

Assembly of First Nations

National First Nations Injury Prevention Plan

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION ONLY



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ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

NATIONAL FIRST NATIONS INJURY PREVENTION PLAN

Overview

In First Nation communities injury is the leading cause of death for people under the age of 45 (Health Canada 2001). As well as being a major cause of death, injuries tend to kill at comparatively young ages in First Nation communities. The biggest cause of injury death are motor vehicle crashes, suicide and accidental drug poisoning (2001). Injury death rates in First Nations communities are *far higher for men than for women*. First Nations people die from the *same types of injuries* as other Canadians *but the rates are much higher*. The age pattern is also similar in that in both cases, *people age 15-24 are at highest risk* (2001).

In both First Nations and general Canadian populations, about two thirds of homicide victims were males (2001). Suicide rates in First Nation communities tend to be highest among youth aged 15-24 and diminish gradually at older ages. Rates of *completed* suicide are typically *3 times higher* in First Nation males than females. However, *it is generally the case that far more women than men attempt suicide*.

Injury is physical damage to the body. Amongst other causes, injuries result from road traffic collisions, burns, falls, poisonings and deliberate acts of violence against oneself or others. Public health professionals divide injuries into two categories: *unintentional injuries* that include most injuries resulting from traffic collisions, burns, falls, and poisonings; and *intentional injuries* that are injuries resulting from deliberate acts of violence against oneself or others. (WHO 2002).

Research indicates that in addition to death and disability, injuries contribute to a variety of other health consequences depending upon the type of injury incurred. These consequences include depression, alcohol and substance abuse, smoking, eating and sleeping disorders, and HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. The consequences of these deaths and disabilities affect not only the victim, but also their families, communities and societies at large (2002).

Injuries are caused by a complex interaction of a variety of factors. From a societal perspective they include low socio-economic status, cultural norms that support violence to resolve conflict and rigid gender norms. From a community perspective, some factors could include poor safety standards in the workplace, unsafe roads, and easy access to firearms. At the family level, family relationships such as lack of care and supervision, physical abuse, and family dysfunction are factors that cause injuries. Finally, factors such as aggression, and alcohol and substance abuse by individuals contribute to injuries to oneself and others (2002).

Injuries are not random events. They are preventable. The use of seat belts, child car seats, helmets, flame resistant clothing, smoke detectors, locked storage of firearms and ammunition are a just few measures that can contribute to a decrease in injuries globally.

The Statistics

Motor vehicle crashes were among the leading causes of death in all age groups except for seniors. According to Health Canada (2003) potential years of life lost (PYLL) statistics are often used to illustrate the causes of premature mortality. For First Nations communities even a partial reduction in the injury death rates would have a profound effect on premature death rates and the health of the population in general.

In 1999 suicide accounted for approximately 1,315.5 potential years of life lost (PYLL) per 100,000 First Nations people. That is greater premature morbidity than for all other causes of death including cancers, and it is almost 50% more potential years of life lost as for all circulatory diseases (900 PYLL per 100,000 population). Suicide rates vary greatly based on numerous markers of cultural continuity (Chandler et. al 1998). Community rates are significantly reduced in First Nations environments that have control over their traditional land base, presence of *band controlled* schools, community control over health, presence of cultural facilities, control over police and fire services and community self – government (the greatest protective factor).

In the First Nations population mortality due to injury is the result of various factors that are unique to First Nation community living. The following are some of the most prevalent injury and living factors and how they correlate with one another:

Motor Vehicle Crashes:

- ❖ First Nations communities are greater distances from places where regular activities, commodities or services can be undertaken,
- ❖ Riskier types of vehicles like snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles are utilized in unsafe conditions such as on ice, public or poor roads, etc. – they are hard to see and roll over easily causing injury,
- ❖ There are significant influences of alcohol and substance abuse in First Nation communities,
- ❖ Emergency facilities are greater distances from First Nation communities increasing risk of death.

