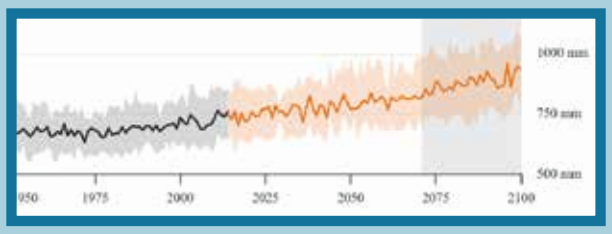
PRECIPITATION



The Arctic is warming three times faster than the rest of the planet, causing an increase in precipitation, more frequent extreme precipitation events and a transition from snow to rain.

Reduced snowfall in fall, spring and summer and increased rain are expected: 20 to 30 more days of precipitation in all communities.



Increase of total precipitation

Vulnerable Populations

Some people are more at risk of developing health problems due to their exposure, adaptability or sensitivity.

4.5 % **of the population is over 65 years old.**

80.5 % **people experiencing food insecurity.**

people with mobility issues.

Communities most at risk



Quaqtaq
(Reported damaged infrastructures due to water expelled through frozen ground)

Health Impacts

Climate change impacts health and different health determinants (food, land, housing, traditional knowledge, community, family) as defined in the IQI model.

Precipitation changes will affect migration patterns, habitats, river flow and berry distribution.

There will be a higher risk of contracting water-borne, food-borne or vector-borne diseases.

Access to the land will be restricted due to flash floods.

Some communities reported the loss of words used to describe different types of snow.

Climate change | NRBHSS

With financial support from:

Plan pour une économie verte

Québec

Services aux Autochtones Canada

Indigenous Services Canada