CENTERING COMMUNITIES & BUILDING CAPACITY

Collaborative on Health and the Environment
Agents of Change in Environmental Justice Webinar
March 31, 2022

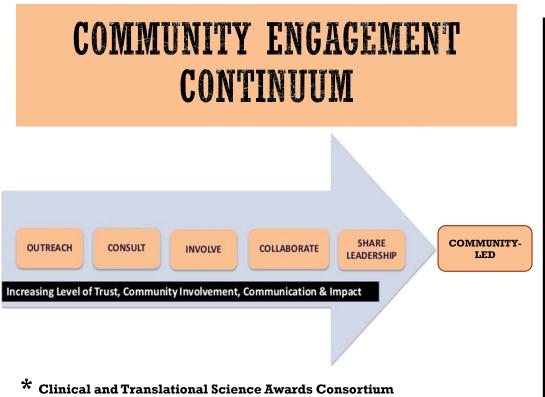
Dana Williamson, PhD, MPH

ASPPH Environmental Health Fellow

Hosted by the US EPA, Scientific Research Integrity Program, ORD/OSAPE/SPD



Frameworks that center community & build capacity



* Clinical and Translational Science Awards Consortium Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force on the Principles of Community Engagement https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/communityengagement/

COMMUNITY CAPACITY THEORY

Citizen participation
Community history
Community power
Community values
Critical reflection
Leadership
Networks
Resources
Sense of community
Skills



* Clinical and Translational Science Awards Consortium **Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force** on the Principles of Community Engagement https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/communityengagement/





Using the Community Engagement Framework to Understand and Assess EJ-Related Research Efforts

Dana H. Z. Williamson

Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health (ASPPH), Environmental Health Fellow Hosted at Association of Schools and Programs of Fublic Health (ASEPH), Environmental Health Fellow Hosted at Schoolfife Integrity Program, Office of Science Advisor and Policy Engagement (OSAPE), Office of Research and Development (ORD), U.S. Environmental Production Associated Production Associated Visional Science (ORD), U.S. Environmental Production Associated Production Associated Visional Science (ORD), U.S. Environmental Production Associated Production Associated Visional Science (ORD), U.S. Environmental Production Associated Visional Visional Science (ORD), U.S. Environmental Production Associated Visional Scientific Integrity Program, Citico of Science Advisor and Folicy Engagement (USAFE), Office of Rei. Development (ORD), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Washington, DC 20004, USA; williamson.danattepa.gov; Tel.: +1-404-594-1156

Abstract: Within an environmental justice frame, capacity-building has been an important component ADMITACE YVITIUM AN environmental justice trame, capacity-building has been an important component of efforts to address health disparities at the policy, system, and environment levels. While the therature is replete with studies that discuss the necessity of collective action as a means to generate interature is repiete with studies that discuss the necessity of confective action as a means to generate power to overcome inequities, limited attention has been given to the structure of these efforts to build power to overcome merunues, unused stortuon has been given to the structure or tode enterts to build capacity and challenge environmental injustices. This study applies the community engagement capacity and chanceige environmental injuscices. This snuty appears are community engagement continuum as a framework for understanding the scope of capacity-building strategies and the constituting as a trainework for universampling the scope of capacity-outstang strategies and the manner in which research investigators engage with their intended target community. Paired teams of independent analysts screened articles for relevance (π = 8452), identified records for content or independent analysis screened articles for resevance $\eta_1 = 0.025$, identified recomb in content abstraction ($\eta = 163$), and characterized relevant studies ($\eta = 58$). Many articles discussed community engagement as being either collaborative or shared leadership (n = 32, 55.2%). While the most engagement as reang euter consuperative or snarru seateratory (n = 34, 33428). Trime the minor commonly used capacity-building strategies were organizing/social action (58,6%) and CEPR (50%). tomiumy useu capacity-ruinaing strategies were organizing social action (26,6%) and CHFR (20%), few studies were able to make an environmental impact (n = 23; 39,7%), and fewer had a direct new stutines were able to make an environmental impact $(n = 2.5; 37.7) n_0$, and tewer had a direct legislative policy-related outcome (n = 13; 22.4%). This review identifies levels of collaborative registative poucy-related outcome (n = 1.5, 22.470). This review identifies revers or considerative involvement and strategic approaches used for strengthening community capacity in efforts of making transformative policy, systems, and environmental change.

