing forest-related targets, including restoration activities.

101: countries with voluntary targets to achieve land degradation neutrality; another 22 have committed to do so

300 million hectares: Total area for which countries have made major commitments to ecosystem restoration, including pledges of 173 mha under the Bonn Challenge and the New York Declaration on Forests. Of the restoration commitments made, 34% comprise regeneration of natural forest; 45% of the planned areas comprise plantations, 21% agroforestry.

150 million hectares: The Bonn Challenge and the NYDF target for restoration of deforested and degraded land by 2020, 350 million hectares by 2030, with an estimated 1200 million hectares considered suitable for such restoration.

26.7 million hectares: Area restored under these initiatives as of April 2019, of which 3.1 million hectares has been reported since 2011

3,869: Dams removed between 1950 and 2016, about a third of them in the Americas

6,374: Large dams worldwide, with an additional 3,377 planned or proposed

800,000: hectares of mangroves with restoration potential.

8,000 km: the length of a forest being planted along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert to prevent desertification and tackle poverty in the Sahel-Sahara region as part of the African Union's Great Green Wall initiative

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Target 16 (Access and fairness)

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Partially achieved *(high confidence)*
The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization entered into force on 12 October 2014. As of July 2020, 126 Partiesto the CBD have ratified the Protocol and 87 of them have put in place national access and benefit sharing measures, as well as establishing competent national authorities. The Protocol can be considered operational.

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
16	Access and fairness	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	69%	28%		44%	38%	8%	9%	1%	15%

126: Parties to the 2014 Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, with a further 55 planning to ratify it.

87: Parties with access and benefit sharing measures in place and competent national authorities established

27: Parties reporting benefits from granting access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge for their utilization, with some of those benefits contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

17%: cosmetics companies making reference to access and benefit sharing in their corporate reports and on websites (up from 2% in 2009), with 5% of food and beverage companies doing likewise (up from 2% in 2012)

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Target 17 (Strategies)

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Partially achieved *(high confidence)*
By the December 2015 deadline established in this target, 69 Parties had submitted an NBSAP prepared, revised or updated after the adoption of the Strategic Plan. An additional 101 Parties have since submitted their NBSAP, so that by July 2020, 170 Parties had developed NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan. This represents 85% of the Parties to the Convention. However, the extent to which these NBSAPs have been adopted as policy instruments and are being implemented in an effective and participatory manner, is variable.

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
17	Strategies	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	54%	36%		36%	42%	13%	9%		28%

69: Parties with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) adopted as whole-of-government policy instruments, with another eight adopted as instruments applying to the environmental sector.

25: Parties with resource mobilization strategies

38: Parties with communication and public awareness strategies

97: Parties with capacity development strategies

76: Parties with strategies that reflect gender considerations

40: Parties that involved indigenous and local communities in the preparation of their NBSAP, compared with non-governmental organisations and civil society (100 Parties), the private sector (51 Parties) and academia (70 Parties)

$500,000: Liberia's NBSAP budget allocation for micro-credit projects to support women's empowerment

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Target 18 (Traditional knowledge)

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels

Not achieved *(low confidence)*
There has been an increase in the recognition of the value of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, both in global policy fora and in the scientific community. However, despite progress in some countries, there is limited information indicating that traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use have been widely respected and/or reflected in national legislation related to the implementation of the Convention, or on the extent to which indigenous peoples and local communities are effectively participating in associated processes.

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
18	Traditional knowledge	Not achieved (low confidence)	67%	21%		52%	35%	5%	8%		9%

40: Parties that involved indigenous and local communities in the preparation of their NBSAP, compared with non-governmental organisations and civil society (100 Parties), the private sector (51 Parties) and academia (70 Parties)

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Target 19 (S&T)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Partially achieved *(medium confidence)*
Significant progress has been made since 2010 in the generation, sharing and assessment of knowledge and data on biodiversity, with big-data aggregation, advances in modelling and artificial intelligence opening up new opportunities for improved understanding of the biosphere. However, major imbalances remain in the location and taxonomic focus of studies and monitoring. Information gaps remain in the consequences of biodiversity loss for people, and the application of biodiversity knowledge in decision making is limited.

