

**Research Seminar and Workshop
Ilulissat, Greenland
April 28 through May 2, 2005**

**Nordic research cooperation within the
social sciences and humanities
connected to the International Polar
Year, IPY 2007-2008**

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Executive Summary

On April 29, 2005 Birger Poppel of the University of Greenland convened a seminar and workshop of 40 social science researchers to investigate possibilities for research projects to be promoted in the International Polar Year, 2007-2008. The wide range of participants included representatives from Ilisimatusarfik Greenland, Statistics Norway, Greenland National Museum and Archives, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Center of Health Research - University of Tromsø, Arctic Center - University of Lapland, Greenland Home Rule Government, National Museum of Denmark, University of New Hampshire, Institut for Institut for Produktion og Ledelse, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo, Center for Rural Research - Norwegian University of Science & Technology, Varjò University of Sweden, University of Iceland, University of Alaska Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Stockholm, Thule Institute, Alaska Department of Fish & Game-Subsistence Division, University of Faroe Islands, Primary Health Care Clinic-Greenland, Institute of Cultural Anthropology & Ethnology - Uppsala University, University of Aalborg, University of Copenhagen, and Roskilde University.

The seminar opened with presentations by Yvon Csonka, Kari Strand, Carl Christian Olsen, Niels Einarsson, Joan Larsen, Birger Poppel, Jack Kruse, and Grete Hovelsrud-Broda. These presentations included background on the IPY concept and history, reports of successful Arctic research projects and programs, and a description of the IPY process.

During the workshop portion of the conference, each participant was assigned to a working group reflecting his or her field of expertise. Each participant also was assigned to a second working group not directly reflecting his or her expertise. Working group sessions alternated to provide an opportunity for networking and learning from each other. After several hours of working group sessions, presentations to further describe goals of the IPY mandate were made in a plenary session by Larry Hamilton, Birger Poppel, Gerard Duhaime, Rasmus Ole Rasmussen, and Grete Hovelsrud-Broda. These presentations focused on data collection and data management, education, outreach and finally “next steps” in the IPY proposal process.

During the course of the meeting a special, over-arching, proposal was raised from the floor by Niels Einarsson. He suggested that the group consider drafting a proposal to the Nordic Council of Ministers for a Nordic IPY Human Dimension Programme. A special session was held for all interested parties to discuss this possibility. Conclusions from that discussion appear herein following the thematic working group reports.

Many new collaborative networks came out of this workshop as well as several project proposals that are expected to be submitted to the IPY Joint Committee by the deadline for proposals, June 30, 2005.

A web site: <http://www.ipy.gl/ilulissat/index.htm>. was created shortly after to present the background for and to document the presentations, the work and preliminary results of the seminar and workshop.

Background

As a part of the preparation for the International Polar Year, IPY 2007-2008, the Greenland National Polar Year Committee organised a research seminar to utilize and further develop the existing Nordic research cooperation and to contribute to the coordination of a common Nordic research effort focussing on Man, Nature and Arctic Societies (one of the main themes decided by the Danish and Greenland national IPY committees) in connection with the IPY 2007-2008.

The Greenland National Polar Year Committee received a grant from the Nordic Council of Ministers to organise the research seminar and workshop for 30 Arctic social scientists from the Nordic countries and a few researchers from outside the Nordic countries. The Research Department of the Greenland Home Rule Government contributed to facilitate further participation from Greenland including PhD-students.

Birger Poppel, Chairman of the Greenland IPY Committee and Claus Andreasen, Curator at the Greenland National Museum were co-applicants to the Nordic Council of Ministers for this project in collaboration with Nordic partners:

Kari Strand	Docent, Deputy Director, Thule Institute, University of Oulu, Finland
Niels Einarsson	Director at the Stefansson Arctic Institute, Akureyri, Iceland
Rasmus Ole Rasmussen	Associate professor, Roskilde University, North Atlantic Regional Studies, Denmark
Jens-Ivar Neergård	Professor, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tromsø, Norway

A. Purpose

The purpose of the research seminar was to create and develop the conditions to:

- 1) Utilise the experiences from former and ongoing Nordic research cooperation –not least from the Nordic Arctic Research Program, NARP, aiming at formulating concrete research questions and research projects and project proposals to the IPY 2007-2008;
- 2) Further develop existing and create new research activities focussing on man and societies in the Arctic within common overarching themes;
- 3) Further develop Nordic research networks and joint activities within Arctic social science and humanities research;
- 4) Strengthen cross-disciplinary research activities within social science and the humanities and between these research disciplines and the natural sciences;
- 5) Involve young researchers in active research networks;
- 6) Create cooperative and more permanent networking relations between Arctic social sciences research projects within the Nordic countries and between Nordic researchers and researchers outside the North – not least North America and Russia.

As Arctic states the Nordic countries all have traditions of exploring the Arctic, and in all Nordic countries as well as in the self-governing regions: Greenland and the Faroese Islands, research is conducted on Arctic societies and the living conditions of Man in the past and present. A special feature of the Arctic research by the Nordic countries is the development of collaborative transfer of knowledge through the research in Arctic indigenous languages and cultures in the past years. This, however, has been gradually out of focus among the nation states' research priorities while Arctic indigenous peoples wanted research within this area to be intensified.

Research within in the Arctic social sciences is usually done by individuals or conducted by small research teams. At the same time research activities in the Arctic demanding field work, research meetings and other necessary travelling are most often very costly relative to research outside the Arctic. Hence one of the objectives of the seminar/workshop is to strengthen and develop networks and working relations between individual researchers, research teams and existing networks.

B. IPY as an opportunity

The IPY 2007-2008 is the first Polar year where the human dimension is explicitly included as a part of the agenda in the context of social sciences and indigenous perspectives. The research seminar will be an excellent opportunity to highlight the significance of the recognition of the importance of focussing on the human dimension of the Arctic.

By the end of April the review process of the Expression of Intents (EoI's) by the Joint Committee of the IPY is concluded, and the deadline for final IPY project proposals will be almost two months ahead. This time schedule makes it possible for the research seminar participants to contribute to the development of the EoI's into project proposals that fulfil the goals of IPY projects. Hence the seminar will also focus on the IPY process as well as the criteria set by the Planning Group (PG) of the International Council for Science (ICSU), and the working groups will, during the seminar, elaborate the research questions, the methods and the ways to further develop and qualify project proposals.

The research seminar addressed transverse and more general topics such as:

- 1) The International Polar Year 2007-2008 and the significance for the Arctic social sciences and humanities (Yvon Csonka)
- 2) The NARP process (Nordic Arctic Research Program of the Nordic Council of Ministers) – and after: The White Paper to NCM (Kari Strand)
- 3) The ICARP II – from the perspective of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic (Carl Christian Olsen, Puju/ICC)
- 4) The Arctic Human Development Report/AHDR – experiences from an international concerted effort and the gaps of knowledge discovered (Niels Einarsson)
- 5) Experiences from an international project within the Arctic social sciences - The Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic/SLiCA as an example (Birger Poppel)
- 6) Incorporating people in IPY: opportunities for international research relevant to people responding to change (Jack Kruse)
- 7) The IPY Process, from Expressions of Intent to IPY Proposals (Grete Hovelsrud-Broda)

C. Thematic framework

The workshop focus on six research themes. The themes originate from the Greenland and Danish Expressions of Intent within the social sciences and humanities that were submitted to the Joint Committee of the IPY 2007-2008 (deadline January, 14. 2005), and have only been modified slightly in order to accommodate a more distinct structure for the workshop. The main participant responsible for each of the themes is mentioned in parenthesis:

- 1) Health, Lifestyle, Living conditions, Well-being and Welfare (Gert Mulvad).
- 2) Processes of Socio-economic changes in the Circumpolar North, especially focussing on gender and inter- and intra-generational relations (Rasmus Ole Rasmussen).
- 3) Migration, Settlement structure, Social and cultural strategies - A diachronic perspective on exploitation of both living and non-living resources as survival strategies (H. C. Gulløv/ Claus Andreasen).
- 4) Rapid change, vulnerability and resilience in human-environment systems (Yvon Csonka).
- 5) Arctic economies – Strategies and policies for economic development (Gorm Winther).
- 6) Globalisation and Glocalisation: Identity, culture and language competence (Karen Langgaard).

D. Structure of the workshop

The three days of the workshop were divided into six half-day sessions. The first morning consisted of seminar-style presentations by several participants to help set the stage and encourage broader understanding of the context in which the workshop was to develop project proposals. In the afternoon of the first day, participants separated into thematic working groups. These sessions were designed so that the each participant was able to contribute to discussions within his or her own fields of expertise. Each participant was involved in two different thematic sessions.

The format of each thematic session was based on an open discussion forum where three resource persons were appointed for facilitation. A chairman responsible for keeping order and setting the scene by defining the discussion themes; a facilitator in charge of keeping track of key concepts and discussion points during the process; and a secretary in charge of taking notes and summarizing the key points. These three persons were responsible for the process where the groups formulated a number of research projects within the framework defined by the sub-theme headlines.

E. The special IPY-focuses

On the second day, after participants had worked parallel sessions for several hours as small groups, presentations were made to further orient and prepare for constructive discussion and development of IPY-qualified project proposals. These presentations focused on critical IPY proposal content requirements including, data collection and management, public outreach and education, and finally the emphases of multi-disciplinary collaboration in international project teams.

- 1) Collecting and Disseminating Data (Larry Hamilton)

- 2) ArcticStat: A Socioeconomic Databank (Gerard Duhaime and Birger Poppel)
- 3) IPY Next Steps (Grete Hovelsrud-Broda)

The Meeting

A. Opening Session Presentations

1. The International Polar Year 2007-2008 and the significance for the Arctic social sciences and humanities (Yvon Csonka)

Yvon Csonka opened the meeting with an historic reminder of what the International Polar Year is and its significance for the Arctic social sciences and humanities. The first IPY was in 1882-1883. It was the first time there had been a large international effort for research in the polar regions. The second IPY was 1932-1933, just after the Great Depression. Again, this was an international endeavour. In 1957-1958 the third IPY took place during the Cold War and had a geophysical theme. Social sciences have not played a substantial part in prior International Polar Years.

The IPY concept is for an “intensive burst of internationally coordinated, interdisciplinary, scientific research and observation of the earth starting in 2007.” The main characteristics of IPY are:

I = “International” --- undertaking activities not feasible at a national level;

P = “Polar” --- the geographic focuses are earth’s high latitude regions

Y = Year – the year is Mar 1, 2007 to Mar 1, 2008.

Data collection has to be carried out during that period. A 4-year project could fit as long as the actual data collection is carried out during that 12-month period.

Whereas the April 2004 version of the “Framework for the IPY 2007-2008” had little “human” content, the revised “Framework” of October 2004 uses the terms “social sciences,” “humanities,” and “human dimensions” throughout. Its interdisciplinary focus is underlined repeatedly, “with active inclusion of the social sciences” emphasized as one of its main objectives.

Between April and October, 2004, the Fifth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (IASSA), adopted two resolutions strongly endorsing IPY. Igor Krupnik convened a panel about the issue of social sciences in IPY, and that resulted in draft resolutions which were then sent to the planning group saying there had to be more involvement from social scientists, polar residents and indigenous organizations in IPY. The IPY Planning Group accepted this recommendation.