Keywords: community engagement; community capacity; environmental justice; praxis; mobilization; empowerment; social justice; advocacy; equity



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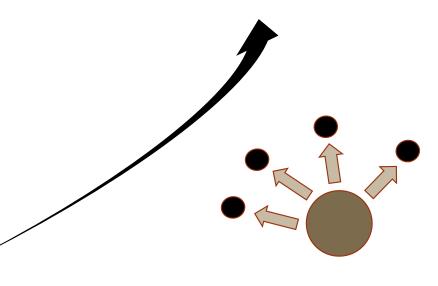
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Explicit and implicit discrimination in environmental policymaking, targeting of communities of color for toxic waste facilities, and under-resourcing and overburdening of communities have been collectively termed environmental racism [1] and have plagued the United States for decades [2]. The environmental justice (E) movement demands that the United States for queaties [4]. The environmental justice (EJ) movement demands that leveryone is entitled to equal protection and enforcement of environmental health, housing. land use, transportation, energy and civil rights laws and regulations. [3], and over the past 30 years, has progressed to incorporate all aspects of "where we live, work, play, and past 30 years, nas progressed to incorporate an aspects or where we nve, work, piay, and pray" [3]. Additionally, E] has expanded to a framework for organizing [4-9] to include pray [3]. Additionally, 13 has expanded to a tramework for organizing [499] to include but not be limited to food justice [10], green space [11], climate change [12], immigrant out not be immed to food justice [10], green space [11], cumate change [12], immigrant and indigenous rights [13] and refurbishment of brownfields [14]. The EJ framework and indigenous rights [13] and returbishment of browntierds [14]. Inc EJ framework eliments the necessity of centering the experiences of low-income groups, communities of color, and underrepresented groups to reduce the disproportionate exposure to adverse

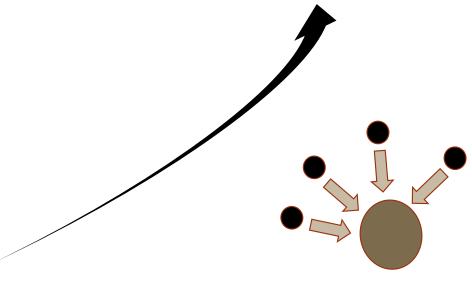
The patterning of environmental inequity has received great attention [15] and many studies have further highlighted the pervasive nature of race as the variable most consistently associated with higher risk and proximity to environmental hazards. Accordingly, verburdened communities have been a focus area for many institutions, foundation inthatives, and practitioners in the fields of public health, public policy, urban planning,

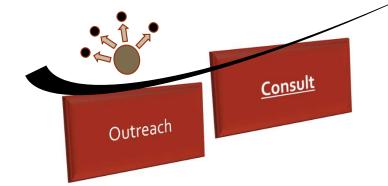


Outreach

The objective is to provide information to the public based on information that the researcher deems important.



