

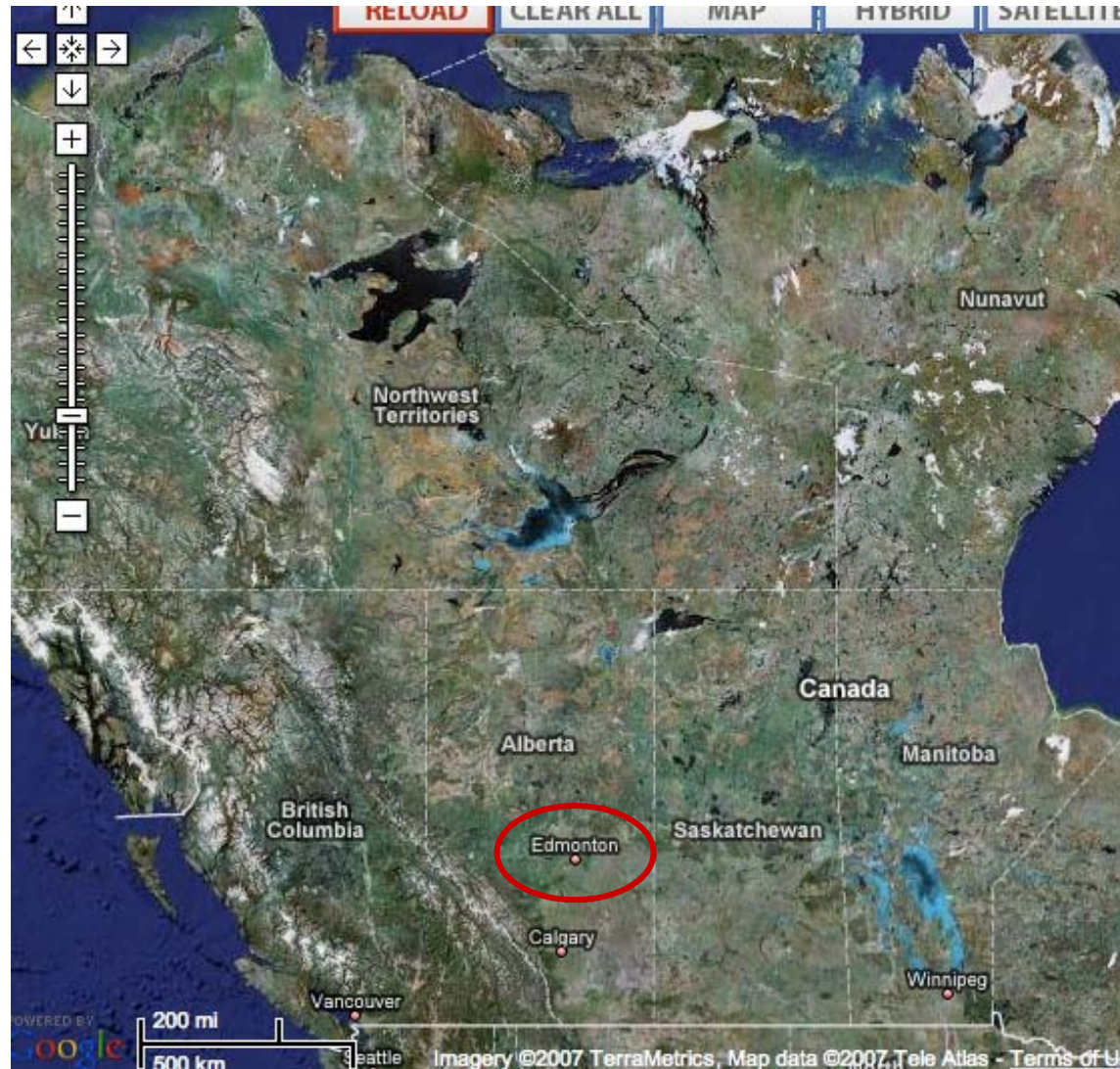


# SAON II

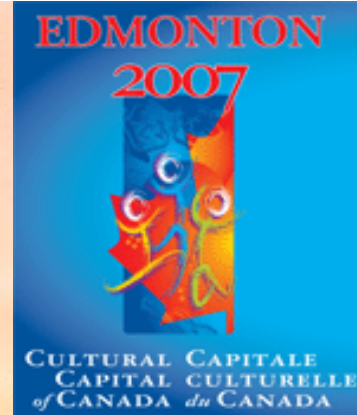
A Preview

# SAON II 9-11 April 2008

## Edmonton, Alberta (to be confirmed)



- How many participants (300?)
- Opportunities for side meetings at SAON II
- Format of breakout and plenary sessions
- Organization and function of working groups
- Need for prep meetings between now and April?
- Extend invitations to funding agencies, operational agencies, northern communities, others





### Important dates

- » 15 September: deadline for submission of abstracts
- » 22 September: notification of accepted abstracts
- » 1 October: last day for workshop registration
- » 12-14 November: workshop

### Workshop organising committee

Kjell Danell, IPY Joint Committee; Sverker Sörlin, Swedish IPY Committee; David Hik, Canadian IPY Committee; David Carlson, IPY Director; John Calder, NOAA; Volker Rachold, IASC; Odd Rogne, AMAP and IPY IPO.

### Local organising committee

Håkan Olsson, Swedish IPY Committee; Anders Clarhäll, Swedish Research Council; Olle Melander, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat; Lars-Anders Baer, Sami Parliament of Sweden; Volker Rachold, IASC; Odd Rogne, AMAP and IPY IPO. Local organiser is the Swedish IPY Committee, which is a committee within the Swedish Research Council.



