

A	B	C	D	E	F
	Country/Regional Integration Mechanism	Name of Biodiversity Corridor/Connectivity Initiative	Enabling Legal Instrument (<i>law, regulation, bilateral or multilateral agreement</i>)	Other Type of Enabling Mechanism	Reference to Case Study/Experience, including URL
1					
2	ASIA				
3	Bhutan	Green Corridor			
4	Bhutan	Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex (B2C2)	Royal Government of Bhutan decree in November 1999.		Sherpa, M.N., Wangchuck, S., Wikramanayake, E. (In preparation) Creating biological corridors for conservation and development: a case study from Bhutan (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London.
5	Cambodia	Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative			
6		South West Elephant Corridor			
7	China	Five corridors in Yunnan Province			
8		Qinling Mountains giant panda corridors			
9		Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative			
10	Indonesia	Northern Sumatra Conservation Corridor			
11		Several forest corridors			
12	India		Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972, as amended in 2002, Section 36-A.		
13	Japan	National Ecological Network			
14		Arakawa River Ecological Network			
15	Lao PDR	Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative	Forestry Law No. 04/96, Chapter 5, Article 42, "adjoined areas" clause		
16	Myanmar	Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative			
17	Nepal	Terai Arc Landscape			Gurung, C. (2004). Terai Arc Landscape: A new paradigm in conservation and sustainable development. (In). Harmon, D. and Worboys, G.L. (Eds). <i>Managing mountain protected areas: challenges and responses for the 21st Century</i> . Andromeda Editrice. Colledara. The Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), initiated in 2001, includes 11 protected areas, and is the first landscape-level conservation initiative undertaken by the Government. The programme is implemented jointly by the Departments of Forestry and National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and WWF Nepal.
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19	Nepal-India-Bhutan	The Sacred Himalayan Landscape Connectivity		Co-operative Transboundary Liaison, with individual (complementary) strategic plans for managing transboundary connectivity.	Chattri, N., Sharma, E., Tharpa, S., Lama, Y., Wikramanayake, E. and Peniston, B. (In preparation) Transboundary landscape initiative in the Hindu Kush Himalayas: Developing conservation corridors and regional cooperation in the Sacred Himalayan landscape. (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London.
20	Philippines	Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor			
21		Eastern Mindanao Corridor			
22	South Korea	Ecological Network of the Korean Peninsula and the Capital Region	Act on the Protection of Baedku Daegan Mountain System 2003		



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4	Corridor system for Bhutan were identified by satellite photographs. Conservation-friendly land use options including forest management units, community forestry and traditional agriculture used. Most corridors are in steeper lands, and intact forests will be the primary option. 21 key areas for B2C2 recognised (where the corridor is less than 2 kilometres wide). Threats to the corridor will be identified over the next 10 years, and responses developed. Three management approaches: 1) for intact corridors; 2) for critical bottlenecks; and 3) for critical corridors (high conservation value areas). The corridors are critical for the conservation of the tiger. Clear management guidelines are yet to be completed. The Nature Conservation Division within the Ministry of Agriculture (in collaboration with other ministries and local government and local managers are mandated to manage the B2C2 system.
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12	Corridors are a category of protected area -- "areas which link one protected area with another" are part of the category of protected areas called "conservation reserve". Conservation reserves are managed by Conservation Reserve Management Committees, which include representatives of each village in the jurisdiction where the reserve is located. State governments may create Conservation Reserves on government-owned land. When an individual or community volunteers to conserve wildlife and its habitat, a State government may declare private or community land to be a Community Reserve. The law does not define Community Reserves as including corridors or parts of corridors, but it does not exclude the possibility.
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17	The Terai Arc Landscape has been recognised as a priority landscape for biodiversity conservation in the government's tenth five-year plan (2003-2007). It is a long-term initiative extending beyond a 50-year horizon. There is no explicit provision in national law enabling corridors. Article 5.(e1) of the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973, as amended, establishes a category of protected areas called "conservation areas" that is to be managed according to an integrated plan for the conservation of natural environment and balanced utilization of natural resources; this could be interpreted to include corridors. Lessons learned: unless the needs of local communities are addressed, long term conservation is not possible. TAL pursues conservation through the economic and social empowerment of local communities. Local communities for example were mobilised to protect their forest areas from encroachment by squatters, and alternatives (biogas) were provided to offset the need to use timber from forests for cooking. Other impacts to connectivity conservation were analysed, and responses were made by working
18	with local communities. No single agency can address the issues. Effective partnerships are critical as is external resourcing. A strategic plan is critical.
19	The process involved extensive consultation and consensus building, plus agreement on planning and improvement of conservation corridors. Discussions included government, non-government organisations, experts and civil society representatives. Key issues included: community involvement in conservation; socio-economic development; alternative sources of income to those dependent on forest resources; cultural and aesthetic values and their conservation; transboundary issues; and the need for regional cooperation amongst countries. Need to develop joint strategies for transboundary work.