IASSA established an IPY committee. It is chaired by Igor Krupnik, and represents ten countries. This group spearheaded IASSA’s role in drafting the social and cultural agenda for the new IPY mission. Based upon IASSA’s official recommendation, which was supported by the Arctic Council, ICSU IPY Planning Group, International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) and other participating agencies, a new, sixth, major research theme and a supporting “interdisciplinary observational strategy” were added to the IPY 2007–2008 science program.

The themes for IPY 2007-2008 are:

- 1) Current Status of Polar Regions
- 2) Change in the Polar Regions
- 3) Global Linkages
- 4) New Frontiers
- 5) Polar Regions as Vantage Points
- 6) The Human Dimension

The human dimension now clearly runs through the previous five themes. The new Theme 6 states: “To investigate the cultural, historical, and social processes that shape the sustainability of circumpolar human societies, and to identify their unique contributions to global cultural diversity and citizenship.” (Framework 2004:16). Due to this development, there is an opportunity to include in IPY human dimensions studies relevant to polar residents and indigenous communities.

Among the highest priorities on the social agenda, and for the IPY 2007–2008 science program in general, is the study of change in the polar regions and its impact on the local and planetary systems. A special mission for the social sciences is to study and articulate the principles with which collective action can be achieved across a wide range of activities, including coordinated social and environmental research, policies for sustainable development, co-management of natural resources, indigenous governance, and national policy-making.

IPY 2007-2008 is a unique opportunity for the convergence of social science issues and concerns of local communities in the polar regions. There is an opportunity for arctic researchers to collaborate more closely than ever before. This IPY also provides opportunities to study coupled human-environment systems in multi-disciplinary perspectives.

2. The NARP process (Nordic Arctic Research Program of the Nordic Council of Ministers) – and after: The White Paper to NCM (Kari Strand)

The Nordic Arctic Research Program of the Nordic Council of Ministers (NARP) was a five year program beginning in 1999 and ending in 2003. The plans and priorities of the program were identified by the Nordic Science Policy Council. The program had an annual budget of 6.2 million DKK with a total of 31 million DKK over the five-year period.

Sixty-two projects (mostly network projects with workshop support) were funded over the life of the program. More than 120 PhD students benefited from their study visits in Nordic laboratories and institutes. During the program the Western-Nordic scientist connections improved among the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland. Official results of the program will be published in May 2005.

The NARP program was divided into three parts:

- Land, sea and atmosphere;
- Biological diversity and environment threats in the Arctic; and
- Living conditions of the inhabitants of the Arctic.

There were 22 projects studying environmental changes in the Arctic; relations between the atmosphere and oceans, climate change, ocean currents and sea ice extent, oceanic conditions

and living resources and several networks have been interpreting high-resolution climate history data from ice, sediments and pollen. There were also projects studying biological diversity and environmental threats in the Arctic. They were independent. In the future research approaches will be broadened and the sciences will be more integrated. Nineteen projects were related to living conditions. These were primarily social sciences projects.

The Nordic community can study Arctic climate variability and change. It is understood that in IPY there is a strong component on the climate issues and climate studies. There are already good proposals and plans. The IPY Joint Committee has mandated that IPY projects be multi-disciplinary. Through this workshop and the precedents set by NARP there are continuing open discussions between researchers in the social sciences, the humanities and the natural sciences.

Key conclusions from the NARP program are:

- New links across the disciplinary boundaries and new research infrastructures are needed
- In the future Nordic and Arctic research institutions should be in a good position to join forces, sharing logistics and arranging joint courses for training of young researchers
- Results achieved in NARP enable further developments and closer Nordic collaboration
- Nordic countries have a special status; different peoples of the Nordic countries live in the Arctic or the sub-Arctic. We have a common interest in fostering Arctic research, e.g. acting together in ICARP II planning and IPY activities
- The Nordic Science Policy Council sees that Nordic co-operation in the field of Arctic research is a priority area for Nordic collaboration

Specific research needs still exist. Carbon balance and biogeochemical cycling in the Arctic still needs further research. Climate is very important, including paleoclimate. Health issues should be more established and linked to cold climate health lessons. There is also a great need for improved data. One of the IPY goals is “to improve data management and models and have the same type of data processes in use.” Economy in the North is one of the areas to be developed.

There is a long list of the aspects identified in the concluding White Paper of NARP which need to be developed in Arctic research. Several follow:

- Recommend support for research on critical issues and comprehensive circumpolar approaches to these issues (ACIA, AHDR, ICARP II)
- Recommend support for the processes that highlight and promote the (public) knowledge and understanding of the Arctic (e.g. ICT, education, and recruitment)
- A better understanding of the effects of cumulative change, including environmental change on cultural and social well-being, resilience and vulnerability in the Arctic
- To improve our understanding of the roles that large scale extractive industries play in the pursuit of sustainable development at the regional level
- To do more in comparing and contrasting new institutions in the Arctic and distilling lessons relevant not only to the Arctic but also to other areas of the world
- To collect better and more consistent information on the Arctic’s residents using common data protocols

- To learn more about the interaction between indigenous peoples and non-indigenous arctic inhabitants
- To learn more about the interaction of biophysical processes, e.g. climate change, and social processes, globalization, as determinants of resilience and vulnerability of human systems
- To establish production-based national accounts of the Arctic economies
- To identify and analyze the impacts of changes and the most vulnerable economic sectors
- To identify and analyze adaptive capacities and strategies of the Nordic welfare systems to environmental changes
- To study the impacts of changing economic conditions on well-being in the Arctic
- Surveillance and monitoring of the health outcomes is of great importance
- Why Nordic cooperation? – people live here: need to improve school children's education, to educate a new generation of researchers and young students
- School and education curriculum development should be done in response to rapid changes

3. The ICARP II – from the perspective of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic (Carl Christian Olsen, Puju/ICC)

Carl Christian Olsen presented background on the International Conference on Arctic Research Planning II (ICARP II). The first International decade of arctic research planning found a place in the late 1990's, and now the next decade is being planned. The organizational responsibility for this is based with national research institutions and the International Committee on Scientific Unions, ICSU.

When invitation for participation from the Arctic Council was announced, Permanent Participants of the Council readily expressed their interest and required that "human dimensions" be one of the highlighted themes and set a special emphasis on indigenous issues. The background for that is that the former international polar years and research planning initiatives had really omitted the indigenous issues, or "the man in the arctic issues".

The second motivation for inferring the human and indigenous issues is that even though social sciences had been named as focus areas, the work on those in the context of research planning had not been sufficiently covered and had a lack of resources allocated for that purpose.

Third, dialogue between the two sets of knowledge bases – the so-called western scientific knowledge and the indigenous traditional knowledge, also referred to as local knowledge – simply has been lacking due to lack of recognition of traditional knowledge in some academic environments.

The concept of "human dimension" was well accepted by the organizing committee, partly due to lobbying by the IASSA (International Arctic Social Sciences Association). Dialogue between the parties in the conference committee is well balanced and respectful. All scientific branches and aspects are accommodated to the extent they want to highlight their respective concerns.

We are now in an era where indigenous peoples take an active part the wording of goals for regional and international policy planning. Permanent participants of the Arctic Council are making contributions in the formation of some aspects of international law and are now actually being taken seriously. Extensive research projects are available with direct input of indigenous peoples, for example:

- 1) Survey of Living Conditions of Arctic Peoples;
- 2) Arctic Human Development Report is available
- 3) UNESCO' s draft convention on intangible cultural heritage sets the focus on identity in the context of diversity
- 4) Studies on customary law of the indigenous peoples is being revitalized in the context of growing awareness of the rights, plights and ethics in the dialogue between national states and indigenous organizations.

However there remain concerns and issues of importance that require attention:

- 1) Intellectual property rights in relation to indigenous people is of paramount importance in the global world of trade; design and medical industry as well as creative production in literature and art. Availability of access to original written and oral sources of literature must be one of the priorities.
- 2) The quest for meaningful participation in research projects needs to be implemented instead of expressions of rhetoric.
- 3) It is important that the above mentioned issues be retained not only in the boost of IPY but also on the on-going research planning in the Arctic.

4. The Arctic Human Development Report/AHDR – experiences from an international concerted effort and the gaps of knowledge discovered (Niels Einarsson and Joan Larsen)

(Niels Einarsson) The Arctic Human Development Report is an Arctic Council project led by Iceland during it's chairmanship of the Arctic Council. The 2002 Inari Declaration approved the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) "as a priority project ... to be developed into a comprehensive knowledge base for the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Programme."

The AHDR is a scientific assessment, a road map. It is a compilation and synthesis of already available information, a review of existing knowledge: There are 11 substantive chapters from 87 contributors and 140 people involved. It is not an encyclopaedia but it focuses on trends and patterns. Lead authors and colleagues were given the task of identifying gaps or research questions requiring attention in the years to come. The Report is divided into three sections:

1. Orientation: an overview of the concept of human development in the arctic as well as basic demographic information;
2. Core systems: societies and cultures, economic systems, political systems, and legal systems; and,
3. Crosscutting themes: resource governance, human health and well being, community viability, education, gender issues, and international relations.

The concluding chapter stands on its own and summarizes the major findings and discusses the concept of human development as it applies to the region as well as mentioning the prospect for follow up activities.

Key elements of the report include:

- Policy-relevant conclusions, not policy-relevant recommendations. People didn't like the idea of having policy recommendations, but there is a way of providing policy-relevant discussions.
- Arctic success stories: Often the arctic is projected as a region of gloom and doom. The Report includes arctic success stories.

A systematic overview of existing knowledge includes not only scientists' knowledge, but also Arctic inhabitants' knowledge. The project team did come up with important questions dealing with gaps in knowledge. The team also identified important aspects of human development. Part of the report is a critique of the conventional understanding of longevity, well being, wealth, and health. Follow up activities include recommendation to investigate ways to better understand the cumulative changes in terms of cultural and social well-being, resilience and vulnerability in the Arctic.

The demography chapter was especially challenging because we do not have consistent information. Available information is constructed on national bases – not on northern regions or the Arctic. That is an obvious gap. The majority of Arctic settlers are newcomers. It is important to learn about the experiences of these newcomers to the Arctic and how they interact with the indigenous peoples.

There is a variety of different governance systems in terms of political systems, resources, machines and institutions in the Arctic. It is important to better understand and analyze the experiences of these different systems, and maybe even apply the lessons to other resource rich and dependent regions of the world.

The AHDR has been translated into Russian and is available for free on the internet in a PDF format at the Status on Arctic Institute as well as the Human Development Office of the UN home page. The AHDR gives a good background for future work. It is important to disseminate the findings into the processes in ICARP II and IPY. That is being done; both in terms of the content and in terms of reference to the AHDR as a project involving human development social science findings in the Arctic.

As an example, with the very strong recommendations from a body such as IASC as well as the Arctic Council itself, AHDR and SLICA have been promoted as something that should be promoted and featured in IPY. There are a number of people who could be called the "AHDR Crew" very actively engaged in different ICARP II working groups.

