

Table analysis of the level of accomplishment of biodiversity and environmental targets

Date	Name of the commitment	Main goal	Targets	Degree of fulfillment	Description of Fulfillment	Fulfillment Evaluation Report	Year of Report
1992	Agenda 21		15. Conservation on Biological Diversity	Medium	170 countries have national biodiversity action plans, public awareness campaigns and scientific research and monitoring efforts have increased, and the number of protected areas globally has risen. Biological diversity has continued to decline, high levels of extinction expected to occur over the next hundred years. The underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, unsustainable use of biological resources, pollution, habitat destruction, invasive species, and climate change, continue to increase. None of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity were met globally by 2010, with either no progress at all or regression in certain areas. Overall levels of funding remain inadequate. Success on Agenda 21 has been highly variable.	Review of Fulfillment o Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles	2012
2000	Millennium Development Goals	To significantly reduce extreme poverty and improve health and living conditions in developing countries	1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Medium	Extreme poverty was halved globally. Hunger was significantly reduced, although achievements were uneven across regions.	The Millennium Development Goals Report	2015
			2. Achieve universal primary education	Medium	Primary education enrollment reached 91%, but challenges remain in education quality and completion.		
			3. Promote gender equality	Medium	Significant progress in education, but persistent inequalities in employment and political representation.		
			4. Reduce child mortality	High	Under-five mortality rate was reduced by more than half.		
			5. Improve maternal health	High	Maternal mortality reduced by 45%, with most progress since 2000.		
			6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	High	Significant reductions in new HIV infections and malaria deaths. Large increase in antiretroviral treatment.		
			7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Medium	Progress on access to drinking water and improving slum conditions, but sanitation and biodiversity goals not fully met.		
			8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Medium	Increase in development aid and access to new technologies and the internet, though challenges remain in trade norms and external debt.		
			At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved	Medium	More than half of terrestrial eco-regions meet the 10% target. However, management effectiveness is low for some protected areas. Marine and inland water systems lack protection, though this is increasing.	Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (2010)	2010
			Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	Medium	An increasing proportion of the sites of importance for conserving birds, and those holding the last remaining populations of threatened species, are being protected.		
			Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of selected taxonomic groups	Low	Many species continue to decline in abundance and distribution. However, some efforts have resulted in the recovery of targeted species.		
			Status of threatened species improved	Low	Species are on average at increasing risk of extinction. However some species have moved to lower risk categories as a result of actions taken.		
			Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and harvested species conserved; associated indigenous knowledge maintained	Medium	Information on genetic diversity is fragmentary. Progress has been made towards conserving genetic diversity of crops through ex situ actions, however agricultural systems continue to be simplified. While the genetic diversity of wild species is more difficult to ascertain, the overall decline of biodiversity presented in this report strongly suggests that genetic diversity is not being maintained. Genetic resources in situ and traditional knowledge are protected through some projects, but continue to decline overall.		
			Biodiversity-based products derived from sustainably managed sources	Low	Progress for some components of biodiversity such as forests and some fisheries. Globally sustainable use does not account for a large share of total products and production areas.		
			Unsustainable consumption of biological resources reduced	Low	Not achieved globally. Unsustainable consumption has increased and continues to be a major cause of biodiversity loss.		
			No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	Low	Wild flora and fauna continue to decline as a result of international trade, but successes achieved particularly through implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).		
			Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased	Low	Many biodiversity-sensitive regions continue to decline, but some progress in reducing the rate of loss in some areas.		
			Pathways for major alien invasive species controlled	Low	The introduction of invasive alien species continues to increase as a result of greater transport, trade, and tourism. However, national action related to global agreements on plant protection and ballast water promises to reduce the risk of new invasions in some countries and ecosystems.		
			Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species	Low	Some management plans are in place but most countries lack effective management		
			Maintain and enhance resilience of biodiversity to adapt to climate change	Low	Limited action has been taken to reduce other pressures and thus enhance the resilience of biodiversity in the face of climate change. However, the establishment of biodiversity corridors in some regions may help species to migrate and adapt to new climatic conditions.		
			Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	Medium	Measures to reduce the impacts of pollution on biodiversity have been taken, resulting in the recovery of some previously heavily degraded ecosystems. However, many previously pristine areas are being degraded. Nitrogen deposition continues to be major threat to biodiversity in many regions.		
			Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained	Low	There is a continuing and in some cases escalating pressures on ecosystems. However, there have been some actions taken, to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services.		
			Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people, maintained	Low	Many of the biological resources which sustain livelihoods, such as fish mammals, birds, amphibians and medicinal plants, are in decline, with the world's poor being particularly affected.		
			Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Low	Long-term declines in traditional knowledge and rights continue, despite the actions taken to protect them in some areas.		
			Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing	Low	An increasing number of co-management systems and community-based protected areas have been established, with the greater protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities.		
			All transfers of genetic resources are compliant with international agreements	Low	Increasing number of material transfer agreements have been developed under the Treaty.		
			Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources	Low	There are few examples of the benefit arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources being shared with the countries providing such resources. This can be partially attributed to the fact that the Access and Benefit Sharing Regime was being developed from 2002, when the biodiversity target was adopted, until 2010, the deadline set by the CBD for final agreement on this		
			New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20	Low	While resources continue to be lacking there have been modest increases in official development assistance related to biodiversity.		
			Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4	Low	From country reports it is clear that some developing countries have mechanisms and programmes in place for technology transfer. However, it is also clear that the limited access to technology is an obstacle to implementation of the Convention and reaching the 2010 biodiversity target in many developing countries		