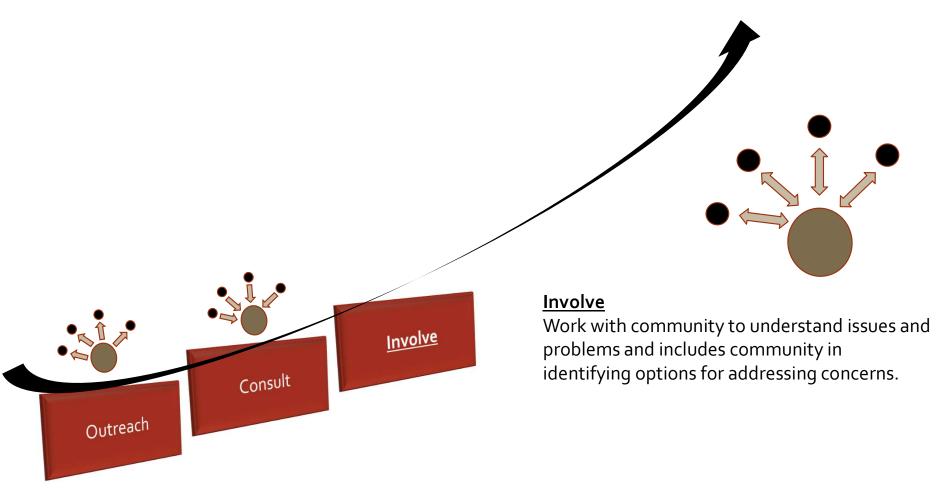


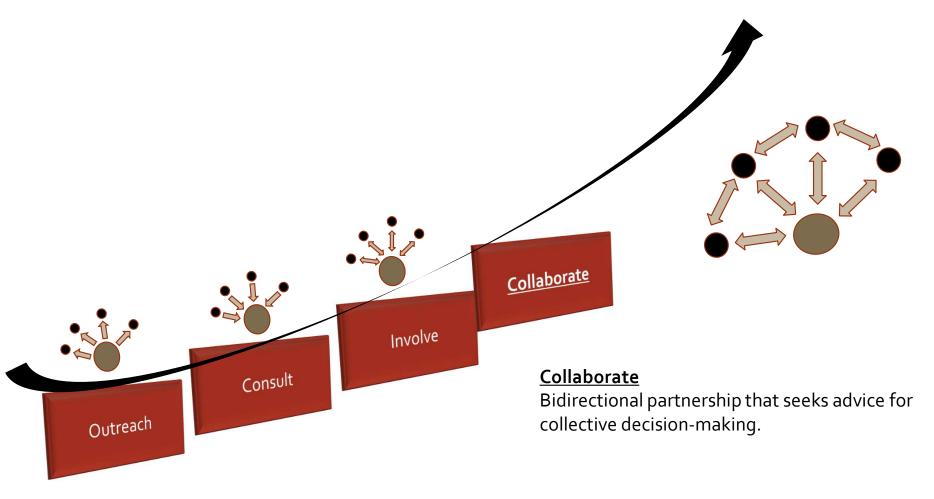


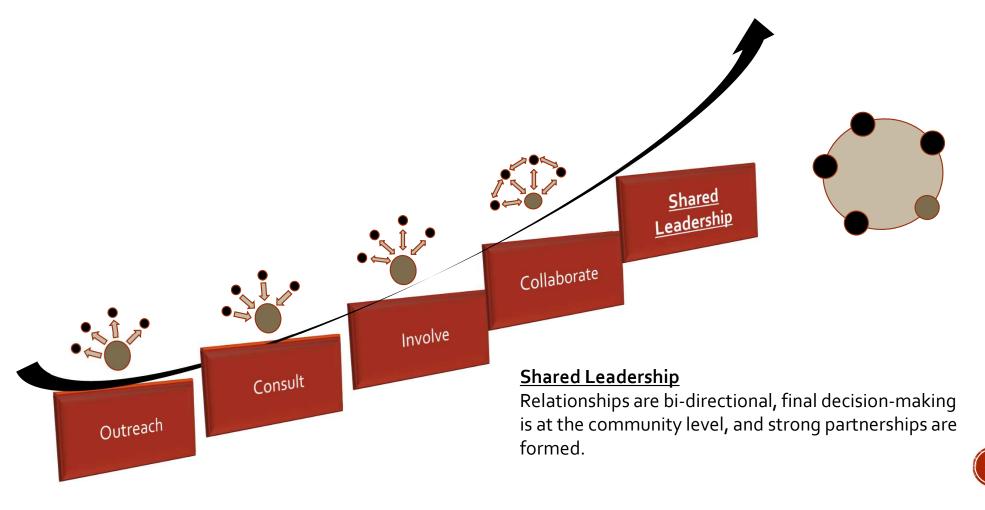
