



National Collaborating Centre  
for Indigenous Health

Centre de collaboration nationale  
de la santé autochtone



National Collaborating Centre  
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des méthodes et outils



School of Nursing



# Revue rapide : Quels facteurs peuvent aider à protéger les peuples et communautés autochtones, au Canada et à l'étranger, contre la pandémie de COVID-19 et ses répercussions?

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Date : 16 octobre 2020

## Citation proposée :

Centre de collaboration nationale des méthodes et outils & Centre de collaboration nationale de la santé autochtone . (2020). *Revue rapide : Quels facteurs peuvent aider à protéger les peuples et communautés autochtones, au Canada et à l'étranger, contre la pandémie de COVID-19 et ses répercussions?* <https://www.nccmt.ca/fr/referentiels-de-connaissances/covid-19-rapid-evidence-service>.

Veillez noter : Cette revue a peut-être été mise à jour. Consultez la version la plus récente de cette revue en visitant le Service rapide de données probantes sur la COVID-19 du Centre de collaboration nationale des méthodes et outils, au lien ci-dessus.

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Cette revue a été rendue possible par un soutien financier de nib Health. Ce bailleur de fonds n'a joué aucun rôle dans la collecte ou l'interprétation des données.

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Les auteurs déclarent n'avoir aucun conflit d'intérêts à divulguer.

# Résumé

## Contexte

La pandémie de COVID-19 a exacerbé de profondes inégalités socio-économiques et de santé, ce qui pose de véritables défis aux peuples et communautés autochtones du Canada<sup>1</sup> et du monde entier. Les peuples et communautés autochtones affrontent la COVID-19 en usant de pratiques, de savoirs et d'acquis pouvant offrir une certaine protection contre la pandémie et ses répercussions.

Cet revue rapide a été produit pour soutenir la réponse de l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada à la pandémie de coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). Cet revue vise à recenser, évaluer et résumer les nouvelles données de recherche à l'appui de la prise de décision fondée sur des données probantes.

Cette revue rapide inclut les données probantes disponibles au 8 octobre 2020 pour répondre à la question suivante : **Quels facteurs peuvent aider à protéger les peuples et communautés autochtones, au Canada et à l'étranger, contre la pandémie de COVID-19 et ses répercussions?**

## Point Clés

- Les peuples et communautés autochtones ont acquis une expérience en matière de pandémie et d'éclosions de maladies. Ils ont ainsi développé des manières efficaces d'y répondre et de protéger les membres de leur famille et de leur communauté, en dépit de difficultés socio-économiques et d'inégalités profondes découlant d'une colonisation historique et continue.
- Les peuples et communautés autochtones du Canada et du monde entier s'appuient sur les forces et les facteurs de protection de leur communauté pour réduire le risque d'éclosions et de répercussions de la COVID-19. La résilience des communautés autochtones face à la pandémie de COVID-19 est illustrée par plusieurs facteurs, dont la plupart sont démontrés par des données probantes du Canada et des États-Unis, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et d'autres pays. Parmi les principaux facteurs de protection (qui sont décrits plus en détail dans la section « Aperçu des données probantes »), nommons :
  - les forces de la communauté;
  - les savoirs et les pratiques autochtones;
  - le fait de prendre soin des membres de sa famille et de sa communauté;
  - une communication centrée sur la communauté;
  - des mesures de santé publique décidées et contrôlées par la communauté.

## Aperçu des données probantes et lacunes dans les connaissances

- Les facteurs de protection sont multidimensionnels, et leur effet est probablement combiné. Dans cette revue, la définition de facteurs spécifiques ne signifie pas que ceux-ci fonctionnent indépendamment d'autres acquis et actions de la communauté.

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<sup>1</sup> Au Canada, le terme « Autochtone » est un terme collectif employé pour désigner les premiers habitants du Canada et leurs descendants, y compris les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis, comme le définit l'article 35 de la Constitution canadienne de 1982.

- Les relations spécifiques qui lient certains facteurs de protection et l'évolution de la COVID-19 demeurent insuffisamment explorées dans la littérature scientifique. La plupart des données probantes dont on dispose sont de qualité modérée, prenant la forme d'opinions d'experts ou de documents tirés de la littérature grise. Des sources pouvant décrire et analyser l'efficacité des facteurs de protection lorsqu'il s'agit d'influencer l'évolution de la COVID-19 enrichiraient le bagage de connaissances dans ce domaine.
- Parmi les facteurs de protection relevés, on note :
  - Les forces de la communauté
    - Les dirigeants de la communauté, remplissant des fonctions de porte-parole, de messagers qui inspirent la confiance et de coordonnateurs.
    - L'autodétermination et l'autonomie de la communauté, qui peuvent servir de base pour la prise de décision en communauté au sujet des manières appropriées de partager des messages et de mettre en œuvre des pratiques de protection.
    - L'implication des aînés et des jeunes dans la prise de décision et la communication.
    - La collaboration avec les partenaires choisis, y compris les services de santé et les gouvernements, pour assurer des soins appropriés, fournir un accès à des équipements et des ressources de protection, et pour lutter contre les inégalités.
    - La souveraineté des données afin de superviser la collecte et les utilisations de données pertinentes, propriété de la communauté et contrôlées par celle-ci, pour la prise de décision durant la pandémie.
    - Le développement et le déploiement d'une main-d'œuvre autochtone.
    - L'humour comme façon de gérer la détresse et de présenter les communications au sujet de la pandémie.
  - Les savoirs et les pratiques autochtones
    - Les savoirs et les pratiques autochtones (p. ex., les cérémonies et les protocoles) sont protecteurs. Des approches distancées et virtuelles sont actuellement explorées de façon créative.
    - Les médecines traditionnelles continuent à être utilisées pour maintenir la santé.
    - Le partage de nourriture, le jardinage, la chasse, la cueillette et la protection des sources de nourriture sont indispensables aux communautés autochtones.
    - Les arts et la danse traditionnels servent à la guérison et à l'expression de la communauté.
  - Le fait de prendre soin des membres de sa famille et de sa communauté
    - Le fait de prendre soin des membres de sa famille et de sa communauté, en accordant une attention particulière aux aînés, aux enfants, aux personnes ayant des problèmes de santé sous-jacents et à celles en isolement ou en quarantaine, grâce à des pratiques fondées sur la parenté et à des manières traditionnelles de prendre soin des autres, mises en œuvre à distance et parfois virtuellement.

