

Raipon

Indigenous peoples and the industrial development in Russian Arctic.



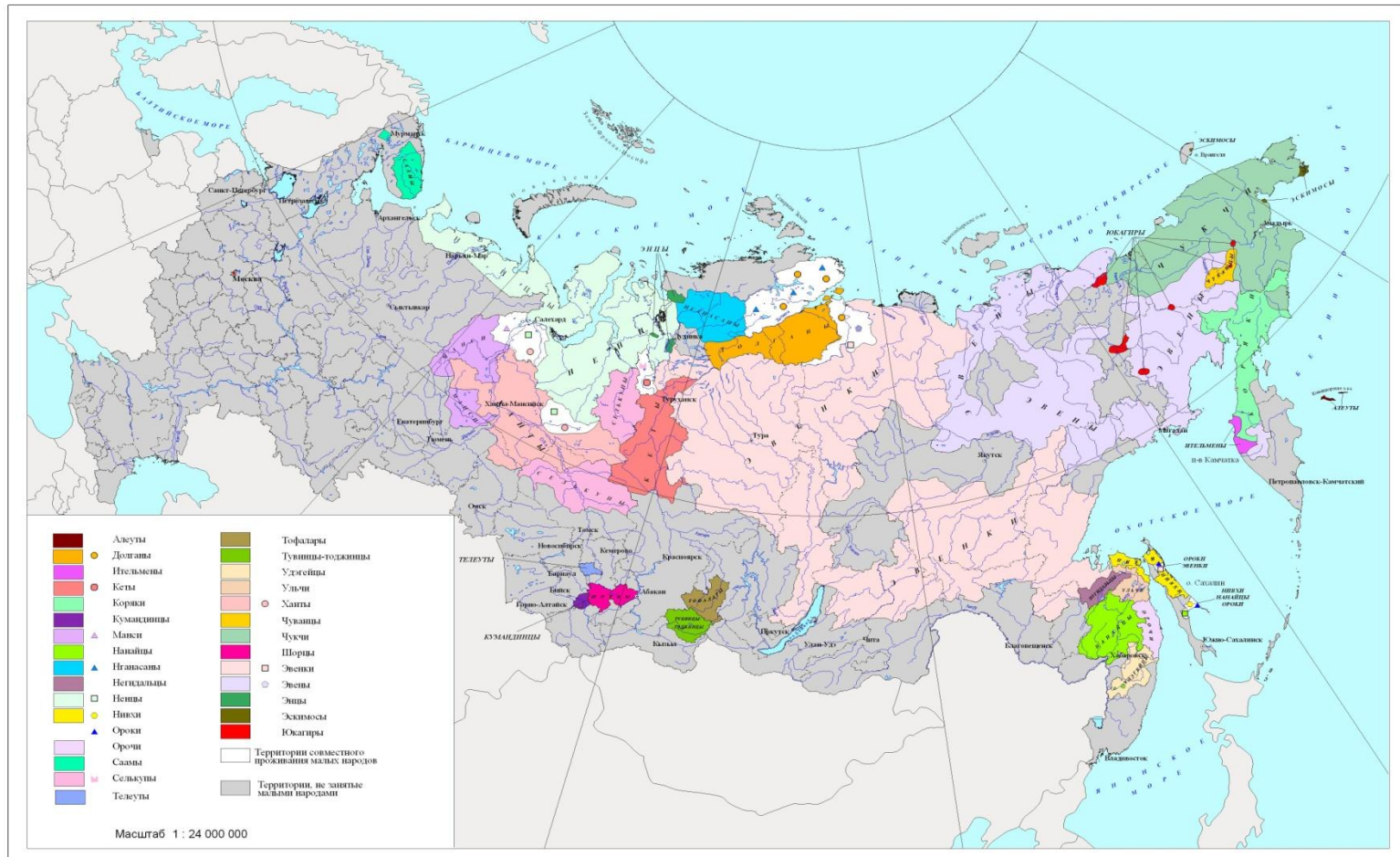
Who are the indigenous peoples in Russia?



41 federally recognized Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East with the total population of about 250-270 thousand people live in the area that covers 60 % of the total territory of the Russian Federation from Murmansk in the West all the way to Kamchatka and Chukotka in the East.

Small numbered Indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ПРОЖИВАНИЯ КОРЕННЫХ МАЛОЧИСЛЕННЫХ НАРОДОВ СЕВЕРА, СИБИРИ И ДАЛЬНОГО ВОСТОКА РОССИИ



- RAIPON was founded in 1990 at the First Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North of USSR.
- The purpose of RAIPON is protection of indigenous peoples' human rights, defence of their legal interests, assistance in solving environmental, social, economic, cultural and educational issues, and promotion of their right to self governance.
- Now RAIPON is an all-state umbrella organization which organizes 35 regional and ethnic organizations of indigenous peoples throughout Russia.
- The highest body of RAIPON is the Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of Russia, which is held every four years.
- Raipon's office is in Moscow and regional branches and information Centers.
- Moscow office has an information center, training center, center to work with industrial companies , company for organize the exhibitions, common Norwegian-Russian cultural Center.

