

# Ongoing Journey of Health Transformation & Innovation

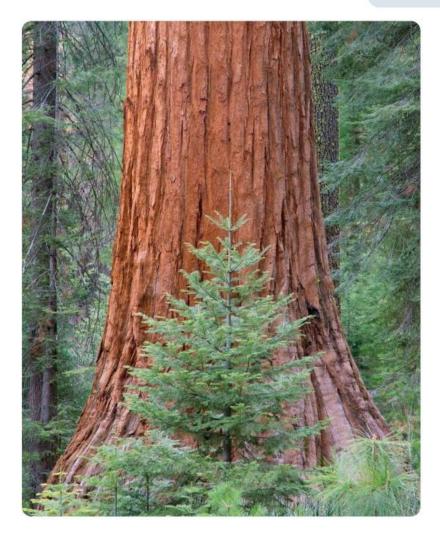
Sioux Lookout June 25, 2024



## Overview



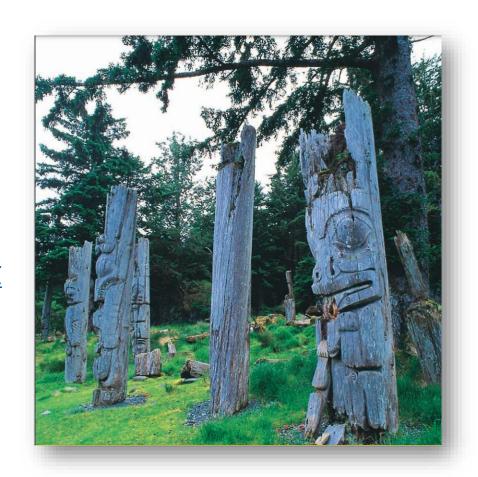
- Background and history of the FNHA
- Transfer and Governance
- Transformation
- Programs and Services
- Areas of Innovation





## **History of the First Nations Health Governance Structure**

- In 2005, First Nations in BC and federal and provincial governments committed to a shared agenda and partnership through the <u>Transformative Change Accord</u>.
- In the area of health, progress was realized through a series of political agreements.
- The <u>2011 Consensus Paper</u> passed by First Nations in BC and the subsequent signing and implementation of the <u>BC</u> <u>Tripartite Framework Agreement (TFA)</u> on First Nations Health Governance established a unique First Nations Health Governance Structure.
- In 2013, the FNHA began a new era in BC First Nations health governance and health care delivery by taking responsibility for the programs and services formerly delivered by Health Canada.





## 'Healthy, Self-Determining and Vibrant First Nations Children, Families and Communities in BC"



Community-Driven, Nation-Based



Increase First Nations Decision-Making and Control



Improve Services



Foster Meaningful Collaboration and Partnership



Develop Human and Economic Capacity



Be Without Prejudice to First Nations Interests



Function at a High Operational Standard



## **Key Transfer Activities**



Building Solid Systems & Structure

Building the FNHA (Organizational Development)

IM/IT systems
Financial systems
HR systems

Assuming Assets

Real Property and Accommodations

Financial and Human Resources

Taking over Programs and Services

First Nations Health Benefits (NIHB)

All Current FNIHB
Programs and
Services

Contribution Agreements

# Transition, Transfer & Transformation



Creating a Shared Organizational Culture



## FNHA's Unique Place in the Health System

- Strategic policy and planning
- Services to First Nations across
   BC; some through BC First
   Nations health centres
- Local and regional health services planning and delivery
- Advance system-wide priorities in the spirit of reciprocal accountability

Ministry of Health/ Health Canada

Ministry of Mental Health & Addictions

**FNHA** 

Provincial Health Services Authority

Regional Health Authorities



## **FNHA Regions**







#### **Regional Partnership Accords**

- Relationship agreements in place with each of the five regional health authorities
- Reciprocal accountability emphasizing collaborative action and commitment to accelerating improvements to First Nations health and wellness
- Foundations for tackling operational issues together in true reconciliation
- Helping to facilitate efficient implementation of priorities set out by the Regional Caucus





#### **Mental Health and Wellness MOU**

 Signed in 2018 between the First Nations Health Council, BC and Canada to improve the mental health and wellness needs of First Nations in BC

\$30M invested in 89 initiatives and 184 unique First Nations

communities.

Flexible funding, strengths-based reporting

- Supported community-driven, Nationbased planning and change.
- An additional \$60M investment (\$20M each from FNHA/BC/Canada) was dedicated to treatment centres.





