

✪ NNSIPRA BULLETIN ✪

Norwegian Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic (NNSIPRA)
Сеть Норвежских Организаций в Поддержку Коренных Народов Российского Севера

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NNSIPRA Bulletin is an internal information letter of the Norwegian Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic. Individual issues are completed whenever sufficient information is available. The Bulletin is edited in English and Russian and distributed to all registered network participants as well as relevant state agencies and funding institutions. All contributions are appreciated. Distribution is free.

NNSIPRA is a communication network between Norwegian institutes and organisations that are concerned about the alarming conditions for the indigenous peoples of the Russian North. The network is intended to constitute a link between these institutes and organisations and the international and Russian Indigenous Peoples' Organisations (IPOs). The main purpose is to spread information, to mediate contacts, to assist in project co-ordination and application for funding, and to ascertain through the IPOs that related Norwegian projects take sufficiently care of the indigenous peoples' concerns.

Objectives:

- Constitution of a link between all Norwegian institutions and organisations that are concerned about the situation of the indigenous peoples in the Russian North;
- constitution of a link between these Norwegian participants and the Russian as well as international Indigenous Peoples' Organisations (IPOs);
- spreading of information between all involved parties;
- assistance for co-ordination of activities;
- stimulation of Norwegian projects or project participation on the basis of needs expressed by Russian or international IPOs;
- assistance for securing that Norwegian projects take sufficiently care of Russian indigenous peoples' concerns;
- assistance for finding sources of funding for Norwegian projects or Russian indigenous projects with Norwegian participation (the network initiative may have a positive effect on funding because it would be able to guarantee that projects are co-ordinated with other activities and approved by the IPOs).

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Welcome to NNSIPRA

Winfried K. Dallmann

(Norwegian Polar Institute / NNSIPRA co-ordinator)

Since colonisation, parts of the Russian North have gradually been converted into areas for alien settlement, transportation routes, industry, forestry, mining and oil production, as well as devastated through pollution, irresponsibly-managed oil and mineral prospecting, and military activity. Many residence and subsistence areas of indigenous populations of the Russian North find themselves subjected to catastrophic environmental conditions. Repeated reports of extremely-polluted rivers and wetlands, loss of reindeer pastures and hunting grounds, and a frightening health situation provide an alarming picture of the overall conditions.

Furthermore, severe social and economical transformations during the Soviet Era like collectivisation of nearly all traditional subsistence, restructuring of the supply system, forced relocation of population, russification by educational policies, etc., have provoked a widespread decay of the social network, loss of language and ethnic identity and loss of traditional knowledge. Now - after the break-down of Soviet economy - there is a significant lack of supplies, of markets for products, of necessary equipment for maintaining their economy, leaving the people often in a hopeless situation.

The indigenous peoples have organised themselves during the past decade and have informed the international community about their living conditions. There are positive attempts from the Russian government and local authorities to deal with the situation, but the severe socio-economic crisis of the country does not permit to take sufficient measures. There is an urgent need of financial means

- for health care,
- for monitoring the ecological situation,
- for building up a communication and information network,
- for hiring or educating lawyers in order to juridically promote compensation claims,
- for prevention of further damage,
- and for promoting a protective legislation as well as ensuring law implementation.

Though the situation is extremely difficult for the entire population of the Russian North, the indigenous population is exposed to special threats: Indigenous peoples have very strong ties to their natural environment. This relationship has a combined spiritual and subsistence-related nature. Their societies and cultural identity are thus directly dependent on intact ecosystems within their residence and subsistence areas. Once their environment has ceased to support them, their culture is lost. Many of the indigenous peoples are today at the edge of cultural - and even numerical - extinction.

There is a number of organisations and initiatives at the international level that are concerned with the indigenous peoples' situation in the Russian North. These initiatives seem to be fairly well co-ordinated, or - at least - communicate with each-other through national initiatives and through the indigenous peoples' umbrella organisations. Individual projects carried out in Norway, however, have no common national forum to co-ordinate their activities, or to endorse project proposals and applications for funding towards Norwegian financing agencies.

Norway has underlined her concern for both the environment and development in the Russian North and for the situation of indigenous peoples in general at many occasions. One should expect that there is a potential for funding and use of expertise in order to improve the situation for the indigenous societies in the Russian North, and to include indigenous concerns more explicitly in the Norwegian environmental engagement in the Russian North.

The main idea behind the establishment of NNSIPRA is to create a forum for communication, information and stimulation for actions between all Norwegian agencies, institutes, organisations, consulting agencies and individuals with a definite or potential interest in the issue. It will further constitute a direct connection between the Norwegian participants and the Russian and international IPOs. The purpose and objectives of the Network are summarised on the first page of this Bulletin.

The main issue is to activate Norwegian expertise and to raise funding in order to help the indigenous society of our Eastern neighbour state in their struggle for ethnic and cultural survival.

NNSIPRA is continuously in contact with the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON), which is the umbrella organisation of 28 local organisations of indigenous groups in the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. Good relations exist also with the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS) of the Arctic Council (formerly of the AEPS) and the Danish-Greenlandic Initiative for Assistance to the Indigenous Peoples of

Russia, which has started a praiseworthy, officially funded programme to support indigenous issues in Russia.

A key to the success of NNSIPRA will be that it is used by all involved parties. We hope that Norwegian players use our Bulletin or the Network's Secretariat to spread and to gain information about activities and plans, that representatives of the Indigenous Peoples use it to inform about their needs, that Norwegian funding agencies will hear our voice, and that Norwegian companies with interests in the Russian North will consider the issues that are raised here.

YOU CAN HELP!

Finnmark RED CROSS is sending clothing and food to the people of the Kola Peninsula which are suffering from a severe lack of supplies. You may send your financial contributions to Bank Account No. 6476 0502659 (Norway).

***Speech held at the Circumpolar Conference on Sustainable Development:
Partnership with Indigenous Peoples - Key to Sustainable Development***

12-14 May, 1998, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

Sergey N. Kharyuchi (Сергей Н. Харючи)

President of the Russian Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON).

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear Friends:

On the brink of the 21st century mankind has realised that a development of civilisation, based on the concept of nature exploitation, has come to an end. The unbalanced, non-sustainable, often barbarian use of natural resources costs too much for the society. Water and air are polluted, forests - the lungs of the planet - are put to logging. The climate is changing under the influence of man-made factors, the radiation level increases, many species of plants and animals are endangered. Mineral deposits are being over-exploited.

In the end of our century all thinking people realise that if such processes continue, the next generations will inherit a planet unsuitable for normal life.

The alternative way of development of human society has been named sustainable development. It is based on the necessity of a universal consciousness that we have to live by utilising limited resources, which we borrow from nature. Basic strategic principles of the concept of sustainable development were declared at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This declaration points out trends in the economy and policy changes, aimed at stabilisation of nature-society interaction. It is not accidental that two years after the Earth Summit in Rio-de-Janeiro the UN declared a Decade of the Indigenous Peoples of the World.

Unique cultures, techniques and methods of traditional land and nature use have not merely historical or ethnological interest. They are a practical assets for all of mankind. Cultures of indigenous peoples are based on unity and close relationship of man and nature; they incorporate principles of rational utilisation of the resources and a non-damaging attitude to the environment, the fundamental principles of the concept of sustainable development. Traditional land use in every region of the planet is based on exceptional knowledge of the nature obtained due to multi-century experiences of indigenous peoples. It roots in the principle of sustainable use of renewable biological resour-

ces, which is the basic idea in the concept of sustainable development.

It is evident, that loss of mentality and experiences of the indigenous peoples practised during millennia, might become an unrecoverable detriment for mankind at the modern stage. They must be protected and passed on to the representatives of other nationalities for joint action aimed at nature conservation on our common planet and search of a new balanced way of development of civilisation.

Naturally, partnership of indigenous peoples and immigrant settlers must ground on parity principles, equal participation of the parties in problem solution and decision making on environmental, political and economic problems, concerning their joint actions towards a sustainable development in the regions.

This way of dealing with problems of culture preservation, protection of unique communities and environment in the regions of traditional land use is the most effective, and at the same time the most democratic one. In contrast to laws defending specific rights of the indigenous peoples - adopted by the governments which do not always take into consideration the real needs of the indigenous peoples - parity agreements define the whole spectrum of necessary political, economic and other issues. At the same time they create tools for joint work of the government and indigenous minorities (in binary Commissions, where both parties are represented in equal proportions) for solving environmental problems and mining of mineral resources in areas of indigenous subsistence. Joint work and equal participation in decision-making processes is both effective and instructive, promotes mutual understanding and even prevents conflicts.

Examples of parity approach towards a sustainable development of indigenous areas in the North can be found in the Agreements between Inuit and the Tribal Union of Gvichy and Her Royal Majesty Queen of United Kingdom (i.e. Canadian government). These agreements

considered in detail by both parties define territories under the jurisdiction, rights of indigenous people, permanent residents of non-indigenous population on the territory, rights of regional and federal governments on land and mineral resources, methods of nature use, and parity mechanism for control and management.

