Traditional lifestyle of indigenous peoples is the commonly accepted way of their life and their specific livelihood, based on historic experience of indigenous peoples and their ancestors in the sphere of land and natural resources use, traditional social organisation of their communities, unique ancient culture, continuous practice of the traditions, religion and beliefs...

New types of activity in traditional subsistence of indigenous peoples:

- integrated social and environmental monitoring, including changes in population structure, employment, biodiversity, climate etc., based on the integration of traditional knowledge and western science;

- environmental management, rational land use and utilization of natural resources;

- organization and participation in environmental impact assessments;

- public education and awareness;

- protection of the natural and cultural heritage;

- establishment and management of the protected and traditional land use areas;

- organization and servicing extreme, ecological and ethnological tourism;

- processing and marketing of the traditional food and by-products with the use of high and environmentally sound technologies;

- development of alternative energy sources;

- traditional transportation and its further improvement;

- modern communication, networking etc.
Five Inter-Related Goals of Sustainable Development of Traditional Lifestyle (SDTL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spheres of human activity</th>
<th>Goals of SDTL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Spiritual-cultural (values)</td>
<td>Development of the spiritual and material culture, preservation of the traditions as the basis for self-identification and ethnic evolution of the indigenous peoples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Decision-making, legal</td>
<td>Involvement and active participation of the indigenous peoples in the short-term and long-term strategic planning, participation in the EIA, social impact assessments, in the land-use decision-making and management on the base of integration of the scientific and traditional knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Social</td>
<td>Support of the communities as the subjects for sustainable development and enhancement of quality of life (well-being, health, education).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Economic</td>
<td>Orientation to self-subsistence by the development of the traditional economies, exporting only the surpluses of the efficient traditional products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ecological (Nature protection and Rehabilitation)</td>
<td>Conservation and rehabilitation of the natural environment, biodiversity and traditional land use areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentation of project

Local health and environment reporting by Arctic indigenous peoples
Prepared by
Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
and
UNEP/GRID-Arendal
on the project:
Local health and environment reporting
by Arctic indigenous peoples

Moscow 2002
LOCATION OF SURVEY SETTLEMENTS in the North, Siberia and Far East of Russia
## Main Characteristics of Settlements

### Geographical Coordinates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LOVOZERO</td>
<td>035°00'20, 26&quot; E</td>
<td>067°59'30, 00&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. KRASNOE</td>
<td>053°21'31, 87&quot; E</td>
<td>067°42'49, 22&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. GYDA</td>
<td>078°29'58, 82&quot; E</td>
<td>070°53'46, 21&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. UGUT</td>
<td>074°02'25, 79&quot; E</td>
<td>060°31'12, 66&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. KUYUMBA</td>
<td>096°58'33, 25&quot; E</td>
<td>060°57'21, 28&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. OMOLON</td>
<td>160°32'14, 10&quot; E</td>
<td>065°14'35, 24&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. KARAGA</td>
<td>163°07'21, 22&quot; E</td>
<td>059°06'26, 09&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. KOVRAN</td>
<td>156°52'56, 98&quot; E</td>
<td>057°11'25, 57&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. KRASNY YAR</td>
<td>135°21'32, 09&quot; E</td>
<td>046°32'25, 74&quot; N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. MONGOL</td>
<td>140°22'27, 65&quot; E</td>
<td>052°07'45, 84&quot; N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Representation of indigenous population in sampled settlements

*(as per 01.01.1998)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement Community</th>
<th>Indigenous nation (Ethnic group)</th>
<th>Total settlement population</th>
<th>Total population of indigenous nation</th>
<th>Number of indigenous persons in settlement</th>
<th>% of total settlement population</th>
<th>% of total population of indigenous nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krasny Yar</td>
<td>Udege</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1116</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>81 %</td>
<td>46 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuyumba</td>
<td>Evenk (Tungus)</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>25548</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>56 %</td>
<td>0.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongol</td>
<td>Ulchi (Olchi)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>2439</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>45 %</td>
<td>3.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovozero</td>
<td>Saami (Loparee)</td>
<td>3480</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>22,8 %</td>
<td>79 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasnoe</td>
<td>Nenets (Samoyed)</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>33045</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>47 %</td>
<td>2.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyda</td>
<td>Nenets (Samoyed)</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>33045</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>61,1 %</td>
<td>1.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugut</td>
<td>Khanty (Ostyak)</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>17279</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>35 %</td>
<td>4,4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omolon</td>
<td>Chukchi</td>
<td>1262</td>
<td>12995</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>65,7 %</td>
<td>6,3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kovran</td>
<td>Itelmen</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>77,5 %</td>
<td>22.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karaga</td>
<td>Koryak</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>12090</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>58,2 %</td>
<td>3,12 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The largest settlement in our pilot study is the regional center Lovozero, located in 200 km from city of Murmansk (Kola Peninsula) and connected to the latter by a good automobile road. This is the principal residence of the Saami people in Russia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3480</td>
<td>1183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Settlement of Krasnoe, Nenets autonomous region