- Une communication centrée sur la communauté
  - Des messages de santé publique cohérents et culturellement pertinents, élaborés dans les communautés et avec celles-ci, et offerts dans les langues de la communauté, par des dirigeants de confiance et des professionnels de la santé.
- Des mesures de santé publique décidées et contrôlées par la communauté
  - Pour certaines communautés autochtones, l'isolement est une pratique traditionnelle qui a une plus grande pertinence pour faire face à la pandémie.
  - Des règles encadrant l'entrée dans la communauté, les points de contrôle, les barrages routiers, les restrictions de voyage et les couvre-feux ont été appliquées et coordonnées par les communautés pour faire obstacle à la transmission de la COVID-19.
  - Au besoin, la recherche de contacts a été facilitée par les liens communautaires.
  - Les lieux et les espaces offrent des endroits pour que les personnes s'auto-isolent en vivant sur les terres, ou bien des endroits pour des roulottes ou du logement dans la communauté pour les personnes qui s'isolent.

# Méthodologie

## Question de recherche :

Quels facteurs peuvent aider à protéger les peuples et communautés autochtones, au Canada et à l'étranger, contre la pandémie de COVID-19 et ses répercussions?

## Recherche

Le 8 octobre 2020, les bases de données suivantes ont été interrogées avec les mots-clés « Indigenous », « Inuit », « Métis », « First Nations », « Native », « Aboriginal », « American Indian », « Alaskan Native » and « Maori » :

- Pubmed's curated COVID-19 literature hub: [LitCovid](#)
- [Trip Medical Database](#)
- World Health Organization's [Global literature on coronavirus disease](#)
- [COVID-19 Evidence Alerts](#) from McMaster PLUS™
- [Public Health +](#)
- [COVID-19 Living Overview of the Evidence \(L·OVE\)](#)
- [McMaster Health Forum](#)
- Cochrane Rapid Reviews [Question Bank](#)
- [Prospero Registry of Systematic Reviews](#)
- NCCMT [COVID-19 Rapid Evidence Reviews](#)
- [MedRxiv preprint server](#)
- NCCIH [Updates on COVID-19](#)
- NCCDH [Equity-informed Responses to COVID-19](#)
- NCCEH [Environmental Health Resources for the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- NCCHPP [Public Health Ethics and COVID-19](#)
- NCCID [Public Health Quick Links](#)
- NCCID [Disease Debrief](#)
- [Institute national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux \(INESSS\)](#)
- [COVID-19 and Mental Health \(CMH\) Initiative](#)
- [Public Health Ontario](#)

Une copie de la stratégie de recherche complète peut être consultée [ici](#).

En plus des bases de données interrogées mentionnées ci-dessus, une liste de sources de données probantes préparée par le Centre de collaboration nationale de la santé autochtone (CCNSA) a été analysée en fonction des critères d'inclusion. Le CCNSA a généré cette liste de ressources organisée en faisant une recherche de pages Web d'organisations pertinentes et en faisant une recherche de littérature grise avec les termes « COVID-19 », « Indigenous » et « resilience ».

## Critères de sélection des études

Les résultats de la recherche ont d'abord été examinés pour recenser les directives et les synthèses récentes. Les études uniques ont été incluses si aucune synthèse n'était disponible ou si des études uniques ont été publiées après que la recherche ait été effectuée à partir de la synthèse. Les sources de langue anglaise évaluées par les pairs et les sources publiées avant l'impression et avant l'évaluation par les pairs ont également été incluses. Des documents d'orientation, des politiques juridictionnelles et des avis d'experts puisqu'ils ont été jugés pertinents pour la question. Les sources de surveillance ont été exclues.

	Critères d'inclusion	Critères d'exclusion
Population	Populations autochtones de n'importe quel pays	
Intervention	Facteurs de protection, forces, résilience	Sources à portée limitée, qui se concentrent sur les déficits, les risques, les préoccupations
Comparaison	-	
Résultats	Éclosions de COVID-19 et évolution de la maladie	

## Extraction et synthèse des données

Les données relatives à la conception de l'étude, au cadre, à l'emplacement, aux caractéristiques de la population, aux interventions ou à l'exposition et aux résultats ont été extraites lorsqu'elles étaient déclarées. Nous avons décrit sous forme narrative la nature de la politique ou de la ligne directrice.