Vetenskapsrådet



IASSA  
International  
Arctic Social  
Sciences  
Association



IPS  
Indigenous  
Peoples's  
Secretariat



### Further information

Please visit the workshop web site, [www.arcticobserving.org](http://www.arcticobserving.org), or contact Anders Clarhäll at the Swedish Research Council: [Anders.Clarhall@vr.se](mailto:Anders.Clarhall@vr.se), +46 8 546 44 149.



Welcome to the first IPY workshop on

## Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks

November 12–14th, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden

[www.arcticobserving.org](http://www.arcticobserving.org)



[www.arcticobserving.org](http://www.arcticobserving.org)

## SAON Guiding Principles:

- Arctic system and global connections
- Pan-Arctic view and comprehensive Arctic coverage
- Coordination, collaboration and communication
- Data and information standards and management
- Inclusiveness and based on user needs

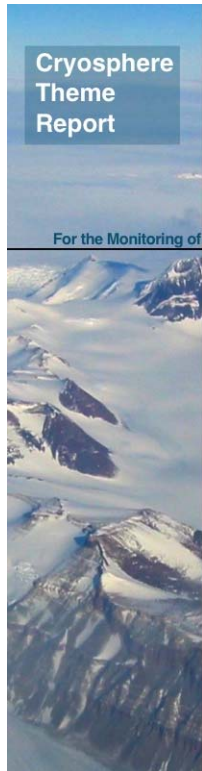


# SAON Key Questions

- What Arctic observing sites, systems and networks (activities) currently exist?
- What spatial, temporal and disciplinary gaps exist?
- How will gaps be filled and the entire effort sustained?
- How are these activities to be coordinated and integrated?
- How are free, open and timely access to data to be achieved?



