



FACT SHEET

Biodiversity Numbers

- \$500 billion - value of government subsidies that potentially cause environmental harm.
- 1.7 number of “Earths” needed to regenerate the biological resources used by humanity from 2011 to 2016.
- 33% reduction in global deforestation over last five years compared with the decade to 2010.
- 66% proportion of marine fish stocks in 2017 fished within biologically sustainable levels, down from 71% in 2010.
- 163 million Number of farms (29% of all worldwide) practicing sustainable intensification, on 453 million hectares of agricultural land (9% of the worldwide total).
- 260,000 tonnes - weight of the estimated 5.25 trillion plastic particles in the world’s oceans.
- Approximately 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 and Seychelles magpie-robin.
- 60%+ proportion of world’s coral reefs under threat, due to overfishing and destructive fishing.
- 43% area of key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas -- up from 29% in 2000.
- 28-48 estimated number of bird and mammal species prevented from extinction due to conservation actions since when the CBD came into force, including 11 - 25 species since 2010.
- 1,940 number of local domesticated animal breeds considered to be at risk of extinction, out of 7,155, with risk status unknown for another 4,668 breeds.
- 164 countries that explicitly recognize women’s rights to own, use, make decisions and use land as collateral on equal terms with men.
- 27 million Hectares of land under restoration activities – only 2% of the estimated potential.
- 1.4 billion number of species occurrence records freely accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), a seven-fold increase over the decade.
- \$9.3 billion total value of annual international public biodiversity finance for biodiversity -- double the levels of the previous decade.
- Over 50% of global GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services.
- More than 70% of people living in poverty are at least partly dependent on natural resources to earn their livelihoods.
- In 2010, some 2.6 billion people drew their livelihoods either partially or fully from agriculture, 1.6 billion from forests and 250 million from fisheries.
- More than 75% of global food crop types, including fruits and vegetables and some of the most important cash crops, such as coffee, cocoa and almonds, rely on animal pollination. (IPBES)
- 75% of the Earth’s land surface has been significantly altered by human actions, including 85% of wetland area. (IPBES)
- 66% of ocean area is experiencing multiple impacts from people, including from fisheries, pollution, and chemical changes from acidification. (IPBES/Summit on Biodiversity: concept note)
- Approximately 25% of species are already threatened with extinction in most animal and plant species studied. (IPBES)