Drowning

- ❖ Many First Nation communities are in close proximity to rivers and lakes, often with important services such as stores, health centres and air strips located across a body of water.
- ❖ In northern areas cold water temperatures increase the likelihood of hypothermia and consequent death. In northern areas there is also less access to swimming lessons and lifesaving training.
- ❖ Safety and lifestyle habits do not emphasize safety practices such as use of flotation devices or limiting alcohol consumption when in or on the water.

Fire and Burns

- ❖ Many homes in First Nation communities are wood frame construction.
- ❖ There is limited presence of smoke detectors in many First Nation communities.
- ❖ Smoking habits contribute to fires and injury.

Violence and Suicide

- ❖ Poor social conditions and community dysfunction result in greater risks of violence and suicide. High suicide rates correlate with community characteristics such as a higher number of occupants per household, more single parent families, fewer Elders, low average income and lower average education.
- ❖ Overcrowded and poor housing increases the risk of injuries and can aggravate stress levels and contribute to family violence.
- ❖ Hunting and subsistence lifestyles contribute to the risk of injuries due to firearms as well as the risk of suicide by these weapons.
- ❖ According to a recent British Columbia study, the main characteristics distinguishing Aboriginal from non-Aboriginal suicides were:
 - more powerful effects of adverse community conditions,
 - youth – the typical Aboriginal victim - is an unmarried male in his late teens or twenties – he is likely to have been separated from family members in childhood, often in foster care, or come from a family that is unstable,
 - more family alcohol abuse, with accompanying violence,
 - more personal alcohol abuse, with accompanying violence,
 - lower levels of diagnosed mental illness,

- more impulsive decisions to commit suicide,
 - were unemployed or victims of physical or sexual abuse.
- Source: FN and Inuit Injury Prevention Working Group 2001 health Canada

The Purpose of this Document

This document is designed to be an injury prevention plan for the Assembly of First Nations, government, and local and regional First Nations to co-ordinate injury prevention efforts from a national perspective. This document is also a national framework that First Nation communities can use as a guide locally and regionally.

The Goals

To realize a vision of **safe and healthy First Nation communities that are injury free** there are two primary goals to achieving this vision. They are creating safe environments and achieving awareness among First Nation communities about injury prevention and safe living practices.

The Principles

1. Injury prevention activities will recognize and acknowledge the diversity of First Nations across Canada and the differing needs in a culturally appropriate way.
2. The role of government will support First Nations injury prevention through policy, standards and resources.
3. Injury prevention planning will be community based and build on local strengths and weaknesses.
4. Evidence based decision making based on good information will ensure collective action that is holistic, proactive and adaptable.
5. The reduction of inequalities in injury outcomes between Canada and First Nations will be realized through proactive, systematic and practical efforts characterized by shared responsibility and accountability between all injury prevention stakeholders.
6. Injury prevention activities will encourage the development of responsibility for personal safety and the safety of others.
7. Interventions will respond to changes in injury patterns and be co-ordinated to avoid duplication of effort.
8. Heightened awareness regarding injury prevention will enable and empower First Nations to better understand that injuries are preventable.

Injury Prevention Priority Areas

This plan identifies key priority areas which account for the highest percentage of injury deaths and disabilities among First Nations in Canada.

Injury Prevention Priority Area	Strategy
<i>Motor Vehicle Crashes</i>	Safe driving, road and vehicle safety.
<i>Drowning</i>	Water and basic safety targeting boating, swimming and ice risks.
<i>Fire and Burns</i>	Home and fire safety.
<i>Falls</i>	Falls prevention targeted at Elders and children.
<i>Suicide</i>	Suicide prevention programs targeted at youth and all ages.
<i>Fire Arms</i>	Firearms safety courses to promote safe handling of firearms.

The key to implementing this plan will be collaboration between all jurisdictions and the provision of adequate resources to build capacity and enable program development and delivery.

