# CHALLENGES IN THE ARCTIC

### OCEAN SCIENCE DAY PARIS, 17 JUNE 2015





Volker Rachold

International Arctic Science Committee



# Integrating Arctic Research a Roadmap for the Future

3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP III)



# current ICARP III partners





# The program

- formal launch at the Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) 2014 in Helsinki, Finland;
- many meetings and events during 2014/15;
- culminating in a final conference during ASSW
   2015 in Toyama, Japan



http://www.assw2014.fi/



http://www.assw2015.org/



# **ICARP III Activities**

include workshops, writing team meetings, conference sessions, townhall meetings, outreach and capacity building events etc., organized around 4 themes:



- Climate System and **Transformations**
- Societies and Ecosystems
- **Observing**, Technology, 0 **Logistics and Service**



scuss how to best manage the consequences Arctic Ocean. The forum delega ted a wide range of stakeholders. activities, e.g. shipping and resource extraction, try, policy, and academia as well as well as protecting biodiversity hotspots. cies. The forum incl ions on "Living with a Changing Arctic Ocetion" and "Utilizing and ananing Artic Ocean Resources" Forum nartiwork together, with the main priorities requ ing collaboration identified as concerted data

tion and analysis, which would

the opportunities posed by cu ges in the regio

oes of the 4<sup>th</sup> EMR Forum

effective use must be made of local and traditional knowledge by engaging Indigenou sustainable management of the Arctic Ocean

loping a marine spatial plan for the Arctic

securing long-term strategic funding.

ket by the shipping industry, associated activi

ing in the Arctic Ocean. Therefore, it is criti

e trade, tourism and transport

With the Artic being a

**Outreach and Capacity Building** 



# What will be the outcomes of ICARP III?

Consensus

**Statement** 

### Activity Summaries & Reports





All ICARP III partners will play a role in shaping the future of Arctic research needs

Roadmap

**ASSW 2015** 

**Conference Statement** 

### Primary audience:

- Science funders and decision makers
- Policy makers

### **Users:**

- Indigenous and Local people
- Scientific community
- Next Generation

### ASSW 2015 CONFERENCE STATEMENT



30 April 2015 - For Immediate Release



#### TOYAMA CONFERENCE STATEMENT

#### INTEGRATING ARCTIC RESEARCH: A ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE

Arctic Science Summit Week 2015 in Toyama, Japan (23–30 April) brought together nearly 700 international scientists, students, policy makers, research managers, Indigenous Peoples and others interested in developing, prioritizing and coordinating plans for future Arctic research. The Conference was organized by the International Arctic Science Committee and the Science Council of Japan, with the support of many other international partners (www.assw2015.org).

#### Several overarching messages emerged during the Conference:

- Changes in the Arctic are challenging our understanding of their consequences and our ability to
  provide knowledge for decision-makers.
- There needs to be a greater sense of urgency among decision-makers and awareness by the general
  public regarding the global importance of changes taking place in the Arctic.
- It is critical to anticipate changes in the Arctic rather than respond to them, but to do this requires sustained observations and improved understanding of local, regional and global processes. These research challenges must be addressed in a coordinated and timely manner to ensure sustainable development and resilient Arctic communities and ecosystems.
- The rapidly changing Arctic initiates changes that cascade through the global system impacting weather, commerce and ecosystems in the more temperate regions. Linkages across disciplines, scales, and diverse knowledge systems must be addressed in future research activities.
- Understanding the vulnerability and resilience of Arctic environments and societies requires increased international scientific cooperation, including contributions from non-Arctic states.
- More effective use must be made of local and traditional knowledge by engaging northern and Indigenous communities inswitching priorities, the co-design and co-production of research, and the dissemination of this knowledge by ensuring appropriate access to research data and results.
- It is essential to build long-term human capacity to support relevant observations and research among scientists, decision-makers and Arctic residents, including Indigenous Peoples, through education and effective public engagement, and by adopting shared principles to guide research activities.
- New markets for Arctic resources and associated activities, including trade, tourism and transportation, will likely emerge faster than the necessary infrastructures on land and sea. Sustainable infrastructure development and innovation to strengthen the resilience of Arctic communities requires a collaborative approach involving scientists, communities, governments, and industry.