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22	The BDMS includes 9 protected areas and crosses 6 provinces. There are also November 2003 guidelines on the establishment and management of "eco-corridors" to mitigate the impact of highway construction.

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23	Thailand	Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative			
24	Vietnam	Central Truong Son Biodiversity Conservation Initiative			
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26	AFRICA				
27	Botswana	Kazungala Heartlands Project			
28	Cameroon	TRIDOM Ecoregion project			
29	Congo	TRIDOM Ecoregion project			
30	Gabon	TRIDOM Ecoregion project			
31	Kenya	Wildlife Conservation Lease Programme			
32	Lesotho-South Africa	Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Programme (MDTP)		Bilateral agreement signed in 2001. MDTP concept developed in the 1980s. 1999-2000, a Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant provided funding for a project appraisal document to be developed. Lesotho and South Africa signed a MoU in 2001. The World Bank resourced a 5-year project in 2003. This document identified a range of objectives. The MDTP drove project management; conservation planning; protected area planning; community involvement; conservation management within and external to protected areas; sustainable livelihood and ecotourism, and institutional development. The 2001 MoU established a Bilateral Steering Committee co-chaired by senior representatives of the Lesotho and South African Governments. It is supposed to prepare a 20-year strategy and 5-year action plan. The South African Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (2005) ensures that organs of state coordinate their actions. Project coordinating units help drive the actions.	1) Zunckel, K., Mokuku, C. and Stewart, G (2004). The Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project. (In). Harmon, D. and Worboys, G.L. (Eds). <i>Managing mountain protected areas: challenges and responses for the 21st Century</i> . Andromeda Editrice. Colledara. 2) Zunckel, K. (In preparation) The Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Programme: a South African Perspective (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London.
33	Namibia	Kazungala Heartlands Project			
34	South Africa				
35	Uganda	Elephant corridors			
36	Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda	Greater Virunga Landscape Connectivity Conservation		Memorandum of Understanding developed by three protected area authorities -- the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA); the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN); and the Office Rwandais de Tourisme et Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN -- and subsequently the respective ministries of the three countries. Protected area authorities led a process to develop a transboundary strategic plan for most of the Greater Virunga Landscape in 2005.	Plumptre, A.J., Kujirakwinja, D. Owiunji, I. Buhanga, E., Mbula, D. and Rwetsiba, A. (In preparation). Conserving connectivity in the Greater Virunga Landscape. (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London. Connectivity occurs in the landscape thanks to the boundaries of the parks, but options for expanding these are being explored through land purchases or conservation easements or encouraging wildlife friendly crops (e.g. tree plantations).
37	Zambia	Kazungala Heartlands Project			
38	Zimbabwe	Kazungala Heartlands Project			
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40	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA				
41	South and Central America	Corredor Ecológico de las Américas: Ecoaméricas			
42	Central America	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor		Public endorsement of the concept by heads of state at a summit in 1997, following national consultations facilitated by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD).	Miller, Kenton, Elsa Chang, and Nels Johnson. 2001. <i>Defining Common Ground for the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor</i> . World Resources Institute. Washington, D.C.
43	Argentina		Law 7107 Salta Provincial Protected Areas System, 08.11.00, Articles 5 and 9.		
44		Iniciativa Corredor de Humedales del Litoral Fluvial de la Argentina			
45		Proyecto de Biodiversidad Costera Patagónica			
46		Corredor de Conservación del Cóndor Andino			
47		Corredor de Interconexión entre los Parques Nacionales, Parques Provinciales y Áreas Protegidas en la Región Triprovincial			
48		Corredor Biológico de Humedales del Centro-Oeste Argentino			
49		Corredor Ecoregional Norandino Patagónico			
50		Diseño de una Estrategia Regional de Corredores de Conservación en el Gran Chaco Argentino			
51		Corredor Tariquia-Baritú o Corredor Regional de los Yungas (Argentina/Bolivia)			
52		Corredor verde de Misiones (Paraguay/Brazil/Argentina)			
53		Corredor Trinacional del bosque Atlántico del Alto Paraná (Brazil/Argentina/Paraguay)			
54		Propuesta de Corredor Biológico para el Huemul Hippocamelus bisulcus (Argentina/Chile)			
55		Corredores de Conservación en la Patagonia (Argentina/Chile)			
56		Corredor Chaqueño (Argentina/Bolivia/Paraguay)			

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31	Lessons learned: Problems have been experienced in devolving responsibility to local government. There is a lack of capacity to manage the large tracts of land under their jurisdiction. There is less concern over the environmental consequences of local decisions.
