New Mexico Health Equity Partnership at the Santa Fe Community Foundation

A Summary of Our Progress and Impact in 2017

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Summary

The New Mexico Health Equity Partnership (HEP), an initiative at the Santa Fe Community Foundation, believes every New Mexican should have the opportunity to lead a healthy life, live in neighborhoods where children and families thrive, and have a say in the decisions that impact their lives.

The HEP network consists of four core partners, 89 network members (50 organizations and 39 community members), eight steering committee members, four Health Impact Assessment (HIA) technical assistance providers, and three staff representing 15 counties. HEP members have their own alliances in their respective communities, strengthening the collective power of HEP as a network of networks. Through HEP’s network model, we have developed meaningful transformational partnerships needed for sustainability. HEP supports key members with coaching, training, and funding which ensures grassroots organizations and community members are actively involved in educating decision makers about issues that matter to them and their health. This model of community driven leadership ensures that the work lives on long after a HEP activity is over.

In 2017, HEP focused our efforts on capacity building and creating critical connections. We continued to invest in Doña Ana, McKinley, and San Juan counties and scaled targeted capacity building in rural, tribal, immigrant, and refugee communities. HEP provided ongoing resources and coaching which increased organizational and advocacy capacity of three place-based teams, three HIA teams, and action-oriented small group gathering participants. Through HEP’s HIA training and coaching, community members learned how to utilize data and stories to inform policy and hold decision makers accountable on issues that matter most to them. HEP also created critical connections among individuals, communities, and decision makers for relationship building and cross community learning. One-hundred and sixty-one organizations collaborated across sectors within the HEP network in 2017. Overall, 254 parents of vulnerable children and 214 vulnerable children advocated for systems change to improve community health. Through HEP’s activities, we supported community members to strengthen relationships, form alliances around a common goal, discover their power, build their leadership skills, and educate decision makers about issues that matter to them and the health of their communities.

Throughout this report and evaluation summary, we share qualitative case studies and quantitative evidence to illustrate HEP’s activities and their positive impact on the lives of vulnerable children. HEP collected this data via sign in sheets, evaluation forms at gatherings and trainings, grantee reporting forms, open feedback, and community members’ stories. The information in this report and the evaluation summary highlights the achieved outcomes for our goals.
I. Fund and provide HIA training to strengthen advocacy: In 2017 HEP offered trainings and coaching for community groups to strengthen their leadership, elevate their voices, discover their power, and be the drivers of change. One critical community-based research tool that we provide is called Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Through the HIA process, we trained groups on how to identify an issue, collect data and narratives, and make recommendations to inform policy and hold decision makers accountable.

**HIA Train the Trainers:** In 2017, HEP continued the HIA Train the Trainer’s program we implemented in 2015. Three HIA technical assistance (TA) providers from Doña Ana, San Miguel, and San Juan counties continued with the program. The McKinley county TA Provider was not able to continue because he moved to Minnesota to care for his mother. However, we onboarded a new TA provider from Bernalillo county who is currently working on a HIA, has extensive experience with community organizing, is from the Latina immigrant community, is fluent in Spanish, and wishes to pursue a master’s in public health.

**HIA Teams:** In 2017, HEP staff and TA providers conducted outreach, coaching, and screening to select three new HIA/HiAP projects in rural, tribal, refugee, and immigrant communities with a lens towards vulnerable children. Interest and capacity in HIA has grown substantially in New Mexico since HEP’s inception in 2012. Communities are excited about utilizing HIA as an organizing tool to build community power, strengthen leadership, collect accessible data they trust, shift narratives, and inform policy decisions. In February/March 2017, HEP conducted outreach, hosted a HIA 101 webinar, and provided technical assistance to 16 community groups. We received and evaluated nine proposals that demonstrated HIA readiness and addressed systemic issues. HEP selected three HIA teams (two in Bernalillo county and one in San Juan county) led by community members most directly impacted by the issues (immigrants, refugees, indigenous people, and young men of color) to fund and offer in-person training and ongoing coaching. Two quality HIA applicants that we provided technical assistance to and couldn’t fund have been funded through the Pew Trust and the Con Alma Health Foundation. Current HIA partners and projects examine the health impacts of:

- **Global 505, an initiative of the New Mexico Asian Family Center:** Language access policies in schools, jobs, and transportation on refugee and immigrant families and their children in Albuquerque.
- **Together for Brothers (T4B):** Free bus passes for young people (8-18) and what that would mean for access to: 1) educational opportunities, 2) employment, 3) recreation, and 4) the promotion of healthy habits and its connection to emotional, mental and physical health outcomes.
- **Familias Unidas por Justicia, an affiliate team of Somos Un Pueblo Unido:** Collaboration between local law enforcement agencies and immigration customs enforcement on the health and well-being of immigrant workers and their children.