The Toyama Conference was a critical step in an international Arctic research planning process involving hundreds of scientists from 27 countries working to improve our understanding of the consequences of changes taking place in the Arctic region, and their connection to global environmental, economic and social processes. These rapid transformations occurring in the Arctic are affecting the entire Earth system, including its climate and weather extremes, through increased temperatures and the continuing loss of lee, glaciers, snow and permafrost. New economic interests in the Arctic have established the region as a larger player in the global economy, but also with very significant local effects. In spite of rapid environmental and social change, the Arctic remains a region of geopolitical stability which is a precondition for sustaining Arctic research.

The Final Report from the Conference, guided by discussions and contributions from many partner organizations, will be completed later in 2015. This Report will catalyze and inform the implementation of critical, cooperative, international Arctic research programs over the next decade.





#### **Volker Rachold**

International Arctic Science Committee

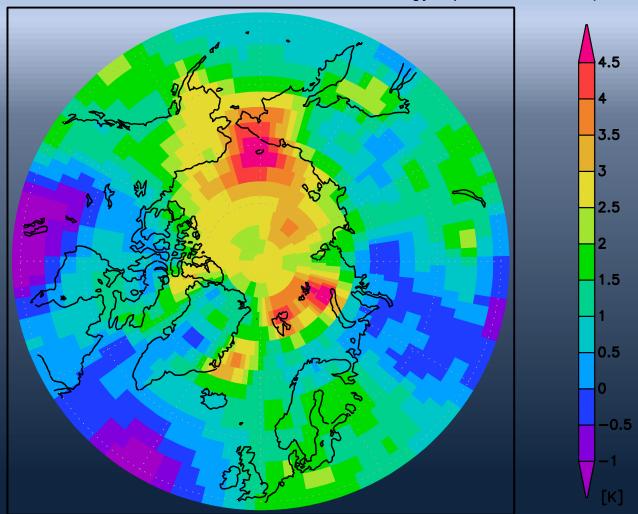


# International Polar Partnership Initiative (IPPI)



### Annual anomaly of 2 m air temperature (°C) for year 2014

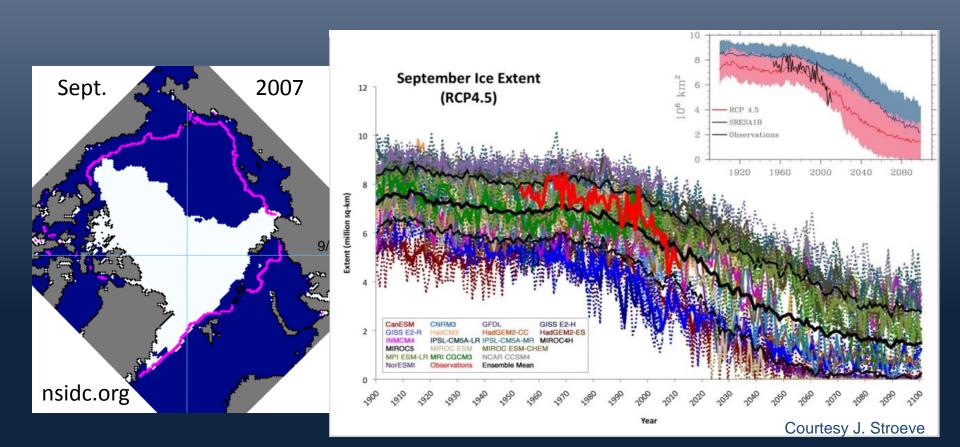
NCEP annual mean 2014 minus climatology (1984-2014)



Warmer Arctic Ocean & colder mid-latitudes → Arctic in transition → What are the drivers for Arctic amplification?

