Table Implementation strategies and local considerations of essential elements for a COVID-19 prevention and containment plan

Implementation strategies

Phase 1		
Coordination of tribal leaders	Discussions about existing plans; assessing local awareness; requested assistance from non-tribal sources	Is there centralised tribal representation or a dispersed governing structure? Attitudes towards non-indigenous individuals? Relationships and trust with regional governments and health-related NGOs?
Education and awareness	Community meetings in native language; flyers; radio broadcasts; WhatsApp; social media	Communication modalities available; existing knowledge of COVID-19; understanding of disease transmission; language(s) spoken
Collective decision making	Community meetings; consideration of collective isolation; formation of committees to enforce decisions; documentation of collective decisions	Legal status of tribal territory and ability to collectively isolate; cultural practices about decision making; ability and use rights to produce own food
Coordination with regional government and public health authorities	Understanding of existing COVID-19 management strategies; needed assistance from non-tribal sources; communication and enforcement of community isolation decisions	Is there an existing containment plan? Is there a policy directed towards indigenous communities? Potential role of NGOs in plan and structure of decision process?
Purchase of and training in use of PPE	Understanding existing supply and shortages; sourcing supplies; sourcing funds for purchase; distribution to communities; instructional videos	Are there local or national stockpiles? Is PPE locally available? Are health-care workers trained in its use?
Medical care in territory for non- COVID-19 diseases to prevent exposure in hospital environment	Health posts; roving medical team; medicine support	Local medical infrastructure; availability of medication and diagnostic equipment; common morbidities and their symptom overlap with COVID-19
Transition between phase 1 and 2		
Isolation support	Safe supply chain of medication, tests, and basic necessities; blockades and enforcement	Territorial autonomy; subsistence autonomy <i>vs</i> need for markets; transportation and community access; supply chains in place?
Phase 2		

Local considerations

between communities

communication with local communities

Case reporting to indigenous

Case reporting to local authorities

Mapping of suspected and

Testing and contact tracing

Patient management

confirmed cases

populations

Network of contacts within each village; social media groups; cell phone; amateur radio; financial support for communication

Local infrastructure for case investigation; existing human resources; trust

Availability of communication modalities; nature of interactions within and

cases

Radio, telephone, and in-person communication to isolate affected individuals or

Investigate each case, how it entered community, and test all potentially affected

Communication with local COVID-19 response team to investigate suspected

Availability of census and geographical information; fluidity of

Generate map of cases and affected households or communities; adjust containment plan to local hotspots

All of the above considerations; geographical distribution of households and communities; obstacles for isolation at individual, family, and community levels

Coordinate isolation responses families from other families and to isolate unaffected communities from affected communities

Availability of test kits; human resources for case investigation; frequency of contacts among families and with outside world

Isolation of patients who are less sick; periodic measurement of blood oxygen of symptomatic patients; high-flow oxygen support; prone patient positioning; antiviral and other treatments as they become available

All of the above considerations; changing best practices and availability of treatment modalities

individuals