The focus must be on the involvement of First Nations and government leadership giving injury prevention a clear priority and to promote inter-sectoral involvement of key stakeholders.

Required concurrent strategies for this plan include:

- ❖ **Stronger laws and policies** regarding injury prevention that incorporates meaningful First Nation representation and supports First Nations self-government and self-sufficiency.
- ❖ **Public education and awareness** of First Nations injury prevention and risk factors.
- ❖ **Improving the research and evidence base** on First Nations injury and best practices/prevention strategies.
- ❖ **Equality between First Nations and non-First Nations** through economic development, adequate funding, capacity building, cultural enrichment and awareness.
- ❖ **Building on and creating links** with other injury related strategies.

Improving First Nation injury prevention efforts requires efforts to address:

- ❖ Gaps in injury prevention activity;
- ❖ Funding constraints and lack of injury prevention resourcing;
- ❖ Lack of quality and accessible injury prevention information;
- ❖ Capacity at all levels on injury prevention methodologies.

This plan is designed to establish a framework and support injury prevention activities in a First Nations context. It endeavours to address barriers to current injury prevention efforts and reduce First Nations injury rates nationally.

The success of this plan hinges on co-operative efforts between government, communities, private sector and individuals to engage on injury prevention strategic activities.

Roles and Responsibilities

The responsibilities collectively include:

Government (national and regional)

- ❖ Developing, implementing and evaluating injury prevention policies and legislation.
- ❖ Funding research and injury prevention program delivery.
- ❖ Co-ordinating health and safety partnerships and investigating and monitoring injury data within their jurisdictions to identify trends and intervention targets.

Local Governments

- ❖ Promotion of safety and community injury prevention.
- ❖ Developing strategic partnerships with key stakeholders to promote safety issues.
- ❖ Conducting risk assessments and co-ordinate planning with the aim of reducing risk of injury.

Research and Professional Health and Scientific Bodies

- ❖ Educate, research, monitor and collect injury data.
- ❖ Identify and Implement models of best practices.
- ❖ Provide advocacy and advice based on evidence based research on injury prevention.

Local First Nations and Community Based Organizations

- ❖ Professional development, education and information sharing.
- ❖ Strategic partnerships and implementation of safety strategies.
- ❖ Sponsoring safe living and health initiatives.

This plan is designed to focus on key roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in injury prevention acknowledging that resources are required to undertake all the proposed activities. This document is a guide to assist First Nations and government agencies to target and identify activities that are achievable over time.

Monitoring and Evaluation

It is recommended that a monitoring and evaluation strategy be implemented which includes impacts and outcomes of initiatives on the target groups identified in this plan. All stakeholders involved in this plan should be responsible for evaluation of activities identified in order to promote change, flexibility and assessment of successful outcomes as the plan is implemented.

Key Partners in this Plan

Injury prevention in a First Nations context must be achieved through concerted national strategic efforts and coordination with other national initiatives to ensure effective outcomes. Partnerships to achieve this goal include collaboration with:

- ⇒ Health Canada and Health Agencies
- ⇒ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- ⇒ Human Resources Development Canada
- ⇒ Transport Canada
- ⇒ Environment Canada
- ⇒ Heritage Canada
- ⇒ Industry Canada
- ⇒ National Defense

- ⇒ Department of Fisheries and Oceans
- ⇒ The Privy Council Office
- ⇒ Revenue Canada
- ⇒ Department of Finance
- ⇒ Department of Agriculture
- ⇒ CMHC
- ⇒ Justice
- ⇒ RCMP
- ⇒ Social Service Agencies
- ⇒ Mental Health Agencies
- ⇒ Police Departments
- ⇒ Fire Departments
- ⇒ Housing Authorities
- ⇒ Education Authorities and Schools
- ⇒ First Nation Councils and Tribal Councils

Professional Groups and service Organizations also have a key role in this plan. They include:

- ⇒ Aboriginal Veterans
- ⇒ Aboriginal Medical Associations
- ⇒ Aboriginal Nursing Associations
- ⇒ Schools of Public Health
- ⇒ Legal Associations (Indigenous Bar Association)
- ⇒ Regional Economic Development Organizations
- ⇒ Provincial/Territorial Organizations
- ⇒ Churches
- ⇒ Colleges and Universities
- ⇒ Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Media – newspaper, radio and television (APTN)
- ⇒ Entertainers
- ⇒ Professional sports organizations
- ⇒ Domestic Violence Prevention groups
- ⇒ Child and Family Service Agencies
- ⇒ Local businesses
- ⇒ Hospitals, clinics, mental health institutions and rehabilitation organizations
- ⇒ Youth clubs

The Vision

Our goal is to realize our vision of **safe and healthy First Nation communities that are injury free**. To achieve this vision there are several overarching objectives and actions required. They are:

1. Increased awareness by First Nations about how injuries are preventable.
2. Promoting and raising commitment for injury prevention effort among government and non-government organizations and First Nations.
3. Strengthening First Nation injury prevention capacity and promoting community action.
4. Supporting safe and healthy First Nation environments and systems that reduce risks of injury.
5. Promote health and social policy regarding injury prevention from a First Nations perspective.
6. Establish and promote multi-level partnerships to strengthen First Nation prevention efforts.
7. Improve First Nation injury surveillance systems and ensure prevention interventions are strategic through research, knowledge and information distribution.
8. Target and identify prevention interventions for those target groups that are most at risk.
9. Ensure proper resourcing of First Nation injury prevention activities.
10. Provide leadership through individuals and organizations to influence and demonstrate strong support for First Nations injury prevention.
11. Implement and monitor national First Nation injury prevention activities to close gaps and focus on appropriate interventions according to the priority areas identified (which include motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fire and burns, falls, suicide and firearms).

What is Required for Success

In order to achieve success and positive outcomes from this plan there are several success factors that will serve as indicators to improved injury prevention outcomes for First Nations. They include:

1. Increased engagement of First Nation injury prevention stakeholders.
2. Improved profile of First Nation injury prevention as a priority among leadership, government and other key stakeholders.

3. Multi-year sustainable funding that is ongoing to address First Nations injury prevention.
4. Best practices and success stories from First Nation communities that highlight community capacity and other measures of injury prevention strategic successes.
5. Evidence of improved mutual planning and collaboration between jurisdictions.
6. Intervention activities that are culturally appropriate and recognize the diversity of First Nations across Canada.
7. Optimal use of available resources across jurisdictions that promote a coordinated national response to First Nations injury prevention.
8. Baseline and ongoing First Nations injury data collection resulting from targeted surveillance activities from the local, regional and national levels.
9. Terms of reference for a National First Nations Injury Prevention Working Group to address the implementation of this plan and its evaluation in order to maximize outcomes.
10. An international presence at Indigenous injury prevention conferences, meetings and gatherings in the interest of sharing and promoting First Nations injury prevention knowledge and successes.

The Implementation Plan

The Assembly of First Nations has developed a number of documents over the years to guide and inform First Nations injury prevention awareness and planning. Those documents are:

- The Business Case for Injury Prevention: The Cost of Injuries and its Impact on the Future of First Nations (February 2006);
- Injury Prevention Fact Sheets on: Injury in First Nation Communities, Suicide, Drowning, Fire, Fire Arms, Motor Vehicle Crashes and Falls (February 2006);
- Injury Prevention for First Nations: A Press Kit (February 2006); and
- A Handbook for Injury Prevention for First Nations Communities (February 2006) Assembly of First Nations
- Injury Prevention and First Nations: A Strategic Approach to Prevention (February 2004) Assembly of First Nations Health Secretariat

- Injury Control and Indigenous Populations in Canada: Implications for a First Nations Injury Control Framework the AFN Submission to the 6th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control May 2002 (Montreal, Quebec).

