



MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

FIRST NATIONS COVID-19 RESPONSE TABLE

AUGUST 8, 2022

1. Vaccine Distribution Tables Update (IAO)

Vaccine Distribution Tables Update

- As the COVID-19 pandemic has evolved, the scope of the COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Tables has expanded to cover a variety of topics beyond vaccine distribution.
- IAO is broadening the scope of the Vaccine Distribution Tables to formally incorporate all COVID-19 related matters and future planning.
- IAO is seeking your input on the suggested new name:
The First Nations COVID-19 Response Table

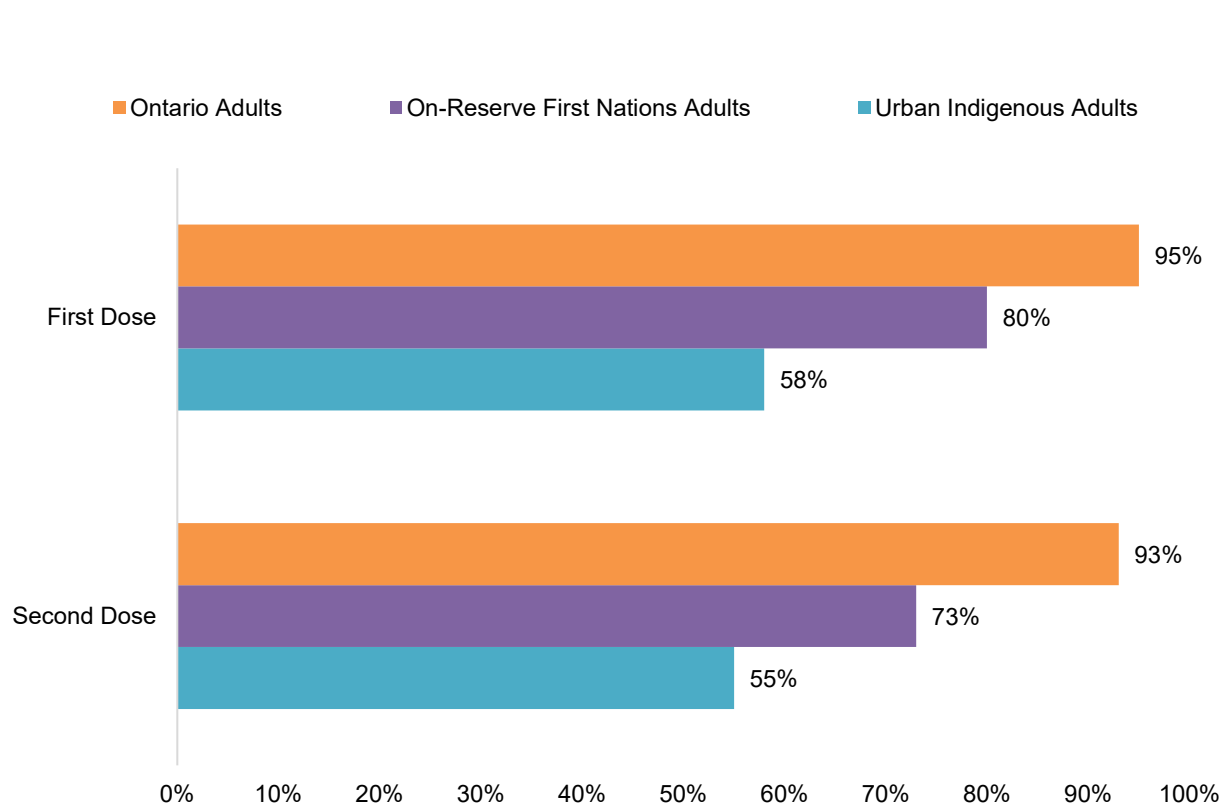


2. Indigenous Vaccination Update & Fall Planning (IAO & MOH)

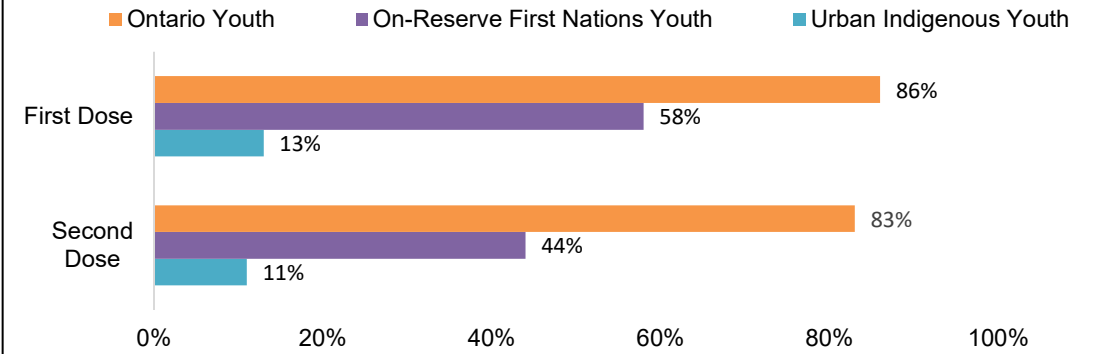
VACCINATION ACROSS FIRST NATIONS, URBAN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES & ONTARIO

Updated as of August 4, 2022

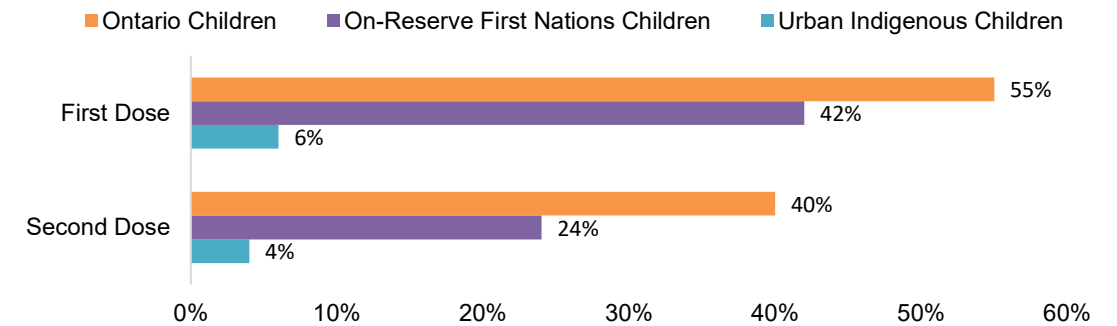
Adult (18+) Vaccination Progress across On-Reserve First Nations, Urban Indigenous, and Ontario



Youth (12-17) Vaccination Progress across On-Reserve First Nations, Urban Indigenous, and Ontario



Children (5-11) Vaccination Progress across On-Reserve First Nations, Urban Indigenous, and Ontario



Outbreaks across On-Reserve First Nation Communities

COVID-19 Outbreaks

- As of August 4th, 2022, IAO is aware of 30 First Nation communities with an active COVID-19 outbreak (2+ cases).
 - Of which, 5 communities are located within southern communities, and 25 communities are in northern and remote communities.