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35	Lessons learned: Collaboration between countries grew from the grass roots because political tensions existed at higher levels of government. Investments have been made in local communities from revenue from the parks. Cooperative management has been taken to respond to poaching. The connectivity conservation has continued to achieve the migration of animals, and research on corridor use and design has been very important.
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42	This provincial law explicitly enables "ecological corridors".
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57		Área de manejo coordinado o Corredor Altoandino o Humedales Altoandinos (Chile/Bolivia/Argentina)			
58		Cielos de América (Argentina/Bolivia)			
59		Proyecto Cooperación entre Reservas de Biosfera Costeras (Uruguay/Argentina/Brazil)			
60	Bolivia		Supreme Decree No. 24453, approving the General Regulation of the Forestry Law, No. 1700, 12.07.96, Article 7.		
61		Corredor Amboró-Madidi			
62		Corredor Amboró-Tariquía			
63		Corredor Chiquitano-Iténez-Mamoré			
64		Corredor Tariquía-Baritú o Corredor Regional de los Yungas (Argentina/Bolivia)			
65		Corredores Guaporé-Itenez (Bolivia/Brazil)			
66		Corredor Vilcabamba-Amboró (Peru/Bolivia)			
67		Corredor Chaqueño (Argentina/Bolivia/Paraguay)			
68		Área de manejo coordinado o Corredor Altoandino o Humedales Altoandinos (Chile/Bolivia/Argentina)			
69		Cielos de América (Argentina/Bolivia)			
70		Manuripi-Tambopata-Candamo-Bahuaja Sonene (Bolivia/Peru)			
71	Brazil		Law N° 9.985, 18.07.00, establishing the National System of Nature Conservation Units, defines "ecological corridors" in Article 2.XIX, and explicitly enables them in Articles 5, 20.6, and 25.		
72		Corredor da Biodiversidade do Amapá			
73		Corredor de Biodiversidad Central da Mata Atlántica			
74		Corredor Centro-Amazónico o Central da Amazonia (CCA)			
75		Corredor do Descobrimento			
76		Corredor Norte-Amazónico			
77		Corredor Oeste-Amazónico			
78		Corredor Sul-Amazónico			
79		Corredor Ecológico Cerrado-Pantanal			
80		Corredor da Serra do Mar o Corredor Sul da Mata Atlántica			
81		Corredor do Ecótono Sul-Amazónico (Amazonia Cerrado)			
82		Corredor Ecológico Araguaia-Bananal			
83		Corredor Ecológico do Cerrado			
84		Corredor Ecológico Jalapão-Mangabeiras			
85		Corredor JICA			
86		Corredores Guaporé-Itenez (Bolivia/Brazil)			
87		Corredor verde de Misiones (Paraguay/Brazil/Argentina)			
88		Corredor Trinacional del bosque Atlántico del Alto Paraná (Brazil/Argentina/Paraguay)			
89		Proyecto Cooperación entre Reservas de Biosfera Costeras (Uruguay/Argentina/Brazil)			
90		Corredor Ecológico (Peru/Brazil)			
91		Iniciativa de Conservación Escudo Caura-Guyana/the Guiana Shield (Venezuela/Guyana/Surinam/French Guiana/Brazil/Colombia)			
92	Chile				
93		Corredor Nevados de Chillán-Laguna de la Laja			
94		Corredor entre la cordillera de los Andes y la Cordillera de la Costa			
95		Propuesta de Corredor Biológico para el Huemul Hippocamelus bisulcus (Argentina/Chile)			
96		Corredores de Conservación en la Patagonia (Argentina/Chile)			
97		Área de manejo coordinado o Corredor Altoandino o Humedales Altoandinos (Chile/Bolivia/Argentina)			
98	Colombia	Corredor Biológico Guácharos-Puracé			

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59	Article 7 specifically enables the creation of "biological corridors", either at the time a protected area is created or in the management plan. In addition to biological corridors that are specifically provided for in the context of a protected area, several other tools that can be used to create corridors -- including local and regional land use plans, local protected areas, and private conservation initiatives -- are provided under other laws. This situation is positive in that it provides multiple options for conservation. It also means that the degree or category of protection of corridor areas is not uniform and administrative mechanisms vary according to the jurisdiction and the authority that creates a corridor using one of the alternative legal instruments.
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92	Chile does not have laws or regulations on biological corridors.
