

Appendix G



FSIN Emergency Management Power Point Presentation - Taking Stock of Post Pandemic Impacts and Future Directions and Strategies Nov. 10, 2022



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Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations Emergency Management Secretariat

Taking Stock of Post Pandemic Impacts and Future Direction and Strategies



FSIN Pre-Pandemic Activities

- FSIN conducted an in-depth formal engagement with Saskatchewan First Nation communities for Emergency Management.
- Provided Emergency Response on a Volunteer Basis to Northern wildfire evacuees in urban centers.
- The FSIN has remained steadfast in its role as advocate and political ally of all First Nation members.
- Closely monitored Covid-19 development prior to arrival in North America.

FSIN Pandemic Response Activities 2020 to 2022



FSIN has worked in conjunction with Federal and Provincial Health Authorities to ensure that all First Nation Communities have up to date information on Covid-19.

With the assistance of Tribal Councils and First Nation governments, provided Food Security distributions to vulnerable community members in rural and urban communities.

On a mass distribution basis provided critically needed PPE to the entire First Nations community of Saskatchewan, in rural and urban communities.

Continue to provide steady communications in support of vaccination uptake in the First Nations community in the Urban and Rural environment.



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FSIN Talking Stick Social- Peer Support 2022

As an organization the FSIN has provided a response based upon sound medical advice from qualified

FSIN and Trycycle Data have formed a partnership to provide a community service social-media app in support of Vaccination uptake in the First Nations community.

This service is provided in response to the high rate of Vulnerable Community members in the First Nations community in general.



You talk

We listen

Anonymous Guest

Alone, Worried,
Ashamed, Confused, Depressed

Peer to Peer Chat

- No chat history is saved
- No login
- By First Nations, for First Nations
- Safe hand off to community resources

First Nations Peer Advocates

Shared Language, Shared Culture,
Shared Experiences



Future Considerations for First Nations Emergency Management in Saskatchewan Region 2022 and Beyond:

- FSIN will continue to advocate for First Nations led development of Emergency Management programs, projects and apparatus.
- FSIN will advocate for an improved financial support for First Nations and Tribal Council capacity for Emergency Response Mechanisms
- FSIN will continue to advocate for recognition of First Nation Emergency Response Mechanisms in all Federal/Provincial Funding Arrangement for First Nations Emergency Response Costs and Services.
- FSIN will continue to respond to the needs of First Nation communities where leadership request assistance of FSIN expertise and experience.

All UNDRIP Requirements

Search and Rescue Response/Recovery Protocol

MMIW Concerns and Priorities

Continuing FSIN Advocacy for Saskatchewan First Nations Emergency Management

Continuing FSIN Engagement for First Nations Emergency Management and Search and Rescue Capacity



Previous FSIN Recommendations for First Nations Emergency Management-2019

1. Prioritized EMAP Funding for First Nations
2. Revised ISC Funding Considerations for Emergency Management
3. Continued FSIN Coordination of Engagement and EM Development
4. Create First Nations EM Terms of Reference
5. Clarification of Costs, Mandates and Roles, Government and NGO's
6. Recommended Funding Structures and Priorities
7. ISC Capital Projects Review
8. Promotion of Mutual Aid Agreements at First Nations



Pre-Covid FSIN EM Recommendations cont'd:

9. Emergency Management MOU;
FSIN/Canada/Saskatchewan

10. Incorporate Global Warming/Climate
Change to EM Program Considerations

11. ISC set new and improved funding
provisions for First Nation Firefighters and
Community Response

12. Establish a Formal EM Technical Advisory
Working Group; Continued FSIN Coordination
of Engagement and EM Development



First Nations Emergency Management Considerations:

Due to Global Warming and consequent climate change, more and more First Nation communities are directly affected by emergency events involving; Extreme Weather, Wildfires and Flooding.

Many First Nations are also experiencing Social-Crisis Emergencies, which are overwhelming communities that are struck with events involving alcohol, and drugs and gangs and other violent activity.

Due to ongoing and chronic underfunding of the Social Spending Envelope for First Nation communities, First Nations are ill-equipped to respond effectively to emergency events of extreme magnitude.

Ongoing and Intensive engagement must be undertaken for crafting more effective Emergency Response Mechanisms which actively involve and include cultural and community-based response.

Why Is Data So Important? Owning First Nations Data in Saskatchewan

- Better Data, Better Decisions, Healthier Community
- Data, information, knowledge and research are a critical element of good governance, as good governance relies on relevant information
- Do we have First Nations collective and comprehensive COVID-19 in Saskatchewan? No

COVID-19 Data Gaps/Discrepancy: Saskatchewan Region

- ❑ ISC reporting reflects on-reserve population only, still remains discrepancy - Community/Tribal Council data do not match with ISC reporting.
- ❑ Off-reserve population COVID-19 data ???
- ❑ Lack of disaggregated data collection by SHA and gov. organization/agency