The first two of these culturally rooted, community-based HIA reports will be completed by the end of June 2018 and the third will be done by November 2018.

**HIA Training/New Offerings:** In 2017, HEP facilitated two customized one-day HIA trainings in Bernalillo and San Juan counties and partnered with Pew Trust to bring a third HIA training to New Mexico.

- **June 28:** HEP co-hosted a HIA training in Albuquerque with Global 505 and T4B with 30 individuals. Participants were immigrants, refugees, and youth from the International District and Westgate.
- **July 22:** HEP co-hosted a HIA training in Farmington with Unidas por Justicia, Somos Un Pueblo Unido, and the San Juan Collaborative for Health Equity (SJCHE). Twenty (20) Latino immigrants and Native Americans attended. While, we couldn’t fund the SCUHE’s HIA, we offered them training and coaching. The SJCHE has received Navajo Nation Human Research Review Board (NNHRRB) approval on its HIA.
- **August 22:** HEP partnered with Pew/Health Impact Project to bring a HIA training and pre-proposal funding workshop to New Mexico with 30 participants. HEP partners, from three HIA teams, presented
at the workshop. HEP facilitated connections between organizations interested in co-submitting applications and offered feedback on proposals. One New Mexico proposal was funded.

**HEP tailored our HIA curriculum** to reflect HEP’s voice, branding, and New Mexico’s communities. We incorporated new hands-on interactive activities into the trainings and had the curriculum translated into Spanish. One HIA training was facilitated in English and Spanish simultaneously, whereas the other training was interpreted into Farsi, Spanish, and Swahili. Additionally, HEP provided three HIA teams ongoing coaching via bi-weekly calls and built out HIA offerings, based on the team’s strengths and needs. This included five customized webinars, three focused on the first three steps of HIA, and two tailored to the T4B HIA team.

**HIA Outcomes:** As with previous HIA cohorts, emerging HIA outcomes reported by all three HIA teams included: 1) relationships cultivated across communities and cultures; 2) new solidified alliances around a common goal; 3) elevated community power; and 4) strengthened leadership, knowledge, and advocacy skills. **Overall, 85% of HIA training participants “strongly agreed” and 15% “agreed” that the content shared at their respective HIA trainings deepened their understanding of HIA and 79% “strongly agreed” and 21% “agreed” they will use the knowledge/skills in their work.** While the HIAs in process have not yet informed a policy decision, there are signs they will. We share three case studies to illustrate outcomes.

**Case Study: Native Americans and Latino immigrants build bridges and power across communities and cultures**

HEP staff and TA providers reimagined the HIA Training curriculum to make it more inclusive, engaging, and interactive. In San Juan county, this meant more team building activities and facilitating the training in English and Spanish. While Native Americans and Latino immigrant participants focused on different policy topics, they learned that they both face struggles and it is important to share their narratives with each other and be united to achieve their goals. By sharing stories, Latino immigrants learned that Native Americans have been mistaken as undocumented immigrants and faced deportation until they showed their documents. Native Americans learned that Latino immigrants’ health is impacted by water contamination related to fracking. Participants viewed the HIA training as an opportunity to build community and people power. At the training, participants not only met families who were in similar situations to them, but they met people from other cultures who had shared experiences – for this they were grateful. One participant said, “Today, I built relationships with our Native American brothers and I realized how much we have in common”. Another person said, “I met other families who are in the same situation I am and I am grateful. You are my family.” Since the training, the two groups have been working to heal the historical wounds from racism in their region and uproot conscious and unconscious bias. They have supported each other to present on their issues at the City of Farmington Minority Roundtable and convened a Racial Justice workshop on December 16 with 32 people. Further, they are planning a Racial Justice/Food Sovereignty Conference in 2018 and working to address criminal justice and bias-based policing issues.
Case Study: Global 505 immigrant and refugee families solidify alliances around a common goal

Through the Global 505 HIA, refugee families from eight countries speaking eight languages have come together to work on a shared goal regarding language access. The community gatherings, led by Artful Life, utilized culturally tailored activities, visuals, and arts thus reducing the need to rely on a spoken language. Interpretation was also offered in Congolese, Swahili, Arabic, Dari, Farsi, and Spanish. Each convening lifted-up cultural foods and chefs from different communities. Further, HEP staff worked with the Global 505 team to create a shorter report outline which upholds the HIA practice standards, while exploring the possibility of creating a HIA comic book, which will be a culturally accessible source of distribution for immigrant and refugee families. Through this process, we have witnessed the power of gathering and how relationships are a prerequisite to long-term change. When immigrant and refugee families first met, they noticed how they differ – how they dress, speak, engage, their citizenship status or lack thereof, their immigration histories, their origin countries. However, after participating, families realized their similarities in experiences coming to the U.S., their struggles, and their dreams. They learned how they are connected by humanity, and that the liberation of one community positively impacts other communities. With this understanding, they are working toward a common goal.

