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Public Health and Human Services Division
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Today's Objectives

- Describe EBCI Public Health and Human Services Division's (PHHS') situation and accreditation journey to date
- Discuss lessons learned in the area of Quality Improvment and next steps in the EBCI PHHS accreditation process

Historical Overview of EBCI

- What is now Western
 North Carolina has been
 part of the homeland of
 the Cherokee people for
 many centuries
- The home of EBCI today is the 56,698-acre Qualla Boundary adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park

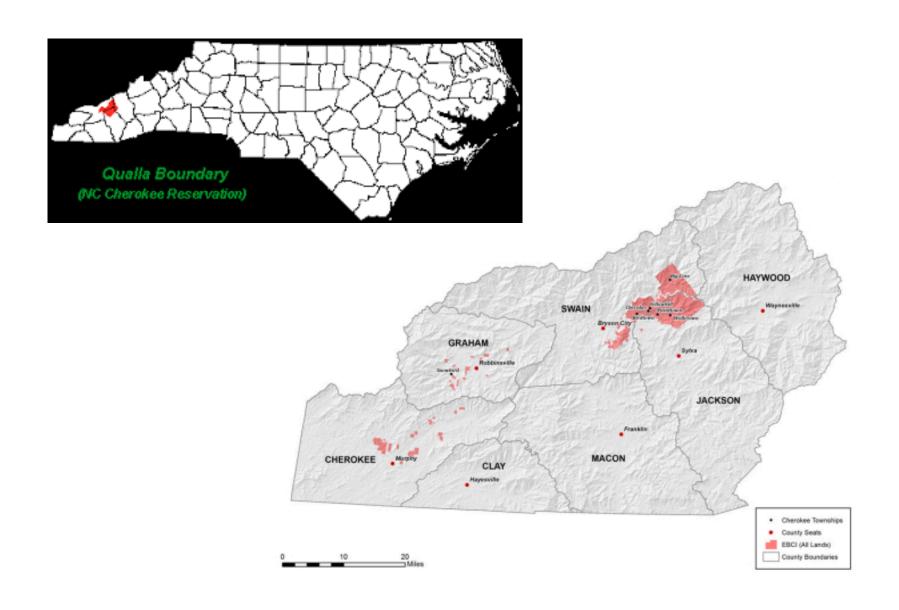


Historical Overview of EBCI

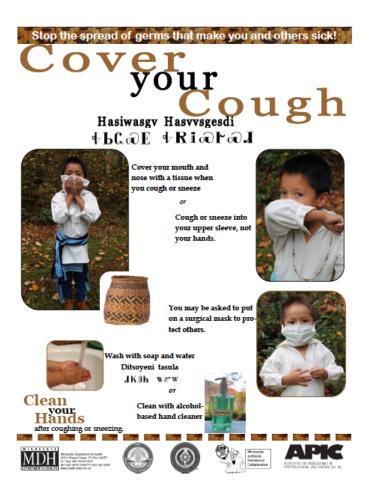


- Over 15,200 enrolled members; about 8,000 live on the Qualla Boundary
- EBCI lands are in Swain, Jackson, Graham, Cherokee, Haywood, and Macon Counties

EBCI Tribal Lands



EBCI Health System



- Service population of 11,000 (~ 95% of Tribe members)
- Integrated electronic health record
- Public Health and Human Services Division (Jan. 2014)
- Tribal codes and ordinances that address public health law
- Hospital with comprehensive primary care clinic
- Long-term care facility
- Home health program

EBCI Public Health and Human Services Division (PHHS)

- Equivalent to local combined Health Department (LHD) and Department of Social Services (DSS)
- Oversight: Tribal Health Board
- EBCI Public Health is a Tribal PH entity not recognized by the state of NC as a LHD
- Mandate to incorporate a new Human Services Department: January 2014; opening date October 1, 2015

PHHS Mission

To honor and serve the Cherokee community by PROVIDING quality compassionate care, PROTECTING families, and PROMOTING health through a commitment to service excellence

PROVIDE * PROMOTE * PROTECT







PHHS and Accreditation

- Not eligible to participate in NC accreditation
- Strategic planning process: Initiated 2012
- Tribal Health Assessment (THA): 2013
- Tribal Health Improvement Plan(THIP): 2015
- Application to Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB): July, 2015



Opportunities

- Single Cherokee Health System (CIHA + PHHS)
- Shared electronic health data system (RPMS)
- Access to Tribal Epidemiology Center (TEC)
- Relationships with partner counties
- Cohesive community



Challenges

- Public Health accreditation new concept
- Where do we start?
- Lack of infrastructure
- Expertise
- Educating the community about Public Health
- Time, money



Emphasis on Improving Quality Improvement (QI)



12 Governing Entity 4 2 Investigation 11 Administrative Capacity 3 Public Education 10 Evidence Base 4 Community Engagement 5 Policies & Planning 8 Workforce 6 Enforcement 7 Access to Services

QI Next Steps

- 1. Additional FTEs
 - QI & Compliance Office
- 2. Participate in training opportunities
 - PHIT Training National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI)
 - http://www.cvent.com/events/phit-2015-public-health-improvement-training-advancing-performance-in-agencies-systems-and-communiti/event-summary-b00ec454bee540ac9cacb581eec04aa7.aspx

3. Conduct reassessment

Strategies that are working

- Alliance with Western North Carolina Health Network (WNCHN)
- Grant funding from NACCHO Accreditation Support Initiative (ASI) and NIHB
- Technical support from Nashville Area Tribal Epidemiology Center (TEC)
- Designation of internal contractors
- Availability of CDC Public Health Associate
- Community involvement

Strategies that are working

- MAPP(Mobilizing Action through Planning and Partnerships)
- Incorporation of new available tools (Red Star Innovations, NACCHO, MAPP)
- Purposeful inclusion (elders, youth, Tribal Government)
- Diverse Stakeholders
 - A wide, diverse group can learn how to craft valid goals, objectives and activities
- Community dictates strategies

Strategies that are working

- Respect for existing resources/ programs
- Establishment of a strong Steering Committee and resource staff (including PHAs)
- A designated support person for each THIP Team is important
- Networking with other Tribes in the process
- Champions who:
 - Can provide advocacy
 - Have a voice in the community
 - Can commit resources

Most important:

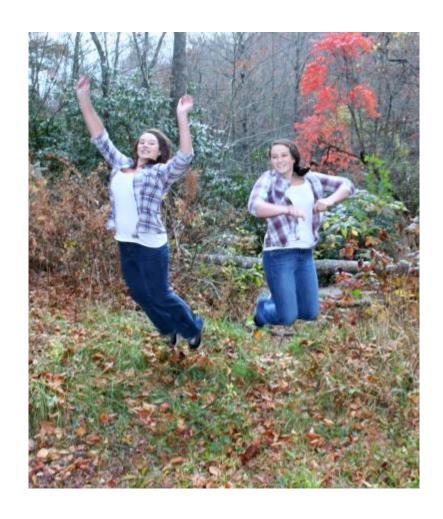
- Emphasis on traditional Cherokee beliefs and values
- Welcome and respect
- Allowing time to connect
- Enrolled members as leaders





What we have learned

- Tribal Health improvement is primary. Accreditation is secondary.
- Our timeline has been ambitious
- Hold more public forums
- Stakes are high for success
- It is possible!
- Healthy native communities mean people are sick less often with lower health care costs.
- We can do this!







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Thank you for your participation. We welcome further discussion.

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