

Appendix



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FIG. C-01: STRUCTURE OF THE SAKHALIN REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

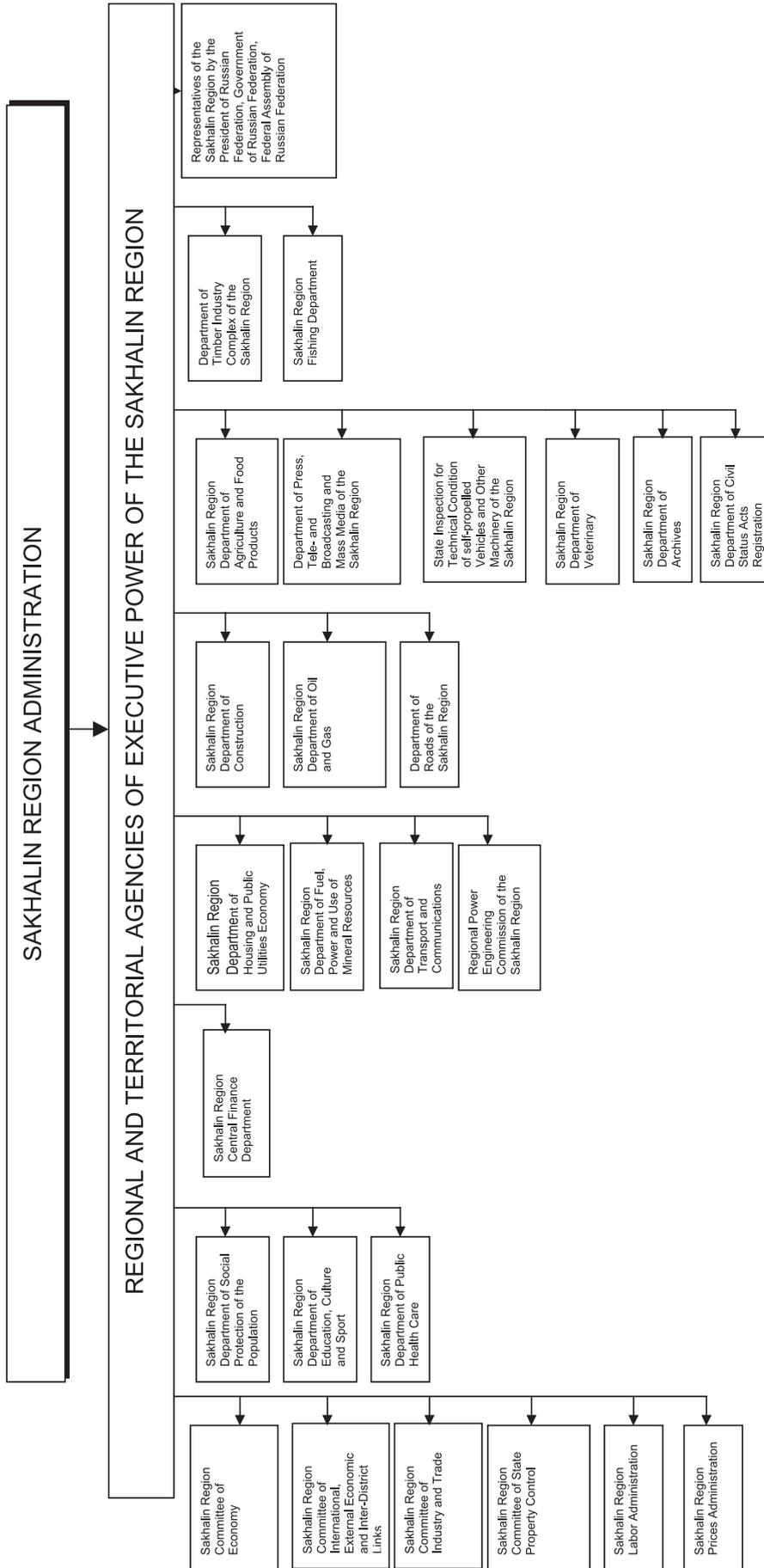


TABLE C-01: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF SAKHALIN REGION (AS OF JANUARY 1, 2001)

Region, Municipal Formations, District	Area, km ²	Number of Settlements		
		Cities and Towns	Urban Villages	Village Administrations*
Sakhalin Region	87,100.0	18	30	61
Okha District	14,815.9	1	4	4
Nogliki District	13,795.0	–	2	2
Tymovsk District	6,312.7	–	1	9
Smirnykh District	7,959.0	–	1	6
Poronaisk District	7,284.9	1	5	3
* Including MF Vakhrushev	4.1	–	1	–
Makarov District	2,148.0	1	–	4
Dolinsk District	2,441.6	1	4	3
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	912.5	1	1	2
Aniva District	2,690.0	1	–	4
Korsakov District	2,604.5	1	2	3
Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinsky District	4,777.3	1	2	5
Uglegorsk District	4,007.9	2	3	4
Tomari District	3,127.0	2	1	3
Kholmsk District	2,279.0	2	2	3
Nevelsk District	1,445.4	2	1	2
Severo-Kurilsk District	3,501.2	1	–	–
Kurilsk District	5,142.0	1	–	2
Yuzhno-Kurilsk District	1,856.1	–	1	2

* Village Administration is an administrative body with several villages coming under one Village Administration

Source: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

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TABLE C-02: US NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS LOCATED IN YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK (AS OF OCTOBER 2002)

#	Program	Web Site	Type of Program
1	ACDI/VOCA	www.sakhalincredit.ru	Business Microcrediting Program
2	ALASKA-SAKHALIN WORKING GROUP	www.dced.state.ak.us	Community and economics cooperation programs
3	AMERICAN BUSINESS CENTER	www.fraec.org	Facilitation in U.S. exports, joint venture formation and investment by providing professional office and business support service
4	AMERICAN CORNER	www.sopka.valuehost.ru/ac	Information Centre on English Language and Culture
5	AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE (AIHA)	www.aiha.com	Healthcare Partnership Programs
6	BISNIS	www.bisnis.doc.gov/nis	Analytical Information/Assistance to USA businesses looking for Russian partners
7	CLEAR-PAC	www.fraec.org	Facilitating Cooperation between US and Russian Customs
8	DELTA LEASE-FAR EAST	www.deltaleaserfe.ru	Leasing Company
9	EURASIA FOUNDATION	www.eurasia.org www.eurasia-rfe.org	Small Grants (up to \$35,000) program: Private Enterprise Development/Public Administration/Civil Society Institutions
10	FREEDOM SUPPORT EDUCATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM		International Exchange Program
11	INTERNET ACCESS TRAINING CENTRE	iatp.projectharmony.ru ; www.library.snc.ru	Telecommunication
12	IREX	www.irex.ru	International Exchange Programs/Education
13	JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT	ja-sakhalin.narod.ru	Business Education for High School Students
14	PROJECT FOREST (WINROCK INTERNATIONAL)	www.forestproject.ru	Grant Program for Forestry Industry
15	RUSSIAN-AMERICAN BUSINESS TRAINING CENTRE	www.arc.sakhalin.ru	Business Training Program
16	US-RFE Ad Hoc WORKING GROUP	www.fraec.org	Encouragement of commercial cooperation between the US West Coast and the Russian Far East
17	US-RFE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	www.fraec.org	Grant Program promoting Private Enterprises Development, Public Administration/Civil Social Institutions

Source: American Baseness Centre.

TABLE C-03: RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE STATE DUMA, VOTES BREAKOUT IN 1993, 1996, 1999

Party	1993		1996		1999	
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Communist Party of the Russian Federation (KPRF)	18,372	7.7	64,812	25.0	54,968	13.2
Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR)/ Zhirinovskiy's coalition	76,586	32.2	40,355	15.5	24,015	5.7
Apple	15,838	6.7	17,811	6.8	18,403	4.4
Women of Russia	21,808	9.2	16,180	6.2	5,615	1.3
Party of Working People' Self-Administration	-	-	14,568	5.6	-	-
Congress of Russian Communities	-	-	12,582	4.8	552	0.1
Communists – Labour of Russia for the Soviet Union	-	-	11,889	4.5	4,835	1.2
Our Home –Russia	-	-	10,740	4.1	1,590	0.4
Trade Unions and Industrialists of Russia "Union of Labour"	-	-	6,837	2.6	-	-
Democratic Choice of Russia	13,662	3.7	4,676	1.8	-	-
Choice of Russia	20,084	7.3	-	-	-	-
Party of Russian Unity and Concord	17,170	7.2	-	-	-	-
Russian Movement of Democratic Reforms	8,879	3.7	-	-	-	-
Union of Citizens	5,368	2.3	-	-	-	-
Future of Russia – New Names	3,352	1.4	-	-	-	-
Agrarian Party	2,973	0.6	-	-	-	-
Dignity and Mercy	1,449	1.2	-	-	-	-
Cedar	1,754	0.7	-	-	-	-
Unity	-	-	-	-	52,231	12.5
Homeland – all Russia	-	-	-	-	11,080	2.7
Union of the Right Forces	-	-	-	-	20,543	4.9
Party of the Retired People	-	-	-	-	8,022	1.9
Source: Sakhalin Regional Election Committee						

TABLE C-04: RELIGIONS REGISTERED IN SAKHALIN REGIONAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (AS OF FEBRUARY 2002)

Region, District	Religious/Church												
	Russian Orthodox Church	Christian Evangelistic Church	Christian Presbyterian Church	Evangelistic Christian Baptists	Seventh Day Adventists	Jehovah's Witnesses	Bakhai	New Apostolic Church	Krishna Confession	Roman Catholic Church	Methodist Church	Orthodox Judaism	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Sakhalin Region	47	37	18	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Okha	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nogliki	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tymovsk	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smirnykh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poronaisk	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makarov	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dolinsk	7	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	6	9	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Aniva	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korsakov	4	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Districts	21	7	5	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Justice of Sakhalin Region.

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TABLE C-05: BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES IN SAKHALIN REGION IN 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001**
Population (as of January, 1), thousand people	673.1	647.8	633.5	619.6	607.9	598.0	590.6
Gender breakdown, %:							
Male	49.7	49.6	49.6	49.5	49.5	49.4	49.4
Female	50.3	50.4	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.6
Age breakdown, %:							
0 - 4	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
5 - 9	8.9	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.1
10 - 14	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3
15 - 19	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
20 - 24	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1
25 - 29	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2
30 - 34	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.4
35 - 39	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.1	7.7
40 - 44	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0
45 - 49	7.2	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.8
50 - 54	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.7	6.9	7.8
55 - 59	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7
60 - 64	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8
65 - 69	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
70 and over	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.8
In-migration, people	9,849	8,614	6,582	6,035	5,759	4,856	8,954
Out-migration, people	29,524	19,945	18,204	16,048	13,221	9,853	12,282
Born, people	5,873	5,732	5,230	5,465	4,947	5,210	4,909
Dead, people	11,238	8,432	7,543	7,129	7,343	7,547	7,556

* Source (1995-2002): Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

** Source (2001): Socio-economic status of the Sakhalin Region in January-December 2001// Gubernskiye Vedomosti April 29, 2002.

** Data on population migration rate – for the period of 11 months, data on natural population flow – for the period of 10 months.

TABLE C-06: POPULATION IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population (as of December, 31), thousand people						
Sakhalin Region	647.8	633.5	619.6	607.9	598.0	590.6
Okha District	44.1	41.9	40.3	38.7	37.6	36.7
Nogliki District	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Tymovsk District	23.8	23.3	22.8	22.1	21.5	20.8
Smirnykh District	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.3	17.0	16.7
Poronaisk District	40.0	38.7	37.5	36.5	35.8	35.3
Makarov District	13.6	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.4
Dolinsk District	35.6	35.0	34.1	33.3	32.7	32.2
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	188.8	188.4	187.8	187.7	186.9	186.9
Aniva District	16.1	15.9	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6
Korsakov District	51.0	49.8	48.4	47.4	46.4	45.9
District share in Sakhalin Region population, %[*]						
Sakhalin Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Okha District	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2
Nogliki District	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Tymovsk District	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Smirnykh District	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Poronaisk District	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
Makarov District	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Dolinsk District	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	29.1	29.7	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.6
Aniva District	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Korsakov District	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Displacement of Population in Sakhalin Region: Statistical Bulletin. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

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TABLE C-07: NATURAL MOVEMENT AND MIGRATION IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

Region, District	Natural Movement, people/thousand people						Migration, people/100 thousand people					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sakhalin Region	-8.1	-4.3	-3.7	-2.7	-4.0	-3.9	-30.1	-18.1	-18.5	-16.3	-12.4	-8.4
Okha	-47.5	-5.1	-5.5	-3.7	-4.7	-6.7	-67.8	-42.0	-36.5	-36.6	-25.1	-18.1
Nogliki	0.0	0.4	-1.6	0.4	0.5	-0.7	-42.3	-10.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.2
Tymovsk	-3.1	-3.3	-4.8	-6.0	-6.8	-7.3	-25.4	-18.3	-16.1	-18.7	-20.2	-20.2
Smirnykh	-3.4	-6.0	-5.7	-5.1	-6.3	-5.6	-42.7	-16.4	-12.6	-14.9	-11.8	-10
Poronaisk	-5.3	-4.8	-4.1	-2.9	-4.7	-4.4	-29.1	-30.4	-27.1	-25.2	-14.2	-10.4
Makarov	-4.9	-5.8	-5.1	-7.8	-8.2	-7.7	-31.9	-29.5	-31.2	-28.8	-20.0	-12
Dolinsk	-4.9	-5.3	-4.4	-2.8	-4.8	-4.6	-12.8	-8.7	-21.5	-25.3	-12.1	-10.6
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	-4.7	-3.1	-1.7	-1.0	-2.0	-1.5	-10.6	-1.8	-1.5	-0.3	-2.4	1.4
Aniva	-2.9	-4.5	-1.7	0.7	-1.2	-0.8	-14.8	-5.8	-19.4	-8.8	-6.8	-1.3
Korsakov	-6.2	-2.9	-4.4	-1.0	-4.0	-2.8	-22.0	-19.7	-14.8	-16.9	-15.2	-7.3

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Current and Permanent Population of the Administrative and Territorial Units of Sakhalin Region as of January 1, 2001: Statistical Bulletin. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-08: NATIONALITY OF POPULATION IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS (ACCORDING TO 1989 CENSUS), PEOPLE

Region, District	Russians	Ukrainians	Byelorussians	Koreans	Tartars	Other Nationalities	Population, Total
Sakhalin Region	579,887	46,216	11,423	36,191	10,699	25,826	710,242
Okha	45,980	3,524	609	126	2,505	2,536	55,280
Nogliki	13,114	1,399	259	82	424	1,584	16,862
Tymovsk	22,596	1,264	411	221	307	1,168	25,967
Smirnykh	17,673	1,586	401	348	236	1,348	21,592
Poronaisk	35,877	2,486	643	2,329	466	1,646	43,447
Makarov	11,718	823	294	1,400	237	441	14,913
Dolinsk	30,784	2,500	574	2,230	910	1,290	38,288
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	135,589	9,698	2,613	12,149	1,544	4,760	166,353
Aniva	30,176	2,266	453	2,633	388	1,285	37,201
Korsakov	45,622	4,850	1,166	2,930	640	1,920	57,128

Source: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Data provided by the Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics by SEIC order.

TABLE C-09: LABOUR RESOURCES IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
People of working age, thousand						
Sakhalin Region	427.5	413.3	405.8	399.5	396.2	394.1
Okha District	31.3	27.7	26.6	25.7	24.9	24.4
Nogliki District	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5
Tymovsk District	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.9
Smirnykh District	11.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8
Poronaisk District	25.0	24.3	23.6	23.1	22.8	22.6
Makarov District	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4
Dolinsk District	22.4	22.1	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	107.3	119.9	120.0	119.9	120.8	121.3
Aniva District	24.1	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3
Korsakov District	35.4	34.3	33.5	32.7	32.3	31.9
Share of the working-age people in Districts, %*						
Sakhalin Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Okha District	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2
Nogliki District	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Tymovsk District	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Smirnykh District	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Poronaisk District	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
Makarov District	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Dolinsk District	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	25.1	29.0	29.6	30.0	30.5	30.8
Aniva District	5.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Korsakov District	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-10: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED AND OFFICIALLY REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN SAKHALIN REGION IN 1995-2001, THOUSAND PEOPLE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001**
Economically active population	330.6	323.2	328.7	317.7	326.0	322.1	317.6
Average annual employment	290.1	283.8	278.5	265.3	261.9	280.0	270.6
Unemployed – total	40.5	39.4	50.2	52.4	64.1	42.1	47.0
* Male	21.0	20.0	29.8	31.3	34.1	22.3	...
* Female	19.5	19.4	20.4	21.1	30.0	19.8	...
Officially registered unemployed (as of December, 31)	18.0	13.2	12.3	18.6	12.3	7.1	6.6
* Male	6.5	4.4	3.9	6.9	4.2	2.4	...
* Female	11.5	8.8	8.4	11.7	8.1	4.7	...

* Source (1995-2002): Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001

** Source (2001): Socio-economic status of the Sakhalin Region in January-December 2001// Gubernskiy Vedomosty April 29, 2002

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TABLE C-11: LABOUR MARKET IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2000

Region, District	People of working age, thousand	Employed people, thousand	Unemployed people of working age seeking work (at end of year)	Average monthly wage, roubles	Relationship between wages in Sakhalin Region and Districts, %*
Sakhalin Region	394.1	196.5	8,246	3,680.8	100.0
Okha District	24.4	14.5	730	6,056.0	164.5
Nogliki District	9.5	6.0	330	6,709.0	182.3
Tymovsk District	13.9	6.2	129	2,230.0	60.6
Smirnykh District	10.8	3.9	456	3,162.0	85.9
Poronaysk District	22.6	9.5	784	3,153.0	85.7
Makarov District	7.4	2.7	877	1,987.0	54.0
Dolinsk District	21.4	7.4	327	2,592.0	70.4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	121.3	75.4	513	4,194.0	113.9
Aniva District	10.3	3.7	203	2,143.0	58.2
Korsakov District	31.9	14.9	183	2,598.0	70.6

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-12: EMPLOYMENT FIGURES FOR SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average annual number of employed, thousand	290.1	283.8	278.5	265.3	261.9	280.0
Number of employed as % of people of working age	69.0	69.3	69.2	66.7	66.3	71.1
Employed people, thousand						
Sakhalin Region	265.6	250.6	246.3	206.3	202.3	196.5
Okha District	20.1	18.9	18.6	18.7	14.7	14.5
Nogliki District	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.0	6.0
Tymovsk District	9.5	8.9	8.7	7.3	6.3	6.2
Smirnykh District	6.4	6.0	5.7	4.7	4.4	3.9
Poronaysk District	14.9	14.1	13.8	10.6	8.0	9.5
Makarov District	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.7
Dolinsk District	11.2	10.5	10.3	8.7	8.0	7.4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	80.5	76.0	75.0	64.7	78.9	75.4
Aniva District	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.7
Korsakov District	19.3	18.2	17.9	15.0	15.2	14.9

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-13: UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES FOR SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of unemployed, thousand	40.5	39.4	50.2	52.4	64.1	42.1
Number of unemployed as % of people of working age	9.6	9.6	12.5	13.2	16.2	10.7
Number of unemployed seeking work (at end of year)						
Sakhalin Region	20,800	16,100	15,000	20,300	14,014	8,246
Okha District	1,993	1,424	954	1,764	1,544	730
Nogliki District	789	697	665	774	670	330
Tymovsk District	810	624	897	1,263	627	129
Smirnykh District	927	667	494	971	687	456
Poronaisk District	1,557	1,118	1,297	1,882	1,352	784
Makarov District	1,392	1,211	1,193	1,507	1,244	877
Dolinsk District	2,752	2,267	2,296	2,467	331	327
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	2,492	2,666	951	1,130	683	513
Aniva District	665	271	355	483	176	203
Korsakov District	2,323	1,390	1,581	1,749	259	183
Number of officially registered unemployed (at end of year)						
Sakhalin Region	18,000	13,200	12,900	18,600	12,322	7,143
Okha District	1,964	1,358	911	1,588	1,443	696
Nogliki District	659	446	463	628	459	296
Tymovsk District	695	621	661	1,024	399	120
Smirnykh District	863	641	489	969	678	441
Poronaisk District	1,540	1,092	1,251	1,734	1,089	504
Makarov District	1,221	894	1,092	1,365	1,128	815
Dolinsk District	1,261	949	800	1,185	325	327
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	1,950	1,183	833	962	524	397
Aniva District	591	252	321	443	159	179
Korsakov District	1,313	469	285	593	241	167

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

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TABLE C-14: WAGE INDICES IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average monthly wage - (before 1999 thousand Roubles; after 1998 Roubles)						
<i>Sakhalin Region</i>	872.8	1,445.2	1,665.2	1,924.0	2,832.3	3,680.8
Okha District	972.0	1,606.0	2,100.0	2,309.0	3,919.0	6,056.0
Nogliki District	925.0	1,708.0	2,081.0	2,249.0	5,027.0	6,709.0
Tymovsk District	762.0	1,201.0	1,220.0	1,302.0	1,840.0	2,230.0
Smirnykh District	791.0	986.0	1,274.0	1,355.0	2,413.0	3,162.0
Poronaisk District	810.0	1,386.0	1,718.0	1,904.0	2,322.0	3,153.0
Makarov District	691.0	1,081.0	1,260.0	1,319.0	1,635.0	1,987.0
Dolinsk District	864.0	1,284.0	1,293.0	1,858.0	2,175.0	2,592.0
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	928.0	1,802.0	2,014.0	2,285.0	3,319.0	4,194.0
Aniva District	705.0	1,018.0	1,202.0	1,271.0	2,078.0	2,143.0
Korsakov District	717.0	1,198.0	1,385.0	1,528.0	2,060.0	2,598.0
Ratio of average monthly wage index in Region and Districts, %*						
<i>Sakhalin Region</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Okha District	111.4	111.1	126.1	120.0	138.4	164.5
Nogliki District	106.0	118.2	125.0	116.9	177.5	182.3
Tymovsk District	87.3	83.1	73.3	67.7	65.0	60.6
Smirnykh District	90.6	68.2	76.5	70.4	85.2	85.9
Poronaisk District	92.8	95.9	103.2	99.0	82.0	85.7
Makarov District	79.2	74.8	75.7	68.6	57.7	54.0
Dolinsk District	99.0	88.8	77.6	96.6	76.8	70.4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	106.3	124.7	120.9	118.8	117.2	113.9
Aniva District	80.8	70.4	72.2	66.1	73.4	58.2
Korsakov District	82.1	82.9	83.2	79.4	72.7	70.6
Ratio of average monthly wage and subsistence level, %*						
<i>Sakhalin Region</i>	178.0	219.0	223.8	234.6	213.9	241.3
Okha District	...	...	230.3	235.3	276.8	354.9
Nogliki District	...	...	228.2	229.2	355.1	393.2
Tymovsk District	...	...	171.2	169.3	143.1	152.0
Smirnykh District	...	...	178.8	176.2	187.6	215.5
Poronaisk District	...	...	241.1	247.6	180.6	214.9
Makarov District	...	...	176.8	171.5	127.1	135.4
Dolinsk District	...	...	180.0	230.8	163.9	170.6
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	...	...	280.4	283.9	250.1	276.0
Aniva District	...	...	167.3	157.9	156.6	141.1
Korsakov District	...	...	192.8	189.8	155.2	171.0

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-15: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY THE BRANCHES OF ECONOMY IN SAKHALIN REGION IN 1990, 1995, 2000

#	Branches of Economy	1990		1995		2000	
		Thousand people	%	Thousand people	%	Thousand people	%
	Total	395.3	100.0	290.1	100.0	280.0	100.0
1	Industry	105.9	26.8	82.9	28.6	69.8	24.9
2	Agriculture and forestry	20.2	5.1	16.2	5.6	14.7	5.3
3	Construction	56.0	14.2	26.7	9.2	13.8	4.9
4	Transport and communications	44.3	11.2	39.8	13.7	28.9	10.3
5	Trade, catering, logistics, market, procurement	41.8	10.6	25.6	8.8	52.1	18.6
6	Housing, utilities, consumer services	22.0	5.6	18.6	6.4	17.7	6.3
7	Health protection, physical training and social security	24.0	6.1	21.1	7.3	19.7	7.0
8	Education, culture, art, science, scientific service	40.8	10.3	36.0	12.4	29.6	10.6
9	Finance, credit, insurance	3.0	0.8	4.1	1.4	2.8	1.0
10	Management	11.5	2.9	11.1	3.8	19.3	6.9
11	Others	25.8	6.5	8.0	2.8	11.6	4.1

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Labour Supplies in Sakhalin Region and Their Distribution by Industries in 2000. Statistical Bulletin. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-16: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY THE BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY IN SAKHALIN REGION IN 1990, 1995, 2000

#	Branches of Industry	1990		1995		2000	
		People	%	People	%	People	%
	Industry – Total	93,812	100.0	75,713	100.0	54,412	100.0
1	Power industry	5,048	5.4	5,026	6.6	7,139	13.1
2	Oil production	3,103	3.3	4,370	5.8	8,361	15.4
3	Coal industry	15,299	16.3	12,745	16.8	5,237	9.6
4	Mechanical engineering and metal working	10,035	10.7	5,881	7.8	2,741	5.0
5	Timber, wood-working and pulp-and-paper industries	21,771	23.2	14,348	19.0	4,333	8.0
6	Industry of construction materials	5,340	5.7	2,815	3.7	1,723	3.2
7	Fish industry	19,942	21.3	22,609	29.9	15,593	28.7
8	Other industries	13,274	14.1	7,919	10.5	9,285	17.1

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Labour Supplies in Sakhalin Region and Their Distribution by Industries in 2000. Statistical Bulletin. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

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TABLE C-17: ECONOMIC PRODUCTION IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2000

Region, District	Industrial Output		Agricultural Output		Work Completed under Construction Contracts	
	Price, million Roubles	District share of Regional output, %*	Price, million Roubles	District share of Regional output, %*	Price, million Roubles	District share of Regional output, %*
Sakhalin Region	30,166	100.0	1,865	100.0	3,053	100.0
Okha	3,169	10.5	60	3.2	393	12.9
Nogliki	13,798	45.7	31	1.7	189	6.2
Tymovsk	274	0.9	87	4.7	40	1.3
Smirnykh	1,015	3.4	61	3.3	16	0.5
Poronaysk	594	2.0	104	5.6	34	1.1
Makarov	53	0.2	30	1.6	4	0.1
Dolinsk	306	1.0	155	8.3	66	2.1
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	4,101	13.6	545	29.2	1,890	61.9
Aniva	250	0.8	240	12.9	20	0.7
Korsakov	1,140	3.8	118	6.3	66	2.1
Others District	5,466	18.1	434	23.3	338	11.1

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-18: PRODUCTION (BY TYPE OF PRODUCT) IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2000

