

## ASPR TRACIE Technical Assistance Request

**Request Receipt Date (by ASPR TRACIE):** 7 October 2019

**Response Date:** 11 October 2019

**Type of TA Request:** Standard

### Request:

The requestor asked ASPR TRACIE if we had any resources related to whole community planning that address engaging public administration officials and community members in the emergency/ public health preparedness planning process.

### Response:

The ASPR TRACIE Team reviewed existing [ASPR TRACIE Topic Collections](#) and conducted a search online for resources related to whole community planning as it pertains to engaging public administration officials and community members.

Section I in this document includes resources related to engaging partners in whole community disaster planning efforts.

## I. Whole Community Planning and Partner Engagement Resources

Bromley, E., Eisenman, D.P., Magana., A., et al. (2017). [How Do Communities Use a Participatory Public Health Approach to Build Resilience? The Los Angeles County Community Disaster Resilience Project](#). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health.

This article describes the Los Angeles County Community Disaster Resilience (LACCDR) initiative, which is led by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and several academic partners. The LACCDR initiative was conducted to examine the advancement of community resilience principles through community participatory methods. The authors found that “bidirectional learning helped coalitions understand and adopt resilience principles,” while operationalizing “community resilience levers in mutually reinforcing ways (e.g., disseminating information while strengthening partnerships) also secured commitment to resilience principles.”

Center for Leadership in Public Health Practice, University of South Florida Center for Leadership in Public Health Practice. (2013). [Collaborative Partnerships and Your Community-Based Disaster Coalition - Identifying, Engaging, Motivating, and Sustaining](#).

This free online training course includes three modules focused on organizing new/or strengthening existing community disaster preparedness coalitions. The modules include: Identifying Collaborative Partnerships; Engaging, Motivating, and Sustaining; and Sustaining Coalitions.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). [Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities](#).

These capability standards serve as “a vital framework for state, local, tribal, and territorial preparedness programs as they plan, operationalize, and evaluate their ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from public health emergencies.” (NOTE: Capability 1 pertains specifically to Community Preparedness.)

Division for At-Risk Individuals, Behavioral Health, and Community Resilience (ABC). (2015). [Community Resilience](#). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

This factsheet provides an overview of community resilience and its role in disaster preparedness and response.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2018). [Engaging Faith-based and Community Organizations Planning Considerations for Emergency Managers](#).

This document provides guidance to emergency managers related to engaging faith-based and community organizations in emergency preparedness planning.

Hastings, T. (2017). [A Failure to Over-Communicate](#). Domestic Preparedness.

This article addresses the need for emergency managers to continuously engage stakeholders in emergency preparedness planning, and provides suggestions on how to effectively engage with partners through communication efforts.

Hunter, E.L. (2016). [Politics and Public Health—Engaging the Third Rail](#). Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 22(5): 436–441.

This article addresses how having sustained and constructive engagement between public health and political officials can achieve public health goals. The author also provides suggestions on how to help bridge the gap between the two systems.

Institute of Medicine. (2013). [Engaging the Public in Critical Disaster Planning and Decision Making: Workshop Summary](#). The National Academies Press.

The Institute of Medicine Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events conducted an interactive workshop session at the National Association of County and City Health Officials Public Health Preparedness Summit, held in March 2013 in Atlanta, Georgia. The objectives of the workshop were to provide healthcare practitioners with guidance and tools on engaging the community in emergency preparedness efforts. The workshop also identified practices of public engagement, explored challenges and lessons learned, and included sample public engagement exercises.

Local Public Health Institute of Massachusetts. (n.d.). [Community Preparedness](#). (Accessed 10/9/2019.)

This webpage provides information on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities](#), specifically those pertaining to community preparedness.

Mid-America Regional Council (MARC). (2016). [Community Engagement Action Guide. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Community Resilience by Planning for — and with — Vulnerable Populations](#).

