A century of nomadic land use

Dedicated to the late Yaungad brothers

Changes and continuities on the Yamal Peninsula, 1908-2008

Florian Stammler

Senior researcher Anthropology and Russian Northern Studies Arctic Centre, University of Lapland http://www.arcticcentre.org/anthropology

Institute Associate Scott Polar Research Institute University of Cambridge Email: fms36@cam.ac.uk

Nentsy / Nenets

- 1 of 40 indigenous nationalities inhabiting the Russian Arctic (as of 2000)
- 41302 Nentsy as of 2002 (26435 in YNAO)
- Living in the YNAO, NAO, Krasnoyarsk krai
- Finno Ugrian language group, Samojedic language family

Nenets nomads on Yamal

Yaungad Ivan

Yaungad Natasha Yaungad Mikhail



- 50% of Yamal-Nenets leading a fully nomadic way of live
- 50% living in towns of the Peninsula (centre: Yar Sale, app. 4000 inhabitants)
- Tundra population managing app. 300000 reindeer on app. 10 M hectares pastures

Current land use patterns KARA Local Tambei migration Kharasaveį Bovanenkovo North Seiakha Yamal NENEISKIA.O. Yapti Iuribe My Kanatanyi Vorkuta Novy: Labytnangi Bay Yar-Sale 1407112 00 Salekh 🔿 Nyda Shuryshkary North-Novyi (8) Muzhi 🔿 Gorki south Nadym pasture A Post capital O Muravien gas-city city corridor \square village gas-village 0 Noiabrs major river migration fieldwork: herders' migration 15

Land categories visualised

Industrial land

'Agricultural land'

No reindeer pastures in law

The principle unit of actual land users

Soviet & post-soviet BRIGADE
Work team of 4-12 herders, with their families, living in private chums (myad')

In Soviet times:

- herding brigades,

fishing brigades,
hunting brigades.
Each brigade has a certain territory allocated. This pattern was discontinued after the Soviet Union. Now: chaos





Yapt

Tusida

Sabetta

Florian Stammler, Jutta Turner,

Evladov 1992 (1929): 286

Yaungad

1928

Okotetto



Increase of humans on Yamal



Increase of private reindeer







Who believes in Carrying capacity?

Raion	Source 1: GOV YNAO, 2001 Source 2: Yuzhakov&M. 2001						Source 3: Shapalin 1965		
	Pasture	Carrcap	excess	Pasture	Carrcap	excess	Pasture	Carrcap	excess
Yamal.	9,619.8	110,446	+91,317	10,601.6	109,365	+92,398	10,294.0	77,000	+30,100
Tazov.	11,454.4	129,282	+39,530	9,772.8	121,780	+47,032	9,556.5	84,600	-6,900
Priural.	5,072.5	55,484	-6,619	4,128.3	40,200	+9,045	4,512.4	40,100	+18,700
Nadym	7,116.1	141,473	-104,137	3,551.4	36,870	+466	4,500.4	45,800	-14,900
Purovs	6,241.2	122,859	-92,690°	5,683.8	39,157	-8,988	8,601.4	68,100	-33,100

Sovhozy as only official land users from 1961. Pasture inventories made from 1960s on. (Angarskaia ekspeditsia). Goad: scientifically 'engineering' pasture use, assessing vegetation capacity, allocating territories to brigades, organising 6-season rotation.

Problem: assessment methods?? don't incorporate management decisions, grazing practices, nomads' behaviour, inter-regional migrations.

Note: 2001 figs for Yamal available pastures differ by 1 M hectares, Priural and Nadym assessments of the same year vary unacceptably.

Politics of dominance

- 2001: resolution No 371 by YNAO governor: for family of 5, 385 reindeer are enough for a living Implementation of this limit suspended. Up to municipalities
- NB: minimum subsistence limit is different for every region



- 2007: subsidies, increasing meat price, hoping to reduce headcount – leaving out Nenets socio-cultural considerations
- No understanding of nomads' logic by administration
- Herders categorically oppose mandatory regulatory measures.
 'These are a return to Soviet policies'



Current land use in legal terms

- 2001: Federal law on territories of traditional nature use 2001: new Russian land code authorises privatisation of land 2002: law on agricultural land excludes reindeer pastures from privatisation
- As of 2007, land titles on the Peninsula held by successor enterprises of sovkhozy
- Permanent lease free of charge
- Clan-communities (obshchiny) in place since 2001, without land titles
- Most of Yamal herders after 1990: from 'virtual hunters' to 'private freelancers'.
- Problem: how to map their movements?



'We graze our herds in the air'

- The backbone of Yamal herding lives without documentation & land titles
- North Yamal: sovkhoz herds separately from private sovkhoz crashed & defunct
- Central Yamal private herders & herds as the backbone of sovkhozy
- Recent suggestion: 'servitude' for all herders, individual migration mapping, possible discontinuation of sovkhoz land titles.
- Triggered by oil&gas development

Approaching territorial behaviour

- Evladov 1929 fieldwork: 'the land is open for all'
- Own fieldwork, 2001: 'the land belongs to the state and is open for all'
- Expressed Nenets ideology of sharing
- Little domestic interest in discerning territories
- Collaborative coexistence on the land, no major conflicts even though population increased more than 5fold in the last 300 years
- Now increasingly confronted with territorial defence approaches
- Response: buying into it vis a vis outsiders, continue sharing with fellow nomads.

•Scientific & state approach: creating distinct territorial units,

- •reindeer herding as part of agriculture
- •Theory: economic defendability model

•Only defensive behaviour is territorial behaviour. Cooperative behaviour is a-territorial (or supraterritorial?)

•'biologistic' approach, derived from Altum 1868: 'an area defended by its holder against intrusion, to ensure food and breeding space'

What future?

No way Nenets land claims will be settled before gas extraction starts Worst case: Dirty industry, constant territorial disputes, unclear competences, industry having torn apart Nenets nomadic society, second wave of relocation, the 'end of nomadism'

Best case: 'minimal footprint', fenced industrial islands, fruitful coexistence and trading relations with industrial workers. Turn Yamal into world exemplar how to get it done!!

Wish: a vital nomadic Nenets reindeer herding culture in 2100, when the gas is gone