Case Study: Young men of color strengthen leadership, knowledge, and advocacy skills

T4B believes that young men of color (YMOC) are, can and should be leaders at all levels in their communities. Putting YMOC from Albuquerque’s International District and Westgate neighborhoods, the most transit dependent in the city, at the center of their HIA on free bus passes for youth, has meant including YMOC from the brainstorming and drafting of the HIA proposal to the planning and implementation of the assessment. YMOC have been engaged in asset mapping; “hunting and gathering” of information; developing and administering the survey in English, Dari, Persian, Spanish, Swahili, and Turkish to more than 300 individuals; collecting stories at T4B circles and community events (pool/poetry parties, video game tournament, arts event, soccer tournament, and summit); and sharing preliminary results with decision makers. YMOC have been trained and built skills in utilizing art, such as zines, photo voice, and infographics as engagement, data collection, and reporting tools. In partnership with Global 505 youth, they shared their skills and knowledge about HIA with participants at the Youth Organizing Conference in November. HEP has tailored our coaching to support YMOC’s innovative strategies and are excited about how YMOC are contributing to the HIA field and building skills that are transferable to other personal and professional situations. Moreover, because of T4B’s efforts, Albuquerque Public Schools has expressed interest in working with ABQ RIDE to adjust bus schedules to align with school bells. This is a potential future policy implication of this HIA.
Lastly, HIA's which have been completed in the past, continue to produce positive results and inform policy decisions. For instance, since the San Miguel County Detention Center Citizen Advisory Committee released their HIA on the reintegration center in 2015, many of the report's recommendations have been adopted. In a recent vote, the San Miguel County Commission approved a case manager position. Additionally, programming may soon be provided in the jail and reintegration center by the United World College-USA as the warden and UWC-USA are in process of drafting a Memorandum of Understanding.

II. Create critical connections among organizations and communities: In 2017, HEP supported spaces and opportunities for communities of color, rural communities, immigrants, refugees, indigenous people, youth, people experiencing homelessness, and workers to create connections and build power.

- 161 organizations collaborated across sectors.
- 1,006 community-based stakeholders were actively engaged in HEP efforts.
- 254 parents of vulnerable children and 214 vulnerable children advocated for systems change.
- 70 decision makers at multiple levels, in various parts of the state, were engaged.

Individuals participating in HEP activities, including place-based teams, HIA's, and small group gatherings reported strengthened relationships and partnerships. We believe that relationships are a pre-requisite to effective organizing, sustainable change, and improved health. By creating critical connections, partners shared and received feedback from one another, gained deeper understanding of each other's issues and strategies, learned from one another, leveraged resources, and promoted greater awareness.

Action-Oriented Small Group Gatherings: In October 2017, HEP staff and steering committee selected six partners in six counties (Bernalillo, Hidalgo, Rio Arriba, Sierra, Santa Fe, and Taos) to host action-oriented small group gatherings designed to deepen relationships, to advance racial equity, and improve community health in 2017/2018. The topics are aligned with HEP's policy strategies developed by our network in 2016. Some of the gatherings will serve as an opportunity for new partners (Sierra and Hidalgo health councils) to become engaged in HEP's health equity efforts, while other gatherings will serve as an opportunity for long-term partners to build on their current work. For instance, in 2015, HEP partnered with Chainbreaker on a HIA: Equitable Development and Risk of Displacement. The findings helped legitimize the stories of community members and increased policy makers awareness of growing segregation and disparities in Santa Fe. Through its gatherings, Chainbreaker will engage community members to grow membership, learn about its HIA, and increase political literacy around health equity issues in Santa Fe. As part of this, Chainbreaker and HEP are hosting a series of community conversations, called The Edge of Equity, to explore the roots of Santa Fe's housing and equity crisis.