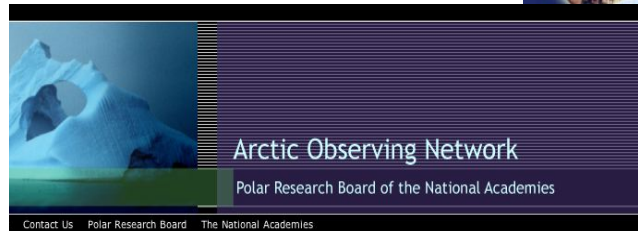
# There is a great deal of useful information from recent assessments



For the Monitoring of our Environment from Space and from Earth

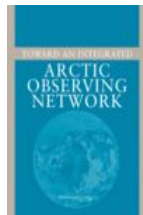


**2007**  
An international partnership for  
cooperation in Earth observations



## navigate

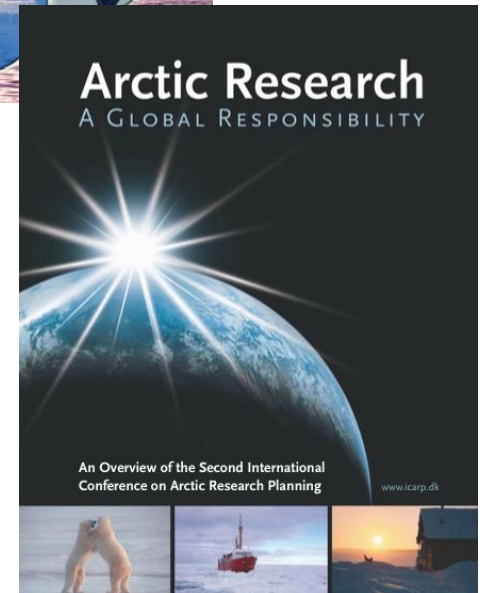
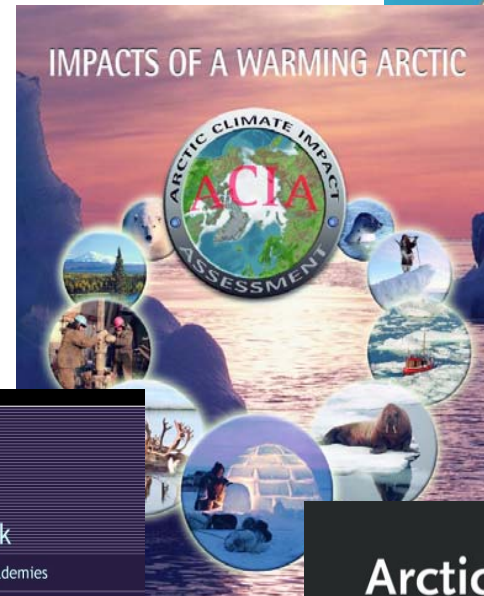
- [About](#)
- [Meetings](#)
- [Feedback](#)