We do not know in detail the history preceding the settlement of these agreements, however we could imagine that there were many decades of conflicts and a long period of joint work of the Government and indigenous organisations aimed at preservation of indigenous life style, regulation of their claims to the government on the basis of bilateral parity agreement and thus, setting up conditions for sustainable development of regions, where the indigenous population lives.

Experience of Canada and of the other Northern countries on creating necessary prerequisites for sustainable development of the regions based on parity approach is very useful for Russia nowadays. Today in the period of reformation indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Russian Far East should prepare a stable, non-conflicting system of their relations with the government and non-indigenous population, aimed at preservation of their culture, life style, traditional economy, economical self-reliance and protection of the natural environment. Parity, in our opinion, is the most perspective way and can ensure a wise compromise with the state. Such way is possible only in one case - when both parties pursue common goal to ensure sustainable development of the regions, where indigenous peoples live.

Now the entire huge region of the European North, Siberia and the Russian Far East is in an unstable state, and the situation of the indigenous peoples can be called critical. This situation has been evolving in decades and is now at its critical point. The development of this region in the 20th century is still determined by intensive mining of non-renewable natural resources (gas, oil, ores, etc.), and by forest logging as well as immigration of foreign population. It is worth noting that indigenous peoples number now as little as 2% of the total population in the North, Siberia and the Russian Far East. During many years the state has had only one main target: to increase exploitation. There were and still are no existing long-term plans of sustainable development of these regions. In most cases all plans were based on exploitation of two or

three types of resources with maximum profitability resulting in deterioration of the environment and overall aggravation of the economic and social situation of the indigenous peoples, although this fact has not been properly evaluated or analysed.

Participation of the indigenous peoples and consideration of their interests in the management processes has been purely nominal, and the development of traditional land use or of their own cultures has not been practically supported. Until the end of 1980s aborigines did not have national public organisations able to express and defend their interests.

As a result of such a policy the early 1990s evidenced the worst state of legal enforcement of the indigenous peoples' rights. The existence of the least numerous indigenous nations is threatened. The population of the Entsy counts only 209 persons, the Oroks 190 persons, and the Ket 1113 persons. The average life expectancy of indigenous people is almost 20 years less than that of the entire country. For the last 6 years the birth rate among this group of population decreased by 34%. Tuberculosis and alcohol addiction are rising. All these facts evidence the deterioration of quality of life among indigenous peoples in most regions of the Russian Federation.

The natural environment is being destroyed in the lands of traditional use and economy of the indigenous peoples. In the north of Western Siberia 110,000 sq.km of reindeer pastures have been completely lost as a result of negligent industrial activity. In Siberia total 200 sq.km of river habitats for valuable fish species were destroyed. Annually almost 1,000 tons of sturgeon fish die due to water pollution. A similar situation is noted in other regions of the North, Siberia and Russian Far East.

Evidently, the economy of these regions needs to be transformed according to a model of sustainable development. Such a transition cannot be done within one or two years, it is a long process which should deal with a variety of compromises between different groups of people, enterprises and regional administrations. It should involve changes in economy and a fundamental transformation of human psychology in relation to the utilisation of nature. The role of the indigenous population of the North is significant in this process. It is much greater than its proportion of the regional population. Indigenous peoples historically are bearers of a caring attitude towards nature.

Governmental institutions must realise that an indigenous population exercising its exclusive rights for land and resources, could both preserve unique ethnoses and carry on an opportunity for the conservation of nature to future generations of different nationalities.

At the same time indigenous people are to understand that these specific rights evolve an exceptional responsibility for them and society in general. It is not a secret that there occurred several instances in Russia where specific rights were utilised in a too frivolous and somehow even criminal way by individual members of the indigenous society. For example, in the administrative region of Murmansk, tribal hunting grounds of the Saami, Komi and Nenets people were leased to foreign companies, in legal and economic ignorance of the indigenous authority. There exist so-called "national" enterprises as well, where indigenous representatives are used by semi-criminal elements as fiction participants for implying tax-free status and making profitable deals. Such activities of our "representatives" undoubtedly may discredit the entire movement of indigenous peoples of the North.

In Russia, the process of advocating exceptional rights of indigenous peoples of the North and mechanism of their realisation is now in the initial stage. The common purposes and tasks are not articulated yet and actual tools for their implementation are not found. Experiences of interrelations and interactions of various indigenous organisations with administrative bodies in Russia's regions are not synthesised or compared with those from other countries. Federal and regional concepts of these interactions and interrelations are not elaborated.

At present several forms and levels of interaction of indigenous peoples with the state and other groups of the population are partially determined. At the Federal level, several exclusive rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation (article 64) in general terms, which are included in several laws: On Underground Resources; On Environmental Protection; On Strictly Protected Nature Areas; and into a number of R.F. President's Decrees and R.F. Government Orders. However, the enforcement of these legal acts is rather insignificant. For solving legal problems aborigines should appeal to the court or sue the case in trial on the common grounds. The lack of legal expertise, remoteness of indigenous petitioners from the administrative centres, shortage of time and means for lengthy trial

processes, where large state enterprises, private companies or administrative bodies are opposing individuals, make legal processes for indigenous people practically unfeasible.

At the same time the legislative work aimed at recognition of exclusive rights in subjects of the Russian Federation has been activated. Regional authorities are more active than Federal bodies, as they are closer to needs of peoples in the specific regions. However, the realisation of these rights by the indigenous peoples, although to a lesser extent, is still very limited.

Legal representatives on behalf of indigenous peoples could be individuals, associations of indigenous peoples (NGOs), communities (indigenous unions and associations, dealing with traditional economy), national enterprises, in some cases, agricultural enterprises with communal property, transformed from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where production is based on traditional land use (reindeer herding, fur animals trapping/farming, hunting etc.), and professional unions (Union of Reindeer Herders, Union of Sea Animal Hunters).

Activities of professional unions, enterprises and communities are generally aimed at conservation of traditional ways of economy. Issues of developing national self-government are not their main concern. Associations dealing with various indigenous peoples' issues cannot directly influence economic activity. Evidently, in this situation even with mutual assistance of all interested parties, it is extremely difficult to determine where parity partnership between indigenous peoples and administrative bodies could serve a sustainable development of the regions. Moreover, the lack of determined common targets and tasks may lead to various conflicts.

To solve the problem of an effective parity partnership between indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Russian Far East, the government and other social groups, we assume it is necessary:

1. to elaborate a basic concept for every region under consideration of Russian and international expertise, as well as local conditions.
2. to develop and adopt a principal law in each region, which will clearly define limits for territories of traditional land use, determine rights for these territories on behalf of indigenous organisations, unequivocally define the rights of indigenous people on natural resources

in these territories, including mineral resources, guarantee exclusive rights of the indigenous population and regulating their relationships with other groups of the population, as well as establish systems of self-government and control on these territories.

3. to create in each region, where indigenous peoples live, independent foundations which could accumulate funds for the solution of problems of indigenous peoples and specify investment policy.

4. to establish special commissions (Assembly) of representatives of indigenous peoples and the administration at Governor's Office of each region, able to veto and agree on disputable issues that deal with all projects implemented on the territories of traditional land use.

In conclusion, it is necessary to dwell on another aspect of parity co-operation of indigenous peoples for sustainable development: The voluntary co-operation of international and Russian national public organisations. Such co-operation is necessary and useful, especially for grassroots organisations of indigenous peoples in our country. Thanks to this co-operation indigenous people of the Russian North receive financial support, and make acquaintance with the life of indigenous peoples of other circumpolar regions.

Joint projects are of high significance, and in particular topical projects on nature protection and information, implemented on the territory of Russia together with Russian specialists. We

would like to express our gratitude to the International NGO Sacred Earth Network. Its Director Bill Pfeiffer together with Pavel Suliandziga, the President of regional organisation of indigenous peoples in Primorskiy Kray (now the Vice-president of RAIPON), worked on launching a campaign to stop illegal logging in the Ussuri taiga that ended up in success. RAIPON is also grateful to World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for its activity on establishing new protected areas in Russia. Our personal thanks to Viktor Nikiforov, the Arctic Programme Co-ordinator in the WWF Russia office. We would like to express our special thanks and gratitude to the governments of Canada for the Institutional Building project, of Denmark for Danish-Greenlandic Initiative, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat for charity aid and technical assistance to our organisation. We would like to thank the government of Sweden for launching financial support to seminars on sharing Saami Parliament expertise. Our sincere gratitude to the government of Iceland for the project on replacement of traditional energy sources for environmentally safe energy in the national village of Lorino in Chukotka.

We hope that joint efforts of all mindful people of different nationalities both in Russia and abroad will create a basis for sustainable development of our planet - the Earth.

Thank you for your attention.

Speech held at the European Commission, Workshop on indigenous peoples and development co-operation:

Indigenous peoples and sustainable development: Community-oriented strategy

12-14 March, 1998, Brussels, Belgium

Pavel V. Sulyandziga (Павел В. Суляндзига)

Vice-President of the Russian Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON).

I would like first of all to thank the European Commission, the Saami Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Birgitte Feiring, Francesca Mosca, Ann-Kristin Håkansson and everybody else for the work they put into preparing this event and for their invitation to attend.