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2015	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	To promote global sustainable development addressing a wide range of social, economic, and environmental challenges.	1: No Poverty	Low	Despite ongoing efforts, significant challenges prevent achieving poverty reduction targets globally, with many regions lagging far behind.	The Sustainable Development Goals Report	2020
			2: Zero Hunger	Low	Hunger and food insecurity issues worsen as progress in sustainable agriculture and food distribution remains critically slow.		
			3: Good Health and Well-being	Medium	While there is some progress in reducing health disparities, critical areas such as mental health and substance abuse continue to fall behind.		
			4: Quality Education	Low	Persistent educational disparities hinder the achievement of global education targets; major gaps in access and quality remain unresolved by 2030.		
			5: Gender Equality	Medium	Incremental progress in combating gender inequality and violence against women, though many areas still show severe inequities affecting women's empowerment.		
			6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Medium	Access to safe water and sanitation improves, but fails to reach universal coverage, significantly affecting health outcomes in underserved regions.		
			7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Medium	Renewable energy usage increases but does not meet sustainable goals; large populations remain without reliable energy access.		
			8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Medium	Economic growth is uneven, with persistent high youth unemployment and substantial economic disparities across different regions.		
			9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Medium	Infrastructure development and innovation are progressing, yet significant technological and structural disparities impede sustainable industry growth.		
			10: Reduced Inequalities	Low	Although there are some improvements, global inequalities persist at high levels with wealth and resources heavily skewed towards affluent areas.		
			11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Medium	Efforts to make cities sustainable are ongoing, but challenges remain in many developing regions.		
			12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Low	Significant work needed to meet targets for sustainable consumption and production patterns.		
			13: Climate Action	Low	Actions to combat climate change and its impacts are insufficient to meet global targets.		
			14: Life Below Water	Medium	Some progress in protecting marine environments, but significant challenges remain for biodiversity.		
			15: Life on Land	Medium	Efforts to protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems are progressing, but not at the desired pace.		
			16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Medium	Some improvements in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, but significant gaps in justice and strong institutions persist.		
			17: Partnerships for the Goals	Low	Effective partnerships are crucial and need strengthening to achieve all SDGs, with current efforts lagging behind.		
2010	Aichi targets adopted by the CBD	The Strategic Plan was a ten-year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people in the context of the CBD's goals, which are: to conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of its components, and fairly and equitably share the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources	1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.	Low	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.		
			2. 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.	Low	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.		
			3. 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.	Low	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.		
			4. 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.	Low	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.		
			5. 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.	Low	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.		
			6. By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally, and applying ecosystem-based approaches.	Low	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.		
			7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	Low	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		
			8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	Low	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.		
			9. 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.	Medium	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.		