One of the useful aspects of the AHDR may be that social scientists can use it to communicate with the policy community. This is one of the reasons more of this kind of research is needed. It is written in an accessible manner covering important fields of human welfare in the Arctic. Such a tool was needed to communicate with the policy community to convince them that social science has something to contribute to policy makers. Very often research done in cooperation with local people gets buried in the pages of obscure journals that no one reads.

The AHDR is a baseline, a start. It is perceived as salient, timely, credible and legitimate, three aspects of scientific assessment which are crucial. The legitimacy is very much dependent on being able to work with indigenous organizations and stakeholders. Credibility

has to do with the fact this is not a politically negotiated document. It is a scientific document.

(Joan Larsen) In the year to come, the AHDR team is planning to have hearings in all arctic regions. Although funding confirmation for these hearings has not come through, it is expected. These hearings will be a good opportunity for local people to discuss the findings of AHDR and the possibility of further research projects.

There were a few key issues regarding data availability and the quality of the data. The ADHR team was constantly up against the difficulty of obtaining information to do a comprehensive assessment of human development in the arctic. One of the major issues was to do different comparisons and contrasts in the arctic region and outside. This was complicated due to the lack of data and a further lack of reliable data. There is a huge need to design and measure indicators to track over time so we can conduct systematic analyses.

The data needs to be found and the indicators need to be developed to track changes over time. In fact, the complications brought by lack of data were not the only problems. The human development index doesn't readily apply to the Arctic. Therefore, social scientists need to establish how to measure the nature of human development in the Arctic.

Data availability became a real issue, especially in the chapter on demography. This chapter fed all the other chapters of the report. Common data protocols do not exist across regions in the Arctic. Even within a given country, a protocol designed in the south is not applicable in the north. Thus there is a tremendous need to develop common protocols and track data over time to increase our understanding of the demographic changes in the Arctic.

Researchers need to work toward creating datasets that allow a broader span and time frame to be able to unravel the dynamics and get a truer picture and make fair comparisons.

One of the conclusions, as a main gap in knowledge, is getting the data and the indicators. There is a need to devise a small number of indicators to be used in tracking changes in the Arctic over time. This should allow a systematic analysis in the future.

5. Experiences from an international project within the Arctic social sciences – The Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) as an example (Birger Poppel)

SLiCA had its first meeting of researchers in 1998. It was at this meeting that the basic concept and foundation was laid down. It has been supported by the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic from the beginning of the process and not least in their capacity as permanent participants in the Arctic Council, where SLiCA was adopted as an AC project within the Sustainable Development Group. SLiCA is too included in the Sustainable Development Plan 2004 -2006.

It was crucial that the Nordic Council of Ministers funded the initial steps. Had it not been for the initial funding by the Nordic Council of Ministers, SLiCA may have never taken place. Statistics Greenland has been the international coordinator.

Some of the primary objectives identified at this first meeting of collaborators were:

- For Arctic Native peoples and researchers to work together
- To include living conditions most relevant to Arctic peoples.
- To advance our understanding of how living conditions are interrelated.
- To improve the basis for decision-making

SLICA is a joint international project that conducts a comparative study of living conditions among the Inuit and Sami peoples of the United States, Canada, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and the indigenous peoples of the Kola Peninsula and Chukotka in Russia. With mutual understanding between the international SLiCA board, the national/regional research organizations and the indigenous peoples' organizations, the following countries/regions and peoples/population groups have been included in the survey:

- Alaska (the Inupiat settlement region: North Slope, Northwest Arctic, Bering Straits);
- Canada (the Inuit of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik and Labrador);
- Greenland (the Inuit and Danes);
- Norway (the Sami of Nordland, Troms and Finmark);
- Sweden (the Sami of Nordbotten);
- Finland (the Sami of Lapland);
- Kola Peninsula (the Sami and other indigenous peoples of Kola Peninsula);
- Chukotka (the Inuit and other indigenous peoples of Chukotka).

One of the key objectives was to develop a new research design for comparative investigations of the living conditions of the Inuit and Sámi populations in the Arctic. This included the drawing-up of a battery of nominal and operational indicators of living conditions based on earlier theoretical literature and consultations with indigenous peoples' organizations and public hearings. The new research design has been developed – including applying a questionnaire based on 17 living conditions dimensions, including education, traditional and western education; household economy; health; social relations; family relations; how you earn your living—traditional hunting and fishing, to name but a few. The living conditions dimensions were selected on the basis of discussions between researchers and representatives of the respondents to reflect the indigenous peoples' welfare priorities and to meet the need for international comparisons. In cooperation and partnership with local, regional and international research groups, the SLICA team developed themes, discussed them at different levels and then developed the actual questions that are being used. Pilot studies vetted the questions. At the end of the day we had an international core questionnaire comparable in all regions.

Selecting the indicators was a major discussion because there are very well developed indicators in western and other societies. One of the points of departure was the concept that the indicators might very well be different to reflect the peoples in the arctic. The research team wanted to carry out a comparative dynamic social analysis of the causal relations between different individual resources and between individual well-being and different political, economic, cultural and technological settings.

Preliminary analysis themes have been selected (e.g. relationships between social problems and other dimensions of living conditions) and causal models have been built on hypothesised relationships between different dimensions of living conditions. Still to come is the full analysis which will be a comparative analysis across regions and nations.

There is a general agreement within the SLiCA project that data from the project shall be disseminated to the indigenous peoples' organisations and public authorities at all levels as well as to the research community and other interested parties. Concrete agreements have been made with local, regional and national organisations of the indigenous peoples in Alaska and with municipal authorities in Greenland about data sharing and how to use data for specific purposes.

Along these lines an IPY expression of intent, EoI has been made to develop the SLiCA project into a database with public access.

Although the Survey of Living Conditions is far from concluded some of the goals are about to or have been met. A few examples to support this claim (*SLiCA goals are italicized*):

- *To establish an interdisciplinary network of researchers and research institutions engaged in living conditions research in the Arctic.*
More than 30 researchers (of which nine are members of the international SLiCA board) from 14 universities, research institutions and national statistical bureaus from all participating countries are involved in SLiCA.
- *To train and involve local students and researchers in the SLiCA project.*
To date, the Alaskan and Canadian SLiCA-teams have been successful in including masters and PhD-students in the project. Everywhere local residents (students and others) have been trained to be interviewers. In Greenland this has resulted in involving a total number of more than 90 local interviewers.
- *To increase knowledge among the indigenous peoples concerning their own and other indigenous peoples history of development and living conditions.*
The agreements on dissemination of data and data sharing as well as the plans to evolve contextual analyses to each of the regions aim at fulfilling this goal.

The main reason to bring the experiences and the background of SLiCA to this forum is that one of the IPY goals is to have coordinated, multidisciplinary projects. The IPY intentions are, among other things, to have a broad network of people working to have a broad scope and to address many questions. SLiCA covers regions in all the arctic states, not all across Russia, but two areas of Russia. SLiCA has a huge diversity of project participants; diverse methodologies; people who are quantitative; people who are solely qualitative; and different points of departure and the team has had to learn to stick together. Team Institutional and cultural backgrounds differ as well: they come from universities and other research institutions; are Anglo-American, French, Scandinavian, and Russian. There are different angles and ways of doing social science. There are different cultural traditions. Personal and ethnic backgrounds—indigenous and Western-Russian. All of these fit with the scope of the IPY “multi-disciplinary and international” concepts.

A huge social science project like this generates funding challenges and logistical questions. In 1998 there weren't many social science projects of the scale of SLiCA. Another very important experience was developing partnerships with indigenous peoples and their organizations. The SLiCA team also had to develop working relationships with political and administrative authorities.

Documentation has been key to retaining a common focus and goal. All the common points of departure and the developments of the process have been documented. There are minutes for international meetings, so that reasons for decisions made on certain questions can be referenced. It has also been key to have thorough discussions, in person whenever possible, on research questions, goals and methodology leading to a common understanding within in the project organisation. A project organization and distinct agreements on division of labor is necessary. Milestone planning with actual dates is important. For mega projects like this it would be a huge advantage to be able to have cooperation between funding institutions.

Data collection should be completed in the next several months. Each country will then begin analyzing the data by region and country. We hope by early fall to begin comparing data and analysis between regions and countries. After publishing findings and disseminating datasets, it is hoped that the SLICA instrument can be employed in other regions of the globe and the data analyses and findings can be used in cooperation with other research projects and stakeholders (e.g. indigenous peoples' organizations, political and administrative authorities) in the Arctic.

6. Incorporating people in IPY: opportunities for international research relevant to people responding to change (Jack Kruse)

Interdisciplinary research can strengthen each discipline's research. Learning from one another can strengthen each of the projects that come out of this workshop, even if one big project is not developed. Human dimensions are on the table for IPY, but each country has implemented it in different ways. It is also important to distinguish between social science and education/outreach. There is a tendency to think that social scientists just communicate the hard science news to the public.

The United States National Science Foundation is building a program called the Study of Environmental Arctic Change (SEARCH) which is a major part of the US IPY focus. SEARCH started as a grassroots effort. An oceanographer, Jamie Morrison, reported observations that indicated a major change could be underway in the Arctic. He came to a meeting of other scientists in 1997 requesting support for the idea of developing more observations for change in the Arctic Ocean.

The science community developed the hypothesis that there is an atmospheric-ocean coupling that has to do with spinning up a polar vortex that brings warm air to the Greenland Sea and the Russian Arctic. This idea helped to organize the science of SEARCH. In the last couple years observations indicate that the connection between the spinning up of the polar vortex and trends in the Arctic Ocean are not as clear as first thought.

Jamie's request for additional observations posed a problem – it cost money not immediately available through the National Science Foundation. Meanwhile the observations of indigenous peoples suggested a converging story of Arctic change. The physical science story appeared to complement the observations of coastal and inland residents of the Arctic

The National Science Foundation (NSF) decided that the best way to fund all this science was to expand it to span the physical science, the natural science and human systems. The idea was that such a program could be funded with new appropriations from Congress. The

original strategy was to integrate observations, modelling and process studies and to apply this understanding to look at impacts on society.

As SEARCH developed, the approach has evolved from a paradigm of impacts to a paradigm of interactions. “Responding to change” is not only a matter of responding to impacts, it is a much more complex pattern of responses over time to anticipated, observed, experienced, and learned changes in the Arctic system. It brings the people to the front because they are already responding to what they think may happen.

SEARCH is still in the incubator; it still has no new money. NSF decided to make SEARCH a major component of its contribution to IPY. Over the next month, the Responding, Observing and Understanding Change Panels of the SEARCH program will be producing position papers to guide requests for proposals. An Announcements of Opportunity will be issued for projects that will contribute to IPY. Three clusters of related changes have been identified as a focus for interactions among the physical, biological, and human components of the Arctic system: subsistence harvests, fisheries and marine transportation and related development. They are intended to encourage research proposals in each of these areas.

