SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Country-level efforts towards connectivity conservation

Several countries have policies, regulations and programs to formally recognize and designate ecological corridors, including Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Spain and Tanzania (CCSG, n.d.c). Many countries are also working to integrate the Convention on Biological Diversity's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) goals and targets into their national biodiversity strategies. As per CBD decision 15/4, successful implementation of the KMGBF is to be supported by effective mechanisms of planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Further, in CBD decision 15/6, Parties are requested to revise and update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and align them with the KMGBF and its goals and targets.

As of March 2025, out of 57 submitted NBSAPs, at least 36 countries had plans containing the terms "ecological connectivity", "ecological corridors" or "ecological networks", and/or objectives for maintaining, enhancing and restoring connectivity, including avoidance and mitigation of impacts of linear infrastructure (CLLC and CCSG, 2025). Here follow some examples of related language being used in NBSAPs:

- Argentina establishes National Goal 2, mirroring KMGBF Target 3, including 30% of land and waters protected with a goal of improving ecosystem function, integrity and connectivity, and calling for identification of "biocultural corridors" and "design and management of conservation corridors."
- Canada's plan features the Parks Canada National Program for Ecological Corridors, including commitment "by 2025, priority areas for ecological corridors will be identified at the national scale, and 4-6 ecological corridors will be recognized that maintain or improve ecological connectivity between protected and/or conserved areas and unprotected habitat. Additionally, safe passageways for wildlife, such as over and underpass structures, are being explored on Parks Canada roads within national priority areas for corridors."
- China's plan states "Ecological corridor connectivity should be strategically developed based on the distribution and population diffusion trends of important wild animals. By identifying priority areas for ecological corridor construction, these pathways can be established using near-natural engineering measures. It is also crucial to assess the effectiveness of existing important corridors, pinpoint issues and gaps and refine restoration and protection strategies to boost connectivity efficiency. Additionally, removing physical obstructions such as fences

and barriers is essential to facilitate the normal migration and communication of animals, ensuring uninterrupted movement and dispersal across landscapes."

- Iran commits to National Goal A for the “integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems to be maintained, enhanced or restored…”, action to “Protect habitat corridors of charismatic species like the Iranian leopard” and to “Support local communities in maintaining and restoring habitat connectivity, involving them in projects like wildlife corridors and migratory route protection.”
- Luxembourg commits to “Put in place or re-establish ecological corridors within and between protected areas” and “Designate 10 ecological corridors currently located outside the zone of protected networks.”
- Uganda includes National Goal 3.1 to conserve 17% of land and water by 2020; including as a national indicator “trends in the coverage connectivity/corridors of protected areas.”

References

CCSG. (n.d.c). *Connectivity in National Policies.* https://conservationcorridor.org/ccsg/resources/nationalpolicy/ (Accessed: 5 August 2025).

CLLC & CCSG (2025). *Ecological Connectivity in Updated NBSAPs*. Bozeman, Montana, USA: Center for Large Landscape Conservation and IUCN WCPA Connectivity Conservation Specialist Group. https://conservationcorridor.org/wp-content/uploads/Connectivity-in-updated-NBSAPs-1.pdf.