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.

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.

For more information, please visit:
First Nations Health Authority: www.fnha.ca
Province of British Columbia: www.gov.bc.ca/hls

SUCCESSES

- 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.

Health Outcomes: Improvements but More Progress Needed

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Health Outcomes: Improvements but More Progress Needed
Building Relationships, Establishing Priorities, Addressing Issues

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

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.

Successes
- 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 demonstrate reciprocal accountability and have facilitated improvements.

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

Successes
- 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.

Generating Value through New Investment

Successes
- 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.

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.