Associated research activities include:

- Identification of clusters of related-changes in the physical, biological, and human systems
- Identification of the most relevant predictions and near-real time observations
- Compilations of historical data
- Understanding changes over long time periods
- Designing and implementing observation systems
- Interpretation of modelling results in the context of local knowledge

7. The IPY-process: from Expressions of Intent to IPY-proposals (Grete Hovelsrud-Broda)

The role of the joint committee is to assign IPY status to projects. The Joint Committee (JC) is charged with developing, and keeping under review an implementation plan after proposals are submitted. It is the JC’s job to establish mechanisms for design, guidance, development and oversight of IPY projects. The JC is to provide leadership, promote, encourage, convene, and raise funds. As all social scientists in this room are aware, discussions have been held with most national funding agencies about how to get these IPY projects funded.

The first meeting of the IPY Joint Committee was held in March. The Committee had open discussions about approaches for going forward in review of the Expressions of Intent. Social sciences require a bit of a different approach to data management to and how to cluster related projects. The social science team renamed “social sciences” to “human studies.”

In order to help explain the logic of decisions regarding recommendations for IPY status, the social science team went through all the expressions of intent and came up with themes in which to cluster the various proposals. Some expressions of intent were very clearly an IPY project and others had potential. Out of 150 or more expressions of intent, 100 have been recommended as proposals. In reviewing the EoI’s, the following topic areas were developed for clustering and review.

- 1) Change, Adaptation and Vulnerability
 - Coupled human-environment systems
 - Links to Climate, Oceanography, Sea Ice, Weather, Biodiversity
- 2) Northern Resources
 - Economies, Sustainability, Resource Management
 - Links to Biodiversity
- 3) New Risks and Stresses
 - Health, Contaminants, Nutrition, Living Conditions, Social Risks
 - Links to Biodiversity, Air and Ocean Chemistry, Ozone
- 4) Transitions and Border zones
 - Social Change, Globalization, Languages, Cultural Heritage
 - Prospective links to Biodiversity
- 5) Rapid Change – Societal Responses
 - Communities, Wellness
- 6) Local and Indigenous Visions
 - Local Observations and Local Knowledge
 - Links to Data Management
- 7) Preservation of the IPY Legacies
 - Early and current IPY's □ Link to EOCs
- 8) Science Infrastructure
 - Research Logistics, Meetings, Support

The JC thought it was important to indicate where there were possible linkages with other disciplines, and indicated potential linkages to proposers.

The deadline for full proposals is June 30, 2005. Submission can be done online only. The JC will not accept an attached word document. Format and guidelines will be posted on the IPY website soon. Proposals should be 6-7 pages in length which includes an executive summary. This is not a funding proposal; it is a project proposal. The JC cannot judge the quality of the science. It is very important to follow the proposal guidelines exactly, so all proposers should look carefully at the IPY framework document.

Core projects will be identified by August 10, 2005. The concept of core projects in the social sciences is not as easily recognized as it is in the case of oceanography or most other disciplines. We hope many projects will be synchronized among multiple disciplines and there will be trends. Results will be announced by August 10th, although there will be possibilities for inclusion until early 2006. There may be a second call in late 2005 if it appears there are topics or fields missing. There may be opportunities to have another round of proposals. The messages from the IPO secretariat is that they don't want to close the door, but at some point there will have to be practical cut-off.

It is extremely important that international collaboration is emphasized in all proposals. Of course it should focus on polar regions. These proposals will reflect "bursts of effort" to take place in 2007-2008. A four-year project could start in 2006 that goes through the period, but the data MUST be collected beginning March 2007 and ending March 2008. The dates were chosen because it includes Antarctic and Arctic summers.

Mandatory characteristics of IPY activities include:

- 1) Synchronization with other IPY projects.
- 2) International collaboration cannot be emphasized enough.

- 3) Management plan--must reflect a viable approach
- 4) Funding plan – address funding application plans in your proposal;
- 5) Data management plan. That's where there is a difference about human data management. There will be guidelines established by a data management subcommittee.
- 6) Outreach and education – engage the local indigenous residents -- that's stated in framework document.
- 7) Show how it will foster the next generation of polar researchers. Recruitment of PhD students.

Some desirable characteristics for proposals are to:

- 1) Include nations not traditionally involved in polar research;
- 2) Build on existing plans, programs or initiatives, and make sure they don't conflict;
- 3) Intra or multi-disciplinary elements would be desirable. It's more difficult to write those proposals for some of the questions we need that.
- 4) Endorsement by a national IPY committee.

Keep in mind that this is an international polar effort. Also keep in the forefront of planning the concept that the JC wants researchers to work with local and Indigenous residents at all levels in the design of these IPY projects. Synchronize; try and get projects together. There are many that overlap quite a bit. It would be unfortunate if a project was not synchronized because the JC might have to send it back and ask that it be synchronized or in the worst case, reject it altogether. Collaborate. Have fun. Be sure to incorporate data management; education; and outreach.

B. Thematic Discussions

Each thematic group was given a charge and 1-page description with questions to address in discussing their topic. The proposed discussion guidelines were as follows:

1. First Theme: Health, Lifestyle, Living conditions, Well-being and Welfare

The rapid changes in socio-economic and political conditions in the Arctic are influencing both the living conditions and the cultural characteristics of the indigenous peoples and other inhabitants of the circumpolar North.

The indigenous peoples' adaptation of a modern lifestyle has not always been successful. The lack of well-being, relative deprivation or substandard health is often referred to as a result of rapid cultural change, maladjustment or lack of resources. It is documented too that most Arctic communities experience increasing unemployment, a decreasing standard of health due to, among other things, malnutrition, an increasing number of chronic diseases and increasing social problems such as violence, abuses and suicides.

Within this sub-theme the following list of research questions/discussion points served as a point of departure for the thematic workshop session:

- How do we reach a more thorough understanding of the impact of socio-cultural and socioeconomic factors on health determinants and the emerging diseases?
- How is physical and mental health related to other living conditions dimensions (e.g. education, employment, family relations and social networks, mobility, religion and spirituality)?

- How does welfare politics influence health care and well-being for people in the Arctic?
- What factors are determinants of risk behaviour and choices?
- To what extent can positive choices made by people and their leaders at different levels create positive well-being and good health?
- What are the nutritional, social, and cultural consequences of changes of diet?
- What are the implications to human socio-environment and quality of life of natural polar processes? (IPY – Framework document)
- What are the key human health and medical issues in Polar Regions? How for example are diseases carried into polar communities, and how is community health affected by environmental change? (IPY – Framework document)

2. Second Theme: Processes of Socio-economic changes in the Circumpolar North, especially focusing on gender and inter- and intra-generational relations

The development in the Arctic is characterized by a number of processes determining the speed and character of the socio-economic changes. Generally, however, the analyses of these processes are very often biased, based on an understanding generally expressed by middle-aged men, usually – at least at the formal level - in positions of being decision makers. One of the consequences is that real world changes often take other directions and change with different speed than anticipated by these formal decision takers. The misperception of decision takers is partly the result of the fact that their world view and expectations often differs considerably from other parts of the population, as in the case of the perceptions of women and youth. But primarily the misperception of the speed of change is due to differences in the actions taken by both women and young people. These actions tend to be very different from the actions taken by formal decision takers who are mostly middle-aged men. The men tend to be much more stuck to traditional perceptions of their role in the community, while both women and younger people are much more open to mobility regarding labour market relations, social relations, and migration.

Within this sub-theme the following list of research questions/discussion points served as a point of departure for the thematic workshop session:

- What are the relations to risks, threats, and crises in Arctic communities, including crises among individuals, in families, in communities, and in relation to the environment?
- What are the differences of in crises management, including migration as a reaction to crises, between gender and in different age groups?
- How has violence been used as a means of solution to crises, both among individuals, in families, and as institutionalized violence by society? And how does present day's use of violence relate to previous patterns of violence?
- How can emphasis on education contribute to community development and become an active part of a development process, and how is it possible to change the educational systems in such a way that it enables the process of globalization to become a part of the local agenda? The question relates equally to both academic and vocational training systems.
- What are the perspectives of using time series analysis of socio-economic changes, and how can the emphasis on identifying both discrete events and continuous periods

contribute to a further understanding of both short and long term processes and events creating both breaks and continuity in the socio-economic structures?

- How do cultural strategies and cultural dynamics in combination with actions taken such as migration, mobility and sedentarisation contribute to short term and long term solutions?

3. Third Theme: Migration, Settlement structure, Social and cultural strategies – A diachronic perspective on exploitation of both living and non-living resources as survival strategies

Analyzing strategies used by man in the Arctic makes use of several concepts outlined in two thematic frameworks. On one hand are the concepts of migration and mobility understood as expressions of conscious cultural strategies. This includes the analysis of the concept of seasonality and its relationship to climate change, as it contributes to gain a better idea of how each of these two levels of change over time drive the region's distinctively high level of human movement. Both contemporary and archaeological as well as historical sources are useful for the elucidating of the theme.

On the other hand the study of cross-cultural processes, looking at the role of agents in both past and contemporary societies is a useful approach for the elucidation of acculturation and new forms of meaning. As mentioned, both approaches can gain from applying a diachronic view by relating contemporary studies to the rich archaeological, environmental, local, oral and archival information present in the Arctic.

Within this sub-theme the following list of research questions/discussion points served as a point of departure for the thematic workshop session:

- How can historical studies and records of the polar regions enhance understanding of contemporary social and cultural problems?
- What are the relationships between the inner dynamics and external influences in the development process?
- How do changes in the resource base relate to changes in migration patterns?
- What are the impacts of changing technologies on the development dynamics?
- How is the accumulation of knowledge embedded in language, social and organisational norms and value systems; the cultural language; the spiritual life?

4. Fourth Theme: Rapid change, vulnerability and resilience in human-environment systems

Accelerated change of most aspects of Arctic societies, in particular indigenous societies, has been recognized as a salient feature of the past six decades or so. The pace of such change shows no signs of abating, and according to recent observations and prognoses, societal change will be accompanied and reinforced by drastic environmental change linked to global warming. The impacts of such changes raise questions not only about the emergence of new vulnerabilities, but also about building up of resilience. As rapid change is here not only to stay, but amplify, many recognize the potential of approaches that study coupled human-environment systems with these concepts borrowed (and to be adapted) from ecology. In this context, issues of scale and cross-scaling will be of particular importance in studies of adaptation.

The IPY Joint Committee has just identified “Change: adaptation and vulnerability in coupled human-environment systems” as one of the eight themes among which the more than a hundred IPY Expressions of Intent distributed themselves. This title also echoes that of one of the themes of priority research to be developed at ICARP II.

This group investigated which ones of the numerous potential research questions may be developed and tackled in a context of Nordic cooperation, on the basis of intentions already expressed by members of the group. The approach being relatively new, effort will have to be invested in developing methodological approaches, identifying key variables, and engaging Arctic residents in terms they find relevant. Given the ambitions of such research to be of use in political decision making, it will be of particular importance that it demarcates itself from the attempts at “social engineering” that took place just decades ago, whose ill-effects have been widely recognized.

