

# ★ ANSIPRA BULLETIN ★

Arctic Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic (ANSIPRA)  
Сеть Арктических Организаций в Поддержку Коренных Народов Российского Севера

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ANSIPRA (formerly NNSIPRA) Bulletin is an information publication of the "Arctic Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic". The Bulletin is issued twice a year. Additional issues are produced as new information warrants it. The Bulletin is edited in English and Russian. ANSIPRA Bulletin is distributed to all registered network participants, as well as relevant state agencies and funding institutions. Distribution is free. All written contributions are appreciated.

ANSIPRA Bulletin is politically independent. A special part of the English language edition, however, presents translations of articles of the newsletter "Мир коренных народов" (Indigenous Peoples' World), the official periodical of RAIPON (Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation), selected in cooperation with RAIPON.

**ANSIPRA (formerly NNSIPRA) is a communication network linking Russian Indigenous Peoples' Organisations (IPOs) with international institutions and organisations alarmed about the future of the indigenous peoples of the Russian North. ANSIPRA's main goal is to spread information, to mediate contacts, and to assist in project coordination and application for funding.**

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## From NNSIPRA to ANSIPRA

### Letter from the Secretariat

The increasingly international contacts of our network have long tempted us to reflect this change in the network's name. Having achieved an agreement with RAIPON (Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North) to publish English translations of their newsletter «Mir Korennykh Narodov», which will probably attract an even larger readership, we have finally decided to change our name from this point forward to **ANSIPRA** (Arctic Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic), instead of NNSIPRA (Norwegian Network ...).

We are still working at realizing an Internet homepage which has been delayed for financial reasons. It is hoped that this homepage will be reality in autumn.

### «Mir Korennykh Narodov»

RAIPON has started to issue its own internal newsletter «Mir Korennykh Narodov» ("Indigenous Peoples' World"), financially supported by the Foreign Ministry of Norway through the Saami/Nordic support programme (managed by UNEP/GRID-Arendal). Two issues are already available, while the third one is on its way. The newsletter can be accessed on the Internet at [www.raipon.org](http://www.raipon.org). ANSIPRA will publish selected articles of the newsletter in English translation in future editions of the bulletin.

### Financing problems

Although the interest in our bulletin and other assistance is increasing, financial support has not been equally forthcoming. In 1998 and 1999, most NNSIPRA activities could be financed through the

internal budget of the Norwegian Polar Institute (NP). In addition, the Ministry of the Environment (Division of Polar Affairs and Cooperation with Russia) gave means to buy a computer for our assistant coordinator in Russia.

The situation has changed in 2000, when NP has to struggle hard to maintain financing of a number of projects. Three applications to funding agencies failed. NP now only covers salaries and the production and copying of the bulletin. We are forced to ask kind people to make those translations for free that exceed the capacity of our staff, and to pay for our travel with our own money.

Thanks to the kindness of the managers of the Saami/Nordic support programme (see above), we will be able to launch our website and the translations of selections from «Mir Korennykh Narodov» during this year. These financial means are not at all secured from next year forward. We hope to get a more positive response on applications for next year's budget.

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## **10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations of Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North**

### **Press release**

10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) were held in Moscow on May 12-16, 2000, with over 250 indigenous participants from Russia and about 70 foreign guests.

The ceremonial events started with the anniversary plenary session “Past Decade – Basis for Development in 21st Century”, opened according to ancient traditions of northern peoples by the Chairman of RAIPON Elders’ Council – Mrs. Maya ETTYRYNTYNA. The former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev, the ambassadors and diplomats of Arctic countries, representatives of Russian Government and Parliament, UN agencies (UNEP, World Intellectual Property Organisation); Executive Secretaries of the Arctic Council Programs (AMAP, CAFF), representatives of international indigenous brother organisations (Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Saami Council, Aleut International Association) and Indigenous Peoples’ Secretariat, officially greeted and passed their congratulations to RAIPON.

The press-conference of RAIPON with the participation of President Mr. Sergey KHARYUCHI, ex-presidents of RAIPON Mr. Vladimir SANGI and Mr. YEREMEY AYPIN, as well as the Chairman of RF State Committee for Northern Affairs Mr. Vladimir GOMAN, was held during the break in the plenary session. Journalists from leading Russian TV channels, radio stations, magazines and newspapers, as well as journalists from Arctic countries took part.

The following events were also held during the anniversary celebrations:

- Seminar on “Indigenous Peoples and the Environment in the Russian Arctic” (SIPERA III), organised by RAIPON with the support of Danish-Greenlandic Initiative, UNEP/GRID-Arendal and Indigenous Peoples’ Secretariat;
- Second International Workshop “Priorities for Solution of the Key Problems of Indigenous Peoples of the North in Russia”, organised with the support of International Arctic Science Committee and Russian Academy of Sciences;
- Meeting of RAIPON leaders with research staff of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences;
- RAIPON Coordinating Council meeting, where four new non-governmental organisations of indigenous peoples of Khakassiya Republic and Altai Republic, Veps and Inuits peoples were elected new members of RAIPON;
- Youth conference with the discussion of indigenous youth problems;
- PC and Internet courses for indigenous peoples from the regions;
- Cultural festival “Sun of the North” with participation of folk ensembles, indigenous soloists and elders. Performances took place at the Conference Hall of the Council of Federation and in the Central House of Cinema in Moscow. They were accompanied by exhibitions of the crafts and traditional decorative arts, paintings, carvings and photos.

## RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

*The decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the Structure of the Federal Bodies of the Executive Authority", which contains among other measures the abolishment of the State Committee for Environmental Protection, has surprised many and may have a significant impact on indigenous peoples' issues in Russia. Please find below reprints of two newspaper articles which comment on the event. The text of the decree is reprinted on the subsequent page.*

*-- The Editor*

### **Putin Abolishes Russia's Lone Environmental Agency**

Washington Post Foreign Service, May 23, 2000

MOSCOW, May 22 — President Vladimir Putin has abolished Russia's lone agency for environmental protection, triggering protests that he has turned his back on post-Soviet Russia's bulging inventory of pollution disasters.

In a decree made public over the weekend, without elaboration, Putin wiped out the State Committee on the Environment, as well as the State Committee on Forestry. Their functions were transferred to the Ministry on Natural Resources, which licenses development of Russia's oil, natural gas and other deposits.

It was the latest signal that Putin takes a dim view of those who call attention to Russia's ecological plight. Earlier, Putin said that foreign spies use environmentalists as cover. Several leading Russian environmental activists and researchers have been targets of investigation by the security service.

Putin's decree abolishing the environmental agency was unexpected. "What can I say? We were really surprised," said Vladimir Kadochnikov, deputy chairman of the ecology committee in the State Duma, the lower house of parliament.

"It was demolished," said Alexei Yablokov, who was once environmental adviser to President Boris Yeltsin and is now a leading activist. Yablokov said the decision reflects a deep-seated philosophy in the Kremlin that the environment is not important. "It's an absolutely primitive point of view," he added, "that we need to solve the economic problems and later the environment, that ecology is only for a rich country."

Yablokov and several other scientists informally gave Putin a letter in protest today at the annual meeting of the Russian Academy of Sciences. "I will think about it," Putin replied, Yablokov recalled.

The abolished agency, once a ministry, was downgraded under Yeltsin. Yablokov said it had grown "extremely weak" in recent years.

Russia's environmental troubles, which have been increasingly well documented, include radioactive contamination from Soviet-era nuclear weapons plants and submarines; high levels of lead pollution from smelters; and a host of health disasters, such as the spread of tuberculosis.

Putin's decree, made public Saturday, trimmed five state agencies, four federal ministries and three federal services in what appeared to be a budget-cutting move.

### **Russian environment agency abolished**

*Putin's move to slim down government criticised by OECD, environmental groups*

ENDS Daily, May 23, 2000

Russia's last remaining national environmental protection agency has been abolished by president Vladimir Putin as part of a wide-ranging governmental shake-up. The move has been deplored not only by NGOs, but also by officials of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which recently urged Russia to strengthen its federal environmental authorities.

Mr Putin formally took office earlier this month after winning March elections and announced his new government over the weekend. Changes include an overhaul of Russia's federal system and abolition of some five state agencies, four federal ministries and three federal services, among them the State Committee for environmental protection (SCEP).

SCEP's demise marks a second major loss of status for Russian environmental policy-making in four years - it replaced the federal environment ministry when this was abolished in 1996. Its responsibilities are now to be taken over by the ministry of natural resources, whose main role is licensing of Russia's vast fossil fuel and mineral resources.

The committee's abolition has been criticised by environmental specialists in the OECD, which last year described Russian environmental policy-making as in crisis and called for the status and responsibilities of federal environmental authorities to be enhanced (ENDS Daily 10 December 1999).

It was a "short sighted" policy, Brendan Gillespie of the OECD's environment division told ENDS Daily today, because "all our experience" suggested that pushing for economic growth first while ignoring the environment would lead to greater costs in the long run. Mr Putin "appears to be falling into the trap," said Mr Gillespie. Russia needed effective environmental institutions so that restructuring and renewed economic growth could happen in an environmentally acceptable way, he commented.

Greenpeace Russia has also expressed dismay at the development, saying yesterday that it deprived the population of "a basic right" and left the country "defenseless against the armada of industrialists and businessmen who impudently rob the country of its natural resources". The group today organised a joint press conference with the former SCEP chairman to ram home its message.

**Decree of the President of the Russian Federation  
"On the Structure of the Federal Bodies of the Executive Authority"**

**"With the view to form the effective structure of the federal bodies of the executive authority, according to Article 112 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal Constitutional law «On the government of the Russian Federation,» I decree:**

1. To confirm the enclosed structure of the federal bodies of the executive authority.

2. To abolish: The Ministry for the affairs of the Commonwealth of the Independent States; the Ministry for Science and Technology; the Ministry for Commerce; Economy Ministry; the State Committee for the Problems of the North; the State Committee for Land Policy; the State Committee for Cinematography; the State Committee for Environmental Protection; the State Committee for the Problems of Youth; the Federal Service of Air Transport of Russia; the Federal Migration Department; the Federal Department of Russia for Currency and Export Control; the Russian Road Agency.

3. To form: The Ministry for Economic Development and Commerce of Russia having delegated to it a part of the functions of the abolished Ministries for the Affairs of CIS, Commerce, Economy, the State Committee for the Problems of the North; the Federal Service for Currency and Export Control and reformed Ministry for Physical Training, Sport and Tourism; the Ministry of Industry, Science and Technologies having delegated to it the functions of the abolished Ministry of Science and Technologies and also a part of the functions of the abolished Ministries for Commerce and Economy; the Federal Service of the Land-Survey having delegated to it a part of the functions of the abolished State Committee for Land Policy.

4. To delegate: to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a part of the functions of the abolished Ministry for the Affairs of CIS; to the Ministry of Culture the functions of the abolished State Committee for Cinematography; to the Ministry of Education the functions of the abolished State Committee for the Problems of Youth; to the Ministry of Natural Resources the functions of the abolished State Committee for Environmental Protection and Federal Service of Forestry; to the Transport Ministry the functions of the abolished Federal Service of Air Transport and Road Agency; to the Finance Ministry a part of the functions of the abolished Federal Service for Currency and Export Control.

5. To reform: The Ministry of State Property to the Ministry of Property having delegated to it a part of the functions of the abolished State Committee for Land Policy; the Ministry of

Physical Training, Sport and Tourism to the State Committee for Physical Training, Sport and Tourism; the Ministry for Affairs of the Federation and Nationalities to the Ministry for the Affairs of Federation, National and Migration Policy having delegated to it a part of the functions of the abolished Federal Migration Service and a part of the functions of the abolished State Committee for the Problems of the North; the Agriculture and Food Ministry to the Ministry for Agriculture; the Ministry of Fuel and Energy to the Ministry of Energy. The State Courier Service attached to the Government of Russia to the State Courier Service; the Federal Service for Special Building attached to the Government to the Federal Service of Special Building.

6. To determine that the Chairman of Government has 5 deputies including the Deputy Chairman of the Government - Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Chairman of the Government - Finance Minister.

7. To determine that the co-ordination of the work of the federal ministers, heads of other federal bodies of the executive authority and the control over their activity are realized by the Chairman of the Government and his deputies according to the allocation of the responsibilities between the deputies Chairman of the Government. To determine that in case the Chairman of the Government is absent temporarily, the fulfilment of his responsibilities is laid upon one of his deputies according to the allocation of the responsibilities.

8. The government of Russia is to allocate the functions of the abolished federal bodies of the executive authority depending on the Clauses of the present decree within a month; to confirm the instructions about the newly formed and reformed federal bodies of the executive authority within 2 months; to confirm the ultimate number and the wage fund of the members of the central staff of the federal bodies of the executive authority within a month; to provide for the holding of the liquidation procedures and rendering the facilities and compensations to the dismissed members according to the legislation of Russia; to submit the proposals on the introduction of the corresponding alterations to the acts of the President about the federal bodies of the executive authority within a month; to bring the acts into accord with the present decree.

9. The Chief state and legal department of the President is to submit the proposals on bringing the acts of the President into accord with the present decree within 2 months.

10. The present decree comes into effect from the date of its publishing."

*Decree no. 867, signed on 17 May 2000*

## **International Workshop on Key Problems of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North: Conclusions And Recommendations**

**RAIPON, Moscow, 17-18 September, 1999**

The International Workshop on Key Problems of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North was organised by the International Arctic Science Committee, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) and the Russian Academy of Sciences, with the support and active participation of the Russian Ministry of Regional Policy (restored now as the State Committee of Russian Federation for Northern Affairs). The workshop coincided with, and was coordinated with, the Third Summit of Arctic Leaders (Associations and Organisations of Indigenous Peoples of the North) that took place on September 14-16 and was dedicated to health problems faced by indigenous peoples with special attention to the Russian North, Siberia and the Far East. This timing provided a unique opportunity to fully integrate the representatives of regional RAIPON branches into the workshop. There was also an opportunity for the foreign guests to participate in the workshop's discussions.

Workshop organisers forwarded the following research topics for discussion:

- 1) *Legal regulation of natural resource use and land tenure in areas where indigenous peoples of the North live.*
- 2) *Analysis of socio-economic conditions and their impact on the livelihood of indigenous peoples.*
- 3) *Physiological and psychological aspects of alcoholism and the modern methods used to combat negative social tendencies.*

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- 1) *Analyze current conditions using materials gathered in the field;*
- 2) *Assess leading, currently used approaches to look for ways to reduce underlying causes of the problems discussed at the workshop;*
- 3) *Identify issues requiring additional methodological and scientific research and to suggest approaches to solve these problems at both the federal and regional levels.*

A total of 112 people, including 33 foreigners, participated in the workshop. The Russian Academy of Sciences was represented by members from Moscow, St-Petersburg, Syktyvkar, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Magadan, Murmansk, Norilsk and Yakutsk. Regions were extremely well represented as well. In addition to regional branches of RAIPON, the workshop's organising committee also invited land tenure and natural resource use specialists to the summit. Physicians, lawyers, and teachers whose professional activities are directly linked to the problems (legal, employment, health, education and culture) faced by indigenous peoples were also invited. Scientists from

the USA, Canada, Norway, Denmark, and Finland were among the foreign participants. These countries also sent representatives from both their federal and regional level administrative structures, people who are responsible for making decisions affecting native peoples.

The workshop participants remarked on how well the workshop discussions were organised. Four plenary reports had the form of a draft decree, and those present were introduced to the range of issues to be discussed. All those present were given a chance to make a presentation, ask questions and obtain answers. High quality, professional, synchronic translation made it possible for all participants to engage one another during the two-day workshop.