Region, District	Power Generation		Oil including Gas Condensate		Natural Gas		Coal		Timber		Meat including by-Products		Fishery and Seafood Yield	
	Bln kWh	District share of Regional output, %*	Thousand tons	District share of Regional output, %*	Million m ³	District share of Regional output, %*	Thousand tons	District share of Regional output, %*	Thousand compact m ³	District share of Regional output, %*	Tons	District share of Regional output, %*	Tons	District share of Regional output, %
Sakhalin Region	2,669.0	100.0	3,362.4	100.0	1,860.0	100.0	2,686	100.0	749.1	100.0	1,570	100.0	417,533	100.0
Okha	243.0	9.1	704.5	21.0	855.5	46.0	-	-	-	-	133	8.5	742	0.2
Nogliki	305.2	11.4	2,440.7	72.6	900.0	48.4	-	-	69.7	9.3	23	1.5	4,336	1.0
Tymovsk	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	2.3	221.1	29.5	48	3.1	12	0.0
Smirnykh	12.7	0.5	217.2	6.5	95.5	5.1	-	-	132.6	17.7	16	1.0	225	0.1
Poronaisk	872.0	32.7	-	-	-	-	610	22.7	43.2	5.8	5	0.3	17,066	4.1
Makarov	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	0.7	18.7	2.5	-	-	2,129	0.5
Dolinsk	6.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	175	6.5	2.3	0.3	159	10.1	7,383	1.8
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	1,095.0	41.0	-	-	-	-	61	2.3	22.5	3.0	941	59.9	82,160	19.7
Aniva	-	-	-	-	9.0	0.5	-	-	16.0	2.1	74	4.7	1,071	0.3
Korsakov	3.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	83	3.1	9.5	1.3	24	1.5	46,088	11.0
Other districts	132.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	1,677	62.4	213.5	28.5	147	9.4	256,321	61.3

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Report on Social and Economic Status of Municipal Formations in January-December 2000 in Sakhalin Region. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001. Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

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TABLE C-19: CULTIVATED LAND IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2001

Region, District	Cultivated Land		Including					
			Potato		Vegetables		Forage Crops	
	ha	%*	ha	%*	ha	%*	ha	%*
Sakhalin Region	34,082	100.0	11,099	32.6	2,957	8.7	20,026	58.8
Okha District	799	100.0	405	50.7	29	3.6	365	45.7
Nogliki District	513	100.0	463	90.3	50	9.7	0	0.0
Tymovsk District	3,403	100.0	802	23.6	81	2.4	2,520	74.1
Smirnykh District	1,907	100.0	928	48.7	195	10.2	784	41.1
Poronaisk District	1,164	100.0	714	61.3	299	25.7	151	13.0
Makarov District	1,119	100.0	281	25.1	33	2.9	805	71.9
Dolinsk District	2,621	100.0	878	33.5	210	8.0	1,533	58.5
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	5,933	100.0	1,930	32.5	635	10.7	3,368	56.8
Aniva District	6,362	100.0	1,225	19.3	526	8.3	4,611	72.5
Korsakov District	1,776	100.0	780	43.9	87	4.9	909	51.2

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Source: Acreage to Be Planted by Agricultural Crops in the Sakhalin Region in 2001. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-20: ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF CULTIVATED LAND BY CATEGORIES OF IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2001 (%)*

Region, District	Agricultural Enterprises	Individual Subsidiary Plots	Farms
Sakhalin Region	65.4	29.1	5.5
Okha District	45.7	50.1	4.3
Nogliki District	0.0	99.6	0.4
Tymovsk District	78.8	20.1	1.1
Smirnykh District	45.3	54.4	0.3
Poronaisk District	0.0	73.6	26.4
Makarov District	73.7	23.4	2.9
Dolinsk District	70.9	26.1	2.9
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	62.4	25.2	12.4
Aniva District	83.1	13.6	3.2
Korsakov District	61.7	37.1	1.2

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Source: Acreage to Be Planted by Agricultural Crops in the Sakhalin Region in 2001. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-21: CONDITION OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of doctors, specialist/10,000 people						
Sakhalin Region	36.2	38.9	38.5	38.1	36.7	37.3
Okha District	36.9	36.1	34.9	34.3	34.2	34.5
Nogliki District	25.6	25.2	28.6	25.8	25.8	27.4
Tymovsk District	22.3	20.6	19.7	19.0	19.1	19.2
Smirnykh District	19.9	19.2	17.8	16.4	15.5	15.2
Poronaisk District	19.7	17.5	17.5	17.1	14.9	14.5
Makarov District	19.9	16.4	13.8	15.1	12.9	12.2
Dolinsk District	30.0	29.9	25.8	23.4	22.1	20.4
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	56.1	68.4	69.0	68.3	68.4	69.0
Aniva District	22.4	20.8	19.9	19.4	19.2	17.3
Korsakov District	32.0	27.5	29.1	27.2	26.7	27.7
Sickness rate* (within system of Healthcare Ministry), thousand						
Sakhalin Region	531.5	500.0	478.1	504.0	526.5	533.7
Okha District	...	30.3	31.5	29.8	34.2	36.5
Nogliki District	...	12.3	11.7	17.7	18.7	22.4
Tymovsk District	...	17.8	16.1	22.7	20.9	34.4
Smirnykh District	...	16.4	13.7	17.3	17.7	19.8
Poronaisk District	...	20.6	17.2	29.7	24.9	28.6
Makarov District	...	9.8	8.1	8.9	11.9	13.0
Dolinsk District	...	39.0	36.4	32.1	35.9	37.9
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	...	128.6	126.5	149.9	162.4	101.0
Aniva District	...	7.7	7.6	10.9	12.6	12.0
Korsakov District	...	43.0	36.3	37.7	41.5	40.8
Sickness rate* by illnesses, number of cases						
All cases	531,457	499,945	478,055	504,043	526,532	533,723
Including:						
• Infectious and parasitic diseases	39,155	37,759	32,722	31,765	32,840	32,022
• Neoplasms	3,985	4,251	4,185	4,580	4,842	5,203
• Endocrine system diseases, digestion distress, metabolic and immunity disorder	3,054	3,282	4,086	4,424	4,928	4,766
• Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1,224	1,322	1,520	1,659	1,987	2,054
• Nervous system and sensory organs diseases	27,999	27,328	26,285	27,138	29,563	31,985
• Blood circulation system diseases	9,388	10,641	10,445	9,972	10,322	11,539
• Respiratory apparatus diseases	221,958	220,765	203,081	194,771	193,829	207,441
• Digestive apparatus diseases	68,465	48,127	57,924	96,299	86,421	94,300
• Urogenital apparatus diseases	18,006	18,948	17,844	19,537	23,944	24,393
• Mental aberrations	9,097	8,984	9,827	7,569	7,353	7,008
• Skin and hypodermic diseases	43,267	37,941	33,816	32,399	32,185	35,140
• Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	26,914	26,194	26,891	24,597	23,817	28,142
• Congenital anomalies (birth defects)	836	779	914	851	1,625	1,344
• Traumas and intoxication	58,109	53,624	48,515	48,482	46,436	48,386

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TABLE C-21: CONDITION OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000 (continued)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sickness rate* by main groups of illnesses, number of cases/1,000 people						
All cases	820.4	788.4	762.2	828.3	872.3	897.2
• Including						
• Infectious and parasitic diseases	60.4	59.5	52.2	52.2	54.4	53.8
• Neoplasms	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.7
• Endocrine system diseases, digestion distress, metabolic and immunity disorder	4.7	5.2	6.5	7.3	8.2	8.0
• Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.5
• Nervous system and sensory organs diseases	43.2	43.1	41.9	44.6	49.0	53.8
• Blood circulation system diseases	14.5	16.8	16.7	16.4	17.1	19.4
• Respiratory apparatus diseases	342.6	348.2	323.8	320.1	321.1	348.7
• Digestive apparatus diseases	105.7	75.9	92.3	158.2	143.2	158.5
• Urogenital apparatus diseases	27.3	29.9	28.5	32.1	39.7	41.0
• Mental aberrations	14.0	14.2	15.7	12.4	12.2	11.8
• Skin and hypodermic diseases	66.8	59.8	53.9	53.2	53.3	59.1
• Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	41.5	41.3	42.9	40.4	39.5	47.3
• Congenital anomalies (birth defects)	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.3
• Traumas and intoxication	89.7	84.6	77.4	79.7	76.9	81.3

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-22: TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1998-2002

Region, District	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002 (8 months)		
	A*	D*	I*	A*	D*	I*	A*	D*	I*	A*	D*	I*	A*	D*	I*
Sakhalin Region	1,000	136	1,231	909	130	1,131	823	123	1,020	867	118	1,107	597	101	750
Okha	47	2	56	42	4	56	28	3	37	24	4	42	...	...	...
Nogliki	31	4	39	24	4	33	17	1	25	25	3	33	...	...	...
Tymovsk	14	6	22	16	7	13	12	3	12	13	10	7	...	...	...
Smirnykh	13	5	13	13	2	11	11	3	14	18	3	23	...	...	...
Poronaisk	35	3	39	35	3	43	33	3	44	23	3	25	...	...	...
Makarov	10	6	9	17	4	20	10	2	11	9	3	11	...	...	...
Dolinsk	46	10	57	45	10	70	35	5	42	41	10	61	...	...	...
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	471	39	573	411	40	498	401	39	493	453	34	547	...	...	...
Aniva	62	13	84	58	11	81	50	11	67	55	11	81	...	...	...
Korsakov	75	12	110	70	8	100	83	19	109	75	10	92	...	...	...

* Abbreviations: A – accidents, D – dead, I – injured.

Source: Sakhalin regional Federal Committee of Traffic Safety, Department of Internal Affairs.

TABLE C-23: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISION, POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS (AS OF JANUARY 1, 2001)

Region, District	Administrative Centre	Area		Population		Density of Population		Population Distribution, %*		Number of Settlements			
		Ha.	%*	Thousand people	%*	People/k m ²	Co-relation of Districts within Region, %*	Urban	Rural	Total	Including those sub-ordinated to Region	Urban villages (small towns)	Villages
Sakhalin Region	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	8,710,100	100.0	590.6	100.0	6.8	1.0	86.9	13.1	18	9	30	61
Okha District	Okha	1,481,590	17.0	36.7	6.2	2.5	0.4	91.3	8.7	1	1	4	4
Nogliki District	Nogliki	1,379,500	15.8	14.6	2.5	1.1	0.2	84.9	15.1	-	-	2	2
Tymovsk District	Tymovskoye	631,270	7.2	20.8	3.5	3.3	0.5	43.3	56.7	-	-	1	9
Smirnykh District	Smirnykh	795,900	9.1	16.7	2.8	2.1	0.3	45.5	54.5	-	-	1	6
Poronaisk District	Poronaisk	728,490	8.4	35.3	6.0	4.7	0.7	94.1	5.9	1	1	5	3
Makarov District	Makarov	214,800	2.5	11.4	1.9	5.3	0.8	77.2	22.8	1	-	-	4
Dolinsk District	Dolinsk	244,160	2.8	32.2	5.5	13.4	2.0	84.2	15.8	1	1	4	3
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	91,250	1.0	186.9	31.6	201.8	29.7	97.3	2.7	1	1	1	2
Aniva District	Aniva	269,000	3.1	15.6	2.6	5.8	0.9	55.1	44.9	1	-	-	4
Korsakov District	Korsakov	260,450	3.0	45.9	7.8	18.2	2.7	87.1	12.9	1	1	2	3

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Sources: Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers; Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Current and Permanent Population of the Administrative and Territorial Units of Sakhalin Region as of January 1, 2001: Statistical Bulletin. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Appendix C

Socio-economic Baseline

TABLE C-24: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING STOCK IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2000

Region, District	Share of Housing Stock Provided with, %					
	Running Water	Sewage	Central Heating	Bath/Shower	Hot Water Supply	Gas
Sakhalin Region	85.9	80.4	77.9	73.8	23.4	9.4
Okha District	97.2	96.8	97.4	88.3	2.0	99.7
Nogliki District	83.1	82.6	75.6	52.8	6.1	93.9
Tymovsk District	48.9	42.1	40.9	35.9	2.5	–
Smirnykh District	46.6	44.8	40.3	40.2	–	–
Poronaisk District	82.2	79.3	74.7	74.1	20.8	–
Makarov District	81.6	78.9	67.1	70.2	–	–
Dolinsk District	86.6	75.8	72.7	64.9	4.9	–
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	93.3	89.8	89.5	88.1	67.2	–
Aniva District	80.5	77.0	73.5	72.1	0.7	–
Korsakov District	82.2	75.5	82.4	71.4	4.7	–

Sources: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-25: HOUSING PROVISION IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 1995-2000 (AS OF DECEMBER 31)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Provision of Housing, m²/person						
Sakhalin Region	17.6	18.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.6
Okha District	19.3	20.5	19.6	21.4	21.8	22.5
Nogliki District	19.4	20.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	19.2
Tymovsk District	17.0	19.1	19.4	17.3	17.9	18.8
Smirnykh District	15.7	15.4	15.8	14.7	13.9	14.0
Poronaisk District	21.5	22.3	24.0	23.6	25.7	26.9
Makarov District	18.8	18.7	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.5
Dolinsk District	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.9	18.2	19.5
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.7
Aniva District	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.1	16.8
Korsakov District	16.8	16.8	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.2
Ratio of Housing Provision in Districts and Region, %*						
Sakhalin Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Okha District	109.7	111.4	103.7	110.9	113.0	114.8
Nogliki District	110.2	108.7	105.8	101.0	98.4	98.0
Tymovsk District	96.6	103.8	102.6	89.6	92.7	95.9
Smirnykh District	89.2	83.7	83.6	76.2	72.0	71.4
Poronaisk District	122.2	121.2	127.0	122.3	133.2	137.2
Makarov District	106.8	101.6	102.6	101.6	103.1	104.6
Dolinsk District	95.5	91.8	89.9	92.7	94.3	99.5
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	94.9	91.8	91.5	90.2	90.7	90.3
Aniva District	93.8	92.4	89.9	88.1	83.4	85.7
Korsakov District	95.5	91.3	95.8	95.3	97.4	98.0

* Calculations made by the SA Group.

Source: Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-26: EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS AT START OF 2000-2001 SCHOOL YEAR, UNITS

Region, District	Evening Schools	Day-Time Educational Establishments			Specialised Secondary Educational Schools	Universities State and (Commercial)
		Elementary Schools	Primary General Education Schools	Complete General Education Schools		
Sakhalin Region	16	32	22	147	18	8
Okha District	1	2	2	8	1[SE1]	–
Nogliki District	–	–	1	6	1[SE2]	–
Tymovsk District	1	3	2	9	–	–
Smirnykh District	2	–	2	5	–	–
Poronaisk District	1	1	–	12	–	–
Makarov District	1	1	–	5	–	–
Dolinsk District	1	–	–	9	–	–
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	3	3	1	30	11[SE3]	8[SE4]
Aniva District	–	5	–	5	–	–
Korsakov District	1	4	–	11	–	–

Sources: Education and Culture in Sakhalin Region. Collection of Statistics. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Education in Sakhalin Region in 2000: Information Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Department of Education, Culture and Sports of Sakhalin Regional Administration, 2001.

Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-27: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN SAKHALIN REGION AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN 2000, UNITS

Region, District	Libraries	Museums	Community Centres
Sakhalin Region	204	16	133
Okha District	10	1	10
Nogliki District	9	1	3
Tymovsk District	16	1	14
Smirnykh District	11	–	9
Poronaisk District	10	1	6
Makarov District	8	1	4
Dolinsk District	12	–	6
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	26	3	8
Aniva District	11	–	9
Korsakov District	15	1	11

Sources: Education and Culture in Sakhalin Region. Collection of Statistics. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Sakhalin Region at the Turn of the 21st Century: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Municipal Formations of Sakhalin Region in Numbers: Jubilee Collection. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

Appendix C Socio-economic Baseline

TABLE C-28: NATURAL GROWTH AND DECREASE (–) OF TOTAL POPULATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN SAKHALIN REGION IN 1989-2000

Year	Nivkhs	Oroks	Evenks	Other	Total
1989	30	1	5	...	...
1990	41	8	6	...	...
1991	30	12	1	...	...
1992	17	4	–1	...	...
1993	7	3	–	...	...
1994	8	–3	1	...	...
1995	–	2	–3	–6	–7
1996	16	–4	–2	–	10
1997	15	–5	1	–	11
1998	10	–	–	–6	4
1999	–8	–2	4	–4	–10
2000	10	–4	3	–1	8

Source: Social and Economic Status of the Sakhalin Districts with Concentrations of Indigenous People (1995-2000). Collection of Statistics. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-29: TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE RESIDENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES 1996-2001 (AS OF JANUARY 1)

Year	Nivkhs	Oroks	Evenks	Other	Total
1996	1,136	144	175	19	1,474
1997	1,212	138	172	29	1,551
1998	1,199	134	166	19	1,518
1999	1,179	134	172	14	1,499
2000	1,120	131	156	12	1,419
2001	1,100	127	150	13	1,390

Source: Social and Economic Status of the Sakhalin Districts with Concentrations of Indigenous People (1995-2000). Collection of Statistics. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001.

TABLE C-30: DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL ENTERPRISES IN THE AREAS OF SAKHALIN REGION INHABITED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

District	Number of Tribal Enterprises, units	Total Area of Land Allotments, ha	Average Area for One Tribal Enterprise, ha
Nogliki District	3	45	15.0
Okha District	8	38	4.8
Poronaysk District	14	74	5.3
Tymovsk District	5	14	2.8
Smirnykh District	–	–	–

Source: Social and Economic Status of the Sakhalin Districts with Concentrations of Indigenous People (1995-2000). Collection of Statistics. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: Sakhalin Regional Committee of State Statistics, 2001

FIG. C-02: POWER GENERATION

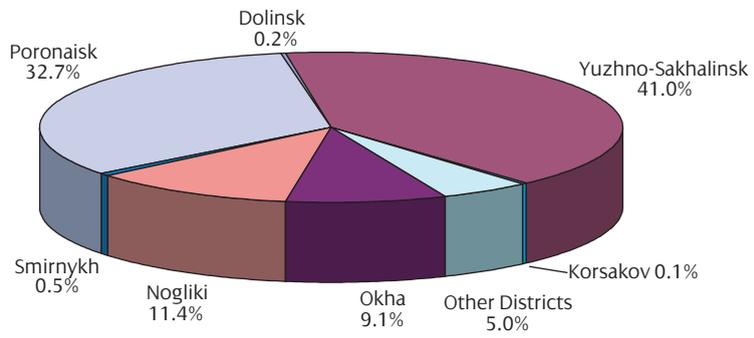


FIG. C-03: OIL INCLUDING GAS CONDENSATE

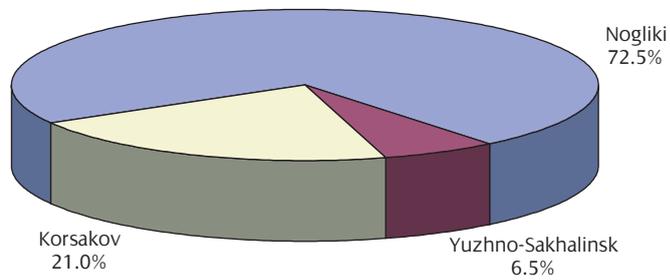
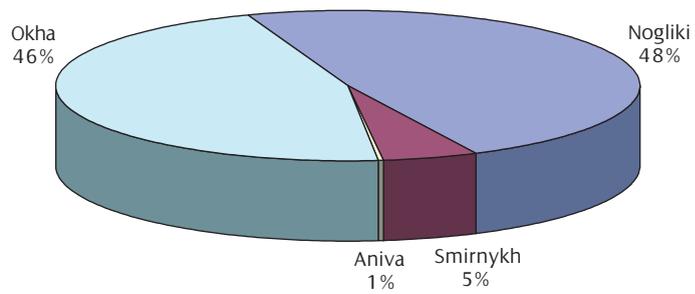


FIG. C-04: NATURAL GAS



Appendix C Socio-economic Baseline

FIG. C-05: COAL

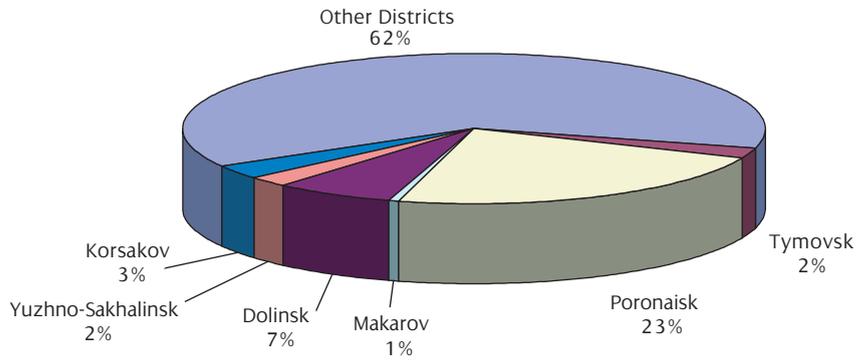


FIG. C-06: TIMBER

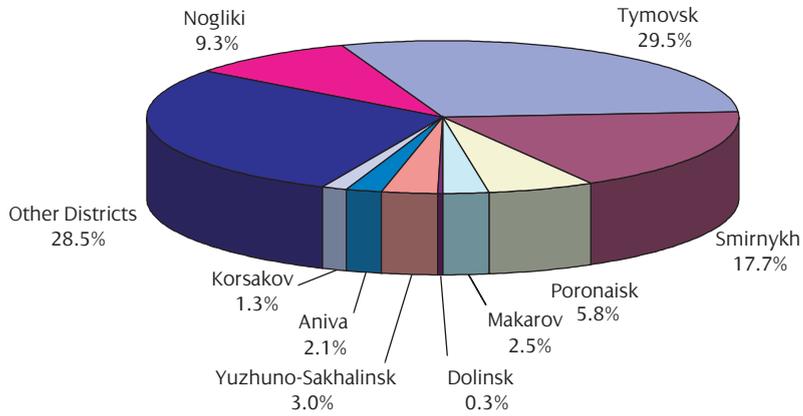
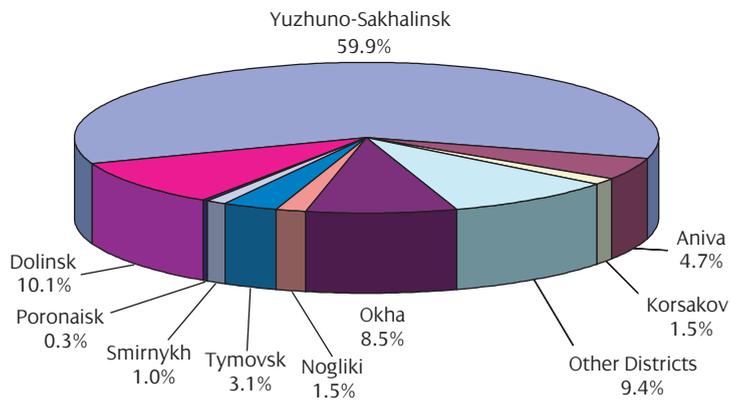


FIG. C-07: MEAT INCLUDING BY PRODUCTS



Appendix



Community Profiles

Appendix D Community Profiles

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Appendix D Community Profiles

APPENDIX D-01: SETTLEMENT LOCATION INFORMATION

Name	Village Administration	Population	Road Mile Post N-S or S-N	Pre-public Hearing	Environmental Presentation	Baseline Data Collection	Consultation on Project Impacts	Activity Planned as of October 2002
Nogliki District								
Val	Val	1,347	696	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Laydown area
Nogliki	N/A	11,200	629	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Two laydown areas
Katangli	Katangli	905	629	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline
Nysh	Nysh	690	584	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Laydown area
Tymovsk District								
Argi-Pagi	Argi-Pagi	1,608	565	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline
Yasnoye	Yasnoye	1512	471	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Camp • Laydown yard • IUP camp
Palevo	Yasnoye	101	467	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above
Smirnykh District								
Onor	Onor	1,442	417	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Camp • Laydown yard
Poronaisk District								
Leonidovo	Leonidovo	2,270	310	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Laydown area
Gastello	Gastello	1,010	274	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booster Station #2
Makarov District								
Gornoye/Tumanovo	Gornoye	302	226	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Laydown yard
Porechye	Porechye	429	207	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting base
Zaozernoye	Porechye	11	182	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting base • Main oil and gas pipelines
Pugachevo	Vostochny	117	156	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laydown yard • Camp for construction workers • IUP camp • Pipelines • Access roads
Dolinsk District								
Sovetskoye	Sovetskoye	732	69	Y	Y	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Laydown area • Oil and gas lines • Transport infrastructure upgrade
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk								
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	N/A	186,600		Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEIC Headquarters • Main oil and gas pipelines
Aniva District								
Mitsulevka	Troitskoye	208	19	—	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction camp • Laydown area
Korsakov District								
Korsakov	N/A	36,500	42	Y	—	Y	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LNG/OET site at Prigorodnoye • Construction camp • Laydown area

APPENDIX D-02: INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY PROFILES

Val

Nogliki

Katangli

Kaigan

Nysh

Argi-Pagi

Yasnoye

Palevo

Onor

Leonidovo

Gastello

Gornoye

Tumanovo

Porechye

Zaozernoye

Pugachevo

Sovetskoye

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk

Mitsulevka

Korsakov

The information for community profiles was taken from the three following sources:

- Interviews (respondents, experts),
- Statistical data,
- Internet resources, and
- In-house data.

Appendix D

Community Profiles

1 VAL

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Location

Val (pop. 1,347) is a village in Nogliki District, home to oil workers and reindeer-herding families. It lies 67km north of Nogliki along the main Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Okha road.

1.1.2 Physical Description

Val lies in the northern Sakhalin climate zone, with cold, windy and snowy winters and dull, foggy and cold summers. The average temperature is -20°C in January and +18.6°C in August. Soils are sandy and typical vegetation is light coniferous forest, birch, dwarf Siberian pine and shrubs.

Val is located on the Val River, about 4km west of Chaivo Bay. The landscape to the east is tundra and wetlands with sparse larch forest. To the north and east the mountains begin to rise, with denser larch forest.

1.1.3 Existing Hazards

Some residents claim that the water is of poor quality, and the iron content gives it a brownish tinge and has caused stomach diseases. The collection of domestic waste is said to be infrequent in summer and non-existent in winter, causing residents concern. Air and water pollution from the local oil industry is a problem.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The settlement of Val came into being in 1925. It got its name from the Val River, which in turn was named after one of the largest Uilta (Orok) clans. The collective reindeer herding farm Val was set up in 1932 and the management was based in the Val. By 1937 Val had 79 inhabitants, 90% of whom were Uilta (Oroki).

Today Val has several distinct sections. Some reindeer-herders still live in the part of the village that used to be a collective farm. In the 1970s three more sections were built for the newly arrived oil workers and some of the indigenous people: the *razvedka* (frontier/prospecting); *na semi vetrakh* (seven winds); and *sredny poselok* (middle village). In the 1980s another section of the village, the *finsky poselok* (Finnish village), was built for oil company managers and other residents.