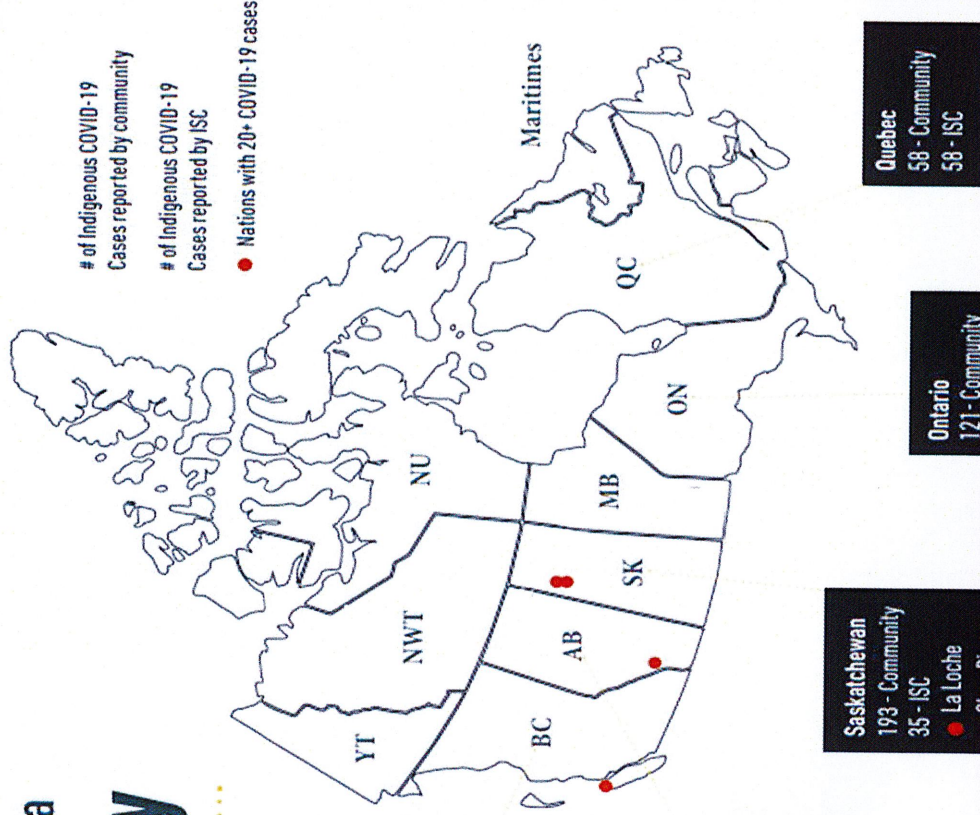
Community vs. Indigenous Services Canada Data

The Covid-19 Discrepancy

As of May 10, 2020, there are 465 reported cases of COVID-19 in Indigenous communities, according to community-sourced data. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is reporting just 175 cases, revealing a gap of 290 cases.

4 Reasons for this Data Discrepancy:

1. Lack of disaggregated data collection that includes racial or ethnic identity by Canadian agencies or organizations.
2. The division of power (and jurisdiction) between provincial and federal governments has led to sub-standard social services delivery to Indigenous communities and as a result, poor data collection.
3. Erasure of the urban Indigenous population - ISC reporting reflects on-reserve populations only.
4. Lack of transparency and accountability of leadership, both Canadian and Indigenous.



COVID-19 Data Capacity Development First Nations in Saskatchewan Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations (FSIN)

Impacts Assessment Survey

- ✓ At least 5 individuals experienced & experts related to COVID-19 pandemic
- ✓ To form an Advisory Group to develop & guide the survey & the questionnaire
- ✓ Developed the survey questionnaire on COVID-19 related issues: i.e. cases, recovery, preparedness, hospitalization, ICU, death, challenges, strength, vaccination, etc.

Impacts Assessment Survey

- ✓ Data sharing agreement with Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA)
- ✓ Data synthesis both on-reserve and off-reserve
- ✓ COVID -19 data monitoring and surveillance
- ✓ COVID -19 data recording and reporting

Data/information for Decision Making

- ✓ Knowledge Transfer to Communities
- ✓ Sharing or disseminating COVID-19 data and information including report
- ✓ To provide routine updates on First Nations on/off reserve COVID-19 status and its impact
- ✓ First Nations leaders and health managers can use data/information for community health planning, policy development & EM planning

Lessons learned from James Smith Cree Nation:

Easing or relieving of the burden of social crisis emergency events must be an underlying principle for the formulation of a more effective and meaningful Social Spending Envelope for First Nation communities.

Infrastructure and Social Support spending must be increased in order to reduce the vulnerable community population within First Nations.

Investing in healthy homes and communities is a reasonable investment in the long-term, For the sake of a safe and secure country for all Canadians.

In the short term, spending for First Nation Emergency Management, should recognize the value of investing First Nations Emergency Response mechanisms and programs such as; Saskatchewan First Nations Emergency Management, Tribal Councils Coordination, and First Nation coordination.



Environmental & Jurisdictional & SAR Considerations



Other factors to consider in emergency management are environmental protections including forestry management, and also around contamination of water ways and water tables.



Total Costing of Emergency Response Management should factor in medical -health service related to remoteness and cost of access, i.e. medical taxi, burial transport



First Nations Emergency Management Regional Spending Agreements must recognize the need for creating Emergency Response Including SAR Capacity in First Nations and Tribal Councils.



Creating EM capacity should recognize OCAP and Duty to Consult principles, especially with respect to environment and resources and population demographics.



The protection and relief of Vulnerable Community factors is an investment in regional safety and security.



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Ongoing FSIN Commitment to First Nations Emergency Management Capacity

FSIN is committed to supporting and advocating for all First Nation or Tribal Council led Emergency Management Initiatives.

FSIN is committed to supporting all MMIW Recommendations, as well as TRC, UNDRIP, OCAP, and Duty to Consult requirements.

FSIN is committed to facilitating or assisting in the coordination of Emergency Operation Centers during times of Community Distress, resulting from Emergency Events.

FSIN is committed to facilitating the ongoing development of Peer Support Apps such as Talking Stick Communications or any adaptation of Talking Stick Communications.

FSIN Emergency Management Secretariat Contact Information:

Carey O'Soup:

- Phone: 306-601-9204
- Email: carey.osoup@fsin.com

Christine Clarke:

Email: Christine.clarke@fsin.com