#### **Research & Advanced Education**

- New Simon Fraser University Medical School accelerating health innovation in culturally safe team-based, preventative and community-based care for Indigenous populations
- FNHA Research Chairs advancing research to improve health outcomes and understanding of unique health needs of First Nations populations
  - Heart Health & Wellness: SFU and St. Paul's Hospital
  - Cancer & Wellness: University of BC
- Collaborative research initiatives expanding knowledge and data on First Nations health and wellness
- Lego Foundation 'Build a World of Play Challenge'
   reclaiming Indigenous children's futures
   through intergenerational play spaces





**Cultural Safety & Humility Standard** 



- First Nations in BC have told us that to improve access to care, services must be culturally safe, and free of racism
- Collaboration with the Health Standards
   Organization on the British Columbia Cultural
   Safety and Humility Standard,
- Toolkit for the BC health system to address Indigenous-specific racism and build a culturally safe health care environment



#### 10-Year Strategy on Social Determinants of Health

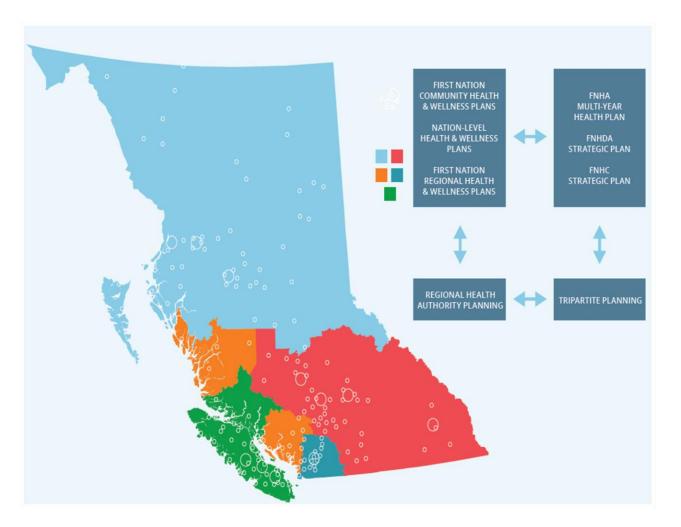
- Approved by First Nations Chiefs and leaders in BC through groundbreaking resolution with historic levels of consensus
- A framework for change
  - Bringing health care closer to home
  - Decolonizing health care through systems change
  - Restoring the wellness that First Nations enjoyed prior to contact and colonialism
- Requires a whole-of-government approach grounded in existing Tripartite commitments to accelerate progress on the SDOH
- Four priorities:
  - Healing Approaches
  - Cultural Infrastructure
  - Nation-based Governance
  - Sustainable Funding

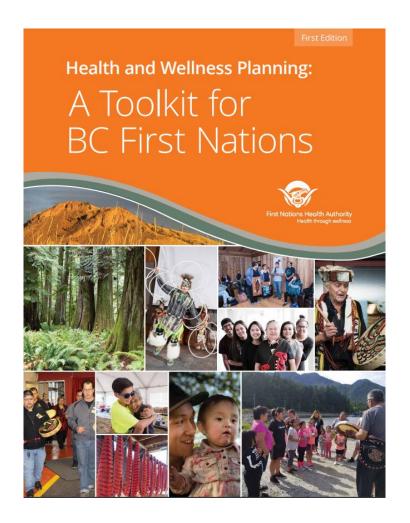




## First Nations Health & Wellness Planning

A comprehensive planning model, grounded in community & regional priorities enabling greater collaboration, coordination and quality of services







## **FNHA Programs and Services**



- First Nations Health Benefits
- Nursing and Clinical Services
  - Communicable Disease Population & Public Health
  - Home & Community Care
  - Community Accreditation & Quality Improvement
- Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
  - Maternal, Child, & Family Health
  - Mental Health & Substance Use

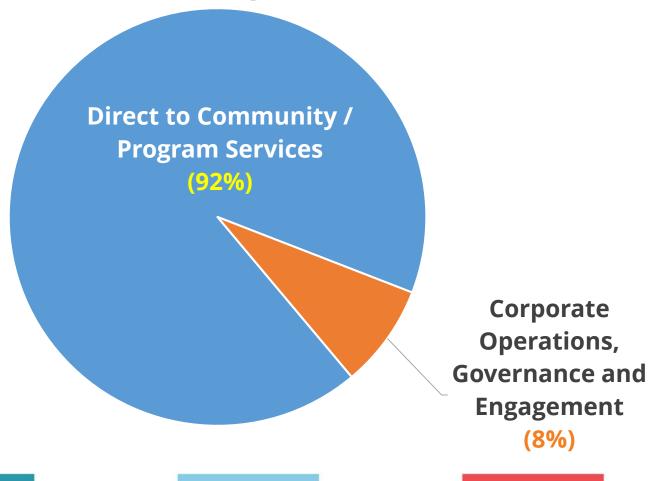
- Environmental Public Health Services
- Health Infrastructure Support
  - Health Planning & Management
  - Healthy Systems Transformation
  - Health Emergency Management
- Virtual Services
  - Virtual Doctor of the Day
  - Virtual Substance Use and Psychiatry Service