1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

1.3.1 Administrative Structure

Executive power is represented by the village administration, which has a head and one other permanent expert.

1.3.2 Civil Society

The Russian National Unity party, the Teachers' Union and the Municipal Housing Workers' Union are active in the village. Some indigenous residents take part in the activities of the Sakhalin Association of Indigenous Peoples.

1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002 the village had a population of 1,347 of which 209 or 15.5% are indigenous (mostly Uilta). Mixed marriages are common, with Native women more often marrying non-Native men than vice-versa. The population can be divided into:

- Below working age 21.5%
- Working age 59%
- Pensioners 19.5%

Between 1999-2001 the annual death rate exceeded the birth rate by up to three times. Since 1999, 11 more people have left Val than have come to live in the community. According to respondents, most young people who move away to study, do not return to Val due to the lack of opportunities.

1.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.5.1 Local Budget

The Val village administration does not have its own budget but receives allocations from the Nogliki district administration budget.

1.5.2 Employment

At the start of 2002, employment stood at 496 (62.5%). Of these, 218 are employed by the oil industry. Other sectors include public utilities (93), education (53), trade (27) transport (16), culture and sport (16), communications (14) and reindeer husbandry (14). Some residents are seasonally employed by fishing enterprises, a small number are seasonally employed as hunters.

Just over half (51%) of the working-age population receives a wage, while 1% receive income from business. One fifth (20%) of the population are pensioners and receive a pension; 36% of the pensioners also work and receive a wage. A small portion of the population receives benefits and a few people earn extra income, mostly from fishing.

At the start of 2002 there were 239 unemployed, mostly women or young people. Of these, only 54 are registered with the employment service. Respondents said the employment service, which is based in Nogliki, was of little use and that it was expensive to get there. Many seek work through friends and acquaintances, or less often via job advertisements or by applying directly to employers.

1.5.3 Local Business Development

The main economic activity is oil and gas production. After that come housing and public utilities and the retail trade. The largest enterprises are the oil company *Morneftegaz* and the municipal housing and utilities company *Raizhilkomkhoz*.

Other local enterprises include the bread factory, a farm cultivating vegetables and roses, the reindeer-herding co-operative *Valetta*, the native fishing enterprise *Kevongun* and the reindeer-herding clan enterprise *Bayausa*. Val also has nine shops that sell food and/or other goods. These belong to seven private companies.

The relative abundance of local fish resources offers prospects for developing fishing enterprises locally. Problems relating to local business development include a reported low level of entrepreneurial initiative, the lack of a reliable labour force and a lack of investment. Qualified construction workers make up 10% of the labour force, but most of these have jobs. Respondents noted that most unemployed people in the village are unqualified and many suffer from alcohol addiction.

1.5.4 Cost of Living

Food products cost a little more than in Nogliki and about 12-15% more than in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, while medicines are more expensive and housing is much cheaper than the district and regional centres.

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1.5.5 Household Production

According to respondents, all residents have garden plots by their houses; the village administration has recorded 487 plots. Most people grow potatoes, carrots, beetroot and herbs, and tomatoes and cucumbers are grown in greenhouses. Garden plots provide an additional source of food for the majority of respondents, for some people it is the main source of food. About 19% of respondents sell home-grown produce. Eleven cows are kept by local residents and a few people keep pigs. Many households keep poultry.

About 60% of residents gather wild plants – mostly berries and mushrooms – to supplement their diets. About 10% of gatherers sell their produce.

According to respondents, about 50% of the adult population go fishing. For 85% of these, it is an additional source of food, for the rest it is the main source of food. For 15% of fishers, fishing provides an additional or main source of income and for 15% it is their business. People catch salmon, herring and flounder, mostly in nearby Chaivo Bay.

According to respondents, about one third of the local population goes hunting (for birds and fur-bearing animals). For all hunters, it represents an additional source of food and for about 20% it provides the main source of income.

1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

1.6.1 Transport

There is a bus from Val to Nogliki twice a week. Residents said this was not frequent enough. Car-owners operate unofficial taxi services when the bus is not running. There is no petrol station.

1.6.2 Communications

Val has a post office with a telegraph station and a public telephone service. There are also 300 private telephone lines in the village. Residents receive three television channels, ORT, RTR and NTV.

Val does not have its own newspaper. The following newspapers are the most popular: the Nogliki District newspaper *Znamya Truda*, regional newspapers *Sovetsky Sakhalin* and *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'* and national newspapers *Argumenty i Fakty*, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Speed-Info*, *Vesta* and *Aybolit*.

1.6.3 Housing and Utilities

Residential space totals 13,900m², averaging 16m² per person. Over half (53%) of houses have sewage systems, 56% are supplied with centralised heating from the municipal provider, 53% have a bath/shower and 53% are supplied with hot water. All houses are supplied with gas. Electricity is provided by the gas fired power station in nearby Dagi.

The water supply comes from underground sources via water pumps. According to the village administration, all of the water system and 30% of the sewage system are in need of repair and there are no filters. Drinking water was described as brownish, and there have been cases of gastric illness, apparently caused by the water.

Waste disposal occurs infrequently in the summer and not at all in the winter. Rubbish heaps were observed all around the village.

1.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

1.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

More than 50% of residents' income is spent on food and about 20-40% on housing utilities, while 10-15% is spent on clothes and shoes. Most people have no savings.

1.7.2 Health

1.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is an outpatient clinic, which has an ambulance and is staffed by five nurses and a dentist. Dental treatment is available there, as are flu vaccinations. There is a well-stocked pharmacy in the village.

Residents said that it was not easy to get medical treatment, that there were few services available locally and that getting treatment at the district hospitals/surgeries was costly and difficult. Waiting times for treatments are long and the cost of medicines is high. On the whole, residents prefer to treat themselves and only resort to medical treatment if this fails.

1.7.2.2 Local Diet

The local diet includes bread, (home grown) vegetables, fruit, meat and pasta.

1.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents believe there are environmental causes for an unusually high level of cancer in the village.

1.7.2.4 Health Problems

The outpatient clinic cites cardio-vascular disease as the main cause of death. Residents said cancer was very common in Val.

1.7.3 Education

There is a nursery school with 48 places, currently only 39 are filled. There is a secondary school for 228 children, which teaches all subjects on the national curriculum and is described as well equipped. According to respondents, between 50% and 70% of young people go on to university after school.

1.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The community policeman is based in Nogliki and only visits Val if he is called out. Theft was said to be the most prevalent crime, committed mostly by the young and the unemployed and attributed to poverty and boredom. Most respondents believe that crime is on the increase, largely due to rising unemployment.

There is a four-strong fire brigade, but residents are concerned at the lack of fuel. There is only one functioning fire engine, the other is in need of repair.

1.7.5 Culture and Recreation

The village has a library, cultural centre (*Dom Kultury*) and the Children's Art Centre (*Tsentr Detskogo Tvorchestva*). Various art, craft and music clubs meet in these two centres, several of which are led by the indigenous (Uilta) community.

The cultural centre functions as a meeting place, provides liaison with social services, schools and nursery schools, and organises weddings, parties, exhibitions and discos. The cultural centre organises cultural activities about twice a month. The most popular festivals include New Year, Christmas, Valentine's Day, the Day of the Defender of the Fatherland, 8th March, April Fool's Day, Farewell to Winter, 1st May, Victory Day, and festivals to celebrate the young, the old and various professions. Respondents noted that Native festivals used to be held in the village.

The village school provides recreational activities including ice hockey, music, computer science and arts and crafts. The school has a sports ground and a gym. The village also has a covered hockey court. The gym and hockey court are in need of repair. Native sports are practised in the Children's Art Centre. Many people like to spend their leisure time fishing or relaxing on the banks of the Val River and the shores of Molodyozhnoye Lake.

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Respondents did not identify any sacred or historical sites. There are no religious groups practising in the village. However, within families people celebrate religious Orthodox festivals and traditional Native festivals.

1.7.6 Social Support

There are 10 single mothers, three orphans and eight disabled people in the village. They all receive financial support from the Nogliki District Programme for Social Support. There is also a programme of improvement for Native housing.

1.7.7 Social Conflicts

Employees from the municipal housing and utilities company went on strike in 1997 over delayed wage payments.

2 NOGLIKI

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Location

Nogliki (pop. 11,200) is the administrative centre of Nogliki District in northeastern Sakhalin. The town lies 659km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk along the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road. The nearest village is Katangli, 12km away.

2.1.2 Physical Description

Nogliki lies on the banks of the Tym River, eight kilometres from its estuary and the Okhotsk Sea coast. The town is built on a flat, marshy valley, and oil seeps from the river basin. The area around Nogliki is characterised by alluvial planes with lakes and podzol-clay and loam soils. Forests stretch to the north and south. The forests of Nogliki District are predominantly larch, with some spruce, and small amounts of stone birch and fir. Marshland stretches along the coast to the north and south.

Winters are cold and windy, with relatively little snow. Summer is cool and cloudy with frequent mists and fogs. Average January temperature is -20°C while the average August temperature is $+14^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2.1.3 Existing Hazards

According to the Nogliki District Committee of Natural Resources, gas is often emitted from industrial facilities. Sometimes this gas spontaneously combusts and starts a fire. Both the gas emissions and the fires cause environmental pollution.

The Committee also notes that oil spills are common, with a serious accident about once every five years, due to inadequate technology and outdated equipment. The oil pipelines came to the end of their working life 12 years ago but are still being used.

Drinking water contains high levels of iron, but otherwise satisfies sanitary regulations. Several residents expressed concern about the negative effect of radar emissions on the health of local citizens (increase in cases of cancer). However, the local sanitary and epidemiological station denies that such a hazard exists. Forest fires could also be considered a hazard for Nogliki, which is surrounded by forests.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Nogliki is situated on the site of an ancient Nivkh settlement near the Nogliki River. The name 'Nogliki' means 'Odorous River' in Nivkh, and was given to the river after local Nivkhi observed films of oil on the water surface. During the brief Japanese occupation of northern Sakhalin (1920-1925) there was a Japanese garrison in Nogliki.

In 1929, Nogliki became the centre of the Eastern Sakhalin administrative district. Nogliki District was established in 1930. By 1960, Nogliki had become an industrial urban community. At the start of the 1980s the main industries were oil and timber, with construction and fishing, trade, transport and communications. The economic restructuring of the early 1990s had a negative impact on the economy. Nogliki now relies heavily on the (onshore) oil industry.

2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

2.3.1 Administrative Structure

Executive power is represented by the Nogliki District Administration, which has 64 civil servants, including the head and two deputy heads. There are 16 departments, including legal issues, economics, utilities and construction, architecture, archives, youth, municipal property, emergencies, public registry, finance, social security, culture and education.

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Legislative power is represented by the nine deputies of the District Council. Judicial power is represented by the District Court.

2.3.2 Civil Society

The following political and public organisations are active in Nogliki:

- District public organisation of war veterans and pensioners,
- Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (the Sakhalin Regional Association is based in Nogliki and there is also a local district branch),
- The Communist Party of the Russian Federation, and
- Trade Unions (teachers, oil workers, *etc.*).

Most respondents were not aware of the existence of political and public organisations in Nogliki. The few respondents who mentioned public organisations (usually oil workers' trade unions) knew very little about their actual activities and do not believe they have much effect on the social life of the village.

There are several centres for social activities, notably the cultural centre and various young people's sports groups (see below). Unlike many other settlements on Sakhalin, Nogliki has public bars/cafes.

2.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2001 the population of Nogliki is 11,200, including 831 indigenous people. According to the 1989 population census, the population is divided into the following ethnic groups: Russian (77.8%); Ukrainians (8.3%), Tartars (2.5%), Byelorussians (1.5%), Koreans (0.5%) and other nationalities (9.4%).

As the district centre, Nogliki attracts immigration from other settlements, which compensates for any migration from the settlement. In 1999 the birth rate exceeded the death rate by 8%. In 2000 and 2001 deaths exceeded births by 7%.

2.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.5.1 Local Budget

Nogliki District budget includes the following settlements: Nogliki, Val, Nysh, Katangli.

2.5.2 Employment

People are employed in the following sectors: oil and gas (36.6%); education (11.3%); utilities (9.2%); trade and catering (6.1%); health (5.7%); construction (3.7%); culture and sport (3.2%); fishing (3.1%); transport (3%); logging and timber processing (2.5%); communications (2.1%); state and municipal administration (2%); electricity (1.9%); judiciary (1.5%); hotels and domestic services (1.3%); agriculture and forestry (1.2%); road construction and maintenance (1.2%); food industry, excluding fish (0.8%); finance, insurance and credit (0.6%); social security (0.3%) and other sectors (2.7%).

Nearly all respondents believe unemployment is high in Nogliki; some suggest it is higher among young people, women and pensioners. Most people claimed that a lack of job opportunities was the main reason for high unemployment. A few suggested it was due to a lack of desire to work or lack of well-paid jobs. However, business representatives suggest that the unemployed are generally poorly qualified and may have social problems. Some young specialists also claim it is hard to get a job without work experience.

Most people search for work via the local employment centre, otherwise through newspaper advertisements, friends and relatives, or visits to potential employers.

2.5.3 Local Economic Development Prospects

As a centre for the oil and gas industry, Nogliki has several related construction and drilling businesses. It also has a timber industry, a fishing industry and construction, transport, food, housing and utilities companies.

Problems relating to business development include an ineffective taxation policy, bureaucracy, a complicated system of tax declaration, a lack of support from the authorities, and a lack of qualified personnel in private business. Local business people consider that the best workers are employed in the oil industry and other experienced and qualified workers are in general also employed. This leaves an available work force of poorly qualified and inexperienced workers.

In general, business people had a positive or neutral attitude to the Sakhalin II project. Many who were interviewed saw the only economic development potential being related to exploitation of the rich natural resources of the area (oil and gas and to a lesser extent timber). They believe part of the money made from exploitation of these resources should be reinvested into the development of these sectors.

All respondents hope that profits from the exploitation of the oil and gas reserves will not disappear from the town and at least some will go into developing it. Several entrepreneurs suggested that Nogliki would benefit from a wholesale outlet, which would provide a considerable stimulus to trade in the area.

Several people expressed concern about possible negative ecological consequences. The main expectations from the project are:

- Creation of a large number of highly paid jobs,
- Increase in consumption among local population,
- Increase in trade,
- Increase in demand for service industries,
- Increase in local production,
- Improvement of social conditions in the town,
- Investment in the local economy, and
- Sponsorship assistance.

2.5.4 Cost of Living

All respondents consider housing prices to be very high. Medicines are also considered to be very expensive and beyond the means of the average person.

2.5.5 Household Production

Most residents of Nogliki (70% of respondents) grow their own vegetables on garden and dacha plots. Home-grown produce (potatoes and other vegetables) provides an additional source of food for 65% of respondents. For 5% it is the main source of food. Dacha plots are located on the outskirts of the town.

About 65% of respondents gather wild plants (berries, pine nuts, wild onion, fern, *etc.*) to supplement their diets. Many people go to Nabil Bay, and Native residents gather berries near Nyivo Bay. People also go gathering in the forests to the south of Nogliki.

Nearly one third (29%) of respondents go hunting to supplement their diets and 60% of respondents go fishing. For 50% of respondents it provides an additional source of food and for 10% it is a hobby.

2.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.6.1 Transport

Respondents consider local roads to be in an average or poor state. Some respondents are not satisfied with the snow clearance in winter. There are three petrol stations, one of which belongs to the local oil company *Sakhalinmorneftegas* and is for its own use.

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Two buses run within Nogliki between 7:35am and 8:35pm. The local municipal utilities company runs regular bus services between Nogliki and Val (three times/week, two trips/day), Katangli (five times/week, three trips/day) and Nysh (two times/week, two trips/day).

Three times/week a bus picks up people from the Nogliki train station and takes them to Okha. Private vehicle owners also travel this route and carry passengers along it. There are no official taxi services.

Nogliki is the final station on the trans-Sakhalin Railway from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Trains run every day to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and other settlements on the railway route. Nogliki has an airport, which deals mostly with freight, but passengers can fly to Khabarovsk.

2.6.2 Communications

There are three post offices, a district communications centre and a deliveries office. There is a telegraph service, public telephones (including long-distance) and 2,088 private telephones run by two companies in the town. Some private houses have Internet access, but there is no public Internet service.

The local TV station broadcasts for 90 minutes/day, and residents can receive four national channels, ORT, RTR, NTV and TNT.

There is a twice-weekly local newspaper, *Znamya Truda*, with a circulation of about 2,600. Nogliki residents also read *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Svobodny Sakhalin*, *Gubernskie Vedomosti*.

2.6.3 Housing and Utilities

Nogliki has 387 apartment houses with a total of 174,000m². The housing in Nogliki needs repair. Few people rent out their houses, so if demand for rented property increases, the town may not be able to meet it.

There is a gas-fired electric power station on the outskirts of the town. Respondents had no complaints about electricity provision. Nogliki has nine boiler houses that provide heating to 89% of the town, 11% of houses are heated by gas-stoves. Nearly all of Nogliki houses are provided with gas for cooking, heating water, etc.

Water is provided from 16 wells, there are no reservoirs. A station reduces the iron content in the water. Respondents' assessment of water quality varied greatly depending on the area of town they live in. Water provision can be unreliable - it is often turned off. The water supply system is 80% worn out. Only 0.1% of houses have hot water on tap, while 79% have a bath or shower.

The sewage system covers 74% of houses. However, several parts of the sewage system are badly in need of repair. There are 11 landfill sites for domestic waste.

2.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

2.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Residents' main income is wages, followed by pensions. Most spend more than half on food, followed by housing and utilities, then clothing, shoes and medicines.

2.7.2 Health

2.7.2.1 Infrastructure

Nogliki District Hospital has 130 beds, 36 doctors and 137 paramedics. There are two paramedic stations in the town. One of these has X-ray, ECG and functional diagnosis equipment, a clinical diagnosis laboratory, and ultrasonic equipment. There are four pharmacies. Two ambulances serve Nogliki and other settlements.

2.7.2.2 Local Diet

The everyday diet consists of vegetables (mostly home-grown), bread, milk products and grains (rice, buckwheat, etc.). People rarely eat fruits, sausage, cakes/pastries and seafood.

2.7.2.3 Health Risks

2.7.2.4 Health Problems

The most common serious health problems are cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, gastro-intestinal diseases and infections.

2.7.3 Education

There are five (overcrowded) nursery schools and four secondary schools. There is a vocational training college for welding, joinery, sewing, cooking, plumbing, secretarial courses and car maintenance. A branch of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Technical School of Industry and Economics offers part-time/evening classes in law, accountancy and advanced computer skills.

2.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The local police force is based in the District Internal Affairs Department. Three other police bases are not functioning due to a lack of financing. Respondents consider the crime rate to be high and rising, but the police claim it is stable: registered crimes dropped in 2002 compared to 2001. Theft and burglary are the most common crimes. Most respondents attribute the rise in crime to the decrease in living standards. Most are dissatisfied with police effectiveness, attributed to a lack of financing and equipment and low salaries (therefore a lack of specialists).

The Nogliki fire service employs 70 people and also serves Nysh and Katangli. They are hampered by lack of financing and poor road clearance in winter. There is a gas service. The District Administration has a Department of Citizens' Defence and Emergencies. There is a private security agency, which employs 60 people and polices shops, businesses and private houses.

2.7.5 Culture and Recreation

Nogliki has a cultural centre with a hall seating nearly 300 people where concerts are held and films could be shown but for the lack of a projector. There is also a disco hall, six workrooms for dressmaking and dancing classes, etc., and a youth club. The centre hosts theatrical performances, concerts, a children's dance festival, puppet-shows, musicals and comedies. There are discos twice weekly and a karaoke evening.

The Nogliki Museum has a permanent collection and exhibits private collections. Lectures are organized there and there are strong links with local indigenous residents. The children's art school has music; art; aesthetics and pre-school departments and also holds exhibitions occasionally. There are nine libraries, four of which are attached to the schools. About 76% of residents use the libraries.

The local Department of Culture runs a physical training club for children, with a gym, sports ground and skiing area. The club organises ski racing, football, wrestling, ice hockey, swimming and volleyball competitions. The schools have three gyms and two sports grounds between them. Nogliki also has a swimming pool, an exercise gym, a hockey court and the *Neftyanik* (oil worker) stadium. The town has adequately-equipped sports clubs for almost every sport, although residents complain of a lack of support for adult sports on the part of the authorities.

Nogliki has the *Olympic* bar, *Breeze* café and *Darchinov* pub. There is a public bath house, though there used to be more, and residents would like public bath houses to be restored in certain parts of town. Local residents also enjoy fishing and relaxing by lakes and rivers, on the coastal beaches, at *Goryachie Kliuchi* (Hot Springs) and the *Perekop* reservoir.

There are five historical sites, all under state protection: a recreation area, Nogliki Site, a bust to G.P. Petrov, a memorial to G.N. Nevelskoy and a war memorial. There is a Russian Orthodox church and an Evangelical church. The town cemetery is located one kilometre from the town. The cultural centre

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organises festivals including Farewell to Winter, New Year, Youth Day, Fishermen's Day, Oil Workers' Day, Medical Staff Day, Victory Day, Day of Spring and Labour, Family Day and Mother's Day.

2.7.6 Social Support

Nogliki lists 36 single mothers, 15 pensioners, 16 orphans and 52 disabled people as those in need of social support. They receive financial assistance allocated via the Nogliki District Social Support Programme. There is a nursing home for the elderly, designed for 60 people and currently housing 65. There is a waiting list for places, which currently stands at 180. The home employs 15 carers, three nurses and one medical assistant. There is an orphanage for 50 children employing 36 people, including teachers, a doctor, a nurse, a psychologist and a choreographer.

2.7.7 Social Conflicts

There were no reports of social conflicts in the town.

3 KATANGLI

3.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 Location

Katangli (pop. 905) is an oil town in Nogliki District, lying 12km south of Nogliki and the main road and rail links. It is 642km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

3.1.2 Physical Description

The settlement is very close to Nabil Bay and the shores of the Okhotsk Sea to the east. The surrounding area is marshy with many lakes and rivers. Katangli is sited on oil and gas fields. Forests are predominantly larch and the area is quite hilly with podzol soils and eroded and denuded valleys. The average winter temperature is -20°C and the average summer temperature is +15°C.

3.1.3 Existing Hazards

The settlement's location, on oil and gas fields, gives rise to surface and sub-surface pollution.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Katangli is an old Nivkh name meaning 'Astringent River'.

3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

3.3.1 Administrative Structure

Executive power is represented by Katangli village administration. There are two employees, the administration head and one other expert.

3.3.2 Civil Society

There are no NGOs in the village. The art school is a social centre, especially for young people, and there are several school sports groups (see below).

3.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

On January 1, 2001, the population was 905, distributed as follows:

- Below working age 23.6%
- Working age 67.1%
- Pensioners 9.3%

Ethnically, the population is more than 80% Russian, 6% Byelorussian and Ukrainian and 4% Mordva. There are more than 25 indigenous Nivkhi. Most residents have an incomplete secondary education.

From 2000-2002, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by nine, but migration has been static, with nobody coming to live in the village and nobody leaving it.

Appendix D Community Profiles

3.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.5.1 Local Budget

Katangli does not have its own budget and receives allocations from the Nogliki District budget.

3.5.2 Employment

Employment stands at 53.4% of the adult population (326 residents) and 284 people are unemployed. The reasons for unemployment are said to be lack of jobs, poor qualifications and an unwillingness to take on low-paid employment. These people prefer to use the Employment Centre in Nogliki to find a job.

Nineteen local enterprises and organisations provide employment to the Katangli population. These include:

- Two branches of the oil company *Rosneft-Sakhalinmorneftegas* – *NGDU* and *NUBR* – including a gas processing plant, an oil processing plant and a transportation department,
- Three communications companies,
- School, art school, library,
- Hospital, polyclinic and pharmacy, and
- Eight private enterprises.

There are few opportunities in the village for informal employment.

3.5.3 Local Development/Economic Growth Potential

The village is considered to have a skills shortage. Young people are said to have a rather low level of professional qualifications and many workers are said to have lost their skills due to prolonged unemployment.

3.5.4 Cost of Living

According to residents, food and medicine prices are higher than Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and housing and transportation are cheaper.

3.5.5 Household Production

About half the families in the village have a garden plot. Residents also own a total of 49 cows and eight pigs. Residents' diets are supplemented by cultivating vegetables, gathering wild fruit and by fishing.

3.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Transport

The roads are in a poor condition. A bus runs three times a day between Nogliki and Katangli. The ticket price – R20 – is said to be punitive, and the bus times inconvenient. There is no taxi service, but private vehicle owners operate an unofficial service.

3.6.2 Communications

Katangli has a post office and telegraph service. Two telephone companies operate in the village, *Sakhalinsvyaz* and *Rosneft*. In total there are 133 private telephones and 98 business telephones.

3.6.3 Housing and Utilities

In 2001, total housing space was 22,000m² or 24m² for each resident. There are 125 houses in the village, 102 of which are heated by a stove. Very few houses have a sewage system, running water or municipal heating provision.

3.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

3.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Most people live on their wages or pension and on child or unemployment benefits. Fifty percent of income is spent on food.

3.7.2 Health

3.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is a hospital with 20 beds and a staff of nine, many who work part-time. Attached to the hospital is an outpatient clinic with one doctor. Alcoholics and the homeless are said to be the most frequent users of these medical services. There is one pharmacy in the village, located in the hospital building. The nearest ambulance service is based in Nogliki (20 minutes away).

Residents complain about slow service, lack of specialists, lack of proper medical equipment and expensive medicines. People often resort to herbal remedies for self-treatment.

3.7.2.2 Local Diet

The everyday local diet consists of vegetables, fish, wild plants and chicken legs.

3.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents listed the following health risks:

- Pollution caused by domestic waste dumps being located close to housing,
- Pollution from burning oil and oil spills,
- Bad diet, and
- Inadequate heating in houses, which is believed to cause catarrh.

3.7.2.4 Health Problems

During 2001, 427 people were seen at the hospital, mostly with catarrh-related or heart diseases. All deaths during 2001 – a total of nine – were caused by heart disease or cancer.

3.7.3 Education

There is one nursery school with places for 30 children from the ages of eighteen months to seven years. It currently cares for 35 children. There is also an upper school with 157 pupils. In 2001, 10 out of 12 pupils went on to higher education.

3.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

There is one policeman, based in Nogliki, a 20-minute drive away. House fires and car thefts are the most common crimes, and are attributed to alcohol abuse, unemployment and poverty.

The nearest fire service is based in Nogliki. Residents said that fuel shortages and lack of water could often hamper or prevent fire personnel doing their jobs effectively.

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3.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There is a library and an art school in the village. The art school acts as club for young people, hosting discos, school concerts, dancing and drama classes and a sewing group for schoolchildren.