We share a case study of T4B, which completed its small gathering in 2017, to highlight outcomes:

YMOC Summit: LIT (Lots of Interesting Things): As part of the small group gathering series, T4B and their partners planned and hosted a fun, creative, and inspiring YMOC Summit on December 2, 2017 with 83 YMOC and their allies. The summit was developed by and for YMOC, ages 12-24 from diverse communities (African American/Black, American Indian/Indigenous/Native, Asian Pacific Islander, Chicano/Hispano/Latino, and Middle Eastern). It was an opportunity to connect, communicate, and collaborate with other YMOC, allies, and decision makers. Participants engaged in creative workshops (many led by YMOC), acquired new interests, and developed important skills in a variety of areas, including but not limited to: knowing their rights, healthy relationships, soccer, self-defense, finding a job, and theater. Fifteen (15) YMOC participated in three planning and one evaluation meeting, where they identified and shared asset maps, defined what health equity meant to them, and selected presenters and workshops. They built leadership skills by facilitating planning meetings, leading workshops, and building new relationships. Because of the process, T4B built five new partnerships, recruited new YMOC leaders, and deepened relationships with 12 existing allies. Finally, City Councilor Pat Davis who attended the Summit, invited T4B to submit a funding request from the City. HEP supported the Summit with funding, provided coaching to the YMOC as they designed content for the planning and evaluation meetings and developed partnership agreements, and actively participated in the meetings and Summit.
Share best practices via HEP’s platforms: HEP maintained an online forum for partners to share best and emerging practices statewide. We learned that rather than use the online forum, partners are more likely to share practices and successes via our monthly newsletter and social media (Facebook and Instagram). In 2017, we had 677 newsletter subscribers, 343 Facebook followers with a reach of 15,357 people, and the HEP website had 11,843-page views.

III. Provide resources to increase the organizational/advocacy capacity of place-based teams:
In 2017, HEP convened four quarterly meetings with place-based teams focused on team building, strategizing, sharing best practices, peer-learning, fundraising, and celebrating successes. In December 2017, Doña Ana Communities United (DACU) hosted the winter quarterly meeting which provided onsite opportunities for relationship building and peer learning. Finally, HEP provided grant research, reviewed applications, and offered administrative support for teams. In 2017, HEP had check-in calls with coordinators based on their strengths and needs.

Doña Ana Communities Unites (DACU): In 2017, DACU: 1) facilitated Social Equity Mapping, with a focus on tactical urbanism and pedestrians, where residents collected narratives and photos, painted an intersection mural, and participated in the City’s Neighborhood Leadership Academy (NLA); 2) engaged Chaparral residents to inform the County in the development of a mutli-use trail; and 3) coordinated hOur Time, where residents made 486 exchanges of free services with each other totaling 1200 hours through an alternative economic model based on reciprocity, in which everyone's time has the same value.

McKinley Collaborative for Health Equity (MCHE): In 2017, MCHE: 1) supported the Red Water Pond community with monthly meetings with the US EPA on the cleanup of uranium mining waste and moving to Black Tree Mesa; 2) hosted community forums and presentations to decision makers on its HIA on Wage Theft which resulted in six workers filing complaints; and 3) addressed Native LGBTQ concerns.

San Juan Collaborative for Health Equity (SJCHE): In 2017, SJCHE: 1) focused on cultural teachings being integrated into the development of the food policy council; 2) built the capacity of the Tri-Chapters facing health impacts due to fracking and received NNHRRB approval on the HIA; 3) worked with the San Juan task force to address homelessness; 4) supported the implementation of three summer youth leadership and food sovereignty projects, including a Youth Leadership Conference with 300 youth in June; 5) hosted a Racial Justice workshop on December 16 with 32 participants; and 6) established an assessment tool alignment with the Dine Centered Research and Evaluation (DCRE) and Hozhogo na ada (HND) model.

Shared Outcomes: Emerging outcomes reported by the place-based teams included: 1) relationships built across diverse communities and cultures; 2) new solidified alliances around a common goal; 3) elevated community power; and 4) strengthened leadership, knowledge, and advocacy skills. In Doña Ana county, timebank members developed relationships across race, ethnicity, class, and age. International students conducted exchanges with residents who until recently experienced homelessness, and youth with intellectual disabilities connected with seniors. Like the bridge building taking place in Farmington among Native American and Latino immigrants, in Gallup, Navajos and Latino immigrants elevated their power by solidifying an alliance to address wage theft. In McKinley county, community groups have built skills in grant writing, public speaking, and presenting to decision makers. In San Juan county, through the DCRE/HND model, community members are building knowledge and skills in accordance with the Dine world view. Below is case study from Doña Ana county which illustrates the various outcomes.
Case Study: Social Equity Mapping and Resident Engagement