## **Arctic in transition**

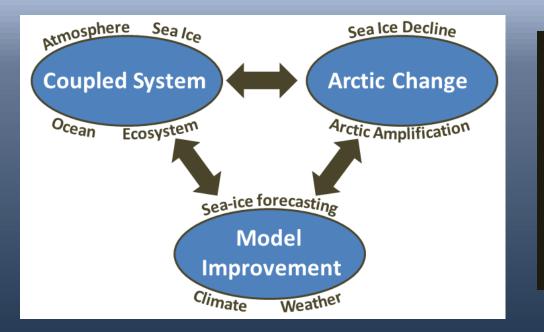
- > The central Arctic is changing dramatically.
- > Major sea-ice decline and shift to more younger ice.
- Do we know why and how?



### **Multidisciplinary** drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate

M. Shupe, K. Dethloff, and an international, interdisciplinary team





Coupled, Sea Ice System Science Themes Sea-ice Energy Budget Ice Motion / Deformation Clouds / Precip / Aerosols BioGeoChem Processes Large-scale Implications

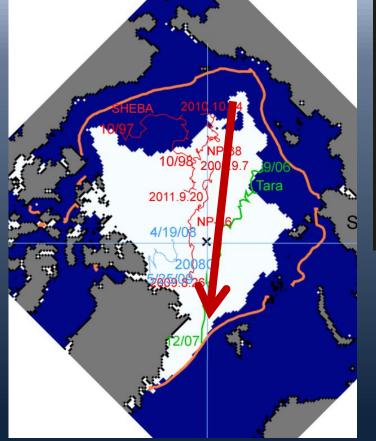
### What is MOSAiC?

Interdisciplinary process study in central Arctic sea ice (2018>2019):

- 1) Central Observatory: Atmos-ice-ocean-ecosystem observations
- 2) Distributed Network: Heterogeneity on model grid-box scale
- 3) Coordinated multi-scale analysis & modeling; Links with YOPP

# ModelMultidisciplinary drifting Observatory<br/>for the Study of Arctic ClimateM. Shupe, K. Dethloff, and an international, interdisciplinary team





2018-2019, annual cycle Central Arctic Basin ice pack

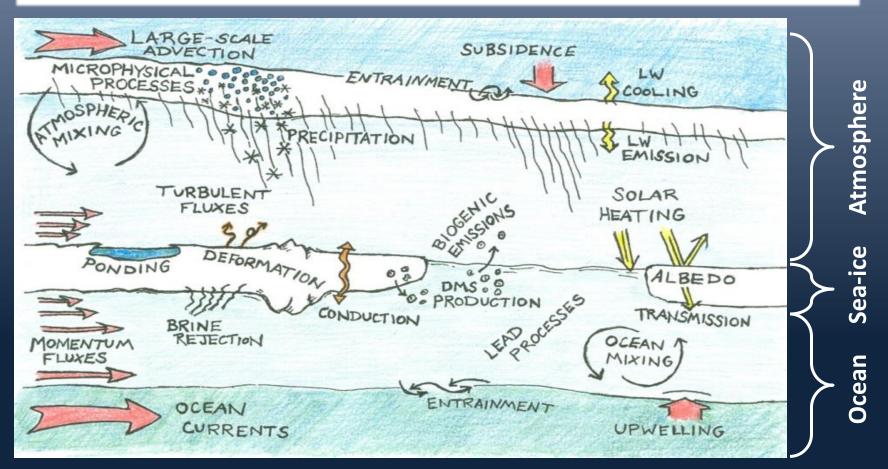
### Milestones for 2014-2015:

- First draft of Science Plan completed
- Positive Review of Polarstern proposal
- US Dept. of Energy has committed atmospheric measurement suite
- Relevant German, US, Japanese, EU proposals in preparation



# **Process Perspective**

- Complex measurements to characterize coupled processes
- Well suited to parameterization evaluation & development
- Distributed measurements for spatial variability & context



# ModelMultidisciplinary drifting Observatory<br/>for the Study of Arctic ClimateM. Shupe, K. Dethloff, and an international, interdisciplinary team



**Continued Coordination Challenges** 