Katangli's only sports facilities are the school's gym and sports field. The school offers basketball, skiing, football and table tennis, and school teams play against teams from other towns. Residents enjoy fishing, cultivating their garden plots and relaxing on the shores of the sea or Nabil Bay. There are no public bathhouses, cafes or restaurants in the village.

There are no historical sites in the village. Oil Workers' Day is a traditional community festival.

3.7.6 Social Support

Katangli lists two unmarried mothers, one family with many children, one pensioner with special needs, 22 families without a breadwinner and one orphan as those in need of social support. These people receive benefits allocated from the Nogliki District Programme for Social Support. Residents note that many people do not register with the Social Security Department based in Nogliki because the inconvenience outweighs the benefits.

3.7.7 Social Conflicts

There were no reports of any social conflict in the village.

4 KAIGAN

Kaigan is a seasonal fishing base and port situated 5km southwest of Katangli in Nogliki District on the shores of Nabil Bay and the Aslanbegova Strait. The port's capacity is 150,000 tonnes, but has only serviced 40-47,000 tonnes in recent years. Cargo is timber and scrap metal. There are four wharves and 12,000 square metres of warehouse capacity.

There are no socio-political structures in the community due to the temporary nature of the population. There is no permanent population, seasonal workers are temporary resident.

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Four businesses are based in Kaigan: the *Krasnogorsky Commercial Sea Port*, a clan enterprise *Limanzo*, and two other private fishing companies.

Employment is seasonal and rotational, with two port brigades of three to four people, working one month on, one month off, for the *Krasnogorsky Commercial Sea Port* in the winter. In the summer they work *ad hoc* for one to two weeks when ships come into the port.

Six Nivkhi work for the clan enterprise *Limanzo*, and spend all but three to five days/month in Kaigan. There is also an influx of fishermen from Krasnogorsk during the summer fishing season.

4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads are in a poor condition. There are no transport services and workers walk the 5km to Katangli when necessary. During the winter months this road is said to be left uncleared for weeks at a time. There is a railway for cargo, which runs between Okha and Katangli. It takes about 24 hours from Nogliki to Okha, a journey which can take just four hours by road, despite the poor condition of the roads. Flooding can prevent the train from operating in spring.

The only form of communication is a radio-telephone at the headquarters of the Krasnogorsky Commercial Sea Port. There is no mail service or telephone line.

Workers live in portcabins or abandoned houses, none of which have sanitation, central heating or running water. The homes are heated by wood-burning stoves, with residents collecting the wood by hand. Drinking water comes from wells. Respondents drew attention to its muddy colour and specific after-taste. Domestic waste is gathered in pits and is burned or covered over as the pits fill up.

4.3 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

There are no health care provisions or educational establishments in Kaigan. There are no public safety provisions. The nearest ambulance is Nogliki and can be contacted by radiophone in an emergency. The nearest fire engine is in Nogliki – too far away to be of any real assistance. Residents say they fight fires themselves.

Residents spend their leisure time watching TV in their homes. In autumn they gather mushrooms and berries.

Appendix D Community Profiles

5 NYSH

5.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

5.1.1 Location

Nysh (pop. 690) is an agricultural village in southern Nogliki District, 45km southwest of Nogliki and seven kilometres from the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road. It is 584km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

5.1.2 Physical Description

The area has sandy-podzol soils and alluvial valleys with lakes. Vegetation includes larch, spruce and birch forests. Winters are cold and snowy with an average temperature of -23.3°C . Summers are relatively hot and sunny with an average temperature of $+15.6^{\circ}\text{C}$.

5.1.3 Existing Hazards

No hazards were identified by respondents.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Nysh was founded in 1930 on the site of a Nivkh camp and was named after the Nysh River. In 1932 the state farm Nysh was established for dairy produce and vegetables. This farm supplied the district and the village with dairy produce, potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, but collapsed at the end of the 1990s.

5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

5.3.1 Administrative Structure

Executive power is represented by the village administration, comprising the head and one other expert.

5.3.2 Civil Society

The village schoolteachers are members of the Teachers' Union. Various groups meet at the local cultural centre, one of the most active being the children's performing arts society.

5.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002 the population 690 and was distributed as follows:

- Below working age 143 (21.5%)
- Working age 396 (57.5%)
- Pensioners 151 (21%)

Most of the population (77.8%) is Russian, 8.3% are Ukrainian. Women make up 56.9% of the population.

The death rate has been 18% higher than the birth rate for the last three years. During that time, twice as many people have left the village as have moved into it. Chinese workers work in the Nysh logging industry.

5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

5.5.1 Local Budget

Nysh does not have its own village budget – money is allocated from the Nogliki District budget. The money is spent on administration, housing and communal services, education, culture, healthcare and physical training.

5.5.2 Employment

As of January 1, 2002, 208 people were employed, including the oil industry (in Nogliki) (53), education (49), housing and utilities (40), agriculture (12), timber (11), health-care (9), culture and sport (8), the food industry (6), administration (6), small business (6), communications (6), trade (5) and forestry (4).

The main source of residents' income is wages. In 2001, 65 people were unemployed and residents said there were not many opportunities for informal employment in the village.

5.5.3 Local Business Development

Employers in Nysh include a timber business, public bathhouse, outpatient clinic, two schools, a housing and utilities company, a cultural centre, a communications company and two retailers.

Local entrepreneurs say that a lack of financial resources, materials and technical know-how hinder business development, although there is potential for exploiting local natural resources (construction sand, peat, small deposits of oil and gas). Local traders also hope that the Sakhalin II Project will provide jobs and thus increase local consumption.

5.5.4 Cost of Living

Food prices are on a par with those in Nogliki.

5.5.5 Household Production

According to the village administration, as of January 2001 there were 191 subsidiary plots in Nysh (average size – 1,270m²), mostly located next to people's houses. For most respondents (90%), subsidiary plots provide an additional or main source of food, while for 10% it is an additional source of income. Some also breed livestock.

Most residents (90%) gather berries and mushrooms as an additional or main source of food, 70% fish at some time or other as an additional source of food and 10% hunt for birds and fur-bearing animals.

5.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

5.6.1 Transport

Roads were said to be in poor condition. There is no petrol station in the village; local car-owners buy fuel in Nogliki. There is a bus service to Nogliki that runs twice a week. The nearest railway station is six kilometres from the village.

5.6.2 Communications

Nysh has a post office, a telegraph service and 168 private telephones. People do not have access to Internet. Russian TV channels ORT, RTR and NTV and a local TV channel can be picked up. Residents subscribe to the Nogliki District newspaper *Znamya Truda* and the national newspapers *Argumenty i Fakty* and *Speed-info*.

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5.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 255 flats in the village, most of which have no plumbing, heating or sanitation. There is an average of 21m² living space/person. According to respondents, the blocks of flats are old and need repairing. No new homes are being built.

Electricity supply is reliable. Electricity is supplied by an autonomous diesel power station; fuel is obtained in Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinsky. Most of the flats (215) use stoves for heating, the remaining flats and buildings have centralised heating supplied by the municipal provider. Water comes from a public water pump. There is no waste tip in the village, and rubbish is not collected regularly.

5.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

5.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Residents say they spend most of their income on food.

5.7.2 Health

5.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is an outpatient clinic, which employs one doctor. Vaccinations, physiotherapy and ultrasound equipment are available. An ambulance is used for the doctor's home visits and to transport patients to the Nogliki hospital. There was a 10-bed hospital, but this was closed in 1994. There is a pharmacy in the village and a dentist comes from Argi-Pagi twice/week.

Residents expressed concern about medicine being too expensive and about the lack of qualified, specialist doctors in the village. Residents treat themselves in cases other than very serious ones.

5.7.2.2 Local Diet

The everyday local diet includes bread, potatoes, pasta, home-grown vegetables and wild plants gathered by the family.

5.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents did not identify any particular risks to their health.

5.7.2.4 Health Problems

The main cause of death is heart disease. The most common complaints are catarrh and influenza, followed by heart disease, then infectious diseases.

5.7.3 Education

There is a nursery school, which could care for 150 children, but only 36 attend. There is an upper school with 79 pupils. Many pupils go on to higher and secondary specialised education.

5.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

There is one policeman who was formerly based in Nogliki, but from July 2002 has been based in Nysh itself. Theft is the most commonly reported crime and was said to be on the increase. Crimes were said mostly to be committed in the summer when houses were left unoccupied, and by young, unemployed or poor people.

The nearest fire service is in Nogliki.

5.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There is a cultural centre and a library in the village. The library shares a building with the nursery school, and has 14,600 books and 15-20 visitors/day.

The cultural centre has a 120-seat cinema (but no projector), a stage and dressing room. Discos are held at the centre and a children's performing arts society is based there. In 2001, the society organised a masked ball, a Christmas party, a Farewell to Winter party, a May 1st sports day, a Victory Day concert, a children's sports day and a New Year disco.

The school has basketball, volleyball, skiing and athletics teams, a gym and two sports grounds. Residents spend their summer leisure time fishing and relaxing on the banks of the Tym River. There is one public bathhouse in the village. There are no restaurants or bars.

The cemetery lies three kilometres northeast of the village.

5.7.6 Social Support

Nysh lists four single mothers, two pensioners, one orphan and seven disabled people amongst those in need of social support. These are registered with the Department of Social Security in Nogliki and receive financial support in accordance with Nogliki District social programmes.

5.7.7 Social Conflicts

Respondents did not recall any instances of social conflict in the village.

Appendix D Community Profiles

6 ARGJ-PAGI

6.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

6.1.1 Location

Argj-Pagi lies in Tymovsk District, 68km north of Tymovsk. It is 26km north of Ado-Tymovo and 19km south of Nysh, along the main Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road. It is 565km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

6.1.2 Physical Description

Argj-Pagi lies in the Tym River valley. The village is sited on a plain surrounded by peat-moss swamps. Larch and cedar trees cover the higher ground. The soil is not fertile, but the surrounding areas are rich in forests. Winters are cold with a minimum temperature of –20°C and summers are dry, warm and sunny with temperatures up to +14°C.

6.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents said there were no existing hazards, but in 2001, the school's water was reported to have been contaminated by coliform bacillus. Some respondents reported that nobody was infected, others reported a couple of cases of infection.

6.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village, originally populated by indigenous Nivkhi, is located on the site of a Nivkh camp. The majority of non-indigenous people originally came to the community as settlers or exiled convicts. A state timber industry was based in the village during Soviet times. The advent of perestroika resulted in the collapse of the state enterprise and a number of private companies have appeared in its place.

6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

6.3.1 Administrative Structure

Executive power is represented by the village administration, which includes the head, the deputy head and two other experts.

6.3.2 Civil Society

Some residents are members of the Communist party, some belong to a teachers' trade union and there is a branch of the political party Women of Russia.

6.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

There are 1,608 people in the village, distributed as follows:

- Below working age 20.5%,
- Working age 65.0%, and
- Pensioners 14.5%.

Women make up 50.6% of the population. Most of the residents are Russian (93%) with some Ukrainians (2.2%) and Byelorussians (1.6%).

Over half the population has an incomplete secondary education, while 22% have a complete secondary education, 19% have a technical vocational education and 4% have a higher education.

In the three years up to 2002, there were 59 deaths and 44 births, 58 people came to live in the village and 123 left. During the summer, the population is boosted by seasonal workers. Most young people want to leave the village, and those who go away to study often stay on after their studies in the larger towns.

6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

6.5.1 Local Budget

There is no village budget, the money is allocated from the district.

6.5.2 Employment

According to the head of the village administration, about 450 people are employed (300 men and 150 women). Most people work in the timber industry, some work in the public sector and some work in Nogliki or Tymovsk. About 40% of the male workforce works in Nogliki District. Sale of fish and caviar provides additional income for residents.

There are four timber companies, two timber-sawing companies and five shops. One of the logging companies, *Orekh Ltd.*, employs 80 people in welding, logging and machine-operating. Its average yearly volume is 60m³ and the product is exported to Japan and Korea.

There are 173 unemployed people in the village, mostly women (133). Sixty-five percent of the unemployed are between the ages of 17-30 and 42% of those without work have incomplete secondary education. Most look for work by visiting companies directly, or through friends and relatives.

6.5.3 Local Business Development

Business activity in the village is concentrated in a timber industry that had been promising and of major priority for long years. A couple of years ago the industrial timber enterprise was shut down in the village.

Businesses active in the village include:

- *Golubiye Yeli Ltd.*,
- *Orekh Ltd.*,
- *Mangust Ltd.*,
- *Aljans-les Ltd.*,
- *Fedorovskiy* (power-saw bench operator),
- *Zilkom Ltd.* (power-saw bench operator),
- *Malyinova* (private company), and
- *Ovcharenko* (private company).

In addition, there are five shops within the village: *Argi Ltd.*, *Pagi Ltd.*, *Mamaev* (private), *Sigacheva* (private) and *Zubkova* (private).

6.5.4 Cost of Living

Food prices do not differ significantly from those in the regional centre.

6.5.5 Household Production

Almost all families have a garden plot, of about 1,500m² on average. There are a total of 71ha of plots in or close to the village (e.g., near the Tym River). Home-grown vegetables are an additional or main source of food for most people and for about 5% it is also a source of income. Potatoes are the main vegetable grown; people also grow beetroot, carrot, cucumber and tomato. Fifty percent of residents said they also kept animals for milk, butter and meat.

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Virtually everyone in the village gathers berries, mushrooms, wild onion and fern. Gathering grounds include the Argi and Khuma Rivers, to the south and to the northeast of the village. For most people, gathering is an additional source of food. For about 30% of pensioners, gathering provides an additional source of income.

Local residents fish for salmon on the Nabil and Tym rivers. For many this is a source of food, for some an additional/main source of income. There are no professional hunters. Amateur hunters hunt for sable near Komrovo on the coast.

6.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

6.6.1 Transport

The main road from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk to Okha runs through Argi-Pagi. There is a train once a day from Tymovsk to Nogliki. The train station is 3km away in the neighbouring village of Alba. There is a bus to Tymovsk once/day.

6.6.2 Communications

The village has a post office and public telephone and telegraph services, as well as 350 private telephone lines. Local televisions can receive ORT and RTR channels. Residents buy the district newspaper *Tymovskiy Vestnik*. Popular newspapers include the regional papers *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Gubernskie Vedomosti* and the national newspaper *Moskovsky Komsomolets*.

6.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 337 houses in the village, of which 33 are privately owned. All houses are said to be in a state of disrepair. There is an average of 20m²/person. Less than 1% of houses have centrally provided heating, with all others heated by stoves. Centralised heating is provided to the administration, hospital, nursery school, school and other institutions, as well as in two 2-apartment houses (four apartments in total). Residents note that there is a problem with wood supply.

Power is supplied by *Sakhalinenergo* at the rate of R0.95 per 1kW. The power transmission lines are said to be in poor condition, particularly the support poles. However, electricity supply is uninterrupted. About 30% of houses have access to tap water. However, during winter the water pipes tend to freeze and residents have to source water from wells and hand-operated pumps.

A quarter of houses have a sewage system. Residents burn their domestic waste in their stoves or bury it and there is a waste collection once/month. There is a landfill about half a kilometre from the village. Waste is removed from there twice/year.

6.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

6.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Between 80-100% of local income is from salaries. Residents said they spent over 50% of their income on food, up to 20% on housing and utilities, up to 30% on non-food goods and about 5% on medicines.

6.7.2 Health

There is an ambulance but generally a lack of fuel, so residents call the ambulance from Tymovsk.

6.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is a medical unit with an outpatient clinic for 13 people and a nursing home for 25, with two doctors and 13 paramedics. The centre has ECG and functional diagnosis equipment and a laboratory. There is a pharmacy in the village. The medical unit has an ambulance, but it is only used for home visits. If an ambulance is required to go to Tymovsk, it has to be called from there.

Residents expressed concern about the lack of free health care, lack of specialist medical care, long waits and unhygienic conditions in the village hospital, fears that it would be closed down, the lack of availability of the ambulance and difficulties in getting to the nearest district hospital in Tymovsk. Residents usually resort to herbal remedies.

6.7.2.2 Local Diet

Local diet includes potato, cabbage, carrot, beet-root, tomatoes, cucumber, onion, fennel, parsley, vegetable marrow (everything grown in a vegetable garden), as well as cereals, vegetable oil, chicken quarters, fish, bread, home stocks (pickled cucumbers, tomatoes, mushrooms, vegetable marrow, berry jams, etc.), made from wild and garden plants.

6.7.2.3 Health Risks

Respondents noted that poor diet and poor medical care were risks to health. Alcoholism is said to be quite prevalent in the village.

6.7.2.4 Health Problems

Cardio-vascular diseases and cancer are the village's biggest killers. Residents also suffered from TB, colds, bone and limb complaints, venereal disease and goitres.

6.7.3 Education

The village has a nursery for 46 children. There are 25 children on the waiting list and it is only 80% staffed. There is also a secondary school for 210 children. The school runs a variety of societies, including needlework, origami and painting. It also has volleyball and basketball teams, which enter regional competitions, although most of the sporting equipment is said to be old.

Children who go on to secondary education institutions generally go to those close to the village. Out of 14 students in 2001, three went on to higher educational institutions in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Khabarovsk.

6.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

There is one policeman who lives in the village. An average of 17 crimes are committed a year, most are thefts committed by men under the influence of alcohol. There is a fire service, with one fireman, a driver, a fire-engine and a water-carrier.

6.7.5 Culture and Recreation

The village has a cultural centre, two libraries (both in the school building), a bathhouse and a café. The cultural centre houses a cinema, but no film projector, a disco hall and a games hall. It employs four people, organises concerts, lectures and discos, and houses children's societies for drama, dance and rope-weaving. Celebrations for national and annual holidays are also held at the centre.

Residents spend their outdoor leisure time fishing or relaxing on the shores of the Tym River or Lunsky Bay or at the hot springs in Dagi.

The cemetery lies in the north of the village. There is a group of 10 Jehovah's witnesses. They have no place of worship, but meet at the home of the group's leader.

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6.7.6 Social Support

Argi-Pagi lists 13 single-parent families, 36 disabled children, 363 pensioners, 10 large families, 52 low-income families and 23 families without a breadwinner amongst those in need of social support. The nursing home acts as a refuge for old, often homeless people. War veterans occasionally receive deliveries of firewood.

6.7.7 Social Conflicts

In 1998-1999 mass demonstrations were held in protest against delayed salary payments. The teachers went on strike in 1998 because the school was not adequately heated.

7 YASNOYE

7.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

7.1.1 Location

Yasnoye (pop. 1,512) is in Tymovsk District. It is 471 km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and 26 km from the district centre, Tymovsk. The two nearest villages are Zonalnoye 4 km and Palevo 2.5 km.

7.1.2 Physical Description

Yasnoye lies in the Tym River valley, central Sakhalin. Birch and conifer forests surround the village. The surrounding hills protect the village from what would otherwise be a persistent north wind. The mountain peaks remain snow-covered all year round. Nearby there are coal and limestone deposits and there is a peat bog by the Longari River. Winters can get as cold as -20°C and in summer the temperatures reach $+19^{\circ}\text{C}$.

7.1.3 Existing Hazards

Some residents are concerned about 'rusty-tasting' water. Most residents complain that waste collection services are inadequate. Local medical staff note an increase in vibration related conditions among ordinary residents, caused by the vibrations of the logging operations near the village.

7.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village was formerly known as Lazo. It grew from a village of prison camps sited there during the construction of an underwater tunnel in the early 1950s. More barracks were built for convicts working in the timber and limestone industries. The barracks were closed in 1989 and civilians took over the work.

7.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

7.3.1 Administrative Structure

The Yasnoye village administration comprises seven people, the head, deputy head and specialists. Two deputies of the Tymovsk District Council live in Yasnoye.

7.3.2 Civil Society

There is a branch of the Communist party, teachers' trade union and a *Women's Council* in the village. The *Women's Council* helps single mothers to receive additional aid, assist local women in getting jobs, organise social events and official meetings of the local population with the mayor and District Council deputies. Community social events are organised by the cultural centre.

7.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002 the village's population was 1,512, distributed as follows:

- Below working age 11%
- Working age 80%
- Pensioners 9%

Women make up 53% of the population. Russians form the largest ethnic group (53%), followed by Ukrainians (20%) and Tartars at (7%). Most have a primary or unfinished secondary education.

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In both 1999 and 2000, the death rate exceeded the birth rate by six, and in 2001, deaths exceeded births by five. Since 1999, 22 more people have come to live in the village than have left it.

7.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

7.5.1 Local Budget

Yasnoye village administration receives allocations from the Tymovsk District budget.

7.5.2 Employment

According to the data provided by local enterprises, employment stands at over 387. The local administration estimates that the number of unemployed of working age is about 140.

Most residents are employed in the timber industry, others work in administration (six), culture (five), education or sport (52) and the nursery school (27). Local employers include *Transit 2* timber company (170), Yasnovsky Forestry (50) timber company, the fire-fighting service (13), the railway station (16), the local bakery (ten), shops (38), the post office (four) and the hospital (nine). Some residents work in Tymovsk or Nogliki, many in the fishing industry.

As of January 1, 2002, there were 140 unemployed (71% women). Only 12 people were registered at the Employment Centre. Residents say unemployment is due to an absence of job opportunities, and to a lack of qualifications on the part of the unemployed. The limestone extraction plant was closed in 1995, causing redundancies.

Residents look for work by going to businesses directly, by asking friends and relatives and by visiting the Employment Centre in Tymovsk. Some residents find informal employment in the fishing industry, some sell wild plants.

7.5.3 Local Business Development

The main local industry is the timber industry. There are two main timber companies. *Transit 2* has been operating under various names since 1949. It was privatised at the beginning of the 1990s and in the mid-1990s began exporting to Japan and Korea. A fall in the price of timber has rendered the company currently unprofitable. Respondents note that the other timber enterprise, *Yasnovsky Forestry* has problems with reforestation, unpaid wages and fire-fighting precautions.

The village also has eight shops, including a bakery and a general store (non-foods). The owner of the general store hopes to open a café. There is a vegetable and dairy farm.

Some residents believe there is little opportunity for business expansion in the village, as the main industry is timber and the forests are not being replanted. On the plus side, the workforce is reasonably well-educated and organised with a well-developed cultural and sporting life.

Local business people are looking forward to co-operating with SEIC. There are some anxieties, for example, entrepreneurs fear they may lose experienced employees to SEIC. Others, however, see SEICs presence as an opportunity. Timber entrepreneurs hope they will be able to supply SEIC with timber. The owner of the bakery and the farm manager hope to supply food to the SEIC camp. Sports organisers hope to organise competitions and sporting activities with SEIC employees.

7.5.4 Cost of Living

In comparison to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, food prices are said to be comparable, medicine is a little more expensive and housing is much cheaper.

7.5.5 Household Production

There are 585 garden plots in the village. Most people grow vegetables (potatoes, carrots, onion, berries and pumpkins). Some also have cows or pigs. Residents gather wild plants – berries, mushrooms, fern, wild onion. For most, this is an additional source of food, for about 20-25 people it is an additional source of income (especially pensioners and the unemployed).

There are eight registered hunters in the village who hunt in all parts of the Tym River Valley for birds and fur-bearing animals. People also fish, particularly for salmon, to supplement their diets. Favourite fishing grounds include the Tym, Poronay and Langari Rivers.

7.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

7.6.1 Transport

Roads in the village were said to be in a poor condition. Only bridges are asphalted, while all other roads are not asphalted and have no drainage. The nearest petrol station is 26km away in Tymovsk.

The railway station is 2km away from the village. Trains run one direction one day and the other direction the next to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Nogliki, Tymovsk and Palevo. There is a bus six times/day to Tymovsk.

7.6.2 Communications

The post office provides fax, telegraph and public telephone services. There are 216 private telephone lines in the village. There is no Internet access. Residents receive ORT, RTR, NTV and TNT television channels and Tymovsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Moscow radio channels. The most popular newspapers are *Tymovsky Vestnik*, *Sovietsky Sakhalin*, *Moskovsky Komsomolets*, *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'*, *Healthy Life* and *Selskaya Nov'*.

7.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 17 eight-flat houses, 169 two-flat houses and 55 one-flat houses in the village. Residents have an average of 10m²/person. All homes are heated by stoves. Electricity supply in 2002 has been uninterrupted.

Water comes from surface and underground sources via pumps and wells. The quality varies: residents in housing lower down the valley complain about the rusty taste of the water. No buildings have plumbing or sewage. Residents burn their domestic rubbish or take it to the dump between Yasnoye and Palevo.

7.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

7.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Most residents live on their wages, with some relying on pensions and other allowances. Residents said they spent at least 50% of their incomes on food, followed by housing and utilities.

7.7.2 Health

7.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is an outpatient clinic with two doctors and eight medical assistants. The clinic has an eight-bed hospital room, consultations by a paediatrician and a GP, laser therapy, immunisations, injections, diagnostic tests and laboratory, a medical procedures unit, ECG and an emergency service. There is a pharmacy in the village.

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Residents are concerned about the lack of equipment in the clinic, the lack of qualified personnel, the high cost and short supply of medicines and the slowness of emergency treatment.

7.7.2.2 Local Diet

The daily diet consists of vegetables, bread, pasta, beans, chicken legs and stewed meat.

7.7.2.3 Health Risks

Some of the village residents attributed an increase in vibration-related conditions to the vibrations caused by the timber operations of *Transit 2*. Poor nutrition and alcohol consumption are also cited as health risks.

7.7.2.4 Health Problems

Health problems include diseases of the respiratory system, blood circulation, nervous system and digestive organs as well as trauma/accidents and infectious diseases.

7.7.3 Education

There is a nursery school for 110 children, but only 60 attend. There is a secondary school for 274 pupils. There is also a school for evening classes. A high percentage of children go on to higher education.

7.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

Yasnoye shares two police officers with two other villages. Both of the officers live in Yasnoye itself. Crime rates are considered low: 27 crimes in 1999, 31 in 2000 and just two in 2001. Most common are theft and drunken fights; residents said most crimes were committed under the influence of alcohol. There is a fire-fighting service in the village, which employs 11 people.

7.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There is a library with 20,000 books and 442 registered members. There is a culture centre, which houses dancing, drama and singing clubs and holds a weekly disco.

There are no restaurants, cafes or bars. Young people go to discos. There is a Youth Sport Organisation, which has volleyball, basketball and ski-racing trainers. There are two gyms, a ski lodge, a football field and a sports field. Sporting competitions are held once a month. The village teams take part in regional competitions and a summer sports camp is planned. A public bathhouse has been in the process of construction for some years. In summer, residents work on their allotments and go fishing. In winter they go skiing.

Sites of historical/cultural interest include a stone on which Chekhov was said to have sat during his trip to Sakhalin (7km from Yasnoye) and two cemeteries at about 2km from the village. Public celebrations include Farewell to Winter, Book Week, Holiday of Streets and Neptune Day.

7.7.6 Social Support

Yasnoye lists eight orphans, 57 disabled people, 25 families without a breadwinner, 29 single parents and 317 poor people as those in need of social support.

