IDDPNQL
FNQLSDI

Housing and Climate Change

November 21st 2023

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About us

First Nations of Quebec and Labrador
Sustainable Development Institute

Our Mission

Collaborate with First Nations in implementing their vision of sustainable development.

Let’s talk Climate Change

Climate Trends
Temperatures

Observed

- Warming of 0,5 to 1,5 °C depending on region
- Fewer heating degree dayx
- Fewer freeze-thaw cycle events annually

Projected (under a high emissions scenario)

- Temperature increases of 2 to 3°C for 2050 and 4 to 6°C for 2080
- More frequent heat waves
- Increases in freeze-thaw cycles during in winter in the south
- Fewer extreme cold events

Climate Trends
Precipitations and high water events

Observed

- 10% increase of mean annual precipitation
- Higher increases in spring and fall (around 20%) and lower in winter (6%)
- Less precipitation in the form of snow
- Earlier high water events in spring

Projected (under a high emissions scenario)

- Continued increases,
- Increase in heavy precipitation, both in quantity and frequency
- Earlier high water events in spring
- Likely increase in summer and fall floods

Climate Trends
Forest Fires

Observed

- Complex, but the effects of climate change are already felt
- Several factors influence forest fires (availability and type of fuel, topography, weather, human activity)

Projected (under a high emissions scenario)

- Increase in the frequency of fires, annual burned areas and the number of major fires
- Longer forest fire season