Consult

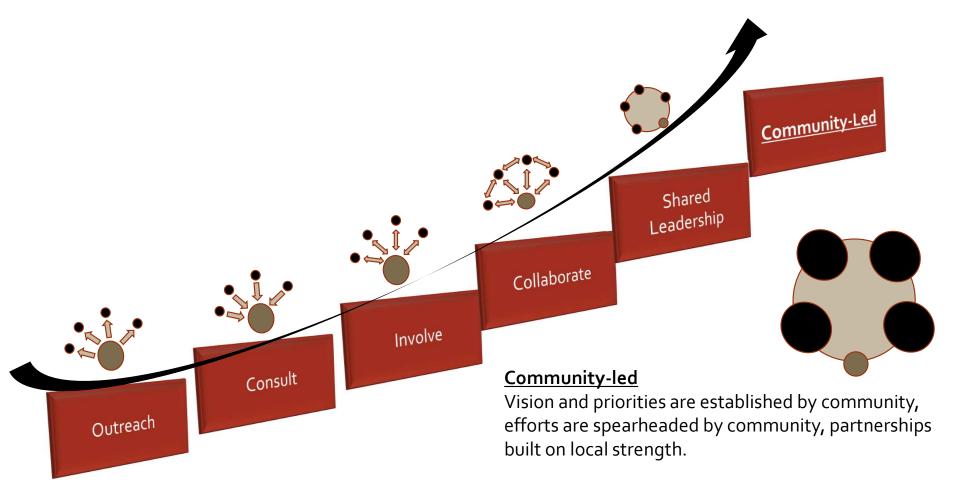
Obtain and consider feedback/input on issues, ideas, and decisions.



