

## C08-O05

### REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND PERSPECTIVES: EXAMPLE FROM CHUKOTKA

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Chukotka being the most remote and isolated region of Russia follows the all-Russian principle in setting of strategic priorities from the center. The “Scheme of territorial planning” was prepared in 2006 by organizations located in Moscow and Novosibirsk based on data from services of Chukotka administration. This document is used as the basis of setting of the following priorities of sustainable development of Chukotka by the year 2030:

transition from dominant mineral industries to diversified economy; development of transport sector; development of energy sector by building new power plants and using renewable resources of wind and floating nuclear plants; development and intensification of agriculture to maximize food security; development of social infrastructure especially living space for indigenous people; development of tourism by creation of recreational areas; preservation of unique nature by development of environmental reserves; and special programs on ecological safety of lands and people and preservation of indigenous people.

Beside the general plan, each of the priorities have the set of tasks to be accomplished, like building of hospitals, or carbon emission cuts down to a certain limit. So the strategy of development set from the top to bottom works. However, the lack of feedback from bottom to top, make them not self-sustainable. Such important issues being in line with the strategy like reducing of geological hazards, for example coastal retreat, become visible to the top only at the latter stages, when risks rise.

The interaction between the research, inhabitants and local administrations through knowledge sharing and outreach activities, works for the dialogue between the tops and the bottoms. We show how the research initiatives having their own objectives might be helpful for timely decision-making in the sphere of land use in rapidly changing Arctic.