### ***DISCUSSION TOPIC ONE***

The following issues were discussed in the context of discussion topic one:

- a) Relations between local and federal authorities on land tenure and natural resource use issues;
- b) Appropriate legal measures to protect the most important natural resource use rights of indigenous peoples of the north;
- c) Directive on the legal status of associations of indigenous peoples of the North and the law on representative bodies that are legally binding;
- d) Development of conciliatory and contract terms;
- e) Effectiveness of foreign legislation to resolve problems faced by indigenous peoples of the North and their adaptation to Russian conditions.

Regional RAIPON representatives made presentations on the most acute problems in their regions, districts, and villages affecting the lives of indigenous peoples.

Based on a discussion of these issues, the workshop participants identified the following areas that are in need of special scientific study:

1) *Assess the current conceptual basis of, and develop new terms and criteria for, determining the ethnic affiliation of individuals to specific groups of Russian peoples that are currently designated as "indigenous peoples of the North", in accordance with Russian experience and international practice; this should include standardization of the terms used in legal acts regulating the activities of this group of the populace.*

2) *Standardize the term "territory of traditional nature use" (TTP) by establishing a conceptual basis for this kind of territory: status of TTP and the rights of indigenous peoples of the North; the procedure for defining boundaries and for changing possession; acceptable types of economic activities; management principles; ethnic composition.*

## WORKSHOP

3) *Develop model projects emphasizing sustainable, ethno-ecological territories and models for self-management bodies for indigenous peoples of the North in view of the historical, socio-economic, cultural and regional features of their life-style.*

4) *Support establishment of an Indigenous Training Law Institute in the Russian Federation. The objective of this initiative is to promote the implementation of existing laws and to ensure the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation by providing training, textbooks, and exchange visits.*

The TTP should be considered the basic land holding for indigenous peoples of the North and it is essential to introduce this term into several laws at once. Even more daunting is the task of putting the procedure into practice. The most immediate and demanding issue is coming up with a scientific formulation for the very notion of a TTP and a single procedure for using these holdings in all areas where indigenous peoples of the North live. This research is also connected to the question of integrating scientific and traditional knowledge on nature use and requires obligatory follow-up ethno-ecological monitoring. The workshop's discussion of the legal status, as well as other aspects of the TTP question, showed that there are large differences in views and approaches on the issue of how to resolve land tenure among indigenous peoples of the North. Scientists and local specialists expressed contradictory, and often conflicting views on the topic.

Further study is needed to prepare materials for federal laws on "Lands for Traditional Nature Use" and on "Reindeer Herding", as well as to prepare comments and other legal acts for already existing Russian Federation laws "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", on "Production Sharing Agreements", "On Minerals", as well as for inclusion in all the charters of autonomous regions and other Federation relations on whose land live indigenous peoples of the North.

### **DISCUSSION TOPIC TWO**

The second discussion topic - living conditions and quality of life – highlighted the continuing decline in the quality of life and a sharp worsening of all demographic indicators. A decline in the life span, especially among indigenous males, and an increase in suicides among young and middle age people are also observed.

Extremely unfavorable socio-economic conditions for indigenous peoples of the North serve as a basis for these negative trends. The workshop participants developed a basic list of *research on circumpolar living conditions for indigenous peoples*. A first step is international scientific research planned by RAIPON together with foreign researchers on the Kola Peninsula and on Chukotka.

In their report, RAIPON pointed out that the declines observed among indigenous peoples of the North cannot be explained by unfavorable socio-economic factors alone.

The reason is more obviously the continuing degraded state of other aspects of society that are having an impact on the way of life of people of the North. The workshop's foreign participants pointed out that the problem is significantly more complex than often thought and that it cannot simply be explained away by impoverished economic conditions. Suicide remains a serious problem even in those Arctic countries (USA, Canada, Greenland, Scandinavian countries) where land tenure for indigenous peoples has been resolved and where federal financial support is provided to address underlying causes. In this context, the issue of "*Ethno-Sociological and Psychological Reasons for the Growth in Suicide among Indigenous Peoples of the North*" requires special research that would be best carried out through joint scientific efforts from Arctic countries.

Changes in diet have a negative impact on northern peoples. The result of government policy and market oriented structures is that unfamiliar food products are being foisted on indigenous peoples when at the same unjustified restrictions in the use of a traditional diet - fish, wild game, birds and marine mammals - are being put into place. This has a pernicious impact upon the health of indigenous peoples, their resistance to illnesses, on the adaptive capacities of the organism to deal with extreme natural and climatic conditions. This problem is so vital to preserving the health of current and future generations of indigenous peoples that *the scientific study of their nutritional needs* must be a part of any study of the conditions affecting the way of life of indigenous population and is an area that requires special research.

The collapse of traditional economic activities and the shift of a part of the indigenous population, especially young people, to urban settings are at the root of a number of social and economic problems. One problem is that indigenous peoples have trouble finding work in non-traditional areas. It is the opinion of the workshop participants that it is *essential to conduct research to advance new views among indigenous peoples on their position in modern society and the economy, with an orientation on the need for both a renaissance and adaptation of traditional economic areas, and on opportunities to find a satisfying lot in life*. This research should lead to radical changes in social policy at the regional and local levels, and also to new understandings that will help in finding ways to solicit federal financial support.

The issues of living conditions and alcoholism are closely related and combining them for discussion at one workshop provided an opportunity for various specialists to present their views on this complex problem. The problem of alcohol abuse in Russian society is a generally known fact, however, this problem is also very acute in other countries and so it is expedient to combine the efforts of scientists and specialists of various countries to work on ways to reduce the impacts of alcohol abuse on indigenous peoples.

## WORKSHOP

### **DISCUSSION TOPIC THREE**

The third topic at the workshop was dedicated to a discussion of alcoholic abuse and the specific features of this illness among the indigenous peoples of the North. Workshop participants supported the view that the problem is extremely important both as a medical and a psychological issue. It is paramount that scientists find out more about the results of various programs being carried out to combat alcoholism. The assessment made by practicing physicians and scientists was to recommend a further exchange of opinions to make programs more effective. Coercive hypnotism and vitaminization of food products as methods to combat alcoholism are viewed in different way by native peoples, especially when the results of psychological methods have a more successful and long lasting effect. A close tie between alcoholism and increasing incidents of suicide and violent death was shown. This problem, in the opinion of the Russian and foreign participants, requires further comparative study in different parts of Russian Federation and abroad. Simultaneously, research on exclusively medical aspects of the disease must be accompanied by study of a broad spectrum of social and economic issues: employment and unemployment, social position and political status, the freedom, on the one hand, to express ones ethnic-cultural heritage while, on the other, the ability to adapt to the new demands of life, a claim to individuality in society, etc. Only an integrated, systemic study of chronic and universal tendencies will put society on track. All that can be confirmed for the time being is that there is a rather simplified understanding of what is an extremely complex issue and that there is a limited understanding of the real reasons underlying alcohol abuse. So the issue "*Socio-Political and Medical-Biological Aspects of Alcoholism Among Peoples of the North: Comparative Research in Arctic Countries*" was acknowledged by workshop participants as an urgent topic that needs the active involvement of scientists of various countries.

#### **Aside from planned activities, the workshop participants raised and discussed other key problems facing indigenous peoples of the North.**

Workshop participants showed concern for what is an obvious lack of legal aid in the regions where indigenous peoples live. There are great difficulties, both financial and in terms of a shortage of qualified legal personnel capable of defending indigenous peoples' rights. Two suggestions were made to remedy that situation.

Firstly, there is a distinct need to issue a guidebook on current legislation affecting indigenous peoples, on their rights and responsibilities. Such a guidebook should contain commentary that makes it easier for indigenous peoples to understand and use laws in their daily lives. Involvement of foreign legal experts capable of providing commentary on practical implementation of analogous laws in the countries

where they practice was broadly encouraged. The commentaries should contain examples of problems and how they are resolved based on experiences implementing the law. Such a guidebook would have an enormous impact in the field.

It is RAIPON's opinion that a section of the guidebook should contain specific examples of violations on indigenous peoples' rights and recommendations on protecting the interests of victims.

Secondly, a center for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights should be created to provide consultation on current issues, to litigate to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to train legal experts in skills necessary to deal with the needs of indigenous peoples. Ms. Irina Degtyar', Head of the Department of Indigenous Peoples of the North (Goskomsever), supported this idea and suggested that federal financial support be started at the early stage with an eventual shift to self-financing. "Ecojuris," a law office already litigating to defend the rights of indigenous peoples, was acknowledged and earned high praise and support. The firm's opportunities are, however, very limited and is unable to satisfy all the demands of indigenous peoples for legal aid.

In RAIPON's opinion it is critically important that a center for legal aid for indigenous peoples be an association, whose creation and activities be carried out as part of the RAIPON program and be under its leadership. Only in such a case will its activities be maximally effective.

Industrial disturbance and environmental pollution found in several regions has not only made traditional economic activities impossible, it has also created serious living problems for the indigenous peoples of the north living on these lands. Ecological research to assess the impact of environmental changes on the lives of indigenous peoples should be conducted and a system of compensation payments to communities to restore the environment in their natural habitats (in part, carry out the re-cultivation of lands and the organisation of new forms of economic activities) could be an outcome of such research.

Thirdly, based on the materials presented in the RAIPON report, it was convincingly demonstrated that resolving the problems of indigenous peoples of the North, including nature and non-nature use on land-use territories, cannot be successfully carried out without significant improvements in the physical and psychological health of the population.

Given rapidly declining general health in Russia, research must be conducted in the area of health protection and developing medical methods to identify and overcome illness given certain physical conditions (distance of the population; its scattered and dispersed nature; migratory way of life; the lack of hospitals and field clinics). An acute need *to develop and legitimize a new concept of health protection for the people of the North* is needed. RAIPON identifies the following three practical need areas:

## WORKSHOP

1) *Create and organise in district and regional centers integrated mobile medical units with diagnostic, preventive health and treatment capabilities to service indigenous people. The aim will be to eventually transfer these facilities to the authority of a single federal service responsible to protect health and provide treatment for indigenous peoples of the North.*

Mobile medical units that currently exist where indigenous peoples live are very ineffective or do not operate at all for a variety of regional reasons. The main reasons are a lack of understanding of their role and significance, the narrow range of their capacities, inadequate gear and financing, the lack of a full range of specialists and organisational miscalculations.

2) *Create a single federal service for protecting the health of people on territories of traditional nature use and of indigenous peoples of the North.*

3) *Create a health center for indigenous peoples of the North as part of RAIPON to gather positive experiences, treatment and preventive medical procedures, and information on a healthy life-style and sport to be distributed where indigenous peoples of the North live.*

The international workshop recommends, as priority scientific projects, types of research that will promote improvements in socio-economic conditions, health and civil rights status:

1) *Analyze the current conceptual basis, and develop new terms and criteria, for determining the ethnic affiliation of individuals to a specific group of Russian peoples currently designated as "indigenous peoples of the North", in accordance with Russian experience and international practice; standardization of terms used in legal acts regulating the activities of this group of the populace.*

2) *Standardize the term "territory of traditional nature use" (TTP) by establishing the conceptual basis for this kind of territory: status of TTP and the rights of indigenous peoples of the North; the procedure for defining boundaries and for changing possession; acceptable types of economic activities; management principles; ethnic composition.*

3) *Develop model projects emphasizing sustainable, ethno-ecological territories and models for self-management bodies for indigenous peoples of the North in view of the historical, socio-economic, cultural and regional features of their livelihood.*

4) *Analysis of the impact of environmental changes on the health of the indigenous peoples of the North. Economic and legal rationale for developing financing mechanisms that compensate indigenous peoples of the North that conduct a traditional way of life for the losses incurred from seizure of lands, from environmental pollution and from destruction of traditional ways of life.*

5) *Contemporary tendencies in the creation of new views on one's position in society and in the economy that direct indigenous peoples of the North toward both a renaissance and adaptation of traditional areas of economic activity, and toward participation in other areas of economic activity.*

6) *Socio-political and medical-biological aspects of alcoholism among indigenous peoples of the North; comparative research in Arctic countries.*

7) *Ethno-sociological and psychological reasons for the growth in suicidal behavior among indigenous peoples of the North.*

8) *Traditional and non-traditional methods of preventing and curing alcoholism: study of its ethno-sociological and ethno-psychological roots; develop effective approaches to preventing this problem in regions where indigenous peoples of the North live since it is a basic obstacle to their future development.*

9) *Determine the basic health indicators for indigenous peoples of the North with the goal of defining, in stages, federal and regional criteria for developing and implementing a program of health measures.*

In making proposals to develop measures to protect the health of indigenous peoples of the North, the workshop also recommends that the latter two points, numbers eight and nine, be combined into a single bloc and examined in the context of a special medical program. In addition to these two scientific projects, the following should also be included:

10) *Research on living conditions in all regions inhabited by indigenous peoples of the North.*

11) *Ecological research on territories of traditional nature use with the goal of identifying radionuclides, heavy metals, other harmful substances and to determine their degree and levels in humans.*

12) *Research on the aetiology and pathogeny for tuberculosis among individuals engaged in reindeer herding and other traditional branches of the economy to develop and introduce effective methods for diagnosing and additionally studying the disease where patients live on a full time basis.*

13) *Develop portable X-ray equipment and other portable medical equipment for the remote Northern regions.*

14) *Scientifically based nutritional needs in the current diet of indigenous peoples.*

This is a list of priority scientific projects that have the support of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for North Affairs (Goskomsever) and Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON).

At the same time, RAIPON believes that these and any other research on problems of peoples of the

## WORKSHOP

North should be carried out in full cooperation with the Association.

The organisers and workshop participants are appealing to various organisations with a request to provide financial support to carry out this research.

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Re. Question no. F 33

Motion no. V 88

### **The Danish Parliament (*Folketing*) 1999-2000**

#### **Motion to carry**

(May 4<sup>th</sup> 2000)

Proposed by *Hans Pavia Rosing* (S), *Ellen Kristensen* (V), *Per Stig Møller* (KF), *Margrete Auken* (SF), *Peter Skaarup* (DF), *Ebbe Kalnæs* (CD), *Inger Marie Bruun-Vierø* (RV), *Keld Albrechtsen* (EL), *Jann Sjursen* (KRF), and *Tom Behnke* (FRI):

‘The Parliament welcomes the plans to revise its “Strategy for Danish Support to Indigenous Peoples” of July 1994 in connection with a revision of “Partnership 2000”, the overall strategy for Danish development assistance.

‘The Parliament considers it of the utmost importance that Denmark retain its position at the cutting edge of progress with regard to policies and legislation concerning indigenous people, a position for which the basis has already been established via the abovementioned Strategy. Parliament expects that this line of policy be maintained in a revised Strategy.

‘The Parliament stresses the importance of Denmark’s continued active policy to further and promote the social and economic circumstances of indigenous people, and urges the Government

- to continue its close collaboration with the Greenland Home Rule Government, as well as with indigenous peoples’ international organisations, in order that Denmark may be placed at the very front regarding the national and multilateral work for indigenous people within the framework of the UN Decade for Indigenous People;
- to continue its efforts to promote the adoption in the UN of the World Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at the earliest possible date, as well as to assure the creation of a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples;
- to continue the endeavour to involve the Nordic countries and the EU partners in a joint formulation of a policy based on the Danish Strategy, and;
- to assure the access to support for indigenous people in countries that are not in the usual sense considered development countries (within the context of development aid programmes), and in this connection to make possible that Danish aid to indigenous people in Central and Eastern Europe be given a higher priority.’

The motion was carried by 106 votes; nobody voted ‘no’, and nobody abstained.

