



East in Finland

Options to delineate and develop the Green Belt of Fennoscandia in Finland

Timo J. Hokkanen & Teemu Makkonen

Petrozavodsk, 9-11 June 2008





Contents

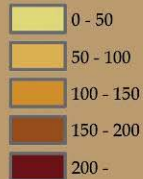
- Essence of the concept "Green Belt of Fennoscandia"
- Suggested delineation in Finland
- Development
 - Soft decisions require hard facts

The Green Belt of Fennoscandia

Generalized location (in green)

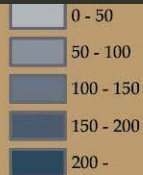
Old bedrock (archaic)

Height above
sea level (m)



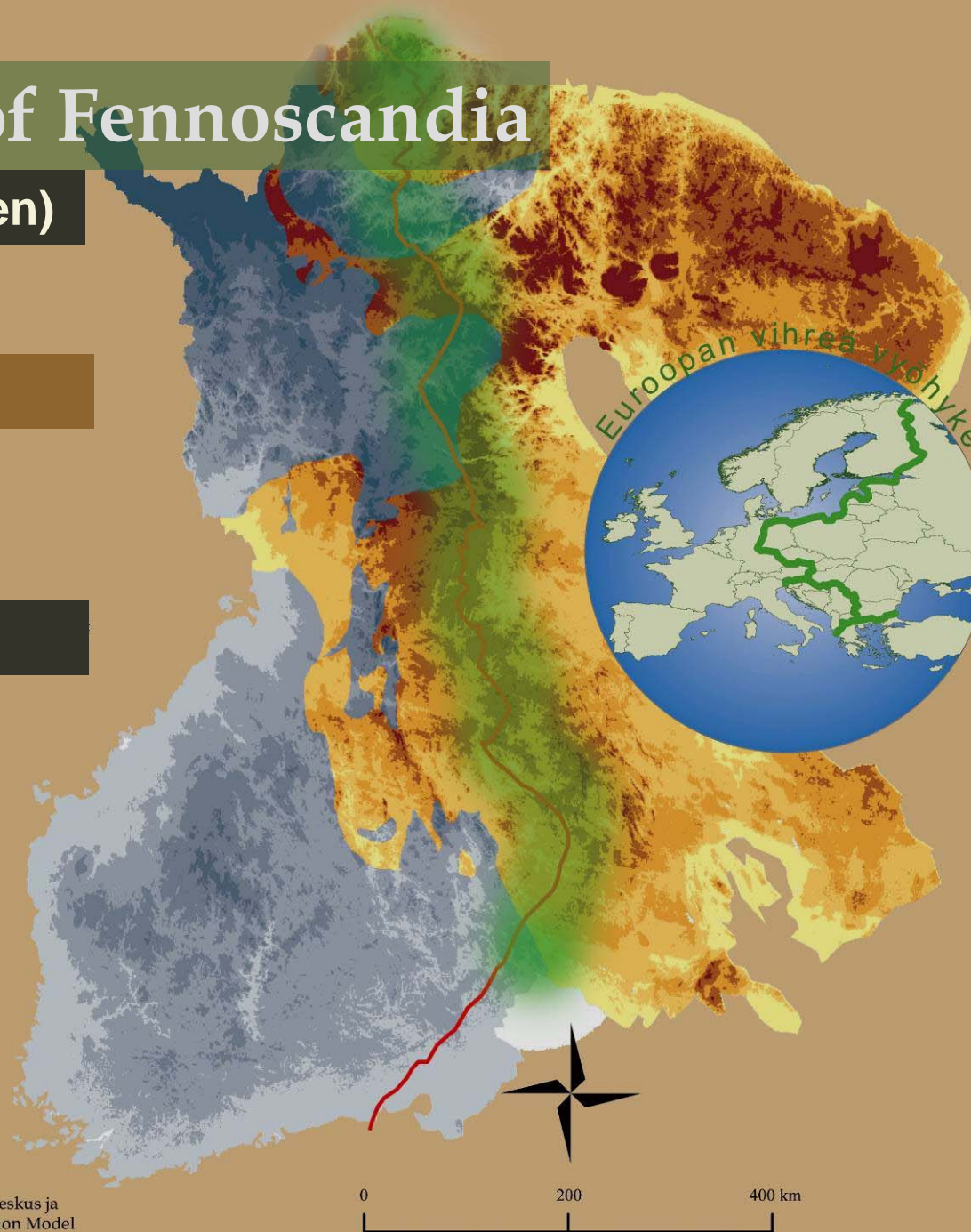
Young bedrock

Height above
sea level (m)