## Évaluation de la qualité des données probantes

Nous avons évalué la qualité des données probantes issues de la recherche publiées et soumises incluses en utilisant des outils d'évaluation critique, comme nous le décrivons ci-dessous. Peu importe le modèle d'étude utilisé, les sources s'appuyant sur des opinions d'experts pour présenter les facteurs de protection ont été évaluées en utilisant l'outil JBI « Checklist for Text and Opinion », auquel les modifications décrites ci-dessous ont été apportées.

### Méthodologie de l'étude

Opinion d'expert

Qualitative

### Outils d'évaluation critique

Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) [Checklist for Text and Opinion](#)

Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) [Checklist for Qualitative Research](#)

L'évaluation de la qualité a été réalisée par une examinatrice et vérifiée par une deuxième examinatrice. Les conflits ont été résolus par la discussion.

La plupart des documents tirés de la littérature grise ont été trouvés par le CCNSA à partir de leur base de données sur la COVID-19. La crédibilité de ces sources a été notée au moment de leur entrée dans la base de données. Ainsi, les documents tirés de la littérature grise n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une évaluation critique pour cette revue rapide.

Nous avons modifié l'outil JBI « Checklist for Text and Opinion » pour cette revue afin de refléter le fait que le « domaine d'expertise » est la connaissance des peuples/communautés autochtones et que les « affiliations à l'étude » incluent les affiliations avec les peuples et communautés autochtones. Bien que cet outil ait été modifié pour mieux refléter les éléments de connaissance pertinents aux peuples autochtones, il est important de noter que l'outil se situe dans un paradigme eurocentrique qui ne reflète pas nécessairement les savoirs et les expériences des communautés autochtones. Les modifications précises à certaines questions de l'outil sont notées ci-dessous.

*5. Y a-t-il des références à la littérature existante et/ou aux savoirs autochtones et/ou à d'autres données probantes ou savoirs issus de la communauté?*

*S'il y a des références à la littérature ou aux savoirs existants, celles-ci sont-elles inclusives ou représentatives des expériences des communautés, ou s'agit-il de descriptions non critiques de contenus qui appuient spécifiquement l'argumentation présentée? Ces considérations démontreront la solidité de la façon dont la littérature et les savoirs autochtones qui sont cités ont été gérés. S'il n'y a pas de références aux savoirs autochtones et/ou à d'autres données probantes ou savoirs issus de la communauté, répondez « non ».*

*6. Les incohérences par rapport à la littérature ou aux sources sont-elles justifiées de manière logique?*

*La ou les perspectives des auteurs correspondent-elles aux savoirs autochtones ou aux données probantes issues de la communauté présentés? L'expérience ou les expériences des auteurs et leur position sont-elles claires? Le texte fournit-il des références permettant de déterminer si les opinions exprimées ont le soutien plus large de la communauté? Demandez-vous également si les auteurs ont démontré une connaissance des opinions différentes ou dominantes présentes dans la littérature, ainsi que des manières dont celles-ci se rapportent à d'autres discours ou à des discours semblables. Si les auteurs dévient de la littérature, des savoirs autochtones ou d'autres données probantes citées, sans expliquer pourquoi, répondez « non ».*

Les évaluations de la qualité effectuées pour chaque étude incluse sont disponibles sur demande.

## Résultats

### Synthèse de la qualité des données probantes

Ce document inclut une étude individuelle, 18 sources rapportant des opinions d'experts et 22 documents tirés de la littérature grise, pour un total de 41 publications. La qualité globale des données probantes est résumée ci-dessous.

	Total	Qualité des données probantes
Études uniques	1	Modérée
Opinion d'expert	18	4 élevée 9 modérée 5 faible
Littérature grise	22	Non évaluée

### Attention

Comme il faut rendre rapidement disponibles les nouvelles données probantes sur la COVID-19, plusieurs études émergentes n'ont pas été révisées par des pairs. Pour cette raison, nous vous conseillons la prudence quand vous utilisez et interprétez les données probantes incluses dans cette revue rapide. Nous avons fourni une synthèse de la certitude globale des données probantes afin de soutenir le processus de prise de décision. Lorsque c'est possible, nous vous recommandons de fonder vos décisions sur les données probantes de la plus haute qualité possible.



## Tableau 1 : Études uniques

Référence	Date de publication	Modèle d'étude	Population	Contexte	Résumé des conclusions	Cote de qualité
Iwuoha, V.C. & Aniche, E.T. (2020). <a href="#">Covid-19 lockdown and physical distancing policies are elitist: towards an indigenous (Afro-centred) approach to containing the pandemic in sub-urban slums in Nigeria</a> . <i>Local Environment</i> , 25(8), 631-640.	Aug 5, 2020	Qualitative Descriptive	Low-income workers and households in suburban slums	Nigeria	<p>This article presents reasons for which lockdown and physical distancing are not productive in preventing COVID-19 transmission in Nigeria and calls for an Indigenous Afro-centred approach.</p> <p>The authors also highlight traditional Indigenous herbal mixtures for prevention and treatment of COVID-19 and recommends that these remedies be validated and encouraged.</p>	Moderate

