

# 5

## Health Outcomes: Improvements but More Progress Needed

### SUCCESSSES

- The Population Health and Wellness Agenda has **shifted the paradigm to health and wellness indicators**.
- **There has been progress** on a number of key public health indicators.

### CHALLENGES

- **Five years is insufficient for observable shifts** in health outcomes at the population level.
- Overall, **First Nations are not making health gains** as quickly as the rest of the population.
- **Accelerating progress will require greater effort** across governments and First Nations organizations on issues at the root of wellness/determinants of health.



### For more information, please visit:

First Nations Health Authority:  
[www.fnha.ca](http://www.fnha.ca)

Province of British Columbia:  
[www.gov.bc.ca/hls](http://www.gov.bc.ca/hls)

Government of Canada:  
[www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada.html)

## EVALUATION OF THE TRIPARTITE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON First Nations Health Governance

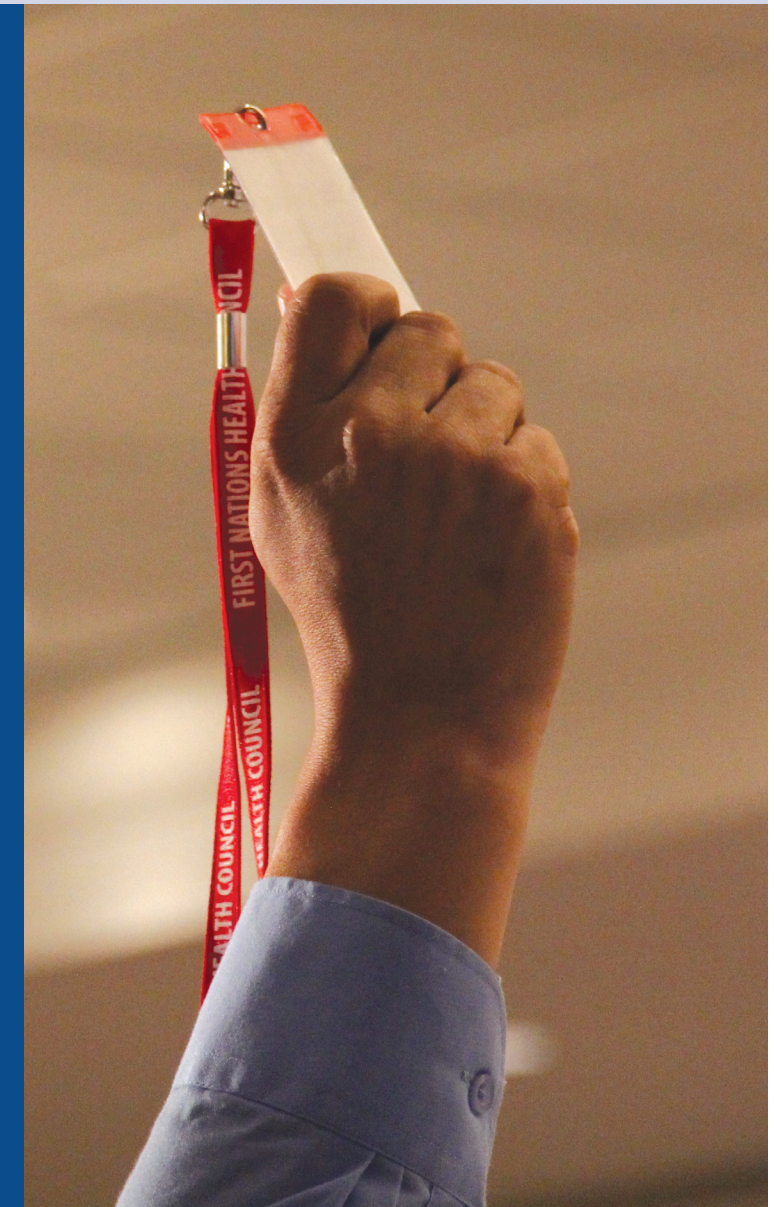
### KEY FINDINGS



# 1

## Success Factors

The parties **achieved successful completion of Transfer** due to commitment and openness of partners, disciplined negotiations processes, established success factors, dedicated funding, and robust briefing/communications/engagement processes.



# 2

## Building Relationships, Establishing Priorities, Addressing Issues

Governance structure and partnerships with federal and provincial governments demonstrates reciprocal accountability and have facilitated changes.

### SUCCESES

- Regional Partnership Accords have been key to **strengthened relationships and collaboration.**



- The First Nations health governance structure and partnerships with federal and provincial governments and health authorities **demonstrates reciprocal accountability and have facilitated improvements.**



### CHALLENGES

- **Engagement fatigue** is emerging as a challenge.
- **The roles, relationship, and alignment** between the various tables and between the FNHC, FNHDA and FNHA can be improved.

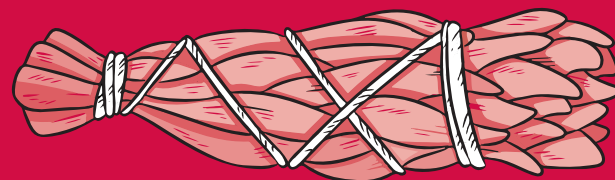


# 3

## Hardwiring the BC First Nations Perspective on Health and Wellness into the Health System

### SUCCESES

- Use of ceremony in the work, **embedding cultural healing in western models of health care**, designing new wholistic services and models of care based on "the First Nations Perspective on Health and Wellness.



- Momentous **commitments to cultural safety and humility** among health system partners is leading to action at local, regional and provincial levels and across a broad range of organizations, including some outside the health system.

### CHALLENGES

- **Jurisdictional issues** regarding service delivery in-community and away-from-home.
- Nations straddling multiple health authority catchment areas.
- Top reported barriers to health services by First Nations in community: **long wait lists; health services not covered/lack of awareness whether services were covered; feeling of inadequate health care; and not being able to afford the direct cost of care/services.**
- **Racism** persists.



# 4

## Generating Value through New Investment

### SUCCESES

- **Flexible funding streams** support long-standing needs, complement existing funding sources/western health systems. This includes community-driven projects that embed local and traditional values and which focus on cultural wellness and healing as well as new wholistic service delivery models that blend the **"best of both worlds."**
- First Nations health data governance **supports safe and ethical use of information** and is driving health system planning and investment at local, regional and provincial levels.
- Federal and provincial funding provided that would not have been secured **without the existence of the First Nations health governance structure.**

- **New services are available and new service models are emerging**, e.g., Joint Project Board, Mental Health and Wellness MoU, and First Nations-led primary care projects.

### CHALLENGES

- **Some funding and resources are short-term and temporary**, which creates challenges with sustainability of programming and services.
- **Balancing organizational growth and investments** at the provincial, regional and local/community levels to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Existing funding allocation mechanisms primarily support at-home clients with **fewer opportunities for investments to support away-from-home clients.**