Trends in Russia

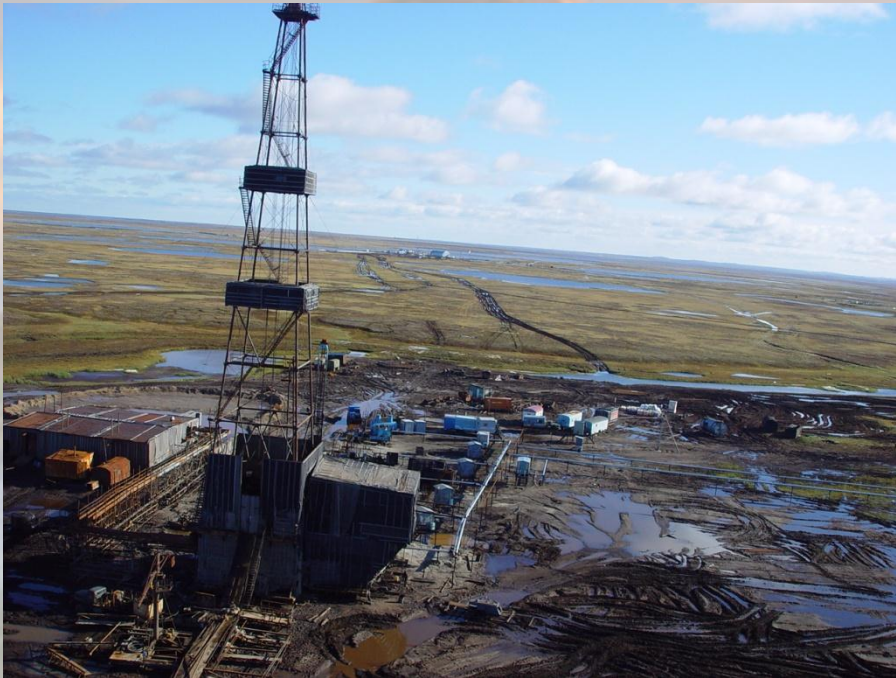
- The privatization of the property in big cities finished 5-6 years ago
- In 2007-2009 the privatization of the indigenous traditional lands starts (contests/tenders for fisheries places and hunting areas)
- Bureaucracy is becoming more and more powerful and now closely cooperates with business and representatives of force structures (police, fisheries inspection etc.)
- The regional governing elites changes to Moscow's appointees
- The federal legislation changes to make easier the access to the territories to business
 - Destroyed by ecological expertise,
 - All functions for lands distribution for industry activities goes from regional to federal level,
 - Regions' governments lost many of their rights to regulate the industry and business activities)

Natural resource extraction in the Russian Federation has been expanding lately more and more into the Arctic, Far East, and continental shelf etc.

Industry due to the depletion of old gas and oil fields goes further to the indigenous territories.



Industrial expansion without high level environment standards, together with climate change increase the existing and potential threats to the life of the indigenous population



Tendencies

- State declared the legislative, economical and others initiatives on indigenous issues
- The indigenous access to the resources for traditional nature use reduce. The indigenous communities lose their lands because of the business struggle
- The industrial development goes far in the Arctic including shelf without high level standards of safety

Tendencies in business development in the Russian Federation

- With the increase in profitability of extractive development and expansion further into the Arctic and on to the Shelf, more companies are in need of access to cheap financial resources and new technologies (first of all from abroad)
- More industrial companies are becoming public, moving to IPO, preparing corporate reports about their activity
- The spread of informational technologies is making the activity of companies more open and accessible.

Legal platform

- Federal legislation (Constitution of RF, Federal Laws of Guarantee, Territories of traditional use, Assessments (methodology of assessment 2010))
- International standards
- Co-governance
- Foreign and Russian experience of agreements
- Ethno ecological expertise

International standards and bodies

- UN Declaration on the rights of IP
- UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues
- UN Agencies and bodies
- Expert mechanism on indigenous issues
- Guidelines and policies of World Bank, EBRD, IFC
- New UN WG on human rights and translational corporations and other business
- Global Compact
- Convection on biodiversity
- Social corporate responsibility
- Arctic Council ???