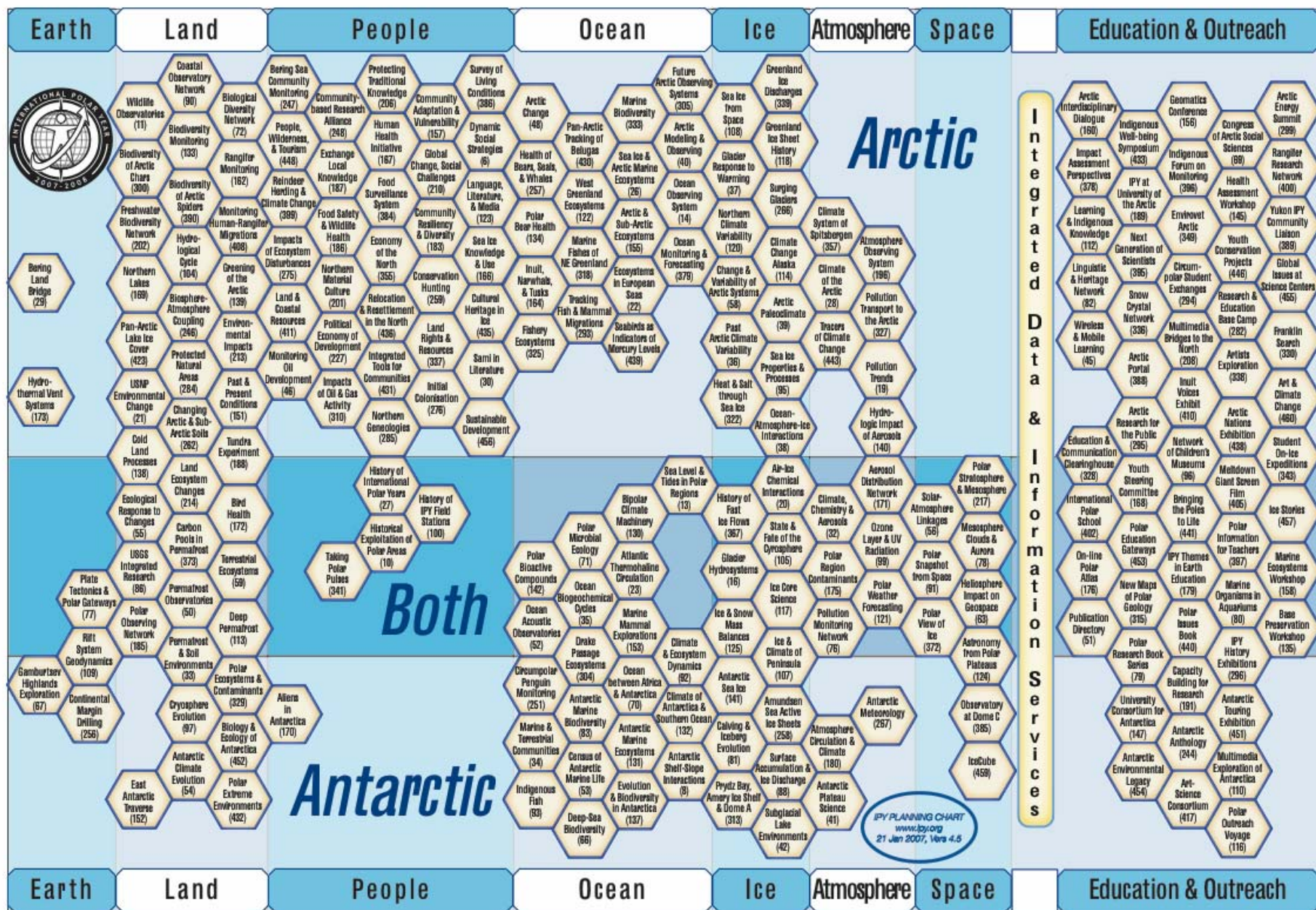


## Welcome

This website provides information on the National Research Council's Committee to Design an Arctic Observing Network. The committee has now completed its work. The report can be read online or downloaded in PDF format at no cost from [The National Academies Website](#).

The report, commissioned by the National Science Foundation (NSF), presents a vision and implementation ideas for an integrated arctic observing network (AON) built from existing and planned observation programs and efforts. Its recommendations reflect the consensus of an 18-member committee with international membership and broad-ranging experience. Over the course of 18 months (ending March 2006), the committee benefited from a wide variety of inputs from the community, in particular through workshops in Denmark and Alaska.





# ArcticWOLVES

## Arctic Wildlife Observatories Linking Vulnerable EcoSystems



FRANÇAIS

ENGLISH

**CANADA**• [Cape Churchill Peninsula](#), Wapusk National Park, Manitoba (59° N, 94° W) • Komakuk Beach, Ivvavik National Park, Yukon Territory (65° N, 140° W) • Herschel Island, Yukon Territory (70° N, 139° W) • Walker Bay, Kent Peninsula, Nunavut Territory (68° N, 108° W) • Green Cabin, Banks Island, Aulavik National Park, Northwest Territories (73° N, 120° W) • [Bylot Island](#), Sirmilik National Park, Nunavut Territory (73° N, 80° W) • Eureka, Nunavut Territory (80° N, 86° W) • Alert, Nunavut Territory (83° N, 62° W)