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
19	S&T	Partially achieved (medium confidence)	84%	28%	1%	46%	47%	1%	7%		15%

101: Number of national websites for the clearing-house mechanism (CHM) of the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote technical and scientific cooperation by facilitating the exchange of information, expertise, tools and technologies, up from 89 in 2010.

84: Indicators available to monitor changes relating to biodiversity, at varying spatial and temporal scales, and brought together under the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), up from 49 five years ago

120,000+: Species assessed for extinction risk in the IUCN Red List, up 100% in the past decade

1.4 billion: records freely accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), a seven-fold increase over the decade

~60 million: Species occurrence records available in the Ocean Biodiversity Information System (OBIS), relating to more than 131,000 species, up from 22 million records in 2010.

500,000+: 'Barcode Index Numbers' in the Barcode of Life Data System (BOLD) library of the genetic sequences of known species, helping with identification to support a range of research and policy applications.

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Target 20 (Resources)

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Partially achieved *(high confidence)*
There have been increases in domestic resources for biodiversity in some countries, with resources remaining broadly constant for others over the past decade. Financial resources available for biodiversity through international flows and official development assistance has roughly doubled. However, when all sources of biodiversity finance are taken into account, the increase in biodiversity financing would not appear to be sufficient in relation to needs. Moreover, these resources are swamped by support for activities harmful to biodiversity (see Target 3). Progress on identifying funding needs, gaps and priorities and the development of national financial plans and assessments of biodiversity values has been limited to relatively few countries (see Target 2).

By the numbers

Aichi Target	re.	Achievement	Parties with targets related to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets similar to Aichi Target	Parties with national targets that exceed Aichi Target	Parties reporting progress towards their targets but not at a rate that will allow them to be met	Parties on track to reach their national targets	Parties on track to exceed their national targets	Parties reporting no progress	Parties moving away from their targets	Parties on track to meet national targets similar to Aichi Target
20	Resources	**Partially achieved (high confidence)**	75%	26%	1%	50%	30%	3%	17%		7%

$78 billion to $91 billion: estimated annual global finance flows to biodiversity (2015-2017 average), far short of the hundreds of billions needed

28: Parties reporting increasing trends in domestic biodiversity resources (24 reported no change; 13 reported decreasing trends; 13 could not detect a trend or were inconclusive

78: Parties that reported on spending (40% of Parties overall)

53: Parties reporting comprehensive inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities and development plans; 25 reported some progress

23: Parties reporting having developed elements of a finance plan (and two thirds of those reporting indicating inadequate resources to do so)

83%: Parties (among those reporting) that had undertaken some valuation.

$3.9 billion: Annual international public biodiversity finance of biodiversity as a principal focus, including official development assistance (ODA) and non-concessional flows (both bilateral and multilateral), between 2015 and 2017; $9.3 billion per year when including such finance with significant relevance to biodiversity -- roughly a doubling over the decade

76%: Increase in average bilateral ODA alone principally related to biodiversity, (2006-2010 compared with 2015-2018); 100% if all finance is considered

130%: Increase in support to international public biodiversity finance from the OECD Development Assistance Committee between 2006-2010 and 2015

10: Parties that had at least doubled their international aid flows for biodiversity by 2015

$1.3 billion: Funding directly relevant to biodiversity provided through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) between 2018 and 2022, up 30%+ from the period 2006 to 2010, leveraging an additional $323 million per year between 2015 and 2017 in private co-financing.

$6.6 to $13.6 billion: Annual private sector spending (2015 to 2017) on biodiversity in various forms, including biodiversity offsets, sustainable commodities, forest carbon finance, payments for ecosystem services, water quality trading and offsets, philanthropic spending, private contributions to conservation NGOs, and private finance leveraged by bilateral and multilateral public development finance.