

Community Engagement & Participation Checklist Addressing Disparities for Healthier Places

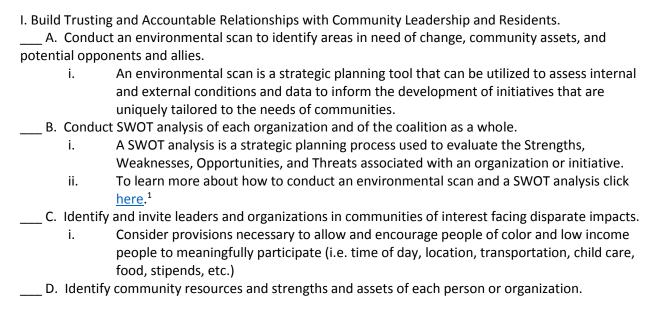
Healthy communities are those in which residents have access to social interactions with neighbors, clean safe parks and recreation areas, services such as quality transportation options and local grocery stores with affordable nutritious food, local economic opportunities, and other amenities that promote community and individual wellbeing and prosperity. Engaging community members to have a participatory role in creating healthy environments is a powerful tool for generating sustainable change. This outline is designed to offer an opportunity for reflection on a common process for achieving authentic community engagement and participation. The foundations of participatory community change, which are represented below, are trusting relationships, shared vision, partnerships with public agencies, capacity, and policy action.

How to use this tool:

The items included in this outline are important components of an authentic and participatory community engagement process. This outline should be used to help assess the extent to which you are integrating community input and involvement into your project. Rate each item based on whether or not you included that step in the development and implementation of your initiative.

0 = no/never, 1 = yes, but not recently/need to revisit, 2 = yes/frequently

This tool is not designed to be prescriptive, but to serve as a guide. The exact process may look different depending on the specific policies being addressed and the conditions present in your community.



i.	Conduct a <u>community assessment and power analysis</u> ² to inform the development of a proactive, community-generated policy initiative.	
E. Use facilitators skilled in principles of equity.		
i.	Equity is defined as just and fair inclusion. Social and economic equity refers to the	
	creation of conditions that allow all to reach their full potential.	
ii.	Principles of equity include: Leading with equity; building assets in the highest need	
	communities that have suffered long-term disinvestment (both for community and	
	residents); ensuring that community input is informing the development and	
	implementation of initiatives; investing in leadership training for community members;	
	creating pathways to allow people to continue to contribute; etc.	
F. Stru	cture complementary roles for each organization and resident.	
G. Dev	elop and allocate resources to ensure sustainability of the coalition and initiative.	
II. Develop	shared vision for community change.	
A. Ensu	ure equity in all processes.	
i.	Focus on who is being left behind with data and needs assessments; continuously	
	evaluate resident impact.	
ii.	Guide research with resident input and highlight the fact that the community is an	
	interconnected web of resources, places, and people.	
iii.	Help major institutions become champions for equity.	
iv.	Work to create a broad cultural shift for how to build a fully inclusive nation where all	
	can participate and prosper.	
B. Crea	ite participatory process for developing vision.	
C. Crea	ite open forums for community members to voice needs and opinions.	
D. Doc	ument community assets to preserve and build from.	
E. Doc	ument disparities and conditions that merit change.	
F. Enga	ge community members in collecting data and mapping neighborhood characteristics to	
inform stak	eholders of facts and trends.	
G. Pro	mote Community Based Participatory Research principles.	
i.	CBPR principles include: a high level of mutual respect and trust among partners,	
	appreciation of solid scientific data, commitment to building strong collaborations and	
	alliances with diverse stakeholders, etc.	
ii.	<u>Case studies</u> ³ focusing on community based participatory partnerships throughout the	
	nation that are working to change policy to improve community health, reduce	
	disparities, and foster equity.	
H. Prio	ritize goals for community action.	
i.	<u>Guide</u> ⁴ for prioritizing potential policy and systems change strategies.	
I. Docu	ment key decision points and timeline.	
J. Deve	elop a workplan with defined roles and responsibilities.	
III. Build pa	rtnerships with public agencies.	
A. Crea	ite forums to exchange information and learn capacities, responsibilities, and resources of	
relevant ag	encies.	
B. Ider	tify leverage points for community vision to direct agency actions.	
C. Dev	elop inside and outside strategy.	
i.	A process of exerting influence through a combination of internal influence and	
	external pressures.	
IV. Develop	and sustain capacity.	
	for organizational and individual development	

B. Seek opportunities for skill building among professional and resident leaders.
i. <u>Information</u> ⁵ and a <u>video</u> ⁶ describing the Resident Leadership Academy – one example of
an initiative to empower and educate residents to become leaders and change agents in
their communities.
C. Recruit and energize constituency.
i. <u>Tips</u> ⁷ on building a base of people who are engaged in the issue
ii. <u>How to</u> ⁸ build diverse community based coalitions
D. Amass a knowledge base of relevant information, data, and statistics
E. Cultivate relationships with allies
F. Develop leadership in every phase
G. Seek out new financial and political allies
H. Create proactive proposals
I. Keep people involved
V. Translate Community Vision into Policy Change
A. Develop influence: turn community priorities into policies that will lead to improved health
outcomes
B. Engage in the legislative process
C. Win public appropriations to invest in community vision
D. Define, document and celebrate successes
i. Don't claim or celebrate success until the neediest residents are on a path to benefiting

Assessment:

There are 34 items, within five main categories, in the outline. If you add up your rating for each item the highest possible total is 68 points, which would indicate you frequently include each of these steps in the development and implementation of your initiative. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the items in the outline are not weighted or prioritized, and your overall score is less important than your ability to carefully assess your work and understand how to make improvements in the areas where your scores are not as strong. This outline is one tool within a broader resource guide – which includes additional tools and resources as well as case studies. These resources can be accessed on line at: http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/program_results_reports/2014/rwjf411765. For further assistance utilizing this tool or implementing these steps please contact: mildred@policylink.org.

Below is a list of the URLs for the resources that are hyperlinked within this document:

from the healthy community strategy.

¹ http://oie.eku.edu/sites/oie.eku.edu/files/files/SWOT%20Analysis.pdf

² http://www.scribd.com/doc/44610711/Developing-a-Policy-Initiative

³ https://depts.washington.edu/ccph/pdf_files/CBPR_final.pdf

⁴ http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/toolkits/toolkits/2009/rwjf40056

^{5 &}lt;a href="http://www.sdchip.org/initiatives/resident-leadership-academy.aspx">http://www.sdchip.org/initiatives/resident-leadership-academy.aspx

⁶ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cC9XZ2QXmKc

⁷ http://ccheonline.org/sites/default/files/Tips on Base Building.pdf

⁸ http://ccheonline.org/sites/default/files/Coalition Building 2.pdf