Within this sub-theme, the following list of research questions/discussions served as a point of departure for the thematic workshop session:

- How do we operationalize concepts of resilience and vulnerability in different Arctic contexts and at different scales?
- How can we incorporate the variables identified into models of human-environment systems?
- Change is a given in the Arctic, but can one identify and foresee what types and combinations of changes are “too fast”?
- Given that human perceptions of, and responses to change are major determinants of coping and adapting mechanisms, how does one study such emic aspects, and how can their dynamic nature be understood?
- What can we gain from comparative studies of rapid change, resilience and vulnerability, among regions in the Nordic countries and in the North American Arctic?
- How do the concepts used in this approach translate across the different cultures in the Arctic, and how can we engage Arctic residents as participants in interdisciplinary research of rapid change?

5. Arctic economies – Strategies and policies for economic development

The economic constraints in the Arctic have a large number of common characteristics which constitute the framework and define the possibilities for the development of the economies, and thereby also frame the economic potential for both indigenous groups and newcomers in the Circumpolar North.

Five characteristics are dominating the process: 1) a dispersed settlement pattern with few larger towns and a large number of villages; 2) economic dependency of one or few renewable and non-renewable resources, often exported as raw materials for further processing and consumption outside the Arctic; 3) mixed economies, where a traditional subsistence economy and informal economic relations are existing side by side with a predominant market economy; 4) a high degree of economic dependency on transfers, subsidies, and/or royalties without direct relation to productive activities involving the local population; and 5) a high level of involvement of the public sector, playing a crucial role for the economic development. Even privatisation has been attempted at some point in time, and still is considered a possible remedy for change of focus for the economies.

Within this sub-theme the following list of research questions/discussion points served as a point of departure for the thematic workshop session:

- What are the linkages between the Arctic economies and the rest of the global economy?
- What are the impacts of environmental changes on regional economies and well-being in the North?
- How can production-based national accounts of the Arctic economies be established
- Which are the conditions to study formal/informal economies and economic development in a comparative way
 - at different levels?
 - within and between sectors?
- What are the impacts of changes to the most vulnerable economic sectors?
- What is the significance of the public sector in the Arctic economies?
- Do the Nordic welfare systems have adaptive capacities and strategies to the economic and environmental changes of the Arctic?
- What are the impacts of changing economic conditions on well-being in the Arctic?
- What is the relationship between the public and the private sector, the interaction between plan and market respectively the boundaries of the public and the private – and what is the significance of different kinds of ownership?
- What research methodologies are best suited to an interdisciplinary understanding of the fundamental links between ecosystems, economies and cultural diversity?
- To what extent do the limitations on resource availability also limit the possibilities of reaching a more self-sustained economy?
- Is it possible, in this situation of a dual squeeze – on one hand the question of private versus public involvement in the economy, and on the other hand the question of planning and regulation versus the market mechanisms – to ensure the most efficient use of the resources?
- What kind of privatization are the most adequate means for successful business development, and to what extent can the present day evaluation of the processes established with the G50-plans contribute to a further understanding of the possibilities and limitations of such a strategy?
- What are the short and long term consequences of the changes in the uniform price policy, and is it possible to limit the any adverse effects of this policy?
- Is it possible to compare the economic and the socio-cultural consequences of changes in policies towards settlement patterns, and what are the consequences of maintaining a status quo policy?
- What are the regional and local implications of a change in focus of the general policy, from a focus on a self-sustained nation-building towards an open economy with emphasis on globalization and international cooperation?
- Is it possible in such an economy to maintain a focus on traditional Inuit values such as local cooperation and local community?

6. Globalization and Glocalization: Identity, culture and language competence

The concept of glocalisation has become a way of describing the situation where the globalization and its emphasis on global processes and a global agenda has, at the same time,

opened up for the local agenda to become more visible and thereby opened possibilities of using the global network to enhance the local opportunities. In this process a number of key questions have been emphasized, including language policy, Computer Assisted Linguistics, literature and media.

The focus is on investigating how glocalisation takes place in local regions in the Arctic when looking at language, literature and media. How much impact do local language attitudes and local cultural policy have on the development? For language attitude the main focus will be on how language users living far from the centre respond to the elite and the language policy of the centre. For literature including oral tradition, the focus will be to look at the differences between the regions of the Arctic concerning literary development, attitudes to literature and future visions. For media the focus will be to compare arctic young people's 'global-less-ness'.

Within this sub-theme the following list of research questions/discussion points served as a point of departure for the thematic workshop session:

- How does the process of glocalisation of literature, language and media take place in local regions of the Arctic?
- How is the language policy and language planning of the centre viewed from outside the centre?
- What are the regional differences in literature and oral tradition?
- Why has the development of literature been so differing?
- How is the status of critical and analytical approach to literature?
- How is innovation versus the beloved tradition in a postcolonial setting?
- Has globalisation created homogenisation and 'McDonaldization' especially among young people?

C. Special IPY Focuses:

1. Data Management or Collecting and Disseminating Data (Larry Hamilton)

Larry Hamilton addressed the plenary group on his perceptions of “what data are good for,” and the use of data as an integrating device to integrate research on human dimensions of arctic change. Oceanographers and climatologists are keeping track of Arctic climate and physical systems; however, they often don't understand the human dimension. They often see people as the end of the chain. They speak of human impacts as human dimensions. Social scientists know that social dynamics are complicated.

Throughout history the climate has changed, therefore people have changed. People adapt and anticipate. Sometimes people adapt well and sometimes they adapt in ways that make the situation worse. There is a lot of heterogeneity. There are likely winners and losers among people of different ethnicities, cultures and livelihoods. People behave in ways that change the environment. People can feed back to the environment on a large scale, whether on fisheries or the accumulation of contaminants up the food chain. And people are affected by large economic political and cultural change.

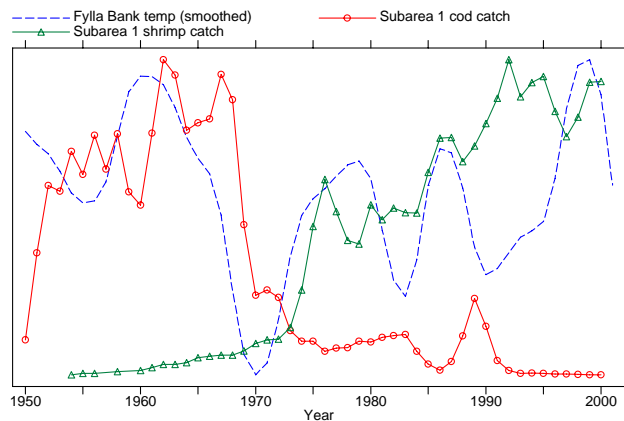
It would be ideal to have a social network of Arctic human dimensions researchers, working on geographic scales which range from local to regional and time scales which range from

years to decades, studying the directions, patterns and variations we see in this heterogeneous world. Integration of the natural and social science is challenging. Often social scientists talk about theories and not as much about data. On the other hand, the natural scientists often think in terms of the social scientists being the outreach arm of science – the public relations arm.

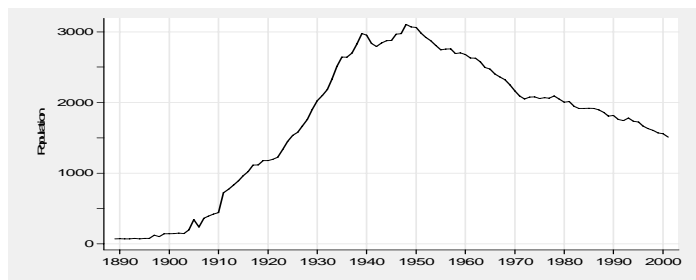
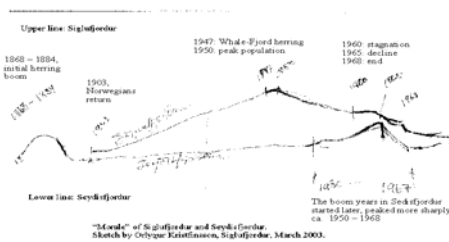
Data help us understand change over time. One point in time, “now” tells us very little about change. If we have “then” and “now”, we interpret them to show a trend. Of course that’s entirely in our imagination. The two points could just as easily be from one stable state to another stable state. Having just two points don’t tell as much about change.

Sea temperature, cod & shrimp catch off W Greenland 1950–2000

This slide is an example of three real time series about the fall of the cod fisheries and rise of the shrimp fisheries in west Greenland. The red line is the cod fish catch. In Greenland it rises and then crashes. On a different scale you have the rise of the Greenlandic shrimp fishery.



Then in blue is a smooth physical measurement of water temperatures west of Nuuk. Notice the crash in the cod fishery follows the drop in salinity in the ocean current. This may have something to do with the cod fish collapse. The water temperature comes back up but the cod don’t come back. There are interactions between different species of animals. They integrate when we look at it over time. Time series on local sales are helpful. There were winners and losers in the shift from cod to shrimp. A lot of things change and they don’t change the same everywhere. The currents changed over a large area and how that was filtered in society depended on local things like policies and entrepreneurial activities.



If we look at integration across natural and social science with cross tabs we also see interesting pictures develop. The slide on the left is a local resident’s impression of the morale of the people of his village in northern Iceland at the start of the century, beginning with a decline interrupted by few good fishing years that peak in the 40s and then declining. Note the similarity in the shape of the hand-drawn impression of morale and the statistically generated graph of the population itself. Note how closely they correspond. This is a very good illustration of both a subjective feeling about a community and the measurable and observable facts.

Data will help us measure and track the changes among the heterogeneous and complex Arctic communities. With data we can also better understand the demographic changes in the

Arctic their multiple causes and multiple, far-reaching effects. Through data we can use demographics in integration of the natural and social sciences to better understand the entire Arctic system. Data provide doorways to thinking about Arctic-society futures. Finally, it is important that a method of systematically tracking and comparing human dimensions changes in the Arctic should be a component of IPY.

2. **ArcticStat: A Circumpolar Socio-economic Databank (Gerard Duhaime and Birger Poppel)**

Data management is a cross cutting issue. Gerard Duhaime provided a PowerPoint presentation which was delivered by Birger Poppel regarding two data-collection projects in the Arctic, MetriNord and ArcticStat.

MetriNord was an experimental database, started in 1989 in a remote area of Quebec among aboriginals and non-aboriginals. The goals of MetriNord are to describe and analyze present-day circumstances; to then describe and analyze changes detected; to facilitate disbursement of the data collected; to promote training of young researchers; and to facilitate decision making among stakeholders and government entities.

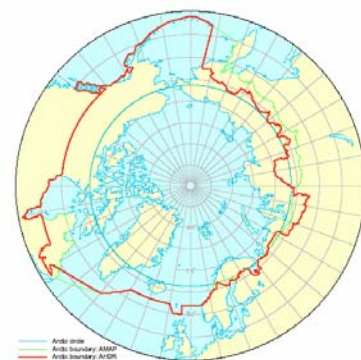
MetriNord was intended to make valid and recurrent data available to the public on population, health, housing and education. This data included information about household incomes, public finances, transportation, communication and the environment. While the MetriNord database still exists, the base of data collection was expanded after a couple years to include economic activities, social accounting matrices, simulation of impacts, and a comparative price index. By 1996 this database provided to the public and stakeholders digital files and 500 regional tables. These were updated in 1998 to include social accounting matrices for the years 1983, 1991 and 1998; and a comparative price index for 1983 and 2000.