## PROJECT

*The International Public Fund for support to economic and social development of the Northern indigenous peoples (Fund NIP) approached the ANSIPRA Secretariat with the request to publish the following project proposal in order to find sponsors. We would like to urge persons with potential interest in sponsoring marketing projects in Russia to study the proposal and contact the authors or the ANSIPRA Secretariat. The proposal has been worked out with the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives at RAIPON.*

*--The Editor*

### **Project "REINDEER"**

#### **Stage 2:**

#### **Marketing research on reindeer products in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District with the aim to increase employment and well-being of the northern indigenous population**

**Implementing organisation:** *International Public Fund for support to economic and social development of the northern indigenous peoples (Fund NIP)*

**Supporting organisations:** *Administration of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District, Union of Reindeer Herders of Russia.*

**Term of project completion:** *2 years*

**The sum sought from financing organisation:**  
*US\$ 57,684*

#### **1. SUMMARY**

Fund NIP (the International Public Fund for support to economic and social development of the Northern indigenous peoples) considers as one of its major tasks assistance to development of traditional branches of the northern indigenous peoples' economy, including promoting their goods on the Russian and international markets.

Through Project "Reindeer", the Fund NIP plans to use the existing reindeer farm in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District as a base for the development of a pilot enterprise for complex processing of reindeer products, including not only meat and skin, but also deer velvet, sinew, endocrines and enzymes. The project could serve as a model for similar initiatives elsewhere in the Russian North, eventually reviving and raising the standard of reindeer herding throughout the region.

The first stage of the project, in which the necessity of a network of reindeer processing facilities was shown, has been completely executed and paid for by Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (YNAD) administration. Its full cost was 22,400 US dollars.

Marketing research on reindeer products, including the analysis of the consumers, competitors and market environment, will be an important part of the project. Marketing analysis will allow the determination of optimum volumes of production, and costs and profit in conditions of an economically competitive environment.

Implementation of the second stage of the "Reindeer" project will require 57,684 US dollars.

#### **2. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION**

The indigenous population of the Russian North now totals about 200,000 and consists of 30 peoples who lead a traditional, nomadic way of life. They represent 2 % of the entire population of these regions. They live in places they have traditionally inhabited and lead a way of life based on traditional economic and land use patterns. The Soviet policy of accelerated industrial assimilation of the Russian North and intensive integration of the indigenous peoples in a unified national economic system resulted in the loss of many elements of traditional material and spiritual culture. The hasty and unreasoned realization of market reforms of the last decade severely affected the northern indigenous peoples, destroying a system of welfare that included economic support to reindeer herding which traditionally has been a subsistence basis for the majority of these peoples. As a result of these reforms, the northern domestic reindeer herd was reduced from 2,260,000 head in 1992 to 1,415,100 head in 1998 (even lower than the pre-war level), which severely endangered the cultural survival of these indigenous groups. This has been accompanied by a sharp decrease in employment and standard of living among northern indigenous peoples. Between 1992 and 1997 the rate of unemployment among the aboriginal population was multiplied 7.9 times, while the average of Russia was 3.5 times.

The subsistence economy of these peoples traditionally comprised a combination of reindeer herding, fishing, hunting and gathering of wild fruits and plants.

Prior to the 20th century the Russian Empire chose a policy of indirect management of the northern indigenous people: the authorities collected Yasak (State Tax) but did not interfere with their everyday life. Up to the beginning of the 20th century the natives of the Siberian North managed to preserve their cultural uniqueness, including their traditional economy and social organisation.

## PROJECT

The 20th century, however, was marked by a national policy that aimed to enforce the incorporation of indigenous peoples in the wider process of the country's development. The principal phases of this policy were: the campaign against illiteracy in the 1920s, formation of national districts in the 1920s-40s, collectivization in the 1930s, transition to a sedentary lifestyle in the 1950s, rapid industrialization in the 1950s-60s, and incorporation into the wider market economy in the 1990s.

The positive effects of this policy included the development of written languages for all indigenous peoples, state education, welfare programmes, and the establishment of nature reserves and other protected areas.

At the end of 1980s, the indigenous peoples of the North joined the country's democratic transformations. All-union and regional associations of indigenous peoples were established; in 1993 these were transformed into the current Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON). Parliamentarians elected from the indigenous peoples of the North actively participated in shaping Russian legislation.

The transfer of Russia's economy to market rails had the hardest impacts on the aboriginal peoples of the North. Cuts in the budgets of public health, culture and welfare services has resulted in disastrous effects on their socio-economic position. Attempts of the state to correct the situation by establishing Goskomsever (State Committee for the Development of the North), with the prime task of developing state programmes to support the aboriginal population, have been obviously insufficient. Compounding difficulties, the activities of Goskomsever were seriously hindered by endless reorganisations and transfers of its functions from one to another ministry. Finally, in 1994 financial support for the traditional economy was stopped.

Against a backdrop of a nation-wide economic crisis, government measures have been inadequate to address the regional crisis of the North. Only 5-10 % of budgets for national and regional development programmes is actually financed, and this has very little influence on the plight of Northern indigenous peoples.

As has been seen in Europe, Asia and Australia, the practice of "helping backward people" to join "civilized people" does not yield favourable outcomes, regardless of the funds allocated to the endeavour. Such attempts inevitably result in the destruction of cultural and economic bases of traditional societies.

One realistic and effective strategy for ensuring the well-being of the indigenous peoples of North, and the continuation of their unique ways of life is the development of traditional branches of their economy in their traditional residence areas.

The experience of Norway and Finland in assisting Saami reindeer herding development with the use of modern processing technology and marketing has

shown that herding can serve as the basic life-support of the natives, ensuring an acceptable standard of living. Reindeer herding farms in New Zealand and Canada have done well for themselves, seizing a good share of Southeast Asian markets with reindeer products used as raw materials in traditional Eastern medicine. These examples should be used as role models to increase profitability of Russian reindeer herding.

### 3. IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION

This situation outlined above induced a number of former employees of federal departments which were involved with the northern indigenous peoples to initiate the establishment of the International Public Fund for support to social and economic development of the Northern indigenous peoples (Fund NIP).

Fund NIP is a non-governmental, noncommercial, and voluntary organisation of citizens concerned about the position of the northern indigenous peoples and aiming to promote a revival of their traditional economy and culture.

One of the main founders of the Fund is the Association of the Indigenous Peoples of North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON); the association has 50 % of the votes on the Board of the Fund. In practice, the Association determines priorities, implements political management, and carries out interregional and international coordination. The Fund, on the other hand, organises implementation of scheduled projects and measures directed toward socio-economic development of the Northern indigenous peoples, protection of their rights, revival of traditional economy, and solidifying international cooperation in the Arctic Region,

The Chairman of the Board of the Fund is Mr. P. Ch. Zaidfoudim, doctor of biological sciences and until 1998 the first deputy chairman of the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Problems of Northern Development (Goskomsever). The General Director of the Fund is Mr. S. Dorjinkevich, who served as the deputy chief of the department of the indigenous peoples in Goskomsever until 1998. All other leading Fund personnel have long experience in responsible posts in official bodies connected with the development of the economy of the Russian North.

The Fund NIP has been in practical operation since April 1998. Since then it has prepared a number of project proposals at the request of the Northern indigenous communities.

The Fund cooperates with the International Arctic Scientific Committee (IASC), jointly developing some projects.

Giving special attention to problems of environmental protection, the Fund is now undertaking a project to utilize barrels from fuel and lubricating materials (in the Russian Arctic there are some hundreds of thousands of empty barrels). The Fund is also carrying out a project involving the use of non-traditional renewable power sources in the Koryak Autonomous District (Kamchatka) with the aim of

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maintaining a stable power supply and decreasing contamination of the environment.

### 4. PROJECT "REINDEER": GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the project is an improvement of the well-being of the northern indigenous population, including increasing their employment, by developing complex processing of reindeer products and marketing these products. The entire project consists of three stages.

**Stage 1** of the project, a substantiation of the necessity of reindeer products processing units in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (YNAD), has already been carried out:

1. Current condition of the northern reindeer herd and current processing standards and methods in YNAD.
2. Types of required processing units.
3. Routes of reindeer herds to processing units.
4. The scheme of an optimum disposition of processing units in the district, taking into account current reindeer farm locations, seasonal routes of herds and slaughter and processing sites.
5. Potential of endocrine and enzyme raw materials.
6. Possibilities for wild reindeer hunting, including organisation of wild reindeer processing units.

A copy of the report can be obtained from the Fund NIP.

**Stage 2** consists of marketing research on reindeer products. As an outcome of this research, a report with concrete recommendations for the following problems will be prepared:

1. Formulating a list of reindeer products which have a stable demand in external and internal markets.
2. Behavior analysis of consumers, competitors and the market environment.
3. Use of modern technologies for reindeer products processing, drawing from the experience of Norway, Finland, New Zealand and Canada.
4. Competitiveness evaluation of the products and the measures to increase it.
5. Determination of optimum volume of production to ensure profitability.

The marketing report will contain the data necessary for the development of a pilot project of the enterprise.

**Stage 3** is the development of the pilot enterprise for complex processing of reindeer products. On the basis of the stage 2 report, the following measures will be undertaken:

1. Preparation of a refurbishment plan for the existing enterprise with the aim of full use of raw materials and increase of production.
2. Development of the pilot enterprise to process a full range of reindeer products.
  - 2.1. On a tender basis a contractor will be chosen to deliver, mount and start-up newly purchased

equipment, as well as to train reindeer-processing workers in the maintenance and use of the equipment.

- 2.2. For an initial period of one year, an advisor will provide ongoing assistance to the pilot project, particularly to the enterprise's managers, with respect to production and marketing.
  3. Rendering assistance to the pilot enterprise regarding the organisation of production and product sales with the aim of ensuring its profitability.
- The budget of the third stage and the structure of the working group for its implementation will be determined by results of work on the second stage of the project.

### 5. STAGE 2: MARKETING RESEARCH

Stage 2 is the part of project for which funding is presently being applied. The time frame is two years from the start of this stage of the project.

#### 5.1. Personnel

To implement the second stage of the project, Fund NIP will form an international working group consisting of:

- a representative of the Fund who will serve as project coordinator,
- an expert in marketing,
- an expert in the processing of reindeer products,
- *a representative of the reindeer enterprise.*

#### 5.2 Research issues

1. The working group will conduct research on the reindeer products market, focusing on the following:
  - Reindeer products which have a stable demand in the internal and external markets,
  - The consumers, competitors and market environment;
  - Competitiveness of products;
  - Optimum volume of production, ensuring profitability of work;
  - Basic data necessary for preparation of the third stage of the project.
2. The group will study world practice and technology in reindeer products processing, in particular in Norway, Finland, Canada and New Zealand, focusing on the following issues:
  - Modern technological and processing advances in reindeer husbandry, in Russia and in Scandinavia and New Zealand;
  - Assessing the potential for making use of the contacts and infrastructure forged by New Zealand deer herding firms in the markets of Southeast Asia;
  - Formulation of concrete and specific recommendations for revitalizing reindeer husbandry as a

## PROJECT

- whole, and in particular for ensuring the success of the proposed pilot project;
- Recommendations on modern technological equipment, from slaughtering through delivery of products to the consumer, on the basis of profitability of the whole process.
3. The group will select according to the recommendations of the Reindeer Herders Union of Russia a representative reindeer herding enterprise which will be developed as the pilot project.
  4. The group will conduct a marketing analysis of goods produced by the selected enterprise, and will develop recommendations for realizing the necessary measures to increase profitability.

### 5.3. Output

On the basis of the assembled information the group will prepare a report, which will consist of two parts:

- A:** The general review of products processing problems of the whole deer herding branch and its market;
- B:** Evaluation of the reindeer herding enterprise selected to serve as the pilot project, elaboration of the recommendations on the extension of its products list, and appropriate refurbishment of processing production.

The report will contain basic data necessary for development of the pilot project of the enterprise (stage 3).

### 5.4. Monitoring of the project

1. The management of the Fund NIP will monitor and re-evaluate the implementation through quarterly meetings of the participants.
2. The leader of the working group at the end of each year of the project will prepare general and financial reports and present them to sponsoring organisations and interested state departments.
3. At the end of the second stage of the project the leader of working group prepares:

- A full report on the work made;
- Selected reports and publications prepared during the project;
- A financial report.

### 5.5. Budget

see separate page

## 6. FUTURE FUNDING (Stage 3)

1. The successful implementation of the second stage of the project will create an economic interest in financing the third stage of the project.
2. It is assumed that the main financing of the third stage of the project will be executed on a commercial credit basis.
3. The necessity and volume of the financial donor participation in financing the third stage will be determined by the results of the second stage.
4. The implementation of the third stage of the project will be entrusted to Fund NIP.

## 7. CONTACT INFORMATION:

**International Public Fund for Support to Economic and Social Development of the Northern Indigenous Peoples (Международный общественный фонд содействия экономическому и социальному развитию коренных народов Севера)**

### Contact persons:

Pavel Kh. Zaidfudim (Зайдфудим Павел Х.), Chairman of the Board  
Stanislav I. Dorzhinkevich (Доржинкевич Станислав И.), General Director

### Address:

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**phone:** (+7) 095 938 9534

**fax:** (+7) 095 930 4628

**e-mail:** [founip@dol.ru](mailto:founip@dol.ru)

# PROJECT

## 5.5. Budget (in US\$)

### 5.5.1. PERSONNEL

#### SALARIES AND WAGES

| Quantity | Post                                  | Salary \$/month | Duration (months) | Total | Obtained | Sought |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| 1 (75%)  | Leader                                | 300             |                   | 2700  | 0        | 2700   |
| 1        | Marketing expert                      | 250             | 12                | 3000  | 0        | 3000   |
| 1        | Processing expert                     | 250             | 12                | 3000  | 0        | 3000   |
| 1 (25%)  | Representative of reindeer enterprise | 200             | 12                | 600   | 600      | 0      |
| Total    |                                       |                 |                   | 9300  | 600      | 8700   |

#### CONSULTANTS and CONTRACT SERVICES

|  | Payment \$/day | Number of days | Total | Obtained | Sought |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------|----------|--------|
| Payment of services of the consultants | 40             | 60             | 2400  | 0        | 2400   |
| Payment of the interpreter             | 50             | 60             | 3000  | 0        | 3000   |
| Total                                  |                |                | 5400  | 0        | 5400   |

#### SOCIAL and MEDICAL INSURANCE, TAXES

|                       | Total        | Currently existing | Sought       |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 40.5 % from the wages | 5953         | 243                | 5710         |
| <b>Total wages</b>    | <b>20653</b> | <b>843</b>         | <b>19810</b> |

#### 2 business trips to Norway, 4 pers., for 5 days

|                                    |      |   |      |
|------------------------------------|------|---|------|
| Transport costs 2 x 4 x \$300      | 2400 | 0 | 2400 |
| Hotel and per diem 2 x 5 x 4 \$150 | 6000 | 0 | 6000 |
| Total                              | 8400 | 0 | 8400 |

#### 2 business trips in Southeast Asia, 4 pers. for 5 days

|  |              |          |              |
|--|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Transport costs 2 x 4 x \$700                | 5600         | 0        | 5600         |
| Hotel and daily allowances 2 x 4 x 5 x \$150 | 6000         | 0        | 6000         |
| Total  | 11600        | 0        | 11600        |
| Contingencies \$50 x 4 pers.                 | 200          | 0        | 200          |
| <b>Total on all business trips</b>           | <b>25160</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>25160</b> |

### 5.5.2. NON-PERSONNEL DIRECT COSTS

#### SPACE COSTS

|  |      |   |      |
|--|------|---|------|
| Location, 1 room of 20 sq.m. \$150/month for 12 months | 1800 | 0 | 1800 |
| Municipal services \$20/month                          | 240  | 0 | 240  |
| Total  | 2040 | 0 | 2040 |

#### PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT

|  |      |   |      |
|--|------|---|------|
| PC-386 computer with supplies for preparation of the documentation | 1500 | 0 | 1500 |
| Laser printer with supplies  | 700  | 0 | 700  |
| Total  | 2200 | 0 | 2200 |

#### SUPPLIES

|                             |     |   |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Office supplies 250 \$/year | 250 | 0 | 250 |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|-----|

#### TRAVEL and TRANSPORT COSTS

##### 4 business trips to reindeer herding enterprise, 4 pers. for 7 days

|  |      |   |      |
|--|------|---|------|
| Transport costs: 4 x \$100 x 4 pers.           | 1600 | 0 | 1600 |
| Hotel and per diem 4 x \$30 x 4 pers. x 7 days | 3360 | 0 | 3360 |
| Total  | 4960 | 0 | 4960 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| The publication of the marketing report \$3/copy - 200 copies. | 600 | 0 | 600 |
| Mail costs \$100/year  | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| Total  | 700 | 0 | 700 |

### 5.5.3. INDIRECT COSTS

|                                       | Total | Currently existing | Sought |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 15 % from main direct costs and wages | 7524  | 0                  | 7524   |

### 5.5.4. TOTAL

|  | Total | Currently existing | Sought |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------|
| Total of main direct costs                           | 30350 | 0                  | 30350  |
| Total of direct costs                                | 50160 | 0                  | 50160  |
| Total of indirect costs                              | 7524  | 0                  | 7524   |
| <b>FULL COST of the SECOND STAGE of the PROJECT:</b> |       |                    |        |
| <b>US\$ 57684</b>                                    |       |                    |        |

## KAMCHATKA

*The ANSIPRA Secretariat received a request from the editor of the newspaper "Aborigen Kamchatki" to reprint a letter from Nadezhda Marinenko which was published there on 27 June 1999. We have received the article with interest and would like to bring it to the attention of our readers, especially as many of the conditions and problems of the indigenous inhabitants of Kamchatka are representative of other regions of the Russian North.*

*-- The Editor*

### **We must realize ourselves for our future**

*Nadezhda I. Marinenko, oncologist*

I came to Karaga on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April. It had been a harsh winter with much snow and problems with fuel. Food is expensive. Members of the collective "Udarnik" do not receive cash. They receive goods at the company kiosk for the value of their salary, while the workers at MOPKKhA have not received their salaries for four years. I saw them receive 100 rubles. What can one buy for this money, when bread costs around 12 rubles and 1 bottle of seed oil costs 60 rubles?