This Implementation Plan is intended to be used by stakeholders as a tool for targeted First Nations injury prevention planning in the context of limited financial and human resourcing. It is designed to be used to identify strategic activities and collaborations in order to optimize the use of First Nations injury prevention resources across jurisdictions.

First Nations are encouraged to target their efforts, priorities and planning based on this plan in order to increase:

- ❖ Potential for decreasing injuries.
- ❖ Potential for sustainability of efforts.
- ❖ Impacts on a severe injury problem that is in crisis proportions in First Nation communities from a cost-benefit perspective.
- ❖ Attachment to knowledge and evidence based intervention methodologies,
- ❖ Cultural appropriateness of interventions from a First Nations world view.
- ❖ Progress through collaboration and to address inequities between First Nations and non-First Nations individuals in regard to the reduction of incidences of injury in First Nation communities.

The following plan is designed to highlight key strategies, actions and stakeholders according to the objectives identified. The key stakeholders are listed previously in this document under monitoring and evaluation. The plan is as follows:

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Increased awareness by First Nations about how injuries are preventable.

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Co-ordinated First Nations injury awareness through promotion and communication activities targeted towards healthy social attitudes and injury prevention behaviors.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Development of First Nations injury specific messaging via posters, fact sheets, media campaigns, information sharing, newsletters, etc.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government
<i>A First Nations injury prevention website as a high quality resource on injury prevention that is adequately resourced, regularly updated and includes links to relevant sites.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Conduct First Nation injury prevention workshops, seminars and conferences to encourage cross-sector partnerships between key stakeholders towards prevention.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government
<i>Develop a communications plan to support First Nations awareness and commitment to injury prevention.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government

ACTION PLAN

Objective: **Promoting and raising commitment for injury prevention efforts among government and non-government organizations and First Nations.**

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify key national, regional and community injury prevention stakeholder mechanisms and processes as they relate to the promotion and commitment to First Nation injury prevention activities</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop a strategy to improve existing and new processes to enhance promotion and commitment to First Nations injury prevention at the national, regional and community levels.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's
<i>Develop a framework to monitor improvements at the national, regional and local level on First Nation injury prevention activities.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's
<i>Disseminate information to improve and support ongoing promotion, commitment to and collaboration on First Nation injury prevention.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: **Strengthening First Nation injury prevention capacity and promoting community action.**

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Enhance and strengthen existing First Nation injury prevention competencies and capacity through education and training programs</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Identify existing First Nation specific injury prevention education and training programs.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop a competencies framework that will strengthen the capacity of the First Nations injury prevention work force (paid and volunteer)</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Identify injury prevention curriculum based program materials to be modified or developed for First Nation use</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Conduct research and nurture interest in First Nation injury prevention training opportunities for publication and dissemination purposes.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Supporting safe and healthy First Nation environments and systems that reduce risks of injury.

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify key approaches and interventions that support resilience, responsibility and the development of healthy and safe First Nation communities and environments that reduce risks of injury.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Identify harmful, unsafe environments, systems and products and advocate to reduce, replace or limit access to them through strengthened environmental design and standards.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Work to increase awareness and knowledge of safety in First Nation environments and in product use e.g. child safety seats, public housing, public swimming pools, ATV's, helmets, etc.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Information dissemination on safe product usage and environmental safety through safety audit tools, posters, newsletters, etc.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Promote health and social policy regarding injury prevention from a First Nations perspective.