**NORWAY**• Isfjorden & Ny-Alesund, Svalbard (79° N, 18° W) • Varanger Peninsula (70° N, 30° W)

**SWEDEN**• Vindelfjällen (66° N, 16° W)

**UNITED STATES** • Barrow, Alaska (71° N, 157° W)

**RUSSIA**• Nenetski Zapovednik (69° N, 53° E) • Ostrov Dolgi (69° N, 58° E) • Erkuta River, Yamal (68° N, 69° E) • Medusa Bay, Taimyr peninsula (73° N, 81° E) • Lena River Delta (73° N, 124° E) • Wrangel Island (71° N, 179° E)

**DENMARK**• [Zackenbergl field station](#), Greenland (74° N, 21° W)

The global funding envelope for IPY is inherently opaque owing to inhomogeneities in funding arrangements, both in levels and timings of support, whether from governments or other agencies, and in the balance of in-kind contributions.

Report submitted to the 17th meeting of the OECD Global Science Forum  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION: INTERNATIONAL YEARS OF  
SCIENCE AND THE LAUNCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR 2007-2008

The importance of data and information management, particularly after the formal termination of the IPY, has been recognised from the earliest days of the programme.

Steps must be taken to resolve outstanding issues and to ensure that robust systems are put in place.

There is a necessity to ensure that follow-up activities are carefully planned, and this will evolve during the course of the IPY.

To this end there might be merit in drawing up a form of road map.

Report submitted to the 17th meeting of the OECD Global Science Forum    INTERNATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION: INTERNATIONAL YEARS OF SCIENCE AND    THE LAUNCH OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR 2007-2008

*How will we harness the efforts, resources  
and momentum of International Polar Year  
to ensure that its impact is substantive  
and long-lasting?*

# Possible IPY Legacies

- Establish sustained observation and monitoring networks;
- Improve link between observation and monitoring to modelling;
- Manage explosion of data that IPY will create, and ensuring access to it;
- Train the next generation of polar researchers;
- Share logistical information more broadly and more efficiently;
- Raise public profile of the polar regions;
- Link science and policy more effectively;
- Improve opportunities for northern residents by increasing linkages to higher education, research careers and logistics support;
- Create the potential for enhanced international support of polar science through the development of a political legacy for IPY



# Speech from the Throne

October 16, 2007

*Our Government will build a world-class arctic research station that will be on the cutting edge of arctic issues, including environmental science and resource development.*

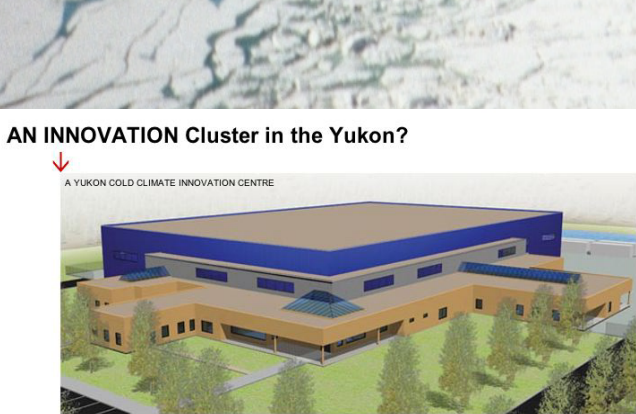
*This station will be built by Canadians, in Canada's Arctic, and it will be there to serve the world.*

If Canada was to build a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral Arctic research station(s) which could include natural, health, social sciences, what would be the type and scope of science that would be most attractive to international partners?