# Commitment to Community-based Funding



#### **FNHA Funding Allocations**



- FNHA has consistently allocated a majority of its funding to communities over the past 10 years
- FNHA continues to prioritize communities and Nations
- Enhance funding allocations to address key areas of need



- Primary Health Care
- Virtual Health & Wellness Services
- Healing Models
- Health & Wellness Planning
- Data Governance
- UNDRIP



#### **Primary Health Care**



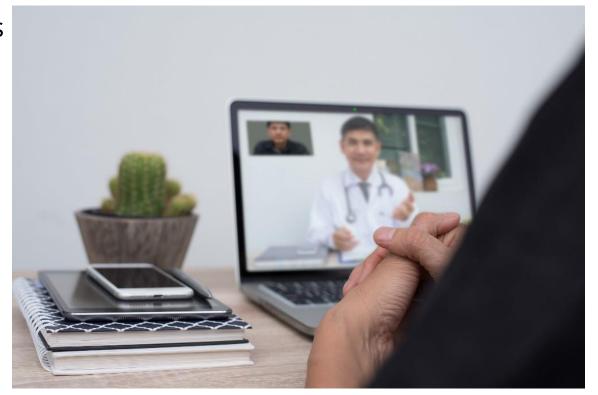
The All Nations Healing House in Williams Lake, one of two fully operational FNPCCs

- 15 First Nations-led Primary Care Centers (FNPCCs) in various stages of planning and implementation across BC
- Partnership with communities, Nations, Ministry of Health, regional health authorities and other partners
- Accessible, wholistic, culturally safe primary care, integrated with traditional healing, acute and home and community care services
- Planning & implementation guided by First Nations/Indigenous engagement pathways and self-governance principles



#### **Virtual Health and Wellness Services**

- Programs provide access to virtual primary health care and specialists in addiction medicine and psychiatry as well as mental health and wellness
- Programs include doctors and health specialists of Indigenous ancestry and all providers are dedicated to delivering trauma-informed care that is culturally safe
- Since the launch of these services in 2020, we continue to see increasing utilization by First Nations people





#### **Healing Models**

- FNHA is working with First Nations to establish healing centres and modalities in each of the five health regions in BC
- Focus on healing from trauma through cultural and traditional wellness
- Some sites/modalities specific to healing for survivors of Indian Residential Schools and their families, and those healing from sexual abuse

#### **Health & Wellness Planning**

- Planning landscape transformed by grounding plans in community values, culture/traditions and community/Nation driven
   practices.
- FNHA supports communities in health and wellness planning through resources, tools and health program expertise



### **Improving Access to Data**

Developing Data Governance Frameworks to operationalize data sovereignty

Equipping communities with relevant and applicable information to drive decision making

Applying community direction to policies, procedures, and decision making



**United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** 

- UNDRIP outlines a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of Indigenous Peoples
- FNHA described as an innovative model that places the governance, decision-making, and delivery of Indigenous healthcare in the hands of BC First Nations – representing a national and international "gold standard" regarding UNDRIP compliance and implementation





## **Key Ingredients of Innovation**

- Client focused
- Deals with clear unmet needs
- Builds standards and metrics, including satisfaction
- Bold but containable
- Accepting that a certain amount of risk is unavoidable
- Having "prototypes" not "pilots"
- Expand or replicate continuous improvement



## Thank you!

Gayaxsixa (Hailhzaqvla) Kw'as ho:y (Halq'eméyem) Huy tseep q'u (Stz'uminus) Huy ch q'u (Hul'qumi'num) Tooyksim niin (Nisga'a) Haaw'a (Haida) Kwukwstéyp (Nlaka'pamux) Gila'kasla (Kwakwaka'wakw) HÍSWKE (Senćoten) Kleco Kleco (Nuu-Chah-Nulth)

Snachailya (Dakelh)

Mussi Cho (Kaska Dena) Kukwstsétsemc (Secwepemc) Cεcehaθεc (Ayajuthem) Sechanalyagh (Tsilhqot'in) T'oyaxsim nisim (Gitxsan)