A couple years ago, in response to the Arctic Council's request for data and the growing integration of arctic research, the idea of ArcticStat was created with the same goals as MetriNord but with a broader focus. The same purposes were intended for the data—it would be public, available, and current. This idea of the ArcticStat database meant an expansion for additional data including comparative tables on international and interregional levels as well as Living Conditions - SLICA.

The database covers what could be considered three different boundaries: the Arctic Circle as one boundary, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program boundary, and the Arctic Human Development Report boundary.

The first two subject areas covered were population structure and economy. The first part of the implementation plan as it was carried through was to have Alaska, Canada and Greenland in 2002; Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Fenno-Scandinavia in 2003, and Russia in 2004.

The last two subject areas, social conditions and the environment, expect to have a human development index in this year (2005) and next year (2006) the ecological footprint and SLICA from Canada and Alaska.



In 2005 the goals of ArcticStat are to have a beta website up and running and both the IPY-Canada endorsement and IPY-international endorsement. Then the project team is hoping to have the Arctic Council's endorsement in 2006. Phase II of ArcticStat will begin in 2007 with fundraising seeking both Canadian and international funding. Funding through inter-agencies and committees will be sought and the first update produced.

Some of the lessons learned from ArcticStat: The global scope made it possible to go in and describe the resource sectors versus other sectors and highlight geographical differences. On the global scope the gross value of the total production of the Arctic circumpolar region generates \$230mm USD; to compare, that is 80% of Saudi Arabia's total production or 100% of Belgium's production.

Another thing that became clear about this sector is that the control is external. Most of the control as mentioned today is not within the North but outside. Capital markets and benefits are mostly outside the Arctic. Contrary to the usual perception of Arctic economies (that Arctic economies are mostly characterized by the transfer of money going north), there is a net value exported out of the North.

Within the sector on manufacturing as part of the complex services are public services too; these are ideas for further research on public services, the economic role of stakeholders and resources; and conditions for resource exploitation. Questions also arose regarding the geographical and regional differences: countries, regions and social groups. Are exports and industrial production feasible? How are relations with the outside world? Are they asymmetrical? We need to study regional production versus capacity; we need to look at transfer payments versus royalties; and we need to understand the difference of self-sufficiency versus autonomy. The data collected to date does not answer these questions, but rather sheds enough light to recognize the need for further understanding of these issues. The data also sheds a little light on issues such as consequences, partnerships and the Arctic as a reservoir. We have no concrete answers yet, just clues, but enough to promote interest in further study.

Gaps in the research to date include social stakes including relations with other industries, customary activities, and social relations. Relations between the North and outside appear to be asymmetrical. Note there is lack of regional control, a lack of regional resources and a sense of dependency.

There are significant statistical needs in Arctic research. There needs to be developed a method and instrument for measuring, with methodological consistency, all human dimension domains in all countries and regions of the Arctic. To achieve this goal will require coordinated international efforts.

IPY presents an opportunity for a coordinated effort with international endorsement; Arctic Council endorsement; and an inter-agencies statistical committee endorsement. Doing time series data collection sheds light on many issues and problems raises research questions in different fields and gives hints on different relationships.

3. Public outreach and education (Rasmus Ole Rasmussen)

Rasmus Ole Rasmussen focused his presentation on education and outreach initiatives in connection with IPY. The IPY planning committee recommendations are that an IPY-endorsed project should address training and capacity building, including opportunities for individuals to convert to polar science and monitoring. An IPY-endorsed project should also provide opportunities for regional scholarship within broader international activities. Finally an IPY-endorsed project should be readily communicable to the public.

The main question raised by the IPY committee was and the purpose of our proposals is to answer: “Why are the polar regions and polar research important to all people on Earth?” The International Polar Year should capture the interest and increase the knowledge of polar regions and the Polar Year of educators, the public, government officials, researchers, media reporters, and writers. IPY should attract and develop the next generation of polar scientists, engineers and leaders. It is important that this Polar Year process establish an interaction of parties promoting IPY 2007-2008, such as IPY National Committees, polar organizations, foundations etc. The Polar Year should provide a channel for people living in the polar regions to interact with the polar science community on research, especially in the Arctic.

The scope of education in the IPY process refers to efforts designed to promote the development of programs, infrastructure and resources needed to improve knowledge of polar-focused science, technology and humanities. These formal educational efforts mainly occur within classrooms. Formal education is not necessarily limited to curricula, but ranges from teacher training to classroom science experiments.

Outreach - sometimes called informal education - refers to experiences for learning outside of formal classroom environments through stimulating media, exhibits, and community-based programs. Examples of outreach activities include field trips, museum exhibits, zoo exhibits, lecture series, computer software, school competitions, quizzes and essay writing.

Communication is only meant simply to identify interactions with the press, television, radio, internet, and film media.

According to the IPY planning committee the target audiences of education, outreach and communication should be

- 1) Primary and secondary education community – school children;
- 2) Young and potential new polar researchers;
- 3) Arctic communities;
- 4) The general public;
- 5) Decision-makers.

In Denmark we have been most focused on how to involve new researchers in the process. One of the important things is to try to involve students and young persons not previously involved (and interested in polar research) in the program. This requires an outreach initiative outside what we usually do. Primary and secondary teachers should, and will, be considered in many of the projects we have been discussing and thereby can inspire their audience at home. We have also been emphasizing community research. We speak of linking communities together through environmental observations and with polar researchers. It could also be interesting to link communities across the north together for cultural observations and things like that.

As we work with Arctic communities we need to strengthen the dialogue and links between Arctic residents and the research community. The social science and humanities communities are more aware of this, but this may be less so in the natural sciences. We should engage arctic residents in the design and implementation of IPY science, education and outreach programs. In connection with dissemination of our results, we should also create materials developed with a holistic approach, being sensitive to natural science, social science and traditional knowledge.

Through the IPY process we are supposed to be promoting polar research to the general public. The target group is global, reaching people living outside the polar areas, Arctic residents, and tourists visiting the Antarctic and the Arctic. It is a special opportunity to raise awareness among people living far away from the poles. Once again, the primary goal is to open awareness of the Arctic and Antarctic among people who are not usually aware of the situation here.

4. IPY Process, What Next? (Grete Hovelsrud-Broda)

Proposals for IPY endorsement are due on June 30th. The Framework Document sets out all the different aspects that a proposal should meet. Applicants don't necessarily have to meet all of the criteria, but the framework document gives a very good description for what the projects should look like. The Expressions of Intent (EOIs) were a good way to get ideas for us to establish an International Polar Year program. The proposals submitted are not limited to the EOIs. Some people may provide a full proposal without an EOI, and there may be some who prepared an EOI who will propose something entirely different.

The key elements are the time frame, synchronizing (if you think of three interesting projects, try to merge them), and an implementation or management plan. The details come later with your funding proposals. The IPY proposal is for endorsement only, not funding. IPY does not have funds. It is hoped that the funding agencies will have deadlines after the IPY August endorsement deadline and take our endorsement into consideration. Ideally their deadlines should come after your endorsement.

All projects have to address data management, outreach, and education. You must explain in your proposal how you plan to seek funding. Be sure your project proposal has collaboration in it and is international in scope.

In terms of social science networking the IASSA IPY website has been very active. IASSA has set up a special dedicated website in Fairbanks that is operated with an NSF grant but it is open to the world. It is a service that may help in networking with other researchers interested in projects similar to your interest.

Education and Outreach should be strong components of IPY project proposals. It should be a holistic approach with outreach to arctic communities, the general public and decision makers.

D. Conclusions and Reports of the Working Groups

1. Health, Lifestyle, Living conditions, Well-being and Welfare

Gert Mulvad presented the first part of the report for “Group 1,” the working group discussing Health, Lifestyle, Living Conditions, Well-being and Welfare. There were two concrete challenges set forth by this group after reviewing the opening background questions provided the workshop organizers. In going through the list of Expressions of Intent submitted to the IPY Joint Committee, Group 1 noted that there were only projects from Canada, Alaska and Greenland that reflected the human dimensions themes. So it was one of the group’s challenges to see if it could find some Nordic projects which could be synchronized with EoI projects on the group’s list. Reference: <http://www.iuch.org/ipy.html>.

Group 1 included some people from the Nordic countries working with Sami research and is aware that there are many similarities in research regarding health and well being among the Inuit and Sami. It appears possible to try to put some of these research projects together, Group participants know there are a lot of Sami and Inuit research projects working with the same issues in Alaska, Canada and Greenland.

Therefore Group 1 drafted a letter to pursue investigation into possible collaborations with researchers in Canada, Alaska, and Greenland. We are interested in learning what these researchers are working on; what projects they are currently involved in and how that might “synchronize” with Nordic researchers and projects. Group 1 will acquire a list of Sami researchers and send the same letter in the hope that some of these researchers will come together and create new projects that will fit into the IPY process and maybe continue in the future.

DRAFT address to the Nordic Arctic Health Research Society

Participants in a research seminar and workshop on ‘Nordic research cooperation within the social sciences and humanities’ held in Ilulissat, Greenland from April 28 to May 2, 2005, wish to send a message about the importance of international cooperation on health, lifestyle, living conditions, well-being and welfare within the framework of the International Polar Year.

The rapid changes in socio-economic and political conditions in the Arctic are influencing both the living conditions and the cultural characteristics of the indigenous peoples and other inhabitants of the circumpolar north.

The indigenous peoples’ adaptation of a modern lifestyle has not always been successful. The lack of well-being, relative deprivation or substandard health is often referred to as a result of rapid cultural change, maladjustment or lack of resources. It has also been documented that most Arctic communities are experiencing increasing unemployment, and worsening health conditions due to among other things malnutrition, an increasing number of chronic diseases and deepening social problems as violence, abuses and suicides.

- How do we reach a more thorough understanding of the impact of socio-cultural and socioeconomic factors on health determinants and the emerging diseases?
- How is physical and mental health related to other living conditions dimensions (e.g. education, employment, family relations and social networks, mobility, religion and spirituality)?

- How does welfare politics influence health care and well-being for people in the Arctic?
- What factors are determinants of risk behaviour and choices?
- To what extent can positive choices made by people and their leaders at different levels create positive well-being and good health?
- What are the nutritional, social, and cultural consequences of changes of diet?
- What are the implications to human socio-environment and quality of life of natural polar processes?

Group participants hope to have the opportunity to put research in the Nordic countries together with research in other Arctic areas. There are several collaboration possibilities Group participants can see already, but nothing is concrete as yet.

The second challenge for Group 1 was “Living Conditions.” To study living conditions requires collaboration with some other disciplines. There are some projects that may lead into this further collaboration with the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, SLiCA, but that, too, needs further work to define.

2. Processes of Socio-economic changes in the Circumpolar North, especially focusing on gender and inter- and intra-generational relations

Anna Karlsdottir reported for Group 2 the process and results of their work. Although much discussion took place, much of the first day of conversation dwelt on trying to find a common understanding or focus. No project proposal, as such, was defined; however several concrete ideas emerged from these discussions.

One of the uniting concepts was that any project to come out of our group would have to have an historical perspective. Group participants agreed that it would be interesting to have a time frame of 30 years; 20 years back and 10 years ahead. Group 2 next discussed ideas for an interesting research question, what methods to use and who to collaborate with. Group participants didn't cover outreach very much but agreed that involving schools would be very important in this chapter as it involves socioeconomic processes, gender and intergenerational issues.