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99			Corredor Biológico Bremen-Barbas			
100			Corredor Guantiva-La Rusia-Iguaque de Bosques Altoandinos de Roble o Iguaque-Guanentá o Guantiva-Iguaque			
101			Corredor Transandino-Amazónico			
102			Corredor Páramo de Bordoncillo-Cerro Patascoy-Laguna de la Cocha			
103			Corredor Biológico de la Cordillera Central			
104			Corredor Dagua-Calima-Paraguas			
105			Corredor de Naya			
106			Corredor Costero del Manglar Proyecto Biopacífico			
107			Corredor Amazonía Colombiana			
108			Corredor Ecológico Abierto			
109			Corredor Costero Urabá-Alto Sinú			
110			Corredor Laguna de Fuquene y Laguna Palacio			
111			Corredor Chocó-Manabí (Ecuador/Colombia)			
112			Corredor Nor-Andino o Andes del Norte (Venezuela/Colombia)			
113			Andean Bear Biological Corridor (Venezuela/Colombia/Peru)			
114			Corredor Marino de Conservación del Pacífico Este Tropical Oriental (Colombia/Ecuador/Panamá/Costa Rica)			
115			Iniciativa de Conservación Escudo Caura-Guyana/the Guiana Shield (Venezuela/Guyana/Surinam/French Guiana/Brazil/Colombia)			
116	Costa Rica		Corredor Marino de Conservación del Pacífico Este Tropical Oriental (Colombia/Ecuador/Panamá/Costa Rica)			
117	Ecuador		Corredor Chocó-Andino			
118			Corredor Ecológico Llanganates-Sangay	The Llanganates Sangay Ecological Corridor (LSEC) was established in 2002 by ordinances developed collaboratively by three local municipalities -- Banos, Mera and Palora -- to create an ecological corridor between two national parks. This work was facilitated by the Natura Foundation, an Ecuadorian NGO supported by WWF funding, and interconnects the Llanganates and Sangay National Parks. The municipal reserve is recognised as an IUCN Category VI protected area.		Viteri, X. (In preparation). Llanganates Sangay ecological corridor in central eastern Ecuador as an example of good conservation practice. (In) Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London. An agreed management plan was developed for the reserve. Researchers helped to develop the optimum connectivity based on the natural values, genetic characteristics of the animals and modelling. Meetings with local communities (2000 people live in the area) were conducted. International experts contributed to identifying the importance of the area.
119			Corredor Cóndor Kutukú (Peru/Ecuador)			
120			Corredor Chocó-Manabí (Ecuador/Colombia)			
121			Corredor Marino de Conservación del Pacífico Este Tropical Oriental (Colombia/Ecuador/Panamá/Costa Rica)			
122	French Guiana		Iniciativa de Conservación Escudo Caura-Guyana/the Guiana Shield (Venezuela/Guyana/Surinam/French Guiana/Brazil/Colombia)			
123	Guyana		Iniciativa de Conservación Escudo Caura-Guyana/the Guiana Shield (Venezuela/Guyana/Surinam/French Guiana/Brazil/Colombia)			
124	Mexico		Northern Sierra Madre Wildlands Network Design (US/Mexico)			
125	Panama		Corredor Marino de Conservación del Pacífico Este Tropical Oriental (Colombia/Ecuador/Panamá/Costa Rica)			
126	Paraguay		Corredores de conservación en la Reserva de Biósfera del Bosque Mbaracayú y áreas de influencia			
127			Corredores ecológicos y culturales en el valle central de la cuenca del Plata y valles interconexos			
128			Corredor verde de Misiones (Paraguay/Brazil/Argentina)			
129			Corredor Trinacional del bosque Atlántico del Alto Paraná (Brazil/Argentina/Paraguay)			
130			Corredor Chaqueño (Argentina/Bolivia/Paraguay)			

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117	WWF's Gift of the Earth award provided an incentive for local authorities to establish a reserve. Ecotourism to the area was seen as being important to local communities within the corridor. A management committee to execute the management plan was critical, Science that tested the functionality of the corridor was critical.
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1	Peru				
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132		Corredor Vilcabamba-Amoró (Peru/Bolivia)			
133		Corredor Cóndor Kutukú (Peru/Ecuador)			
134		Andean Bear Biological Corridor (Venezuela/Colombia/Peru)			
135		Manuripi-Tambopata-Candamo-Bahuaja Sonene (Bolivia/Peru)			
136		Corredor Ecológico (Peru/Brazil)			
137	Surinam	Iniciativa de Conservación Escudo Caura-Guyana/the Guiana Shield (Venezuela/Guyana/Surinam/French Guiana/Brazil/Colombia)			