Residents say the number is much greater than this, but that many of them are not registered. Those who are registered receive benefits in the local Department of Social Support (the branch of the District Department) that implements district and regional programmes of social support. People collect allowances and financial aid either at the local administration or in the district centre. Some residents receive financial and humanitarian aid.

7.7.7 Social Conflicts

Residents did not recall any social conflicts in the village.

8 PALEVO

8.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

8.1.1 Location

Palevo is in Tymovsk District, and lies 30km south of Tymovsk and 468km north of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road. The nearest village Yasnoye is 2.5km away.

8.1.2 Physical Description

Palevo is sited in the Tym River Valley at the point where the Krasnaya River flows into the Tym River. The soil is fertile and the forests are made up of spruce, fir and larch. The average summer temperature is +19°C, and the average winter temperature it is –20°C.

8.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents identified no existing hazards in the village.

8.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village sits on the site of an old Nivkh settlement. A Russian settlement (a former convicts' colony) was established on the site in 1886. During the Soviet period, the state farm Rasvet was established on the site, producing dairy products and vegetables.

8.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

8.3.1 Administrative Structure

Palevo (pop. 101) comes under the jurisdiction of Yasnoye village administration.

8.3.2 Civil Society

No NGOs are registered in Palevo and there is no cultural centre or other focus for community activities.

8.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total population is 101 with the following distribution:

- Below working age 19.8%,
- Working age 49.5%, and
- Pensioners 30.7%.

Women make up 64.4% of the population. Most people have only a primary level of education, nearly 25% have a secondary education, and 2% have a higher education. The population is decreasing, with one birth to six deaths during the last three years. Six people have moved into the village, but 11 have left.

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8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

8.5.1 Local Budget

Palevo has no separate budget, but is included in the Yasnoye village administration budget.

8.5.2 Employment

According to the head of Yasnoye village administration, two people work at Palevo paramedic station, whilst the majority work in Yasnoye. Three to four people work in forestry, 10 people work for *Transit 2.*, Two people work in Zonalnoye and three people work in the north of the island.

Four families with tractors provide their services to residents of Palevo and Yasnoye. There is a farmer in Palevo. The rest of the residents get casual employment fishing and haying. Some residents do not currently live in the village as they are university students or regular soldiers.

Most people are employed in the logging industry or in agriculture. Fifteen people work in other villages, many women work in the state farm *Rassvet* in Kirovskoye, which was moved from Palevo in 1998. The logging company, *Palevo Les* is based in Yasnoye, and employs some Palevo residents. The limestone quarry in Palevo was closed in 1995.

8.5.3 Local Business Development

There is only one shop in the village and this is due to close. A private farmer in Palevo grows and sells cabbage. As there are no other enterprises in the village and the local labour force is small, there seems little potential for development. The Kirovskoye farm suffers with distribution problems and wage arrears.

8.5.4 Cost of Living

The cost of living is lower than in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, although the village shop sells food at R3-5 higher than the district average.

8.5.5 Household Production

All residents have garden plots where a wide variety of vegetables are grown. Fishing and gathering (berries, mushrooms) further supplement their diets.

8.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

8.6.1 Transport

Palevo is near a particularly dangerous bend of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road, which is not asphalted at this point. The roads within the village are in a poor state. The nearest railway station is 4km away in Yasnoye. A bus travels the route Tymovsk-Yasnoye-Palevo three times/day.

8.6.2 Communications

There is no post office, telegraph or telephone service. Mail is delivered once a week to the local shop. This service may be halted when the shop closes. People receive ORT and RTR TV channels. People read the following newspapers: *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Novaya Zhizn'*, *Argumenty i Fakty* and *Moskovsky Komsomolets*.

8.6.3 Housing and Utilities

Housing is said to be in a poor condition. There is an average of 10m²/person. Residents source water from wells or water pumps, and burn or bury their own waste. Half the houses in the village are deserted. Houses are heated by wood-burning stoves, but it is expensive to transport the firewood.

Water comes from underground and surface sources via pumps and wells. There is no sewage system. There is a landfill site between the main road and the village. Locals generally burn their own waste.

8.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

8.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Most of the population derives its income from pensions. Additional income is earned from selling home-grown produce. Residents said they spent 50-70% of their incomes on food, 10-15% on clothes, 3-4% on medicines and 5% on the upkeep of their homes.

8.7.2 Health

8.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There are no medical facilities in the village. The nearest hospital is in Yasnoye and the nearest ambulance is in Tymovsk. Local residents expressed concern that medicine and treatment are costly and access to ambulance services is limited.

8.7.2.2 Local Diet

Home-grown produce is supplemented by fish and wild products harvested locally.

8.7.2.3 Health Risks

Health risks identified by local respondents include poor diet and a cold/wet climate

8.7.2.4 Health Problems

Cardio-vascular disease was cited.

8.7.3 Education

There are no schools in Palevo. Younger children go to Yasnoye and then to Tymovsk or Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinsky for secondary education.

8.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

Palevo shares one police officer and his assistant with two other villages. He is based in Yasnoye. There have been three thefts in the last three years. The closest fire service is Tymovsk or Yasnoye.

8.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There is no cultural centre and there are no bathhouses, sports facilities, cafés or restaurants. Leisure activities include relaxing on the banks of the river and collecting wild plants. The village is on the site of a former Nivkh settlement, but residents knew of no historical or cultural sites.

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8.7.6 Social Support

There is one single mother, six disabled people and 39 others in need of social support. The registered citizens in need of social support receive financial and humanitarian aid from the district and regional social support programmes.

8.7.7 Social Conflicts

In 1999 and 2000, state farm workers in Kirovskoye, where some Palevo residents work blocked the main road in protest against overdue wage payments.

9 ONOR

9.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

9.1.1 Location

Onor is in Smirnykh District, 50km south of Palevo and 42km north of Pobedino on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha road. The village is 52km from the district centre, Smirnykh, and 417km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

9.1.2 Physical Description

Onor sits in a marshy plain, with loamy or peaty soil. The Onor River flows through the village. The surrounding mountains are covered with fir and birch trees. Poplar, alder and willow grow along the river. To the west rise the mountains of Kamyshovy Ridge. To the east is the Poronay River valley, and the lowlands stretch to the foothills of the low Onorsky Ridge.

The area has a monsoon climate with wet summers, high humidity, abundant cloud and mist and a susceptibility to typhoons. Winters are snowy and long. Average winter temperature in the area is -18°C and average summer temperature is $+16^{\circ}\text{C}$.

9.1.3 Existing Hazards

Respondents did not identify any existing hazards for the general population. Some mentioned that timber harvesting is very noisy for the loggers.

9.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The settlement was founded in 1892 on a road constructed by convicts in the 1880s. It is the second oldest village in Smirnykh District. In 1924, at the end of Japanese rule (1920-1925), a clinic, Russian schools, a post office and a library were built. In 1932, a cattle farm was established.

After 1938, Onor became a military base. In 1949 a state timber enterprise was founded. During the 1990s most businesses in the village closed down, including the state timber industry enterprise which was closed in 1997.

9.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

9.3.1 Administrative Structure

The village administration consists of the head, deputy head and two experts.

9.3.2 Civil Society

The Communist party sometimes holds political meetings on festival days. The local cultural centre is a focus for community activity.

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9.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The population as of January 1, 2002 was 1,572, the constant population is 1,442. The breakdown is as follows:

- Below working age 34%,
- Working age 52%, and
- Pensioners 14%.

Fifty-four percent of the population is female. Russians make up 90% of the population, Ukrainians 4% and Mordva 3%. Most people have an incomplete secondary education. In 2001, the birth rate exceeded the death rate by 54, and seven more people came to live in the village than left it.

9.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

9.5.1 Local Budget

The village does not have its own budget, and is allocated money from the Smirnykh District Budget.

9.5.2 Employment

As of January 1, 2002, 400 people were employed. Most people work in timber-related businesses or get casual employment fishing or doing odd jobs. On January 1, 2002, unemployment stood at 365. Respondents said it was difficult for the unemployed to find work because they are not adequately qualified.

9.5.3 Local Economic Development Potential

Companies based in the village include *Sakhalin Lesnaya Company*, *Forest Line*, *Lesnik*, *Onor Les* and the forestry service. There are six shops and three kiosks. The main problems associated with business development are a lack of financial resources, poor technical provision and a lack of state support. The timber-processing plant no longer operates for reasons of non-profitability.

Most entrepreneurs see potential for economic development, mainly connected to the Sakhalin projects (improvement of medical services, regular power supply). However, there is also the concern that local specialists will leave to work for SEIC.

9.5.4 Cost of Living

Food and medication prices are on a par with Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Housing prices in the village vary from R3,000 to R15,000. There are a few houses for sale in the village with demand being even more moderate.

9.5.5 Household Production

All families have a garden plot. In 2001 there were 69 garden plots (total area 118 ha.). Most plots are in the village; some people have plots and hayfields are in the closed village of Abramovka to the south of Onor. People mostly grow potatoes, beetroot, carrot and other vegetables. Home-grown produce provides the main source of nutrition for most respondents.

People gather berries, mushrooms and other wild plants. Favourite gathering grounds include the closed village of Abramovka, the surroundings of Onor and the mountain slopes to the west of the village. People gather seaweed on the coast, at *Shirokaya Pad'*, 70km from Onor. Gathering supplements the diet, and for 10% of respondents, it also supplements the income. Fishing also supplements local diets. People fish on the spawning rivers Onor, Poronay and Nai-nai.

9.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

9.6.1 Transport

Onor lies near the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha road. Roads within the village itself are said to be in a poor condition. The Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Nogliki train stops at the railway station in the vilage. There is a bus four times/week to Smirnykh.

9.6.2 Communications

The village has a post office with three public telephones and a fax machine. There are 240 private telephone lines in the village, but no Internet access. People normally have access to ORT and RTR TV stations. The most popular newspapers are *Gubernskie Vedomosti*, *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Argumenty i Fakty* and *Semya*. Most people borrow newspapers from the library, as buying them is costly.

9.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 176 private houses and three blocks of flats with a total of 24 flats. There is an average of 52m²/person. Most houses/flats are heated by wood-burning stoves. Electricity is provided in the morning and evening, 16 hours out of 24. Only 25% of houses have sewage systems.

Water is sourced from the Onor River and there is a water tower, wells and water pumps. There is one landfill site 2km from the village, which is cleared once a year. People generally burn their own waste.

9.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

9.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Respondents spend over 50% of income on food. Most people live on wages, and some on pensions, social allowances and entrepreneurial income.

9.7.2 Health

9.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is an outpatient clinic, which employs one doctor, 13 medical assistants and three junior assistants. The clinic, formerly a hospital, has a physiotherapy room, electro-cardiogram, laboratory, ultrasonic diagnostics machine (out-of-order) and an ambulance.

Residents are concerned that medicines are costly, patients often have to pay for petrol for the ambulance, specialist treatments are only available in Smirnykh and even there, there are often no beds available for in-house treatment. People often treat themselves using folk remedies.

9.7.2.2 Local Diet

Home-grown potatoes and other vegetables are the main source of food, supplemented with locally caught fish.

9.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents listed smoking, poor diet, old water pipes and a poorly heated school as health risks.

9.7.2.4 Health Problems

Health problems include heart and lung disease, TB, intestinal/bowel disorders, back and joint pains, dysentery and accidents.

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9.7.3 Education

There is a nursery school, which could cater for 28 children, but has only eight. There is a secondary school for 250 pupils. In 2001, 12 children went on to higher education establishments and five went to specialised secondary education colleges. Some people do distance learning, but this is expensive.

9.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The community policeman is based in the village itself. The crime rate is fairly stable at 18-19 crimes/year. The most common crimes are theft, fights and vandalism. The local fire fighting service employs 11 people. Respondents noted the high quality of services provided by the fire-brigade.

9.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There are two libraries in the village, where residents borrow newspapers and magazines. The cultural centre hosts discos, concerts, events for veterans and village celebrations. There are no sports facilities, restaurants, bars or cafes, but the school holds sports competitions for children. Residents spend their leisure time relaxing on the banks of the Onorka River, at the seaside near Komsomolskoye or at the closed village of Abramovka.

Sites of cultural/historical interest in and around the village include a monument to soldiers that died during war with the Japanese, Japanese monuments near the entrance to the village, a glade stretching from Onor to 'Palevky Heights'. A former pre-revolutionary church where a fire-station is now located. There are two cemeteries (old and new) 2km from the village. Residents celebrate Village Day, Fishermen's Day, 3rd September and Farewell to Winter.

9.7.6 Social Support

Onor has 24 single mothers, 598 pensioners, six orphans (all of them are provided with guardians), 100 disabled people, 372 people in need of social protection, eight large families, 36 broken families, 60 low income families and 12 families without a breadwinner.

There is a department of social protection in Onor and a number of regional programmes of social protection have been implemented. Low income families, single mothers, large families and orphans get financial support, disabled people and War veterans are provided with firewood and low income families are provided with free meal coupons.

9.7.7 Social Conflicts

In 1996 there was a one-day strike over the irregularity of the electricity supply. In each of 1998, 1999 and 2001 there was a demonstration with up to 70 people protesting against overdue wage payments.

10 LEONIDOVO

10.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

10.1.1 Location

Leonidovo is in Poronaisk District, 18km west of the district centre Poronaisk. It lies 310km north of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on the trans-Sakhalin road. The nearest villages are Zabaikalets, 8km to the north and Tikhmenevo, 10km to the south.

10.1.2 Physical Description

The village lies in the Tym River valley on the Leonidovka River. To the west lie the mountains of Kamyshovy Ridge, to the south-west the Vostochno-Lisyansky Range and to the north-west the Poronaisk mountain chain. The valley can be swampy. The village is surrounded by larch, pine and fir forests and 801ha of hayfields. The area is rich in resources (forests, fish and coal).

There is a maritime-monsoon climate – humid and rainy. The temperature can fall to –42°C and rise to +36°C, and it can be very foggy.

10.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents did not identify any existing hazards in the village.

10.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village expanded to house miners working in the coal-fields to the west of Poronaisk. It was inhabited originally by a Japanese community during the 1910s, and was called Kamisikuka. It was renamed Leonidovo in 1947 in honour of Captain Leonid Vladimirovich Smirnykh (1913-1945), who was killed in action on the island. Open cast mining of brown coal continues up to the present. The military unit that used to be based in the village has now been disbanded.

10.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

10.3.1 Administrative Structure

The village administration has nine people, including the head, the chief specialist and seven other specialists.

10.3.2 Civil Society

There are no NGOs in the village.

10.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002, the population was 2,270, distributed as follows:

- Below working age 20.4%,
- Working age 64.8%, and
- Above working age 14.8%.

Women make up 55-58% of the population. The birth rate is decreasing from 62/year (1985-1988) to 11/year (1995-2001).

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10.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

10.5.1 Local Budget

The village administration is allocated budget money from the Poronaisk District Administration.

10.5.2 Employment

In 2001 employment stood at 434, with people employed in housing and utilities (200), education, culture and sport (82), industry (20), forest service (six), communications (13), trade (55), healthcare (four), management and finance (eight) and others (46).

As of March 2002, 69 people were registered unemployed. The main cause of unemployment was said to be the disbanding of the military detachment based in Leonidovo. Most looked for work at the job centre in Poronaisk, but most vacancies seem to be low-paid and require travel, which is relatively expensive.

10.5.3 Local Business Development

There are 21 employers in Leonidovo; a timber company, two construction companies, the railway station, three communications companies, six private trading companies, two housing and utilities companies, two schools, a library, a paramedic station, the local administration.

Leonidovo is rich in natural resources, including fish, timber and coal. The local forests are considered to be of low market value and yield. The unemployed local work force appears to be relatively well qualified and experienced. Many of the unemployed are qualified people who used to work at the military base.

10.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

10.6.1 Transport

Leonidovo is on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road. There are roads to Tikhmenevo, Gastello and Zabaikalets, all of which are asphalted. There are two railway stations, including one on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Nogliki Railway. The Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Nogliki train stops at Leonidovo once a day in each direction. A second train does the same route every other day and takes slightly longer.

The Poronaisk-Leonidovo-Tikhmenevo bus runs three times/day and the Poronaisk-Leonidovo-Malinovka bus runs twice/week. There is an abandoned aerodrome 3km east of the village.

10.6.2 Communications

There is a mail and telegraph service and the post office has a public telephone. There are also 250 private telephones in the village. There is no public Internet access. Residents receive the three main television channels, ORT, RTR and NTV.

The post office can deliver any Russian printed media. The favourite newspapers are *Svobodniy Sakhalin*, *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Gubernskiye Vedomosti*, *Argumenty i Fauty*, *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'*, *Speed-info*, *Telemir*. The Poronaisk District newspapers are called *Express* and *Zvezda*.

10.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 138 houses, 136 blocks of flats with a total of 902 flats. All housing is said to be old and in need of repair and 126 blocks of flats have no plumbing or centrally provided heating. Heating is centrally provided to 65% of homes, though residents complain about the cold, and 35% heat their homes with coal/wood burning stoves. There are also problems with coal and wood supply. Electricity supply was uninterrupted during 2001-2002.

Running water is supplied to 65% of houses, though 90% of pipes are said to be in need of repair. The sewage system serves 65% of homes, but 50% of the system needs repair. There are no domestic waste disposal areas in the village. The nearest landfill site is just north of Zabaikalets.

10.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

10.7.1 Health

10.7.1.1 Infrastructure

There is a paramedic station a pharmacy and an ambulance. There are three medical staff, one pharmacist and an ambulance driver. The station provides clinical examinations, immunisations, first aid and obstetric services. The nearest hospital is in Poronaisk. Residents are concerned about the run-down state of the paramedic station and the ambulance and the poor supply of medicines. It is expensive to travel to hospital and the service is over-subscribed.

10.7.1.2 Health Problems

Respiratory and cardio-vascular diseases are the most common complaints.

10.7.2 Education

There is a nursery school for 75 children, although only 41 attend. There is a primary and a secondary school teaching a total of 334 pupils. Over 80% of secondary school pupils go on to higher education, which is only available outside Leonidovo. Those who do not are often unable to due to financial constraints.

10.7.3 Public Safety and Crime

There is one district policeman for the community who lives in the village itself. Leonidovo's crime rate was said to be high for the number of inhabitants, with 96 crimes committed over the last three years, and the rate increasing year by year. Many crimes are alcohol-related. Theft and fighting were the most common crimes, followed by drug-related crimes. There have also been three murders in the last three years. The nearest fire-fighting service is in Poronaisk.

10.7.4 Culture and Recreation

There is a library in Leonidovo. There is no cultural centre, café, restaurant, bar or sports centre. The schools organize sports, music and dance for children. In summer residents go to the river or to their dachas/garden plots. Fishing, hunting, hiking and sport were cited as summer recreation activities.

10.7.5 Social Conflicts

There were no reports of social conflict in the village.

Appendix D Community Profiles

11 GASTELLO

11.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

11.1.1 Location

Gastello (pop. 1,010) is in Poronaisk District, 14km from the district centre, Poronaisk. The nearest village, Tikhmenevo lies 12km to the north, Vakhrushev lies about 18km to the south and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is 274km to the south on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road.

11.1.2 Physical Description

Gastello lies on the shores of Terpeniya Bay. To the east and north-east stretches the alluvial Poronay River valley. To the west stretch the western Sakhalin mountain range and the Eastern Lisyansky (Kamyshovy) Ridge. The dominant forests in the surrounding area are fir and spruce, with some birch and larch. Winters are fairly cold and snowy with an average temperature of -15.3°C . Summers are warm with an average temperature of $+16^{\circ}\text{C}$.

11.1.3 Existing Hazards

Domestic waste dumps are located close to houses and residents fear that pollution from them is a health hazard. Slag heaps, coal products and poor quality water are also said to be health hazards.

11.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

During the Japanese occupation of southern Sakhalin, Gastello was called Nairo, which means 'middle road' after the road that leads from the village through the mountains towards Esutoru (now Uglegorsk) on the western coast. In Nairo there was a Japanese military base with an aerodrome. In 1945 Soviet power was established and temporary camps were built for prisoners of war and refugees. Gastello was named after the pilot Nikolay Gastello, who had received the honour 'Hero of the Soviet Union'.

11.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

11.3.1 Administrative Structure

The village administration represents executive power. There is only one person in the administration, the head.

11.3.2 Civil Society

There are no NGOs or political organisations. There is a cultural centre, which provides a focus for community social life, and there are several sports groups, an ecological club at the local library, and an active Korean church (see below).

11.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002 the total population was distributed as follows:

- Below working age 18.6%,
- Working age 52.9%, and
- Pensioners 28.5%.

Women form 65% of the population. Russians are the dominant nationality (82.6%) with Ukrainians (5.7%), Koreans (5.4%), Byelorussians (1.5%) and Tartars (1.1%). Most residents have secondary,

incomplete secondary or primary school education. In 1999 and 2000 the death rate was twice the birth rate. The flow of population is said to be stable, with those leaving being replaced by those coming into the town.

11.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

11.5.1 Local Budget

The village has its own budget, the amount of which was R1,735,600, R3,835,200, and R3,737,200 in 1999, 2000 and 2001 respectively. The main expenditure is salary to budget employees, healthcare, culture and education.

11.5.2 Employment

In 2001, employment stood at 270. People are employed in forestry (80), transport and trade (80), housing and utilities (30), education (20), trade (25), health (18), culture and sport (six), industry (five), agriculture (four), social services (one) and administration (one).

In March 2002, 24 people were registered unemployed, 10 men and 14 women. Residents said they preferred to look for work through the Employment Centre in Poronaïsk. Experts from the centre visit Gastello twice a week to register the unemployed and to inform people about job vacancies in the district. However, as most of the jobs are unskilled, low paid jobs in Poronaïsk these prospects are deemed unattractive.

11.5.3 Local Economic Development Potential

There are nine grocery shops and one manufactured goods shop. There is one farm. There is a state timber enterprise that employs 80 people. Two entrepreneurs involved in transportation and trade also employ 80 people.

Because of the lack of jobs, the head of the administration believes that there is a certain amount of labour potential in the village (including crane/bulldozer drivers, bricklayers and carpenters). The administration and the population have great expectations of the Sakhalin II Project, believing that it will create jobs for the local population. Entrepreneurs in Gastello plan to expand their sphere of activity (e.g., provide transportation services, retail trade), if demand increases.

11.5.4 Cost of Living

Food and medicines are slightly more expensive than in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Housing is much cheaper.

11.5.5 Household Production

According to the survey, nearly all respondents (97%) have a garden plot and most (90%) also gather berries, fern and mushrooms around the village and on nearby mountain slopes. These activities provide an additional or main source of food for most people. Some sell their products and for a small number of families this is their main source of income.

Only 7% of respondents go hunting. Most respondents go fishing, which provides an additional or main source of food. The main fishing sites are the coast and the local river, the Gastellovka. In summer people fish for salmon, in winter, they catch saffron cod and smelt and herring can be caught in Poronaïsk District.

Garden plots provide an additional source of food for 57% of respondents, the main source of food for 37%, an additional source of income for 17% and the main source of income for 3%. People mostly grow potatoes, green vegetables, carrots and beetroot. Some also grow tomatoes, cucumbers and berries.

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More than 90% of respondents gather berries, fern and mushrooms around the village and on the nearby mountain slopes. For 80% it provides an additional source of food, while for 3% it is the main source of food. Only 13% said it was an additional source of income, while 7% said it was the main source of income. For 7% it was the family business.

Only 7% of respondents go hunting, and for them it is an additional source of food. More than 90% of respondents go fishing, for 73% it is an additional source of food, for 7% it is an additional source of income, for 7% it is the main source of income and for 7% it is the family business. For more than 10% fishing is a hobby.

11.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

11.6.1 Transport

Gastello lies on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road. There is a railway station where trains from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk stop. Poronaïsk lies 15km away on the same railway line. There are buses three times daily to Poronaïsk and to Vakhrushev. Local roads are said to be bad and have no run-off ditches.

11.6.2 Communications

The village post office provides telephone and telegraph services. There are also 214 private telephones in the village. There is no public Internet access.

Residents receive the three main television channels, ORT, RTR and NTV.

The post office can deliver any Russian printed media. The favourite newspapers are *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Gubernskiy Vedomosty*, *Argumenty i Fauty*, *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'* and *Speed-info*. The Poronaïsk District newspapers are called *Express* and *Zvezda*.

11.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 229 houses with an average of 20.5m²/person. Most houses, 76%, are heated by stoves. Coal and firewood are said to be in short supply. All houses have centrally provided electricity, though power cuts occur frequently in winter. All houses are considered to be in a state of disrepair.

Water comes from surface and underground sources via pumps and wells. Running water is available in 50% of houses, though 90% of the water pipe system needs repairing. A sewage system is available in 27% of houses, but 90% of the sewage system needs repair. Landfill sites are located 3km west of Vakhrushev. Respondents noted that rubbish is rarely collected and fear that rubbish heaps in the village are a health risk.

11.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

11.7.1 Health

11.7.1.1 Infrastructure

There is a paramedic station, which provides dental, obstetric and physiotherapy treatments and employs three people. There is also a pharmacy. The nearest ambulance is in Poronaïsk.

Residents complain about the lack of qualified specialists, old equipment and expensive medicine. The nearest hospital is in Poronaïsk and does not have enough beds. Residents prefer to treat themselves using herbal remedies.

11.7.1.2 Local Diet

Daily diet consists of vegetables, fish, berries and mushrooms.

11.7.1.3 Health Risks

Respondents are concerned about slag heaps, coal products and domestic waste dumps close to their houses. Poor quality water and insubstantial diets were also cited as causing illness.

11.7.1.4 Health Problems

Respondents said village inhabitants suffered from colds, TB and malnutrition.

11.7.2 Education

The nursery school was closed in 2001. There is a primary/secondary school with 130 pupils. After graduating from secondary school almost all students go on to higher education.

11.7.3 Public Safety and Crime

There is a policeman based in Poronaisk who comes to Gastello two to three times a week. Theft, disorderly conduct and fighting are the main crimes. Unemployment, alcoholism and an absentee policeman were blamed for crime in the village. Residents noted that migrants from closed villages return to them in summer, leaving their Gastello homes unoccupied, encouraging burglaries.

The nearest fire service is in Poronaisk.

11.7.4 Culture and Recreation

The village has a cultural centre, a bar *Alice* and a library. The cultural centre organizes weekly discos for young people, gala nights, theatre shows, quiz nights and traditional festivals. Every Friday night, there are activities for under-privileged children. An ecological club meets at the library.

There is a gym at the school, and volleyball and basketball societies meet there. The school also has a ski-racing society. Table tennis is available at the cultural centre, and cross-country skiing and hiking societies meet there. Residents enjoy relaxing on the banks of the Gastellovka River and tending their garden plots.

There is a war memorial in the village. There is a Korean Presbyterian Church. Victory Day, Foresters' Day, Fishermen's Day and Farewell to Winter were mentioned by respondents as festivals they celebrate.

11.7.5 Social Support

No information available.

11.7.6 Social Conflicts

Respondents did not identify any social conflict in the village.