The people are in a tense mood. In the past, the kolkhoz "Udarnik" was wealthy; now only about 20 cows are left. The only joy is the hope that soon the bay ice will melt and the children and adults will go fishing with their fishing rods. The old men spread out their fishing nets, but the inspectors came and started forbidding fishing. So M.H. Sidorenko, specialist for indigenous peoples, had to call the fishing department.

Unfortunately, not everyone can join fishing. In the past, the kolhoz gave work to everyone, but now the collective "Udarnik" only takes along its own members. And the private companies, even if they take you, do not register you officially. For example, the businessman Dodzhev, who resides in Elizovo and received a permit to fish in the Karaginsk Bay, hires seasonal workers without registration. The same can be said of the businessman Kiselev.

#### ***Vodka and its "benefactors"***

I am discouraged by the fact that many people started drinking, especially the indigenous population, including women. Late in the evening I met a young mother with a small child. She carried a bag of flour to exchange it for vodka. Another case is the humanitarian help brought by V. Kogelov: sugar. It was distributed in families with children and elderly people. Some mothers exchanged it for vodka. In Karaga there are Russian women (four, I am told), who buy vodka deliberately to exchange it later advantageously for food and other things from the indigenous peoples. Who is better in this case: the alcoholic or he who supports drunkenness and gives alcohol to the indigenous population?

I saw, in Ossora, young workers arrive and put up their tents near the cemetery. Then they gave candy to the children, for them to bring some firewood. The children brought wooden crosses and fences ... this is vandalism. They are hungry, it is cold - still, such a thing is inexcusable. Well, later they had to move further away from the cemetery.

#### ***Mighty tuberculosis***

Another misery are the illnesses. Approximately 400 people live in Karaga. Of these, 225 are on the list in the tuberculosis department. In 1998 two actively ill persons were registered and on the first of January this year (1999 --The Editor) the number increased to 21. This year another four people had positive results after a fluorographic examination. Our rayon of Karaga is supposedly one of the luckier areas, with respect to tuberculosis. Here I must note that the main doctor of the Rayon tuberculosis department, Zinaida Vasilievna Chetveryakova - a representative of one of the indigenous peoples - does a good job and is driven by her enthusiasm alone, for there is no money to be had.

A sick person is supposed to receive food worth 100 rubles per day, but receives merely 30. The hospital lacks four doctors and ten nurses. Where are they to come from? Our native girls used to get their medical training in Petropavlovsk. Their stipend is 150 rubles, while having to pay 162 rubles for accommodation. Parents cannot help; the Okrug pays irregularly. The girls quit their studies and the native population suffers from a lack of specialists.

#### ***What is to be done?***

How to protect the indigenous population? What is to be done in order to safeguard the welfare of our peoples? Maybe we must unite and build our own communities, in order to survive together. During Soviet rule we got used to other people thinking for us and did not have to think of the future. Now other times have come. Now we must control the situation ourselves, make the right decisions, follow the laws of our ancestors.

In the past, the river on the banks of which people lived belonged to one clan. Our ancestors lived in Old Karaga and went upstream in the summer, following the fishes almost to the source of the river Karaga. They fished, depending on the season. In the spring they fished in the sea, in Kostroma, in autumn - following the fishes - upstream. They never hindered the migration of fishes. In 1937, the communal centre was moved to Ossora and the lands automatically went over to the new centre. Not everyone owns fishing gear. The indigenous people are restricted in fishing for salmon, though the workers at the department of fishery themselves often break fishing rules.

#### ***Insulted bear of the sky***

Another problem is the conservation of the bear. Eyewitnesses saw dead bears near Drankin springs

## KAMCHATKA

with cut bellies. The poachers take the gall and leave the bears to rot ... The Koryaks had a ritual - the Bear of the Sky dance. The Creator gave the bear a duty - to look after the proper timing of the changes in the seasons of the year. This year spring came very late. When I left for town, the bay was not completely free of ice, the snow had not melted and it was very cold, not only in Karaganda Rayon - in the town also. When we destroy the ecological balance and neglect ethical norms, we punish ourselves. For example, in the past, when people used to return in boats to their homes downstream, they talked in the evening quietly, did not shout, did not swear. They respected nature and life, including themselves. They never killed anything they did not need, and they asked for forgiveness of the bear they killed for want of food. Unfortunately, many old rituals are forgotten. This happened because people started to forget their own language. The elderly know the Koryak tongue, but there is hardly anyone younger than 40 years who masters his own language. Knowledge of one's own language is the key to history, the key to understanding ongoing processes. There are Nymylan (a Koryak group --The Editor) people in Karaga, but in school the Nymylan children learn Chavchoven, which is a different dialect. At home, no one speaks Chavchoven.

### *From a doctor's point of view*

By violating the laws of nature, we doom our own lives and the lives of forthcoming generations. One example. Experts from a French clinic are debating with those nutrition specialists who recommend avoiding food rich in oil.

Besides that, according to new biochemical analyses, brain cells need unsaturated fatty acids to function normally. A lack of these causes problems with chemical exchange processes in the neurons. The brain sort of falls asleep without this "oil lubrication". This has been proven by experiments on rats and monkeys, which received only proteins and lost some capabilities as a result. Our Russian scientists proved that semisaturated fatty acids are necessary for the formation of human connective tissue, which means that they are needed for a normal state of the skin, a good functioning of the cardiac muscle, the kidneys, etc. These semisaturated fats are found in significant amounts in our salmon and other fishes.

This is why it is recommended for all people - thinkers, inventors, readers and simply ponderers, to eat fish, fish oil, seal oil, as much as they like. This is why we need to take good care of nature, to conserve our richness in fishes.

Unfortunately, some of my own people, living in Karaga and Ossora, catch fish in spawning grounds. Today, rich for a moment, they can buy an expensive fur coat or a second-hand car - but what of tomorrow?

Tomorrow only illnesses will remain - heart attacks, kidney cysts, limping, blindness. And the fish will not last for our heirs.

### *About the future of the planet*

In this context I would like to say something about the prospects of the building of petroleum rigs on Kamchatka. In November 1998, during the conference on ecological problems of Kamchatka, it was reported that the amount of petroleum in the Sea of Okhotsk, in the Olzutorsk-Penzhinsk Basin, is being calculated. In December 1998 in the Bay of Mexico, the largest petroleum accident of the 20th century occurred - the pipeline burst at the sea floor and a 40 km long patch of petroleum appeared on the sea surface and started to spread towards the Mississippi Delta. It posed a catastrophic danger to fishes, mollusks, birds and other life, including humans. And what about the sad story in Sakhalin?

While our ancestors were heirs to a sense for ecological morality, our contemporaries must learn it.

### *Salvation in creativeness*

I liked the industrial arts exhibit, which was shown in Karaga on the first of May. Famous artists took part in it: Natalya Ivanova Evgur, Mariya Alekseevna Chechulina, Ulyana Gutorova. The works of Aleksandra Vasilevna Popova were exhibited. The works of the kindergarten teachers Valentina Nasyankova and Tatyana Brilyakova are interesting. I am glad to see that events showing the culture of the indigenous peoples are organised and that in the Karaga Rayon ethnic groups are at work. This means that the spirit of our peoples is alive.

### *Before condemning Shamanism*

The following also disturbs me. Some time in the past, there was a small chapel in Old Karaga. With the arrival of the Russians, many indigenous peoples were baptized and became Christian. And now there are faithful people, but the youth, together with some old women have joined the faith of Jehovah's Witnesses. This, of course, concerns private matters. But lately I heard Sergey Tavynin on the radio. He was saying that faith helps to live. People quit drinking. And faith in a living Jesus is better than Shamanism. He said that Shamanism is a primitive trait.

I think that before condemning something from the past, one needs to study the spiritual life of one's people, including Shamanism. I, for example, do not think that the shamans were only negative. Many think that the indigenous northern peoples are primitive. Not at all! These are such wise people. Scientists from many countries abroad are currently studying our ancestors and contemporary indigenous peoples. Special attention is given to cult rituals and Shamanism. I think that we should continue the conversation about the spiritual life of the indigenous northerners in the following editions of the newspaper. The third millennium is approaching and we must understand what the indigenous people of Kamchatka represent now and what awaits them in the future.

# KAMCHATKA

To the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation  
Chairman of the Parliament of the Russian Federation  
Governor of the Kamchatka Oblast  
Head public prosecutor of the Russian Federation  
Chairman of the Oblast-Council of national representatives of the Kamchatka Oblast  
Leaders of international ecological and law-protecting organisations

## Declaration of the public organisations of the Kamchatka Oblast

**We, the participants of consultative hearings of the society of the Kamchatka Oblast concerning the question of the construction of the gas pipeline Sobolev-Petropavlov-Kamchatka, representing the following public organisations:**

Elizov Rayon Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North  
Union of Public Organisations of Communities of Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Kamchatka Oblast "Yayar"  
Public Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Aleskam"  
Public Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Koyana"  
Public Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Pimchakh"  
Scientific Center for the Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Bionik"  
Community of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Pronya"  
Community of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Kam-yak"  
Community of Indigenous Peoples of the North, "Itel"  
Petrov Academy of Science and Arts  
National Industry OOO "Kalagir"  
Society of Disabled People of the Elizovo Rayon

Society of Veterans of War and Work of the Elizovo Rayon  
Association of Mothers with Large Families of the Elizovo Rayon  
Public Council of the Kamchatka Oblast  
The Rerikh Society of the Elizovo Oblast  
Independent Union of Teachers of Kamchatka  
Kamchatka Organisation VOPD "Union of Russian Taxpayers"  
Kamchatka Department of VOOB "All-Russian Society for the Conservation of Nature"  
Kamchatka Organisation of the Russian Union of People Serving in the Military  
Kamchatka Regional Organisation "Union of Law-Protectors"  
Public Ecological Foundation "Harmony of Action"  
Public Organisation "Harmony" of the village Termalniy  
Public Environmental Organisation "Sotka"  
Elizovo Organisation of KPRF

### make the following declaration:

Having heard and discussed the information presented by scientists and ecologists and the opinions of experts about the ecological hazards of the construction of the gas pipeline for the nature of Kamchatka, the society of Kamchatka, represented by the above-mentioned organisations, hereby declares its negative attitude towards the commencement of construction of the gas pipeline.

Based on the presented facts, the indigenous people of Kamchatka and the great majority of social organisations in the Kamchatka Oblast view the construction of the gas pipeline as an offense against all inhabitants of Kamchatka and the unique nature in the Kamchatka Oblast.

We are convinced that the construction of the gas pipeline - a project without economic grounds, without consideration of alternative projects of energy for the Kamchatka Oblast, without consideration of the effect this will have on the environment and lacking any ethno-ecological considerations- is ecological terrorism.

We are sure that the results of the gas-supply project for the Kamchatka Oblast will result in a com-

plete destruction of forests, fish populations and unique ecosystems in the swamps of the western Kamchatka coast. The construction of the gas pipeline will cause catastrophic changes in the Kamchatka landscape and a loss of bioproduction for the whole region.

Such changes in the life-circumstances of the indigenous people of Kamchatka will lead to the extinction of Northern minorities, which is in fact genocide, an offense perpetrated by the administration of the Kamchatka Oblast against the indigenous people of Kamchatka.

We turn towards the organs of government of Russia with a demand to stop the financing and construction of the gas pipeline Sobolev-Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka.

We turn towards international ecological and law-protecting organisations with the request to support in any possible way our fight for preventing the construction of the gas pipeline.

The loss of the unique Kamchatka environment, which was given world heritage status by UNESCO, will be a loss for all the inhabitants of the planet.

*Signed by the representatives of the 25 organisations mentioned above.*

### Contact details:

**Ignatenko, L.G.:** 684020 Kamchatskaya Oblast, Elizovo Rayon, village Razdolniy, 60 let Oktyabrya street #1, app. 17, phone (+7) 41531-97140  
E-mail [yupik@elrus.kamchatka.su](mailto:yupik@elrus.kamchatka.su)

**Petrov, A.V.:** 683003 Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, Vilyuyskaya street #20, app. 4, phone (+7) 41522-28168, fax 95549, E-mail [protekt@chat.ru](mailto:protekt@chat.ru)

## Doctors of the World: soon a decade of humanitarian action in Chukotka

*Yvon Csonka, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland*

Doctors of the World's (DOW) first contacts with Chukotka were established in 1991, during the «World's [social] scientists contribution to the Russian Far North» expedition (Chichlo, ed., 1993). But the first humanitarian project was started in relation with a tragic event. In May 1993, the international expedition «Transsiberian» ended with the crash of a helicopter on the north coast of Chukotka. Seven were killed, others wounded. To honour the memory of one of the victims, a circle of his compatriots from Switzerland offered DOW the means to start a program dedicated to the improvement of the health condition of the Native population of Chukotka. In 1994-1996, DOW supported, in cooperation with the region, the creation in Anadyr, capital city of the region, of a medical school where Native health agents could be trained at the levels of nurse, technician dentist or *feldsher* (field doctor); the French coordinators were Patrick David and Virginie Vaté. It has sent expatriate teachers, teaching aids and other materials, and has provided sponsoring and advice. The school is now up and running successfully, providing crucially needed health agents to replace the Russian immigrants who have left the region.

Since 1995, the French and the Swiss sections of Doctors of the World have cooperated in supporting a grassroot Native association active in the fight against alcoholism and dependence on tobacco. Alcoholism has wrought havoc among Native communities in the Russian North, and it has worsened in recent years. It causes acute social, psychological and physical ills, and it is responsible, directly or indirectly, for a disproportionate number of early deaths. The association *Doverie* («Trust»), based in Anadyr, has met with considerable success applying the well proven method developed in Russia by Mr. Shichko. Recognizing an initiative worth encouragement, Doctors of the World

has stepped in as sponsor and partner. Thanks to this support, *Doverie* now has its own premises, a three-room apartment equipped with communication and teaching materials, and does not have to depend on the – very limited, and at times nonexistent – good will of the regional authorities. Doctors of the World respondents for the project, Virginie Vaté in France and Olga Letykai Csonka and Yvon Csonka in Switzerland, visit Anadyr regularly and keep in touch with the association year-round. *Doverie* members were invited to participate in a session of United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations dedicated to health issues, and to make contacts at the World Health Organisation's headquarters in Geneva.