138	Uruguay	Proyecto Cooperación entre Reservas de Biosfera Costeras (Uruguay/Argentina/Brazil)			
139	Venezuela		Biological Diversity Law, 24.05.00, Article 31 explicitly enables the creation of "ecological corridors".		
140		Corredor en el Caribe entre Curaçao, Bonaire, Aves y Los Roques			
141		Corredor Biológico de la Sierra de Portuguesa			
142		Biocorredor Ramal de Calderas			
143		Corredor Canaima-Alto Orinoco (part of the Guiana Shield proposal)			
144		Corredor Nacional Fulquena			
145		Corredor Papero			
146		Corredor Caparo			
147		Corredor Pueblos del Sur			
148		Corredor Nor-Andino o Andes del Norte (Venezuela/Colombia)			
149		Andean Bear Biological Corridor (Venezuela/Colombia/Peru)			
150		Iniciativa de Conservación Escudo Caura-Guyana/the Guiana Shield (Venezuela/Guyana/Surinam/French Guiana/Brazil/Colombia)			
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152	PAN-EUROPEAN REGION				
153	Pan-European region	Pan-European Ecological Network		The 1995 third "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference in Sofia (Bulgaria), involving 55 countries and all international governmental organizations and NGOs involved in nature conservation, biodiversity and environment protection in Europe endorsed the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy. Following this decision a Council and Bureau of PEBLDS were established, which created an intergovernmental expert committee to oversee the establishment of PEEN; the Council of Europe and ECNC were requested to coordinate the PEBLDS action on PEEN. www.ecnc.nl/.../documents/original/download/236/2003_CPA3-01_PEEN%20Secretariat_rep08e.03_fact%20sheets.pdf	Graham Bennett and Kalemani Jo Mulongoy (2006). Review of Experience with Ecological Networks, Corridors and Buffer Zones. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Technical Series No. 23, 100 pages. http://www.szygy.nl/Documenten/cbd-ts-23.pdf
154	<i>Fennoscandia</i> (Norway, Finland and Russian Federation); <i>Central Europe</i> (Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy and Croatia); <i>Baltic Section</i> : Poland, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania); <i>South-Eastern Europe</i> (Serbia and Montenegro, Romania, Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia, Albania, Greece and Turkey)	European Green Belt			Includes more than 3200 protected areas within a 25 km buffer either side of borders. Extends more than 8500 kms from Albania and Greece to the Russia-Finland border. Linked to the old political separation (Iron Curtain) on borders. They include many former military sites.
155	European marine areas	European Coastal and Marine Ecological Network			
156	Azerbaijan	AZECONET			
157	Belarus	National Ecological Network			
158	Belgium	Flemish Ecological Network			
159		Ecological Network (Walloon region)			
160	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sava River Ecological Network (Slovenia/Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbia/Montenegro)			

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	Peru's national law does not specifically enable corridors, but Law 28611, the General Environmental Law, October 2005, in Article 98 provides that ecosystem conservation must prevent fragmentation processes, which may be interpreted as enabling corridors. The 2007 draft National Strategy for Protected Areas specifically mentions "conservation corridors" and provides that ecosystem conservation at the regional level should connect fragments of ecosystems or networks of protected areas.
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152	53 participating countries. See the Ecological Networks data base for Central and Eastern Europe developed by IUCN and Syzygy. http://iucn-ce.org/econets/database/
153	The Green Belt has no legal status. It provides stepping stone connectivity (at a minimum) across parts of Europe.
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1	Bulgaria		Biological Diversity Act, amended in 2005. Article 30, paragraph 2, explicitly requires that development planning and other types of plans must ensure connectivity.		
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162	Czech Republic	Territorial System of Ecological Stability			
163		Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative			
164	Croatia	Sava River Ecological Network (Slovenia/Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbia/Montenegro)			
165		Cro-NEN			
166	Denmark	Nature Network	Consolidated Planning Act No. 883, 18.08.04, paragraph 11a, No 11 provides that municipality plans shall include guidelines for ecological corridors and potential ecological corridors.		
167		TEN (UK/Netherlands/Germany/Denmark)			
168	Estonia	Green Network			
169	Finland				
170	France	Cantabric-Pyrenees-Alps Great Mountain Corridor (France/Spain)			
171	Germany	Biotope Network	Federal Nature Conservation Act 2002, Article 3 specifically enables "connecting elements" between core protected areas and specifies that they are to be legally secured.		
172		TEN (UK/Netherlands/Germany/Denmark)			
173		Ketelwald corridor (Germany/Netherlands)			
174	Hungary		Act LIII of 1996 on Nature Conservation provides for establishing the National Ecological Network and specifies that "ecological corridors" are used to connect protected areas. The Act No. XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan provides that the National Ecological Network must be included in national and regional spatial plans and specifies types of activities that are not permitted in ecological corridors.		
175		National Ecological Network			
176		Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative			
177	Italy	National Ecological Network			
178		Planeco			
179		Regional Ecological Web			
180	Latvia	Ecological Network of Latvia			
181	Lithuania	Ecological Network	Law on Protected Areas 1993, as amended in 1995, specifies that the Ecological Network is part of the National Nature Framework.		
182	Moldova	National Ecological Network			
183	Montenegro	Sava River Ecological Network (Slovenia/Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbia/Montenegro)			
184	Netherlands	National Ecological Network		The Ecological Network was first provided for in the 1990 National Nature Policy Plan; subsequently in the 2000 policy "Nature for people, people for nature"; and further in the 2004 National Spatial Strategy. Provincial and local authorities are required to designate the boundaries of the Ecological Network and specify them in legally-binding spatial planning maps and local zoning plans.	
