



## Introduction

Partnership mapping is a way to help you identify partners you may partner with in carrying out BRACE and other climate-focused activities. This technique also supports planning for *how* you will work with partners. The partnership map is a living document that should be routinely updated.

### Step 1: Brainstorm Potential Partners

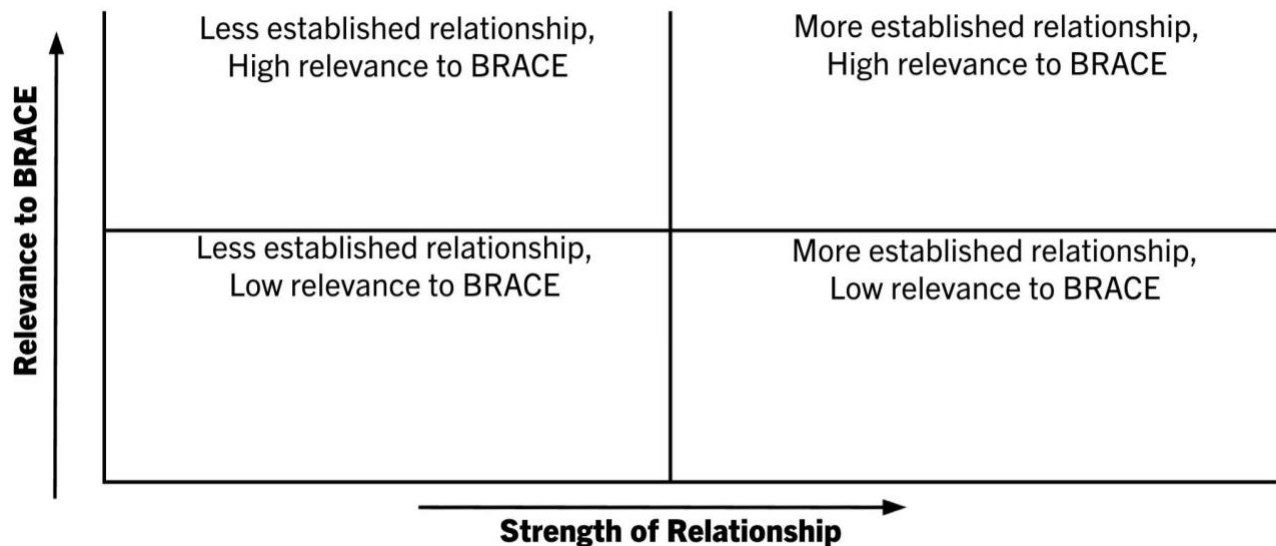
As described in the BRACE Implementation Guide, potential partners include other health-focused organizations, multi-sector organizations from the public and private sectors, and community-based organizations. As you brainstorm, be sure to prioritize inclusion of partners that represent communities disproportionately affected by climate change and who bring justice, equity and belonging perspectives. The following table can be used in the brainstorming process.

Potential Partner	Partner's Focus Area / Expertise	Potential Shared Interests/ Benefits to the Partnership	Potential BRACE Elements for Collaboration	Potential Challenges to Overcome	Partner's Recommended Collaborators



### Step 2: Create a Partnership Matrix

As potential partners are identified, two factors to consider are relevance of the partners' work to the health department's vision for climate and health and whether there is an existing relationship with the health department. Complete the following matrix by adding potential partners to the appropriate box.



Consult with others as you complete this matrix. Not having an established relationship with an agency should not prevent collaboration, but it may mean more initial work will be needed to establish a relationship and a partnership. Likewise, use a broad perspective as you consider relevance to BRACE. Consider factors such as climate action co-benefits and justice, equity and belonging perspectives. When applicable, consider both mitigation and adaptation focused partners.

This chart can be a helpful tool for several reasons. First, the chart shows where you should likely invest the most effort in strengthening and nurturing relationships – with partners in your top left box. You will likely also want to engage with those in the top right box, whose work is highly relevant and where you have existing relationships. The chart also shows which partners may be a low priority for engagement – those in the bottom left box. The chart also gives an opportunity to reflect on whether and how partners in the bottom right box should be engaged. Sometimes where a strong relationship exists, a given partner is repeatedly leaned upon, even though their work is not most appropriate. This can result in a health department not developing other relationships or missing out on other opportunities.

Other important considerations are not captured by the matrix. You may want or need to engage a partner because their support will be essential from a political perspective or because of their relationship with an important group or the population.



**Step 3: Establish a Plan to Ensure Transparency and Accountability**

Once partners have been engaged, proactively plan to maintain a strong working relationship. While this will be an ongoing process that requires time and attention and must be agreed upon with each partner, developing a summary will help keep the health department on track and assist when there is staff turnover. Complete and routinely update the table below.

Partner	Point of contact and Information	Agreed Upon Partner Role/ Responsibilities	Method and Level of Compensation	Methods of Communication	Level of Community Engagement (from Community Engagement Spectrum)

Steps 1 and 2 are adapted from [Partnership Mapping by the Saskatchewan Health Authority](#).