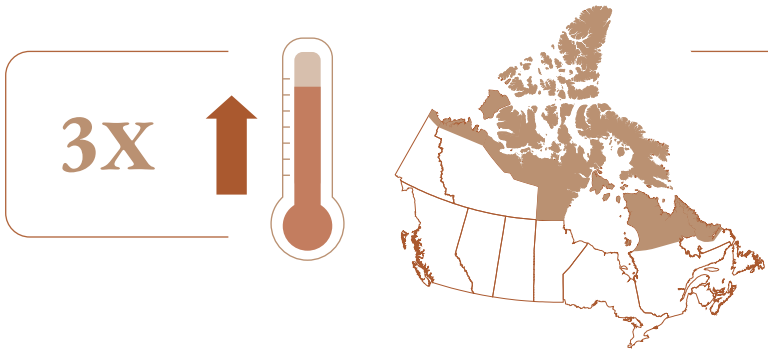


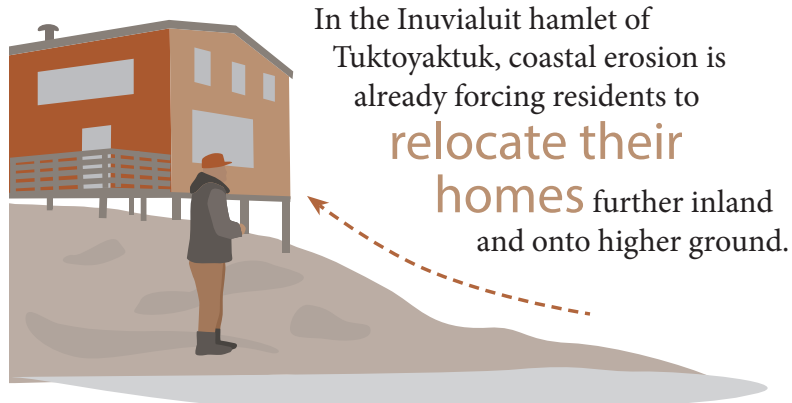


CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN CANADA: HEALTH IMPACTS

The health impacts of climate change on First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples are interconnected and far-reaching. They result from direct and indirect impacts of climate change that exacerbate existing inequities, and affect food and water security, air quality, infrastructure, personal safety, mental well-being, livelihoods, and identity, as well as increase exposure to organisms causing disease.



INUIT NUNANGAT IS WARMING
at almost three times the global average.



In the Inuvialuit hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk, coastal erosion is already forcing residents to **relocate their homes** further inland and onto higher ground.

The rate of unintentional injuries was more than three times higher than the Canadian average among Inuit land-users in Nunavut over the period 2006 to 2015, and the number of search and rescue operations has more than doubled over the past decade due to changes in temperature and ice.

Over the period April 2017 to March 2019, nearly 15,000 First Nations residents were evacuated because of floods, fires, and extreme heat.

15,000
FIRST NATIONS RESIDENTS WERE EVACUATED

NEARLY 100 FLOODING EVENTS

Over the period 2006 to 2016, approximately 67 First Nations communities experienced a combined total of nearly 100 flooding events, *causing significant property and infrastructure damage, disruptions to community services, and impacts to health and well-being.*

TOXOPLASMOSIS

Increasing exposure to infected marine and terrestrial animals may be contributing to increasing prevalence of toxoplasmosis among Inuit, with rates ranging from 60% to 87% in some communities.

Rates ranging from 60% to 87%