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify and collect information on health indicators and injury data to establish injury trends from a demographic and First Nation perspective.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government
<i>Identify health and social policy frameworks that are already in place that relate to First Nation injury prevention, for example, fire arm safety, motor vehicle safety, water safety, suicide prevention, etc. Promote agencies to devote appropriate resources and time to First Nations injury prevention as part of their policy and legislative processes.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Advocate for injury prevention policy development as part of Nation building, self-governance and empowerment of First Nations. Promote injury prevention leadership activities from the local, regional and national levels through linkages with legislative activities, national injury related strategies and First Nation leadership forums to focus on identified target interventions and strategic policy initiatives.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Co-ordinate the ongoing promotion of injury prevention policy efforts through reporting, monitoring and evaluation of interventions, initiatives and strategic outcomes.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: **Establish and promote multi-level partnerships to strengthen First Nation prevention efforts.**

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Emphasize and investigate the social and economic costs of First Nation injury and through the use of a First Nations injury prevention business case promote multi-level partnerships to strengthen First Nation prevention efforts.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Initiate and utilize injury prevention indicators to measure the cost of injury and promote multi-level partnerships with business, government, NGO's, and community groups to address priorities and gaps in prevention efforts.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Initiative improvements in information dissemination about First Nation injury data and establish mechanisms such as MOU's to produce positive prevention outcomes and enhance multiple partnerships in a collaborative context.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Assess and evaluate the success of multiple partnerships over time and make adjustments to agreements as required.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Improve First Nation injury surveillance systems and ensure prevention interventions are strategic through research, knowledge and information distribution.

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Assess existing First Nation injury prevention surveillance models to identify which is the most appropriate for use in a First Nations context, as well as, identify existing First Nation appropriate injury prevention research strategies, their priorities and relevant stakeholders.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Collect and disseminate First Nation injury prevention intervention information along with supporting evidence to the range of stakeholders to ensure strategic planning is state of the art and meets the target requirements of First Nations.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Participate in community media initiatives, link with web sites and electronic media, update strategic approaches as required and conduct a conference on a bi-annual basis with key stakeholders as an information sharing, validation and capacity building exercise.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Commission and measure changes in the First Nations safety culture as a result of implementation of interventions identified.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: **Target and identify prevention interventions for those target groups that are most at risk.**

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify and collect information about injury trends through surveillance information in order to identify target groups that are most at risk locally, regionally and nationally.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Identify existing programs of community based First Nation prevention interventions for the target groups identified to be most at risk locally, regionally and nationally.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Work with relevant organizations and groups to promote injury prevention interventions for the target groups identified to be most at risk locally, regionally and nationally .</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop and disseminate resources to assist in awareness and knowledge of interventions for the target groups identified.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: **Ensure proper resourcing of First Nation injury prevention activities.**

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify resourcing by specific programs, activity and infrastructure from government and other potential sources.</i>	AFN Government Non-government organizations Professional associations
<i>Determine what is required to access resources and the collaborative efforts necessary.</i>	AFN Government
<i>Submit proposals and business plan as part of negotiated efforts to improve co-ordination and collaborative efforts for the resourcing within and between agencies.</i>	AFN Government
<i>Secure funding and sign appropriate agreements for the flow of resources to begin.</i>	AFN Government
<i>Continue discussions and negotiations to ensure long term sustainability of funding through multi-year agreements.</i>	AFN Government

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Provide leadership through individuals and organizations to influence and demonstrate strong support for First Nations injury prevention.

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify First Nation injury prevention experts and champions at local, regional and national levels. This includes individuals, organizations, communities, etc.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Publicly recognize and acknowledge the First Nation injury prevention efforts of these parties through awards, certificates, media articles, newsletters, and public announcements.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Through this process solicit support and influence through these activities from First Nation leadership and key stakeholders to champion and support the issue of First Nations injury prevention.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Pass AFN resolutions and provide leadership locally, regionally and nationally on First Nation injury prevention through dissemination of information and ongoing media communication.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Make the story of injury prevention "real" by showcasing real case studies, successes and impacts of interventions to nurture ongoing interest, support and implementation of safe lifestyles and behaviours.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Implement and Monitor national First Nation injury prevention activities to close gaps and focus on appropriate interventions according to the priority areas identified (which include motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fire and burns, falls, suicide and firearms).