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186		TEN (UK/Netherlands/Germany/Denmark)			

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166	Implementation of the Planning Act is primarily by guidelines from the central government to municipalities on spatial planning including to the rather vague and broad provisions in the European Community Habitat Directive on the establishment of corridors between Natura 2000 sites.
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169	It is known that there are corridors initiatives in Finland, but more detailed information was not available.
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182	A Law on the National Ecological Network is proposed.
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184	The 2000 policy document was for nature, forest and landscape in the 21st Century, and the provinces, municipalities and various ministries are responsible for its execution. The principal goal: "To make an essential contribution to a liveable and sustainable society through the conservation, restoration, development and sustainable use of nature and landscape" (Ministry of Agriculture (2004). Ecological Networks: Experiences in the Netherlands. A joint responsibility for connectivity. Working Paper. Nature and Food Quality Reference Centre. Ministry for Agriculture. Netherlands.). The National Ecological Network (NEN) is a spatially coherent network of existing and new nature areas to be developed...should be ready by 2018. This will be done by: 1) increasing the NEN network to approx 730,000 ha; 2) expanding the individual nature areas; 3) restoring the environmental quality; and 4) creating coherence between nature areas by "connecting" these areas. The NEN includes: 1) core areas of large nature areas or a number of smaller areas linked together; 2) ecological development areas designed to
185	increase (and reinforce) the existing core areas; 3) preservation areas which are in agricultural lands where farmers are paid to work the land in an environmentally friendly way; 4) connection zones which are areas or structures that enable the expansion, migration and exchange of plant and animal species between core areas (e.g. an ecoduct); and 5) buffer zones which are situated around the core ecological areas. Evaluation of NEN in 2001 found that it was well received. NEN used for multi-functions (subject to wildlife sensitivities). Robust connections have priority. NEN: linking with international networks of Europe and meeting of international treaties. A response to climate change.
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A	B	C	D	E	F
	Country/Regional Integration Mechanism	Name of Biodiversity Corridor/Connectivity Initiative	Enabling Legal Instrument (law, regulation, bilateral or multilateral agreement)	Other Type of Enabling Mechanism	Reference to Case Study/Experience, including URL
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187		Ketelwald corridor (Germany/Netherlands)			
188	Norway	Reindeer corridors			
	Poland		Act on Nature Protection, 16.04.04, Article 5.2 defines "corridor" and Article 23.1 specifies that protected landscapes are to include biodiversity corridors.		
189		ECONET - Poland			
190		Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative			
191	Romania	National Network			
192		Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative			
193	Russian Federation	Ruseconet			
194		Heart of Russia			
195		Natural Ecological Frame of Moscow Oblast			
196		Natural Complex of Moscow City			
197		System of Reserved Natural Lands of Ryazan Oblast			
198		Natural Ecological Frame of Ryazan City			
199		System of Protected Natural Areas of Bryansk, Kaluga and Orel Oblasts			
200		Ecological Network of Orenburg Oblast			
201		Econet Kostroma			
202		Ecological Network of the Volga-Viatka Region			
203		Ecological Network of the Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast			
204		Ecological Network of Chuvash Republic			
205		Volga-Ural Econet			
206		Ecological Network of the Southern Ural			
207		System of Protected Natural Areas of the Republic of Bashkortostan			
208		Landscape and Ecological Network of Orenbourg Oblast			
209		Ecological Network of the Lower Volga Region			
210		Caucasus Econet			
211		Ecological Network of Altai-Sayan Ecoregion			
212		Ecological Network of Baikal Lake Basin			
213		Ecological Network of Goloustnaya River Basin			
214		Ecological Network of Khilok River Basin			
215		Sacred Earth Network			
216		Ecological Network of the Russian Far East			
217	Serbia	Sava River Ecological Network (Slovenia/Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbia/Montenegro)			
218	Slovenia	Sava River Ecological Network (Slovenia/Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbia/Montenegro)			
219	Slovakia	Territorial System of Ecological Stability	Law No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection includes a category of protected area called "Protected Landscape Element", which may function as a "biocorridor".		
220		Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative			
221	Spain	Guadamar Green Corridor			
222		SIXtell			
223		RENPA			
224		Cantabric-Pyrenees-Alps Great Mountain Corridor (France/Spain)			
225	Switzerland	National Ecological Network			
226	Ukraine	National Ecological Network	Law on the Ecological Network 2004. Article 3 defines the structural elements of the Ecological Network as including "eco-corridors".		