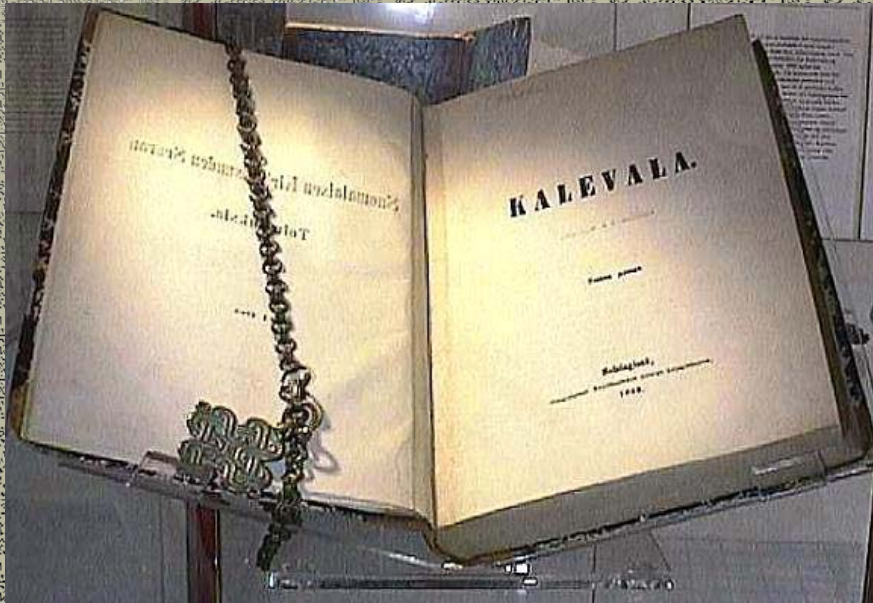
Lähteet:
Geologian tutkimuskeskus ja
Global Digital Elevation Model

© Pohjois-Karjalan ympäristökeskus 2006





KALEVALA & Karelian cultural heritage





Man, cattle, work





Hattuvaara chapel









Protected nature and existing management structures



Defining the Green Belt of Fennoscandia in terms of society and development



Finnish regions

- Determined using administrative and economic grounds
- Used in national statistics





Green Belt regions

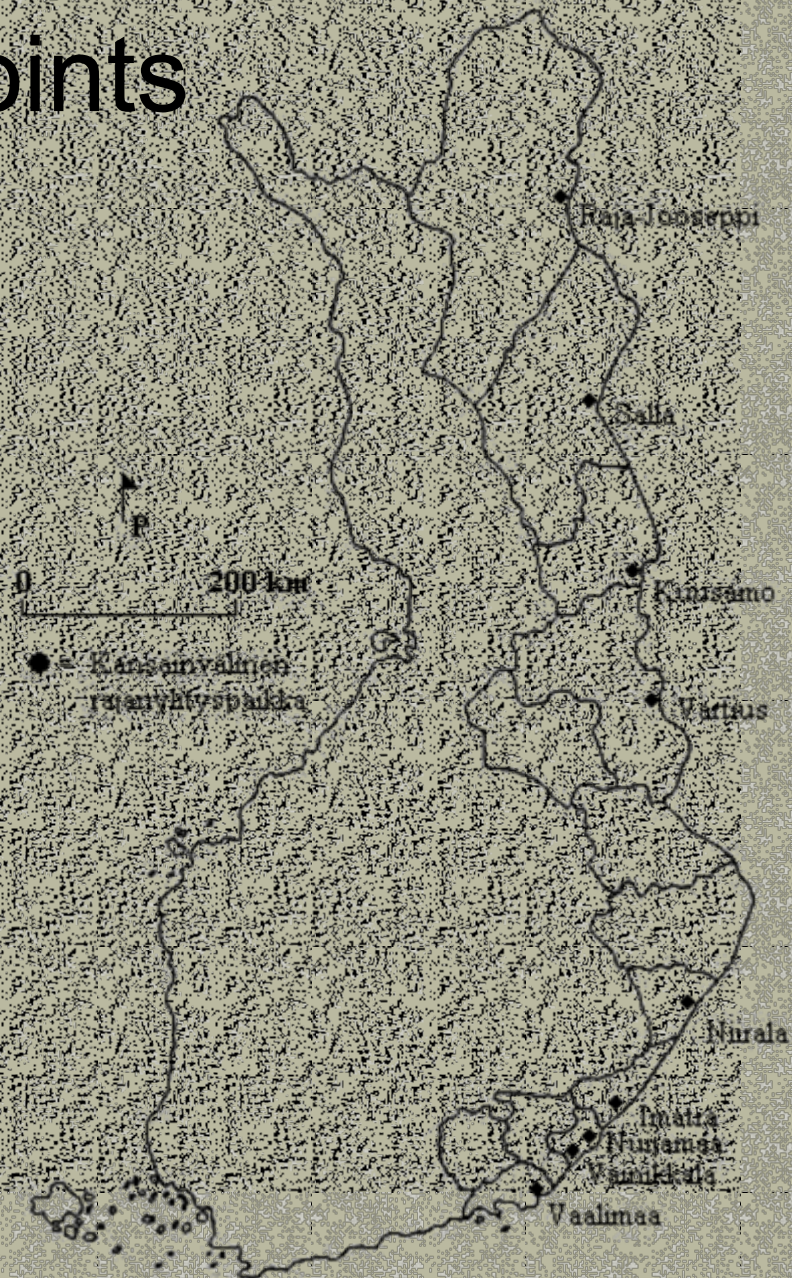
- Vicinity of and influence of border
- Administrative units
- Geology and ecology
- Goal: to find a unit which is understandable, important and useful in terms of development (society and nature use, including protection)