There were challenges to deal with in working together. The main challenge was to meet with different backgrounds and aspirations, as group participants have different disciplinary backgrounds. Learning to talk so group participants could understand each other was challenging. There are a lot of issues to develop further. Through persistence and conversation, the group found an umbrella title for a future proposal that could be called “Gender, Generation and Identity” – participants will contribute from our different knowledge fields and then link to other projects going on. The group will focus the project on five major components as follows:

- 1) A status of the living conditions, health and welfare situation characterizing the communities in the Arctic;
 - A focus on the regional and structural characteristics of different types of settlements:
 - The divide between towns and villages

- 2) The status of education and research activities
 - The differences in perceptions of development goals
 - The question of interaction between the two divergent processes of centralization and decentralization
- 3) Information, its access and distribution
 - How it contributes to shaping the future
 - due to increased access by Arctic residents to the global flow of information
 - the access for outsiders to a more in-depth understanding of the Arctic perspectives
- 4) The questions of risk, threads and crises in the development process
 - How realities as well as the perceptions of realities are influencing the social interaction in Arctic communities.
 - The question of establishing and maintaining efficient and competent health system in sparsely populated Arctic regions
 - The modification and transfer of technology to quite different settings.
 - Understanding and managing violence, both in its public and domestic forms
- 5) A cross-cutting issue is the youth and gender perspectives on the development process
 - The question of participation and involvement in the social processes
 - Their specific role in the processes of change, influencing both the direction and characteristics of the development process

The above five components include the research emphases of all the group members into something doable in the time frame of IPY. The diversity of the suggestions goes to show the diversity of approaches in Group 2 which proved challenging in connection with outlining a final project.

Group 2 had an incomplete discussion of methods, but did come up with a few ideas. And then the group talked about phases which would include developing a full overarching proposal to IPY which would spell out a schedule of meetings and coordination in three consecutive years. Rasmus Ole Rasmussen has agreed to continue as chair with the group to move forward and develop the full proposal.

3. Migration, Settlement structure, Social and cultural strategies – A diachronic perspective on exploitation of both living and non-living resources as survival strategies

Hans Christian Gulløv presented the work of Group 3. The four-person group was made up primarily of archaeologists. The group plans to solicit participation from researchers of a “lot of disciplines – from pre-history to the present time,” and hope to introduce some key words, “social and cultural strategies” to “tempt” academics from all disciplines to join us. Among those strategies and keywords, group participants considered the following:

- Migration could be studies for archaeologists
- Globalization, value systems, and learning
- Tradition, gender, interaction, also cultural encounters and virtual moments.

Group 3 reviewed the Expressions of Intent and found three Canadian EoI's that potentially would fit with these concepts. There were also 14 Danish/Greenlandic proposals that will be invited to consider collaborating. The group plans to collaborate further and develop an IPY proposal.

4. Adaptation, Vulnerability and Resilience (formerly Rapid change, vulnerability and resilience in human-environment systems)

Grete Hovelsrud-Broda reported for Group 4 on their workshop discussions. Group 4 changed the title of their working group from it's original nomenclature. The group now calls their theme, "Adaptation, Vulnerability and Resilience".

Resilience is the capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity, and feedbacks. Basically, resilience is a status quo.

Vulnerability refers to the characteristics of a person or a group of people in terms of their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impacts of natural hazard. The natural hazard part of this definition is important. Vulnerability can be studied in many ways. Here we're talking about vulnerability relating to natural hazards.

Group 4 came from different angles and ideas. Some of the group only think about climate and environmental change. The others think more broadly. Group participants identified the following as some of the elements in a "coupled human-environment system":

- Subject to Cumulative & Rapid Change
- Vulnerable and Adapting
- Resilient
- At a Variety of Scales
- Agency

In order to understand what is going on here, the group agreed to include internal and external drivers. The group wants local residents to help identify these drivers. The group will consider multiple levels and scales including the community or local level, regional and ecosystem level and national levels. The group is interested in perceptions of changes, adaptations to changes and the mechanisms of resilience and vulnerability.

Examples of rapid change fit in with this coupled human-environment system. Fluctuations in natural resources such as variation in fish stocks could impact people. Shipping routes may change with sea ice retreating. Air, land and sea transportation can be affected. Migration is an important response. Laws and regulations may impact both the management of marine mammals and when and if oil and gas are developed. These can be positive or negative changes.

Drivers are differing in scale. On a global scale the group identified climate change, pollution and globalization. On a national scale the group identified national resource management and environmental/developmental policies. Finally on a local scale the group identified co-management, land use, and cultural and traditional knowledge.

In order to measure change, we have to consider what kind of time scales are appropriate. Time scales are context dependent. The group has yet to decide the appropriate depth for this

study. There should be a retrospective analysis which includes recall interviews. Finally, the group needs to look at cycles and trends in natural resources and climate.

This will have to be a case study approach. First to be defined is the setting and the elements that define the area. The group plans to focus not only in indigenous peoples but also other local residents. Participants want this study to be Pan-Arctic and cross-cultural. The group is considering Greenland, Russia (the Barents Region), Canada and Alaska. It will include both urban and rural communities.

The group anticipates there might be interest in other non-arctic nations to do similar studies in their countries and it might be a fun comparison to do so we are accepting that. When it comes to changes we have to be open and aware of what changes are the most relevant. We have to define changes in collaboration with local residents. Perceptions of change could vary even within a small village. The group thought multidisciplinary teams should include such fields as anthropology, archaeology, economics, political science, ecology, oceanography, climatology, and meteorology.

The group also identified several data types it intends to gather. For social science, human dimension data include the following:

- Participant Observations, Open-Ended Interviews, Structured Interviews
- Archival Records, Government Records, Statistics, Demographics
- Archaeological Data

And as a multidisciplinary project, it will have to have natural science data as well to show the full picture. Those data would include:

- Trends in Renewable Resource Stocks
- Non-Renewable Resource Availability
- Sea Ice Conditions, Climate Records, Ocean Currents, Thermohaline Circulation, NAOs, AOS
- Permafrost Dynamics

These are some of the data participants have to work with to make the coupled human-environment system study work.

5. Arctic economies – Strategies and policies for economic development

Gorm Winther presented the report for Group 5. The group started to formulate research questions on the political economy of northern development. The group ask the question whether it is possible for the Arctic regions and economies to gain independence and autonomy. This question can be related to globalization or raised as a special case outside the reach of globalization.

Another interesting concept that came up was the question of the institutionalization of inferiority. The group discussed the social and psychological dimension of being a region that is always depending on transfers from a southern economy.

The group's discussions focussed heavily on how statistics could be used to address science questions. The group is collaborating with colleagues involved in ArcticStat and ECONOR. There are many statistical databases and programs with which the group would like to work, including, but not limited to:

- Collaboration with ArcticStat and ECONOR is Established
- Seeking Collaboration with the Expert Group under the North Atlantic Group in the Danish Parliament (Balance of Payment Statistics, Monetary Flow Analysis).
- Demography
- Resource use, Industry and Trade (Physical and Economic Measures)
- Deflators
- Social Accounting Matrix, Seeking Collaboration with SLICA
- Micro data
- Data Compilation: Measurements and Definitions (data 'cleaning)
- Infrastructure, Housing and Construction
- Migration Statistics, Labor Market Statistics
- Cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness

The group agreed on three subheadings for a project (1) Globalization; Structural Change and Circumpolar Trade; (2) Mobility of Labor; and, (3) Monetary Flows. The following series of bullets are the subject headings presented by Group 5 with comments from Gorm Winther in parenthesis.

- Substitutability?
- Trade Concentration (Commodity and Geographic)
- Diversification Impacts (does this actually solve the problem)
- Inter-polar Trade vs. North-South Trade.
- Trade Composition (Content of commodity exchange)
(In relation to trade the group discussed possibilities related to substitution – is it possible to substitute commodities. Can the Arctic economies depend on few commodities? Diversification would often be a strategy for economic sustainability.)
- Comparative Productivity Studies
- Comparative Systems (laissez faire, mixed economies, co-operative economies etc.)
- Market forms?
- Foreign Investments (privatizations, liberalizations, planning and ownership models)
- Models for Community Based Development
(The group discussed models for community-based development especially in communities that cannot attract owner – flows. How much of trade values of income or capital if you have a transfer income how much of a flow to the sender economy.)
- Resource Flows (renewable and non-renewable)
- Monetary Flows (Trade, incomes & capital)
- Human Capital
(In the resource debate the group discussed human capital – not just a question of renewable and non-renewable, but also education and competence in the labor force.)
- Transferability of Development Models? (Are they pertinent to the Arctic?)
- Supply side (relative Costs) or Demand side (social mobility in Key Global economies)?
(Economic paradigms – supply side and demand side, is it always the case that, for example, if one talks about relative costs the consequence could be that you think that you have to close down fishing industries but a long term perspective global economies may change demand patterns and that may save industries that in the short run look like they should be closed. This may be the macro approach to study of the arctic economies.)
- Regional Development and Socio-economic Analysis of Settlements

- The Centralization vs. Decentralization Aspect
(The group talked about centralization versus decentralization – do we want to maintain the extant pattern or do we want to promote models that concentrate the population in larger towns.)
- Migration
- Cultural Values and Ownership Models
(The group discussed whether in some societies there could be a linkage between cultural values and ownership. It has been discussed that in Inuit societies there are more democratic ownership or cooperative ownership structures.)
- Costs per capita of Running the Small Settlements vs. Costs per capita of Running the Towns
- Economic and Social Costs of Population Concentration
- Subsistence Economy
- Country Food as an Import Substitute
- Modernity vs. Non-modernity (welfare state concepts)
- Interdependency between Localization and the Resource Base?
(How much does the subsistence economy count how much can country food how much can it be an import substitute.)

Project development will take further work so the group agreed to refine it over the internet, recognizing that they may need to narrow it down. This is a pure economics project so the group questioned whether there is a possibility to link with the other projects. It may be that the migration might lead to some of the possibilities for integrated work.

6. Globalization and Glocalization: Identity, culture and language competence

Karen Langgård opened the presentation of Group 6 and described the proposal developed for this IPY workshop. The proposal for Group 6 includes four project components on language, literature and media. For one of these four components, "language, policy and language planning" the group found a relevant project among the expressions of intent. This is a proposal by Larry Kaplan as the principal investigator in collaboration with 12 other linguists. The group expects to collaborate with these other linguists, and therefore turned its attention to the remaining three components of sub-theme 6.

The keyword for the group's work is been "glocalization." The group then worked with other keywords that will be presented in the presentation. The first our three components is on literature. The group identified four sub-projects within the overarching project. They include:

- 1) Language Policy and Language Planning
- 2) Computer Assisted Linguistics
- 3) From Oral Tradition to Rap
- 4) Citizenship, Consumerism and media in globalized societies

The group's first sub-project, "Language Policy and Language Planning", targets comparative studies in language, literature and media in the circumpolar communities of the past and present. The media project includes parallel control groups. The project will investigate how Western genres and concepts have been imported and appropriated and how they are now developing in a glocalizing context.