I would like to dwell on the following topics in my address:

- The Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON);
- the overall situation of the indigenous minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;
- concrete examples from the life of our peoples;
- the indigenous peoples activities and how they have organised themselves to defend their rights and interests;
- milestones in these activities; profiting from experience;
- comments on the draft paper.

I will try to deal with all these issues as I talk about our chosen topic “Indigenous peoples and sustainable development: community-oriented strategy”.

My name is Pavel Sulyandziga. Although I am an Udege, I am at this seminar representing the 29 indigenous peoples of Russia's North and Far East and Siberia, gathered together in one association. We may number only 200 000, but the area we traditionally inhabit covers 64% of the Russian Federation. The most numerous are the Nenets (about 35 000), and the least numerous the Entsy (209), the Oroks (190), the Negidals (642), the Kereks (100), the Taz (300), the Aleuts (702) and the Tofalars (731). Our association (RAIPON - Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North) had its inaugural meeting in 1990, bringing together the indigenous peoples of the north of what was

then still the Soviet Union. The Association held its third assembly last year, and elected a new administration and chairman, Sergey Kharyuchi. We have 29 regional and ethnic organisations which in their turn bring together local communities and organisations of indigenous peoples. Our Association is the only one to have been founded directly by the indigenous peoples themselves, and to be recognised by all the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. It is recognised by the government of the Russian Federation and by the International Arctic Community (we are a permanent participant of the Arctic Council). A women's movement is emerging within the Association, and we have deputy-chairs dealing with education, healthcare, culture, the environment and traditional economic activities.

I deliberately went into some detail when speaking about the structure of the Russian association because international documents (including that of the European Commission) have shown that international organisations find it hard to work out what organisations represent the indigenous peoples.

Indigenous peoples and sustainable development: These are two interlinked issues which have a long history in Russia, and which have often been influenced by the state's attitude to the indigenous inhabitants and the land on which they live. That attitude has varied considerably in ideology in the last 300 years, from a policy of non-interference and preservation of traditional ways of life to attempts to bring about full integration and modernisation. The heaviest impact on the traditional way of life and environmental management was dealt in the sixties, when the policy of the state was to move people from smaller settlements to larger ones. This forced resettlement began to break down a historic and ecologically balanced structure of population movement and environmental management built up by the indigenous peoples over centuries. The resettle-

ment itself, life as part of an ethnic minority in larger population centres, large-scale separation of children from their parents in order to educate them at boarding schools, reducing individuals' means and removing their ability to undertake traditional occupations put the indigenous peoples in spiritual and economic crisis. In the seventies, hidden unemployment was spreading, as well as alcoholism, destruction of families and traditional culture. These processes led firstly to a decrease of the natural growth rate, and hence to a decrease of the population.

During the last three decades, the birth rate has been decreasing, although not accompanied by the expected decrease of mortality, and without any change of its character. The largest risk group were not the children, as it had been earlier, but people of reproductive age. Furthermore, the main cause of death was no longer diseases, but accidents, murder and suicide. The portion of these causes reached 50 %, while their average portion for Russia is ca 10 %. The average life expectancy went down to 44 years. Low birth rates and high abortion numbers unfortunately permit only pessimistic prognoses.

The indigenous peoples which are looking for a way out of this situation, turn now back to their traditional experience. In a situation of growing misery and distress in the indigenous settlements and native societies, elements of traditional way of life are revived, national clan-based subsistence alliances are formed to secure food supply, and old forms of co-operative labour are reorganised in order to distribute the production and to help each-other. Traditional ways of transportation are re-inferred like dog sleighing and reindeer riding. Traditional medical and ecological knowledge regain a high significance, while the use of mother-tongues is extended. Clan- and band-based education is institutionalised to teach traditional economy and to mediate traditional knowledge. This process is *not* financially supported by state or other funding.

In contrast, the indigenous peoples experience problems concerning the Russian politics of openness, democracy and market economy that suddenly have evolved from quite different conditions. While earlier, the Soviet system with the Communist Party at the head invited us into a bright future together with all other citizens, destroying our culture, our customs and traditions, so now do the so-called democrats served by trans-national enterprises and

businessmen of all kinds, buying up our land, exhausting resources and doing practically the same thing as their predecessors: destroying the indigenous peoples.

The result is that there is no room left for many indigenous inhabitants even on their own land, and it matters little whether it is the communists or capitalists who are destroying it. I will remember a conversation I had with a Russian civil servant when we were talking about the problems of the indigenous peoples and the ways to solve those problems. He reduced our entire discussion to considering economic advantage and compatibility with budgets, economic regulations and so on. The one thing he could not understand was that the indigenous peoples, like everything else which has to do with human values and the world which surrounds us and of which we are part, are no mere economic category and are either "economically useful" or "not economically useful". No doubt in strictly economic terms we have no right to exist, and no right to pursue a future determined for us by nature. I mention this example deliberately because it unfortunately appears that in the world of what is termed white civilisation, economics and profit come before all else. I still think that national authorities and the international community are beginning to understand that there are values that should not be subordinated to economic advantage, and that in the final analysis the indigenous peoples and their many years of interacting with nature could steer other societies away from the environmental and cultural dangers of rapid and predatory use of natural resources leading to the death of wilderness areas and to a disaster for the world economy. This is an issue discussed in many oft-quoted international documents, and much of it is covered in the European Commission's draft.

I mentioned that I am an Udege. There are only about 2,000 of us in the whole of Russia. I would like to offer you an example of the life of the Udege, and have chosen simply to give you a short chronicle of the last five years. Not long ago, the Udege were still divided into eight ethnic groups. There are only four left. No, we were not physically destroyed, there was no direct genocide; it was simply that four of the groups had their land and their natural resources taken away from them, and were consequently unable to continue with their traditional activities. The Udege soul is the soul of a hunter and fisherman; it lives as long as nature lives. In 1993, having seen the bitter

experience of their brothers and facing a threat to their lands from Russian and South Korean logging firms, the Bikin Udege, the group to which I belong, picketed logging tracks and the regional government headquarters in Vladivostok in order to try to stop the logging. I travelled with another Udege representative to Moscow, where we went to the Kremlin and met President Yeltsin's environmental safety adviser. We received the help and support of Green Organisations from all over the world, we were backed up by the inhabitants of the Primorskiy Kray, and we managed in the end to defend our lands. In the same year, the Samarga Udege learned of plans to start logging on their lands and declared their intention to defend their rights even if it involved taking up arms. The authorities did not take things that far.

In 1994, military construction personnel built the Khabarovsk-Nakhodka road, which has the status of a federal route and is considered strategic. The project damaged our hunting lands, and we demanded compensation. Neither the contractors nor the project managers were willing to sit down at the table and negotiate with us, explaining that in legal terms the land did not belong to us. Only after our hunters spoke to the workers and the latter refused to work until the matter of the indigenous inhabitants had been settled, the project management acknowledged our rights and signed a compensation agreement. The workers had not walked out because they recognised our rights, but because they were afraid (despite the fact that our hunters did not even threaten them) that we would resort to using weapons. However, the end of last year saw violations concerning the beginning of our agreement, when the project management claimed problems with its own funding. This means that we still have a battle to fight. We have heard reports that the Russian government has approached the World Bank for funds for this route. Knowing that the World Bank has a directive concerning indigenous peoples, we intend to pursue this line of defence.

In 1995, gold mining interests focused on Bikin, and only determined opposition from us and from the governor of the Kray - who only agreed on condition that the permission by the indigenous population was obtained - stopped their plans.

In 1996, a Russian-American company had its eye on the lands of the Samarga Udege, and promised about 60,000 dollars of compensation. Local officials even forged the signature

of the head of the Community, but their efforts failed and the process was halted.

In 1997, a Hong Kong logging firm took a 50-year lease on the land of the Khor Udege, paying them 100,000 dollars in the form of ten vehicles for the use of the local Community. Even this so-called assistance was abused by the local authorities: The Community got only two vehicles, as the other eight were confiscated by the military.

This is but a five-year chronicle of the Udeges' battle for their rights. We can only speculate as to what is happening to other indigenous peoples whose lands have oil, gas and other mineral deposits. This speculation is bound not to put the European Union in a favourable light, because it is the companies of the developed world, including Europe, which have had such a hand in what is happening on our soil. What is alarming to us, is that the public opinion in Russia - influenced by what it considers more global concerns of transition - does not even want to hear about our problems and misfortunes. Four or five years ago we believed we would get support from others, but now they seem to think that in defending our lands we are depriving them of jobs, and that our problems can wait.

The point is precisely that we can't afford to wait - we can't afford to wait until others destroy the land of our ancestors, until our culture, which is rooted in living nature, perishes, and most of all we can't afford to wait because there are so few of us.

A friend of mine who is very detached from the issue of indigenous peoples, opposing ethnic distinctions, did the arithmetics after a very close friend of ours committed suicide. He was a Koryak, and the Koryaks are one of the biggest groups of indigenous people, as they number about 11,000. Her reasoning was highly irreverent, but I still want to explain it. She said: "He died, and nobody so much as squeaked SOS. Proportionally, one Koryak dying is like a Russian town of 15,000 disappearing off the face of the earth. If that happened, don't you think somebody would make a fuss?"