In Doña Ana county, eight individuals participated in the Social Equity Mapping project. Seven participants currently or recently experienced homelessness and one was a youth from the Juvenile Citation Program. Activities included meeting twice a week and developing an intersection mural. Five mappers participated in the Neighborhood Leadership Academy (four graduated), which the City implemented in response to DACU’s strong encouragement for participatory methods of engagement. All participants increased their civic engagement, gained understanding of the social determinants of health, developed relationships with people across diverse backgrounds, and acquired job and life skills. Community mappers have taken on leadership by taking turns co-facilitating meetings with the DACU coordinator. They have also developed a more nuanced understanding of local policymaking and an understanding of the complex calculations that are involved in making change. Based on their experiences with homelessness, community members shifted policy conversations in rich directions. For example, they critically questioned whether police should have the right to take away a homeless person’s belongings and whether bathrooms in parks should be locked at night. People who have experienced homelessness bring a unique lens and offer insight to creating positive systems change.

Further, because of the intersection mural being created, the City has expressed interest in adopting a policy to enable neighborhoods to conduct tactical urbanism projects. Through DACU’s engagement in the Comprehensive Plan process, the City has incorporated the concerns of community members who do not own vehicles. Doña Ana County government has also agreed to work on a public participation process to inform the development of a multi-use trail. Two residents living in the colonia have been hired to conduct the engagement rather than county staff. They have implemented innovative methods such as creating a 3-D model, holding a caminata at the park, and creating a short video. In contrast to before, community members are providing input before the trail’s plans are drawn up rather than afterwards. The two community residents leading the engagement in Chaparral have strengthened skills including, speaking with residents, recording their feedback, recruiting local businesses to participate, and communicating with school principals. Relationships, respect, and an understanding of each other’s issues has deepened between the community mappers in Las Cruces, some who have experienced homelessness, and Chaparral residents, many of whom are forgotten by local government and some of whom are undocumented.
Impact on Vulnerable Children

Evidence of how systems have changed for positive impact on the lives of vulnerable children: HEP believes every New Mexican should have the opportunity to lead a healthy life, live in neighborhoods where children and families thrive, and have a say in the decisions that impact their lives. As acknowledged by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, “Children live in families, and families live in communities. Achieving strong outcomes for children happens by connecting what children, families and communities need – at home, at early childcare centers, at school, in their communities.” In 2017, HEP successfully provided resources, offered coaching and training, and created spaces that enabled families to strengthen relationships, form alliances around a common goal, discover their power, build their leadership skills, and educate decision makers about issues that matter to them and the health of their communities. Through HEP’s activities, 254 parents of vulnerable children and 214 vulnerable children advocated for systems change.

When immigrant and refugee families imagine what accessibility in Albuquerque means (i.e. a bus route that features photos of easily identifiable landmarks, a school with videos showing processes for parents, job training programs with childcare to respect and hold family at the core) and make recommendations for true language and cultural access, we can improve systems so all children and families thrive.

When Native American and Latino immigrant parents’ come together to address wage theft in a rural area, utilize their knowledge and skills to file wage theft complaints, and raise their voices, they ensure anti-wage theft laws are enforced and parents receive their hard-earned wages to support their families.

When families in San Juan county engage in racial healing; utilize methodologies that are aligned with their histories, cultures, and traditional teachings; and parents and their children restore and celebrate wellness and indigenous culture through community gardens, worldviews shift, thus changing what is possible in our communities.
Case Study: HIA on wage theft of Latino and Native American workers in Gallup

In 2015, the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition, via partnerships between Somos Gallup, MCHE, and the McKinley Community Health Alliance came together to address wage theft in Gallup. Wage theft is when workers are not paid overtime, misclassified as contractors, asked to work off the clock, or not paid minimum wage. In 2015, at a strategy meeting in Gallup low-wage workers identified wage theft as a major problem they were experiencing. Somos also knew that research on wage theft was limited and there was no research that focused on the impacts of wage theft in Native communities and compares the similarities of the two populations. This was an opportunity for Somos Gallup to partner with MCHE and for Latino immigrants to reach across the aisle to Native Americans to build relationships and learn together about wage theft. The McKinley Workers Justice Coalition approached HEP about a possible HIA in fall 2015.

In response, HEP provided a 2-day HIA training in 2016 and funded and coached the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition to complete a HIA which analyzed the health impacts of wage theft on Latino immigrant and Native American workers in Gallup. The final report, completed in early 2017, focused on the impact of wage theft and other employment violations on the economic security and health of Native American and Latino immigrant workers in Gallup. The report highlighted that 70% of the 50 workers surveyed reported experiencing some form of pay related employment violation. The HIA has addressed a dearth in research that is now being used by the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition to educate decision makers and the community in general about wage theft and community recommendations. Through presentations made by the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition, 600 people have been introduced to the HIA findings. Articles about wage theft shared in the Gallup independent and Navajo times have been disseminated to 150,000 readers. HEP also shared articles about the HIA in our newsletter to 677 subscribers and provided opportunities for the team to present on its HIA at a webinar and workshop.