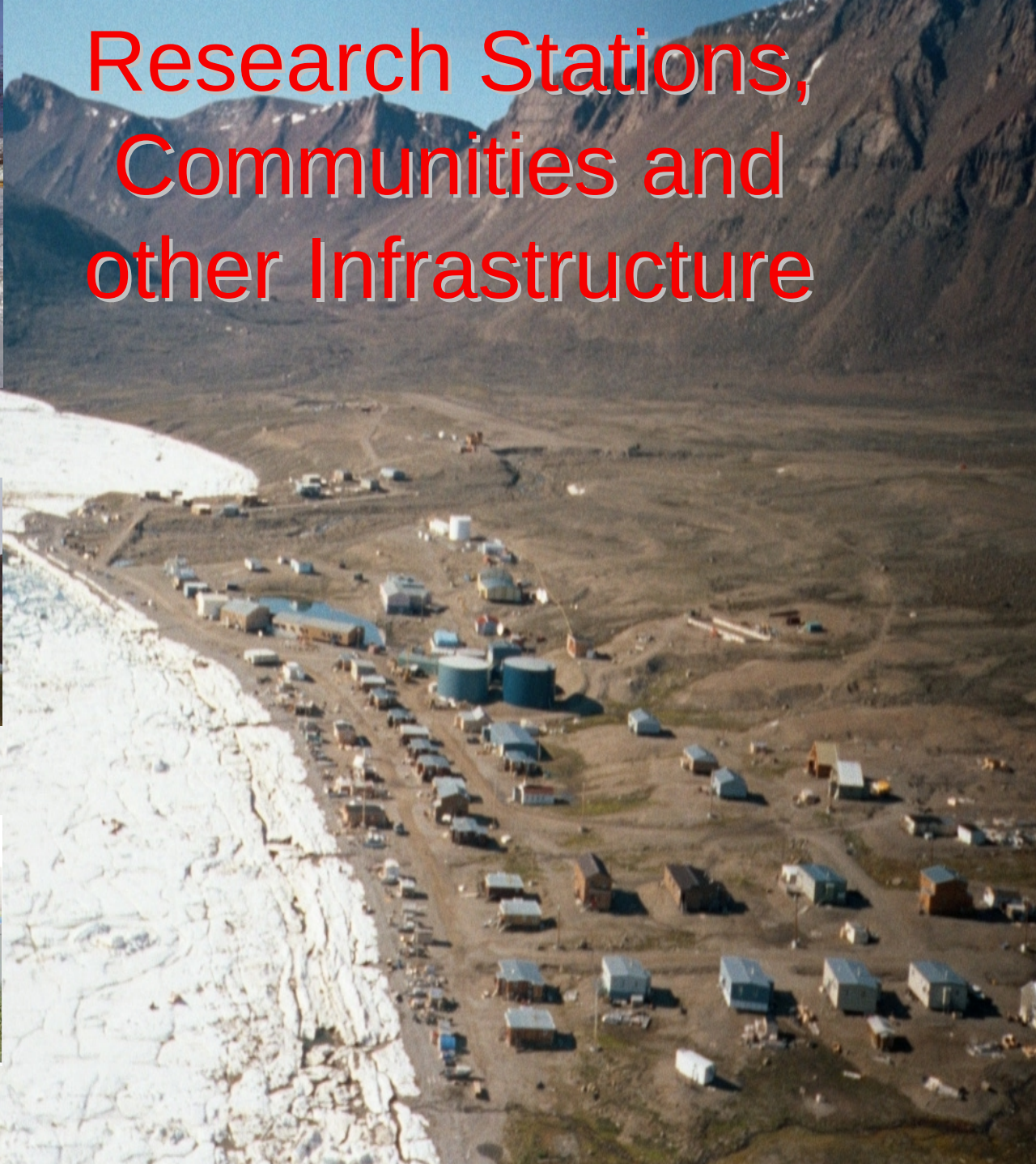
What must the facilities provide in order to attract sustained presence by scientists?

In addition to establishing or expanding scientist-to-scientist partnerships, what opportunities exist to support circumpolar and global monitoring and research programs?