Green Belt of Fennoscandia defined by regions

- Border has been the decisive factor




Border checkpoints (international)





Study area - whole country regionwise

- 23 relevant variables from national statistics,
 - "Employment"
 - "Nature protection"
 - "Development factors"
 - "Population dynamics"
- Principal component analysis has been used to classify the regions for the main factors

- 
- Less developed
 - Developed
 - Social problems

Development

Social problems

Fig layout E. Lopatin

Demography Nature tourism

- Problematic demography
- High share of nature tourism

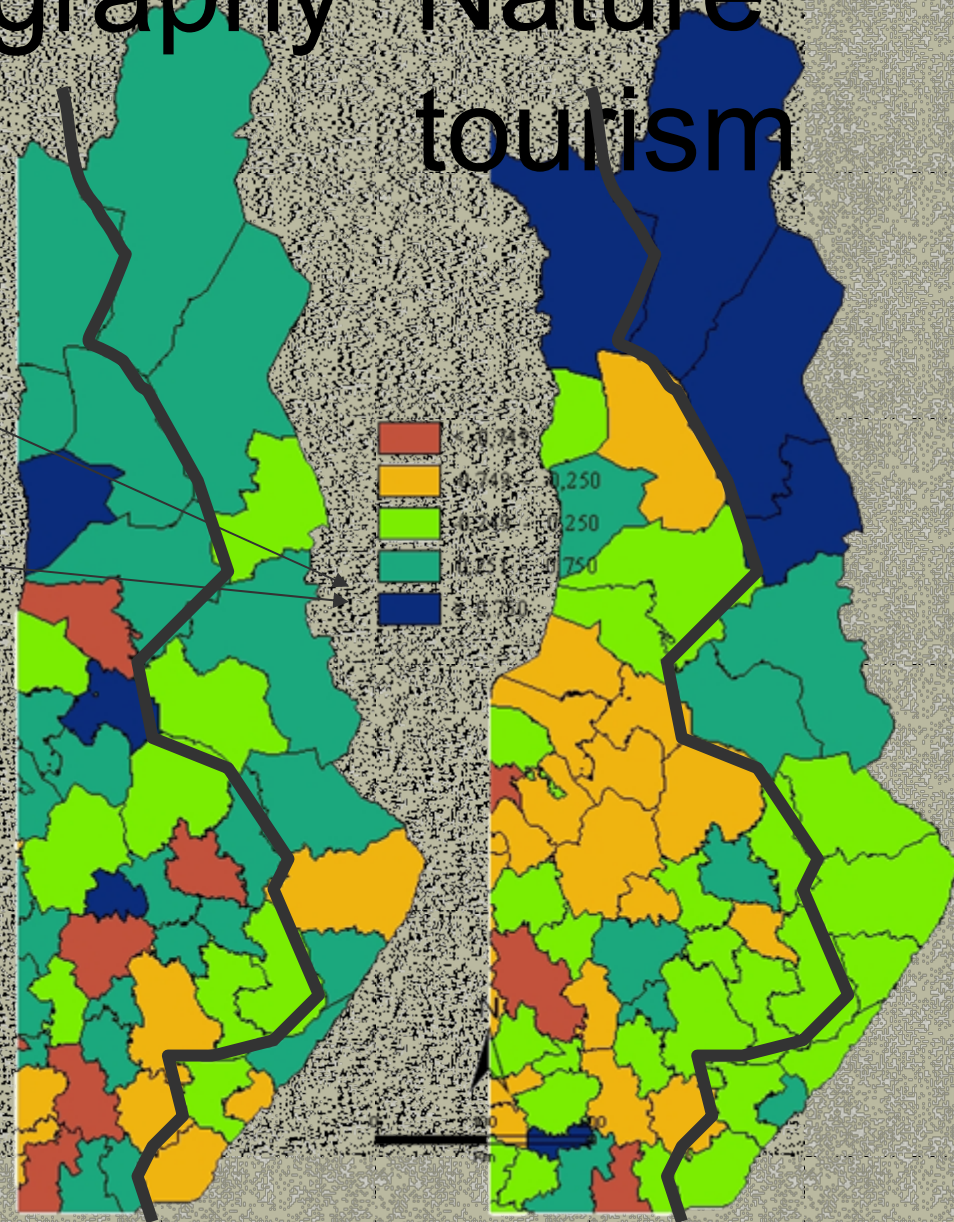


Fig layout E. Lopatin

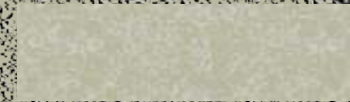
BARENTS EURO-ARCTIC REGION



Forestry

■ Less forestry

■ Forestry dominated



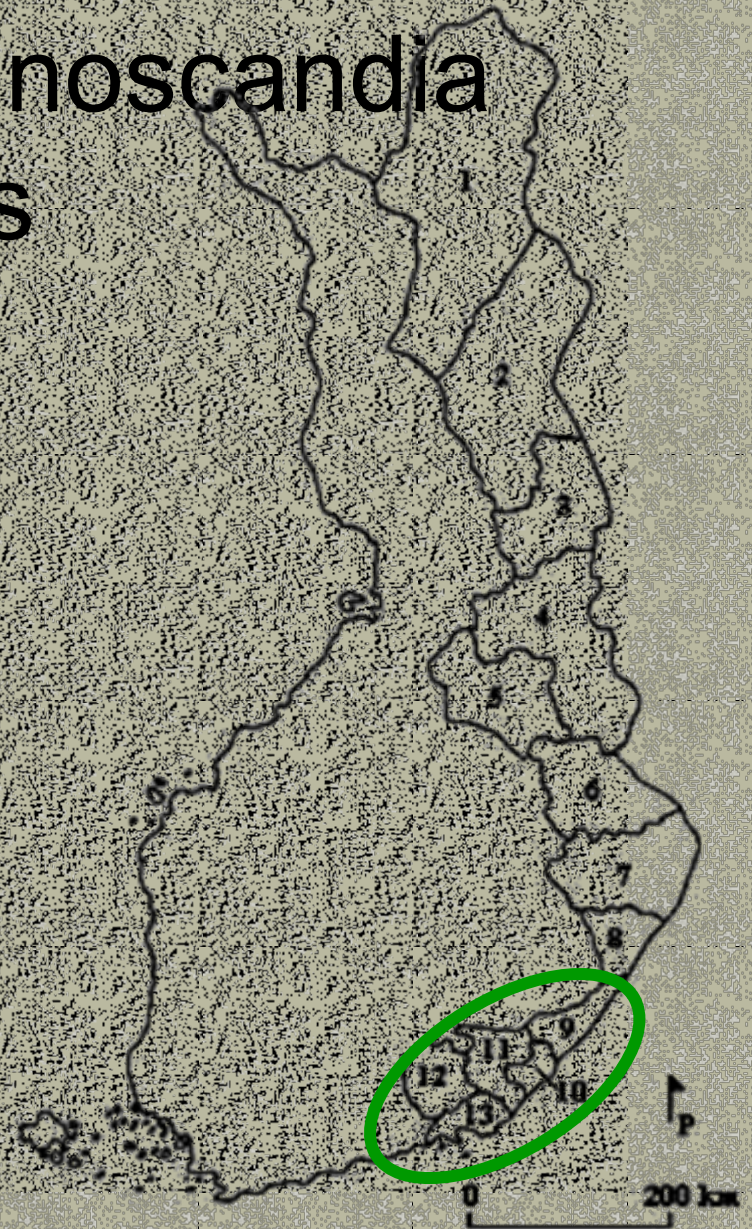


Main results

- Nature protection is concentrated at the Green Belt
- Nature protection, tourism and forestry coincide in the Green Belt
- Population, demographic and social problems are common
- Development centres are few

Green Belt of Fennoscandia defined by regions

- Nature values
- Population







Development of the GBF

- Strengthening societal structures
- Improving nature protection as part of sustainable development
- Research is an essential tool in the work
- Biosphere reserves and status of a World heritage site can also be used as tools in the process
- Development of the Green Belt of Fennoscandia is a huge task and requires strong societal support but also offers opportunities and visibility



Strategic steps

- Defining the form and contents of the Green Belt of Fennoscandia
- Finding the main partners for co-operation and establishing a formal structure for co-operation
- Formulating the co-operation programme
- Making the Green Belt of Fennoscandia visible in various activities and in the field
- Transboundary activities are crucial



Thank you for your
attention!

Спасибо!