

Climate Change Health Impacts and Community Actions (CCHICA)



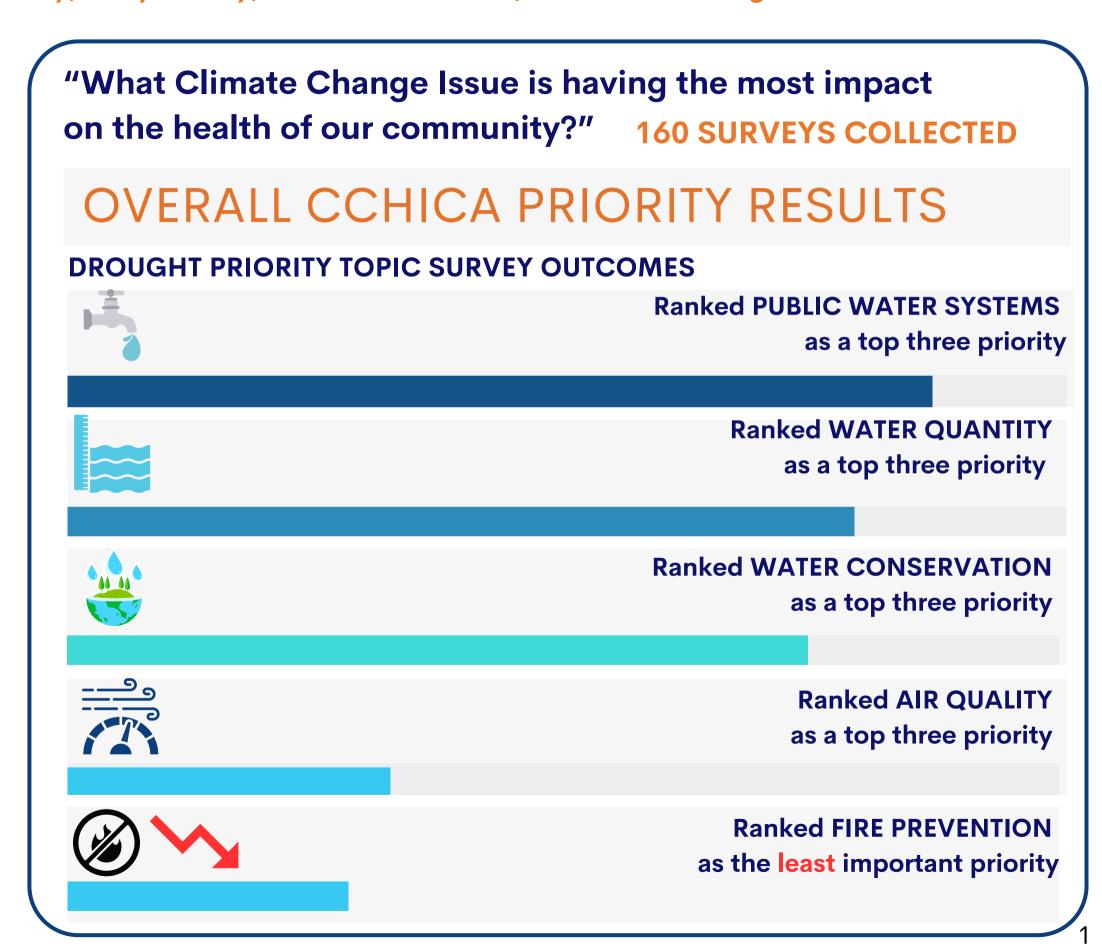
5 Health Councils: Bernalillo County, Cibola County, Quay County, Santa Clara Pueblo, and Santo Domingo Pueblo

Grant awarded by the Office of Minority Health

- To focus on policies that influence a community's ability to respond to health threats due to drought.
- To study drought-related policies enacted by various jurisdictions that are designed to mitigate the effect of drought and its related health impacts on populations within communities of focus.