Total population: 1515
Indigenous population: 719

Children: 275
Adults: 1240
Settlement of Gyda, Tazovsky district in Yamal-Nenets autonomous region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kuyumba settlement of Baikhit district in Evenkiiskiy autonomous region is located in the heart of Siberia and geographically centered in Russia. It is over 120 km from the district town, accessible by river transportation (motor boat). Over half (56%) of the total population is Evenk people.
Settlement of Ugut, Surgut district in Khanty-Mansiisky autonomous region

Next in size settlement is Ugut with the surrounding villages (communities) administered by the Ugut district authorities, it is located at the south of Khanty-Mansiisky autonomous region. Town of Surgut, the nearest regional center, is over 150 km away and accessible by river route. The local Khanty people live in isolated communities and families Migrate around Ugut at distances over 200 km from the settlement.
Mongol settlement in the lower part of Amur river (Khabarovsk region) is a home for indigenous Ulchi people, along with other indigenous groups. To make a representative survey several respondents were added from the adjacent larger settlement of Savinskoe.
Settlement of Kovran, Tigil district in Koryak autonomous region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kovran settlement is under Tigil district administration in the middle part of the Kamchatka peninsula, located not far from the Okhotsk Sea coast. Communication and roads are provided via Ust’Khairuzovo – the seashore settlement. This is also almost mono-ethnic community (80 % are Itelmen people).
Settlement of Karaga, Karaga district in Kamchatka region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>649</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Settlement of Krasny Yar, Pozharsky district of Primorsky region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settlement of Krasny Yar is located in the Pozharsky district in the north of Primorsky kray, over 100 km from the regional center of Luchegorsk. This is the principal settlement of Udege people (80% of the local population and half of the total ethnic group), there live representatives of the Nanais ethnic group as well.
Settlement of Omolon, Bilibino district of in Chukotka autonomous region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Factors affecting health according to indigenous people reporting (Lovozero)

- Settlement self-government strengthens
- Communities more active and esteemed
- Families and clans cooperate
- People take care of their health
- Local authorities implement Federal laws
- Authorities deliver support to health service
- Housing and living conditions improve
- Environmental situation improves
- Food supplies increase
- Salaries rise
- Alcohol supply limited
- Other

17% Settlement self-government strengthens
16% Communities more active and esteemed
7% Families and clans cooperate
5% People take care of their health
4% Local authorities implement Federal laws
3% Authorities deliver support to health service
12% Housing and living conditions improve
12% Environmental situation improves
7% Food supplies increase
5% Salaries rise
2% Alcohol supply limited
11% Other
3.7. Negative anthropogenic impacts

Fig. 3.7.1. Ugut

Fig. 3.7.2. Lovozero

Fig. 3.7.3. Kuyumba

Fig. 3.7.4. Krasny Yar

Fig. 3.7.5. Mongol

Fig. 3.7.6. Kovran

Poaching
Forest cutting
Industrial timber cutting
Forest fires
Road construction
Pollution of drinking water
Pollution of water by industrial effluents
Pollution of water by industrial emissions
Burial of radioactive wastes
Acid rains
Overgrazing by reindeer
Transport
Tourism
Climate change (greenhouse effect)
Other (specify)
Codes of negative human impacts on the well-being of residents of settlements

1. Lovozero: Poaching - water pollution (both housing and industrial) - clearing forests for firewood and also tourism;

2. Ugut: Poaching – air pollution - industrial water pollution;

3. Kuyumba: Forest fires – acid rains and clearing forests for firewood - water pollution (industrial and housing);

4. Kovran: Forest fires - clearing forests for firewood - poaching;

5. Krasny Yar: Poaching- industrial logging - forest fires and road construction;

## Consequences of human impacts on traditional activity and lifestyle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Ugut</th>
<th>Lovozero</th>
<th>Kuyumba</th>
<th>Krasny Yar</th>
<th>Mongol</th>
<th>Kovran</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad harvest of wild plants</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad harvest of vegetables</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad harvest of vegetables</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild animals disappear</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn wild animals perish</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish disappear</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional hunting grounds shrink</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reindeer pastures degradation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reindeer pasture’s areas shrink</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reindeer herd decrease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local coordinators in Russia

Lovozero
Ms. Marina Dubovtseva
Pediatrician

Krasnoe
Mr. Igor Ledkov
Head of the Traditional Economy

Gyda
Ms. Zinaida Salinder
Medical Instructor

Ugut
Ms. Irina Kogonchina
Sociologist

Kuyumba
Ms. Tatiana Lapinova
Leader of Indigenous Organization

Kovran
Ms. Larisa Tomenyuk
Medical Instructor

Mongol
Mr. Denis Luchshev
Head of the Traditional Economy

Krasny Yar
Mr. Vladimir Shirko
Head of the Traditional Economy

Omolon
Ms. Alexandra Pereyaslavtseva
Teacher in Kindergarten

Karaga
Ms. Svetlana Romanenko
Volunteer in the Public Organization
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Ms. Kathrine Johnsen, Project Manager

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Ms. Yana Dordina, Contact Person

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Dr. Tatiana Vlassova, Environmental Science
Dr. Alexander Voropaev, Data Processing

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Irina Kogonchina
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Igor Ledkov
Denis Luchshev
Zinaida Salinder
Larisa Tomenyuk
Svetlana Romanenko
Mikhail Abryutin

artist:
Leonid Lar
“We reaffirm the vital role of the indigenous peoples in sustainable development”

Proposal to Political Declaration of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002