## Tableau 2 : Opinion d'expert

Référence	Date de publication	Population	Contexte	Résumé des conclusions	Cote de qualité
Moodie, N., Ward, J., Dudgeon, P., Adams, K., Altman, J., Casey, D., ... Yap, M. (2020). <a href="#">Roadmap to recovery: Reporting on a research taskforce supporting Indigenous responses to COVID-19 in Australia</a> . <i>Australian Journal of Social Issues</i> . Epub ahead of print.	Sep 22, 2020	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities	Australia	<p>Four key recommendations were made specific to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their communities. These recommendations included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-determination and coordination as key attributes of the success of the COVID-19 Indigenous response. This includes use of local task groups that developed local and culturally relevant response plans that included protective activities such as prohibiting access permits for non-essential travel, social distancing messages, local, community developed preparedness plans, travel restrictions, mental health supports and use of isolation facilities where housing stock was limited.</li> <li>• Equitable needs-based funding to support local/community-based responses to the pandemic. This includes collaboration between governments and the Indigenous community health sector and recognition of the need for sustainable funding to Indigenous organizations. Of immediate importance is access to housing.</li> <li>• COVID-19 Indigenous data sovereignty principles to support data sharing and decision making</li> <li>• Workforce review and development (increasing and retaining Indigenous health practitioners, upscaling of Indigenous public health and infectious disease expertise and surge planning.</li> </ul>	High
Akuhata-Huntington, Z., Foster, S., Gillon, A., Merito, M., Oliver, L. Parata, N., ... Naepi, S. (2020). <a href="#">COVID-19 and Indigenous resilience</a> . <i>Higher Education Research &amp; Development</i> . Epub ahead of print.	Sep 22, 2020	Māori	Aotearoa New Zealand	<p>This report highlights the challenges of Indigenous students at the personal, institutional and national level. It highlights protective measures utilized to build resilience including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online/virtual meetings to share and provide support</li> <li>• Seeking of support from colleagues, supervisors and peers</li> <li>• Providing support to communities with clarity, and empathy</li> <li>• Care packages to support community members with correct supplies</li> <li>• Creation of check-points within communities</li> <li>• Shift to the “digital sphere” to stay connected with communities</li> </ul>	Moderate

Richardson, L. & Crawford, A. <a href="#">COVID-19 and the decolonization of Indigenous public health</a> . <i>Canadian Medical Association Journal</i> , 192(38), E1098-1100.	Sep 21, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Canada	<p>Indigenous self-determination, leadership and knowledge have been successful in protecting Indigenous communities in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of protective measures implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articulating and enforcing rules on who can enter their communities</li> <li>• Strict measures on closures and checkpoints</li> <li>• Indigenous-specific COVID data with clear data sovereignty agreements related to access, control, ownership and possession of data.</li> </ul> <p>Indigenous public health must be self-determined, adapted for the needs of specific nations and grounded in local Indigenous language, culture and ways of knowing; developed, implemented and led by Indigenous peoples and informed by ongoing monitoring of data as governed by appropriate data sovereignty agreements.</p>	Moderate
Saini, A. (2020). <a href="#">The Bru redemption: group work during the covid-19 pandemic in an internally displaced people's relief camp in Tripura, India</a> . <i>Social Work with Groups</i> . Epub ahead of print.	Sep 18, 2020	Bru people	Ashapara, India	<p>This study reports on how displaced Indigenous people in a makeshift relief camp protected their members from COVID-19. Factors that were identified as contributing to positive outcomes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of a task group to coordinate and provide education, support, and supplies (clean water, firewood, and food) to the community consistently</li> <li>• Cooperation and community goal setting</li> <li>• Access to government support: relief rations/cash dole</li> <li>• Consistent communication strategies and messaging (including messaging to counter rumors and superstition)</li> <li>• Places to isolate</li> <li>• Psychosocial factors (resilience, enhancing dignity, trust-building)</li> </ul>	Low
The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology. (2020). <a href="#">Indigenous peoples: resilience in the face of adversity</a> . <i>The Lancet Diabetes &amp; Endocrinology</i> , 8(9), P731.	Sep 1, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	<p>This editorial highlights the successful strategies that Indigenous peoples all over the world have implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in their communities and resilience in the face of the grave threat of COVID-19. Examples include closing borders, imposing curfews, testing, making face masks, providing sanitation, and providing education in local languages.</p>	Low