According to plan, *Doverie* is now extending its action into the rural villages where most of the Native population lives. It also aims at establishing contacts with associations having similar purposes in other parts of the Russian North. To be able to rely almost entirely on local initiative, personnel, and experience, represents an ideal case for an NGO such as Doctors of the World, as it leads naturally to the next step: this will be for *Doverie* to gain its autonomy by seeking other sponsors, including local sponsors. In the meantime, it remains an important aim to find ways to transfer the experience gained by *Doverie* and by DOW to other areas of the Russian North.

### Contacts :

- Ivan Vukvukai, President, Association *Doverie*, Anadyr, Chukotka Autonomous Region, [doverie@anadyr.ru](mailto:doverie@anadyr.ru)
- Olga Letykai Csonka and Yvon Csonka, co-responsible for the DOW project at DOW-Switzerland, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, [yvsonka@vtx.ch](mailto:yvsonka@vtx.ch)
- Virginie Vaté, co-responsible of the DOW project at DOW-France, Paris, France, [virginie.vate@medecinsdumonde.net](mailto:virginie.vate@medecinsdumonde.net)

Reference cited: Boris Chichlo, ed., 1993: Sibérie III: Les peuples du Kamchatka et de la Tchoukotka [Reports of the 1991 expedition]. Paris: Institut d'études slaves.

## The Anadyr Society for Sobriety, "Doverie" ("Trust")

*Ivan Vukvukai, President of the Anadyr Society for Sobriety, "Doverie", of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug*

Our organisation - the Anadyr Society for Sobriety, "Doverie" - was registered by the department of law of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January 1995. The movement for the sobriety of the indigenous peoples of Chukotka, however, has existed for over five years. During this time concerned individuals have organised and carried out courses for 47 groups. Such groups were formed in the town of Anadyr, in the villages of Tavaivaam, Lorino, Neshkan, Uelen, Lavrentiya, Novoe Chaplino, Amguema, Van-karem, Konergino, and Rypkaipii, and in the small

settlements of Mys Shmidta and Provedeniya. The overall count of individuals involved is approximately 260 people.

The "Doverie" Society has the following action plan:

1. Founding a center for information and education about the dangers of alcohol abuse in the Okrug.
2. Training qualified personnel for conducting preventive courses and lectures in places densely populated by indigenous peoples.
3. Demarcating sobriety-zones in indigenous villages

in Chukotka.

4. Organising societies for sobriety in villages.
5. Acquiring special literature, visual aids, films and videos showing scientific information about the problem of alcoholism.
6. Conducting polls in Chukotka to assess the impact of alcohol on families.
7. Propagation of a healthy way of life on the radio, TV and in the press.

Methods and stages of the project: A method to induce sobriety by the St. Petersburg scientist Gennadiy Andreevich Shichko is applied.

First stage: 10 day courses, during which the participants receive detailed information about alcohol and tobacco, write diaries with an analysis of their past, in which they abused alcohol, compare the past with the present, non-alcoholic state, and write a plan for a future without alcohol and tobacco.

Second stage: independent consolidation of the attitude which has been produced in the first stage.

Third stage: establishment of a sobriety-zone within the family, with friends and other indigenous people.

The number of members of "Doverie" is growing continuously. The society had acute problems with getting accommodation with a telephone and copy machine. We needed a place to give courses and consult people, as well as to keep our literature, visual aids and statistical information about our activities. The regional administration helped us solve these and other problems by giving us the means to buy literature and cover the costs of the special education for four active members at the "Academy of Social Techniques G.A. Shichko" in St. Petersburg. Currently the acquired accommodation is being renovated and we are buying furniture and accessories (organisational

technology).

The number of people who have finished our courses and are on a sober path in life is increasing. Many of them are excellent specialists in their fields of activity, good workers who have lost their jobs due to alcoholism. The situation on the Chukotka job market is harsh; many of our co-activists have problems finding the means for living for their families with children and elderly parents. We therefore react with much interest to job offers made by foreign companies.

Besides these problems, the work of our society is hindered by other factors. All work done is based purely on the free time and enthusiasm of active members. However, to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the society, members should be competent in leadership skills, accounting and, of course, have economic livelihoods.

The peoples living in Chukotka are interested in sober-minded people, in a healthy gene pool. This is why we ask for the help of anyone who can help us to turn their attention towards the first buds of a sobriety movement on Chukotka and support our activity in any possible way.

Money can be transferred to 686710 Chukotskiy AO, Anadyr, Otke street 32, apt. 2, tel. (427) 22 2 45 14, or account nr. 40703810750230100010 in the Chukotka OSB of the Primorsk bank SB, corresponding account nr. 3010181080000000604, INN 8709006977, BIK 04771960388\*.

\*It is not recommended to transfer money to Russian bank accounts because of the unusually high taxes subtracted from the transferred amount. The ANSIPRA Secretariat will assist potential sponsors in finding other ways of transferring money to the society.

--The Editor.

## Urgent Appeal for Assistance - Chukotka

APRIL 16, 2000: The situation facing the indigenous Yupik and Chukchi peoples of Russia's far northeastern tip is dire. With the break-up of the Soviet Union came the collapse of the state-sponsored economic systems and infrastructure upon which the native peoples of Chukotka endured a forced dependence.

Reviving traditional subsistence activities, Yupik and Chukchi peoples are taking to the sea in traditional skin boats in pursuit of gray and bowhead whales, walrus, and seal.\* Traditional foods are being made available to villages residents and those who through decades of forced relocation, reside in decaying urban centers. Traditional village sites, abandoned after relocation, are once again coming to life. Ancient and essential socio-economic ties are reemerging with the inland peoples.

However, the sea mammal hunting equipment is outdated and in a poor state of repair. Equipping the hunting crews of Chukotka with basic equipment is essential to the safe, successful, and humane harvest of whales, walrus and seals. Such items include: bino-

culars for spotting whales; pneumatic floats to ensure that whales are not lost; lines for towing the gray and bowhead whales to shore; and wet weather gear so that butchering may be done in the water, minimizing the risk of contaminating the meat.

The WCW has been working with organisations in Alaska and the Chukotkan region to establish reliable lines of supply, to ensure that any and all assistance will reach those communities in need, intact. For more information, contact the WCW Secretariat.

*Summary of article by Tom Mexsis Happynook, Chairman, World Council of Whalers, internet web site*  
<http://www.worldcouncilofwhalers.com/WCWNews/WCWnews16.html>

\* The International Whaling Commission permits subsistence whaling by some aboriginal groups. These are limited by quotas for each species. In 1998, 122 gray whales were taken by Chukotkan natives, out of a IWC quota of 132. One bowhead out of a quota of 5 was taken that year. The IWC does not concern itself with sea mammals other than cetaceans.

--The Editor

## "Ilkèn" - Newspaper of the New Century

The first light of November 1999 saw the newspaper "Ilkèn" of the indigenous peoples of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya). The newspaper was brought to life by the Ministry of Nationalities of the Republic of Sakha and federal associations, the Association of Indigenous Peoples of Yakutiya, and the Division of Press of the government of the Republic of Sakha.

"Ilkèn" is the first printed media to cover issues concerning the indigenous peoples living on the territory of the region. The newspaper is writing in seven languages: Russian, Yakut, Evenk, Even, Yukagir, Chukchi and Dolgan. Additionally, the section "Indigenous Peoples of the World" includes contributions in English.

The newspaper contains various sections, in which topics connected with the life of these peoples, both historical and contemporary, are featured. On the pages of the newspaper can be found information about local, domestic, regional and international events. In the column "Book World of Russia", the newspaper introduces the readers to new publications and diverse literary items of interest. Popular pages, written in the Evenk, Even and Yukagir languages, are also included. The children's column "Ilkènichik" introduces to pre-school and school children the culture and tradition of the inhabitants of the North, their languages and history. Social and political questions are reflected in the sections "Insight", "Language politics" and "Legislation". The environmental situation is covered under the headings "Around the Light" and "Northern Ecology".

## What does the word "Ilkèn" mean?

*A.N. Myreeva, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Head of Division of Evenk philology at IPMNS SO, Russian Academy of Sciences.*

The Evenks, not having had any writing until the 1930s, used a system of symbols and drawings for communication. I. Georgi wrote about this ability: "Whenever they want to meet again in a different place, they have the ability to describe that place so exactly with fingers in the snow or in the earth that there is no doubt left of where to go and find it." Information about travel, catch of animals, reindeer casualties, etc., was communicated by using special route symbols and drawings on pieces of wood or rock surfaces. These symbols were made with improvised items like willow twigs, sticks, moss or stones. The most prevalent route symbols were called "ilkèn" - carvings in wood. They were made in places

The newspaper has a young staff of editors of multi-ethnic composition. The main editor is Varvara Danilova: Evenk, member of Russian Union of Authors and International Union of Authors, literary critic. The assistant editor is Olga Ulturgasheva [Keymeti]: Even, English teacher at Yakutian State University, interpreter. The Editorial Board is comprised of Nikolay Kirgitaun (Chukchi), Aleksandr Lenkov (Russian), Irina Kurilova (Yukagir), Lyudmila Alekseeva [Gevan] (Evenk), and Anna Danilova (Evenk).

The newspaper "Ilkèn" promotes a healthful way of life and the cultural and intellectual interests of the indigenous peoples of the world. For the young readership we have established the section "Break into Open Doors" where contributions about the life of young people in the Arctic will be published.

"Ilkèn" would be pleased to enter into creative cooperation with all interested individuals and organisations. Send your written material to the following address:

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 677007 Россия  | Varvara Danilova             |
| Республика Саха (Якутия)   | Kulakovskogo 4/1, room 43    |
| Якутск Кулаковского 4/1 кв.43  | RUS - 677007 Yakutsk         |
| тел. 007 4112 445216   | Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya) |
| Варваре Даниловой  | Russia                       |
| e-mail: <a href="mailto:culturgasheva@mail.ru">culturgasheva@mail.ru</a> | phone: +007 4112 445216      |

We accept contributions in Russian, English, Yakut, Evenk, Even, Yukagir, Chukchi and Dolgan languages.

of permanent residence, along rivers and on mountain passes. With similar carvings they indicated paths to "dèvun" - places of dead or left-behind animals in the taiga. This were symbols used by messengers who, sent ahead on reindeer, brought the catch to the camp. Carvings placed on prominent trees were used to inform their fellow-tribesmen. With coal or "dèvè" - red or black mineral stone - moose or wild reindeer were drawn, which meant "nearby is moose or wild reindeer, you may hunt them". Drawn upside-down they meant "killed moose or wild reindeer, please take it". Arrows carved beside the symbols indicated the direction to the place where the "dèvun" was to be found.

## ETHNIC GROUPS

### Indigenous ethnic groups of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation

#### *Part II: The southern zone – Urals to Primorskiy Kray*

WINFRIED DALLMANN, Norwegian Polar Institute, Tromsø

GALINA DIACHKOVA, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Moscow

This is the second contribution providing basic information on the ethnic groups indigenous to the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. Officially, Russia lists 30 ethnic groups in this category (156,038 individuals acc. to statistic data of 01.01.1998). The 15 northernmost groups residing in areas at or close to the Arctic coasts were treated in Part I (NNSIPRA Bulletin No. 3, November 1999), while the others are presented here.

The ethnographic subdivision into "indigenous peoples" (Russian: *korennyye narody*) is a result of the tsaristic policy of lumping native northerners according to language and other cultural features. Unlike the North American policy, where clans, bands and village communities of indigenous Americans were categorized into tribal entities, the tsaristic policy aimed at creating larger peoples or nations which seemed to be easier to handle.

This method of ethnic grouping was continuously pursued during the Soviet era and influenced indigenous ethnic identity with respect to group affiliation. However, many of the individual ethnic groups still suffer from the lack of a sufficiently varied language policy which would take into consideration the entire range of used languages which are more numerous than those taught at educational institutions and supported by the authorities with teaching materials, etc.

Since the Perestroyka era and the subsequent abandonment of Soviet policies, many ethnic groups have been trying to revive their former clan structures along with traditional subsistence patterns, although mainly within the framework of the ethnic groupings established during the tsaristic and Soviet era.

#### **Indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation:**

*(No. in brackets refers to No. of NNSIPRA Bulletin where the group is introduced)*

##### Arctic and Subarctic tundra and taiga:

|                   |                           |                    |                        |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Eastern Saami (3) | Nenets (3)                | Enets (3)          | Nganasans (3)          |
| Selkups (4)       | Khanty (3)                | Mansi (4)          | Kets (4)               |
| Dolgans (3)       | Evenks (3)                | Evens (3)          | Yukagirs (3)           |
| Chuvans (3)       | Chukchi (3)               | Siberian Yupik (3) | Aleuts (3)             |
| Koryaks (3)       | Itelmens / Kamchadals (3) |                    | Vepsians (forthcoming) |

##### Southern Far East (Amur, Primorskiy Kray and Sakhalin):

|            |              |           |           |
|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Nivkhi (4) | Negidals (4) | Ulchi (4) | Oroks (4) |
| Nanais (4) | Orochi (4)   | Udege (4) |           |

##### Mid-latitude forests and mountain areas of Southern Siberia (forthcoming):

|        |         |         |     |
|--------|---------|---------|-----|
| Shors  | Teleuts | Tofalar | Taz |
| Tuvins | Altais  |         |     |

*An overview map showing the residence areas of these ethnic groups is published in NNSIPRA Bull. No. 3.*

#### **Information given in the subsequent tables is mainly based on the following sources:**

*Chislennost i sostav naseleniya narodov Severa. Po dannym perepisi naseleniya 1989 goda. T.I.Ch.1. Moskva. Respublikanskiy informatsionno-izdatelskiy tsentr.*

*Narody Rossii. Entsiklopediya.* Inst. of Ethnology and Anthropology, Moscow 1994.

*Narody Sibiri.* Edited by M.G. Levin and L.P. Potapov. Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow 1956. (Engl. translation 'The peoples of Siberia' 1964.)

*Rossiyskaya Arktika: na poroge katastrofy. Pod obshey redaktsieyi. A.V.Yablokova. Moskva. 1996*

*Statdannye Goskomstata Rossii na 1/01/1989 god.*

*The Redbook of the peoples of the Russian Empire.* Edited by A. Humphreys and K. Mits, Tallinn 1993.

--- and articles in various journals.