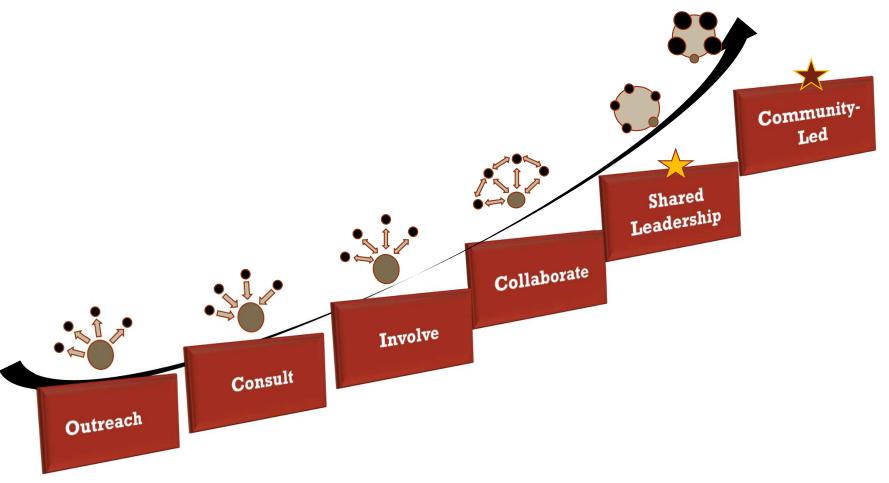




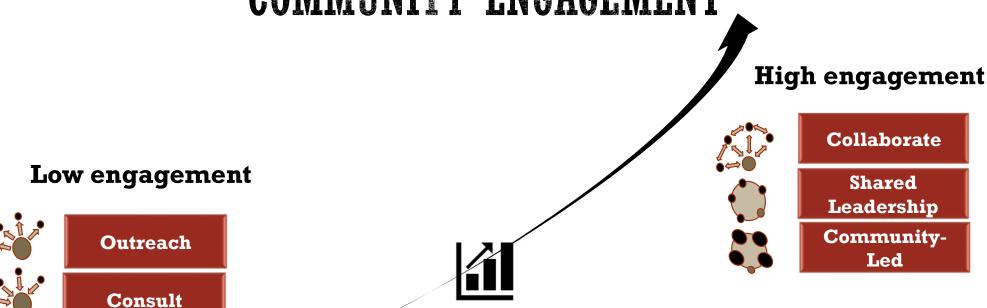




	Variable	Definition	Study Examples
	Community- led	community fully involved in shaping their own project and did not identify an academic partner guiding or engaged in addressing the issue of concern.	A community member group leople for Less Pollution and Center for Health Environment, collaborated with an environmental advocacy center for technical and organizing assistance to stop an international paper company from burning tire derived fuel. The community group began a letter writing campaign to a local paper, gathered petition signatures, distributed fliers, and engaged in lobbying with state policymakers. ⁷⁵
agement	Shared Leadership	entities have formed strong partnership structures and final decision-making is at the community level	Development of an action-orien ed coalition an ong public health professionals, business leaders, k-16 schools, non-profit organizations, and community residents dedicated to reducing neighborhood toxins. Accomplishments entail the creation of an environmental health priority list for action, community health worker position, funding for environmental education, and advocacy for healthy neighborhoods and new construction of asthma-friendly housing units, and community-engaged strategies building advocacy among target community. ⁷⁶
Community Continuum Community	Collaborate	bidirectional communication and formation of partnership with community on each aspect of project from development to solution	Household exposure assessment of air and dust pollutants conducted among 50 homes with testing of over 150 compounds completed by a regional environmental justice advocacy organization trained to conduct air manitoring, dust collection and interviews. The study rigor was ensured by collective negotiation of study design, choosing sampling sites, recruitment methods, list of chemicals for analysis, and protocol for dissemination of findings to participants and community. ⁷⁷
Increasing	Involvement	participatory form of communication, bidirectional communication, and entities cooperate with each other	Researchers and community members collaborate to develop focus group format that was utilized to conduct 4 focus groups prioritizing environmental exposures an esetting community priorities for discussion and action. Information gathered was reported back to community and utilized to lead an environmental education program targeted at youth. ⁷⁸
	Consultation	research is answer seeking and gets feedback from the community	Participants were recruited to participate in one of fourteen focus groups conducted among women living in a community of study to assess knowledge and action concerning the relevancy of five specific risk reduction strategies to inform the development of a social action campaign. ⁷⁹
	Outreach	information is provided to community	A study enrolled residents across 16 communities in twice daily data collection to monitor ambient particulate matt, followed by informative interviewing used to develop study data collection instruments. Data gathered was reported backparticipants in person though individual and group meetings directing through the display of visual choropleth and dot maps. ⁸⁰



COMMUNITY CHANGE TRENDS & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



Involve





A Scoping Review of Capacity-Building Efforts to Address Environmental Justice Concerns

Dana H.Z. Williamson 1.*, Emma X. Yu.², Candis M. Hunter ², John A. Kaufman ³, Kelli Komro 1.5, Dana H.L. Williamson (**, Emma A. Tu *, Candis M. Hunter *, John A. Kauiman *, Kelli Komro †
Na'Taki Osborne Jelks *, Dayna A. Johnson *), Matthew O. Gribble 2.5 and Michelle C. Kegler †

- Department of Behavioral, Social and Health Education Sciences, Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA; kkomro@emory.edu (K.K.); mkegler@emory.edu (M.C.K.)
- University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA; kkomromemory.edu (K.K.); mkegjernemory.edu (M.C.K.)

 Gangarosa Department of Environmental Health, Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University, Adanta, GA 30322, USA; xinchun.yummory.edu (E.X.Y.); candis.m.hunter@gmail.com (C.M.H.);
- matt.gribble@emory.edu (M.O.G.)

