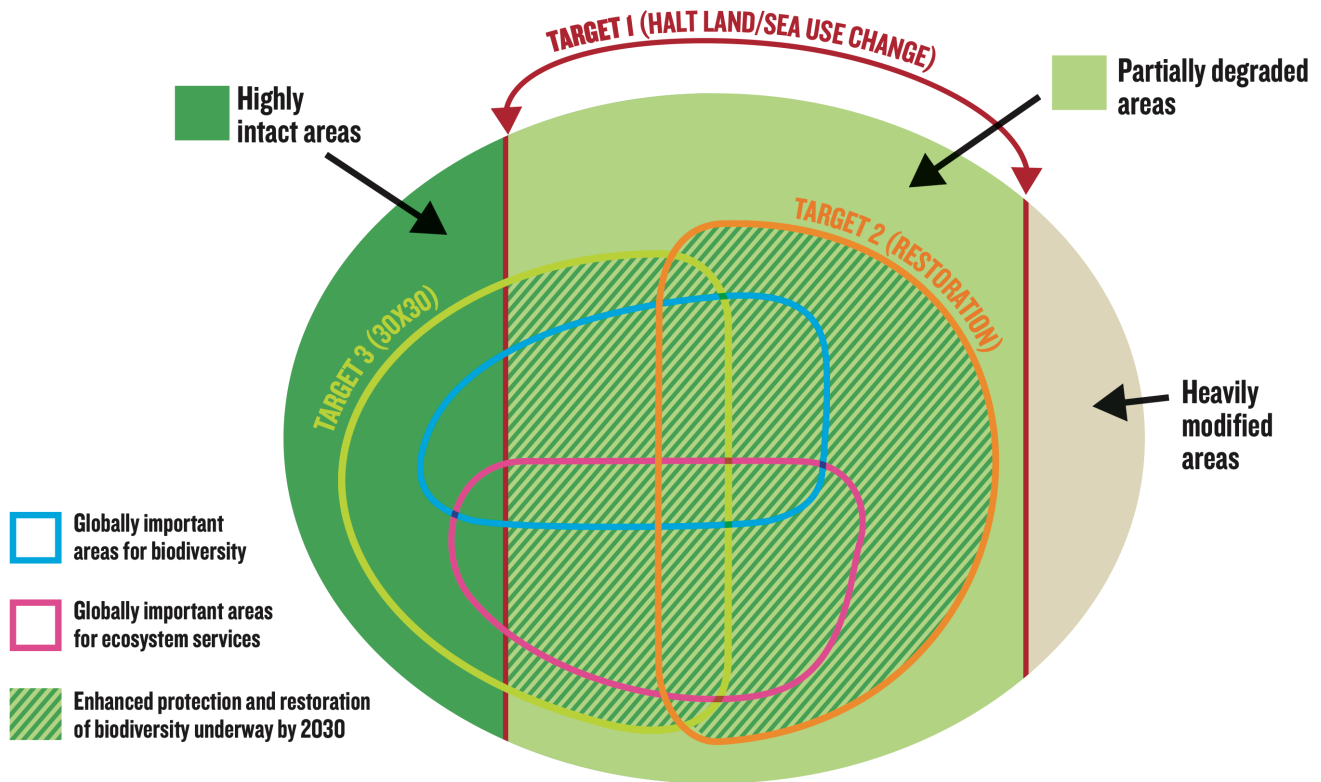


Schematic Figure of Targets 1, 2, & 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework



The figure is a schematic representation of the relationship between Targets 1, 2 and 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework, each of which has a spatial element. Baseline ecological condition is divided into *intact* areas (< 20% of total area, the least modified areas*) in dark green, *mixed-use/partially modified* areas in light green, and *heavily modified urban/industrial* areas (beige). **Target 1** aims to use spatial planning to prevent land/sea use change and is represented by red lines signifying the retention of intact areas and prevention of further degradation of modified areas. **Target 2** seeks to restore [20%] of degraded ecosystems, some of which will overlap existing or new protected areas/OECMs and some of which will be used to restore connectivity in the wider land/seascape. **Target 3**, area-based conservation measures, would tend to focus on more intact areas, especially on the interface with modified areas, where conservation management might be most necessary to prevent fragmentation and encroachment. Green hatched areas signify the expected improvement in ecological condition by 2030 if these targets are implemented. In all cases, the most important areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services (blue and pink enclosures) should be identified and prioritized for target action so that at least all these areas are intact or improving in condition by 2030.

* Several analyses identify these areas: Kennedy, C. M., Oakleaf, J. R., Theobald, D. M., Baruch-Mordo, S., & Kiesecker, J. (2018). Global Human Modification. Palisades, New York. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7283087>; and Sanderson, E. W., Jaiteh, M., Levy, M. A., Redford, K. H., Wannebo, A. V., & Woolmer, G. (2002). The human footprint and the last of the wild: The human footprint is a global map of human influence on the land surface, which suggests that human beings are stewards of nature, whether we like it or not. *BioScience*, 52(10), 891–904. [https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568\(2002\)052\[0891:THFATL\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2002)052[0891:THFATL]2.0.CO;2)