**We encourage representatives of the ethnic groups introduced here to inform us about errors and important gaps in the presented information.**

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Mansi</b>   |  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|---|----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>  | mansi  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> манси <b>Engl.:</b> Mansi  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> вогулы <b>Engl.:</b> Voguls  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>   | mainly in Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avt. Okrug a. to the SW in the Sverdlovskaya Oblast  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>   | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="width: 35%; text-align: right;">8,279</td> <td style="width: 35%; text-align: right;">4,837</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avt. Okrug:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,562</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,723</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sverdlovskaya Oblast:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">?</td> <td style="text-align: right;">69</td> </tr> </table>  | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 8,279 | 4,837 | <b>Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avt. Okrug:</b> | 6,562 | 4,723 | <b>Sverdlovskaya Oblast:</b> | ? | 69 |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>   | 8,279  | 4,837                      |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avt. Okrug:</b>   | 6,562  | 4,723                      |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Sverdlovskaya Oblast:</b>   | ?  | 69                         |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>  | 54.4%  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>  | Ugric group  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>National language</b>   | Mansi  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>  | <b>Language family:</b> Uralic <b>Group:</b> Finno-Ugric   |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>  | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 36.7% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 39.6%  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>  |  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>   | Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avt. Okrug: Khanty-Mansiysk                      0.51%   |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>   | Hunting, fishing are main occupations.<br>Reindeer breeding and gathering are important as subsidiary occupations.<br>Only the northern, and to a limited extend the eastern, of the four subgroups have successfully preserved their trad. culture.   |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b>  |  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| Mansi live in the south-western part of the Ob River basin, manily in Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avt. Okrug and to the SW in the Sverdlovskaya Oblast. Their traditional residence areas are along the rivers Sosva, Konda, Lozva, Pelym, Sosva, Tavda, between the Urals and the Ob and Irtysch rivers. The population numbers are stable, but there is an alarming decrease of native language speakers. The explosive increase of the main population, ten-fold during the last 50 years, let their percentage shrink from 6.2% (1938) to 0.5% (1989). Southern and Western subroups are manly assimilated, while the northern, and partly the eastern subgroups, are carrying on the Mansi culture. The written language is based on the northern dialect.  |  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b>  |  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| The Mansi culture has many similarities with that of the Khants which locally or reginally live mingled with them. Those Mansi which live at the lower reaches of the tributaries of Ob and Irtysch have fishing as their most important subsistence. Seasonal shift from summer to winter dwellings was traditionally common. Those living at the upper reaches of the rivers live mainly of hunting (large animals like moose, and fowl and fur animals). Many combine fishing and hunting, and also reindeer herding pastoralism as a subsidiary occupation. Traditional housing is both sedentary and nomadic depending on the local conditions. By 1979 only about 43 % of the Mansi were still engaged in traditional employment, due to progressive devastation of hunting and fishing grounds. |  |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>   | Exploitation of oil and gas deposits since the 1960s brought about the growth of industry, new settlements and towns, and an uncontrolled flow of immigrants. 20,000--25,000 tons of oil per year is spilled, polluting forest and tundra pastures as well as rivers. The yearly catch of sturgeon in the 1990s in the Tyumenskaya Oblast is now only a tenth of years past (from 170 to 9.3 tons pr family). The benefits of income of the industry have reached the indigenous population only in recent years.<br><br>The onslaught of industry has resulted in the forced evacuation of the Mansi and great difficulties in adaptating to the changed environment.<br><br>Alcoholism is a common phenomenon. The average life expectancy is only 40--45 years and the percentage of suicides is high.<br><br>Reindeer theft, poaching and other violating activities by oil workers. |                            |       |       |                                      |       |       |                              |   |    |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Selkups</b>   |   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>  | selkup  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> селькупы <b>Engl.:</b> Selkups  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> остяко-самоеды, остяки <b>Engl.:</b> Ostyak-Samoyeds, Ostyaks   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>   | Tomskaya Oblast (southern Selkups) and middle Yenisey with southeastern Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avt. Okrug (northern Selkups)  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>   | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,564</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,980</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avt. Okrug:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,530</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,449</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tomskaya Oblast:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,347</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,244</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Krasnoyarskiy Krai:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">359</td> <td style="text-align: right;">286</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 3,564 | 2,980 | <b>Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avt. Okrug:</b> | 1,530 | 1,449 | <b>Tomskaya Oblast:</b> | 1,347 | 1,244 | <b>Krasnoyarskiy Krai:</b> | 359 | 286 |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>   | 3,564   | 2,980                      |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avt. Okrug:</b>  | 1,530   | 1,449                      |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Tomskaya Oblast:</b>  | 1,347   | 1,244                      |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Krasnoyarskiy Krai:</b>   | 359   | 286                        |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>  | 74.7%   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>  | Samoyedic group   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>National language</b>   | Selkup <i>several distinct dialects with limited mutual understanding</i>   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>  | <b>Language family:</b> Uralic <b>Group:</b> Samoyedic  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>  | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 47.7% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 50.4%   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>  | Krasnoselkup  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>   | Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avt. Okrug: Salekhard<br>3.1%  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>   | Fishing and hunting, gathering, reindeer breeding only for draught animals. Sedentary.  |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b>  |   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <p>The Selkups live today in two separate areas. The Narym Selkup (or Obskaya Group) concentrate in the southern area (Tomskaya Oblast) as a result of the former existence of the Tymskiy National District from 1930 to 1950, which gathered much of the Selkup population residing between the upper Ob and middle Yenisey rivers. They live at the rivers Ob, Tym, Vasyugan, Ket and Parabel. Due to the limited mutual understanding of their dialects, Russian became the dominant language. Cultural and linguistic assimilation is today almost complete.</p> <p>The other residential area lies to the west of the middle Yenisey, mainly in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avt. Okrug at the upper Taz River and at the Yenisey River in the Krasnoyarskiy Krai (Tazovsko-Turukhanskaya Group). They form the majority of the population in the Krasnoselkup district. A traditional way of life is only locally preserved..</p> |   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b>  |   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <p>The Selkups have traditionally been hunters and fishermen, but have nonetheless led a more stationary life than the Northern Samoyeds (Nenets, Enets, Nganasans). In summer they lived in conical tents, in winter in log cabins. Squirrels, sables, wolverines and other fur animals as well as forest birds were important game. Reindeer were mainly used as draught animals. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Russians appeared as permanent settlers in the territories of the Selkups and took to hunting their domesticated reindeer, reindeer breeding has grown more difficult for the Samoyeds.</p>  |   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>   | Use of wildlife and land by foreign settlers has severely reduced the resource base of traditional occupations.   |                            |       |       |                                     |       |       |                         |       |       |                            |     |     |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Kets</b>   |   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------|-------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>   | ket   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> кеты <b>Engl.:</b> Kets   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> енисейские остяки, енисейцы <b>Engl.:</b> Yenisey-Ostyaks   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>  | Yenisey River and tributaries in the Turukhansk and Baykit districts  |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>  | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>Former Soviet Union:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,113</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,084</td> <td style="text-align: right;">939</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Krasnoyarskiy Krai:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">981</td> <td style="text-align: right;">920</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Former Soviet Union:</b> | 1,113 |  | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 1,084 | 939 | <b>Krasnoyarskiy Krai:</b> | 981 | 920 |
| <b>Former Soviet Union:</b>   | 1,113   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>  | 1,084   | 939                         |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Krasnoyarskiy Krai:</b>  | 981   | 920                         |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>   | 82.2%   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>   | isolated (both Uralic and Mongolid affiliations)  |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>National language</b>  | <i>Ket two main dialects, Symskiy and Imbatskiy; Ket is the only language of the Ket Assan language group which is still in use</i>   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>   | <b>Language family:</b> isolated; by some scientists assigned to the Palaeo-Asiatic languages in a wider sense <b>Group:</b> isolated language; historical: Ket-Assan   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>   | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 48.8% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 54.3%   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>   | Kellog, Surgutikha, Baklanikha  |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>  | none  |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>  | Fishing and hunting<br>Reindeer breeding only for draught animals (ceased during the 1980s)   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b><br>The Kets live in three separate residential areas at the Kureyka, Pakulikha, Surgutikha, Yeloguy and Podkamennaya Tunguska tributaries close to the Yenisey River. In only three villages (Kellog, Surgutikha and Baklanikha) they form the majority, living manly beside Russians. The population of the Kets has been more or less stable, but the percentage of native language speakers is on the decline.   |   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b><br>Until the middle of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, the Kets lived in permanent summer camps in bark-covered chums and dugout log dwellings, and during the winter in temporary camps. Main subsistence branches were fishing in summer and hunting (moose, deer, fur animals) in winter. For fishing, large flat-bottomed boats were used which also could serve as summer dwellings. Reindeer breeding (now abandoned) was subordinate and served mainly transportation purposes. Traditional subsistence, developed into economic branches during the Soviet era, is now only carried out for food supply, but sufficient licenses are not issued. Modern economic branches are animal breeding, kitchen gardening and dairy farming. |   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>  | Use of wildlife and land by foreign settlers has severely reduced the resource base of traditional occupations.   |                             |       |  |                            |       |     |                            |     |     |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Nivkhi</b>  |   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>  | nivchgu (nivghu)  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> нивхи <b>Engl.:</b> Nivkhi  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> гиляки <b>Engl.:</b> Gilyaks  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>   | Northern Sakhalin and Amur River mouth area   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>   | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">4,631</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">2,711</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,386</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,508</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,008</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,199</td> </tr> </table>   | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 4,631 | 2,711 | <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b> | 2,386 | 1,508 | <b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b> | 2,008 | 1,199 |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>   | 4,631   | 2,711                      |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b>  | 2,386   | 1,508                      |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b>   | 2,008   | 1,199                      |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>  | 49.3%   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>  | isolated  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>National language</b>   | Nivkhi <i>3 dialects: Amurian, Eastern-Sakhalinian, Northern Sakhalinian</i>  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>  | <b>Language family:</b> isolated; by some scientists assigned to the Palaeo-Asiatic languages in a wider sense <b>Group:</b> isolated language  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>  | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 23.3% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 26.0%   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>  | -   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>   | none  |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>   | Fishing, sea mammal hunting, hunting, gathering   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <p><b>Ethno-geography:</b><br/> The Nivkhi live on the Lower Amur, on the coast of the Okhotsk Sea on the river's estuary, and on Sakhalin. In the administrative sense, they belong to the Khabarovskiy Kray (districts of Takhatin and Nizhne-Amur), and Sakhalinskaya Oblast region (the districts of Rybinov, Kirov, Alexandrov and Shirokopad). In the past, their habitation was more extensive. The Nivkhi are considered to be the direct descendants of the neolithic population of their present residence areas.</p> <p>The Nivkh population is not compact and they mostly live side by side with Russians or Negidals. The population has been stable throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the number of native speakers has decreased from almost 100% in 1926 to c. 50% in 1970 and 23% by the end of the century.</p>  |   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <p><b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b><br/> Of all Nivkhi traditions the most enduring are fishing and hunting, while sea mammal hunting and gathering are subsidiary occupations.</p> <p>The importance of fish is best illustrated by the name once given to the Nivkhi - fish-eaters. Fishing is carried on throughout the year. For the coastal-dwelling Nivkhi, an additional occupation was the hunting of sea mammals, especially seals. Hunting (traditionally bears, later fur animals) starts in autumn. Dog breeding (for draught animals and for food) was also widespread. Traditional clothing and food, and also women's handicrafts, have to some extent been preserved. Changes in the structure of settlements (Soviet liquidation of settlements and gathering of the population in larger centres) have had a detrimental impact on traditional architecture.</p> <p>Nowadays, the Nivkhi live in villages and towns of mixed population, in Russian-type houses, and have widely adopted the Russian way of life. Only a handful of principally anthropological factors have so far averted their total assimilation.</p> |   |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>   | <p>Oil exploration and development on the Sea of Okhotsk Shelf is devaluating traditional fishing grounds and threatening traditional occupations.</p> <p>Felling of timber in water-protection zones has a detrimental effect on water regulation.</p> <p>Industry as a whole has made 30-40% of traditional Nivkhi lands useless for traditional occupations.</p> <p>Pollution of the Amur River with phenols and heavy metals kills fish stocks and degrades the quality of the natural environment.</p> |                            |       |       |                           |       |       |                              |       |       |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Negidals</b>  |  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>  | ilkan bējenin, na bējenin, amgun bējenin   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> негидальцы <b>Engl.:</b> Negidals (word from Evenk language)   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> гияляки, ороконы <b>Engl.:</b> Gilyaks, Orochons   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>   | Amgun River banks in the Khabarovskiy Kray   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>   | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">587</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">384</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">502</td> <td style="text-align: center;">383</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 587 | 384 | <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b> | 502 | 383 |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>   | 587  | 384                        |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b>  | 502  | 383                        |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>  | 61.7%  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>  | Tungus-Manchurian group  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>National language</b>   | Negidal    2 <i>dialects</i> : ‘lower Amgun’ and ‘upper Amgun’ Negidal   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>  | <b>Language family:</b> Altaic <b>Group:</b> Tungus-Manchurian   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>  | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 26.6% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 31.4%  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>  |  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>   | none   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>   | Sedentary taiga hunters and fishermen<br>Small-scale reindeer husbandry (for saddle animals)<br>Gathering  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b>  |  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <p>The Negidals live on the banks of the River Amgun in the Khabarovsk District and fall into two groups: the Lower Amgun and the Upper Amgun Negidals. Separate families can be found over a much wider area, even among the Oroks on Sakhalin. Negidal settlements are interplaced with Russian villages along the Amgun.</p> <p>Negidal people have had strong cultural influence of Nivkhi, Ulchi and Nanai elements. Later, elements of the Evenk forest culture were also adapted by the Upper Amgun Negidals. Inter-marriage with other indigenous peoples was common.</p> <p>The Negidals lived traditionally in very small clans which later joined to larger alliances during the years of colonisation. As the Negidals did not have a fixed claim on certain traditional territories, collectivisation and forced relocation during the 1930s and 1940s had even larger considerable impacts on traditional lifestyle.</p> <p>Like their small indigenous neighbours, the Nivkhi and Ulchi, the percentage of native language speakers extremely diminished during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and their cultural survival is severely threatened.</p> |  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b>  |  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <p>Fishing, predominantly of salmon, prevails among members of the lower subgroup. Seal hunting in the Sea of Okhotsk was common in the past. The upper subgroup combines fishing and hunting (trad. sable, later moose and deer) with supplementary reindeer husbandry. Reindeer are bred only for the purpose of transportation, i.e. saddle animals, a tradition adopted from the Evenks. Gathering of wild herbs, mushrooms and berries is important. Manufacturing includes the processing and tanning of skins and the production of intricately ornamented clothes from skins, leather and fish skins.</p> <p>Since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, potatoes were introduced and potato gardening, as well as other vegetable gardening and livestock breeding, have become important new occupations.</p>  |  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>   | Pollution of the Amur River with phenols and heavy metals kills fish stocks and degrades the quality of the natural environment.   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Ulchi</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>   | olči, nani  |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> ульчи <b>Engl.:</b> Ulchi   |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> мангуны <b>Engl.:</b> Manguns   |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>  | Ulchskiy District on the lower Amur River banks   |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>  | <b>Russian Federation:</b> 3,173                      2,439<br><b>Khabarovskiy Krai:</b> 2,733                      2,433   |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>   | 72.4%   |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>   | Tungus-Manchurian group   |
| <b>National language</b>  | Ulchi <i>close to Nanai language, by some regarded as a Nanai dialect</i>   |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>   | <b>Language family:</b> Altaic <b>Group:</b> Tungus-Manchurian  |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>   | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 30.7% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 35.0%   |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>   | Bulava  |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>  | none  |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>  | Fishing and hunting<br>Fur farming in Soviet era, replacing former fur animal trapping  |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b><br>The Ulchi are related to the ancient population of the Lower Amur. They have a mixed origin of Nanai, Evenk, Manchu, Udege, Orochi, Orok and Nivkh tribes. A number of historical layers have been discerned within the material culture of the Ulchis which are associated with local ancient Palaeo-Asian, as well as with old Manchu and "common Tungus", culture. Russian colonization began first in 1850 but has since diluted Ulchi settlement. Soviet relocations concentrated most Ulchi people in the village of Bulava. While population numbers have constantly been rising until 1989 (last census), the decrease of the number of native language speakers (from 85% in 1959 to 35% in 1989) is alarming.  |   |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b><br>The main occupation of the Ulchis was fishing, for which the River Amur and lakes offered ample source. Year-round fishing necessitated a rather settled lifestyle. Fish was the main food for the people, and it was also fed to the dogs, kept in large numbers for draught work. Hunting for furs was an additional occupation which sometimes yielded a good income - sables especially. For sables, some Ulchi co-operatives went hunting even to the island of Sakhalin, where some of them eventually settled. The Ulchis were also known to hunt marine animals in the Straits of Tatar. To get there, the Ulchis had to undertake a long journey via Lake Kiz and along various small rivers.<br>Russian large-scale commercial fishing in the Amur River forced later the Ulchi to compete and to develop their subsistence into a commercial branch. Because of the greatly increased scale of fishing, hunting became less important - there were also by this time far fewer fur animals on the Lower Amur. To earn a living, the Ulchis had to gradually learn jobs formerly unknown to them, such as land cultivation, mail transportation and forestry. Horse breeding and haymaking were also introduced.<br>Commercial overfishing reduced stocks and led to quota regulations severely affecting the indigenous population's subsistence. Recent environmental damage has almost abolished the fishing trade and deprived people of their customary diet. |   |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>  | Pollution of the Amur River with phenols and heavy metals (Amur Cellulose Factory, Solnechny Mineral Concentration Factory, timber mill on Lake Kiz) kills fish stocks, degrades the quality of the natural environment and causes health problems. Fish stocks have been depleted by the factor of 20 from 1960 to 1990.<br>Felling of timber in water-protection zones has a detrimental effect on water regulation, affecting both fishing and transportation. |



## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Nanais</b>   |  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------|-----|----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>   | nani, nanaj  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> нанайцы <b>Engl.:</b> Nanais   |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>  | <b>Russ.:</b> гольды <b>Engl.:</b> Golds <b>others:</b> Khodso, Akani ( <i>in China</i> )  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>  | Banks of the Amur River (Khabarovskiy Krai and adjacent area in China).  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>  | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td><b>Total number (incl. China):</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">c. 16,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,883</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,280</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Khabarovskiy Krai:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,582</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,992</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">173</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Total number (incl. China):</b> | c. 16,000 |  | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 11,883 | 8,280 | <b>Khabarovskiy Krai:</b> | 10,582 | 7,992 | <b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b> | 173 | 14 |
| <b>Total number (incl. China):</b>  | c. 16,000  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>  | 11,883   | 8,280                              |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Khabarovskiy Krai:</b>   | 10,582   | 7,992                              |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b>  | 173  | 14                                 |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>   | 60.8%  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>   | Tungus-Manchurian group  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>National language</b>  | Nanai <i>2 distinct dialects, Upper and Lower Amur</i>   |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>   | <b>Language family:</b> Altaic <b>Group:</b> Tungus-Manchurian   |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>   | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 44.1% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 49.4%  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>   |  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>  | none   |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>  | Fishing and hunting  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <p><b>Ethno-geography:</b><br/>           The Nanais are supposed to represent the – although Tungus-influenced – neolithic native population of the Lower Amur. At the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nanai settlements were scattered for more than 600 km along the River Amur and for about 100 km along its tributaries. The groups had no cultural or linguistic unity. They led a fairly isolated life and their contacts with each other were undeveloped. The Nanais on the River Girin were even considered to be a separate people. The Nanais lacked a self-designation as well as a common identity, as was characteristic for most Lower Amur peoples.</p> <p>The Nanais live on the banks of the Amur River, mainly downstream from the city of Khabarovsk down to the area around Komsomolsk-na-Amure, as well as on the banks of the Ussuri and the Girin rivers (the Samagir subgroup). These are the districts of Nanaysk, Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk. They also inhabit a part of northeast China on the River Sungar. In the Russian Federation, at least ten separate subgroups were known dispersed to the north of the River Amur. In China, similarly, Nanai settlements are scattered widely.</p> <p>A few Nanai live in the Primorskiy Krai and on Sakhalin.</p>                               |  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <p><b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b><br/>           The traditional Nanai economy was based on two main branches: fishing in the Amur River valley, and hunting along its tributaries. The Nanai way of life depended on the movement of different varieties of fish in the river. The same applied to hunting. In winter, animals were hunted for fur, whereas in spring and summer, it was time to hunt for food. Dogs were used for hauling goods though the Nanais of the Akani group bred horses.</p> <p>The seasonal character of fishing and hunting necessitated the emergence of special winter and summer settlements, with appropriate types of dwelling. The Amur Nanais had a peculiar semi-circular summer house made of birch bark. Various dugouts were used for winter dwellings. The Russians taught the Nanais to build log cabins.</p> <p>Grain cultivation was early adapted from the Chinese. From the Chinese and the Manchus they also learned the skill of metalworking. Among the other Lower Amur peoples, Nanais are famous for their metal work. Nanai decorative art is well developed, especially ornamentation.</p> <p>The kolkhozes have been adapted to profitable land cultivation and livestock breeding, as a result of loss of fishing grounds in the severely polluted Amur River.</p> |  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>  | <p>Pollution of the Amur River kills fish stocks and degrades the quality of the natural environment.</p> <p>Wildlife depletion and resulting hunting and fishing restrictions severely endangers traditional subsistence and diet.</p>  |                                    |           |  |                            |        |       |                           |        |       |                              |     |    |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Orochi</b>   |   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
|---|---|----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>   | nani, oročiceľ  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> орочи <b>Engl.:</b> Orochi  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>  | oročon  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>  | Southern Khabarovskiy Kray, particularly at the Tumnin River  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>  | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">883</td> <td style="text-align: right;">601</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">499</td> <td style="text-align: right;">371</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">212</td> <td style="text-align: right;">129</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 883 | 601 | <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b> | 499 | 371 | <b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b> | 212 | 129 |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>  | 883   | 601                        |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b>   | 499   | 371                        |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Sakhalinskaya Oblast:</b>  | 212   | 129                        |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>   | 53.1%   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>   | Tungus-Manchurian group   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>National language</b>  | Orochi  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>   | <b>Language family:</b> Altaic <b>Group:</b> Tungus-Manchurian  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>   | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 17.8% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 20.3%   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>   | Usjka-Russkaya, Kopp, Omm   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>  | none  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>  | Hunting and fishing   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b>   |   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <p>The Orochi live dispersed in the southern part of the Khabarovskiy Kray, particularly on the lower reaches of the Tumnin River (Usjka, Usjka-Russkaya), but also on the Amur and Kopp rivers. In the wide area between the Lower Amur and the Tatarsk Strait there used to be numerous small Orochi settlements for winter and summer use, divided into five territorial groups. In a search for better fishing grounds and hunting forests there were migrations to the River Amur and Sakhalin Island in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Orochi left the coast of the Sea of Japan for regions inland, seeking refuge from the war.</p>   |   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b>   |   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <p>The traditional means of subsistence for the Orochi has been fishing and hunting. In coastal regions the Orochi have also practiced hunting sea animals. Breeding sledge dogs was a widespread occupation. Agriculture was introduced only at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the Russians. Though the same occupations have persisted, their relative importance has changed considerably.</p> <p>The Orochi are a more-or-less settled people among whom only the hunters led a more vagrant life. This differentiates them clearly from their nomadic kindred people, the Udege. Formerly, the seasonal nature of fishing and hunting necessitated the erection of summer and winter settlements. Their modes of construction differed greatly -- bark dwellings sufficed for the summer while sod huts cased inside with timber were built for the winter. The hunters erected conical tents covered with grass in winter. Russian-type log cabins were introduced towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Vegetable farming and animal husbandry have become the main occupations in the villages. Some people are still engaged in fishing and hunting, however, shooting animals for fur is strictly regulated by licence system and a general decrease in the numbers of fish and wildlife sets additional restrictions. Ethnic traditions have persisted to an extent in clothing and in diet.</p> |   |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>  | Wildlife depletion and resulting hunting and fishing restrictions severely endangers traditional subsistence and diet.  |                            |     |     |                           |     |     |                              |     |     |

## ETHNIC GROUPS

| <b>Udege</b>  |  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| <b>Self-designation(s) (singular, ISO spelling)</b>   | udèè, udèhè, udihè   |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>“Official” name(s) (plural form)</b>   | <b>Russ.:</b> удэгейцы <b>Engl.:</b> Udegey, Udege   |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Other names (plural form)</b>  | Kekar  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Residence area(s)</b>  | southernmost Khabarovskiy Kray and northern part of Primorskiy Kray  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Population (for USSR/Russia: census 1989 / 01.01.1998 statistics)</b>  | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"><b>Russian Federation:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,902</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,116</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Primorskiy Kray:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">766</td> <td style="text-align: right;">702</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">697</td> <td style="text-align: right;">412</td> </tr> </table> | <b>Russian Federation:</b> | 1,902 | 1,116 | <b>Primorskiy Kray:</b> | 766 | 702 | <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b> | 697 | 412 |
| <b>Russian Federation:</b>  | 1,902  | 1,116                      |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Primorskiy Kray:</b>   | 766  | 702                        |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Khabarovskiy Kray:</b>   | 697  | 412                        |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Rural population (% in Russ. Fed.)</b>   | 62.4%  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Ethnic affiliation</b>   | Tungus-Manchurian group  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>National language</b>  | Udege 3 <i>dialects</i>  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Affiliation of national language</b>   | <b>Language family:</b> Altaic <b>Group:</b> Tungus-Manchurian   |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Status of national language (1989)</b>   | <b>Mother tongue:</b> 24.3% <b>Speaking fluently:</b> 31.2%  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Cultural centre(s)</b>   |  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Aut. okrug(s) or ethnic territor. area(s) : Centre(s) : ethnic % of total district popul.</b>  | none   |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Traditional culture</b>  | Nomadic hunting<br>Gathering<br>Fishing (subsidiary)   |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Ethno-geography:</b>   |  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <p>The Udege have a complex origin with Palaeo-Siberian and Manchurian/Chinese elements. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, they used to live in eight territorial groups over a vast area between the rivers Ussuri and Amur and the Sea of Japan. They had no common ethnic identity.</p> <p>Today, the Udege are scattered over an extensive area in the southernmost Khabarovskiy Kray and in the Ussuri taiga, in the northern part of the Primorskiy Kray. They have no compact settled area. They live in the neighbourhood of the Nanais and the Nivkhs and in places are mixed with them.</p> <p>The southern subgroup, the Taz in the Olgino district (southern Primorskiy Kray), who once were heading linguistically toward Chinese, are now almost entirely russified. In the 1950s there were about 300 of them.</p> <p>It was customary for the Udege to live dispersed, in separate families, and to move often, according to the areas being hunted. Influenced by the Nanai, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first permanent settlements began to grow on the River Anyui. The Taz were settled. More permanent Udege settlements developed after the 1930s, when the forcible collectivization of households began. This was completed in about 1937. At present there are nine Udege settlements all located some distance apart. Resettlement caused many families to have to change their mode of living, for example, from hunting to land cultivation and animal breeding. This transformation was hastened by the diminishing area of the hunting grounds, caused by the felling of timber (especially in the Primorskiy Kray). This was the reason for the constant resettling of the Udege from their native areas into the Khabarovskiy Kray.</p> |  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Lifestyle and subsistence of rural population:</b>   |  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <p>The Udege's way of life was closely connected with their taiga forest and hunting. This necessitated a more mobile lifestyle. In spite of their nomadic life the Udege and Orochi did not raise reindeer, a fact which distinctly separated them from many other taiga peoples. The primary object of hunting was gaining furs and meat, though obtaining the antlers was also essential. The antlers were sold to the Chinese. The Chinese also bought the root of the ginseng plant which grew in the Ussuri taiga; searching for this plant was one of the vital occupations of the Udege.</p> <p>Unlike other Amur peoples, fishing played a less important part in their life. And only the southern Taz, following the example of the Chinese, tilled their fields in the coastal river basins.</p>  |  |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |
| <b>Present environmental threats</b>  | Timber industry destroys hunting grounds, depriving the Udege of their subsistence and traditional diet.   |                            |       |       |                         |     |     |                           |     |     |

## NOTES

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Festival of Ethnographic Films

The festival of films will take place in Salekhard in the beginning of autumn this year. The organizer of this festival is the National Association of Television and Radio Broadcasting. The programme will include competitions of films, television programmes and research projects. The main goal of the festival is to foster the production and distribution of documentary cinema and video information about the life of the numerous communities which are distinguished by unique ethnic, historical and religious characteristics.

*Oleg Syugney*

### Increase in number of reindeer in Chukotka

*Anadyr, Chukotka, 22.06.00.* The calving campaign in the reindeer breeding farms of Chukotka is completed. The overall stock of deer, which before the beginning of calving totalled 90 thousand head, has grown by almost 35 thousand. The parameters of the present calving campaign are much higher than last year's. This year 66.2 calves were produced pr. 100 mother deers, as opposed to last year's figure of 56.6. The survival percentage of new-born calves has risen. This year's loss was only 6%, whereas last year the loss was 26%. If these tendencies persist, as agricultural experts predict, then in two or three years reindeer breeding in Chukotka will have overcome the deep crisis it has been experiencing.

*Yevgeniy Rozhkov, Nezavisimaya Gazeta*

### Self-administration "Ugoyan"

Until recently, only two administrative bodies nominated the local administrations in Yakutiya, Magan and Zhatay. On 18 February, after long preparations, a motion on "Local Administration" was passed to the section Ugoyan Bellet'skogo in the Aldan District. The question of creating a local Evenk municipal body, "Ugoyan", was discussed on 4 August 1999. On that occasion, an initiating group for the project was formed\*.

In September 1999, the new administrative body was established. At the same time, the boundaries of the territory of self-administration, administrative regulations, etc. were settled. B.A. Nikolaev was elected delegate of the local Evenk administration to the "Evenk Association" of the Republic of Sakha. The situation stayed mainly the same, apart from the fact that the local administrative leaders from now on would be elected. On 6 April 2000, Egor Petrovich Kirillin, Director of the secondary school, was elected chairman out of two candidates after three days of heavy public discussions\*.

Difficult work is awaiting the newly elected self-administration. The long-lasting infrastructure cutoff of the village Ugoyan from the world and lack of telecommunication (communication is performed by radio transmission) define the conditions under which school, hospital and communal economy must be run. There is the hope that the new self-administration will be able to improve these conditions. Let us wish them success!

*F.S. Popov, managing board member of "Evenk Association"*

\*Details left out by translator.

### Northern Sea Route Database available from INSROP

The International Northern Sea Route Programme (INSROP) was a 6-year Norwegian-Russian-Japanese research endeavor to assess all relevant aspects of possible, future, international shipping on the Northern Sea Route (NSR).

As part of the project, a large NSR database was assembled. Close to 200 data sets were included, divided into 15 categories: Base Cartography, Coastal Zone, Environmental Impacts, Environmental Impact Assessment, Ice and Snow, Icing on structures at sea, Indigenous Peoples, Infrastructure, Marine Birds, Marine and Anadromous Fish and Invertebrates, Marine Mammals, Meteorology, Navigation, Ocean and Rivers, Administrative Boundaries.

The database is organized as a geographical information system (GIS), with all data being georeferenced, suitable for map presentation. In order to use the INSROP GIS database, the software ArcView 3.0a (or newer) running on Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0 (or newer) is required.

This database is the largest, systematized body of data ever collected about the Northern Sea Route, and would be of unique value to researchers and others interested in the marine/coastal areas of the Russian Arctic.

Even more information about the INSROP GIS can be found at:

<http://www.fni.no/insrop/INSROPGIS.htm> and general information about INSROP and the 167 published INSROP Working Papers can be found at: <http://www.fni.no/insrop/>.

The database is available on a CD-ROM, which is sold at a cost for NOK 110 (approximately USD 13). It is recommended to also buy the INSROP GIS User's Guide and System Documentation as well as the "INSROP GIS Data Set Documentation & Information Structure". With these two reports included, the "INSROP GIS Package" can be obtained for NOK 480 (approx. USD 55) + postage from:

The INSROP Secretariat  
c/o Fridtjof Nansen Institute  
P.O.Box 326, N-1326 Lysaker, Norway  
Fax: +47 67111910  
[Sentralbord@fni.no](mailto:Sentralbord@fni.no)

### AMAP reports available on-line

The Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) was established in June 1991 by the Ministers of the eight Arctic countries (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Federation of Russia, Sweden and U.S.A.) as a part of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS). In 1997, together with other programme groups established under the AEPS, it became part of the Arctic Council responsibility.