Appendix D Community Profiles

12 GORNOYE

12.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

12.1.1 Location

Gornoye (officially registered total population – 350, the number of population actually residing in the village – 277) is in Makarov District, 20km from Makarov and 228km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The village lies 0.65km from the trans-Sakhalin road and 2km from the nearest village, Tumanovo.

12.1.2 Physical Description

Gornoye is located in the Gornaya River valley, next to the Makarovsky coal deposits. The village is bounded by the slopes of Kamyshovy Ridge to the west and the Western Lisyansky Ridge to the north. The village has a monsoon climate with the average temperature in January –14°C and in August +18°C.

12.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents claim the quality of local water is poor, it has a sediment content and smells. Since the earthquake in 2000, it has not been possible to source water from local wells and it now has to be collected from the river.

12.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The settlement was originally founded in the 1920s by the Japanese working on the railroad. It was called Sakutan, but was renamed Gornoye in 1947 after the Gornaya River.

12.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

12.3.1 Administrative Structure

The village administration represents executive power. There are four people working in the administration, including the head and one expert.

12.3.2 Civil Society

According to respondents, no NGOs operate in the village. The local library organises children's social activities and local festivals.

12.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002, official statistics state that there are 350 people in the village. However, according to the head of the local administration, the actual number of people living in the village is 277. The official distribution of population is as follows:

- Below working age 16.9%,
- Working age 44.8%, and
- Pensioners 38.3%.

Most inhabitants are Russian (87%), with some Koreans and Ukrainians. There are seven students in the village, while 116 people have completed secondary education and 105 have a primary education. There are 134 pensioners. Over 40% of the population are aged between 51-60.

The birth rate has been lower than or equal to the death rate over the last three years. The number of people leaving the village has exceeded that of those coming into the village by 21 people in 1999, by 93 people in 2000 and by 19 people in 2001. Most of those who have left did so because they lost their jobs, following the closure of the coal mine in 1998.

Today, many people come from Makarov to spend summer in Gornoye and there is an influx of people coming to work in the village during the fishing season.

12.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

12.5.1 Local Budget

The village budget comes under that of Makarov District. The budget is mainly spent on housing utilities and healthcare.

12.5.2 Employment

The village has 23 employed people, 14 in industry and nine in communications, healthcare and other activities. During the fishing season there is extra seasonal employment available in the local fish-processing plant.

Coal was mined in the village between 1946 and 1998, when the mine was deemed to be unprofitable, and was closed, resulting in the loss of many local jobs. Today 59 people are registered as unemployed, although local sources say the number is actually far higher than this. A lack of adequately paid jobs was cited as the main reason for unemployment. Most seek work through friends and relatives.

12.5.3 Local Economic Development Potential

There are two shops selling food and other goods. There is also a fish-processing plant and a farm. Both are considered successful, but further development is hindered by a lack of investment. Despite this, residents said they felt there was potential to develop businesses in the village. Most of the local labour force has mining-related skills.

12.5.4 Cost of Living

Food prices are similar to those in Makarov, although wages are lower.

12.5.5 Household Production

Almost all families have a garden plot, either by their house or outside the village (dachas). There are 50-60 dacha plots. People grow potatoes, carrots, onions and berries. All those involved with garden plot cultivation try to sell their surplus (about 5% of the harvest). Some residents also involved in poultry and cattle breeding.

According to the survey, as of March 9-15, 2001, when baseline information was being collected in the village 70-80% of residents, mostly the older residents gather wild plants (berries, mushrooms, wild onion and fern). This provides an additional source of food. Some pensioners and unemployed try to sell their produce. People gather wild plants on the slopes surrounding the village. People also gather seaweed by the sea.

There were five non-professional hunters in the village, and nearly all the local population fishes. Fishing provides an additional source of food. People generally fish for salmon in the Gornaya River and in the sea. Nearly all the local population has licences for catching and selling fish.

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12.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

12.6.1 Transport

Roads are said to be in a poor condition. There is one bus daily, which people say is expensive and does not adhere to a timetable. The nearest train station used to be 2km away in Tumanovo but it is now closed, so residents of Gornoye have to drive the 20km to Makarov to catch the train.

12.6.2 Communications

There is a post office in the village. There are 40 private telephones and five belonging to enterprises. There is also a public telephone centre. There is no telegraph service or Internet access. Residents receive the following TV channels: ORT and at some places RTR.

People read the following newspapers: *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'*, *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Novaya Gazeta* (local paper), *Gubernskie vedomosti* and *Moskovsky Komsomolets*. The most popular newspapers are *Svobodnyi Sakhalin* and *Sovetskyi Sakhalin*.

12.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 77 houses in the village, an average of 38.3m²/person. Most do not have running water, heating or plumbing. Houses are heated by coal- or wood-burning stoves. Electricity supply is reasonably reliable except when there are strong winds.

Water quality was said to be poor, with none left in wells since the earthquake. Water now has to be sourced from the river. Residents are dissatisfied with the domestic waste disposal service. There is a landfill site close to the village, which is cleared out once a year in spring.

12.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

12.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Residents live on salaries, social benefits, pensions and casual earnings. The largest proportion of people's income is spent on food.

12.7.2 Health

12.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is a paramedic station, which employs two people and provides immunisations, obstetric care, massage, alternative healing and a pharmacy counter. Residents complain that the pharmacy is poorly stocked and expensive, the physiotherapy equipment is out of order, some medicines are only available in Makarov/Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, there are no specialist doctors and no dentist locally, the nearest hospital and ambulance are in Makarov. Residents use herbal remedies to treat themselves.

12.7.2.2 Local Diet

Daily diet consists of (home-grown) vegetables, bread, pasta and chicken. Fish and wild plants also supplement the diet.

12.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents included among risks to health the poor quality of roads, the high level of pollution in the streets and the lack of domestic waste disposal services. Poor diet, smoking, drinking and the expense of medicines were also cited as contributing to the general ill-health of the residents.

12.7.2.4 Health Problems

Cardio-vascular and lung diseases, cancer and diabetes were the most common illnesses.

12.7.3 Education

Following the closure of the mine in 1998 and the subsequent reduction in the population, most of the village's schools were closed, as it was no longer financially viable to run them. Most pupils now have to go to boarding school in Makarov. Only one class remains in the village (six-to-eight year-olds). This class is to be closed in 2003 and the children, along with all the others, will have to travel to Makarov to school. Residents claim that regional authorities have failed to keep to their side of an agreement to provide transportation to and from Makarov for the schoolchildren.

12.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The community policeman is based in Makarov and visits the village only when there is an incident. Residents reported no crime, but were nonetheless anxious that there was no permanent police presence in the village. There is a fire brigade in the village.

12.7.5 Culture and Recreation

The village has a library, which organises quizzes, games and competitions for children. In summer residents relax on the banks of the Gornaya River or by the sea and tend their garden plots. In winter some residents go skiing. There are no bathhouses, sports facilities, restaurants, cafes or bars in the village. There are no religious groups, spiritual or sacred sites. The cemetery lies just outside the village, 300m from the main road. Residents celebrate Miners' Day, Farewell to Winter and Gornoye Community Day.

12.7.6 Social Support

Gornoye lists two single mothers, 25 disabled people and one family without a breadwinner amongst its needy, although residents said numbers were really much higher with a large numbers of low-income families in the village. The registered citizens in need of social support receive financial aid from the Makarov District social support programme. Makarov has a social rehabilitation centre for juveniles and an old people's home. These two organisations share their premises.

12.7.7 Social Conflicts

No conflicts were reported to have taken place recently in the village.

Appendix D Community Profiles

13 TUMANOVO

13.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

13.1.1 Location

Tumanovo (pop. 37) is officially a 'closed' village in Makarov District. It lies on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk - Okha Road, 14km from Makarov and 226km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. It is 2km from the nearest village, Gornoye.

13.1.2 Physical Description

Tumanovo lies on the Gornaya River estuary on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk. The area is quite marshy in the flat areas. To the west and north the Kamyshovy and Western Lisyansky mountain ridges begin to rise. The local area has a monsoon climate with the average temperature in January -14°C and in August +18°C.

13.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents reported that a tank of diesel fuel was spilled near the village well in the 1950s and claim that water from the well still tastes of diesel fuel in winter.

13.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village was founded by the Japanese on the rail route, which was built last century. In 1997, the village was 'closed' and since then the population has gradually been resettled in other villages.

13.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

13.3.1 Administrative Structure

Tumanovo comes under the Gornoye village administration.

13.3.2 Civil Society

No NGOs are registered in the village and there is no community centre where people meet socially.

13.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to the head of Gornoye administration the permanent population of the village is 25 and the current population is 37, distributed as follows:

- Below working age 32.4%,
- Working age 51.4%, and
- Pensioners 16.2%.

Men make up 55% of the population. The population is mostly Russian (71%) with a significant Korean population (22%), while Ukrainians make up 7%. Most people (28) have only a primary education, while one person has a higher education.

During the last three years, there have been no births or deaths in the village. There has been no migration into the village. The remaining inhabitants have been awaiting resettlement since 1997.

13.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

13.5.1 Local Budget

There is no local budget. Allocations come from the Makarov District Budget via the Gornoye village administration.

13.5.2 Employment

Two people in the village are permanently employed at the railway station and two people are work during fish seasons. The rest of the village residents are economically non-active. According to the Makarov District Employment Centre, four people in the village are registered as unemployed, two men and two women. Fishing is a source of informal employment for the residents.

13.5.3 Local Economic Development Potential

Since 1997, the village has been officially 'closed', so there are no opportunities for business development.

13.5.4 Cost of Living

Most residents live on a pension or a hardship allowance. Food prices are similar to those across the region but income is lower.

13.5.5 Household Production

According to the survey, almost all residents have a small plot of land, which is used to grow vegetables. People grown potatoes, carrots, onions and berries. Home-grown produce provides the main source of food. Some people also support poultry or cattle on their plot of land. There is a small non-commercial farm in the village with one cow.

People also gather berries and mushrooms to supplement their diets. Fishing also provides an additional source of nutrition. People fish for salmon and all river species on the Gornaya River and in the sea.

13.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

13.6.1 Transport

Roads are in a poor condition, although the village is sited close to the trans-Sakhalin road, which is reasonably well-maintained. A bus runs daily between Makarov and Gornoye, but the schedule is said to be inconvenient. Residents usually end up hitch-hiking to get to other settlements. There is a train station in the village that employs two people.

13.6.2 Communications

The closest communication facilities – telephone, telegraph, mail – are in Gornoye or Makarov. The most popular newspapers are *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'*, *Sovetskiy Sakhalin*, *Gubernskie Vedomosti* and *Moskovski Komsomolets*. People receive ORT and RTR television channels but some of the residents have no access to any TV channels as they have been cut off electricity when the programme of resettlement was being implemented in the village (the programme is currently suspended).

13.6.3 Housing and Utilities

None of the houses has running water or sewage. They are heated by coal- or wood-burning stoves. When resettlement began in 1997, the electric power supply to most houses was cut off. Now, only houses within 400m of the power station have an electricity supply. Water is sourced from a well.

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13.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

13.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Most people said that more than half their income is spent on food, with one third spent on clothes, shoes and medicines.

13.7.2 Health

13.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There are no health care provisions in the village itself, with closest access to care at the paramedic station in Gornoye and at the district hospital in Makarov. The nearest ambulance is in Makarov. Most people treat themselves, rarely consulting doctors. Pensioners say they cannot afford to buy medicines anyway.

13.7.2.2 Local Diet

Home-grown potatoes and vegetables (carrots, onions) are the main source of food, together with berries. People also supplement their diets with fish caught locally.

13.7.2.3 Health Risks

Local residents are concerned about poor quality water and poor diet.

13.7.2.4 Health Problems

The main illnesses are heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure or cancer.

13.7.3 Education

There are no schools in the village. Children board at the school in Makarov.

13.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The Gornoye community policeman is based in Makarov and only visits in the event of an incident. Theft and drunken scuffles were the most commonly reported crimes, with residents citing the absence of a policeman as a big problem. The nearest fire-fighting services are in Gornoye and Makarov.

13.7.5 Culture and Recreation

The village has no cultural or recreation centres. Residents spend their leisure time on the banks of the Gornaya River and near the sea, and in winter, some go skiing in the forest. There are no historical or cultural sites in the village, nor were residents aware of any burial/sacred sites. There are no religious groups. Residents celebrate Miners' Day, Fishermen's Day, Commemoration Day and Farewell to Winter.

13.7.6 Social Support

Makarov has a social rehabilitation centre for juveniles and an old people's home.

13.7.7 Social Conflicts

Residents could not recall any recent conflicts in the village.

14 PORECHYE

14.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

14.1.1 Location

Porechye is in Makarov District. The village lies on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road, 207km north of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 6km south of Makarov and 25km north of Zaozernoye.

14.1.2 Physical Description

The village lies close to the Lesnaya River estuary on the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, southeastern Sakhalin. By the coast the land is flat and marshy, rising to the west with mountain slopes and forests. The local area is rich in gabbro-diorite, a stone used in construction, and in clay and peat. It has a monsoon climate with permanent winds, high humidity and high rainfall at the end of summer. In January the temperature can fall to –14°C and in August it can rise to +18°C.

14.1.3 Existing Hazards

The residents did not identify any existing local hazards.

14.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Sited on an old Ainu camp, with records dating back to the 19th century, the Japanese name for the village was Kito-Enkotan. It was renamed Porechye in 1947 when the village came under Soviet power. The name of the village literally means 'settlement by the river'.

14.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

14.3.1 Administrative Structure

The Porechye village administration represents executive power. The administration consists of five people, the head, one expert and three accountants.

14.3.2 Civil Society

Some of the teachers are members of the teachers' trade union. The cultural centre organises community activities, especially for children.

14.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Porechye has a population of 429, 214 men and 215 women. The demographic breakdown is:

- Below working age 22.4%,
- Working age 62.2%, and
- Pensioners 15.4%.

Russians make up 84% of the population. About one third of the population has completed its secondary school education. The death rate is almost equal to the birth rate, and 21 more people have left Porechye than have come to live there over the last three years. Residents of Makarov have started to buy houses for their summer retreat in Porechye.

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14.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

14.5.1 Local Budget

The Porechye village administration budget includes Porechye itself plus Grebenskaya and Zaozernoje.

14.5.2 Employment

According to data provided by the local administration employment in the village stands at 135 (as of January 1, 2002). Of these, 20 people work in the construction industry and 22 people in education, while 49 people work seasonally in the fishing industry.

Employment in Porechye is provided by a road-repair company, an asphalt plant, a petrol station, a stone-crushing factory, a forestry company, two shops and a farm. Many residents work in Makarov, where there are four fish-processing enterprises.

There are more unemployed than employed in the village. The high unemployment level is largely due to the closure of key village enterprises such as the state farm and the resource trade co-operative Rybcoop. A total of 148 are unemployed (79 men) of whom 28 people are registered and receive an allowance. The Employment Centre is based in Makarov. Few people use it to look for work due to the low allowance given and the delays in payment.

14.5.3 Local Economic Development Potential

There is some potential for economic development in the village. Businesses based in the village look to SEIC as a potential customer and hope for investment in construction projects that would require their services. The village is also proving attractive as a summer retreat for residents from nearby Makarov.

The asphalt plant is a branch of Vostok Holdings (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk). It employs eight people permanently and up to 100 casually when running at full capacity. Currently there are no orders, but the company hopes to expand eventually, including opening a division in Vostochnoye.

The road-repair company, *GUP Makarovskoye DRSU*, employs 70 permanent staff and hires casual workers when necessary. The petrol station employs seven people, has two pumps and hopes to expand its business by buying more pumps.

The stone-crushing factory (a branch of an Irkutsk enterprise) employs about 60 people. The factory is not yet profitable, but a big order has recently been placed. It is located between the Porechye village and Zaozernoje railway station – respondents believe that good access to rail transportation enhances the company's prospects.

There are two shops in the village that sell both, food and manufactured products. There are two farmers in the village. Makarov District forest service has subdivision in Porechye, employing 11 people. The company lacks specialists, equipment and capital and needs reconstruction.

14.5.4 Cost of Living

Food prices do not differ much from those in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk

14.5.5 Household Production

Almost every family has a garden plot, either in the village itself or outside it. Residents of Makarov have also been allocated plots of land (dachas). People grow potatoes, carrots, onions, berries and pumpkin. About 15-20 families sell their garden produce. For the remaining people, it is an additional source of food. Some people also rear poultry.

Virtually all residents engage in gathering. People gather berries, mushrooms and fern in the forests around the village, and seaweed and molluscs on the shore. For about 20% of residents, gathering provides their basic source of income, for the rest it provides a supplement to their diet. Residents fish for salmon, saffron cod, smelt and crab in the sea and the Lesnaya River. Some residents go hunting in the hills near the village.

Porechye residents are heavily engaged in roadside trading selling seafood and home made preserves.

14.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

14.6.1 Transport

The Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road runs through the village. There is a petrol station. There is a bus to Makarov five times/day, although sometimes it is unable to run due to lack of petrol. The nearest train station is in Makarov, 6km away.

14.6.2 Communications

There is a post office, which is open three days a week with a public telephone. Mail is delivered to the post office two times a week. There are also 80 private telephones in the village. The residents have no access to telegraph and Internet. The most popular newspapers are *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'* and the local newspaper *Novaya Gazeta*. People receive two TV channels: ORT and RTR.

14.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 82 houses in the village, providing an average of 17.1m²/person. There is some demand for housing stock as holiday retreats for Makarov residents. One block of flats has centrally provided heating. The others are heated by coal- or wood-burning stoves. Electricity supply is said to be reliable. Houses have no plumbing or running water.

Water comes from underground sources via pumps and wells. Water quality in general is said to be poor. Repairs and waste disposal are carried out by the residents themselves. There are two landfills north of the village. The village administration organizes one waste collection a year in spring.

14.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

14.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Local incomes are derived from salaries, pensions, benefits and informal earnings. Pensioners spend 60% of their incomes on food, 20-30% on medicines and 10% on utilities. Employed adults spend 80% of their incomes on food.

14.7.2 Health

14.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is a paramedic station in the village, which employs one person and provides home visits, surgery consultation, obstetric care, injections and immunisations. The nearest pharmacy and nearest ambulance are Makarov. Residents complain that medicine is expensive and specialist treatment, including dentistry, requires a trip to Makarov, which is difficult to get to. Residents use herbal remedies in preference to going to the paramedic station, and only resort to doctors in an emergency.

14.7.2.2 Local Diet

The local diet is supplemented or made up entirely of domestic production: home-grown vegetables, poultry, fish, berries, mushrooms, wild plants and seafood.

14.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents are concerned about poor diet, poor quality water and a high voltage electric power line that passes through the village.

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14.7.2.4 Health Problems

Illnesses include poor circulation, diabetes, chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, thyroid problems, stomach diseases, encephalitis and TB.

14.7.3 Education

There is no nursery provision in the village. There is a primary school with a class of six three-to-five year olds and a class of five six-to-seven year olds, and a secondary school for 54 children. There are plans to downsize the secondary school to a primary school, which would mean secondary pupils boarding at the school in Makarov.

14.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The nearest police service is based in Makarov. Thefts and alcohol-fuelled domestic fights are the most common crimes. Crime levels are said to increase during the fishing season when seasonal workers came into the village. The nearest fire-service is in Makarov.

14.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There is a cultural centre with a 100-seat cinema, but no equipment for showing films. There is a village library and a school library. The cultural centre puts on discos, children's clubs and theatre, and table tennis. There is a gym in the school. The school also runs dancing, volleyball, basketball and ecological societies.

There are no restaurants, cafes or bars. Residents relax on the banks of the Lesnaya River and by the sea, and collect berries and mushrooms in the hills. There are no sacred sites and no religious groups in the village. Residents celebrate Farewell to Winter and the Epiphany, and take part in an annual village walk from Porechye to Makarov in March.

14.7.6 Social Support

Porechye lists three single mothers, two large families, five low-income families and 13 disabled people amongst those in need of social support. Residents said this did not represent the full picture, but many people were dissuaded from registering for social support because of the large amount of documentation that had to be completed. Those who register receive allowances via the Makarov District social support programme.

People get bread coupons, their children have free meals at school, disabled people are eligible to six free return trips to Makarov. Single mothers receive a monthly allowance. There is an old people's home and a centre for the rehabilitation of young offenders in Makarov. These two organisations share their premises.

14.7.7 Social Conflicts

There have been no recent conflicts reported in the village.

15 ZAOZERNOYE

15.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

15.1.1 Location

Zaozernoje is in Makarov District, southeastern Sakhalin. It lies on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Okha Road, 31km south of Makarov, 25km south of Porechye, 10km north of the nearest village, Vostochny, and 207km north of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

15.1.2 Physical Description

The village lies on the Lazovaya River estuary on the Sea of Okhotsk coast. The area is marshy and rich in peat. The village is bounded to the north and west by the slopes of Kamyshovy Ridge. The village enjoys a monsoon climate, with heavy rainfall at the end of summer, constant winds and high humidity. In January it can get as cold as -14°C and in August it can heat up to $+18^{\circ}\text{C}$.

15.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents reported no existing hazards.

15.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village was established by the Japanese during the 1920s whilst the railway was being built, and was called Kasibo. It has developed as a centre for railway maintenance work.

15.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

15.3.1 Administrative Structure

Zaozernoje comes under the Porechye village administration.

15.3.2 Civil Society

There are no NGOs in the village and no centres for community activities.

15.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to the Porechye village administration the registered population of Zaozernoje was 17 but the actual number of people living in the village is just 11. Population distribution is as follows:

- Below working age 5.9%,
- Working age 52.9%, and
- Pensioners 41.2%.

The majority of the population is Russian. Most people have a complete or incomplete secondary education. One person has a higher education. Birth and death rates, immigration and migration have remained static during the last three years.

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15.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

15.5.1 Local Budget

Zaozernoje comes under the Porechye village administration and does not have a separate budget.

15.5.2 Employment

The railway maintenance station employs four people from the village. Some more residents make their living in other Sakhalin villages. Additional income is earned from fishing in summer and autumn. There are three unemployed people in the community, all under 30 years old.

15.5.3 Local Economic Development Prospects

The continued existence of the village is said to depend on the functioning of the railway maintenance station. Residents hope the Sakhalin II Project might invest in the railway. Many respondents would like a grocery shop, although they understand that this would probably not be profitable. Currently people buy grocery products from a mobile trader who regularly visits the village.

15.5.4 Cost of Living

Food prices are said to be on a par with the district average, whilst incomes are lower. No houses are bought or sold in the village.

15.5.5 Household Production

Nearly all residents have a garden plot for growing vegetables and keeping poultry. Fishing and gathering wild plants and fruits also supplement residents' diets.

15.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

15.6.1 Transport

There is a train and a bus once a day from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk to Makarov which both stop at Zaozernoje, although the train goes one direction one day and the other direction the next. The train station is 3km outside Zaozernoje.

15.6.2 Communications

The nearest mail, telegraph and long-distance telephone services are in Porechye or Makarov.

15.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are two blocks of flats with the total of eight flats and three one-storey houses. There is no plumbing, heating or sewage systems in the houses, which are heated by wood/coal-fired stoves. Residents clear and burn their own waste as there is no official waste disposal service. The electricity supply can be unreliable in bad weather. Water is sourced from a well and a spring, and is said to be of good quality.

15.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

15.7.1 Health

15.7.1.1 Infrastructure

As there are no healthcare provisions in the village, residents go to the district hospital in Makarov. The nearest ambulance is also in Makarov. Residents complain that it is difficult and expensive to get to the hospital in Makarov, there are no home visits and roads remain uncleared in winter, making ambulance access very difficult.

15.7.1.2 Local Diet

Local diet is supplemented/made up of household production: home-grown vegetables, poultry, fish and berries.

15.7.1.3 Health Risks

Most residents smoke; drinking is not considered to be excessive in the community.

15.7.1.4 Health Problems

Residents suffer mostly from back pain and bone problems, radiculitis, osteochondrosis and hypertonia, which they attribute to hard physical labour.

15.7.2 Education

There are no schools in the village. The nearest school is the boarding school in Makarov.

15.7.3 Public Safety and Crime

The nearest fire-fighting and police services are in Makarov. Residents report that there is no crime in the village.

15.7.4 Culture and Recreation

There are no restaurants, cafes, sporting facilities or cultural centres in the village. Residents spend their leisure time relaxing on the banks of the Lazovaya River or by the sea.

15.7.5 Social Support

There are two disabled people in the village in need of social support. They receive assistance via the Makarov District programme of social support.

15.7.6 Social Conflicts

Respondents said there had been no conflicts in the village in recent times.

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16 PUGACHEVO

16.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

16.1.1 Location

Pugachevo (pop. 117) is in Makarov District, 156km north of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 57km south of Makarov and 15km north of Vostochnoye.

16.1.2 Physical Description

The village lies on the banks of the Pugachevka River and is surrounded by mountains with forests of spruce, birch, alder, elm and maple. There is a mud volcano 4-5km from the village. The area is rich in loam, clay, peat and gabbro-diorite – a stone much used in construction.

Pugachevo is considered to have a moderate climate, with cold snowy winters and warm summers. There are high levels of humidity and the summers can be very rainy. Average temperature ranges from -14°C in the winter to +18°C in the summer.

16.1.3 Existing Hazards

No existing hazards were identified.

16.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The village was built on the site of a Japanese settlement called Moguntan, and was renamed Pugachevo in 1947 in honour of the peasant rebellion leader Yemelyan Pugachev. The village has close links to the Makarovsky Fish Hatchery 6km away, which was founded in 1946.

16.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

16.3.1 Administrative Structure

The village comes under the Vostochny village administration.

16.3.2 Civil Society

There are no NGOs registered in the village.

16.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002 the population is 117 including workers that live on the territory of the hatchery, which is 7km away from Pugachevo. The population breaks down as follows:

- Below working age 21%,
- Working age 66%, and
- Pensioners 13%.

The population is 55% male. Russians make up 85% along with some Koreans and Tajiks. Most residents have a primary education, 25% have a secondary education and about 3% have a higher education. The number of residents has been decreasing over the last 10 years due to the lack of employment opportunities and low living standards.

Over the last three years the population has remained steady, but residents say this is due to the impossibility of leaving. Deaths have exceeded births by one during the last three years. The population increases during the fishing season, with an influx of temporary workers.

16.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

16.5.1 Local Budget

Pugachevo comes under the budget of Vostochny village administration.

16.5.2 Employment

The main employers are the fish hatchery (15) and the railway (15). Railway workers are not Pugachevo residents, since they live in Vostochnoye and come to work in Pugachevo. The number of unemployed is 34, including eight officially registered with the Labour Exchange. Distribution of employed in economics is the following: Trade – one; Housing and Utilities – one; Management – one; Health Care – one; hatchery – 15.

A representative of the unemployment centre visits the village regularly, and the unemployed also seek work through friends and relatives.

16.5.3 Local Business Development

There is a grocery shop in the village. The railway is the only other employer based in the village itself. On April 1, 2002 it was leased for 15 years to the company *Rybokombinat Ostrovnoy* (SASPAN corporation, Moscow). All the hatchery workers live on the site.

