Module 3: Acting after the Meeting MEeMeeting

It is important to build on the momentum generated during the meeting. No later than one week after the meeting has taken place, distribute to participants an evaluation form (see the Evaluation Template in Appendix A), meeting notes, a contact list, and a document listing relevant next steps they can take to accomplish the goals set during the meeting.

The planning committee should also meet to debrief from the meeting, review evaluation results, consider improvements that could be made if they were to convene the group again, and discuss next steps.

A number of resources and tools are available to support a community in understanding its risks and vulnerabilities and incorporating health, resilience, and sustainability into its long-term disaster recovery planning. Several are listed below:

* **Long-term Community Recovery Planning Process:** The purpose of this guide is to provide communities with a framework for long-term community recovery that has been used by FEMA and its technical advisors over the past several years. This process has been successful in bringing communities together to focus on their long-term recovery issues and needs and to develop projects and strategies that address them. Find the guide at [https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents 6337](https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/6337).
* **Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER):** CASPER is an epidemiologic technique designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide household-based information about a community quickly and at low cost. The CASPER toolkit is designed to assist personnel from any local, state, regional, or federal office in conducting a rapid needs assessment of a community’s health status; basic needs; or knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Gathering such information using valid statistical methods allows public health and emergency managers to make informed decisions. Find the toolkit at [http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/hsb/disaster/casper](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/hsb/disaster/casper/).
* **Disaster risk reduction:** Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters. Reducing exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property, managing land and the environment wisely, and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events are all examples of disaster risk reduction. Learn more at <https://www.unisdr.org/who-we-are/what-is-drr>.
* **Health in all policies (HiAP):** HiAP is a collaborative approach that integrates health considerations into policy making across sectors to improve the health of all communities and people. HiAP recognizes that health is created by a multitude of factors beyond health care and in many cases, beyond the scope of traditional public health activities. Learn more at [http://www.cdc.gov/policy/hiap](http://www.cdc.gov/policy/hiap/).
* **Mobilizing Action for Partnerships and Planning (MAPP):** MAPP is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health. This framework helps communities apply strategic thinking to prioritize public health issues and identify resources to address them. MAPP is not an agency-focused assessment process; rather, it is an interactive process that can improve the efficiency, the effectiveness, and ultimately the performance of local public health systems. For information and resources, visit [www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp](http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp).

# **Resources for Collaboration**

*Coalitions Work! Tools and Resources:* This collection of work tools, publications, and external resources helps coalitions and partnership reach their potential to serve as a force for positive change in the health of their communities. For more information, visit [coalitionswork.com/resources](http://coalitionswork.com/resources).

#### Collective Impact: Compared with isolated impact, collective impact initiatives include large-scale social change that comes from better cross-sector coordination rather than isolated interventions of individual organizations. Such initiatives have the following features: a common agenda, shared measurement systems, mutually reinforcing activities, continuous communication, and backbone support organizations. For more information, visit <http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/collective_impact>.

*The Community Tool Box*: The Community Tool Box is a free, online resource for those working to build healthier communities and bring about social change. It offers tips and tools for taking action in communities through assessment, planning, intervention, evaluation, advocacy, and other aspects of community practice. For information and resources, visit <http://ctb.ku.edu/en/learn-skill>.

*Logic Model Development Guide*: This guide was developed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundationto provide assistance in developing a sound logic model that will enhance program planning, implementation, and dissemination activities. For more information, visit <http://www.wkkf.org/knowledge-center/resources/2006/02/WK-Kellogg-Foundation-Logic-Model-Development-Guide.aspx>.

*PARTNER: Program to Analyze, Record, and Track Networks to Enhance Relationships*:This free tool allows people and organizations that work together as a network to measure and monitor collaborative activity over time. Using social network analysis, network measures indicate the progress of collaboration by assessing which partners are involved and the ways in which they exchange resources, and provide a better understanding of the amount of effort required to sustain a collaborative. For more information, visit [www.partnertool.net](http://www.partnertool.net/).

*Roots of Health Inequity*: Roots of Health Inequity is a Web-based course for the public health workforce. The course provides an online learning environment to explore the root causes of inequity in the distribution of disease, illness, injury, and death. For more information, visit rootsofhealthinequity.org.