I want to turn to the matter of what our peoples are doing and how projects and programmes are organised. I take the opportunity to thank our brothers and sisters of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, and through them the Danish government, for the help they have provided at what has been a difficult time for us. With their

assistance, and that of the Saami Council as well as the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat, we have been taking our first steps in the international movement of indigenous peoples. We are currently involved in two international projects, one Danish-Greenlandic project and one Russian-Canadian project. Thanks to the Danish-Greenlandic Initiative, we hope to set up a small database on Russia's indigenous peoples and to add to it later. Last year, funding from the US Eurasia Fund enabled us to gather around one table representatives of the regional authorities and indigenous peoples of the Russian Far East to draw up a draft document in which the regional authorities acknowledge the indigenous peoples' rights over such matters as self-rule, the development of traditional activities, and the legal delimitation of areas of traditional environmental management. Unfortunately, the document has not so far been signed because the issue of funding the organisational aspects of the agreement has not been settled. Virtually no legislation devoted to indigenous minority populations has been passed in Russia to date. However, legislation affecting the interests of these populations has been passed (for instance on the use of natural resources and on protected areas). This is why we have organised a conference together with the commission on human rights attached to the office of the president of Russia. The conference is entitled "*Human rights and the indigenous peoples in the national policy of the Russian state*" and

will take place at the end of March. Its aim is to develop and support a project to analyse and harmonise Russian legislation, bringing it into line with international standards on human rights and indigenous peoples. Unfortunately, this is yet another area in which we have received no support from the Russian government.

An Information Centre on Indigenous Peoples is now operating in Moscow. Every four months it organises a training course for representatives of indigenous people from local communities. There are twelve people currently on a one-month course in Canada, and a number of our regional subgroups have undertaken and are undertaking work at local level. I would in particular like to give you a summary of an English-language account of a project carried out under the aegis of the Primorskiy Kray's Association of Indigenous Peoples by the Association's Scientific Centre. It relates to a "*Plan for the preservation of biodiversity and sustainable development in the Bikin River Basin, traditionally inhabited by indigenous peoples*". We have now drawn up a series of projects: for environmental monitoring for areas of traditional environmental management; for developing and assimilating regional and local legislation; for fostering and teaching leadership among the indigenous peoples; for reviving salmon stocks and for developing an information system to use as an instrument for managing the territories of the indigenous peoples of Russia.

Norwegian activities related to indigenous peoples of the Russian North

(Finnish activities included)

Summarised by Winfried K. Dallmann

(Norwegian Polar Institute / NNSIPRA co-ordinator)

The increasing awareness of the threatening situation for the indigenous peoples of the Russian North since the late 1980s has led to various forms of foreign engagement. Not only did the political changes permit to physically include the Saami and Yupik (Siberian Inuit) in the respective interstate IPOs (Saami Council, Inuit Circumpolar Conference [ICC]), but also did international Arctic environmental monitoring and development processes like AMAP (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme), AEPS (Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy) and the succeeding Arctic Council give Arctic indigenous peoples a voice to express their experiences, needs and cultural premises for their own development.

The *Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)* of the Arctic Council is pursuing the objectives to integrate indigenous knowledge and cultural aspects into the international development programmes, to bring together aspects of the three involved IPOs (Saami Council, ICC, RAIPON), to assist especially the indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation in information exchange and integration into the international processes, and to present Arctic indigenous issues at various UN boards.

National support programmes were commenced in some countries. The *Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)* has started to run a three-years programme of capacity building within the Russian State Committee of Development of the North (Goskomsever) and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) through seminars, courses and workshops. The *Danish-Greenlandic Initiative for Assistance to the Indigenous Peoples of Russia (DGI)* is a state-funded programme with the goal to generate a series of sustainable development measures in co-operation with the interests of the indigenous peoples that depend on the Arctic environment and its resources. DGI has assisted in building a communication infrastructure with RAIPON (IT, translation assistance) and has also invited Norwegian initiatives to use it. Norwegian players, however, should realise the existing international initiatives and co-ordinate their activities .

In the following, some relevant Norwegian projects - and projects carried out in connection with international programmes having their secretariats in Norway - are shortly introduced. NNSIPRA has also invited the limited number of Finnish players to introduce their activities and to join the network.

Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI)

Contact: Douglas Brubaker

International Northern Sea Route Programme (INSROP)

FNI carries the INSROP Secretariat and co-ordinates Subprogramme IV "Political, Legal and Strategic Factors" (see below).

INSROP is a joint Russian-Norwegian-Japanese, five-year research programme designed to fill knowledge gaps about the Northern Sea Route (NSR) – the collective term for a series of shipping lanes running along the coast of the Russian Arctic from Novaya Zemlya to the Bering Strait. The route is not yet commercially utilised by non-Russian vessels, but would save 40% distance from Europe to the northern Pacific Ocean compared with southerly routes and would enable an easier access to the Russian Arctic.

The research policy of INSROP is to investigate the scope of environmental, human, cultural and political parameters before sharply increasing its use. The users must have a common understanding to keep problems at a minimum and optimise the advantages of the NSR. Acknowledging the Russian authority to decide for or against the expansion of the NSR, INSROP's task is to build up a scientifically based knowledge foundation to enable authorities and private interests to make rational decisions.

The research is organised in four subprogrammes:

- I Natural Conditions and Ice Navigation
- II Environmental Factors
- III Trade and Commercial Shipping Aspects

IV Political, Legal and Strategic Factors

Indigenous peoples' aspects are mainly addressed in Subprogramme IV, within the project "Social and Cultural Impact on Indigenous Peoples" (supervised by Gail Osherenko, Dartmouth College, USA). Indigenous issues are also considered in Subprogramme II which is co-ordinated by the Norwegian Polar Institute (see below). INSROP publications covering indigenous issues are listed in the Chapter "Notes" in the end of this Bulletin.

Project proposal: International Rights of the Nenets and Komi Indigenous Peoples of the Pechora Sea Coastal Zone

This is a project proposal submitted to the Norwegian Research Council. The project is meant to interface with the IASC-supported research programme LOIRA (Land-Ocean Interactions in the Russian Arctic) and is intended to be carried out in co-operation with Ivar Bjørklund (Tromsø) and Russian specialists (Elena Andreeva, Moscow; V. Kryukov, Novosibirsk; etc.) as well as numerous consultants with experiences from indigenous issues related to petroleum development in North America.

The main goal of the project is to clarify the legal status of the indigenous peoples of the Pechora Sea coastal area, the Nenets and the Izhma-Komi, in relation to international legal norms for indigenous peoples. This is important to ensure a harmonic development in an area undergoing economic growth involving different Russian and international oil and gas companies, including the Norwegian companies *Norsk Hydro* and *Statoil*. Identification of measures to strengthen indigenous rights in the oil and gas areas of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug will be forwarded, and policy alternatives for the Okrug administration and the oil and gas companies will be proposed. Experiences from indigenous issues in connection with oil and gas development in the North American Arctic will be used, as well as experiences from indigenous rights issues of the Scandinavian Saami.

Gáísá (Saami Resource Centre and Network)

Contact: Jorunn Eikjok

Arctic Indigenous Women's Network

Sixty representatives of 11 indigenous nations from the entire Arctic region formed a network with the goal to achieve that indigenous peoples should play a central role in shaping Arctic community development, to achieve the acknowledgement of indigenous women as equal consultants in decision-making, and to work for the appreciation and development of indigenous knowledge and experience about life in the Arctic for the sake of future generations. The network is led by a programme committee consisting of: Jorunn Eikjok (Saami, Norway), Maria Pogodayeva (Even, Sakha Republic), Nina Yadne (Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets Auton. Okrug), Lyubov Vatonena (Saami, Murmansk Oblast), Martha Flaherty (Inuit, Canada). The network is linked to indigenous womens' networks in Asia, Africa, central- and Latin-Amerika and to the network for North-Amerika and the Pacifics. A global indigenous women's conference will be organised in 2000.

Rural Development in Indigenous Communities

A programme initiated by Gáísá in co-operation with Arctic Indigenous Women's Network and indigenous representatives in the Russian Federation. Its focus is to create awareness, responsibility and initiatives for preserving and developing knowledge concerning utilisation of nature, nature-based industries and resource management for present and future generations of indigenous peoples. The main objective is to induce local project initiatives managing joint projects through local organisations. A network between Saami women from Norway and Russia is already operative, carrying out various projects on documentation of indigenous knowledge, collection of Saami live stories, strengthening of Saami issues in kindergartens and schools, Saami food traditions as well as network building, project management and small-scale business training courses.

The programme is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the programme has applied to the Barents Euro-Arctic Region for additional funding. Other funding sources are investigated. Co-operation is established with the Finnish section of the Saami Council, IWGIA, RAIPON, DGI, and GRID-Arendal.

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

Contact: Helge Blakkisrud

The Centre for Russian Studies at NUPI is carrying out two research projects with implications on the indigenous issues:

1. "Federal Reform and Resource Conflicts – the Case of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug", with partial funding by the Norwegian oil company *Statoil*. Concluded in 1998.
2. "The Development of Russian Federalism since 1991", doctorate thesis, home funding.