Saini, A. (2020). <a href="#">“A stitch in time”: group work during the covid-19 scare in the Nicobar Islands, India.</a> Social Work with Groups. Epub ahead of print.	Aug 26, 2020	Nicobarese	Nicobar Islands, India	<p>This study reports on how the tribespeople of the isolated Nicobarese archipelago protected their communities from COVID-19. Factors that were identified as contributing to positive outcomes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural protection due to remoteness of the Nicobar Islands; adoption of a strict travel policy with screening and contact tracing, and restriction to essential travel only</li> <li>• Imports restricted to essential commodities only</li> <li>• Organization of a group to sew masks and provide them to the most vulnerable in the communities</li> <li>• Accurate and simplified communication</li> </ul>	Moderate
Morrissey, P. (2020). <a href="#">COVID-19 Pandemic: The Circus is Over, for the Moment.</a> <i>Journal of Bioethical Inquiry</i> . Epub ahead of print.	Aug 25, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	<p>This paper offers an Australian Aboriginal scholar’s perspective on Indigenous history and resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The author describes finding respite in the traditional dances performed by First Nations dancers in North America and shared online.</p>	Low
Jardim, P.T.C., Dias, I.M.A.V., Grande, A.J., O’keeffe, M., Dazzan, P., & Harding, S. (2020). <a href="#">COVID-19 experience among Brasil’s indigenous people.</a> <i>Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira</i> , 66(7), 861-863.	Aug 24, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Brazil	<p>There are 305 tribes speaking 274 languages in the Brazil’s Amazon. To effectively disseminate information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, ethnic support groups have translated information into Indigenous languages. Indigenous students have created videos and shared them with Indigenous communities online.</p> <p>Several communities have established blockades where volunteers screen visitors for symptoms.</p>	Moderate

<p>Banning, J. (2020). <a href="#">Why are Indigenous communities seeing so few cases of COVID-19?</a> <i>Canadian Medical Association Journal</i>, 192(34), E993-E994.</p>	<p>Aug 24, 2020</p>	<p>First Nations peoples</p>	<p>Canada</p>	<p>This article highlights the actions that First Nations communities have taken proactively in response to COVID-19. Many of these were strength-based strategies that mobilized communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staying connected virtually</li> <li>• Setting up trailers for self-isolation</li> <li>• Making roadblocks to control access to their communities</li> <li>• Putting out special public health messages recognizing Indigenous strengths and sacrifices made by communities during lockdown</li> <li>• Putting on hold or modifying ceremonies, funerals and rites of passage</li> <li>• Going back to their “roots”, to the way it was years ago, with emphasis on caring about neighbors like they are family</li> <li>• Delivering of food hampers, prescriptions, and meals for Elders</li> </ul>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Zavaleta-Cortijo, C., Ford, J.D., Arontoma-Rojas, I., Lwasa, S., Lancha-Rucoba, G., Garcia, P., ... Harper, S. (2020). <a href="#">Climate change and COVID-19: reinforcing Indigenous food systems.</a> <i>The Lancet Planetary Health</i>, 4(9), E381-E382.</p>	<p>Aug 7, 2020</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>Effects of climate change undermine Indigenous food security which in turn compromise the resilience of Indigenous populations to pandemics.</p> <p>This article highlights the need to support Indigenous populations by prioritizing the protection of key Indigenous food sources (e.g. tropical forests, Arctic ecosystems), by reinforcing and supporting the importance of Indigenous knowledge systems, in providing access to culturally safe health resources, and by safeguarding access and rights to land and natural resources.</p> <p>Addressing underlying structural inequalities and strengthening Indigenous knowledge systems offer opportunities for building resilience.</p>	<p>High</p>

<p>Eades, S., Eades, F., McCaullay, D., Nelson, L., Phelan, P., &amp; Stanley, F. (2020). <a href="#">Australia's First Nations' response to the COVID-19 pandemic</a>. <i>The Lancet</i>, 396(10246), 237-238.</p>	<p>Jul 25, 2020</p>	<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities</p>	<p>Australia</p>	<p>This article highlights how Australia's First Nations health leaders, chief executive officers and the Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services responded rapidly to COVID-19 and implemented protective measures to keep Indigenous communities safe. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobbying governments to close remote communities and help accessing personal protective equipment, testing and contact tracing</li> <li>• Using social media videos to provide education</li> <li>• Staff training</li> <li>• Organizing the homeless in safe accommodation</li> <li>• Focusing on Elders and those with serious illnesses</li> <li>• Partnerships with government and non-government agencies to provide culturally relevant and appropriate services</li> </ul> <p>The success of Australia's First Nations-led response in managing COVID-19 demonstrates the effectiveness of giving power and capacity to Indigenous leaders.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Close, R.M. &amp; Stone, M.J. (2020). <a href="#">Contact Tracing for Native Americans in Rural Arizona</a>. <i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i>, 283, e15.</p>	<p>Jul 2, 2020</p>	<p>Native Americans</p>	<p>Arizona, USA</p>	<p>This study reports on how a critical access hospital provided public health services to identify, provide services and support members of the Native American community exposed to COVID-19. Strategies that were identified as contributing to positive outcomes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working in partnership with tribal leaders to support social-distancing measures</li> <li>• Trust building with community members</li> <li>• Aggressive contact tracing activities</li> <li>• Focus on high risk persons with daily follow-up including point of care services in the home and clinical assessment of all individuals living in the setting with high risk persons</li> <li>• Inter-hospital referral for persons who require a higher level of care</li> </ul>	<p>Moderate</p>