Sakhalin model

- Indigenous communities of Sakhalin organized a protest against oil companies at Sakhalin in 2005
- Sides begun the discussion after the protest action
- NOW: “Sakhalin Energy” has an triangular agreement between indigenous peoples, company and regional administration;
- Sakhalin Energy use the FPIC;
- Support the regional IP development plan;
- The development plan manage by triangular Committee

SIMDP Governance Structure

MAJORITY OF MEMBERS ARE INDIGENOUS

GOVERNING BOARD

EXTERNAL MONITORING

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EXPERT GROUP

EXPERT GROUP

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

7 elected IP representatives

TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES SUPPORT PROGRAMME

7 elected IP representatives

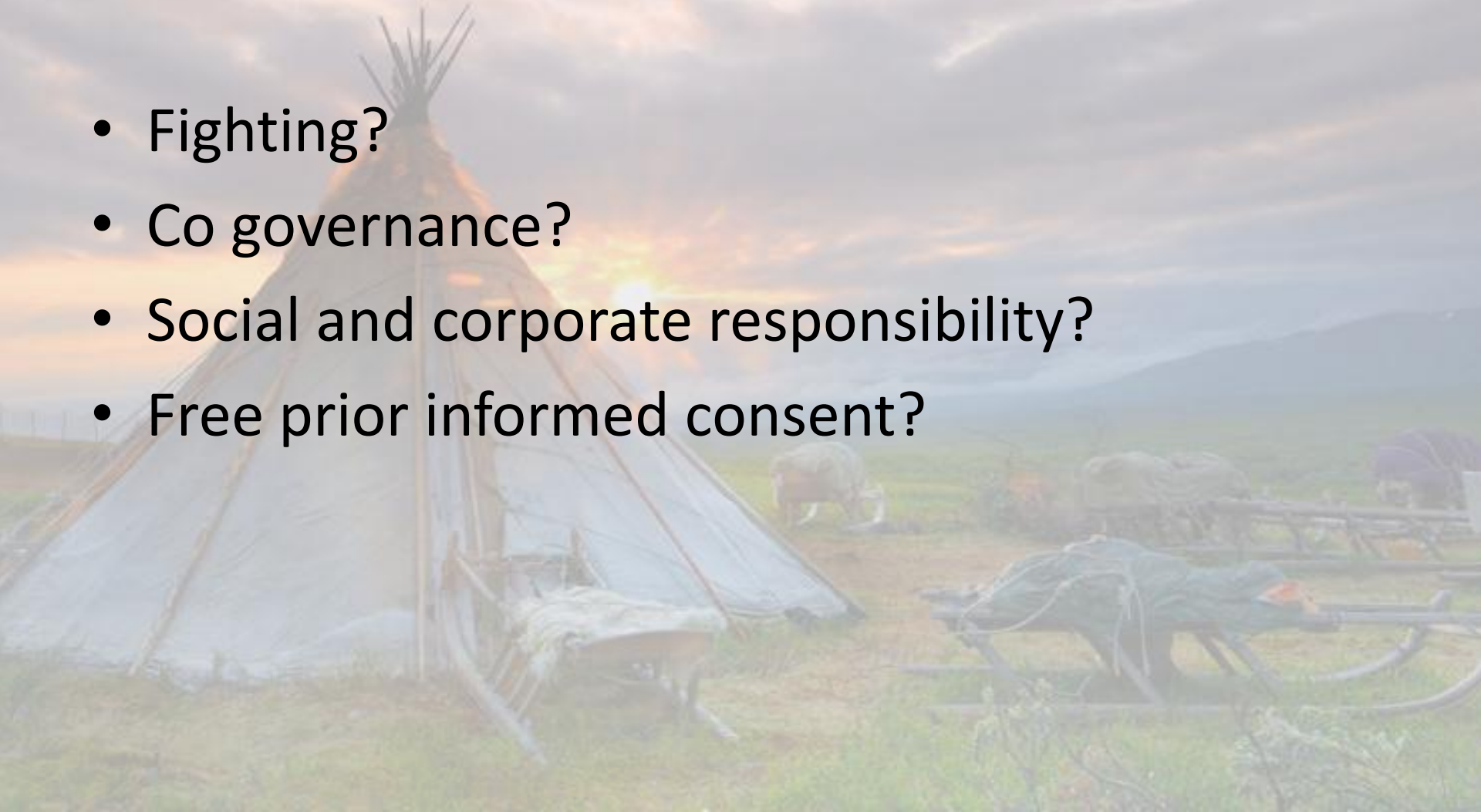
education, health, culture,
capacity building

business plans,
self-sufficiency grants,
a micro-credit fund

Principals of Arctic development.

Indigenous peoples and industrial companies

- Fighting?
- Co governance?
- Social and corporate responsibility?
- Free prior informed consent?



Raipon activity

- Federal legislation
- Education (UN standards, World bank and other business institutions, etc.)
- Awareness rising and publications
- Co-governance (NPA Arctic project 2007-2008)
- Implementation of methodology of assessment
- Best practices including corporate and social responsibility (Sakhalin Energy + case study, Global Compact, conferences and meetings, publications)
- UN working group on human rights and transnational corporations and other business

Conclusions

- Activity to involve the IP communities into the discussion with authorities and corporations about the development plans
- World experience and using in RF
- Broad and open consultations with local community and company since the beginning of the project
- Different types of relations (development plans)
- Monitoring
- Existing legal base has the opportunities to develop of co governance
- The regional legislations develop more fast than federal one
- The opportunities of Arctic cooperation
- The new Arctic standards base building.



Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East (RAIPON)

Thank you for attention