Stockholm Convention COP-9 May 2nd, 2019, Geneva, Switzerland





The Arctic Monitoring Assessment Programme (AMAP), Arctic Indigenous Peoples, and global action on contaminants

Eva M. Krümmel – Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)

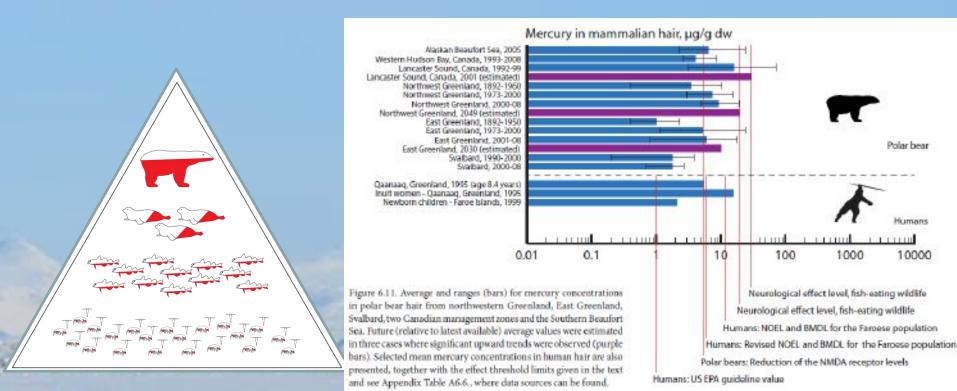






Contaminants in the Arctic

- Long-range transport (few sources within the region)
- Biomagnification in (marine) food webs
- Subsistence consumption of marine foods (marine mammals)
- Very high levels of contaminants in some Arctic human populations (exceeding guidelines)
- Concern for ecosystem and human health effects



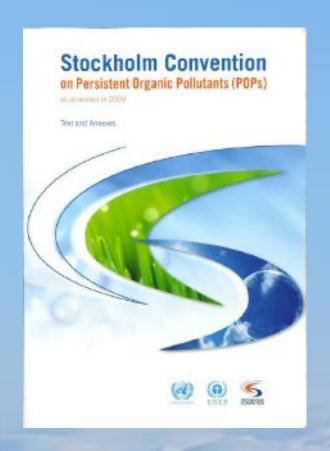
Polar bear

10000

Importance of the Arctic

Preamble of the Stockholm Convention:

"Acknowledging that the Arctic ecosystems and indigenous communities are particularly at risk because of the biomagnification of persistent organic pollutants and that contamination of their traditional foods is a public health issue."



Breast cancer rates in Inuit women

- Since 1960, cancer incidence increased substantially among all circumpolar Inuit, especially for lifestyle-associated cancers (lung, breast, colon).
- Cancer rates are now comparable to national rates in US, Canada and Denmark.
- The recent change in lifestyle and diet and thus environmental contaminant exposure of the Inuit might play a role.

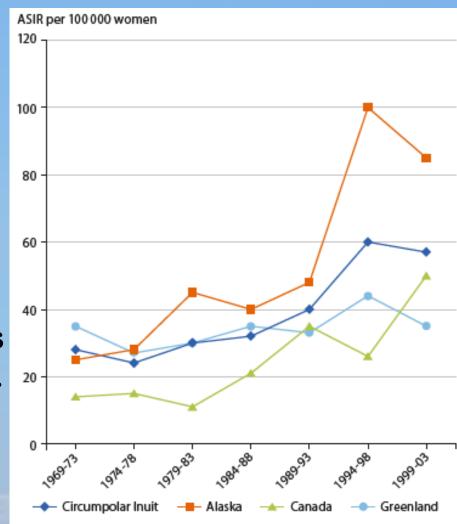


Figure 4.5 Trend in age-standard incidence rate (ASIR) of breast cancer in Inuit over the past 45 years (Fredslund and Bonefeld-Jørgensen 2012).