Norwegian Polar Institute (NP)

Contact: Winfried Dallmann

International Northern Sea Route Programme (INSROP), Sub-programme II: Environmental Factors (see above: Fridtjof Nansen Institute)

Indigenous issues are also considered in Subprogramme II which is co-ordinated by the Norwegian Polar Institute (supervisor: Kjell A. Moe). A qualitative mapping of the environmental and resource base of the indigenous people of the Russian Arctic has been carried out by Winfried Dallmann. The results are presently incorporated into the Environmental Impact Assessment for the NSR. INSROP publications covering indigenous issues are listed in the Chapter "Notes" in the end of this Bulletin.

Norwegian Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic NNSIPRA

This network is still in the establishing state. For objectives see cover page and editorial of this Bulletin. Basic funding will be applied to various sources from 1999 on.

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Contact: Thor B. Arlov

Project proposal: Nenets in the Petroleum Age: Challenges for a Sustainable Development in the European Arctic

A multi-disciplinary network of scientists under participation of Russian specialists has elaborated a project proposal in 1997 with respect to consequences of industrial development in the north-west of the Russian Federation, particularly the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The application for funding to the Norwegian Research Council (East Europe Programme) was not successful. The group is working at a new proposal.

Planned objectives are to investigate the conflict between technical/economic priorities and environmental/social considerations, especially with respect to petroleum development, the role of foreign actors in resource exploitation, tensions between ethnic groups, as well as short- and long-term effects of petroleum exploitation on a future sustainable development. A baseline study would deal with the natural environment, socio-economic indicators, political-legal status and the public health situation. Consequently, probable development scenarios would be identified, leading to the evaluation of various strategies for sustainable exploitation and management of natural resources including mitigation methods.

The project proposal refers to the IASC-supported research programme LOIRA (Land-Ocean Interactions in the Russian Arctic). The co-ordinator of this programme, Elena N. Andreeva, is also meant to participate in the proposed project.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal

Contact: Svein Tveitdal

The United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) mission is, "to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations". One of the main objectives of UNEP's GRID-Arendal office is to serve as a regional focal point for Arctic environmental information within UNEP. In meeting this objective UNEP/GRID-Arendal works closely with many players in the Arctic Council process, including the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), the programme for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) and the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME). UNEP/GRID-Arendal has also represented UNEP at recent meetings of the Arctic Council, including the Alta Ministerial meeting in June 1997. It has also developed strong ties to the work of the Standing Committee on Arctic Parliamentarians and has helped this group with practical support on issues of environmental information and communication.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal has a large amount of data concerning environmental issues in the polar regions and offers assistance to the indigenous peoples of the Russian north in assessing their environmental problems and providing services to assist in the mitigation of those problems. UNEP/GRID-Arendal, in co-operation with the Danish-Greenlandic Initiative and the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat of the Arctic Council, organised the first seminar (Moscow, March 1998) where

leaders of the indigenous peoples' regional organisations met to discuss environmental problems affecting their regions. A report from this meeting is presently printed.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal is also working with RAIPON, the Indigenous People's Secretariat and other indigenous organisations in Norway to develop proposals to further assist the indigenous peoples in the North of the Russian Federation.

University of Tromsø, Tromsø Museum

Contact: Ivar Bjørklund

Eight to ten scientists at Tromsø Museum work in the North of the Russian Federation, five of which work on issues directly related to indigenous people on the Kola Peninsula and in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug:

Saami resource management and history on the Kola Peninsula (Johan A. Kalstad)

Saami music tradition on the Kola Peninsula (Ola Graff)

Saami archaeology on the Kola Peninsula (Knut Helskog)

Indigenous rights on land use and resource in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Ivar Bjørklund and Terje Brantenberg), field work since 1993

Ivar Bjørklund has also initiated a **literation campaign** for Nenets reindeer herders in the tundra areas at the Kara Sea, and he is working at a **documentary film** about their living conditions.

University of Lapland, Arctic Centre (FINLAND)

Contact: Bruce Forbes

Since 1991, Bruce Forbes has been involved in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug with investigations relating to the **impact of oil and gas development on the ecosystems**, and how these impacts **affect current and future Nenets livelihoods, namely reindeer husbandry**. The work is focused on changes in reindeer habitat and how the Nenets themselves perceive land use change.

The project(s) have been funded at various times by the Russian Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Academy of Sciences, the National Geographic Society, NATO's Scientific and Environmental Affairs Division and the U.S. National Science Foundation. Funding is lacking at present, while results from work in 1991 to 1996 are summarised and published.

A doctoral thesis on the Nenets population of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug is presently written by Tuula Tuisku. The objective is to study the **strategy of the Nenets reindeer herders to survive** under new circumstances. These include transition to market economy and oil and gas development. Simultaneously, the herders have to solve problems inherited from the Soviet Era, where they were forced upon radical cultural changes like collectivisation and sovietisation. The whole of these circumstances are severely threatening the existence of reindeer husbandry in the Okrug.

In February 1999, Arctic Centre will host an IASC-sponsored workshop on reindeer/caribou grazing systems which will focus on human dimensions of change in circumpolar areas. The workshop will include extensive participation by both reindeer herders and scientists from Russia. Relevant research topics will be defined. For information on this workshop see <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~arctic/conf>

Arctic Centre is housing an exhibition about the indigenous peoples of the Russian North.

University of Lapland, Faculty of Education (FINLAND)

Contact: Leif Rantala

Leif Rantala at the University of Lapland is engaged in various activities concerning the Saami of the Kola Peninsula, i.e. writing articles about their situation, acting as an interpreter (Saami-Russian-Swedish-Finnish-English) at meetings and conferences, and he worked out a support program under the umbrella of the Saami Council in 1993. Leif Rantala also holds lectures about the Saami people at Murmansk Pedagogical Institute.

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)

Contact: Lars-Otto Reiersen

AMAP is an international programme initiated by the Ministers of the eight Arctic countries in 1991, aimed at examining the levels of anthropogenic pollutants and at assessing their effects in all relevant compartments of the arctic environment. AMAP is one of the four programs constituting the AEPS (Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy) now co-ordinated by the Arctic Council. In 1997, a comprehensive report was published, on the background of an immense amount of background data collected during the first six years of co-operation. Until now, there are English, Norwegian and Saami language versions (references are listed in the Chapter "Notes" in end of this Bulletin), while a

Russian language version still is in preparation. A complete research report "AMAP Assessment Report: Arctic Pollution Issues" will be published in late 1998. A digital AMAP project directory designed by GRID-Arendal containing detailed information on ca. 530 projects can be achieved through the AMAP Secretariat.

The AMAP results are in general relevant for the situation of the indigenous peoples of the North. In particular, a number of health-related projects were and carried out, the results of which are summarised in the above mentioned report. A tentative plan for the next five years envisages amongst others an updated report on pollution effects on human health, and a first report on combined effects of multiple stressors on Arctic ecosystems and human health. In addition, AMAP - together with the Permanent Participants of the Arctic Council (ICC; Saami Council, RAIPON) is preparing a proposal on "Indigenous Peoples, Food Security and POPs in Arctic Russia" for consideration by the Global Environmental Facility.

Euro-Arctic Barents Region

Contact: Alf Nystad

The Euro-Arctic Barents Region comprises the Northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland, as well as the Karelian Republic and the Murmansk and Arkhangelsk Oblasts including the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Novaya Zemlya. The Kirkenes Declaration of 1993, establishing the "Euro-Arctic Barents Co-operation" signed by Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Iceland, Denmark, the European Commission and the Saami Council, endorses amongst others the issue of taking measures to improve the situation of the indigenous population of the Barents Region. Indigenous interests are to be taken into account in all matters of co-operation.

Both the Saami and the Nenets have their representatives at the Regional Council. The **Regional Committee for the Indigenous Peoples** consists of 8 representatives, while indigenous representatives join 10 of the remaining 12 committees of the Regional Council.

Norway, having the Chair at the Council in 1998, is strengthening the issues of health and environment. A preparatory analysis of needs for health service for indigenous peoples of North-western Russia has already been done. Subsequent co-operation will be canalised through the twin-town relationship of the Saami settlements Kárášjohka (Karasjok; Finnmark, Norway) and Lujávrrri (Lovozero; Murmansk Oblast, Russia). Objectives include health care at schools, organisation and multidisciplinary co-operation, drug abuse prevention, development of information material, hospital equipment, improvement of drinking water, etc. Other projects comprise exchange visits of young artists, and the traditional National Saami Games. If this co-operation will be successful, similar projects may be carried out by other twin towns like Guovdageaidnu – Naryan Mar, or Tana – Terskiy.

In addition, there is a variety of other ongoing projects, mainly in the sectors of arts and crafts, education, language and women's issues. A project on establishment of cultural centres in Lujávrrri (Saami) and Naryan Mar (Nenets) has been running for several years.

The Committee is investigating possibilities of co-operation in reindeer husbandry, both on meat production, processing and sale. There is a severe lack of recognising reindeer meat as a valuable food resource on the Russian market. An improved subsistence-based economy is considered to be a requirement to enable indigenous peoples to carry on their own development.