Outcomes for Health Councils:

- Skills, knowledge, tools to complete Disparities
 Impact Statement
- Increased capacity of health councils to engage community in:
 - Assessment of policy and practices
 - Utilization of data to develop data driven plans
 - Identification of laws/policies and the legal constructs that may contribute to health disparities and structural racism
 - Advocacy for new/revised policies and practices to reduce health disparities due to drought



New Mexico's Heat Impacts on County-Level and Intiatives

Bernalillo County Heat Island Effect as a result of industrialization

- Asthma hospital admissions per 10,000 population: 4.6 (4.3-4.8)
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease deaths per 100,000 population: 60.9 (58.0-63.9)
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 emergency department visits per 10,000
 population: 18.0 (17.6-18.4)
- Heat stress **emergency department visits** per 100,000 population: **9.8 (7.5-12.2)**
 - Engaging students and interns about Climate Health
 - Research local water quality issues in Bernalillo County
 - Partnership with Isleta Pueblo
 Environmental Health Department

Cibola County Highest levels of drought in the past 128 years

- Farmers and ranchers who are struggling to keep their small business thriving
- Stress on economic systems
- Closure of recreational sites
- Poor air quality
- Dust storms
- Water restrictions that impact animals, golf course, lawns, and family gardens
- Training and technical assistance
- Community feedback from community members
- Identifying key partners for Climate Health work
- NMAHC/CHI Legal Epidemiology training and support

Quay County Water conservation and testing and Safe drinking water

- 61.9% of people in Quay County are affected by drought
- **5,597** people in Quay County are affected by drought
- Heat stress **emergency department visits** per 100,000 population: **38.8 (0.0-86.0)**
- Heat stress **hospitalizations visits** per 10,000 population: **2.0 (0.0-7.9)**
- 2 Podcasts addressing water conservation
 - Ways to decrease water bills
- Earth Day Event at local elementary school (Grades K-5)
- County Fair booth dedicated to Climate Health: engaging 238 community members

New Mexico's Heat Impacts on Tribal Communities and Initiatives

Santo Domingo Pueblo HOPA Coalition

- Farming and agricultural impacts & grazing of animals
- Traditional practices
- Individual health care of Pueblo Tribal members
- Keres language translation
- Limited infrastructures of tribal communities
- Limited federal & state funding and services for climate health
- Community Feedback with comprehensive Community Health Assessment and Climate Health Surveys
- Greenhouse project with Tribal Elder Center
- Planting and storytelling with youth in the Pueblo
- Traditional farming and agriculture practices
- Regenerate water for grazing animals with solar panel pumps
- Requesting data for water use and other relevant data
- Concerns with water conservation: Santo Domingo Pueblo community affected by local dialysis clinic leaving community

Santa Clara Pueblo Health Committee

- Hotter temperatures and drier conditions, exacerbated by global warming, have made Santa Clara Pueblo's forests a tinderbox, shrunk waterways, parched pastures and gardens, threatening a way of life tied to land, water, and animals.
- Impacted by wilfires in NE Region of New Mexico
- Tribal jurisdiction overlap with Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Forestry, US Dep. of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and others.
- Developed Climate Change Health Committee in Santa Clara Pueblo with commitment from various tribal programs
- Developed and revised CCHICA survey for community members
 - Surveyed community members
 - Incorporated climate change and drought related concerns into comprehensive community health assessment
- Data Sharing Agreement: Protect, Access, and Store Tribal Data
- Establish greenhouse and environmental education in partnership with Agriculture Program

TRIBAL AND COUNTY HEALTH COUNCIL CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Tribal Consultation
State Inter - Agency Collaboration

Tribal leadership feedback and input at State level
Tribal approval and authorization
Tribal leadership education regarding climate health and health outcomes
Formal policies: Unwritten policies and practices

2. Accessing Tribal-Level Climate Health
Data and Impacts on Health Outcomes

Lack of real-time, accurate data at a tribal level for climate health data Lack of ecological and peer reviewed studies on climate health and tribal communities

OIntegrating Indigenous Knowledge,Climate and Traditional Practices

Consider traditional ecological knowledge from Tribes, Pueblos, and Nations in addressing climate health Traditional roles in relational to communal living and water monitoring **O4.** Funding and Capacity for Climate Health Related Initiatives

Lack of staffing (FTE), technical expertise, legal support, and space at local level for climate health and emergency responses planning

O5. Community and Partnerships Engagement and Feedback

Increasing input and membership of community members who are interested in climate health Recruiting local partners for climate health initiatives

16. Improving Communications Across Sectors

Timely updates from state agencies, statewide partners, and institutions regarding initiatives, projects, funding announcements, and legislation specific to climate health, etc.