Emergency Measures

- 19 First Nation communities with active COVID-19 cases have implemented emergency measures, including transportation restrictions, self isolation, and emergency declarations.
 - Of the First Nation communities that have implemented emergency measures, 9 communities have active emergency declarations.

First Nation Community with Active COVID-19 Outbreak (2+ cases)	North/ South/ Remote
Attawapiskat First Nation	Remote
Cat Lake First Nation	Remote
Chippewas of Saugeen	South
Deer Lake First Nation	Remote
Eabametoong First Nation	Remote
Fort Albany First Nation	Remote
Fort Severn First Nation	Remote
Kasabonika Lake First Nation	Remote
Kashechewan First Nation	Remote
Keewaywin First Nation	Remote
Kingfisher Lake First Nation	Remote
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug	Remote
Mohawks of Akwesasne	South
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	South
Moose Cree First Nation	Remote
Muskrat Dam First Nation	Remote
Neskantaga First Nation (Lansdowne House)	Remote
Neyaashiinigmiing First Nation (Chippewas of Nawash)	South
Nibinamik First Nation	Remote
North Caribou Lake First Nation	North
Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	North
Poplar Hill First Nation	North
Sachigo Lake First Nation	Remote
Sandy Lake First Nation	Remote
Saugeen First Nation	North
Seine River First Nation	North
Six Nations of the Grand River Territory	South
Wapekeka First Nation	Remote
Whitefish River First Nation	North
Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve	North