Key concepts of the project:

- 1) Glocalization
- 2) Strategies of Identification - Construction of identities
- 3) Centre / periphery / power relations
- 4) Community
- 5) Cultural translation
- 6) Inclusion and exclusion
- 7) Agency / empowerment -
- 8) Local regional national global
- 9) Nation Building
- 10) Communication
- 11) Innovation and tradition
- 12) Diachronical and Contemporary
- 13) Cultural policy - socio-economic and gender aspects
- 14) Appropriation

The sub-project “From oral traditional to rap” will contain oral tradition, written media, literature including song texts newspapers and other magazines. The timeframe will be diachronic and contemporary. The space of our focus will be the Circumpolar Inuit, the Sami people and the West Nordic Countries.

Some of the contemporary aspects the group proposes to investigate include reading habits, reader’s expectations of literature, the ways of teaching oral tradition and literature (along with visions for the future), the status of critical and analytical approaches to literature, and a discussion of whether innovation or tradition is perceived to have more value.

The Diachronic aspects will comprise a comparative study of the rise and development of literature, the writing down of the oral tradition, the modern oral narration, and the rise and development of newspapers and other magazines, through the Arctic area.

Collection of data: for diachronic data the group will do a study of text history. For contemporary aspects, data collection will include questionnaires and qualitative interviews.

The key concept of the overall project is:”Glocalisation – Language, Literature and Media” Texts will be seen as sources for the interpretation of cultural encounters and cultural changes. Cultural translation will be not only from one language to another, but also trying to describe elements from one culture in another cultural context.

Outreach endeavours will include: collaboration with teachers; collaboration with authors of fiction and other artists for the promotion of literature and culture in general; contact to pedagogical centers; and development of teaching materials.

Carl Christian Olsen continued Group 6’s presentation with a description of the third sub-theme, “computer-assisted linguistics”. The computer-assisted linguistics sub-theme is intended to develop a program “custom designed “to Inuit language structure, covering:

- lexical inventory
- parsing of conferential dependency of the units of an utterance: suffixation; morphological and syntactic analyses comparability
- common base to be developed utilizing the same symbols in script

Inuit writing systems differ across the Circumpolar North. The hope here is to develop a common base. Some products would be to develop spell check – requiring 350 forms. This base would also be developed to register all the Inuit and geographic names. The group believes this product should be able to transliterate all sorts of writing systems and could ultimately be used for other indigenous languages.

Birgit Kleist Petersen continued the group's report with a reference to an on-going project that is going to be incorporated into an IPY project. Three from the group have worked together in the past to plan and implement surveys and interviews. These collaborators did interview surveys in '96, '97 and 2004. The data are now being entered into a database together with data from collaborators in Greenland and Canada. There are also collaborators in Canada who are doing the survey now. The group plans to build on this research in a planned IPY project. The group wants to include Denmark and someone from the Faroe Islands. The group would also like to include the Sami from Sweden and people in Alaska and Chukotka.

The previous project focused on young people's use of media. Members of the group have already done a lot of work in Sweden and Greenland and some Nordic countries. The Swedes are doing a survey now with Canada about the internet and students. All data gathered will be included in the new project. It will be expanded by including more populations and by focusing on new media.

Relevant survey topics include:

- 1) Media Resources: Printed media - Television - Internet
 - Resources (Access: physical, social, psychological)
 - Appropriation of media: digital divide/knowledge gap, displacement (In what way do young people use these media. Is there a digital divide between generations and does that lead to a knowledge gap.)
 - Displacement – are new media taking up space from the old media.)
 - Importance for identity construction (They say that young people aren't as involved with TV as in the past because they are using the internet. We will ask how do they construct their identity from media; written and electronic media.)
 - Construction of narratives: self image, self identity in cyberspace (By using the internet as young people do they create narratives – are they inventing a new identity in cyberspace? They have a chance of creating a false identity and a creative identity.)
- 2) Strategies of Identification
 - Local/regional/national/global interrelatedness
 - Centre/periphery: Inclusion/exclusion (cultural, social, economic, political aspects) (Inclusion/exclusion – very much about language for instance in Greenland who is included in a room and who is excluded by language.)
 - Power relations (immigrants/youth vs. adults/ethnic minorities) (Power relations who is in the country, who owns the country and who is immigrant etc.)
- 3) Mental & Symbolic Nation/Community Building
 - Agency / Empowerment
 - Citizenship: political, cultural, social

(Political, social, and cultural citizenship—many countries giving access to all the political things about the community on the internet. Is it really democratic; can everyone get access and do they use it?)

- Assimilation, abrogation, appropriation
(We want to look into a post colonial study – assimilation for the 3 steps by which you are taking in a new culture.)

Target groups include senior high school students, university students, professionals, teachers and BA students. The group would like to use this project as a survey interview with written data and surveys and interviews.

7. The Nordic Human Dimension Program Proposal

Neils Einarsson presented a proposal for a program, project or initiative that would be a Nordic human dimensions “umbrella”. The basic idea would be to take advantage of the lessons learned in the Northern Arctic Research Program (NARP) and build on that experience. Using the NARP experience, this new program would focus on Nordic networks. It would support Nordic polar researchers in the field of human dimensions—especially in relation to international projects. It would be seed money primarily to fund junior researchers and Nordic researchers’ mobility.

The program should emphasize a west Nordic engagement, strengthening the smaller researcher milieus of the Nordic area. This was an important element of NARP and there was a great deal of success with the west Nordic activities. There is a need to focus on helping out young researchers coming into the human dimension fields of polar research. This program could be described as a concerted effort to strengthen the Nordic polar human dimension research activities.

Six themes are proposed for consideration in this program. They include:

- 1) Health, lifestyle, and well being
- 2) History and human ecology—important work being done by historians and archaeologists and long term studies of humans in the arctic. I prefer to use “human ecology” because it covers environmental relations and this would be the historical dimension
- 3) Gender and social change--gender issues, problems having to do with gender related violence etc and how this relates to social change in general
- 4) Humans, environments and resilience – this is an expanding field within the human dimension field , adaptations and vulnerability and coping strategies
- 5) Economic development and resources – we need something for the economists.
- 6) Cultural identity and fate control. How do we support the research concerned with cultural perceptions, identity and change and indeed various forms of fate control and non-control whether it has to do with local communities or even political diminution and social processing?

This is not a research project or program. It is a structure or framework to support projects and programs. It would have a function similar to that which NARP had—giving smaller sums of seed money to projects and initiatives for organizing networks, workshops, mobility and bringing in young researchers. The NARP program was highly appreciated by those who participated. It could be modelled on the NARP experience.

In discussion following the presentation of this Nordic “umbrella” suggestion, it was agreed among the workshop participants that a working group would formalize the suggestion in to a proposal to bring to the Nordic Council of Ministers.

At the closing session of the IPY Workshop, Niels Einarsson presented the status of this new proposal. The group focused on first on defining theme #1 of the proposed idea for a Nordic International Polar Year Human Dimension program – “Health, lifestyles and well-being,” and presented a sample of the paper that would need to be written for each of the other five themes of this proposed program.

Ilulissat Proposal for a Nordic IPY Human Dimension Programme

Theme description: Health, lifestyles and well-being

Health issues form the cornerstone of viable futures for Arctic inhabitants and their communities. Nordic researchers can make crucial contributions to a better understanding of the nature of a range of health issues as well as providing answers that may help solve health related problems. Rapid social, cultural and environmental change has transformed lifestyles and consumption patterns, including diet, to the extend and at a rate that has caused major difficulties for social adaptation. This is also the setting for mental, social and medical disorders such as high suicide rates in some part of the Arctic, domestic violence, alcohol, smoking and substance abuse, sexual abuse, infectious and chronic diseases and accidental death. Nevertheless, that are also some success stories to be told, for example the use of telemedicine and life –quality benefits of increasing local control of community based health services. This interdisciplinary theme addresses health and well-being in the Arctic as part of lifestyle patterns and changes and how these relate to other social, cultural and environmental processes that affect the welfare of arctic inhabitants.

Core themes:

Health, lifestyle and well-being

History and human ecology

Gender and social change

Sustainability, environments and resilience

Economic development, resources and legal systems

Cultural identity and self determination/empowerment

Follow up from NARP

Focus on networks, mobility and seed money, West Nordic engagement and bringing in young researchers

A concerted effort to strengthen Nordic Human Dimension research

Niels Einarsson and Birger Poppel accepted responsibility for drafting the first round of theme descriptions for the program. They will then email drafts to all interested parties for review prior to submission to the Nordic Council of Ministers for considerations. The program is called the “Human Dimension Program” – to include not just social scientists but others interested in contributing from the Nordic perspective to the IPY human dimension activities.

The text below is the conclusion to the follow up be the workshop participants:

Subject: Ilulissat Proposal for a Nordic IPY Human Dimension Programme

The purpose of this document is to propose that the Nordic Council of Ministers consider setting up a special time-limited concerted effort to promote Nordic contribution and participation in Human Dimension projects in the upcoming International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008. This effort could take the form of a Nordic IPY Human Dimension Programme (HDP). The present proposal has originated in discussions at a NCM supported research seminar and workshop held in Ilulissat, Greenland, April 28-May 2 (see www.iassa.gl/ipy/ilulissat). The title of the workshop, organised by the Greenland National Polar Year Committee, was Nordic research cooperation within the social sciences and humanities connected to the IPY 2007-2008. The seminar was attended by close to forty Nordic and international researchers.

The IPY can be seen as a major opportunity for synergy and cooperative networking among Nordic researchers and stakeholders. Norden and the Nordic research community have lead major international efforts aimed at better understanding the human dimensions of the Nordic Arctic and Circumpolar region and has an interest in continuing to be a major player with regards to international cooperative efforts in the circumpolar context. The Nordic HD IPY would be separate but coordinated with the overall IPY HD themes. The goals of a Nordic IPY HDP would be to establish a funding structure or strategy to support Nordic networking with emphasis and priority on the following:

- Recruitment of young scholars to Arctic/ Polar research*
- Education, science dissemination and outreach*
- Interdisciplinary initiatives with local and indigenous participation*
- Initiatives reaching out to the international research community*
- Initiatives strengthening Vestnorden involvement and engagement*

Funding should be specific and targeted towards mobility and training, outreach (internet, curriculum, exhibits etc), networking, strategic seminars, pilot studies and act as lubricant to increase Nordic synergy rather than fuel for carrying out projects. The new NordForsk might be the proper venue for an initiative of this nature.

Proposed Core Themes:

- Health, lifestyle and well-being*
- History and human ecology*
- Gender and social change*
- Sustainability, environments and resilience*
- Economic development, resources and legal systems*
- Cultural identity, language and self determination*

Nordic researchers, both with the social sciences and well as increasingly the natural sciences, have stressed the need for including and adding visibility to the Human Dimension for the International Polar Year. The policy community, especially the Arctic Council, has done this also. It would be in the spirit of what seems to be a Nordic consensus on a concerted effort to take a step towards a more formal and focussed strategic action to facilitate a full Nordic participation in International Polar Year Human Dimension initiatives.

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