# Research Stations, Communities and other Infrastructure



AN INNOVATION Cluster in the Yukon?



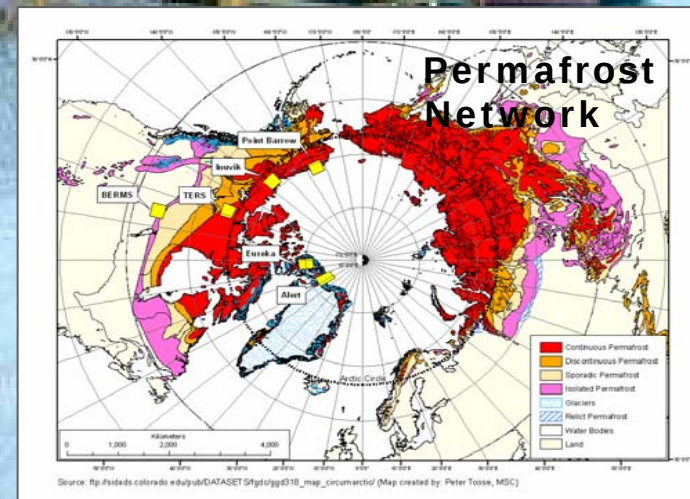
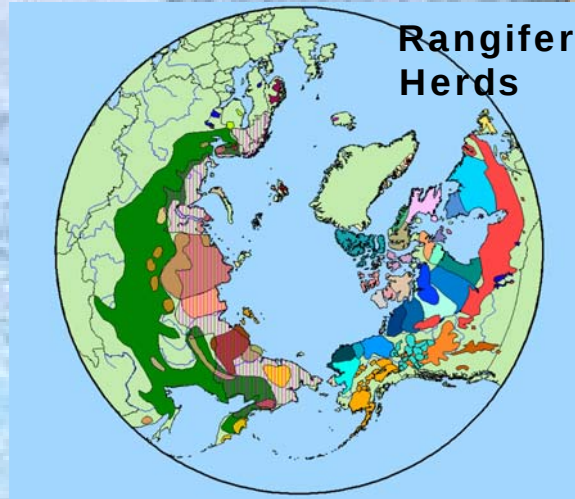
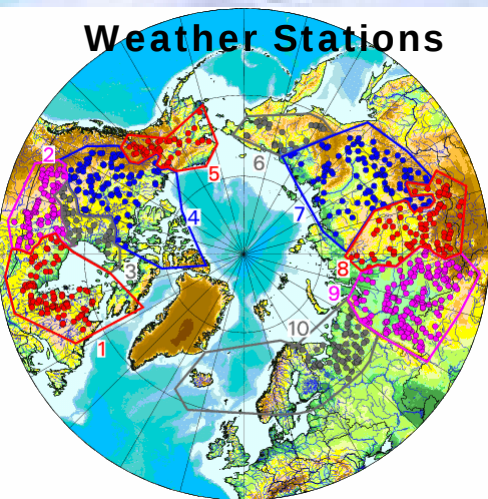
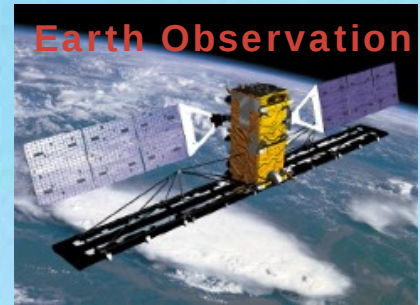
# Priority on Building Community Capacity