Importance of country foods

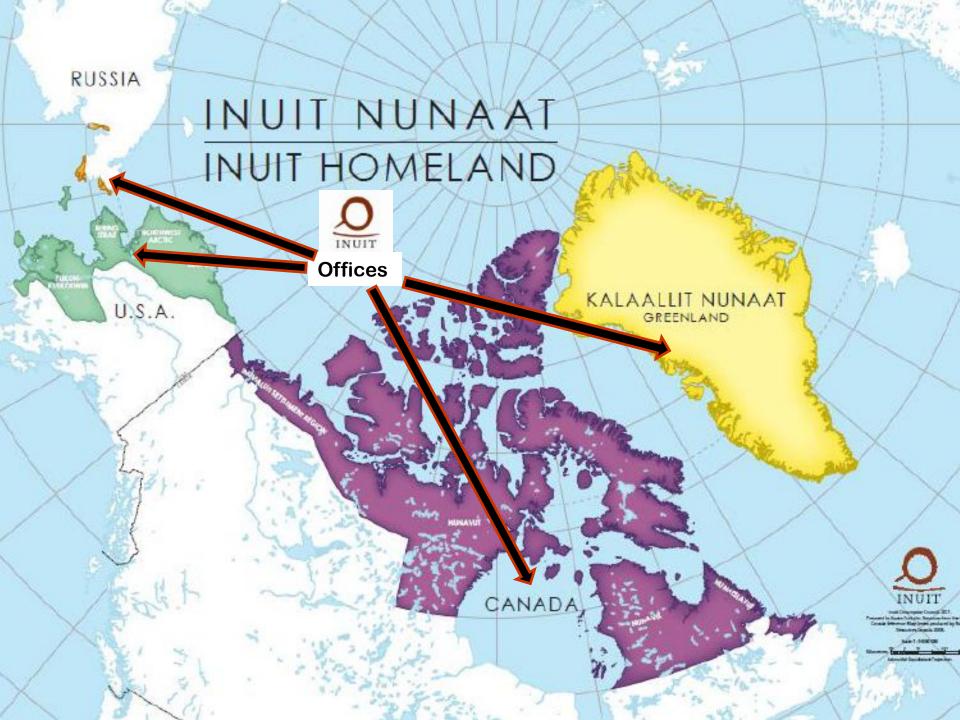
Cultural Benefits

Nutritional Benefits



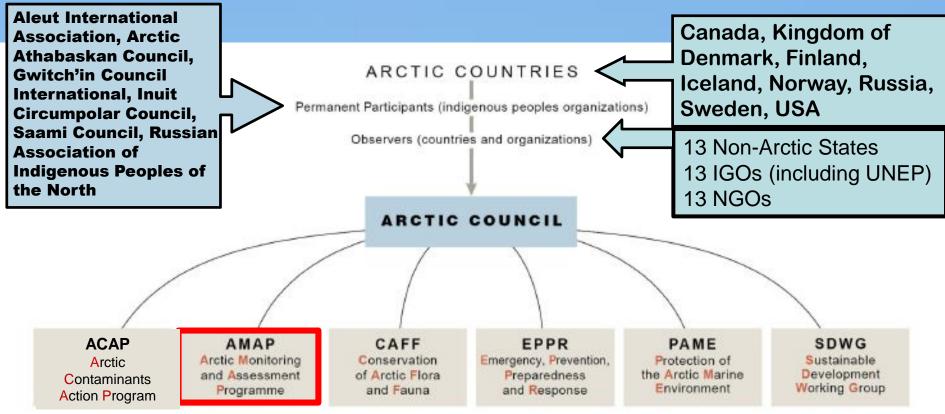
Economic Benefits

Social Benefits



Arctic Council





Arctic Council's Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme

AMAP

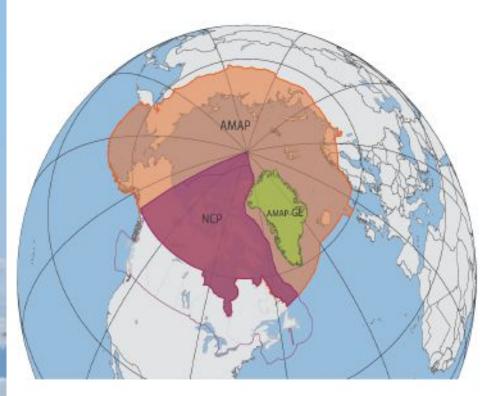
Priorities: POPs, Metals, Human Health; Climate, Ocean Acidification, Oil, Radioactivity

Media: Atmospheric, Terrestrial, Marine, Freshwater, Humans

Documenting: Sources, Pathways, Levels, Bio-accumulation, Trends & Effects, New Chemicals

- Coordinated monitoring, method development
- Data collected at thematic data centres
- QA/QC: AMAP inter-laboratory studies
- Assessments available at www.amap.no





AMAP mandate

Provide information for:

- Integrated assessment reports on status and trends in the condition of Arctic ecosystem.
- Identifying possible causes for changing conditions.
- Detecting emerging problems, their possible causes, and the potential risk to Arctic ecosystems including Indigenous Peoples and other Arctic residents.
- Recommending actions required to reduce risks to Arctic ecosystem.