The fish hatchery, 7km from the village employs 15 people. The business suffers from a lack of qualified personnel, but there are plans to expand the plant, and the production conditions are said to be better than those in Pugachevo itself.

The firm *Ecor Sakhalina* has a farm with a workers' settlement (four houses, kitchen, guest-house) on the estuary of the Pugachevka River. The settlement is 5km from the Pugachevo. Its main specialisation is fishing and fish-processing, and agricultural production. 20 permanent staff (from different villages) live on the territory. During the fishing season up to 150 people from all over Sakhalin are employed. As a rule, nobody from Pugachevo is employed there. The entrepreneur has plans to expand his business and is ready to co-operate with SEIC by supplying food.

16.5.4 Cost of Living

Food prices were similar to those found in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

16.5.5 HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION

Nearly all residents have a garden plot, where they grow vegetables and/or raise poultry and cows. The plots cover 12 ha and there are 12 cows in the village. Most residents supplement their diets with berries and mushrooms they collect in the forests. Fishing also provides additional food, as the Pugachovka River is rich in salmon.

16.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

16.6.1 Transport

The trans-Sakhalin road passes close to Pugach_vo. The roads within the village are said to be in a poor condition. The island's main railway line stops in the village. There is a daily bus service to Makarov and Vostochnoye, which residents say is over-priced and has an inconvenient timetable.

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16.6.2 Communications

There is no post office or telegraph service. Mail is delivered once a week to a local shop and is collected by the residents then. There is no telephone exchange, but there are eight telephones in the village and one at the fishing hatchery. There is no Internet-café and Internet cards are not sold in the village. The respondents did not mention a necessity to open such a café.

Only one TV channel, ORT, is available. The most popular newspapers are *Sovetsky Sakhalin*, *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'*, *Argumenty i Fakty* and *Rodnaya Zemlya*.

16.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There is a total of 791,000m² of housing stock, about 10m² per resident. No houses have central heating, plumbing or a sewage system. There is a reliable supply of electricity, though the power line poles are said to be dilapidated. Houses are heated by coal/wood-burning stoves. Water is sourced from the Pugach_vka River and from wells. Residents dispose of their own waste by burning it.

16.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

16.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Residents' income derives from wages, pensions and benefits. Pensioners spend 60% of their income on food, 20-30% on medicine and 10% on communal services. Adults of working age said they spent 80% of their income on food.

16.7.2 Health

16.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is a paramedic station with one medical assistant who conducts home visits, and does first aid and obstetric care. The nearest ambulance is in Vostochnoye and the nearest pharmacy is in Makarov. Residents are concerned at the high cost of medicines and the lack of specialist doctors and medical staff.

16.7.2.2 Local Diet

Daily diet consists of bread, vegetables, pasta, cereals, sugar, fish, milk, chicken and stewed meat.

16.7.2.3 Health Risks

Lack of medical services, poor diet.

16.7.2.4 Health Problems

Cardio-vascular diseases and cancer.

16.7.3 Education

There are no schools in the village. Children have to go to Makarov or Vostochnoye.

16.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

A district police officer, based in Vostochnoye, is responsible for Pugachevo. Only one crime was said to have been committed in the last three years. Residents generally blame crime on outsiders who come into the village in the fishing season.

The nearest fire-service is in Vostochnoye.

16.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There is no cultural centre and no building suitable for an Internet-cafe in the village. There are no cafés, restaurants, bathhouses or sports facilities. Leisure activities include relaxing on the banks of the river or gathering healing mud at the mud volcano. There are three archaeological sites near the Pugachevka River that are under state protection.

16.7.6 Social Support

Pugachevo lists one unmarried mother, 24 pensioners, three disabled people and one war veteran amongst its needy. Pensioners receive only pension, needy people receive bread coupons sometimes.

16.7.7 Social Conflicts

In 1995 the railway lines were picketed for one hour because of a prolonged cut in the electricity supply. In 2001, parents kept their children away from the school in Makarov because of poor conditions there.

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17 SOVETSKOYE

17.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

17.1.1 Location

Sovetskoye (pop. 732) is in Dolinsk District, 30km to the northwest of the district centre, Dolinsk, and 69km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The closest villages are Starodubskoye and Firsovo.

17.1.2 Physical Description

Sovetskoye lies in the Ai River valley, near the Ai River estuary. The Dolinsky Ridge rises directly to the west of the village and the Southern Kamyshovy Ridge stretches further to the west. To the southeast, marshland leads to Lake Lebyazhye.

The most common forest types in the area are fir and spruce, with some stone birch, mountain ash and alder. Agricultural lands are mostly used for haymaking and many belong to the local population. To the north of the village is a peat deposit *Lebyazhye*.

The climate is humid and mild/cold. The average January temperature is -12°C and the average August temperature is $+16.9^{\circ}\text{C}$.

17.1.3 Existing Hazards

Respondents report that the quality of local water is bad and there have been cases of the water supply being contaminated by sewage waters, as both systems are old and in a bad state of repair. Residents complain that there is no organized collection of domestic waste. The area is also susceptible to flooding.

17.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Until 1947, the village was called Aikhama, then it became the Aisky village administration. In 1949, the first settlers came from the mainland and built houses, a school and a nursery. In 1950 a branch of the *Dolinsky* state farm was established in the village.

Another state farm *Svinovoz* was established in 1952 for cattle- and pig-rearing. Crop cultivation and greenhouses were developed. The farm thrived particularly in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1992, it was closed and its property was partially claimed by the village administration.

17.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

17.3.1 Administrative Structure

The village administration is run by two people, the head and deputy head.

17.3.2 Civil Society

There is a World War II veterans' organisation and a Cossack community. Several societies meet in the cultural centre, which also organizes children's activities and public festivals.

17.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

At January 1, 2002, the population was 732, distributed as follows:

- Below working age 18.5%,
- Working age 65.0%, and
- Pensioners 16.5%.

Women make up 55% of the population. Russians comprise the majority of the population (85%), with Ukrainians (8%), Tartars (4%), Armenians and Udmurts (3%). Nearly half (44.5%) of the population have complete secondary education.

In 2001, there were 12 more deaths than births. In the same year, eight people moved into the village and 16 people left. There is an influx of casual workers into the community during the fishing season. The population is getting older, since younger people are leaving for work and study opportunities elsewhere.

17.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

17.5.1 Local Budget

17.5.2 Employment

As of beginning of 2002, employment stands at 50%. They are employed in education (57), forestry (15 including seasonal workers), trade (12), fishing (11), culture (nine), administration (seven), communications (five) and healthcare (three). An additional 50 temporary workers are employed during the fishing season.

There are about 300 unemployed people in the village, 60% of whom are women. Only 21 are registered. Most have been unemployed for more than a year.

17.5.3 Local Business Development

Businesses based in the village include three fishing enterprises, a branch of the Dolinsk forestry, the mail service and a farm. There are four sales outlets managed by two entrepreneurs.

There is potential for developing fishing and agricultural industries. Many respondents noted the need to revive agriculture (vegetables and animal husbandry). The village has preserved agricultural lands and production facilities of the former state farm, though these need repairing. The main problems with the local economy include a lack of working capital, a lack of entrepreneurial initiative and no market for agricultural products.

The local population and administration expect new jobs from the Sakhalin II Project and hope that the number of jobs will not drop after the construction phase.

17.5.4 Cost of Living

Food and medicine prices are slightly more expensive than Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, while housing is much cheaper.

17.5.5 Household Production

According to the survey, all residents of the village have a garden plot. People grow potatoes, other vegetables and berries. Most plots are next to the houses. For 60% of respondents, garden plots provide a supplementary source of food, for 40% it is the main source of food. About 40% of respondents sell some of their produce (usually potatoes and usually in Dolinsk). For 43% of those who sell their produce, this is their main source of income.

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Several families in the village have cows (there are 147 heads of cattle in the village, 15 of which belong to the local farm). Those with cows sell milk and milk products in the village, Dolinsk and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Less commonly, people rear pigs (there are 14 in the village).

According to the survey, more than 80% of the adult population gathers berries, mushrooms and herbs (close to the village). For 75% of these, gathering is a supplementary source of food; for 25% it is the main source of food. Up to 25% sell their produce which provides an additional income for their families.

No more than 15% of respondents go hunting (for recreation and to supplement their diets). Most respondents (75%) go fishing for salmon in summer and smelt and saffron cod in winter. People also harvest seafood. Favourite fishing areas include the Naiba River, Lebyazhye Lake and the coast by the village. For 80% of those who fish, it provides a supplementary source of food, for the remaining 20% it is the main source of food. Fishing is also a popular leisure activity.

17.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

17.6.1 Transport

The village is close the Federal Road Korsakov-Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Nogliki. Only one of the settlement roads is covered in asphalt. There is no petrol station. People buy fuel either at the petrol station in Dolinsk or privately. There is a railway station, with daily trains to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Nogliki and Kholmsk. There is a bus to Dolinsk three times/day.

17.6.2 Communications

There is a post office with a telegraph service and a public call office. There are also 102 private telephones in the village, but no Internet service. Residents receive ORT, RTR, NTV television channels and *Mayak* radio channel. *Sovetsky Sakhalin* is the most popular newspaper.

17.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 128 houses, mostly built before the 1990s and all in need of repair, according to respondents. Electricity supply is non-reliable. Only a small number of houses, 8%, have heating provided by local boiler, the rest are heated by coal-fired stoves, 50% of houses have plumbing and sewage. However, residents prefer to use the local water pumps and wells for drinking-water as the quality of the piped water is poor and there have been cases of hepatitis.

Most houses have sewage, but the system needs emergency repairs. The sewage system is reported to have contaminated the water supply to houses. Residents dispose of domestic waste themselves either by burning it or throwing it in ditches outside the village.

17.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

17.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Residents' source of income is wages, then pensions and social benefits. Selling of fish plays an important role in generating of income. More than 50% of income is spent on food. Some residents noted that the low level of wages makes it difficult to support families, and that there is little opportunity to save money.

17.7.2 Health

17.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There is a small ambulance station with a pharmacy, which employs two members of staff, including a paramedic specialist and an obstetrician. Staff conduct home visits and vaccinations. All the respondents noted good professional and personal qualities of the ambulance staff. The nearest clinic and hospital are in Dolinsk.

17.7.2.2 Local Diet

The daily diet consists of vegetables, bread, pasta, cereals, sugar, red fish, chicken legs and canned meat.

17.7.2.3 Health Risks

Residents include among health risks high humidity, high pollution, lack of waste disposal services, contaminated water, decaying sewage and water supply systems, lack of available medicines, poor diet and alcohol abuse.

17.7.2.4 Health Problems

Common or relatively common health problems include viruses, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, TB, high cholesterol and alcohol poisoning.

Residents are concerned about the expense and short supply of medicines, lack of specialist doctors and the high cost of medical and dental treatment. Residents said they treated themselves with herbal remedies.

17.7.3 Education

There is a nursery school with 20 children (capacity 25). There is a secondary school with 140 pupils, including some from nearby Firsovo.

17.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

A policeman based in Dolinsk is assigned to Sovetskoye. He is supposed to visit twice a month but only visits if there is an incident. Property and cattle thefts are said to be the most prevalent crimes, with most committed under the influence of alcohol. The nearest fire-fighting service is based in Dolinsk.

17.7.5 Culture and Recreation

There are two libraries in the village, one in the cultural centre and one in the school. The cultural centre organises trips for children, holidays and discos for young people and houses societies for aesthetics, ecology, military and patriotic education, moral and legal education and labour education.

The village has no public bath, no restaurants, no cafes and no bars. Most sporting activity is organised by the school. It has volleyball and basketball classes, a tae-kwon-do society and a gym. The volleyball team enters district tournaments. Residents play football on makeshift pitches in the summer. Residents spend summer leisure hours on the coast, by Lebazhye Lake or the Naiba River. In winter they go ice-fishing.

Residents celebrate New Year, Christmas, the Day of the Defenders of the Motherland, Women's Day, Easter, Pancake Week and Victory Day amongst others. The celebrations are organised by the staff of the cultural centre.

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17.7.6 Social Support

According to the administration, Sovetskoye lists eight single mothers, eight orphans, 40 disabled people, 18 pensioners, 58 poor people and 132 low-income families amongst those in need of social support. A social worker works with pensioners and disabled people three times/week. The community provides the following assistance to those in need: food parcels, children's camps, financial aid, free school meals and clothes parcels. There is a district programme of support.

17.7.7 Social Conflicts

Residents said they could not recall any incidents of conflict.

18 YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK

18.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

18.1.1 Location

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk lies on the Susunai plain, 25km west of the Okhotsk Sea, 50km east of the Tatar Strait and 22km north of Aniva Bay. The city is bordered by the Susunai mountain range to the east and the Mitsulski Mountains to the west. The Susuya River runs through the city.

18.1.2 Physical Description

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is surrounded by hundreds of varieties of tree and bush. Herbs, bracken, flowers, mushrooms and ferns grow on the edge of the city. Shrubby plants, boreal coniferous forests, deciduous and mixed forests surround the city with more than 170 species of birds, about 40 species of mammals and two species of reptile inhabiting the area.

January is the coldest month and August is the warmest. Snow covers the land from November to March, reaching about 90cm by March. The city suffers severe snowstorms and blizzards with high winds and snowdrifts of up to six metres.

18.1.3 Existing Hazards

Residents did not identify any existing hazards.

18.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1882, a settlement called Vladimirovka was established on the site that was later to become Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. By 1895, it had a population of 130, farmsteads, cattle, a mill, a primary school, a post office and a chapel. The Japanese occupied the settlement from 1905-1945. In 1908 it became the capital of Japanese Sakhalin and in 1915 was renamed Toyohira.

In 1947, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk became the administrative centre of the newly formed Sakhalin Region, which included northern and southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. In 1995, Vestochka, Lugovoye, Novoalexandrovsk, Khomutovo, Sinegorsk, Sanatorni, Listvenichnoye, Staroruskoye, Dalnyeye, Berezniaky, Novaya Derevnaya and Klutzy became part of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk municipal formation.

18.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

18.3.1 Administrative Structure

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is the administrative centre of Sakhalin Oblast.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk City Administration is the ruling body. Local self-government is carried out on the same scheme that works for the entire region with executive, legislative and judicial branches in place (see Chapter 4 for details).

In 1997, 11 people were elected to a newly constituted City Assembly (representative legislative body of the municipal formation) and a city mayor was voted in. Five sub-committees operate under the auspices of the city committee. The sub-committees are of the structure and functions similar to those working at the Regional Duma (for details see Chapter 4).

There are city courts, an arbitration court, a public prosecution department, a department of home affairs and a tax department. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is also the seat of regional executive, legislative and judicial power.

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18.3.2 Civil Society

Two hundred public organisations are registered in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. According to residents there are only a few societies in the city. These are local branches of the following three political parties: *Edinstvo* (Unity), *CPRF* (Communist Party of the Russian Federation) and *LDPR* (Liberal Democratic Party of Russia) and a number of sports societies. Most respondents said no organisation had a strong impact of the city and its residents.

18.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002, the city's population was 186,600. In 2001, there were 1,922 births, 2,223 deaths, 3,442 immigrants and 3,417 migrants. About 63% of the population is economically active, and the average age of city-dwellers is 35.

More than 90 nationalities live in the city, amongst them Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Tartars, Mordva and Koreans.

18.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

18.5.1 Local Budget

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has a budget of its own. In 2001 its profitable section was R1,451 million and its expenditure was R1,530 million. The budget is primarily formed by tax revenue – 69.7%. In 2001 the total tax revenue in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk was R4,965, which made up 62% of the total tax revenue of the Sakhalin Region. The local budget has been allocated 22% of the total Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk tax revenue.

The major share of budget expenditure is as follows:

- Municipal housing economy 9.4%,
- Education 23.0%,
- Health care and physical culture 15.8%,
- State administration and local self-government 8.0%, and
- Social policy 7.5%.

18.5.2 Employment

About 7,000 enterprises are registered in the city. As of the data available for 2001, 51,000 people were employed in large and medium-sized businesses, 1,100 more than in 2000. More than 17,200 people were working in small enterprises, and there were 9,000 entrepreneurs. Over 75% of the working population are employed in state or municipal enterprises, while 10% work for privately-owned businesses.

There is a shortage of qualified people in the city, particularly those with computer and foreign language skills and tradespeople, including carpenters, masons, electricians and other construction specialists. In 2001 there were five times as many vacancies as there were unemployed people registered at the Employment Centre.

During 2001, 16,000 people registered at the Employment Centre compared to 7,086 in 2000.

In 2001 the Employment Centre held job fairs and ran courses. Public and private companies joined forces with the city administration to provide work placements for young people. People were put on professional training courses in accountancy, driving, cookery, secretarial and computer courses. Funding for these initiatives came from the federal budget and from regional and municipal budgets.

18.5.3 Local Development/Economic Growth Prospects

In 2001 Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk produced 24% of regional industrial output (not including the oil industry) and industrial production is expected to grow by 3% during 2002-2005. The city is also responsible for 60% of construction contractual work; 99% of wholesale trade and 57% of retail trade.

The food industry (dairy, bread/pastries, fish, drinks and meat) is the biggest sector of economy, contributing 20% to the city budget. Fishing and fish processing make up 60% of the city's total food production and nearly 40% of regional seafood/fish production. Most is exported, but since 1997, local consumption per capita has increased by 7.1%.

Non-food industries – light industry, printing, timber, coal and production of construction materials – make up less than 10% of total industrial production output. Many administrative branches of energy companies (oil, gas, coal and timber) are based in the city.

At the beginning of 2002, there were more than 1,400 catering and trading outlets (shops – 752, kiosks – 241, supermarkets – one, pavilions – 197, cafes – 66, restaurants – 17, bares – 32, cafeterias – 57, other public catering establishments – 56) and 16 open-air markets in the city. There are appliance repair shops, hairdressers, laundrettes, tailors, and garages.

There are 370 construction businesses. The city has a policy of attracting investment in construction projects. In 2001, 18,300m² of residential facilities were commissioned, which makes up 50% of the total residential facilities commissioned in the region. Non-residential projects include water purification facilities, outpatient clinic and office buildings.

In 2002, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk produced more than half of regional agricultural output, with 72 farms, six agricultural enterprises, 14,000 individual agricultural households and 34,000 vegetable gardens. The share of crop growing in the overall agricultural production is 58% with the rest 42% falling onto livestock farming. There are 25 businesses processing agricultural produce.

The number of unprofitable businesses has decreased from 50.7% in 1998 to 32.4% in 2001.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has more small businesses/resident than anywhere else in Russia – twelve enterprises/1,000 city residents. The Russian average is six/1,000. As of January 2002 there were 2,500 small enterprises and 8,000 of individual enterprises in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The volume of production and services produced by small enterprises in 2001 was R3,500 billion, one and half times more than the previous year. In 1999, the city administration set up a three-year programme of support for small businesses. The aim is to have an annual increase of 7-10%.

As of January 1, 2002, there were three regional banks, five affiliated credit institutions and 30 insurance companies in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Since 2001, the city policy has been geared towards attracting both foreign and domestic investment.

There are now 60 foreign companies and 290 joint ventures in the city.

18.5.4 Cost of Living

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is one of the most expensive cities in Russia. About 30% of the city's population is estimated to be living below the poverty line.

18.5.5 Household Production

Every other family in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has an individual agricultural household or a vegetable garden. The majority practice gardening. People grow potatoes, other vegetables and berries. Individual agricultural households and vegetable gardens provide more than 50% of potatoes, 40% of vegetables and 35% of milk produced in the city. For most people (80%) vegetable garden produce is an additional source of food, whilst for 20% this produce is the main source of food. For 15% of residents the household plot provides an additional source of income, for 10% it is the main source of income and for 5% it is a business.

About 50% of respondents said they gathered wild plants and seafood. This is the additional source of food for 86% of people. For less than 5% of respondents gathering is the main source of food or additional source of income or their business.

Less than 50% of respondents fish. Of these, 55% consider fishing to be an additional source of food. For less than 5%, fishing is the main source of food or additional source of income, while for about 15% of respondents fishing is their favourite recreation. Hunting is less popular among respondents, with only about 10% saying they hunted.

Appendix D Community Profiles

18.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

18.6.1 Transport

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is the centre of air, motor and railway communication. The city has an international airport.

The train station serves 1,000 passengers/day. Railway connects Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk with all the Sakhalin settlements located along the eastern (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Nogliki) and western (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Kholmsk) branch lines of Sakhalin railway.

As of 2001 there were seven bus companies in the city that serve 16 intra-city routes. Bus companies also operate services to Aniva, Korsakov, Kholmsk, Nevelsk, and Dolinsk several times _ day and to Tomari, Ulegorsk, Krasnogorsk, Makarov and Poronaisk once a day. All respondents expressed satisfaction with the way intra-city routes operated.

At the beginning of 2001 there were 52,175 cars, 79 petrol stations and 20 taxi companies in the city.

There are asphalt and earth roads in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. All respondents noted the unsatisfactory condition of the city roads which were said to be full of holes and cracks with no run-off ditches.

18.6.2 Communications

The Sakhalin Department of Federal Mail Services provides mail services. There are 23 post offices, six telegraph offices and eight long-distance call offices. Five operators provide services of cable telephone communication. There are 260 public telephones and 36,300 private telephone lines in the city. Most of the telephone network in the city is digital. Computers and Internet use are widespread. Mobile telephone use is increasing. In 2001, a reduction in the use of postal services was attributed to the increased use of mobile telephones.

People have access to seven TV channels, four national and three local.

According to the data provided by the municipal Department of Education, Culture and Sports there are fifteen periodicals (newspapers) in the city. Periodicals with the greatest circulation are *Nashi Ostrova*, *Sakhalinskaya Zhizn'*, *Telemir* and *Sovietsky Sakhalin*. The majority of respondents read local periodicals *Sovetskiy Sakhalin*, *Gubernskie Vedomosti*, *Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk*, *Telemir*, etc. The most popular national periodicals are *Argumenty i Fakty* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

18.6.3 Housing and Utilities

Houses and apartments are provided with electricity from the municipal electricity supply. The power transmission lines are 65% worn down; every year breakdowns cause power cuts. The municipal heating system is worn out and needs repair, but there is not enough money to pay for this. Some private houses are heated by stoves. Firewood and coal are very expensive.

Water is provided by water pumps and wells. Over 98% of houses receive water from the central municipal provider. The water supply system has deteriorated by almost 74%. There is not enough capacity in the water supply system to provide for the needs of the whole city. Most houses, 90%, have a sewage system, although the city sewage system has deteriorated by 79% and there are frequent accidents. There is an landfill site between the rivers Ivanovka, Mayakovskogo and Susuya, but this is said to be filled to capacity.

18.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

18.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

For the majority of respondents (more than 80%) the main source of income is their wages. About 15% of respondents had an additional source of income. The living standard in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is higher than in other Sakhalin settlements. People spend 30-50% of their income on food (except for the families that live on social allowances), 20-40% on communal payments, about 20% on clothes and footwear and about 10% on durables. About 15% of respondents said they were trying to build up savings and every third respondent spends a portion of their income on recreation and hobbies.

By January 1, 2002, average monthly earnings had increased by 34% on 2000, but general wage arrears for municipal work were at R23.5 million. The average pension was R1,316, 24% of the average wage and the average monthly salary was R5,594.3, up 35% on the previous year.

18.7.2 Health

18.7.2.1 Infrastructure

According to the Regional Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision, there are 19 municipal and departmental healthcare establishments in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. There are also 14 medical establishments at Regional level. This includes 12 hospitals, seven ambulance and paramedic stations, 14 polyclinics and other establishments. As of January 1, 2002, there are 1,271 doctors and 2,669 paramedical specialists. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has a better provision of medical personnel than the rest of the Region. All establishments listed above, except for ambulance and paramedic stations, offer both private and free services. The most popular private medical establishments in the city are 'Healer' (*Tselitel*) and 'In and Yan'. The number of private dental practices is increasing.

Alternative medical practices and health resorts providing mineral water treatments and exercise therapy are opening up. The UN has provided funding for a children's rehabilitation centre at the city hospital, including a special care baby unit. There are also three sanatoria in the city.

18.7.2.2 Local Diet

Daily diet of the majority of respondents includes bakery products, pasta, cereal, chicken legs, vegetable oil, vegetables (potato, carrot, cabbage), apples, dairy products.

18.7.2.3 Health Risks

The respondents listed the following health risks:

- Bad quality of water,
- Unsatisfactory quality of popular food products,
- Stress,
- Unsatisfactory sanitation level of many streets,
- Lack of physical exercise on behalf of children and teenagers, and
- Smoking.

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18.7.2.4 Health Problems

The respondents noted the following health care problems:

- Difficulties with getting an appointment with a doctor, especially with a specialist doctor or dentist,
- Expensive medicines,
- Lack of specialist doctors,
- Lack of modern equipment,
- Lack of financing,
- Increase of drug addiction and venereal diseases, and
- Increase of TB.

Owing to some of the aforementioned problems, the majority of the respondents practice self-treatment. According to the respondents, diseases of the upper air passages are most common. Physiotherapy, acupuncture and manual therapy are the most popular of the non-traditional therapies.

18.7.3 Education

According to the data of the Municipal Department of Education, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has the following educational establishments:

- 32 nursery schools, where 6,119 children were educated in 2002, which exceeds the number of places in pre-school institutions by 7%,
- 35 schools, including 33 daily (31 schools of complete secondary education, two schools of incomplete secondary education and one primary school) and two evening schools, although there is a shortage of English teachers,
- Ten institutions of additional education, including three art schools, six children's music schools and one children's art school,
- Four institutions of basic vocational education (state),
- Nine institutions of secondary vocational education, including seven state and two non-governmental institutions, providing secondary theatrical, art, pedagogical, medical, economic, business and technical (including fuel and power faculty) education, and
- Eight institutions of higher education, including four state and four non-state institutions, all of which are located in the city, the largest being the Sakhalin State University.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk also has scientific research centres for geology, seismology and agriculture amongst others.

18.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has its own Department of Internal Affairs which is the base for the local police force. The crime level is high in the city. The most common crimes are theft, including theft of vehicles, and robberies. Cases of murder and assaults have also been reported in relation to robbery. Crime levels among the young are considered to be high.

There is a fire-service office and four departments. The fire-fighting service is considered to be skilled and well equipped, though there are occasional problems with spare parts for vehicles and petrol supply.

According to the majority of the respondents, the level of crime in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk is high and is constantly growing, especially among young people. Respondents believe that burglary, robbery, and car hijacks are the most common crimes. According to official statistics, in 2001 the city's share of regional crime was 32.6%.

18.7.5 Culture and Recreation

Culture, sports and recreation infrastructure is more developed in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk than in the rest of the Region.