This HIA has deepened relationships between Latino Immigrants and Native Americans and solidified a coalition to address wage theft. At a 2017 conference presentation, Anna Rondon of MCHE, said the “HIA has been healing for our communities”. Furthermore, the HIA process and sharing of the report has strengthened leadership among Latino Immigrants and Native Americans. Community members have developed the skills to talk about wage theft, identify wage theft violations, file wage theft complaints, train other community members about wage theft, identify people to be part of a local campaign against wage theft, and present report findings. These skills transfer to other campaigns as low wage workers experience multiple issues. Community members are also sharing these skills with other people. In 2017, participation and knowledge among the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition increased by 20% and six workers, representing Native American and Latino immigrant backgrounds, filed complaints about employment violations. The HIA, leadership, and stories shared by the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition have also been instrumental in ensuring a victory for workers. In December 2017, Somos Un Pueblo Unido and other workers’ rights organizations announced an unprecedented agreement in a lawsuit against the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions for failing to enforce the anti-wage theft law. Now the agency must ensure that wage theft victims, especially those in rural communities, have access to a fair process for their complaints.
Future Plans

Activities you intend to pursue during the next reported period: In 2018, HEP will continue with the project activities outlined in the original grant and strive for the original outcomes identified.

Fund and provide HIA training to strengthen advocacy: In 2018, three community-based HIA reports will be completed by Q3 with community recommendations being adopted within two years of completion. We anticipate that at least two of the HIA teams will develop abbreviated written HIA reports so they can also produce culturally informed and accessible products, such as a comic book and video that reflect their communities. These products are anticipated to be completed by the end of June 2018. The third HIA will be completed by November 2018, delayed due to challenges coordinating timelines with out-of-state academic partners and identifying a rigorous site for data collection. HEP staff and TA providers will continue to create spaces for HIA teams to increase their knowledge and advocacy skills via bi-monthly coaching calls, as well as webinars designed for peer learning.

Create critical connections among organizations and communities: To further create critical connections among organizations and communities throughout New Mexico, HEP will continue with a network structure. This is an effective model for engaging diverse communities from across New Mexico in peer learning and advocacy and making critical linkages. Five grassroots partner organizations with HEP’s support, will host a series of action-oriented small group gatherings in in Hidalgo, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Sierra, and Taos counties. The gatherings will be completed by November 2018. HEP will convene a statewide gathering of partners in October 2018 and continue to maintain our communication platforms (online platform, website, Facebook, Instagram) for sharing emerging and best practices. We will also plan and convene four panel discussions as part of the Edge of Equity community conversation series with Chainbreaker in January and February 2018.

Provide resources to increase the organizational/advocacy capacity of place-based teams: In 2018, HEP staff will continue to support place-based teams with increasing organizational and advocacy capacity. We will continue the quarterly meeting model established in December 2017, of partners taking turns hosting meetings in their respective communities. HEP will also have bi-weekly check in calls with the three coordinators, as well as monthly peer zoom sessions. Through all our activities, we anticipate relationships will be strengthened among participants. HEP and our partners will continue to collect sign in sheets, evaluation forms at gatherings and trainings, grantee reporting forms, open feedback, and community members’ stories to inform progress on our outcomes.

Place-based efforts in Doña Ana, McKinley, and San Juan counties will continue to focus on the priority areas, outlined earlier in this report, in their respective counties to improve family and child well-being. Slight changes to activities and outcomes are explained below.

DACU will continue with its current efforts of social equity mapping, resident engagement, and the time bank. However, DACU’s hOur Time, where residents make exchanges of free services, will continue to focus on general timebank support and expansion rather than prioritizing foster parents due to CYFD’s challenges in connecting foster parents to the timebank. Consequently, they won’t expect improved parenting skills, reduced stress, and increased feeling of self-worth among biological and foster parents. All other anticipated DACU outcomes will remain the same.