AMAP Expert Groups

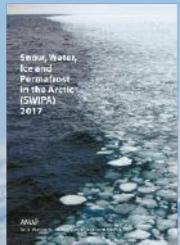
- National/Indigenous experts providing information for, and writing of assessments/reports
- Experts are funded by their relevant institutions or countries
- Expert groups on: POPs, Mercury, Human Health, Radioactivity, Climate Change



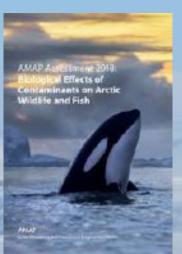
Products

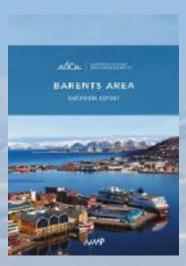
- Scientific assessments with peer review
- Advising Arctic Council and Senior Arctic Officials
 - Summaries for policy makers
- Advice/data to support international organizations IPCC, UN Environment (Stockholm Convention, Minimata Convention, and others)
- Assessments supported by funding from Canada,
 Denmark, Norway, the Nordic Council of Ministers with in-kind financial support from all the Arctic countries and a number of observers











Addressing pollution issues

Recently completed:

- Biological Effects of Contaminants on Arctic Wildlife and Fish (2018)
- Chemicals of Emerging Arctic Concern (2016)

AMAP Assessment 2016: Chemicals of Emerging Arctic Concern

Work ahead

- Short-lived climate forcers (2021)
- POPs and Climate Change Effects (2021?)
- Mercury in the Arctic (2021)
- Marine litter monitoring guidelines (2021)
- Human health in the Arctic (2021-2023)
- Radioactivity in the Arctic (2021-2023)

Canadian
Government:
Northern
Contaminants
Program (NCP)

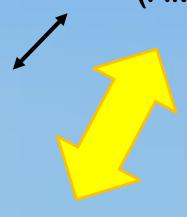


Arctic Council:
Arctic Monitoring and
Assessment Programme

(AMAP)







International Agreements (e.g. UNEP):

- Stockholm Convention on POPs (including POPRC)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury



Decreasing contaminant levels

The Return of Legacy POPs?

Brief Communication

Bioaccumulation of persistent organic pollutants in the deepest ocean fauna

Alan J. Jamieson , Tamas Malkocs, Stuart B. Piertney, Toyonobu Fujii & Zulin Zhang

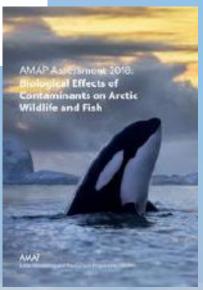
PERSISTENT CHEMICALS

Predicting global killer whale population collapse from

PCB pollution

Desforges et al., Science 361, 1373-1376 (2018)

- for policy makers to be released next week
- Will contain recommendations on PCBs



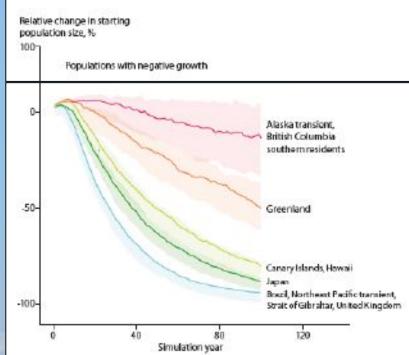


Figure 4.2 Combined reproductive and immune effects of PCBs on population size of killer whales simulated for a 100-year period. Bold line and shading represent the median and interquartile range represented as a percentage of starting population size. Panels are divided by populations with positive growth and negative growth. Modified from Desforges et al., 2018.

Compounds of Emerging Concern

- New chemicals, compounds and products reaching the Arctic that do not fulfill Stockholm Convention criteria, and/or are not addressed by current legislation.
- An example is plastics/microplastics
- Proactive, precautionary approach is needed



Beached Whale Found With 30 Plastic Bags Crammed In Its Belly

"It wasn't like it was in just part of the stomach. It filled up the whole space."

Observational Study Unveils the Extensive Presence of Hazardous Elements in Beached Plastics from Lake Geneva

Montserrat Filella " and Andrew Turner"

NATURE | NEWS

Plastic waste taints the ocean floors

ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE

The deep sea is a major sink for microplastic debris



- Combining knowledge to understand the future: co-production of knowledge
- Multiple stressors
- Data products for effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm and Minamata conventions

Qujannamiik - Nakurmiik - Ma'na - Quanaqquitit Thank you - Merci – Danke