According to the municipal Department of Education, there are the following cultural institutions in the city:

- Three museums (Sakhalin Regional Museum, founded in 1896, with 120,000 exhibits and 70,000 visitors/year; Sakhalin Regional Art Museum; Chekhov Museum),
- 23 libraries (two municipal with several branches and three regional libraries),
- Nine Cultural Clubs and Cultural Centres (*Klub* and *Dom Kultury*) (seven municipal and two regional),
- Two theatres (puppet and drama theatres),
- Three cinemas,
- One Philharmonic Hall,
- City Chamber Orchestra,
- One recreation and entertainment park (*PKiO after Yu. Gagarin*), and
- Zoo.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk's institutions of additional education also class as cultural institutions (see Section 7.2).

New Year and Christmas Celebrations, Youth Day, City Day, Farewell to Russian Winter, Friendship Holiday, devoted to liberation of Sakhalin Koreans, 1st and 9th of May (Labour Day and Victory Day) are the most popular traditional activities, organized by the cultural institutions of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

According to the Department of Physical Culture and Sports of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Administration, there are the following sport facilities/centres in the city:

- Two stadia,
- Sports palace with a swimming pool,
- Lawn tennis court in the city park,
- Skiing lodge,
- Three gym/sports complexes,
- Seven Sports Schools for Children and Teenagers (*DUSSH*),
- Mountain skiing circuit,
- Basketball gym, and
- Chess Club.

Besides, there are sports gyms and recreational complexes in educational institutions and in some organisations.

According to the respondents, summer and winter marathons and soccer matches are the most popular sport activities.

There is also an increasing number of restaurants, cafes, clubs, bars and casinos in the city. In 2001, there were 16 hotels in the city.

According to the respondents, the most popular recreation place of residents within the boundaries of the city is the City Park named after Yu. Gagarin. In the warm season a lot of people go to the Aniva Bay coast near Okhotskoye, and to the Warm Lakes (*Teplye Ozero*). Less popular are the coast of the Tunaicha Lake, Izmenchivoye Lake, the Lutoga river, and area of Padi. Spending time on dachas (garden plots with or without a summer house) is one form of summer recreation. In winter, some residents go in for winter sports.

Appendix D Community Profiles

18.7.6 Social Support

At the beginning of 2002, 8,100 people were registered as being in need of social support. One overnight hostel has been set up to deal with the homeless problem in the city.

According to respondents, there are a lot of homeless people and unsupervised children that are in need of social support.

18.7.7 Social Conflicts

Many respondents did not note any social conflicts. Some respondents recalled strikes of budget employees, caused by non-payments of salaries.

19 MITSULEVKA

19.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

19.1.1 Location

Mitsulevka is an agricultural village in the east of Aniva District, 13km south of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and 29km north of Korsakov along the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Korsakov highway. The village is 53km from the district centre, Aniva, and 4.5km from the nearest village, Dachnoye.

19.1.2 Physical Description

Mitsulevka lies on the Susunay Valley marshlands, on a delta of the Susuya River. There are large peat bogs close to the river, and around the village there is good pastureland for cattle. The surrounding area is hilly, with lowland brush and deciduous forest. Summers are warm and rainy with an average temperature of +24°C. Winters are mild and snowy with an average temperature of -9°C.

19.1.3 Existing Hazards

Water quality is poor with a high sediment and iron content and unpleasant smell. The quality of ground and surface waters may have been affected by the intensity of local agricultural activity.

19.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The settlement was founded in 1882 by exiled settlers. It was named after the Russian officer Mitsulya (1836-1883). The state farm *Yuzhno-Sakhalinsky* was established in 1948 on the territory of the present Mitsulevka. In 1958 the management of the farm was transferred to Troitskoye. From 1958 to 1995 the *Pervomaiskoye* branch of the *Yuzhno-Sakhalinsky* state farm remained in Mitsulevka. The *Pervomaiskoye* branch was mainly involved in animal husbandry with some crop cultivation (potatoes, fodder).

19.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

19.3.1 Administrative Structure

Mitsulevka comes under the village administration of Troitskoye. Mitsulevka has a village Council of five people working on a volunteer basis that elects the head of the village (*starosta*) and is responsible for the day-to-day economic issues (allocation of hayfields, etc.).

19.3.2 Civil Society

No NGOs are registered in Mitsulevka. There is a Children's Poetry Reading Society at the local community centre (*Dom Kultury*).

19.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As of January 1, 2002, the total population was 208, with the following distribution:

- Below working age 25%,
- Working age 49%, and
- Pensioners 26%.

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Community Profiles

Most residents are Russian and have general and specialised secondary education. For the last three years the death rate has been double the birth rate. Many people left Mitsulevka in 1995 following the closure of the state farm. Residents continue to leave – many young people now work or study in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. There is some influx, however, as the village is now a site for weekend and holiday homes.

19.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

19.5.1 Local Budget

Mitsulevka has no separate village budget, but is included in the budget of Troitskoye village administration.

19.5.2 Employment

As of January 1, 2002, 68 residents were employed in various sectors, including fishing (one), agriculture (two), forestry (two), construction (11), transport (one), communications (four), trade (five), catering (six), social infrastructure (one), public services (five), culture and sport (four) and health (four).

About 60% of the population work in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and about 15% in Korsakov. The rest work in Mitsulevka itself or in a military unit in nearby Dachnoye. About 70% of the working-age population receive an income from formal employment. Most residents live on their wages, with some reliant on pensions and/or other benefits. There is plenty of casual employment during the fishing season and harvest time.

According to annual community records, there are 43 unemployed. None of these is registered at the District Unemployment Centre in Aniva (53km away) as it is so inconvenient to get there. People generally seek work through acquaintances and relatives, or (less often) through newspapers, radio and television.

Most of the unemployed lost their jobs in 1995 when the two major employers in the village – the state farm and radio-centre – were closed down. Local leaders believe that there is some potential for encouraging the unemployed to get back to work. One local entrepreneur, however, said that alcohol abuse was a problem among the local labour force.

19.5.3 Local Business Development

There are no enterprises registered in Mitsulevka, but three businesses are physically based there:

- *Demetra* is a company that cuts and dries peat. It employs 10 people, most of whom are former land reclamation experts from Aniva. Only one is local.
- The mayor of Aniva District owns a 21 ha farm where the tenants grow cabbages.
- Village shop *Success*.

There is considerable potential for business development in the village, due to its convenient location (road and rail links) and its fertile agricultural lands. The main problems are the lack of investment and the absence of a development plan.

19.5.4 Cost of Living

The cost of living does not differ much from that of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Food products cost the same, medicines are slightly more expensive and housing is much cheaper.

19.5.5 Household Production

Most families have a garden plot next to their house for growing potatoes, other vegetables, berries and fruit. For most people this is their main source of nutrition. There are 65 plots in the village, with an average size of 0.9 ha. Some people rear cattle: there are 20 cows in the village. Animal products are generally sold; about 30% of production is sold. In addition 27 ha of land is cultivated in the village (potatoes, carrots, cabbage, hay).

Residents gather berries and mushrooms on the marshlands and hills near the village. They also gather fern, burdock and damsons, and on the coast they collect seaweed (*laminaria*), shrimp and scallops. Very few people hunt.

Fishing is a very popular source of additional income, nutrition and recreation. People fish all year round, mostly on the Susuya River and near Solovyevka (Korsakov District). Non-salmon species are caught for subsistence use and immediate consumption, while salmon species (pink, chum) are prepared for winter consumption (about 30% of the catch) or are sold (70%). In winter people fish for cod, smelt, crab and other species from under the ice.

19.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

19.6.1 Transport

Mitsulevka is situated on the asphalted Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Korsakov Road. Roads within the village are muddy, badly drained and susceptible to flooding in spring and autumn. The state of the roads is a major concern for residents. There is no petrol station.

Mitsulevka has a railway station on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – Korsakov line, but trains only run in summer. A regular bus (No. 115) runs between Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk every 30 minutes from 6am to 11pm. Private taxis also run between Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk but are often full and rarely stop in the village.

19.6.2 Communications

There is no telegraph service or postal service. There is a public telephone for outgoing calls only in the shop Success. The TV channels ORT, RTR, ASTV, NTV and STS can be received in the village, as can the radio stations *Europa Plus*, *Mayak* and *105 FM Sakhalin*. Newspapers from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Korsakov are available in the village. The most popular are the regional newspapers *Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk* and *Sovietsky Sakhalin*.

19.6.3 Housing and Utilities

There are 78 privately owned houses, of which six have modern conveniences. On average, residents have 15m² each. Electricity is supplied by the company *Yuzhnye Electrichekskie Seti* and today supply is generally uninterrupted. Houses are heated by wood-burning stoves. Firewood is expensive and in short supply.

Water is supplied by artesian well. Some households have running water, others rely on pumps in the village. In some places the water is of poor quality and smells and tastes of iron. Elsewhere the quality is satisfactory, but supply is unreliable. Frequent accidents with the water supply system are a major problem. The houses all have external toilets; there is no sewage system. There are no rubbish collections and waste is disposed of in ditches.

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Community Profiles

19.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

19.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Over 50% of household income is spent on food, followed by housing and utilities. Less than a third is spent on clothes, shoes, medicines and durable consumer goods. The vast majority of the population has no savings.

19.7.2 Health

19.7.2.1 Infrastructure

The village has a paramedic station, with one medical attendant and a cleaner. The station is heated by a stove and is reported to be very cold. It is in a bad state of repair and there is no running water or sewage. The station provides emergency assistance, physiotherapy, and a pharmacy counter.

For specialist consultations, residents travel to polyclinic No. 4 in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. If a hospital bed is required, they go to Aniva District hospital. There is no ambulance in Mitsulevka; ambulances are called out from Korsakov or Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

Local residents expressed the following concerns about health provision:

- Medicines and treatment are costly,
- Some medicines are unavailable,
- There are very few specialist doctors, and
- Waiting lists are long.

19.7.2.2 Local Diet

The local diet includes home-grown vegetables, bread, pasta, cereals and pulses (rice, peas, buckwheat), sugar, chicken legs and stewed meat. People rarely eat fruit (the most common fruit is apple) or processed meats.

19.7.2.3 Health Risks

Health risks identified by local respondents include:

- Damp climate,
- Level of background radiation is higher than the norm,
- High levels of dust in summer,
- Poor diet, lack of vitamins,
- Smoking and alcohol consumption, and
- Poor state of local roads.

19.7.2.4 Health Problems

Respondents drew attention to the following health problems:

- Heart disease (one of the most common complaints in 2001),
- Malnutrition due to poverty and poor quality of available food products,
- Weakness in children due to poor nutrition and lack of sporting activity,
- Low immune levels in children due to vitamin deficiency and smoking from an early age,
- Traffic accidents, and
- Not enough hospital beds.

People usually treat themselves in the first instance, using herbal remedies. They also visit acupuncture or massage practitioners.

19.7.3 Education

There is no school or nursery school in the village. Children go to school in the neighbouring villages of Dachnoye and Solovyevka.

19.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

The local police service is represented by one officer from the Aniva District Department of Internal Affairs, who only visits the village about twice a year, or if there has been an incident. Crime levels are low in the village, although burglary and occasional cattle theft have been reported.

There is no local fire-fighting service.

19.7.5 Culture and Recreation

Mitsulevka has a cultural/recreational centre (*Dom Kultury*), which organizes cultural events and provides a focus for social life and community cohesion. There are no public baths, restaurants, cafes, bars or sports facilities.

Few people practice sports and this is particularly seen as having a bad effect on children's health. A few people engage in cross-country skiing, running and walking. Residents spend their summer leisure time on the banks of the Susuya River or nearby lakes, or on the shores of Aniva Bay. Some enjoy ice-fishing in winter.

There are no sacred sites in the area. The cemetery is 500m from the village. There are no churches, and no residents are registered as practising any religion. Residents celebrate New Year, Pancake Tuesday and Easter.

19.7.6 Social Support

The village has four single-parent families, one orphan, 13 invalids, one parent deprived of parental rights and 40 others in need of support. There are no social support institutions.

19.7.7 Social Conflicts

Residents reported no social conflicts within the community. Local people consider the bad behaviour of young people to be a social threat.

Appendix D Community Profiles

20 KORSAKOV

20.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

20.1.1 Location

Korsakov lies on the shores of Lososy (Salmon) Bay, at the northern edge of Aniva Bay in the far south of Sakhalin. It is the administrative centre of Korsakov District and is located 42km south of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

20.1.2 Physical Description

The town is situated on the Korsakov plateau, which is characterised by meadows and brown earth. The area has undulating, eroded and denuded plains and hilly ridges. Forest fires and intensive logging have destroyed most of the boreal forest here. Summers are warm, with high precipitation and an average temperature of +24°C. Winters are mild with heavy snow and an average temperature of -9°C.

20.1.3 Existing Hazards

Air quality is poor as a result of boiler-houses and dust from roads. According to data there are more than 300 vehicles per 1,000 residents in Korsakov District. Water quality is also poor, with sediment and iron content and an unpleasant smell.

20.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Korsakov was founded as a Russian military outpost in 1853 and is the oldest non-indigenous settlement on Sakhalin. After the Russian-Japanese War (1904-1905) Korsakov, like the rest of southern Sakhalin, came under Japanese rule. Economic activity included the timber, paper and fishing industries, while the largest enterprise was a paper mill. In 1945, Soviet power was established in the south and industrial, construction, transport and trade enterprises were set up in Korsakov.

20.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

20.3.1 Administrative Structure

Executive power in Korsakov is represented by the Korsakov Town and District Administration, headed by the district and city mayor. Legislative power is represented by the District Assembly (elected deputies) and judicial power by the District Court and the Prosecutor's Office.

20.3.2 Civil Society

A number of NGOs exist in Korsakov but there is a low level of public awareness about their activities. Of all the public organisations registered in Korsakov one third are trades unions. There is also the Entrepreneurs' Association. The Communist Party holds annual meetings on May 1 and November 7 but local residents show little interest in them. There are public festivals (Russian and Korean), sports clubs and events, cultural centres and religious organisations (see Section 7.4 'Culture and Recreation').

20.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Korsakov is the third largest community on Sakhalin, with a population of 36,500 as of January 1, 2001, which represents about 80% of the Korsakov District population. Distribution of permanent residents is as follows:

- Below working age 19.1%,
- Working age 67.3%, and
- Pensioners 13.6%.

According to the 1989 census, the majority of residents are Russian (80%), followed by Ukrainians (10%) and Koreans (6%). The population is said to be ageing, with young people leaving for opportunities elsewhere. It is also declining due to emigration and the death rate exceeding the birth rate. In 2001, 194 more people left than moved into town and 150 more people died than were born. However, emigration reportedly dropped in 2002.

20.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

20.5.1 Local Budget

A large portion of the Korsakov District budget is designated for Korsakov town. The district budget is made up of tax payments (58.9% of total budget in 2001), payments other than tax (3.2%) and allocations from the Sakhalin regional budget (37.9%). In 2000 money from the Extra-Budgetary Fund of the Sakhalin Region was used to build a hospital. The fund is partly formed of the revenues from SEIC. In 2001 District budget expenditure included: public administration (7.3%), law enforcement (0.6%), housing and utilities (28.7%), education (26%), culture (3%), health (18.2%) and social services (9.8%).

20.5.2 Employment

About 9,000 people work in Korsakov itself. The food industry, including fishing, provides most jobs. Most people are employed in large and medium-sized enterprises, but since 2000 the number of small business employees has risen. Fish-processing enterprises provide additional employment in the fishing season. According to respondents, many people live on their salaries alone. Other sources of income include pensions, social welfare, commercial income and the sale of fish.

In 2001, 626 unemployed were registered with the Employment Service. Staff claim actual unemployment is three to four times higher than official figures. According to respondents, people normally seek jobs through friends and family or newspaper advertisements. People do not always rely on using the Employment Service, as the probability of finding suitable employment this way is low. In recent months, however, more people have registered, largely due to job opportunities with SEIC Projects.

20.5.3 Local Business Development

Although Korsakov's economy shows little growth, it is among the most developed on Sakhalin. There are more than 1,000 registered enterprises, of which less than two thirds are functioning. More than 50% of enterprises are private, the majority of these being small businesses. The key sectors are fishing industry, sea transportation and trade.

According to the administration, there are enough retail outlets (of manufactured goods – 64, mixed – 26, of food products – 89, pavilions – 26, kiosks – 15, micro-markets – five), which are supplied by deliveries from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. There are also there are three smaller wholesalers (two for alcohol products, one for food products).

According to the administration, there are *Sberbank* (State savings banks), *Sakhalin-Vest*, and subsidiary of *Bank Dolinsk*.

Appendix D

Community Profiles

Despite good transport communications, Korsakov suffers from insufficient working capital, inadequate infrastructure, insufficient government support (e.g., inefficient tax and lending policies) and a shortage of highly-qualified specialists. Many local entrepreneurs see business development potential in the town, primarily associated with transportation services, the fishing industry, trading and other supporting sectors.

20.5.4 Cost of Living

Korsakov has the same food prices as Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, slightly higher prices for medicines and cheaper housing.

20.5.5 Household Production

Respondents said about 50% of households have garden plots next to their houses or out of town (dacha). People grow potatoes and other vegetables (cabbage, onions, carrots, cucumbers) and berries. Garden plots provide an additional food source (75% of respondents), the main food source (10%), an additional source of income (10%) or the main source of income (5%). Some people (although none of those surveyed) grow large quantities of vegetables for sale at markets in Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. A small number of families is involved in poultry, cattle or pig breeding.

According to survey responses, about 70% of adults gather wild plants (berries, mushrooms, fern, burdock, wild garlic) and up to 50% gather seafood (seaweed, shrimps, scallops, etc.) in the areas near Prigorodnoye, Solovyevka, the three Padi settlements and Mitsulevka. Gathering is an additional source of food (in 90% of cases), the main source of food (less than 15%), an additional or main source of income (a few cases) and/or a form of recreation (about 15%).

Respondents said fishing was the most popular source of additional income (one third of respondents) and/or food (75%) and is a very popular leisure activity. More than 50% of adults fish. In summer during the salmon run many people, especially the unemployed go fishing or seek work at the fish-processing facilities. In the winter people fish for cod, smelt and crab from under the ice. The most popular fishing areas are Solovyovka, Okhotskoye, Prigorodnoye and the Susuya River. Few people hunt (no more than 15% of male adults). In general it is a hobby, but it is also an additional source of food (in 50% of cases) and/or income (25%).

20.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

20.6.1 Transport

An asphalted road links Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Roads that are not asphalted link Korsakov to Prigorodnoye and Ozerskoye. Roads in the town are full of pot-holes and poorly drained. There are very few pavements and these are in a bad state. There are four petrol stations, four transport enterprises, including three private. The bus service runs between Korsakov and:

- Okhotskoye, Ozerskoye and Chapayevovo – three times a week,
- Novikovo and Prigorodnoye – in dacha season only, and
- Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk – daily, every half hour between 6am and 11pm.

There are two bus routes within Korsakov, but the residents are not satisfied with the transportation service provided in the town (bus schedule and insufficient number of buses on the routes).

A narrow gauge commuter train operates (only during dacha season) between Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Korsakov port is open for navigation all year round. Since 1991 it has been open to foreign vessels and passengers.

20.6.2 Communication

Korsakov has a post office with a telegraph service and long-distance telephones. There are a few public pay phones in the town. Local residents use the Internet and efforts are being made to establish an Internet Café in the Soyuz Cinema building.

Korsakov receives ORT, RTR, ASTV, NTV and STS television and *Europa Plus*, *Mayak*, *105 FM* and *Sakhalin* radio broadcasts. Most homes get poor TV reception due to Korsakov's undulating terrain – some houses only receive ORT and RTR.

Korsakov has its own newspapers *Dom u Morya* (House by the Sea) and *Voskhod* (Sunrise), which is very popular. The CYPC publishes *Priboi* (Surf), a periodical sponsored by SEIC with a circulation of 500. The most popular newspapers after *Voskhod* are *Svobodny Sakhalin* (Free Sakhalin) and *Sovetsky Sakhalin* (Soviet Sakhalin). Because of high subscription costs, few Korsakov residents subscribe to national newspapers.

20.6.3 Housing and Utilities

According to the district administration there are about 900 houses in Korsakov. In general housing is in a poor state. More than 50% of housing is privately owned. Average living space per resident is 21 m². According to the statistics, there are about 16,000 apartments, mostly quite old. Houses have the following amenities: heating from central provider in town (87%); hot water on tap (3%); bath or shower (89%); sewage system (84%).

Electricity is supplied by *Yuzhniye Elektricheskiye Sety*. Power is supplied interrupted in the last years. Houses have two types of heating: 'central heating' provided by local boiler houses and wood-burning stoves in individual homes. As of early 2001 there were 33 boiler houses. Most are low capacity, all are in a poor state. Heating supply is inadequate and there are frequent accidents. For stove users, firewood is expensive and in short supply.

The town's water is supplied from the Uzkaya and Talaya Rivers and Verkhneye Lake via 60 pump stations, which are old and do not comply with modern standards. There is a water treatment station for eliminating iron from the water. In general, water complies with quality standards. Supply is also limited: provision to most houses is one to two hours in the morning and evening. The sewage system handles around 3.5 million m³/year of waste water of which only 37% is treated. The local domestic rubbish dump is 3km from the town. Waste water from the dump seeps into surrounding ground waters.

20.7 LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

20.7.1 Household Income and Expenditure

Most respondents spend half or more of their income on food, the second largest expenditure being housing rental. Less than one third of income is spent on clothing, shoes, medicines and durable goods. The vast majority of people have no savings.

20.7.2 Health

20.7.2.1 Infrastructure

There are three out-patient facilities, all considered to be poorly equipped and in a bad state of repair. There is one hospital with 420 beds, 121 staff and some specialized facilities. There are four pharmacies, all operating during the day, but closed in the evenings and at weekends. The Central District Hospital has an ambulance service described as poorly equipped and under-financed.

Although there is a well-equipped new hospital in Korsakov, its capacity is limited. Often medicines are not prescribed because they are not available or are very expensive. Respondents note a lack of specialist doctors, so many people go to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk for treatment. In some particular cases (colds, flu, rheumatic disease) people treat themselves. Respondents stress that traditional medicine plays an important role. However, the reported effectiveness of traditional healing varies according to the respondent.

Appendix D

Community Profiles

20.7.2.2 Local Diet

The daily diet includes (mainly home-grown) vegetables, bread and pastries, pasta, cereals (mainly, rice, peas, buckwheat), sugar, chicken legs and canned meat. Respondents rarely eat fruit.

20.7.2.3 Health Risks

Respondents identified the following health risks:

- High humidity,
- High background radiation,
- Poor road conditions,
- High urban pollution levels,
- High dust content in the air,
- City waste dump expansion, and
- Inadequate rubbish collection.

20.7.2.4 Health Problems

Residents identified the following most common health problems:

- Malnutrition due to high cost or lack of availability of good quality food,
- Poor health of children due to malnutrition, lack of exercise and long waiting lists, and
- Low immune levels in children due to lack of vitamins.

The most typical adult health problems are respiratory diseases, traumas, pregnancy-related illnesses and digestive system diseases. The most typical health problems with teenagers are respiratory diseases, uro-genital diseases, infections and parasitosis. The most typical health problems with children are respiratory diseases, infections, parasitosis, digestive system diseases and traumas.

20.7.3 Education

There are 10 nursery schools in Korsakov. These are overcrowded and their buildings are in need of repair. There are eight day-schools, one night-school and one professional vocational school. There is also a school in Korsakov that provides arts training.

20.7.4 Public Safety and Crime

According to the Korsakov District Department of Internal Affairs, as of July 2002 there were 198 police officers in the district. All police, apart from rural police officers, are based in Korsakov. Residents believe that crime levels are high. According to Department statistics, there were around 845 crimes annually between 1999 and 2001. The most common are burglary and car theft. Drug- and alcohol-related crimes are increasing.

The Korsakov Fire Department provides fire-fighting services to Korsakov and other communities in the district. The military fire department in Dachnoye provides a support service and assistance in case of large-scale fires. The respondents praised the Fire Department services as high-quality and very professional. Korsakov has a gas emergency service, though many residents are unaware of its existence. Seven security agencies provide services to companies and organisations in the town.

20.7.5 Culture and Recreation

The Municipal Cultural Centre Ocean and the Children and Young People's Centre (CYPC) organize town festivals, which are popular with local residents, especially City Day and Fishermen's Day. There is also an annual Korean festival in the town. The Ocean Centre organizes amateur theatres, dancing, music and folk groups and other amateur groups. The CYPC organizes 25 art and hobby groups, has branches in local schools and runs a summer health camp in Prigorodnoye. Both centres need renovating and, according to staff, there is a low level of interest in their activities among the local population.

Korsakov has one cinema, *Soyuz*, which needs renovating and is only able to fill 10% of its seats.

There is a Museum of Regional Studies, which has frequent exhibitions of its own collections as well as local art and crafts. There are five libraries, which are well used but under-financed. The Korsakov Art School opened in 1977 and now has 500 children learning music, dancing and painting. The students have travelled to Europe and Japan and their folk-song group was a nominee of an international competition.

There are a number of bars, cafes, clubs and restaurants. The local hotel, *Alfa*, has a sauna and a water recreation complex. In spring and summer residents enjoy outdoor activities and camping on the beach. The most popular areas are Prigorodnoye seashore near the three Padi settlements, Busse Lake and lakes near Okhotskoye. Many residents also consider work on their household plots to be a form of recreation.

Sports facilities include school gyms and sports grounds, a stadium, a football field, a shooting range, a sports school for young people and a skiing centre. There are gyms at School No. 4, Technical College No. 8, the Ocean Fishing Base, Goffered Packing Factory and a Fitness Centre *Jumanji*. There are also a number of martial arts centres. Korsakov has many sporting events for adults and children and tournaments are held on festival days.

There are 10 religious associations in Korsakov including three Russian orthodox parishes, three groups of Baptists, two evangelical churches, one Jehovah's Witness congregation and one Presbyterian congregation. The cemetery lies 1 km to the north-east of the town.

20.7.6 Social Support

According to data from the Department for Social Protection, Korsakov has 426 one parent families, 907 people with low income, 133 families with many children, 71 low income two-parent families, 907 low income families with under age children, 232 single mothers, 107 orphans, 309 disabled adults, 169 disabled children, 80 parents deprived of paternal rights and 576 people with no bread-winner.

The actual number of socially-unprotected people in the city is much higher. They include most pensioners. Moreover, not all of those who require social aid from the state actually register with social security authorities. There are no official statistics on the number of homeless people, but survey results imply there are not many in Korsakov.

Korsakov has a juvenile rehabilitation centre and a boarding home/hostel for pensioners and disabled people. According to respondents abandoned children are cared for in the district hospital. But the activities of the hospital staff on taking care of these children are not registered with the authorities, so not financed from the budget – it is run only due to the efforts of the hospital staff.

20.7.7 Social Conflicts

According to the respondents, people went on strike in the early 1990s in connection with non-payment of salaries. Local businessmen went on strike when the administration ordered them to use cash registers for all their sales. In 2000 there was a Communist party rally in protest against low pay. In 2001 local businessmen went on strike over the imposition of a new single social tax.