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			11. By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.	Medium	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.		
			12. 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.	Low	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.		
			13. 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.	Low	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.		
			14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods, and well-being, are restored and safeguarded.	Low	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.		
			15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration.	Low	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.		
			16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is operational, consistent with national legislation.	Medium	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 Parties to 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.		
			17. 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.	Medium	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.		
			18. 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.	Low	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.		
			19. 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.	Medium	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.		
			20. By 2020, 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, increases substantially from the current levels.	Medium	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 have 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 Aichi 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		
			1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.	Medium	Awareness and understanding of biodiversity's values and conservation actions are growing but remain regionally uneven with some areas lacking comprehensive engagement strategies.		
			2. 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.	High	Important progress has been achieved recently in incorporating biodiversity values into planning processes and strategies to reduce poverty, and integrating natural capital into national accounts. Wide variations among countries remain		
			3. 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.	Low	Progress in identifying harmful subsidies is made, yet substantive action towards reform or elimination is lagging and inconsistent.		
			4. 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.	Low	Some policies and plans implemented towards sustainable production; however, the overall ecological footprint of resource use continues to exceed sustainable limits.		
			5. 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.	Medium	Habitat loss has slowed in some areas (notably forests in some regions), but degradation and fragmentation continue at a significant rate globally.		

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			7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	Medium	Increases in certified sustainable practices are noted, yet significant portions of these sectors continue to operate unsustainably, impacting biodiversity negatively.		
			8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	Low	Some regions have stabilized nutrient pollution, but globally, pollution continues to exceed levels that ecosystems can handle without significant harm.		
			9. 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.	Medium	Actions to control or eradicate invasive species show some effectiveness, especially in isolated environments like islands; however, global efforts need to be more comprehensive.		
			10. 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.	Low	Despite some localized improvements, global pressures on coral reefs and other sensitive ecosystems continue to increase, threatening their integrity and functioning.		
			11. By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.	Medium	Significant progress in expanding protected areas, especially on land; marine areas less covered but improving. Management quality and ecological representation are improving but remain inadequate in many regions.		
			12. 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.	Low	Some species recovery efforts are in place, but the overall risk of extinction continues to rise as pressures are not adequately addressed.		
			13. 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.	Medium	Efforts to conserve genetic diversity in agriculture and aquaculture are increasing, but many species still face genetic erosion and insufficient conservation measures.		
			14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods, and well-being, are restored and safeguarded.	Low	While there are notable efforts to restore and protect key ecosystems, ongoing degradation outpaces these efforts, reducing overall resilience and carbon sequestration capacity.		
			15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration.	Medium	Initiatives to enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon storage are in place, but broader and more effective implementation is needed to meet global goals.		
			16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is operational, consistent with national legislation.	High	The protocol has been effectively implemented in initial participating countries, setting a strong example for access and benefit-sharing mechanisms globally.		
			17. 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 (NBSAP).	High	Strong adoption and implementation of NBSAPs with many countries integrating these plans into broader national policies and priorities.		
			18. 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.	Medium	Increased integration of traditional knowledge into conservation efforts, although application is not uniform and varies by region.		
			19. 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.	High	Significant advances in compiling and sharing biodiversity data and technologies, though gaps in data availability and technological application still exist.		
			20. By 2020, 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, increases substantially from the current levels.	Medium	Some increase in funding noted, especially from certain international sources; however, financial mobilization needs to be significantly enhanced to meet all targets.		
2015	Paris Agreement	To combat climate change and reduce global warming	1: Limit Global Temperature	Low	Significant gaps in emission reduction commitments and actions; current efforts are not sufficient to keep warming below 1.5°C as targeted.	Views on the elements for the consideration of outputs, component of the first global stocktake. Synthesis report on GST elements.	2023
			2: Increase Adaptation Capacity	Medium	Progress on national adaptation plans and policies, but still significant gaps in comprehensive and uniform implementation across regions.		
			3: Strengthen Global Response to Climate Change	Low	Some advancements in international cooperation and technology transfer, but overall insufficient global response and lacking in uniform commitments and actions.		
			4: Align Financial Flows	Medium	Some progress in directing financial flows towards climate-aligned projects, but significant gaps in overall financial alignment with the 1.5°C goal.		
			5: Implement National Commitments (NDCs)	Low	Nations are updating their NDCs, but many fall short in ambition and scope needed to meet the Paris Agreement targets.		
			6: Promote Transparency and Monitoring	Medium	Efforts to enhance monitoring and transparency are noted, but inconsistencies and lack of comprehensive data persist.		
			7: Foster International Cooperation	Medium	Notable initiatives for technology sharing and financial support, yet the cooperation levels required for meaningful global action are not fully met.		