Besides activities directly aimed at indigenous people, the **Environmental Management Programme (EMP) for the Murmansk Region** has important implications for the indigenous population of the region. The programme issues a bulletin (EMP Bulletin) which can be ordered from the Svanhovd Environmental Centre.

International Arctic Science Committee (IASC)

Contact: Odd Rogne

IASC (founded in 1990 by member organisations of the eight arctic countries) is a non-governmental international organisation to encourage and facilitate co-operation in all aspects of arctic research. The main activity of IASC is to develop research projects for which circumarctic or international co-operation is required. IASC projects are generally funded by national sources, but there is an *IASC General Fund* established by annual contributions to meet common expenses.

Present IASC projects with particular relevance to indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic are:

Land-Ocean Interactions in the Russian Arctic (LOIRA) – planning stage

A multidisciplinary research programme aimed at understanding of various natural processes in the Arctic coastal environment. Focus on the Pechora river delta. It contains the item of social and economic development of the arctic coastal zone. The project will provide a scientific and socio-economic basis for integrated management of the coastal environment. Project group: Russian. Leader: Aleksandr Lisitzin, P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Moscow.

Sustainable Development – Caribou/Reindeer Grazing Systems – planning stage

Workshop at Arctic Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland, on sustainability of grazing systems and human dependencies, February 1999. (See University of Lapland, Arctic Centre)

Environmental and Social Impacts of Industrialisation: Implication of Large Scale Energy Development in the Arctic – initial planning

The project aims at evaluating long-term processes in connection with oil-and-gas and hydropower development, identifying ongoing and planned projects and their environmental impact in critical areas, and identifying feasible comparative studies with projects outside the area. Project group: International. Leaders: Bruce Forbes, Arctic Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland; Rasmus O. Rasmussen, NORS-Nordatlantiske Regionalstudier, Roskilde, Denmark.

This summary is based on the information provided by the individual institutions and does certainly not cover all relevant activities in Norway. All addressees of NNSIPRA Bulletin are invited to contribute with information, either in general or at a more detailed level.

Contacts and addresses

The following table shows institutions and organisations, normally with contact persons, that are registered and automatically receive the NNSIPRA Bulletin. The Russian version is distributed further via RAIPON to local indigenous organisations in the Russian Federation. The listed E-mail addresses form the mailing list for other information that might be relevant to spread in between. In addition to the addressees listed below, contacts will be established with Norwegian oil companies that are engaged in the hydrocarbon development in the Russian North.

Please, inform the network co-ordinator about any errors, or if you would like to add your address to the contact net.

Institution / organisation Name/ mailing address	English name	Contact person(s)	Phone	Fax	E-mail address
NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND FUNDING AGENCIES:					
Justisdepartementet, Polaravdelingen Pb. 8005 Dep 0300 Oslo	Ministry of Justice, Department for Polar Affairs	Sissel Finstad	(+47) 22 24 56 96	(+47) 22 24 95 39	sissel.finstad@jd.dep. telemax.no
Miljøverndepartementet, Seksjon for Polarsaker og Samarbeid med Russland Pb. 8013 Dep 0030 Oslo	Ministry of the Envi- ronment, Division for Polar Affairs and Co- operation with Russia	Per Antonsen	(+47) 22 24 59 84	(+47) 22 24 27 55	per. antonsen@md.dep.no
Utenriksdepartementet, Sek- sjon for Russland og de øvrige SUS landene Pb. 8114 Dep 0030 Oslo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division for Russia and the other CIS countries	Leidulv Namtvedt	(+47) 22 24 33 32	(+47) 22 24 95 80	
Utenriksdepartementet, Sek- sjon for prosjektsamarbeid med Sentral- og Østeuropa Pb. 8114 Dep 0030 Oslo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division for Project Co-operation with Central and Eastern Europe	Gerd Berit Lavik	(+47) 22 24 33 44	(+47) 22 24 33 42	esso@ud.dep.telemax.no
Norges Forskningsråd, Stensberggata 26 Pb. 2700 St. Hanshaugen N-0131 Oslo	Norwegian Research Council	Inger-Ann Ulstein	(+47) 22 03 73 43	(+47)22 03 72 78	inger-ann.ulstein@nfr.no
OTHER NORWEGIAN INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS:					
Den norske Helsingforskomiteen Urtegata 50 N-0187 Oslo	Norwegian Hel- singfors Committee	Bjørn Engelsland	(+47) 22 57 00 70	(+47) 22 57 00 88	nhc@nhc.no
Forskningsstiftelsen FAFO Borggata 2B Pb. 2947 Tøyen N-0608 Oslo	FAFO Institute for Applied Social Science	Aadne Aasland	(+47) 22 08 86 00 l: (+47) 22 08 87 11	(+47) 22 08 87 00	aadne.aasland@fafo.no
Forum for utvikling og miljø Storgata 33A N-0184 Oslo	Forum for development and environment	Jan Gustav Strandenæs	(+47) 22 20 98 70	(+47) 22 20 37 80	j-strand.forum@online.no
Fridtjof Nansens Institutt Fridtjof Nansens vei 17 Pb. 324 N-1324 Lysaker	Fridtjof Nansen Institute	Douglas Brubaker	(+47) 67 11 19 00	(+47) 67 11 19 10	douglas.brubaker@fni.no
Gáisá Heggåsveien 6 N-9020 Tromsdalen	Saami Resource Centre and Network	Jorunn Eikjok	(+47) 77 62 81 68	(+47) 77 62 66 80	utvej@rito.no
Norges teknisk-naturviten- skapelige Universitet (NTNU) N-7034 Trondheim	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Thor B. Arlov	(+47) 73 59 80 31	(+47) 73 59 80 99	thor.arlov@adm.ntnu.no
Norsk forum for ytringsfrihet Urtegata 50 N-0187 Oslo	Norwegian Forum for Freedom of Expression	Mette Newth	(+47) 22 67 79 64	(+47) 22 57 00 88	nffe@online.no
Norsk Institutt for menneske- rettigheter (Univ. i Oslo) Universitetsgata 22-24 N-0162 Oslo	Norwegian Institute of Human Rights (University of Oslo)	Asbjørn Eide	(+47) 22 84 20 01 l: (+47) 22 84 20 04	(+47) 22 84 20 02	asbjorn.eide@nihr.uio.no
Norsk Polarinstitutt (NP) Polarmiljøsentret N-9005 Tromsø	Norwegian Polar Institute	Winfried Dallmann	(+47) 77 75 05 00	(+47) 77 75 05 01	dallmann@npolar.no

Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (NUPI), Senter for Russlandsstudier Pb. 8159 Dep. N-0033 Oslo	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Centre for Russian Studies	Helge Blakkisrud	(+47) 22 05 65 27	(+47) 22 17 70 15	helge.blakkisrud@nupi.no
Sámediggi Pb. 144 N-9730 Kárášjohka / Karasjok	Saami Parliament		(+47) 78 46 71 00	(+47) 78 46 69 49	adm@samediggi.no
Svanhovd miljøsenster N-9925 Svanvik	Svanhovd Environmental Centre	Steinar Wikan Bjørn Frantzen	(+47) 78 97 36 00	(+47) 78 97 36 01	svanhovd@svanhovd.no bjorn.frantzen@svanhovd.no
Tromsø Museum N-9006 Tromsø	Tromsø Museum	Ivar Bjørklund	(+47) 77 64 52 74	(+47) 77 64 55 20	ivarb@imv.uit.no
UNEP/GRID-Arendal Longum Park Pb. 1602 Myrene N-4801 Arendal	United Nations Environmental Programme / Global Resources Information Database	Sven Tveitdal Lars Kullerud	(+47) 37 03 56 50	(+47) 37 03 50 50	tveitdal@grida.no
c/o Canada Centre for Remote Sensing Room 403, 588 Booth Street, CDN-Ottawa K1A 0Y7, Ont.	<i>Polar Programme Manager:</i>	David Henry	(+1) 613 995 2042	(+1) 613 947 1383	dhenry@nrcan.gc.ca
Universitetet i Tromsø, Senter for samiske studier 9037 Tromsø	University of Tromsø, Centre for Saami Studies		(+47) 77 64 55 35	(+47) 77 67 66 72	saamidg@list.uit.no
Universitetet i Tromsø, Institutt for sosialanthropologi	University of Tromsø, Institute of Social Anthropology	Finn Sivert Nielsen privat: M.Urdalsvei 3 N-9011 Tromsø	(+47) 77 61 30 62		finnsn@sv.uit.no
WWF, norsk seksjon Kr. Augusts gate 7A Pb. 6784 St. Olavs plass N-0130 Oslo	World Wide Fund for Nature	Peter Prokosch	(+47) 22 03 65 00	(+47) 22 20 06 66	peterp@online.no

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS / ORGANISATIONS SEATED IN NORWAY:

AMAP Pb. 8100 Dep. Strømsveien 96 N-0032 Oslo	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme	Lars-Otto Reiersen	(+47) 22 57 34 00 l: (+47) 22 57 35 44	(+47) 22 67 67 06	lars-otto.reiersen@sftospost.md.dep. telemax.no
Barentssekretariatet Det regionale urfolksutvalget Wiullsgate 3 Pb. 276 N-9901 Kirkenes	Secretariat of the Barents Euro-Arctic Region, Regional Committee for the Indigenous Peoples	Alf Nystad	(+47) 78 97 70 50 l: (+47) 78 97 70 58	(+47) 78 99 32 25	alfn@barsek.no
IASC Pb. 5072 Majorstua Middelthunsgate 29 N-0301 Oslo <i>from 1 February 1999:</i> Strømsveien 96 N-0032 Oslo	International Arctic Science Committee	Odd Rogne	(+47) 22 95 96 02 <i>this number will change from 1 February 1999</i>	(+47) 22 95 96 01 <i>this number will change from 1 February 1999</i>	iasc@npolar.no <i>from 1 February 1999:</i> iasc@iasc.no
Sámi Parlamentáralaš Raðði Pb. 340 N-9520 Guovdageaidnu / Kautokeino	Saami Paliamentary Assembly	Nils Thomas Utsi	(+47) 78 48 66 66	(+47) 78 48 65 66	samiparl@online.no

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ORGANISATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

Ассоциация коренных народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока 117415 г. Москва пр.Вернадского 37 корпус 2 офис 527	Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (RAIPON)	Sergey M. Kharyuchi Sergey N. Kirillin Pavel V. Sulyandziga Tamara Semyonova	(+7) 095 938 9545 (+7) 095 930 4468	(+7) 095 432 9992	stam@glasnet.ru
Вице-президент АКМНС 11355 Транспортная ул., г.Новокузнецк Кемеровской обл., 654066	RAIPON Vice-President	Mikhail A. Todyshev	(+7) 3843 47 2794	(+7) 3843 46 8446	root@shor.nkz.ru
Депутатская Ассамблея коренных малочисленных народов Севера	Deputy Assembly of the Indigenous Peoples of the North	Eremey D. Aypin	(+7) 095 415 5406 (home)		

Международная Лига малочисленных народов и этнических групп Москва, Рублевское шоссе, дом 34, кв.	International League of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Groups	Evdokia A. Gaer	(+7) 095 413 7695 (+7) 4232 31 5997		
Информационный центр	Informational Center	Galina I. Volkova	(+7) 095 284 8045		

коренных малочисленных народов России (фонд L'AURAVETL'AN) 129110 Москва ул. Гиляровского 56	of Indigenous Peoples of Russia (L'auravetl'an Foundation)	Oleg Yu. Egorov Valentina Golubchikova	(+7) 095 284 8248		
Дальневосточный Союз коренных малочисленных народов Севера Российской Федерации 690110 г Владивосток ул. Нейбута 85 - 129; 692031 село Красный Яр, Приморского края, Пожарского р-на	Far East Union of the Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Russian Federation	Pavel V. Suliandziga Aleksy L. Uza	(+7) 4232 52 6859 (+7) 4232 32 687	(+7) 4232 52 6859	
Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Приморского края 690110 г Владивосток ул. Нейбута 85 - 129	Association of the Indigenous Peoples of Primorskiy Krai	Rodion V. Suliandziga	(+7) 4232 52 6859	(+7) 4232 52 6859	
Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Чукотки 686710 г Анадырь ул. Отке 37 ул. Энергетиков 6 кв. 27	Association of the Indigenous Peoples of Chukotka	Alexander A. Omrypkir	(+7) 427-22 44372 (+7) 427-22 44082 (home)		
Камчатская областная Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера 683040 Петропавловск-Камчатский, пл. Ленина 1, к 515, с.Эссо Камчатской области, Быстринский р-н	Kamchatka Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North	Valery A. San'kovich Andrey A. Popov	(+7) 415-22 25986 (+7) (415-22) 25432 (home)	(+7) 415-22 21250	
Камчатская Ассоциация камчадалов 684610 Камчатская область г Елизово, ул. Ленина 22	Kamchatka Association of Kamchadals	Panteley P. Kosygin	(+7)415-31 61363 (+7)415-31 62223 (home)		
Корякская окружная ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера 684 620 п. Палана, ул. Порогова 20	Koryak Regional Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North	Aleksy N. Zaporotsky	(+7) 415-43 32113 (+7) 415-43 31874 (home)		
Алеутская Ассоциация "Ансарко" Камчатской области 684500 с. Никольское Алеутского района ул. Гагарина 7 кв. 9 (дом.)	Aleut Association "Ansarko" of the Kamchatka Region	Vladimir N. Dobrynin			
Совет Возрождения ительменов Камчатки "Тхсаном" 684611 Тигильский район с. Ковран, Камчатская обл.	Council of Itelmen Revival "Tkhsanom"	Oleg N. Zaporotsky	(+7) 415-39 28102		
Ассоциация малочисленных народов Севера Сахалинской области 694450 п. Ноглики ул. Пограничная 5	Sakhalin Regional Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North	Gennady N. Psyagin	(+7) 424-44 91371 (+7) 424-44 92265 (home)		
Хабаровская краевая Ассоциация народов Севера 680000 г Хабаровск ул. Гоголя 16 кв 1	Khabarovsk Regional Association of the Peoples of the North	Vladimir V. Digor	(+7) 4212 23 6835	(+7) 4212 32 4457	
Амурская областная Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера 675000 г Благовещенск ул.Ленина 135 (адм. обл.) с. Ивановское Селемджинского района	Amur Regional Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North	Anna A. Brodz' Tamara S. Safronova	(+7) 4162 44 0679 (+7) 4162 26125 (home)		

Ассоциация ненецкого народа "Ясавэй" 164700 Архангельская обл. Ненецкий АО, г Нарьян-Мар, ул. Смидовича 20	Association of the Nenets People "Yasavey"	Alexandr I. Vyucheisky	(+7) 81853-2 3768		
Мурманская областная Ассоциация Кольских саамов 183012 г Мурманск	Murmansk Regional Association of the Kola Saami	Nina E. Afanasieva	(+7) 815-25 500 16 (+7) 815-25 45 0016 (+7) 815-25 218 03 (home)		

пр. Ленина 101-4					
Ассоциация "Спасение Югры" Ханты-Мансийского АО 626200 Тюменская область Ханты- Мансийск ул. Мира 5 к.121	Association "Yugra Restoration" of theKhanty-Mansy Autonomous Region	Tatyana S. Gogoleva	(+7) 346-71 3 2325 (+7) 346-71 3 4801		
Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов севера Ямало-Ненецкого АО "Ямал-потомкам" 626600 Тюменская обл. г Салехард ул. Губкина 13 к 8	Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North "Yamal to our descendants"	Alexandr V. Evai	(+7) 345-91 44664 (+7) 345-91 46565 (+7) 345-91 44698 (home)		
Таймырская окружная Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера 663370 Красноярский край Таймырский АО г. Дудинка ул. Советская 35	Taymyr Regional Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North	Gennady N. Maimago	(+7) 39111 25693 (+7) 39111 25274 (+7) 39111 22353		
Эвенкийская Ассоциация "Арун" 663370 Красноярский край Эвебнкийский АО п. Тура, ул. Советская 2	Evenk Association "Arun"	Zinaida N. Pikunova	(+7) 39113 22703 (+7) 39113 22455 (home)		
Туруханская районная Ассоциация малых и коренных народов Севера (Ассоциация кетов) 663191 Красноярский край\ с. Туруханск, ул. Северная 17	Turukhansk Regional association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (Ket Association)	Nadezhda V. Novik	(+7) 391-10 44881 (+7) 391-10 44693 (home)		
Ассоциация шорского народа Кемеровской области 652870 Междуреченск Кемеровской обл., ул. 50 лет ВЛКСМ, дом 10, кв.2	Association of Shor People of the Kemerovo Region	Pavel P. Akulyakov	(+7) 3842 23 2850 (+7) 3847 4 1976 (home)		
Ассоциация телеутского народа "Эне-Байат" Кемеровской области 652652 Кемеровская область Беловский район с. Беково, ул. Заречная, 52	Association of Teleut People "Ene-Bayat" of the Kemerovo Region	Nikolay P. Todyshev	(+7) 38452 59286 (+7) 38452 59285 (+7) 38452 59240 (mailing office)		
Томская областная Ассоциация "Колта-Куп" 636420 Томская область г. Колпашево ул. Коммунистическая 13	Tomskaya Regional Association "Kolta-Kup"	Vladimir K. Kirgeev	(+7) 382542 3643		
Ассоциация малочисленных народов Читинской области (эвенков) 672000 г. Чита-2 ул. Амурская 68 к.36 (рег. Отдел Госкомсевера)	Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chita Region (Evenk)	Natalya P. Gabysheva	(+7) 30222 36795		
Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера Республики Бурятия Республика Бурятия г. Улан-Удэ ул. Борсоева 13-54	Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Buryat Republic	Petr S. Stepanov	(+7) 30122 25361 (+7) 30122 29261 (home)		
Ассоциация народностей Севера Республики Саха 677000 Республика Саха г.Якутск, ул. Кирова 11	Association of the Peoples of the North of the Sakha Republic	Andrey V. Krivoshapkin	(+7) 41122 60680 (+7)41122 928 7829 (+7)41122 216 7820 (home)		

