

GREEN COMMUNITIES & CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategies from What Works for Health

Strategy Title	Health Factor	Evidence Rating	Description
<u>Complete Streets & streetscape design initiatives</u>	Diet & Exercise, Housing & Transit	Scientifically Supported	Enhance streetscapes with greater sidewalk coverage and walkway connectivity, street crossing safety features, traffic calming measures, and other design elements
<u>Housing rehabilitation loan & grant programs</u> [†]	Housing & Transit	Scientifically Supported	Provide funding, primarily to families with low or median incomes, to repair, improve, or modernize dwellings and remove health or safety hazards
<u>Mixed-use development</u>	Diet & Exercise, Housing & Transit	Scientifically Supported	Support a combination of land uses (e.g., residential, commercial, recreational) in development initiatives, often through zoning regulations or Smart Growth initiatives
<u>Public transportation systems</u> [†]	Housing & Transit	Scientifically Supported	Introduce or expand transportation options that are available to the public and run on a scheduled timetable (e.g., buses, trains, ferries, rapid transit, etc.)
<u>Safe Routes to Schools</u>	Diet & Exercise, Housing & Transit	Scientifically Supported	Promote walking and biking to school through education, incentives, and environmental changes; often called SRTS
<u>Bike & pedestrian master plans</u>	Diet & Exercise, Housing & Transit	Some Evidence	Establish a framework to increase walking and biking trails and improve connectivity of non-auto paths and trails in a particular area

[†]Rated likely to decrease disparities in WWFH

Strategy Title	Health Factor	Evidence Rating	Description
<u>Community gardens</u>	Diet & Exercise	Some Evidence	Establish and support land that is gardened or cultivated by community members via community land trusts, gardening education, zoning regulation changes, or service provision (e.g., water or waste disposal)
<u>Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)</u>	Air & Water Quality	Some Evidence	Support the federal-state partnership that pays participating land owners an annual rental rate for removing environmentally sensitive land from production and introducing conservation practices on the land
<u>Farmers markets</u>	Diet & Exercise	Some Evidence	Support multiple vendor markets where producers sell goods such as fresh fruit and vegetables, meat, dairy items, and prepared foods directly to consumers
<u>Multi-component workplace supports for active commuting</u>	Diet & Exercise, Housing & Transit	Some Evidence	Provide physical infrastructure (e.g., bike parking or showers), educational or social support (e.g., walking groups), and financial incentives that support active commuting
<u>Rain barrels</u>	Air & Water Quality	Some Evidence	Use ready-made or home constructed barrel systems to collect and store rainwater from rooftops that would otherwise flow to storm drains and streams
<u>Vehicle anti-idling initiatives</u>	Air & Water Quality	Some Evidence	Implement anti-idling policies and awareness campaigns to reduce engine idling for passenger vehicles, school buses, and/or equipment and truck fleets

†Rated likely to decrease disparities in WWFH

Strategy Title	Health Factor	Evidence Rating	Description
<u>Alternative fuels initiatives</u>	Air & Water Quality	Expert Opinion	Support alternative fuel and vehicle use via financial incentives (e.g., tax benefits, rebates, etc.), mandates (e.g., consumption targets or renewable fuel standards), research and development investments, etc.
<u>CAFO regulations</u> [†]	Air & Water Quality	Expert Opinion	Establish local regulations for confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) that address location, size, facility management, and pollution contributions to complement US EPA regulations
<u>Community supported agriculture (CSA)</u>	Diet & Exercise	Expert Opinion	Establish partnerships between farmers and consumers in which consumers purchase a share of a farm's products in advance

[†]Rated likely to decrease disparities in WWFH