IAO Fall Planning

- IAO has developed a strategy to proactively plan for potential surge scenarios in the upcoming months. Highlights of the plan include:

	Risks	Mitigations
Socio-Economic Determinants of Health	Indigenous populations are more vulnerable to contracting COVID-19 and experiencing more severe health outcomes due to underlying socio-economic determinants of health of health.	IAO is dedicated to working with other ministries, as well as facilitating relationships between those ministries with Indigenous partners, to ensure that Indigenous populations continue to be included a priority population in all policies related to the pandemic (i.e. Health, Education, Children, Community and Social Services)
Vaccination Rates & Potential for Outbreaks	Low vaccination rates in Indigenous populations have previously resulted in high case numbers and outbreaks in some communities.	Funding provided to Indigenous partners to support proactive vaccine hesitancy strategies and providing vaccinations through Indigenous partners and culturally-appropriate services. Ongoing collaboration with Federal partners is critical to ensuring appropriate supports are in place and actions are aligned to provide support.
Staffing & Operational Capacity	The overlap of ongoing social emergencies with the pandemic has resulted in diminished resources and staff capacity, including already strained HHR.	Partnerships with Indigenous partners who have expanded their scope during the pandemic to fill gaps in health care services trusted by community members. However, additional funding needs depending on surge scenario needed to support staffing and other operational needs.
Funding	There is a need for ongoing funding to support First Nation communities and urban Indigenous partners in responding to ongoing COVID-19 concerns, as well as for recovery from areas impacted by COVID-19.	IAO has flowed immediate funding to cover urgent needs of Indigenous partners in providing support for COVID-19 response. IAO is also actively working with partners who have requested both operational (e.g. HHR) and funding assistance to determine what resources can be leveraged, working with MOH and the federal government.

- IAO is also working with federal partners such as Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) to support First Nation communities in responding to COVID-19 and other illnesses.
- IAO and MOH will be working with ISC, SLFNHA and WAHA on vaccinations in remote communities.

MOH Fall Planning

- IAO and MOH will work together to ensure that Indigenous populations are prioritized for action/support and engaged early in the planning process regarding vaccinations.
- The PHU fall planning template will provide insight on engagement and vaccination delivery plans across the province.
 - If there are communities who require support working with the PHU or have not been engaged, please let us know.
- Existing delivery channels, resources and partnerships will be leveraged to administer vaccine.
- Northern fly-in communities will work with WAHA and SLFNHA to facilitate vaccine delivery.
- What can the Ministry do to support / increase vaccine uptake in communities?



3. Under 5 Vaccination (MOH)

Under 5 Vaccination

- Health Canada:
 - Authorized Moderna Spikevax COVID-19 vaccine (2 dose); administration started July 28.
 - Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (3 dose) is pending approval.
- MOH is working with PHUs and other delivery partners to ensure they are equipped with up-to-date clinical and operational guidance and have adequate supply.
- PHUs are planning to administer vaccine through a multi-modal approach
 - PHUs and First Nations communities and Indigenous-led organizations are planning for local clinics.



4. Booster Doses (MOH)

Booster Doses

- Protection from the COVID-19 vaccine decreases over time, especially against the Omicron variant of concern
- COVID-19 vaccine booster doses help to increase protection against symptomatic infection and severe outcomes at the individual level and helps to reduce transmission at the population level
- First Nation, Inuit and Métis individuals and their non-Indigenous household members aged 18 and over have been eligible for second boosters since April 7, 2022, and are advised to get their next booster dose as soon as possible
- We are expecting a new bivalent vaccine that will be more effective against Omicron to be available in the fall to provide additional protection against a fall surge in COVID-19 transmission



5. Mental Health Supports for Health Care Workers (MOH)



6. Vaccine Hesitancy (IPHCC)



7. Next Steps & Wrap Up