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Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера Красноярского края 660049 г. Красноярск ул. Сурикова 42	Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Krasnoyarsk Region	Alitet N. Nemtushkin	(+7) 3912 26 5947 (+7) 3912 26 5948 (+7) 3912 26 5952		
Магаданская областная	Magadan Regional	Anna E. Khabarova			

ассоциация малочисленных народов и этнических групп Севера 685000 г. Магадан пр.Горького, 6	Association of the Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Groups of the North				
Ассоциация долган Республики Саха (Якутия) 677000 Республика Саха г.Якутск, ул.Кирова, 11	Association of Dolgan People (Sakha Republic)	Elena P. Timofeeva	(+7) 411-2 43 5561 (+7) 411-2 41 0290 (home)		
Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов республики Тыва 677000 Республика Тыва, Тоджинский р-н, село Салдам, г.Кызыл ул.Московская, 2а	Association of Indigenous Peoples of the Tyva Republic	Andrey Donguur-ool	(+7) 839 422 3 4037 (+7) 839 422 3 3732 (home)		
Региональное общественное объединение «Северное содружество» Московское отд. АКМНС 109316 Москва, Архангельский пер., д.15, стр.3	Regional Public Union "Northern Commonwealth" (Moscow Branch of RAIPON)	Elena T. Pushkareva Valentina P. Telenkova	(+7) 095 923 2546		

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ИВГИА RUS-117574 Москва проезд. Одоевского 7,5,595	International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	Olga Murashko	(+07) 095 423 6140 (home)		olga@murkre.msk.ru
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Notes

INSROP (International Northern Sea Route Programme) publications on indigenous peoples:

Subprogramme II (Environmental Factors):

INSROP Working Paper 90-1997:

Indigenous peoples of the northern part of the Russian Federation and their environment. Atlas and historical / ethnographical background information.

By W.K.Dallmann. 101 pp. 11 maps.

Subprogramme IV (Political, Legal and Strategic Factors):

INSROP Working Paper 18-1995:

Northern Sea Route social impact assessment: Indigenous peoples and development in the lower Yenisey Valley.

By D.G. Anderson. 44 pp.

INSROP Working Paper 33-1996:

Impacts of transportation systems on the communities of western Alaska: Analysis of the literature.

By N.E. Flanders. 40 pp.

INSROP Working Paper 49-1996:

Influence of the Northern Sea Route on social and cultural development of indigenous peoples of the Arctic zone of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia).

By S.I. Boyakova, V.N. Ivanov, G. Osherenko, L.I. Vinokurova, B.V. Ivanov, T.S. Ivanova, B.V. Ignat'yeva, S.P. Kistenev & D.A. Shirina. 86 pp.

INSROP Working Paper 51-1996:

Indigenous peoples and development in the Chukchi Autonomous Okrug.

By D.L. Schindler. 94 pp.

INSROP Working Paper 93-1997:

The Northern Sea Route and native peoples. Lessons from the 20th Century to the 21st.

By G. Osherenko, D. Schindler, A. Pika & D. Bogoyavlensky. 122 pp.

INSROP Working Paper 111-1998:

Social and cultural impact on indigenous peoples of expanded use of the NSR.

By Z.P. Sokolova & A. Yakovlev.

INSROP Working Paper 112-1998:

Indigenous peoples and development of the Yamal Peninsula.

By A. Golovnev, G. Osherenko, Y. Pribylski & D. Schindler.

Planned papers:

Report on residents of the Nenets A.O., past and present impacts of development of the NSR.

By E. Andreeva.

Influence of developing transport scheme "NSR – the Lena River – Transsiberian Railway the Port of Vanino" on social and economic position of the Sakha Republic.

By V.I. Pavlenko

Laws pertaining to Saami people affected by expanded use of the NSR.

By L.N. Lasko.

AMAP (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme) Report (comprehensive version):

English language version:

Arctic Pollution Issues: A state of the environment report.

AMAP, 1997. 188 pp.

Norwegian language edition:

Forurensning i Arktis: Tilstandsrapport om det arktiske miljøet.

AMAP, 1997. 188 pp.

Saami language edition:

Arktisa nuoskun: Árkttisa birasdili čilgehus.

AMAP, 1997. 188 pp.

Russian language edition in preparation.

A new environmental atlas published by Svanhovd Environmental Centre:

English language version:

Barentswatch 1998: Maps, articles and facts from the Barents Region. Edited by A. Sween. Svanhovd Environmental Centre. 50 pp.

Norwegian language version:

Barentswatch 1998: Kart, artikler og fakta fra Barentsregionen. Edited by A. Sween. Svanhovd Miljøseniter. 50 pp.

Russian language version:

Баренц уотч 1998: Карты, статьи и факты по Баренцеву Региону. Edited by A. Sween. Svanhovd Environmental Centre. 50 pp.

A new book on preservation of indigenous languages and traditional knowledge:

Bicultural Education in the North. Ways of Preserving and Enhancing Indigenous Peoples' Languages and Traditional Knowledge.

Edited by E. Kasten. Waxmann Münster / New York / München / Berlin, 1998.

The book is about the cultural diversity of the Eurasian North and Alaska, and how it can be maintained and enhanced in the future. The topic is treated by a wide variety of views expressed by essays of 23 different authors with different backgrounds and dealing with different regions. Essays on general approaches are succeeded by geographically defined chapters with emphasis on the Russian North. Complementary chapters give comparative perspectives and discuss the role of modern technologies (multimedia, internet).

Workshop: Linking Tourism and Conservation in the Russian Arctic

Arkhangelsk, November 6-9, 1998 *Hosted by:*

Hosted by:
WWF-Arctic Programme
Ecological Travel Centre

Objective:
The objective of the workshop is to identify Russian partners for the WWF project "Linking Tourism and Conservation in the Arctic", and ways to implement the project in Russia. The workshop is for invited guests only, but person interested in participating may address to the contacts listed below, where also a conference circular can be obtained.

Topics:

- 1) What is the direction in which tourism is developing today in the Russian Arctic, and where are the (potential) links to nature conservation?
- 2) What kind of functioning partnerships between Russian and Western tourism – e.g., partnerships between conservation organisations, government or other institutions, and tourism firms - already exist and how can others learn from these examples?
- 3) What are the practical, political, social and psychological challenges that must be met if we are to increase the number of positive, functional partnerships between tourism and conservation in the Russian Arctic?
- 4) How should experiences from the Russian Arctic affect the circumpolar project of linking tourism and conservation?
- 5) What pilot projects could be carried out during the 1999 Arctic tourist season that will test the effectiveness of the guidelines and codes in Russia?
- 6) Who has the ability and the desire to play a role in the further development in Russia of the WWF initiative, Linking Tourism and Conservation in the Arctic?

Language:
Russian and English

Deadlines:
Return of Conference Pre-registration Form by 15 October
Abstracts will be accepted until 31 October 1998

Contacts:
Marianne Lodgaard, WWF-Arctic Programme, Box 6784
St. Olavs plass, N-0130 Oslo, tel. +47-2203 6517, Fax.
+47 2220 0666, E-mail: wwfap@online.no.
Ecological Travels Centre, Scientific Park, korp. 1, r.127,
Moscow State University, Vorobyovy Gory, Moscow,
119899, Russia; Tel./Fax: +7-095-9394238, 9329195;
E-mail etc@rc.msu.ru

Conference: Contemporary Problems of Traditional Land Use of Indigenous Peoples of the North

Moscow, January 18-21, 1999

Hosted by:
Intern. Working Group of Ethnolog. Problems and Legal
Support of Northern Peoples (Russian Univ. of Peoples'
Friendship (RUPF)
World Association of Reindeer Herders
RAIPON

Objective:
The objectives of the conference are analysis, discussion and synthesis of information on the economy, legal support, technologies and environmental aspects of traditional land-use (reindeer herding, fishing, hunting and gathering) in circumpolar countries, as well as working out approaches to development of traditional land use that are appropriate in contemporary economic and political conditions.

Topics:

- 1) The relationship between traditional and industrial types of land use in circumpolar countries, including the Russian Northern territories;
- 2) Legal techniques for preserving and developing various types of traditional land use both in Russia and abroad, taking into consideration contemporary conditions in each Northern Country;
- 3) The role that traditional land use plays in environmental protection and preservation of biological diversity in Northern regions of various countries;
- 4) The prospects of and problems with the organisation of a system of territories of traditional land use (in Russia called "Ethno-ecological zones");
- 5) Economic and technological aspects of traditional land use;
- 6) The socio-historical aspects of the relationship between traditional land-use and preservation of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples.

Language:
Russian and English

Deadlines:
Participants' reports and papers (max. 2 pages, double-spaced, 1950 signs) will be published in the Conference Materials if received not later than 15 October.

Contact:
Россия, 117189 Москва, ул. Миклухо-Маклая, 21/2,
РУДН, ЦОППС. Оргкомитет конференции «Современные проблемы традиционного природопользования народов Севера», директору И.В. Рымалову.
Tel: (+7)-095-434 73 80; Fax: (+7)-095-431 58 44; E-mail: ecnwg@orc.ru

Application forms for participants can also be obtained from the NNSIPRA Secretariat.