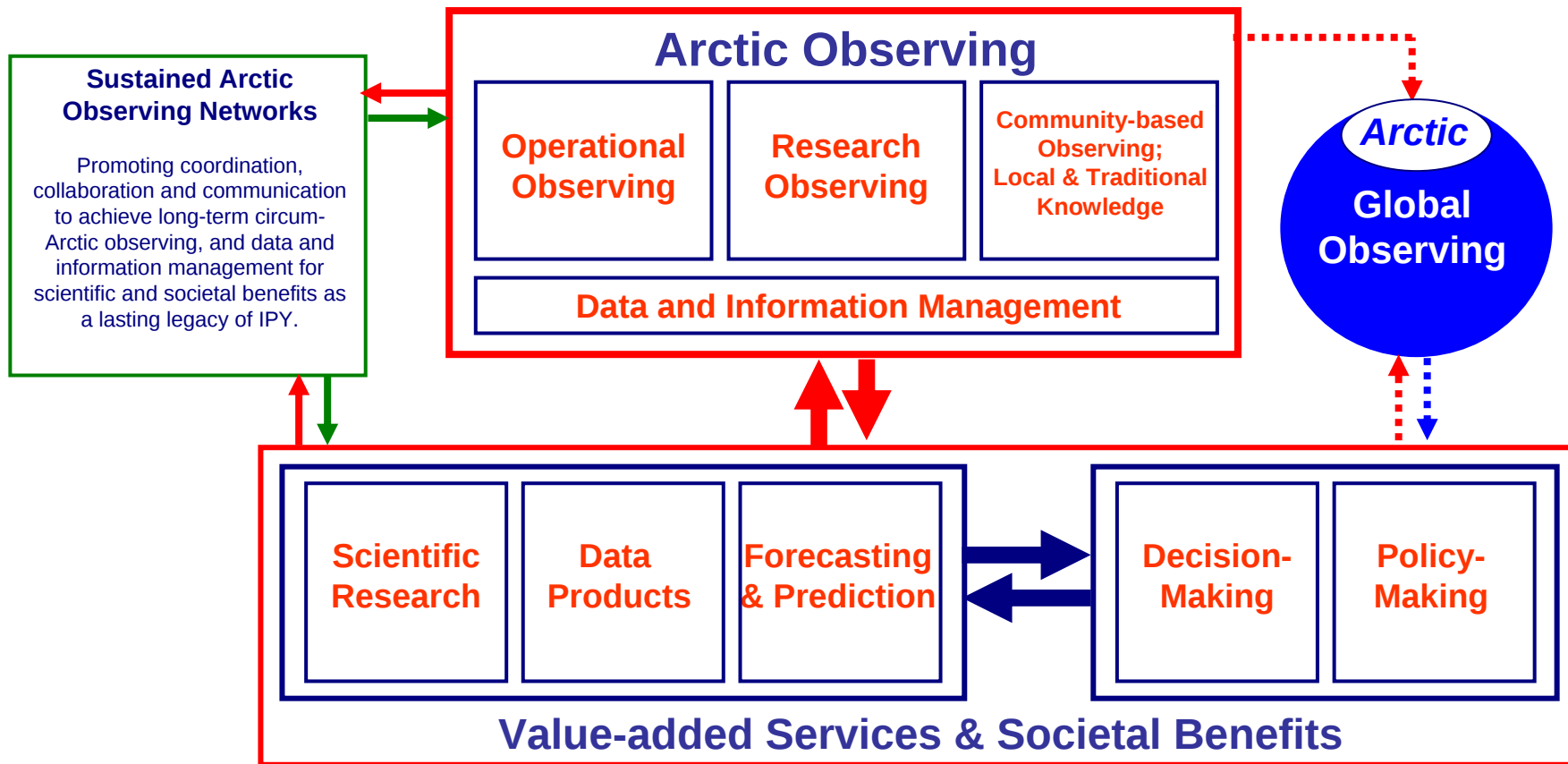
## Benefits for communities:

- Opportunities for increased access to research/researchers
- Opportunities to lead research
- Enhanced capacity and opportunities for the next generation of youth
- Economic impacts of increased local activity



# Observation Networks





[www.arcticobserving.org](http://www.arcticobserving.org)

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## Edmonton, Alberta (to be confirmed)