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Identify risk and protective factors to inform evidence based models of best practices of First Nation injury prevention across the six priority areas identified (motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fire and burns, falls, suicide and fire arm safety) in order to close the gaps on appropriate interventions.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Identify develop and implement proven best practices and interventions across the six priority areas through existing and new opportunities as an action approach to closing the gaps of need for the targeted populations locally, regionally and nationally.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Ensure that all interventions identified are culturally appropriate and have been developed and implemented by First Nations for First Nations</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government
<i>Information about proven best practices and interventions for First Nations is published and disseminated</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

ACTION PLAN

Objective: Implement and Monitor national First Nation injury prevention activities to close gaps and focus on appropriate interventions according to the priority areas identified (which include motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fire and burns, falls, suicide and firearms).

Activities	Key Stakeholders
<i>Develop a First Nation injury prevention plan for road safety.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop a First Nation injury prevention approach to address drowning and near drownings.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop a First Nations national strategy for fire and burns prevention.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government
<i>Develop a national First Nations falls prevention strategy targeted at Elders and children.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop a comprehensive First Nations suicide prevention plan across all age groups while also targeting First Nation youth.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups
<i>Develop a First Nations fire arms safety and injury prevention plan.</i>	First Nations AFN PTO's Government Non-government organizations Professional associations Community groups

Next Steps

Recognition of the essential components of stakeholder involvement in the implementation of this plan is critical to the success of the injury prevention methodology proposed herein.

The Assembly of First Nations leadership must make injury prevention a priority for the health and survival of our communities who are in crisis. Resolutions and active solicitation of multi-year sustainable funding to address injury prevention in First Nation communities is an investment in our future. Evidence based strategies between partners and buy-in for this plan is necessary to ensure planning for success and positive outcomes for the upcoming years.

Everyone has a critical role to play in First Nations injury prevention starting with federal, provincial, local and non-government agencies. Families, community groups and businesses also have a key role. This activity must, however, be given priority at the highest levels of government and leadership.

Capacity building, training and awareness are key to reducing and eliminating injury. This must be supported through healing and access to injury prevention information that is designed and delivered by First Nations for First Nations.

A terms of reference is required for a National First Nations Injury Prevention Working Group and a National First Nations Injury Prevention Co-ordinator to over see and monitor implementation of this plan, as well as, the evaluation and modification of such to maximise outcomes and impacts long term.

Opportunities for networking, team building and integration of First Nation injury prevention service delivery models must be nurtured and promoted. Surveillance data also needs to be collected on an ongoing basis to guide and inform strategic approaches from a demographic and geographic perspective acknowledging the diversity of First Nations across Canada.

Finally, resource experts must be engaged to contribute to the design, delivery and implementation of local level initiatives as this plan rolls out over time.

The first progress review of implementation of this plan will be five years from now.

“The man who removes a mountain begins by carrying away small stones”
unknown

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Attachment

The Assembly of First Nations – National First Nations Injury Prevention Plan 2007

<u>Investment</u>	<u>What We Will Do</u>	<u>Who We Will Reach</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>Conditions</u>
<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u> <u>Activities</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u> <u>Participation</u>	<u>IMPACTS</u> <u>Short/Med-Term</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u> <u>Long-Term</u>
Partners/ Stakeholders	National Co- ordination of First Nations Injury Prevention	First Nations	Injury Prevention Awareness	Healthy Environments and Safer communities
INAC/HC/HRDC AFN/FNIB	Awareness, Capacity Building, Training	AFN	Partnerships	Reduced injury and death in First Nation communities
MONEY	Regional Co- ordination of First Nations Injury Prevention	Government	Priority with Leadership and in Policy Making	Changes in social, economic and cultural norms through increased injury prevention awareness
Staff	Awareness, Capacity Building, Training	PTO's	Capacity Building	
National First Nations IP Working Group	Local First Nation Injury Prevention Programs	NGO's	Increase in Safety Behaviours	
Expertise		Professional Organizations		
Research		Community Groups		
Communication				