



Department of Occupational Medicine and Public Health



AMAPs Human Health Assessment arbejde, med hovedvægt på videnskabelige og politiske anbefalinger samt tanker om samspillet med det politisk/administrative samarbejde i Arktisk Råd og prioriteringer i Kongerigets arktiske strategi

Forsker-/administratormøde 25.09.2012 om:
Initiativer der foregår eller er planlagte i Arktisk Råds regi og sammenhængen til Rigsfællesskabets forskning og forskningsinitiativer

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Historisk oversigt

AMAP - HHAG

- The Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) blev grundlagt i 1991
- Kort efter blev Human Health Assessment Group (HHAG) grundlagt som mødeforum for forskere i miljøpåvirkninger af de cirkumpolare befolkninger
- AMAP - Human Health har udgivet assessment rapporter i 1997, 2003 og 2009

Hovedaktiviteter

- Ensartet indsamling af humant væv til analyse for kontaminanter, især metaller og POPer
- Forestå kvalitetskontrol af laboratorierne
- Sammenligning af kontaminanter over tid og mellem steder
- Effektundersøgelser
- Vurdering af nye kontaminanter
- Vurdering af folkesundheds - risici
- Vurdering af kommunikationsstrategier

Videnskabelige anbefalinger fra AMAP - Human Health, 2009 (1)

The human health assessment process initiated through AMAP **should be continued** with the aim of pursuing a more **holistic health impact** assessment of the influences of environmental pollution on the health of Arctic peoples and the associated risk factors affecting them. This effort should be **coordinated with related public health work** initiated through the Sustainable Development Working Group.

Videnskabelige anbefalinger fra AMAP - Human Health, 2009 (2)

Considering the importance of general health and the influence of changing diets and contaminants on disease outcomes, **more effort needs to be made to systematically collect, analyze, and report on the health status** of Arctic populations and especially indigenous peoples.

Videnskabelige anbefalinger fra AMAP - Human Health, 2009 (3)

It is very important to maintain and expand current **human population cohorts in the Arctic** as identified in this assessment, such as those in Canada, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands. Only long-term prospective studies will provide the information needed to track adverse health outcomes associated with contaminants and changing conditions related to climate change, socio-cultural conditions, and diet.

Videnskabelige anbefalinger fra AMAP - Human Health, 2009 (4)

Because **genotype may influence responses to contaminants**, more knowledge about genetic variability and susceptibility among Arctic peoples is needed. Including genetics in studies that examine lifestyle and contaminant interactions will provide better insight into individual and population vulnerability to contaminants.

Politisk/administrative anbefalinger fra AMAP - Human Health, 2009 (5)

Taking into account the similarity in properties between polybrominated compounds and **perfluorinated compounds** and other better known POPs and the long-range transport and bioaccumulation of PFOS in human tissues, these substances should be added to the Stockholm Convention.

Videnskabelige anbefalinger fra AMAP - Human Health, 2009 (6)

A global agreement to control mercury emissions should be pursued to complement national and regional efforts to reduce environmental mercury concentrations and to lower human exposures to mercury in the Arctic.

Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) in the Arctic Council

Consistent with the overall work and priorities of the Arctic Council, the SDWG carries out projects and activities, as approved by the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials, in the following thematic areas:

Arctic Human Health:

To broaden the scope and strengthen the integration of human health activities within the Council by developing concrete initiatives to improve the health and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and other Arctic residents.

New Arctic Contaminants Project - Arctic Counsel

To address contaminant issues in indigenous peoples' communities in remote areas of the Arctic, the Permanent Participants of the Arctic Council proposed the elaboration of the Indigenous Peoples Community Action Initiative. This initiative was approved by the Arctic Council at the Ministerial Meetings in Salekhard and Tromsø (under ACAP).

The work of Indigenous Peoples Contaminant Action Program (IPCAP) PSG is aimed at reducing exposure and impact of contaminants in indigenous peoples' communities. The group shall also enhance involvement of Arctic indigenous peoples in these activities.

Danmark, Grønland & Færøerne: Kongeriget Danmarks Strategi for Arktis 2011– 2020

- På det miljømedicinske område udfordres Grønland af den langtrækkende udefrakommende forurening, der i stigende grad **belaster de traditionelle fødemidler og befolkningens sundhed**
- Rigsfællesskabet understøtter også bl.a. arktiske forskningssamarbejder vedrørende udvikling af best practices, folkesundhed **og de sundhedsmæssige konsekvenser af forurening.**

Danmark, Grønland & Færøerne: Kongeriget Danmarks Strategi for Arktis 2011–2020

Kongeriget vil i samarbejde med det internationale forsknings- og vidensmiljø fortsat fokusere på overvågning af befolkningens sundhedstilstand samt klimaændringernes og den globale forurenings betydning for befolkningens sundheds- og sociale vilkår i Grønland, mens Grønland har særligt ansvar for rådgivning og formidling internt af de monitorings- og forskningsresultater, som frembringes i Kongeriget og internationalt

Danmark, Grønland & Færøerne: Kongeriget Danmarks Strategi for Arktis 2011– 2020

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Danmark, Grønland & Færøerne: Kongeriget Danmarks Strategi for Arktis 2011– 2020

- Der skal sikres **fortsat overvågning** af fjerntransporterede forurenende stoffer og disses effekter på økosystemer og mennesker i Arktis
- Den nyeste viden om miljøgifte i Arktis skal **gøres tilgængelig og anvendes progressivt**. Fokus skal styrkes **på anvendelse af den tilgængelige viden** i internationale fora, f.eks. i.f.m. globale forhandlinger af aftaler som UNEPs globale kviksølvkonvention og Stockholmkonventionen samt andre relevante aftaler om organisk svært nedbrydelige forbindelser.

Konklusioner

- AMAPs, Arktisk Råds og Kongerigets strategier er overensstemmende
- Fortsat overvågning af befolkningernes udsættelse for kontaminanter og deres mulige effekter på folkesundheden anbefales
- AMAP Human Health er mest specifikke i sine anbefalinger
- State of the art prospektive studier, som inkluderer såvel forureningspåvirkninger som livsstil og levekår, bør etableres i relevante områder af rigsfællesskabet