



Glossary:

Community development terms

A

Asset based community development (ABCD): An approach that recognizes the existing strengths and resources of individuals in communities and uses those strengths and resources to further build the community and to sustain development. Source: The Search Institute, *Developmental Assets Framework*.

C

Collective Impact: A collaborative community development approach that brings people together, in a structured way, to achieve social change. It is built on the premise that organizations can be more successful in achieving large-scale social change if they coordinate their efforts across sectors, rather than working in isolation on interventions with similar aims. Source: *National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health*.

Community: A group of people who are brought together by something in common. This can include things like cultural background, shared experience, and geographic location. One person can belong to many different communities. Source: Washington State Health Department, *Community Engagement Guide*.

Community Capacity: The characteristics of communities that affect their ability to identify, mobilize, and address social and public health problems. Source: *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*.

Community Engagement: The process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those people. Source: *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*.

E

Empowerment: The process by which people gain control over their lives, democratic participation in the life of their community, and a critical understanding of their environment. Source: The World Bank.

Engagement: The act of sharing in the activities of a group, involving stakeholders in active participation, dialogue, and decision-making processes. Source: International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)

Equity: The quality of being fair and impartial; it is not the same as equality but is one avenue to achieve it. Equity involves trying to understand and give people what they need to enjoy full, healthy lives. Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

S

Stakeholder: Any group or individual who can affect, or is affected by, the achievement of the organization's objectives. Source: Edward Freeman, in his foundational book *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach*.

Social Capital: Networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups. Source: K. Scrivens and C. Smith (2013), *Four Interpretations of Social Capital: An Agenda for Measurement*.