227		Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative			
228	United Kingdom	Forest Habitat Network (Scotland)			
229		Cheshire EONetwork			
230		TEN (UK/Netherlands/Germany/Denmark)			
231		Southeast England Ecological Network			
232		Suffolk Ecological Networks Project			
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235	AUSTRALIA				

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1	Gondwana Link	Gondwana Link (A WildCountry type project)			Watson, J.E.M., Judd, S., Mackey, B.G. and Bradby, K. (In preparation). On WildCountry and ecological restoration in Gondwana link: a convergence of thought and action. (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London. F111
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237	WildCountry Western Wilderness				
238	WildCountry Western Victoria				
239	WildCountry Cape York Peninsula				
240	WildCountry Northern Australia				
241	Fitzgerald River National Park Bioregional Planning Project				
242	Alps to Atherton Biological Corridor	Alps to Atherton (A2A)	Australian Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (2000) and a mixture of instruments linked to a range of tenures within the corridor; and Australia's Constitutional status. Three states and one territory are involved.	Guided nationally by: 1. Australia's response to the Biodiversity Convention: The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity; and, the National Biodiversity and Climate Change Action Plan 2004-2007	
243		A2A (continued)	1. National Parks: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), 2. Queensland Protected Areas Legislation, 3. ACT Protected Areas Legislation, 4. Victorian Protected Area Legislation.		Worboys, G.L. (1996). <i>Conservation corridors and the NSW section of the Great Escarpment of Eastern Australia</i> . Paper presented at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, Montreal, Canada, 13-23 October 1996. (Hard copy provided).
244		A2A (continued)	NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995; Threatened Species Amendment Act 2004; Wilderness Act, 1997; Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979; Native Vegetation Act 2004; Catchment Authorities Act 2003	Joint Management Agreements (between two government authorities)	Pulsford, I., Worboys, G.L., Gough, J. and Shepherd, T. (2004). The Australian Alps and the Great Escarpment of Eastern Australia Conservation Corridors. In Harmon, D. and Worboys, G.L. (Eds). <i>Managing Mountain protected Areas: Challenges and Responses for the 21st Century</i> . Andromeda Editrice. Colledara.
245		A2A (continued)		NSW: Voluntary Conservation Agreements; Wildlife Refuges; Property Registration Scheme; Land for Wildlife; Conservation agreements for the protection of Wilderness; Conservation Management Networks	(Pulsford <i>et al.</i> 2004)
246		A2A (continued)	Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001		
247		A2A (continued)			
248		A2A (continued)		Biosphere Reserve. Kosciuszko National Park is a World Biosphere Reserve and forms part of A2A	DEC [Department of Environment and Conservation] 2006 <i>Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management</i> . NSW Department of Environment and Conservation. Sydney.
249		A2A (continued)		Australian Alps Cooperative Management Program Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), signed in 1986 by four governments (two States, a Territory and the Commonwealth Government) for the cooperative management of adjoining protected areas in the Australian Alps.	Australian Government (2006). <i>Australian Alps Liaison Committee Annual Report 2005/2006</i> . Department of Environment and Heritage. Canberra.
250		A2A (continued)			Bateson, P. (2001). <i>Incentives for sustainable land management: community cost sharing to conserve biodiversity on private lands. A guide for Local Government - Revised Edition</i> . Environment Australia and Environs Australia. ISBN 0642547251



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1	An initiative by a loose collaboration of NGOs including the Australian Bush Heritage Fund, Fitzgerald Biosphere Group, Friends of Fitzgerald River National Park, Green Skills, Greening Australia, The Nature Conservancy and the Wilderness Society of Australia. Formally commenced in 2002. A coordinator appointed. Governance included: work cooperatively; minimise formal joint decision making; have no joint legal accountability; foster inclusivity; and maintain a focus on ecological outcomes whilst respecting social outcomes. 850 km pathway. 8 distinct operational areas. Acquisition of private property (5,300 hectares involved by 2006, with outright purchase and incentives for existing landowners to fence and covenant their habitat on their land.) A landscape plan was developed and ecological restoration was implemented. Lessons include: land purchase for connectivity using philanthropic funds, land covenanting, land rehabilitation, participation of multiple community and NGO groups, and a loose governance model (with principles) established which works.
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243	Legislation which formally conserves individual protected areas within the A2A corridor includes Aboriginal Place protection.
244	Threatened Species Legislation protects species on all lands within the corridor. The NSW 2004 Threatened Species Amendments aim to establish better frameworks and processes for landowners, developers, farmers, community groups, and government agencies can more effectively contribute to biodiversity conservation.
245	CMNs provide a non-statutory, voluntary opportunity for landowners who wish to help conserve high conservation value habitats and species on their properties.
246	The Trust works at arms length from Government and provides a covenanting mechanism for landowners who wish to remain independent but who wish to conserve heritage. It also provides opportunities for gifting and bequeathing land.