MCHE will continue to increase awareness and knowledge around wage theft and develop an infographic. Because there have been challenges with the 20 Red Water Pond families moving back to Black Tree Mesa, due to excessive costs associated with bringing infrastructure to the mesa, there is only a 50% chance the families will move to this area altering the anticipated outcome. MCHE will continue to elevate awareness about the health impacts of uranium mining. In 2018, MCHE will co-coordinate the
International Uranium Film Festival in Window Rock bringing uranium and nuclear industry impacted community members to share stories on a panel. Additionally, MCHE will finalize its Native LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence brochure at a community focus group. Although, MCHE was not able to host a LGBTQ conference in 2017 due to Indian Health Services not providing funds because of internal issues, in 2018 MCHE anticipates commencing an annual summit and they expect a 10% increase in participation of events. Other 2018 MCHE partnerships include: working on Indigenous women issues with the Southwest Women’s Law Center, collaborating with the Poor People’s campaign, hosting Undoing Racism trainings, building the McKinley Healthy Food Collaborative, and identifying funding for an HIA on alcohol density.

SJCHE will continue with its current efforts in 2018. Now that they have received NNHRRB approval in a vote six in favor zero oppose, they will utilize the DCRE/HDNA model, a holistic and indigenous approach to assess the health impacts of fracking. The team also has important racial healing events scheduled for 2018, including a Racial Justice/Food Sovereignty conference at the end of April. SJCHE will also work on food sovereignty and wellness efforts in Newcomb. While the SJCHE has been engaged in dialogue with the San Juan task force to develop a strategic plan to address homelessness, due to some challenges, this outcome has not been met.

Increasing the likelihood that the project will be self-sustaining: The HEP network consists of four core partners, 89 network members (50 organizations and 39 community members), eight steering committee members (four new in 2017), four TA providers, and three staff in 15 counties. Members have their own alliances in their respective communities, strengthening the collective power of HEP as a network of networks. Through HEP’s activities, we have developed meaningful relationships needed for sustainability. Our model of community driven leadership ensures that the work lives on long after a HEP activity is over.

Beyond financial sustainability, HEP believes that our approach, which centers community members most directly impacted by health inequities as leaders who work on issues they identify and matter to them, ensures long-term sustainability. The transformational relationships cultivated; alliances formed; power recognized and built; and advocacy skills and knowledge strengthened lives after a local community completes an HIA or engages in a HEP activity. For example, in 2013, HEP funded our first HIA in Roswell focused on housing for people experiencing homelessness. Due to many challenges, including the passing of the coordinator, the team couldn’t fully complete the HIA. Nonetheless, they recently reported, that the relationships and alliance solidified around their common goal formed through the HIA process lives on today as they continue to address homelessness.

To ensure our success in supporting sustainable community-driven efforts, it is critical that we truly listen to community members and they are setting the agenda and direction. This often means identifying allies within more formal partner institutions who can help us educate colleagues that “business as usual” can be often harmful and to help them shift the way they engage with community. Further, as illustrated in the Global 505 case study, it is key that our community engagement is culturally accessible. HEP is committed to creating processes and spaces that are humanizing, rooted in communities’ cultures and languages, where people can bring their whole selves and families to the table, and that lift-up their voices and support them as leaders and drivers of change. Beyond the examples given in the previous case studies, SJCHE is utilizing DCRE/HNDA which is holistic and more congruent in the Navajo tradition and language. DACU activities in Chaparral, are always conducted in Spanish unless some individuals only speak English, in which case they are conducted in both Spanish and English. DACU meets at times that are convenient to members (i.e. after the soup kitchen has served lunch) and helps participants with transportation.

MCHE meetings provide welcoming spaces for children and youth. Moreover, elected officials are invited to the community meetings so they can learn first-hand from families. Lastly, both DACU and MCHE have found radio to be an effective communications tool. In August, DACU started airing a weekly radio show
called, “Just Community” where during each interview, they discuss equity issues. MCHE is creating a health promotions radio program with a station that will be multi-lingual.

**Indications this project can (or cannot) be adopted elsewhere:** As illustrated in this report, HIAs, action-oriented small group gatherings, social equity mapping, resident engagement, DCRE/HDNA, and other strategies being utilized by the HEP network, in a culturally accessible way, are effective tools that can be used by other organizations to organize and mobilize around specific issues that impact health. However, it is important that strategies are tailored to specific communities’ visions, values, strengths and needs so they can reach their goals in a manner that serves to build their power and is culturally relevant.
Appendix A: Summary of Outcomes

In the table below, we summarize all projected outcomes and provide some quantifiable evidence to demonstrate the fruitfulness of the partnership’s work.