Resources Available Online

Ouranos

Climate Atlas of Canada

Climatedata.ca

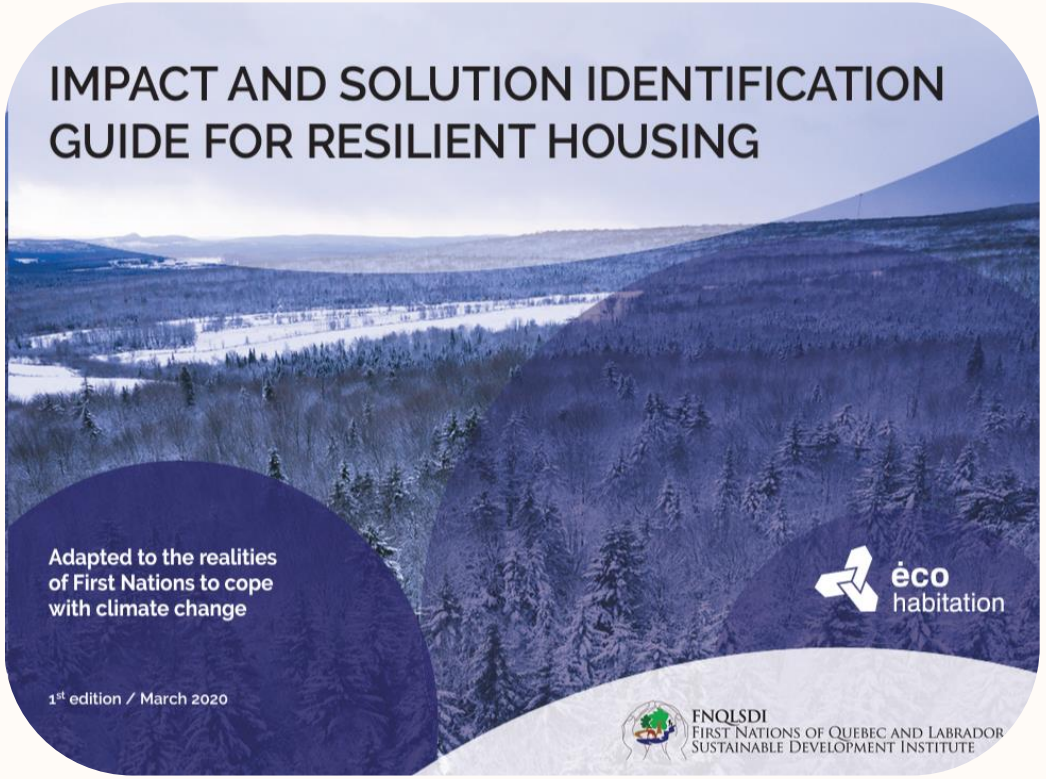
Workshop in Small Groups

1) Discussions on

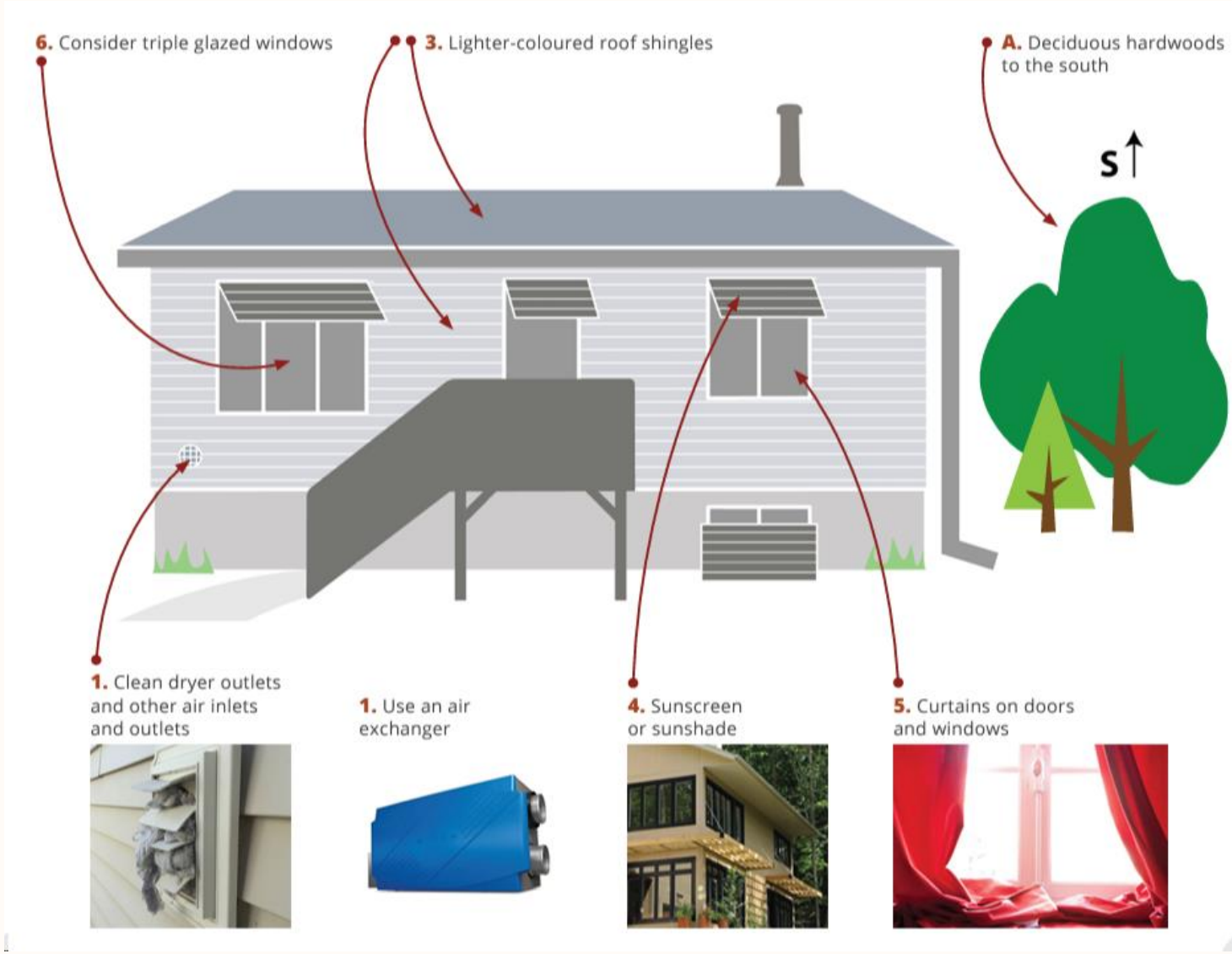
- Impacts/challenges of climate change
- Solutions to make buildings more resilient