Summary

Date	Name of the commitment	Adopted	Purpose	Targets on Biodiversity	Degree of Fulfillment	Description of Fulfillment	Source of Evaluation	Date of Evaluation
1992	Agenda 21	By governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, June 1992	A comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment.	15. Conservation on Biological Diversity	Failed	Efforts have been made at all levels to protect and preserve biodiversity: 170 countries have national biodiversity action plans, public awareness campaigns and scientific research and monitoring efforts have increased, and the number of protected areas globally has risen. But despite these efforts, in the 20 years since the Rio Summit, biological diversity has continued to decline and prognosis for biodiversity is grim with high levels of extinction expected to occur over the next hundred years. The underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, unsustainable use of biological resources, pollution, habitat destruction, invasive species, and climate change, continue to increase. Since the Rio Summit, biodiversity has continued to decline, and prospects for the future are bleak, with extinction likely for many species. None of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity were met globally by 2010, with either no progress at all or regression in certain areas, such as unsustainable consumption of biological resources and protection of traditional knowledge. Moreover, overall levels of funding remain inadequate to efforts to achieve the necessary levels of biological conservation. [...] Success on Agenda 21 has been highly variable. Despite being a comprehensive plan to deliver sustainable development, implementation has not always been systemic. However, there are good examples of where Agenda 21 has achieved positive and lasting outcomes. [...] Arguably, Agenda 21's biggest success has come through driving ambition on what sustainable outcomes are achievable on a sector by sector basis. For example, our understanding of biodiversity, of the contribution that agriculture makes to development or of the role of indigenous peoples in society, has been advanced in no small part through Agenda 21. [...] In retrospect, the format for Agenda 21 based on sectors may have contributed to defeating the concept of integration that is at the heart of sustainable development, which seeks to promote cross-sectoral solutions. [...]	Review of Implmenetation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/641Synthesis_report_Web.pdf)	2012
2000	Millennium Development Goals	By the United Nations General Assembly on 18 September 2000, by the Resolution A/RES/55/2	Eight goals set by the 189 UN member states in September 2000 and agreed to be achieved by the year 2015, committed to combating disease, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, discrimination against women and environmental degradation.	7.B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Failed	Global coverage of protected areas has expanded since 1990, and protected areas are projected to reach at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland waters and 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas by 2020. Most environmental indicators regressed; global carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions increased approximately 50%; global forest area continued its decline; overexploitation of fish stocks increased; and the Red List Index shows that a substantial proportion of species in all taxonomic groups examined to date are declining overall in population and distribution. They are increasingly threatened with extinction.	The Millennium Development Goals Report (https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG2015rev%28July1%29.pdf); Our World in Data (https://ourworldindata.org/millennium-development-goals)	2015
2002	2010 Biodiversity Target	By CBD COP 6 Decision VI/26, subsequently endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the United Nations General Assembly at the 2005 World Summit, one of four new targets being incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals.	To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.	Relying on the Strategic Plan for the CBD and multiple indicators	Failed	The target was not met. There are multiple indications of continuing decline in biodiversity in all three of its main components — genes, species and ecosystems. The existence of the 2010 biodiversity target has helped to stimulate important action to safeguard biodiversity, such as creating more protected areas (both on land and in coastal waters), the conservation of particular species, and initiatives to tackle some of the direct causes of ecosystem damage, such as pollution and alien species invasions. Actions to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity receive a tiny fraction of funding compared to activities aimed at promoting infrastructure and industrial developments.	Global Biodiversity Outlook 3	2010
2010	Aichi targets	By the Parties to the CBD in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan in decision X/2: a Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets "Living in Harmony with Nature".	Ten-year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people in the context of the CBD's goals, which are: to conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of its components, and fairly and equitably share the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources	5 Strategic Goals and 20 targets	Failed	None of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets have been fully achieved, in turn threatening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and undermining efforts to address climate change.	Global Biodiversity Outlook 5	2020
2015	Sustainable Development Goals	By the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 by the Resolution 70/1: Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	To promote global sustainable development addressing a wide range of social, economic, and environmental challenges.	14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	In progress, modest progress	By the end of 2020, 12 of the 169 Sustainable Development Goal targets have matured, which are linked to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The progress towards biodiversity-linked SDG targets has been mixed. Oceans are facing an alarming level of degradation. Despite some progress in sustainable forest management, protected areas, and the uptake of national biodiversity values and natural capital accounting, most improvements have been modest. Trends are moving backward since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda.	SDG Progress report 2020; SDG Report Special Edition 2023	2020; 2023
2022	Kunming Montreal Biodiversity Framework	By CBD COP Decision 15/4	To catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and contribute to the full implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and those of its Protocols.	4 long-term goals and 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030.	In progress	/	/	/