Nature Unites: Peace and Conservation in the Former Death Zone – the European Green Belt

Sonja Weinbuch

Summary

In December 1989, just one month after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Friends of the Earth Germany (BUND) and other environmentalists signed the Green Belt Resolution of Hof. This triggered the idea of a European Green Belt that since then has become a pan-European project to protect the environment and consolidate peace along the former Iron Curtain throughout Europe.

In December 1989, just one month after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Friends of the Earth Germany (BUND) and other environmentalists signed the Green Belt Resolution of Hof in order to push lawmakers to create the so-called Green Belt, an environmental protection area along the former inner German border. Because of its isolation, this area had been a refuge for many endangered species, and conservationist sought to keep it as a nature reserve. While originating in Germany, the ultimate aim was to create an ecological zone of protection that would stretch along the former Iron Curtain in Europe and into Scandinavia. On a symbolic level the Green Belt was to unite the formerly divided land and its inhabitants. The result is a living monument commemorating 40 years of division in European history. Stretching along 8.500 km through 22 European countries from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea and integrating 3272 conservation areas within a 25 km zone on either side, the European Green Belt is a unique example of cross-border cooperation and conservation. The pan-European project embodies the words of Willy Brandt in 1989: “That which belongs together, grows together.”

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Green belt near Föritz-Mupperg, at the border between Bavaria and Thuringia (2003)

2003 Lubikl
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The groundwork for the European Green Belt was laid during an international conference in Hungary in 2004 initiated by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the German Federal Nature Conservation Agency (BfN). In 2003, when the idea of the European Green Belt was officially discussed for the first time, Mikhail Gorbachev adopted its patronage. Geographically it is divided into three sections: The Finnish-Russian and the Norwegian-Russian borders in the North, the Central European border zones, and the diverse landscapes of the Green Belt in Southern Europe.

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Map showing the path of the Green Belt across Europe

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Composed of NGOs, state agencies and management authorities, the European Green Belt strengthens existing European conservation networks, as well as local communities, through joint projects, for example the recovery of the Balkan Lynx. Another goal of the European Green Belt is to provide a conduit for peaceful relations in the border region of Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia through civil-military cooperation in nature conservation. The European Green Belt Initiative successfully transformed the most prominent symbol of division into an ongoing cross-border natural conservation project.

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Further readings:

- Engels, Barbara, Angela Heidrich, Jürgen Nauber, Uwe Riecken, and Heinrich Schmauder. *Perspectives of the Green Belt, Chances for an Ecological Network from the Barents Sea to the Adriatic Sea? Proceedings of the International Conference 15th of July 2003 in Bonn on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN).* Bonn, Bad Godesberg: BfN, 2004.
- Geidezis, Liana, and Melanie Kreutz. "Green Belt Europe: Nature knows no boundaries." Urbani Izziv 15 (2004): 135–138.
- Schlumprecht, Helmut, F. Ludwig, L. Geidezis, and K. Frobel. "E+E-Vorhaben 'Bestandsaufnahme Grünes Band' Naturschutzfachliche Bedeutung des längsten Biotopverbundsystems Deutschlands." *Natur und Landschaft* 77 (2002): 407–414.
- Terry, Andrew, Karin Ullrich, and Uwe Riecken. *The Green Belt of Europe: From Vision to Reality.* Gland: IUCN, 2006. View PDF

Related links:

- European Green Belt
  http://www.europeangreenbelt.org
- Baltic Green Belt
  http://www.balticgreenbelt.uni-kiel.de
- German Federal Nature Conservation Agency (BfN)
  http://www.bfn.de
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
  http://www.iucn.org

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- https://de.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:GreenBelt_Mupperg_2003.jpg
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EuGB_solid_labels_web.png

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Sonja Weinbuch studied American cultural history, political science, and international law at the LMU Munich (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität), Concordia College, and Minnesota State University in Moorhead, Minnesota. In 2005 she was a visiting scholar at the University of California at Berkeley. She has worked with the US National Park Service, the Farallon Marine Sanctuary Association in San Francisco, and at the Information Center for Research on Natural Disasters in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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