 Department of Epidemiology, Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA; johnalexander.kaufman@emory.edu (J.A.K.); dayna.johnson@emory.edu (D.A.J.)
- U2A; jonn-arexander, каинившеетогу, equ (J-A-K-); чаупа-jonusomeemory, equ (ц-А-К-);
 Environmental and Health Sciences Program, Spelman College, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA;
- Correspondence: dhrobin@emory.edu; Tel.: +1-404-594-1156

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Abstract: Environmental justice (EJ) efforts aimed at capacity building are essential to addressing environmental health disparities; however, limited attention has been given to describing these environmental neatin dispartites; nowever, imitted attention has been given to describing these efforts. This study reports findings from a scoping review of community-academic partnerships ettorts. This study reports minings from a scoping review of community-academic partitional and community-led efforts to address environmental inequities related to air, water, and land photoninamy-recuents to audiess environmental inequines related to air, water, and land photonin in the United States. Literature published in peer-reviewed journals from January 1986. poliumon in the United States. Literature published in peet-reviewed journals from January 4500 through March 2018 were included, and community capacity theory was applied as a framework. through march 2018 were included, and community capacity theory was applied as a framework for understanding the scope of capacity-building and community change strategies to address EJ for understanding the scope of capacity-building and community change strategies to address E.)

The scope of capacity-building and community change strategies to address E.)

The scope of capacity-building and community change strategies to address E.) concerns. Faired teams of independent analysts conducted a search for relevant articles (n=8432) and dentified), filtered records for content abstraction and possible inclusion (n=163) and channes menunea), intered records for content abstraction and possible inclusion (n = 103) and characterized selected studies (n = 58). Most articles implemented activities that were aligned with CHARACTERES SELECTED SHUTTES (# = 20). PROSE HEIGHES IMPRENENTED ACTIVITIES THAT WE'RE ARRESTED ACTIVITIES THAT WE'RE ARRESTED ACTIVITIES THAT WE'RE ARRESTED ACTIVITIES TO ACT AND ACTIVITIES THAT WE'RE ARRESTED ACTIVITIES TO ACT AND ACTIVITIES TO ACT AND community capacity dimensions of chizen participation (20.4%, n = 33), community power (78%, n = 45), leadership (78%, n = 45), and networks (81%, n = 47); few articles identified a direct policy = 45), leadership (75%, n = 93), and networks (51%, n = 47); lew articles identified a direct points (51%, n = 13), and many articles discussed the policy implications of findings for future work (50%, (50%), (50%), (50%), (50%), (50%), (50%), (50%), and many articles discussed the policy implications of findings for future work. change (22%, n=1.5), and many articles discussed the policy implications of mixings for fitting work (62%, n=36). This review synthesizes three decades of efforts to reduce environmental inequities and identifies strategic approaches used for strengthening community capacity.

Keywords: community capacity; environmental justice; community organizing; mobilization; social justice; advocacy

As articulated by Dr. Robert Bullard and other prominent scholars and leaders in the environmental justice (E)) movement, "everyone is entitled to equal protection and equal environmental justice (E) movement, everyone is entitied to equal protection and equal protection and equal protection and expensions of the protection of t 1. Introduction enforcement of our environmental neatin, nousing, tano use, transportation, energy and civil rights was and regulations" [1], in all the places "where we live, work, play, worship, and go to school" [1]. In the United States, the EJ movement has grown in response to systematic inequities in exposures [1]. In the United States, the EJ movement has grown in response to systematic inequines in exposures to lead and air pollution; groundwater contamination and drinking water safety; close proximity to to lead and air poliution, groundwater contamination and drinking water safety; close proximity to noxious facilities and nuclear plants; location of landfills, incinerators, and abandoned toxic waste noxious facilities and nuclear plants; location of language, incinerators, and admituoried locat waste sites; placement of transportation thoroughfares; illegal dumping; superfund sites; and unequal Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Hoalth 2020, 17, 3765; doi:10.3390/ijerph17113765