Finlay, S. & Wenitong, M. (2020). <a href="#">Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations are taking a leading role in COVID-19 health communication</a> . <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 44(4), 251-252.	Jun 24, 2020	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities	Australia	This article outlines the role of Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organizations in delivering scientifically valid, evidence-based, and culturally translated COVID-19 health communications messaging and measures to control the spread of infection among community members. A key factor in the success of their interventions is the trust placed in them by the communities they serve, as they are known and trusted to deliver culturally appropriate service.	Moderate
Banning, J. (2020). <a href="#">How Indigenous people are coping with COVID-19</a> . <i>Canadian Medical Association Journal</i> , 192(27), E787-788.	Jun 18, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Canada	This study reports on strategies that Indigenous community members are utilizing to prevent COVID-19. These strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Returning to the land – setting up and living in tents (individual and supply) in bush areas and returning to traditional practices</li> <li>• Providing support to those self-isolating at home (on and off-reserve) including food hampers and cleaning supplies</li> <li>• Sharing of food sources (purchasing of food, hunting, and gathering)</li> <li>• Offering incentives for children to stay home (craft supplies, online puppet show competitions etc.)</li> <li>• Provision of 24-hour support (phone and online)</li> <li>• Use of traditional arts in creative ways (making masks, prayer and healing dances offered via social media, comedy, and story-telling videos)</li> </ul>	Low
Fischer-Mackey, J., Batzin, B., Culum, P., & Fox, J. (2020). <a href="#">Rural public health systems and accountability politics: insights from grassroots health rights defenders in Guatemala</a> . <i>The Journal of Peasant Studies</i> , 47(5), 899-926.	May 31, 2020	Tz'utujil people	Guatemala	Interviews with Tz'utujil activists highlight how Indigenous rights groups have advocated for their communities during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes monitoring the enforcement of quarantine and curfews by federal police, reporting of human rights violations and distribution of food baskets.	Moderate

<p>Kerrigan, V., Lee, A.M, Ralph, A.P., &amp; Lawton, P.D. (2020). <a href="#">Stay Strong: Aboriginal leaders deliver COVID-19 health messages.</a> <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i>. Epub ahead of print.</p>	<p>May 19, 2020</p>	<p>Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory</p>	<p>Australia</p>	<p>This article highlights how health communications messages that are delivered by trusted members of the community, who can act as cultural brokers between the medical advice and the community, have been shown to be more effective than mainstream public health campaign messaging.</p> <p>Having Aboriginal leaders provide reliable information is recommended in order to reassure communities, deliver supportive health advice and address community anxiety in culturally appropriate ways.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Kaplan, H.S., Trumble, B.C., Stieglitz, J.S., Mamany, R.M., Cayuba, M.G., Moya Lic, L.M., ... Gurven, M.D. (2020). <a href="#">Voluntary collective isolation as a best response to COVID-19 for indigenous populations? A case study and protocol from the Bolivian Amazon.</a> <i>The Lancet</i>; 1727-1734.</p>	<p>May 15, 2020</p>	<p>Tsimane of Bolivia</p>	<p>Amazon Rainforest</p>	<p>Indigenous communities in Bolivia may be more vulnerable to COVID-19 for a variety of reasons, including health vulnerabilities and socioeconomic conditions. Specific collective cultural practices, such as sharing beverages, may also pose risk of infection. As part of a COVID-19 response, these issues were discussed with community leadership and members, increasing their knowledge about COVID-19 and building local control of responses. A COVID-19 strategy is presented, based on two principles: 1) preventative measures before mass infection; 2) collaborative effort among all stakeholders, involving Indigenous populations. This prevention and containment plan has two phases: 1) awareness and prevention; 2) COVID19 containment and patient management. The plan outlines detailed implementation strategies along with local considerations (see Table in document). Collective isolation of Indigenous communities has been effective in response to past pandemics and may be an effective response for COVID-19, if movement into and out of communities can be restricted before cases are present. Isolation supports would be needed to make this strategy workable.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Power, T., Wilson, D., Best, O., Brockie, T., Bourque Bearskin, L., ... Lowe, J. (2020). <a href="#">COVID-19 and Indigenous Peoples: an imperative for action.</a> <i>Journal of Clinical Nursing</i>, 29(15-16), 2737-41.</p>	<p>May 15, 2020</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>This article describes examples of resiliency in Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Tribes in New Zealand have distributed food to older people isolated in their homes.</p> <p>First Nations in Canada have gathered bundles for medicine, food, childbirth and death. They have also made protective facemasks.</p>	<p>High</p>