2) Return to plenary

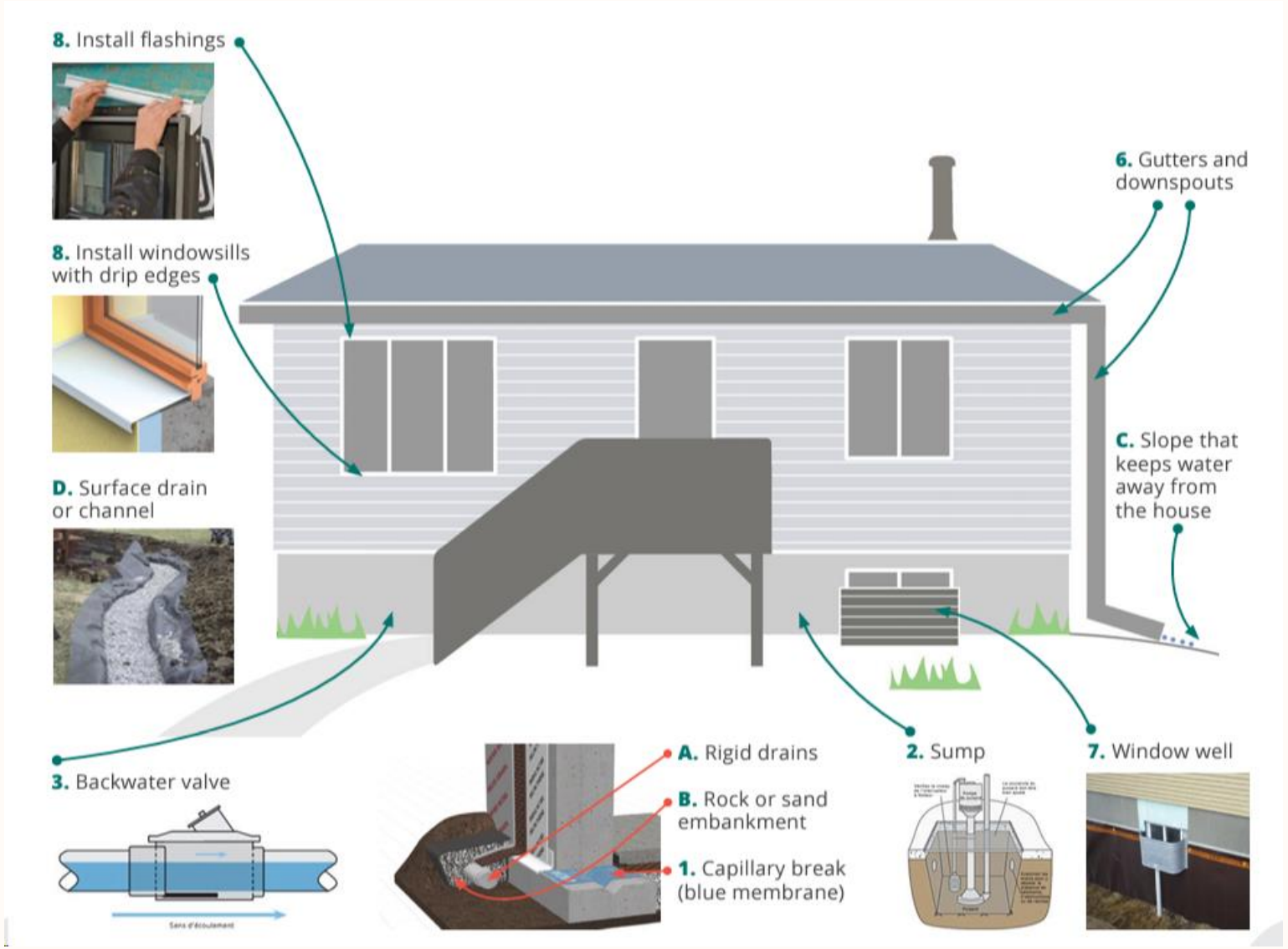
Solution for Resilient Housing



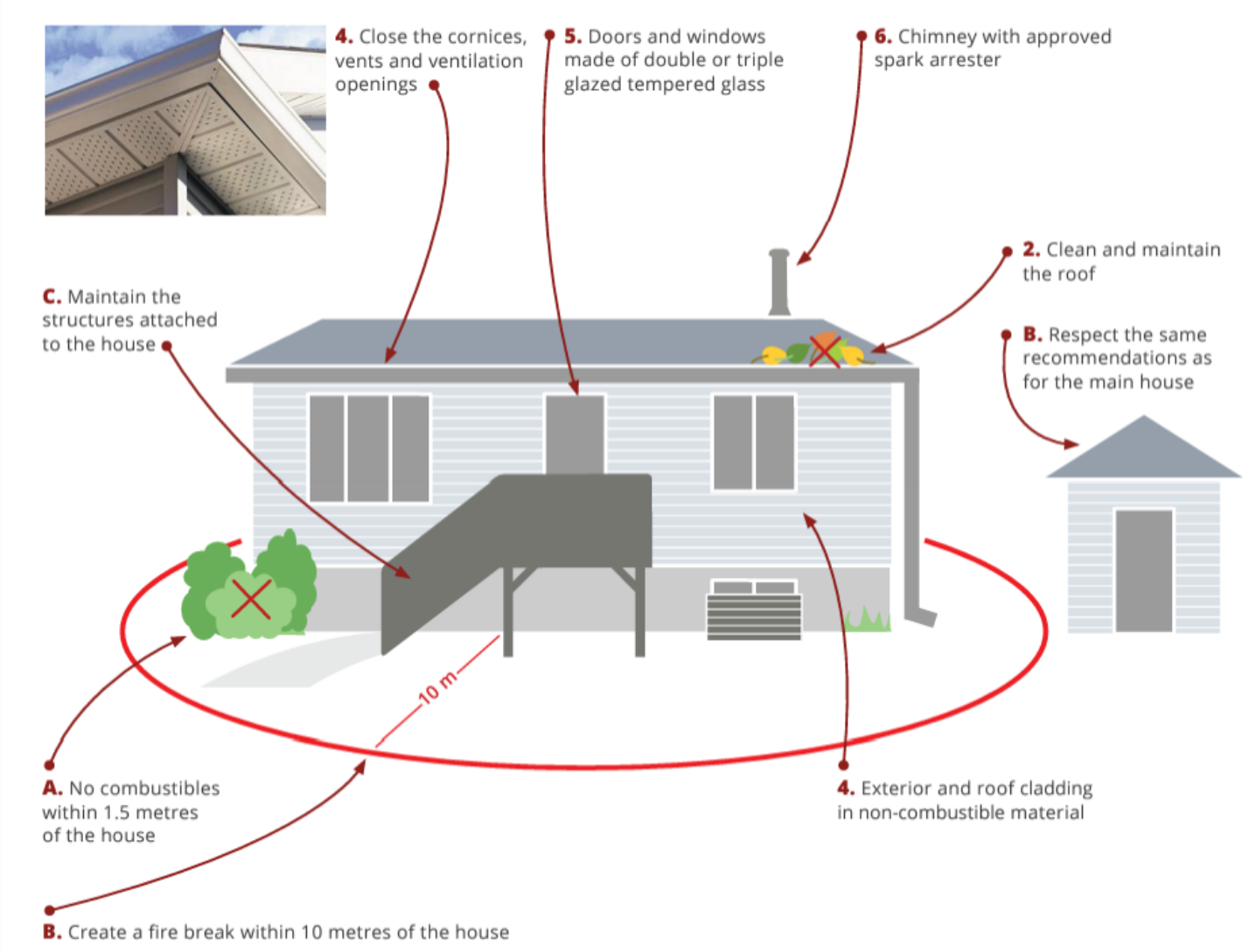
Heat


6. Consider triple glazed windows
3. Lighter-coloured roof shingles
A. Deciduous hardwoods to the south
S
1. Clean dryer outlets and other air inlets and outlets
1. Use an air exchanger
4. Sunscreen or sunshade
5. Curtains on doors and windows

Heavy Rains and Floods



Forest Fires



Why Climate Resilience ?

- To better plan housing design, construction and maintenance.
- To ensure housing durability at the lowest long-term cost.
- To ensure the safety and comfort of occupants.

Steps to Resilience

1. Understanding climate impacts.

2. Gather housing data.

3. Analyze and prioritize risks.

4. Identify measures to make housing more resilient to risks.

5. Integrate measures into planning and decision-making.

6. Seize opportunities to act.

Questions ?