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<td>HEP provided technical assistance to 16 community groups, received and evaluated nine HIA proposals that addressed systemic issues, and selected three HIA teams (two in Bernalillo county and one in San Juan county) led by community members most directly impacted by the issues (immigrants, refugees, indigenous people, and young men of color). Two culturally rooted, community-based HIA reports will be completed by June 2018 and the third will be done by November 2018. Overall, 85% of HIA training participants “strongly agreed” and 15% “agreed” that the content shared at their respective HIA trainings deepened their understanding of HIA and 79% “strongly agreed” and 21% “agreed” they will use the knowledge/skills in their work. Relationships were strengthened among groups participating in HIA activities. Recommendations will be adopted for three proposed policies to improve children’s health within two years from HIA completions.</td>
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<th><strong>Create critical connections among organizations and communities</strong></th>
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<td>The HEP network consists of four core partners, 89 network members (50 organizations and 39 community members), eight steering committee members, four HIA technical assistance providers, and three staff representing 15 counties. 161 organizations collaborated across sectors; 1,006 community-based stakeholders were actively engaged in core HEP efforts; 254 parents of vulnerable children and 214 vulnerable children advocated for systems change; and 70 decision makers at multiple levels, in various parts of the state, were engaged. Relationships were developed and knowledge and skills increased among small group gathering participants. 83 young men of color (YMOC) and their allies participated in a summit on December 2, 2017. Based on a scale of “1” to “4,” with “1” being needs work and “4” being totally nailed it, on average participants felt the following goals were met: 1) Collaborate among and between YMOC and allies 3.82; 2) Connect YMOC and allies 3.59; 3) Build capacity of YMOC as leaders 3.41; and 4) Promote creativity of YMOC in our communities 3.81.</td>
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<th><strong>Provide resources to increase the organizational/advocacy capacity of place-based teams</strong></th>
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<td>Doña Ana Communities United Timebank: At least one health organization has expressed interest in funding/operating the time bank. Memorial Medical Center has expressed interest in connecting the time bank to its frequent flyer program. The Fire Department has expressed interest in connecting the time bank to its frequent flyer program. Due to CYFD’s challenges in connecting foster parents to the time bank, DACU devoted 2017 to general timebank support expansion. One-hundred and thirty-seven new members joined (compared to 75 the previous year) and 486 exchanges were made for a total of more than 1200 hours. Social Equity Mapping: Eight individuals participated, including seven who currently or recently experienced homelessness and one youth from the Juvenile Citation Program. All (100%) participants increased their civic engagement, gained understanding of the determinants of health, acquired job and life skills, and became more engaged people from diverse backgrounds. The City of Las Cruces kicked off its National Leadership Academy in September as part of its new strategic plan, this is in response to DACU’s work encouraging the city to adopt more participatory methods of community engagement. The City has demonstrated interest in implementing a policy that would enable neighborhoods to conduct tactical urbanism projects. Through DACU’s engagement in the Comprehensive Plan process, the City has incorporated the concerns of community members who do not own vehicles. The City has also begun work on a new plan, the Active Transportation plan. Resident Engagement: Doña Ana County government has agreed to work on a similar public participation process to inform the development of a multi-use trail in Chaparral. The County hopes this will be a model for future infrastructure projects. McKinley Collaborative for Health Equity HIA on wage theft: Participation and knowledge within the McKinley Workers Justice Coalition increased by 20% and six workers filed wage theft complaints. The infographic on wage theft is still in the planning stages. Uranium mining: There is a 50% chance the Red Water Pond Road families will move to Black Tree Mesa. The excessive costs of bringing infrastructure to mesa is a major barrier. LGBTQ: A draft of the Native LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence brochure/ poster has been created and will be finalized at an upcoming community focus group. Due to Indian Health Services not being able to provide funds due to internal issues, a LGBTQ conference wasn’t convened. In lieu of this, outreach and social media were utilized to ensure resources were shared. It is anticipated there will be increased participation in LGBTQ events by 10% in the next year and MCHE will commence what will be an LGBTQ annual summit.</td>
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<td><strong>San Juan Collaborative for Health Equity</strong></td>
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<td>Established research tools using Indigenous Lens / Evolving Dine Centered Research &amp; Evaluation methodology process, in alignment with the Dine Hozhogo na ada assessment model.</td>
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<td>Integrated cultural teachings into food policy work using traditional knowledge.</td>
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<td>Received NNHRRB approval for the Counselor HIA on fracking, signifying a major shift to look at community driven approaches.</td>
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<td>SJCHE has been meeting and engaged in dialogue with the San Juan task force to create a strategic plan that addresses homelessness, but due to some funding challenges this outcome has not been met.</td>
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<td>Hosted a Restoring and Celebrating Wellness Youth Leadership Conference with 300 youth in June at Newcomb high school.</td>
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<td>Hosted a Racial Justice workshop on December 16 with 32 participants.</td>
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