As the climate change is making natural disasters more severe, more frequent, more damaging and more expensive, and that First Nations communities are increasingly on the front line. First Nations and the Canadian government are unlooked the fire safety issue. It should be well unknown that the opinion concerning this hot topic varies from person to person. As a proverb goes “well begun, half done”. That’s why we should start to widespread concern over the issue that First Nation fire safety. A majority of people think that First Nation communities lack fire Safety infrastructure. In their views, two factors are contributing to this attitude.

First of all, according to Canadian history first aboriginal people who live in Canada are called First Nations and they are included to be Canadian citizens. It means they should be under-protected by the Canadian government. Unfortunately, First Nation is treated differently with other Canadian who is living in Canada, and their communities' living standard is way lower than other Canadian live in Canada. First Nations communities do not even have water lines running to most of the house, and the Canadian building and fire codes do not apply to the on-reserve house. First Nation children living on reserve are likely to continue dying at a rate of ten times greater than other Canadian, which means the Canadian government has unfair treatment and does not pay attention to First Nation’s living standard. On the dark side, some people think those blazes are just an accident and it happens all the time. Therefore First Nation could not blame on the Canadian government, because that is not their responsibility. However, the fact is First Nation only can dependence on wood even though all the buildings and stoves are made of wood. It is a “fact of life” in communities because other sources are unaffordable for First Nation. Furthermore, the stove is usually located near the only door to the house in a stared area such as the kitchen or living room, which is extremely dangerous to people who live in that area. Even so, the premises are true, but still, have a lot of First Nation ignoring the issue will cost their lives, and they still do not get any change. It is because they are poverty-stricken and they do not have support from the government. It is really sad and harmful news for them and they do not deserve this low living standard. As an old saying goes “Rome was not built in a day”. First Nations and the government should start to work together because First Nations communities still a lot of ground to make up and they can not solve the problem without the government’s support.

Secondly, First Nation communities have a lack of fire protection that has gone on too long. It means First Nation communities are not only the equipment and training for volunteer firefighter is so extremely lack, but also with barely crisis awareness. It is inefficient to reduce the chance of fire occurrence. Meanwhile, the fire happens how can they protect themselves and stay away from the fire occurrence. However, some people consider how the government and the leader of the First Nation community declaim the fire occurrence. For somehow people who pay the taxation might think it is a money trap for government and just like a “black hole”, which means the Canadian government keeps throwing their money in the situation without any efficiency outcome. The marginal cost is way bigger than the marginal benefit and it is not worth. That is what they concerned about and not because people who pay taxation do not willing to pay for it. The fact is the government is not starting with the root problem. The most efficient method is not only starting to educate the First Nations but also a little more prepared in fighting structural fires. Being prepared is the first step in making sure First Nation communities firefighters can help protect their communities. That’s why the president of the board of directors of the Manitoba Association of Native Firefighters use the fund for six fire trucks, three garages for fire trucks, 227 sets of turn-out gear and breathing apparatus, training for volunteer firefighters, and fire prevention education for communities. It is efficient to help the First Nation community become better than in the past.