In 2013, the MARC worked in collaboration with local emergency services, non-governmental organizations, human service agencies and community service provider organizations to conduct a “Community Disaster Resiliency” engagement initiative. The goal of this initiative was to increase the disaster preparedness and resiliency of vulnerable populations in the Greater Kansas City metropolitan area. This guide describes the life cycle of the project and lessons learned throughout.

Morgan, M.A., and Lifshay, J. (2006). [Community Engagement in Public Health](#). Contra Costa Health Services.

This paper provides a framework for public health officials to engage community members in preparedness planning efforts and introduces the “Ladder of Community Participation” as a method that can be used. It also illustrates examples of Contra Costa Health Services’ community engagement practices.

National Center for Disaster Preparedness (NCDP). (2019). [Community Engagement](#).

This webpage provides information on the NCDP and the organization’s initiatives which involve engaging the community both before and after public health emergencies.

National Disaster Interfaiths Network, and USC Dornsife Center for Religion and Civic Culture. (2014). [Working with U.S. Faith Communities During Crises, Disasters & Public Health Emergencies](#).

This guidance document provides best practices and a framework on how to work with faith-based communities, non-profits organizations, and religious leaders to build durable relationships and develop sustainable preparedness and response programs.

Pollock, M.J., Wennerstrom, A., True, G., et al. (2019). [Preparedness and Community Resilience in Disaster-Prone Areas: Cross-Sectoral Collaborations in South Louisiana, 2018](#). American Journal of Public Health.

Through use of the Community Resilience Learning Collaborative and Research Network, a multiphase study, the authors examined community-based organizations and how they identify priorities for strengthening community resilience, challenges in addressing these priorities, and strategies to overcome those challenges.

Public Engagement Pilot Project on Pandemic Influenza (PEPPPI). (2005). [Citizen Voices on Pandemic Flu Choices: A Report of the Public Engagement Pilot Project on Pandemic Influenza](#). University of Nebraska Public Policy Center.

This report describes the pilot project, the objectives of which were twofold: 1) to discuss and rank goals for a pandemic influenza vaccination program, and 2) to pilot test a model for engaging citizens in vaccine-related policy decisions. In all parts of the pilot project, participants decided with a very high level of agreement that “Assuring the Functioning of Society” should be the first goal and “Reducing Individual Deaths and Hospitalizations Due to Influenza” should be the second priority goal. (**NOTE:** Chapter 4 titled, “Phase III - Getting Stakeholder and Citizen Input Combined” may be particularly helpful for this request).

Public Health Foundation. (2002). [Identifying and Engaging Community Partners](#). Healthy People 2010 Toolkit.

This section begins on page 37 of the Healthy People 2010 Toolkit, [A Field Guide to Health Planning](#), and provides information on how to identify and engage community partners. It includes an action checklist, tips, examples from the field, a list of potential partners, information on forming partnership agreements, and additional resources.

Ramsbottom, A., O’Brien, E., Ciotti, L., et al. (2018). [Enablers and Barriers to Community Engagement in Public Health Emergency Preparedness: A Literature Review](#). *Journal of Community Health*. 43(2): 412–420.

The authors identified enablers (e.g., “increasing funding for diversity and cultural competency”) and barriers (e.g., challenges associated with attending meetings) to community engagement in emergency preparedness. Results indicated that the most effective method for engaging communities is context-dependent and there is not one set of standard practices that will be helpful for all communities.

Rivera, L., Pagaoa, M., Maldin Morgenthau, B., et al. (2019). [Participation in Community Preparedness Programs in Human Services Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations — New York City, 2018](#). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

New York City’s Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response launched a community preparedness program in 2016 which engaged human services and faith-based organizations. The authors shared lessons learned, including that the organizations that participated in the program had significantly increased chances of having plans for continuity of operations, emergency management, volunteer management, and emergency communication than did those that did not participate in the program.

Strait, R. (n.d.). [8 Tips for Local Government Community Emergency Preparedness](#). Civic Plus.

This webpage provides eight tips for improving community emergency preparedness through various engagement activities.