### Tableau 3 : Grey Literature

Référence	Date de publication	Population	Contexte	Résumé
<a href="#">Revisiting Indigenous Peoples' resilience.</a> (2020, August 9). The Morung Express.	Aug 9, 2020	Naga Indigenous peoples	Nagaland, India	Community elders have revived traditional practices, including self-isolation, quarantine and observation of traditional taboos related to activities that may spread disease.
The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (Suhakam). (2020, August 9). <a href="#">LETTER: Covid-19 and Indigenous people's resilience.</a> Malaysiakini.	Aug 9, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Malaysia	Indigenous communities have voluntarily isolated and restricted access to their territories, some imposing fines for outsiders.
Global Environment Facility Communications. (2020, August 7). <a href="#">Global Environment Facility. (2020). Indigenous peoples and COVID-19: Response and resilience.</a>	Aug 7, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	This article highlights examples of how Indigenous peoples' rights, values and traditions are guiding their responses to the COVID-19 challenge in the Americas. In Peru, Indigenous rural farmers have revived the ancestral tradition of helping family, friends and community members get the support they need by providing shipments of nutritious food to families living in major Peruvian cities through the Apachicuy Initiative, while a nonprofit organization involved in conservation work helps an isolated community in northern Peru acquire cleaning supplies and seeds to grow its own food. In Mexico, an alliance between two Indigenous communities helps address food insecurity through an exchange of locally grown products. In Guatemala and Belize, Indigenous rights and control over their natural resources helps bolster livelihoods and maintain community well-being.
IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature. (2020, August 7). <a href="#">Strengthening Indigenous rights and leadership in the face of global challenges – COVID-19, climate change and environmental degradation.</a>	Aug 7, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	The article highlights innovative solutions from Indigenous organizations and communities to address COVID-19 related challenges, including use of Indigenous medicine to boost the immune system; increasing care and protection of community members who are more susceptible to severe health outcomes from COVID-19; local solutions to address violence against Indigenous women; local restrictions on travel, self-quarantining, social distancing and self-isolation across Indigenous organizations and communities globally; Indigenous public health communication initiatives to ensure culturally relevant COVID-19 messaging; Indigenous youth activism as agents to convey prevention messages; Indigenous efforts to strengthen traditional food systems of food production, exchange and reciprocity; and Indigenous responses to build economic resilience, address existing gaps in infrastructure and pandemic preparedness, and strengthen traditional governance systems to manage natural resources.

Tribal Link. (2020, August 7). <a href="#"><i><u>A day to recognize the resilience of Indigenous peoples.</u></i></a>	Aug 7, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	To commemorate the 2020 International Day of the World's Indigenous peoples, this article recognizes the resilience of Indigenous peoples during the COVID-19 pandemic and briefly highlights unique Indigenous solutions to prevent and limit the spread of COVID-19. This includes village closures implemented by the Karen people of Thailand and several Lenca and Maya Chortí communities in Honduras; media prevention campaigns in Indigenous languages; and Indigenous youth engagement in community decision-making, enforcement of restrictions and lockdowns, and distribution of essentials and health equipment.
<a href="#"><i><u>Hard hit by COVID-19 pandemic. Indigenous peoples' input must be part of response, recovery strategies. Secretary-General says in observance message.</u></i></a> (2020, August 3). Reliefweb.	Aug 3, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	In this press release for the International Day of the World's Indigenous peoples, the UN Secretary-General acknowledges the extraordinary resilience of Indigenous peoples to the many threats that the COVID-19 pandemic imposes on their lives and livelihoods. This resiliency is rooted in Indigenous peoples' autonomy over the management of their lands, territories and resources, enabling them to ensure food security and care through traditional crops and medicine.
Task Group on Healthy Living. (2020, July). <a href="#"><i><u>Core principles for good healthy living messages in First Nations, Inuit and Métis remote and isolated northern communities.</u></i></a>	Jul 2020	First Nations, Inuit and Métis	Canada	This report documents findings from an environmental scan of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communications material focused on COVID-19. It recommends utilizing the strengths of Indigenous peoples and communities, including traditions, land knowledge, cultural knowledge and teachings, and supportive families and communities, in developing health communication resources. It also highlights the need for a distinctions-based approach that involves local communities in the design of resources to ensure they are culturally appropriate, relevant, accessible, and reflect the diversity and wealth of Indigenous traditional knowledge on health and wellness, to ensure they are more effective in preventing the spread of COVID-19.
Schacter, S.R. (2020, June 30). <a href="#"><i><u>The importance of space, place, and protecting Elders: Indigenous communities' responses to COVID-19.</u></i></a>	Jun 30, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	This article emphasizes the need to incorporate Indigenous voices and perspectives into COVID-19 recovery planning. The author highlights community strengths as foundational for Indigenous community sovereignty in responding to the pandemic including community connectivity, local knowledge of community issues and concerns, and the importance of cultural and spiritual teachings of Elders.
Hughes, G. 2020, June 11). <a href="#"><i><u>Resilience in a time of crisis: Indigenous communities and COVID-19.</u></i></a> Samuel Centre for Social Connectedness.	Jun 11, 2020	First Nations, Inuit and Métis	Canada	This article highlights the collective strengths of Indigenous peoples in working together to respond to the pandemic. These strengths are reflected in Indigenous community knowledge and expertise, their reconnection to the land, virtual social connections with communities, Elders sharing teachings online, and Indigenous communities asserting their sovereignty and responding to the pandemic with innovative solutions.