247	National level (private) schemes complement the State and Territory schemes and provide a variation to the approaches that may be taken. Australia's National Reserve System Program (NRS). Includes Private Protected Areas, Private Wildlife Sanctuaries, Private Conservation Reserves, and Indigenous Protected Areas. Plus there is a range of programs in states other than NSW available at http://www.deh.gov.au/land/publications/incentives-state/pubs/incentives-state.pdf
248	The plan describes the context of the Park in its bioregional setting, a range of cooperative working partnerships internal and external to the Park, as well as its Biosphere Reserve status.
249	Provides 21 years of experience of transboundary cooperative protected area management involving four separate governments. Internationally recognised for its achievements. It is one aspect of the A2A connectivity Conservation management.
250	Local government mechanisms to assist private land conservation achieved under NSW local government legislation include: rate rebates; tax concessions; grants; local award schemes; training, technical support and materials; development concessions; management agreements; revolving funds; environmental levies; and developer contributions. Local government is a major player in dealing with individual property owners and local communities along A2A.

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1		A2A (continued)			Figgis, P. (2004). <i>Conservation on private lands: the Australian experience</i> . IUCN Programme on Protected Areas. Gland. Review of a range of national schemes to achieve conservation on private lands describes a range of mechanisms used in Australia to achieve conservation on private lands.
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252	NORTH AMERICA				
253	United States of America	Heart of the West Wildlands Network Design			
254		Southern Rockies Wildlands Network			
255		New Mexico Highlands Wildlands Network Design			
256		Sky Islands Wildlands Network Design			
257		Southern Appalachian Conservation Plan			
258		Oregon Coast Range Conservation Plan			
259		Y2Y (Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative - US/Canada)			
260		Northern Sierra Madre Wildlands Network Design (US/Mexico)			
261		Grand Canyon			
262		Colorado Plateau			
263		Northern Appalachians Wildlands Network Design (US/Canada)			
264		Oceans of Grass Wildlands Network (US/Canada)			
265		Florida Conservation 2000			
266		Conception Coast Project			
267		Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub Natural Community Conservation Plan			
268		Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregional Conservation Plan			
269		Ecosystem Recovery Project			
270		Corridors of Life			
271		Southeastern Wildlands Project			
272		Bioreserve Network			
273	Canada	Regional Reserve Network (Canada/US)			
274		Northern Appalachians Wildlands Network Design (US/Canada)			
275		Oceans of Grass Wildlands Network (US/Canada)			
276		Y2Y (Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative - US/Canada)	US National Parks Service Act; Parks Canada legislation; The Canadian Muska Kechika Management Area Act 1998; US Endangered Species Act (1970)		1) Locke, H. (In Prep). <i>Yellowstone to Yukon</i> (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London. 2) Chester, C. (2006). <i>Conservation across borders. Biodiversity in an interdependent world</i> . Island Press. Washington D.C.. Locke, H. (In Prep). <i>Yellowstone to Yukon</i> (In). Worboys, G.L., Francis, W. and Lockwood, M. (Eds). <i>Managing connectivity conservation</i> . Earthscan. London.
277		Y2Y (continued)			
278		Oak Ridges Moraine spatial plan	Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act 2001 (Government of Ontario) and subsequent management plan		Whitelaw, G.S. and Eagles, P.E. (2007). Planning for long, wide conservation corridors on private lands in the Oak Ridges Moraine, Ontario, Canada. <i>Conservation Biology</i> (in press). 160 km long moraine feature
279	Note: this list does not include UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves, flyways, Bonn Convention agreements or most WWF ecoregion projects.				

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275	Initiated in 1993 by non-government wilderness and wildlife organisations and conservation biologists. Evolved to form a private organisation called Yellowstone to Yukon Incorporated. Many NGOs and philanthropic foundations developed formal Y2Y programs aligned with the vision but independent of Y2Y Inc. Methods used: Purchase of critical (connectivity) freehold lands by The Nature Conservancy; involvement of locally credible conservation leaders facilitating connectivity conservation; identification of 17 priority areas to achieve the vision; involvement of researchers; use of the grizzly bear's large home range area as an icon species for connectivity; use of philanthropic grants to achieve key research. Identifies that grass roots (local community) action can facilitate connectivity conservation, and that well directed philanthropic investments can achieve continental scale outcomes.
276	Includes protected areas reserved under USA National Parks Service Legislation and Parks Canada legislation; wildlife conservation laws that exist on both public and private lands; US Endangered Species legislation (1970). Identifies that "area specific" legislation can be instigated to help protect special natural areas and to retain connectivity conservation. Wildlife legislation was critical to Y2Y being successful. For a key Canadian region, special legislation was developed to keep wildlands intact (The Canadian Muska Kechika Management Area Act 1998). Twenty-five percent of the lands were reserved as protected areas.
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278	Use of conservation biology as a basis for the legal protection of extensive core areas consisting of environmentally sensitive lands and long, wide conservation corridors that link core areas. Inspired by the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act (1973))
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