AMAP documents are available as pdf files on the AMAP Web page: <http://www.amap.no>, under "On-

line Documents." If you would like to receive a hard copy instead, please inform the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>. Some of the former AMAP documents are not yet available as pdf files and are only listed on the AMAP Publication List. However, if you would like to receive a hard copy, please contact the Secretariat.

AMAP Publications are free of charge, except the "AMAP Assessment Report: Arctic Pollution Issues" (AAR) which is the scientific, fully referenced report of AMAP's first assessment (ca. 900 pages) and the "Arctic Pollution Issues: The State of the Arctic Environment Report" (SOAER) (ca. 180 pages), which is a popularised, four-coloured short version of the AAR<sup>2</sup>. The price of the AAR is ca. USD 100 and ca. USD 40 for the SOAER, freight charges not included. The Secretariat would also like to inform you that the AAR is also available on CD-ROM.

<sup>1</sup>For communication see address list in the end of this volume.

<sup>2</sup>For complete references see NNSIPRA Bulletin nos. 1 and 2.

## BOOK REVIEWS:

### MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH

*Authors: A.I. Kozlov & G.G. Vershuvskaya*  
*M. Ed. MNĖPU, 1999*

Under the influence of natural climatic conditions for the indigenous inhabitants of the Arctic, Subarctic, continental Siberia and the Far East, a specific complex of medico-biological characteristics has developed. Modern lifestyle changes conflict with traditional lifestyles, including physical activities and food supplies of indigenous northerners. As a result, "civilisation diseases" - obesity, high blood pressure, arteriosclerosis, ischaemic heart diseases, diabetes - are on the rise among the indigenous people of the North. The book thoroughly describes the medico-biological characteristics of indigenous northerners, and discusses what needs to be taken into account in medical, pedagogical and social work practices.

The editors of ANSIPRA would like to emphasise that the book regards the supply of traditional food as a necessity for the northerners; the shortage of traditional food negatively affects their health conditions.

### POLAR RESEARCH SPECIAL ISSUE: HUMAN ROLE IN REINDEER/CARIBOU SYSTEMS

*Polar Research, vol. 19, no. 1*  
*Published by the Norwegian Polar Institute, Tromsø, Norway*  
*142 pp.*

Proceedings of the Human Role in Reindeer/Caribou Systems Workshop, held in Rovaniemi, Finland, on 10-14 February 1999, are now being published as a special issue of *Polar Research*, the international, peer-reviewed journal of the Norwegian Polar Insti-

tute. This special issue contains 16 papers representing the workshop's themes: Hunting Systems; Reindeer Herding; Rangeland Habitat Protection; Minimizing Industrial Development Conflicts; Effects of Global Change; and Protecting Indigenous Cultures. The table of contents can be accessed via [http://www.npolar.no/e/Products/Polar\\_Research](http://www.npolar.no/e/Products/Polar_Research). Direct orders to: [sales@npolar.no](mailto:sales@npolar.no).

### THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH OF RUSSIA ON THE WAY TO A NEW MILLENNIUM

*Original title: Северные народы России на пути в новое тысячелетие.*  
*Edited by Pavel Sulyandziga (RAIPON) and Olga Murashko (IWGIA Moscow)*  
*224 pp.*

This offers very comprehensive information regarding the status of the indigenous peoples of the Russian North and Far East, also focusing on legislation and indigenous organisation. An English translation of this book is planned.

### THE PEOPLES OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH: THE RIGHT TO HEALTH

*Original title: Народы Севера России: право на здоровье.*  
*Author: Larisa Abryutina*  
*Moscow 1999*  
*262 pp.*  
*ISBN 5-87789-100-3*

The book describes health and accessible health care for the small-numbered indigenous peoples as an important part of the struggle for solving physical and psychological problems and issues of social revival. New strategies in this struggle are outlined.

## NOTES - BOOK REVIEWS - MEETINGS

### PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE NORTH

*Original title: Современные проблемы коренных народов Севера.*

*Author: Sergey N. Kharyuchi*

*103 pp.*

*ISBN: 5-7511-1086-2*

This is a collection of articles and speeches by the president of RAIPON.

### LEGAL ANTHROPOLOGY. LAW AND LIFE

*Original title: Юридическая антропология. Закон и жизнь.*

*Edited by the Russian Academy of Sciences*

*220 pp.*

For the first time Russian scholars have compiled a monograph about legal issues of special interest to the indigenous peoples of Russia: traditional rights, man as a subject of law, legal pluralism, legal aspects of traditional land use, etc.

### Useful internet addresses

Arctic Council

[arctic-council.usgs.gov/](http://arctic-council.usgs.gov/)

Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat

[www.arcticpeoples.org](http://www.arcticpeoples.org)

RAIPON

[www.raipon.org](http://www.raipon.org)

L'auravet!an Indigenous Information Centre

[www.indigenous.ru](http://www.indigenous.ru)

Arctic Peoples' Alert

[www.hello.to/arctica](http://www.hello.to/arctica)

Fonds Mondial pour la sauvegarde des Cultures Autochtones, Commission "Sibérie, Aïnous et Peuples du Nord"

[www.multimania.com/ccmm](http://www.multimania.com/ccmm)

Scott Polar Research Inst., section on Russian North

[julia.eki.ee/books/redbook/index1.shtml](http://julia.eki.ee/books/redbook/index1.shtml)

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme

[www.amap.no](http://www.amap.no)

## MEETINGS

### International Youth Seminar «Indigenous Peoples and Environment of the Russian Arctic (SIPERA)»

**Time:** 4-6 September 2000

**Place:** Tomsk, Russia

**Organizers:** Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)  
Association of indigenous people of the North of the Tomsk region «Kolta Kup»

**Funded by:** Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA)

**Objectives:** The purpose of the seminar is to identify economic, social and environmental problems of the indigenous communities of the Russian North, to specify the key problems related to oil and gas development in the subsistence areas, to establish a dialogue between governmental and non-governmental organizations and industrial companies, and to raise awareness on the current regional ecological problems among the indigenous people. Particular attention should be paid to the consideration of the rights of indigenous people, namely indigenous youth, and the need of assessments.

The seminar will discuss the information presented by the participants. Discussions will take place in working groups, which also will develop recommendations and specific proposals to be discussed in plenary. The main aim is to discuss solutions for the future and to point out the role of the youth in the indigenous environmental movement.

**Agenda:**

1. Information on Arctic Environment Protection Strategy. The questions about participants' different parties and functioning projects within the framework of this programme (the plenary meeting).
2. Presentation of regional environmental and social-economic problems or local conflicts on the North, Siberia and the Russian Far East. Each presentation should be topical and no longer than 10 minutes.
3. The Fair of Project Proposals prepared by the participants of the conference. Information concerning regional competitions and programmes of charity funds.
4. Discussions based on the regional presentations. Drafting of recommendations for further actions to solve the regional problems and elaborate specific project proposals (working groups).
5. Endorsing the recommendations and development of the programme for youth participation in the solution of the environmental problems of the Russian North. (Round table discussion with the various stakeholders.)
6. Press conference.

**Seminar co-ordinator in Russia:**

Pavel Sulyandziga, RAIPON Vice-President

117415 Moscow, Prospekt Vernadskogo, 37, korp.2, office 527

Ph: +7 (095) 930 44 68; fax: +7 (095) 930 44 68; E-mail: [udege@glasnet.ru](mailto:udege@glasnet.ru)

## NOTES - BOOK REVIEWS - MEETINGS

### Arctic Science 2000 Conference

**Time:** 21-24 September 2000  
**Place:** Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada  
**Organizers:** American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)  
**Objectives:** The 51st Arctic science conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is accepting abstracts for oral presentations and posters. The conference theme is "Crossing Borders: Science and Community". The conference is hosted by the Yukon Science Institute.  
**Agenda:** Local, Traditional and Science-based Knowledge; Science Policy and International Initiatives; Co-management; Science Education; Communicating Science in the North; Community-based Monitoring and Research; Global Change; Climate Change in Kluane-St. Elias; Environmental Protection; Wildlife; Paleoecology; Permafrost; Water Resources; Science, Tourism and Northern Economies; Science at a Distance: new technologies and the North.  
**Deadlines:** Abstracts: 1 August; Early registration: 21 August  
**Information:** <http://www.taiga.net/arctic2000>  
**Contacts:** E-mail: [arctic2000@taiga.net](mailto:arctic2000@taiga.net); Ph. (+1) 867- 6335269

### Arctic Council Meeting Schedule (selected meetings):

#### UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations

**Time:** 24-28 July 2000  
**Place:** Geneva, Switzerland  
**Information:** [www.unhcr.ch/html/calen2000.htm](http://www.unhcr.ch/html/calen2000.htm)

#### 4th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region

**Time:** 27-29 August 2000  
**Place:** Rovaniemi, Finland  
**Topics:** The work of the Arctic Council; Capacity building in the Arctic; Financing sustainable development.  
**Contacts:** Standing Committee of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, Parliament of Finland, International Department, FIN-00102 Eduskunta, Helsinki, Finland, Mr Guy Lindström, Deputy Director  
Ph: + 358-9-432 3501

#### 12th Inuit Studies Conference

**Time:** 23-26 August 2000  
**Place:** Aberdeen, Scotland  
**Topics:** Inuit communities; Indigenous Knowledge; Climate Change; Resource development; Sustainability; Whaling; Information technology; Education, Language; Identity; Tourism; Culture; Arctic economy.  
**Contacts:** Dr. Mark Nuttall, Dept. of Sociology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB24 3QY, Scotland, UK.  
E-mail: [inuitstudies@abdn.ac.uk](mailto:inuitstudies@abdn.ac.uk)

#### 5th Boreal Forest of the World Conference

**Time:** 17-22 September 2000  
**Place:** Moscow, Russia  
**Organizer:** Taiga Rescue Network  
**Information:** See separate folder. <http://www.snf.se/TRN>  
**Contacts:** Dima Aksenov, Socio-Ecological Union, Moscow, Russia.  
Ph./Fax.: +7 095 124 7934/+7 095 124 7178. E-mail: [picea@online.ru](mailto:picea@online.ru)

#### 17th Saami Conference

**Time:** 28-30 Septemebr 2000  
**Place:** Kiruna, Sweden  
**Topics:** The Saami Conference is held every 4 years. The theme of the 17th Conference will be "Self Determination". In addition to official Saami delegations, a large number of Saami representing different interest groups and organizations will participate in the Conference, as well as individuals with interest in and commitment to Saami matters and questions pertaining to indigenous peoples in general. During the whole week Saami culture will be on display in different forms.  
**Contacts:** Saami Council Secretariat, Utsjoki, Finland. Ph./Fax.: +358 16 677 351 / +358 16 677 353  
E-mail: [samiradd@netti.fi](mailto:samiradd@netti.fi)

#### Arctic Council SAO (Senior Arctic Officials) Meeting

**Time:** 10-11 October 2000  
**Place:** Barrow, Alaska, U.S.A.  
**Contacts:** Contact: Arctic Council Secretariat, Washington, U.S.A.  
Ph./Fax.: +1 202 647 3264/+1 202 647 4353. E-mail: [dalessandr@state.gov](mailto:dalessandr@state.gov)

## NOTES - BOOK REVIEWS - MEETINGS

### **UN Working Group on the Declaration of Indigenous Peoples**

**Time:** 16-27 October 2000  
**Place:** Geneva, Switzerland  
**Information:** [www.unhchr.ch/html/calen2000.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/calen2000.htm)

### **1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Northern Research Forum**

**Time:** 2-4 November 2000  
**Place:** Akureyri, Iceland  
**Topics:** Main theme "North meets North", will have 5 subthemes: 1) Relevance of history to contemporary issues of peace and security; 2) Northern Economies in the global economy; 3) Regionalism and governance; 4) Implementation of northern dimension, 5) Science and technology application in the North. Each of the subthemes will have links and relations to indigenous perspectives and sustainable development. The Steering Committee of NRF expects ca. 80-100 participants.  
**Contacts:** Thorleifur Björnsson, E-mail: [tolli@unak.is](mailto:tolli@unak.is)

## CONTACTS AND ADDRESSES – КОНТАКТЫ И АДРЕСА

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS / ORGANISATIONS**  
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**Flore Lekanof Sr.**  
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**AMAP (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme, Программа Арктического Мониторинга и Оценки)**

Pb. 8100 Dep.  
Strømsveien 96  
N-0032 Oslo  
ph./тел. (+47) 22 57 34 00  
fax/факс (+47) 22 67 67 06  
**Lars-Otto Reiersen**  
ph./тел. (+47) 22 57 35 44  
[lars-otto.reiersen@amap.telemax.no](mailto:lars-otto.reiersen@amap.telemax.no)

**Barentssekretariatet (Secretariat of the Barents EuroArctic Region, Секретариат Евро-Арктического Баренц Региона) Det regionale urfolkstutvalget (Regional Committee for the Indigenous Peoples, Региональный Комитет Коренных Народов)**

Wiullsgate 3  
Pb. 276  
N-9901 Kirkenes  
ph./тел. (+47) 78 97 70 50  
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**CAFF Secretariat**

Hafnarstraeti 97  
ISL-600 Akureyri  
ph./тел. (+354) 462 3350  
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**IASC (International Arctic Science Committee, Международный Арктический Научный Комитет)**

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N-0032 Oslo  
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fax/факс (+47) 22 57 37 40  
[iasc@iasc.no](mailto:iasc@iasc.no)  
**Odd Rogne**

**IASC/IASSA (International Arctic Social Sciences Association; Международная Арктическая Ассоциация общественных наук)**

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University of Neuchatel  
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CH-2000 Neuchatel, Switzerland  
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ph./факс-тел./факс (+41) 32-725 60 08  
[yconka@vtx.ch](mailto:yconka@vtx.ch)

**ICC (Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Циркумполярная Конференция Инуитов)**

P.O.Box 204  
DK-3900 Nuuk  
GREENLAND  
ph./тел. (+299) 32 36 32  
fax/факс (+299) 32 30 01  
[iccgreen@greenet.gl](mailto:iccgreen@greenet.gl)  
**Aqqaq Lyngø**

**ICC (Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Циркумполярная Конференция Инуитов)**

Suite 504  
170 Laurier Ave.W.  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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**ICC (Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Циркумполярная Конференция Инуитов)**

RUS-686710 Анадырь  
Чукотка  
ph./тел. (+7) 427 224 2665  
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**Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS), Arctic Council (Секретариат Коренных Народов Арктического Совета)**

Pilestræde 52  
POB. 2151  
DK-1016 København K  
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**IWGIA (International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, Международная Рабочая Группа по Делам Коренных Народов)**

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**IWGIA (International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, Международная Рабочая Группа по Делам Коренных Народов)**

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**Sámi Parlamentáralaš Ráddi (Saami Parliamentary Assembly, Парламентская Ассамблея Саамов)**

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**Taiga Rescue Network (Сеть Спасения Тайги)**

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## CONTACTS - ADDRESSES

**WHO (World Health Organization, ВОЗ – Всемирная Организация Здравоохранения)**  
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Avenue Appia 20  
CH-1211 Geneva 27  
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**WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature, Фонд Дикой Природы)**  
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**Gonzalo Oviedo**  
*head, people and conservation (глава, проект: население и природоохрана)*

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**UNEP/GRID-Arendal (United Nations Environmental Programme / Global Resources Information Database; Программа ООН по Окружающей Среде / Глобальная Информационная база Данных о Ресурсах)**  
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## RUSSIAN FEDERATION РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

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### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ORGANISATIONS ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КОРЕННЫХ НАРОДОВ

**Ассоциация коренных народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока (АКМНС) (Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East; RAIPON)**  
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