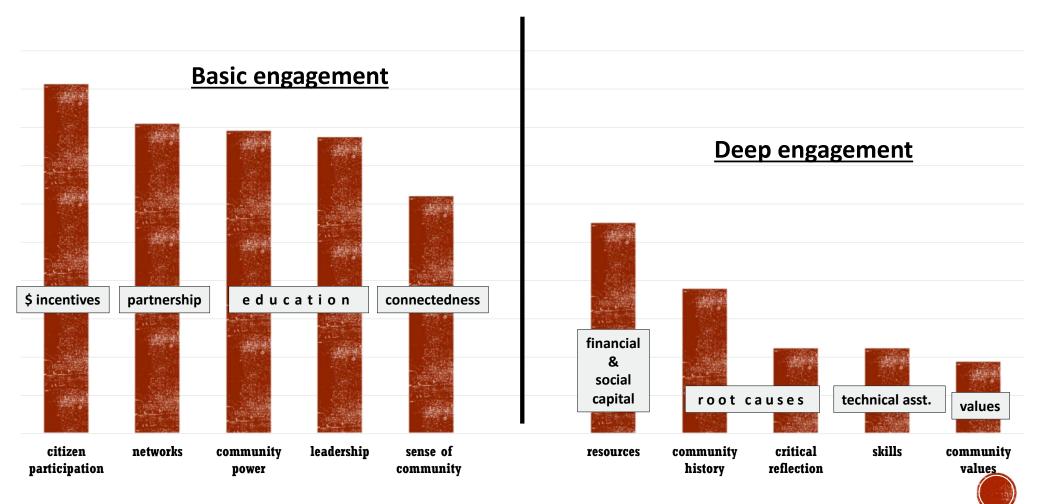
COMMUNITY CAPACITY **THEORY**

Citizen participation Community history Community power Community values Critical reflection Leadership Networks Resources Sense of community Skills

Goodman RM, Speers MA, McLeroy K, et al. Identifying and defining the dimensions of community capacity to provide a basis for measurement. Health Educ Behav. Jun 1998;25(3):258-78.



CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES*



Williamson et al. A Scoping Review of Capacity-building Efforts to Address Environmental Justice Concerns. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 2020:17(11), 3765.



HOW CAN THESE LEARNINGS BE APPLIED IN PARTNERSHIP?

COMMUNITY CAPACITY AS A LENS TO ADDRESS INEQUITIES AND BUILD PARTNERSHIP

Creates greater understanding of:

- √ resources needed
- √how resources are identified
- √how communities can mobilize

Stresses the importance of:

- √ transferable knowledge,
- √ skills
- ✓ systems

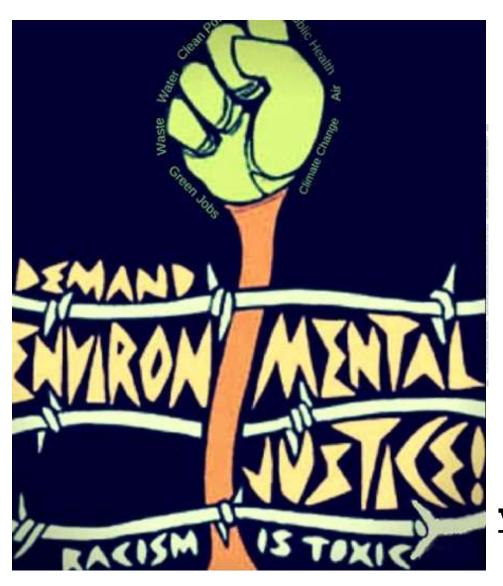
Citizen participation
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Networks
Resources
Sense of community
Skills

WHY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MATTERS



- ✓ An <u>intentional</u> process
- ✓ Grounded in building relationships <u>based on respect</u>
- ✓ Allows for *shared values*, *priorities*, *alternative perspectives*
- ✓ Uplifts lived experiences, alternative ways of knowing, community expertise
- ✓ Shares decision-making *power*, builds <u>trust</u>, and is focused on <u>equity</u>





Dana Williamson, PhD, MPH

ASPPH Environmental Health

Fellow
Hosted by the US EPA, Scientific
Research Integrity Program
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Engagement
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williamson.dana@epa.gov