Thunderbird Partnership Foundation. (2020, June 5). <a href="#">Growing wellness through gardening during COVID-19</a> .	Jun 5, 2020	First Nations	Canada	This fact sheet draws on Indigenous peoples' strong connection to culture and to the natural environment to promote mental wellness during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, it provides tips for gardening success, including connecting with Elders to learn from their experiences.
Woods, J. (2020, May 28). <a href="#">Indigenous communities come together virtually during coronavirus despite barriers and inequities</a> . The Conversation.	May 28, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Canada	This article summarizes examples of how Indigenous peoples have come together through virtual communities to promote connections and wellness during this time of crisis. This includes jingle dress dancers bringing virtual healing to communities, videos showcasing traditional foods and cooking, a website showcasing Indigenous stories of uncertain times, Indigenous youth building and inspiring community through a TikTok-based challenge, and Indigenous authors and podcasters bringing people together through dialogue.
Eghenter, C. (2020, May 22). <a href="#">How Indigenous Peoples practices can guide our recovery from COVID-19</a> . IMPAKTER.	May 22, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Global	This article calls for a new economic model that values nature and people over economics. Drawing on Indigenous peoples' strengths in overcoming previous epidemics, including practice of sustainable management of natural resources, traditional knowledge, cultural practices and values, innovation and social solidarity, addressing issues of food security, and strengthening social relations and mutual support mechanisms.
Campbell, L. (2020, May 16). <a href="#">Native American Farm Working to Keep Community fed during pandemic</a> . Modern Farmer.	May 16, 2020	Native Americans	United States	This article profiles an Indigenous initiative to reconnect Native American peoples to traditional foods, medicines and lifestyles as a way of improving health and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. Led by Dream of Wild Health, the initiative involves an expansion of farming native crops in the Twin Cities region of Minnesota to fill gaps in food insecurity caused by COVID-19 and keep Indigenous food traditions alive.
Marwing Walsh, A., & Rademaker, L. (2020, May 5). <a href="#">Why self-determination is vital for Indigenous communities to beat coronavirus</a> . The Conversation.	May 5, 2020	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities	Australia	Drawing on the experience of previous responses to pandemics in Indigenous communities, this article makes the case for self-determination as critical to the resiliency of Indigenous communities during COVID-19. It highlights various innovative examples of Indigenous peoples' self-determination in responding to and managing COVID-19, including restricting access to communities, implementing "Return to Country" programs, and producing community-driven educational materials.
Thunderbird Partnership Foundation. (2020, April 29). <a href="#">Staying connected to culture without the sweat lodge during COVID-19</a> .	Apr 29, 2020	First Nations	Canada	Connections to the land and culture are acknowledged as vital to facilitating healing and wellness in this fact sheet on how to support Indigenous wellness during COVID-19 without the ceremonial practice of sweat lodges.

National Collaborating Centre for Indigenous Health. (2020, April). <a href="#"><i>Maintaining the health and well-being of First Nations, Inuit and Metis children and teens during COVID-19</i></a>	Apr 2020	First Nations, Inuit and Metis	Canada	This fact sheet provides suggestions for how to maintain health and well-being of Indigenous children that are rooted in Indigenous cultures and values during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes ways to maintain community connectedness, cultural identity, and physical health.
Forester, B. (2020, March 26). <a href="#"><i>'Stay calm and move forward': Indigenous doctors on strength, resilience in the face of pandemics</i></a> . APTN National News.	Mar 26, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Canada	This article emphasizes how despite colonization and intergenerational trauma, Indigenous peoples continue to be resilient and can draw on their strengths to help them navigate the COVID-19 pandemic. This resilient strength is rooted in communities coming together and utilizing their cultural and community assets and resources, such as using humour to help mitigate any distress individuals may feel, taking stock of and using locally available resources to help get public health messaging out, partnering with non-Indigenous organizations to address long-term health and infrastructure inequities, and exercising self-determination over how they are going to respond to the pandemic.
Idle No More and Indigenous Climate Action. (2020, March 21). <a href="#"><i>Highlights from a COVID-19 Fireside Chat with Indigenous health professionals</i></a> .	Mar 21, 2020	Indigenous peoples	Canada	This document highlights how various Indigenous strengths can be protective factors during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes using traditional medicines to strengthen immune systems; participating in gatherings and ceremonies to deal with stresses on well-being; eating traditional foods to give the body maximum strength to fight the virus; drawing on the strength of relationships with family and community to provide support and guidance; and the important role of Elders for their traditional teachings.
Indigenous Motherhood. (2020, March 16). <a href="#"><i>Traditional Indigenous kinship practices at home: Being child-centered during the pandemic</i></a> .	Mar 16, 2020	First Nations	Canada	This article highlights the strengths of traditional Indigenous kinship practices to family functioning and emphasizes the need for families to be mindful of these as they deal with the challenges of having children at home as a result of COVID-19. The article offers tips for disrupting colonial narratives of the role of children in families, drawing on strengths of cultural values, relationships to the land and strong family and community connections.
First Peoples Wellness Circle. (2020). <a href="#"><i>Mental wellness during COVID-19: For community</i></a> .	2020	First Nations	Canada	Drawing on the many cultural strengths of First Nations people, this fact sheet provides tips for maintaining mental wellness among community members during COVID-19. These tips are situated within the context of supportive families and communities, Indigenous perspectives of health and well-being, and connection to land and culture.
First Peoples Wellness Circle. (2020). <a href="#"><i>Mental wellness during COVID-19: For Elders and seniors</i></a> .	2020	First Nations	Canada	Drawing on the many cultural strengths of First Nations people, this fact sheet provides tips for maintaining mental wellness among Elders and seniors during COVID-19. These tips are situated within the context of supportive families and communities, Indigenous perspectives of health and well-being, and connection to land and culture.

First Peoples Wellness Circle. (2020). <a href="#"><i>Mental wellness during COVID-19: For parents and children.</i></a>	2020	First Nations	Canada	Drawing on the many cultural strengths of First Nations people, this fact sheet provides tips for maintaining mental wellness among parents and children during COVID-19. These tips are situated within the context of supportive families and communities, Indigenous perspectives of health and well-being, and connection to land and culture.
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