



## 2024 Collaboration Fact Sheet

Developed by [Wellstone Collaborative Strategies](#) for Trailhead Institute

### Overview

Trailhead Institute's Firearm-Related Harm and Violence Prevention (FHVP) Program Office aims to support communities in designing and implementing collaborative processes. The FHVP Program will help determine and implement the public health approach that works in each community to address firearm-related death and injury. Communities can pick one of two general collaborative approaches: 1) Community Roundtable and Public Engagement, or 2) Collective Action.

A Community Roundtable and Public Engagement approach is needed when a community needs to build support from the public to move forward with strategies to address firearm death and injury. A Collective Action approach can be used when a community wants to work together with organizations to implement a strategy. Sometimes this is called a "system of care." Oftentimes, the first model will evolve into the second.

Here, we go over two models for each type of engagement, but other models may be used if shown to work for the community. In addition, we discuss why the root-to-recovery framework is critical to include the full community.

### A. Why We Need Root-to-Recovery Strategies

To ensure meaningful reduction in firearm-related death and injury, we need a holistic approach. Prevention will never be 100% effective. While rapid response to a firearm-related incident can greatly reduce casualties, this also often leads to serious risk, injury, and death to first responders. Surveys show that progressives are focused on prevention and conservatives on response. We need both.

Progressives and conservatives often agree on efforts that address root causes, such as mental health supports. In addition, too few think about intervention and recovery strategies. A full root-to-recovery spectrum allows space for people from diverse perspectives to participate in problem solving and ensures the final package of solutions is grounded in their diverse values.

Collaborative initiatives should also consider that local policies or programs can implement many of the identified strategies. Communities will also have different tolerances for which strategies they will accept and work with. This approach is necessary to get away from the paper-thin national debate and get to work on saving lives together.

### B. Community Roundtable and Public Engagement

There are several ways in which community members, stakeholders, and decision makers can collectively build buy-in and a collaborative strategy. Examples of these include [public assemblies](#), stakeholder taskforce with public engagement, and a hybrid model, such as that described in **Figure 1**. Hybrid models are highly effective at building public will and the ability to implement recommendations.



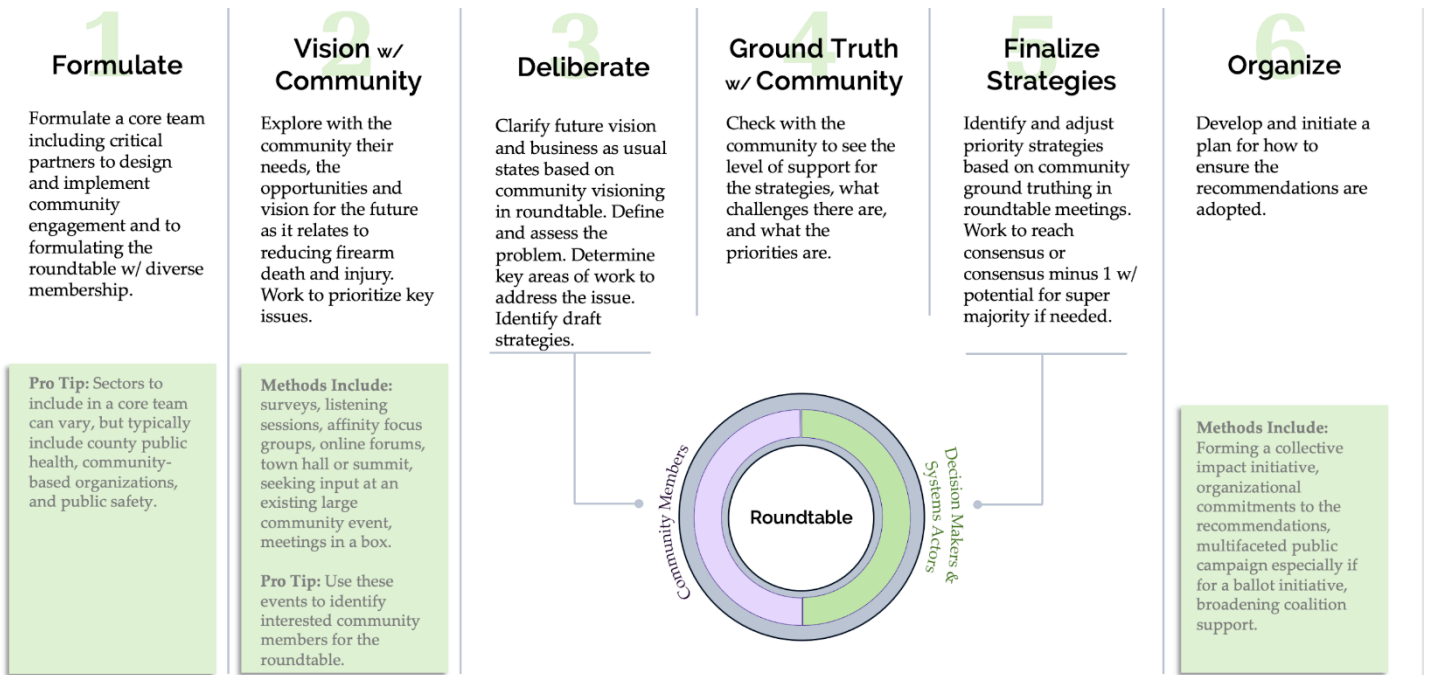


Figure 1. Hybrid model for a community roundtable and public engagement process. Source: Jacob Bornstein, Wellstone Collaborative Strategies

### C. Collective Action Models

There are several models that pull together the government agencies and nongovernmental organizations needed to have “collective action.” Examples of these include [System of Care](#), [Collective Impact 1.0](#), [Collective Impact 3.0](#), [Communities of Excellence](#), and Communities That Care (CTC). Below is a summary of the CTC and Collective Impact 3.0 models.

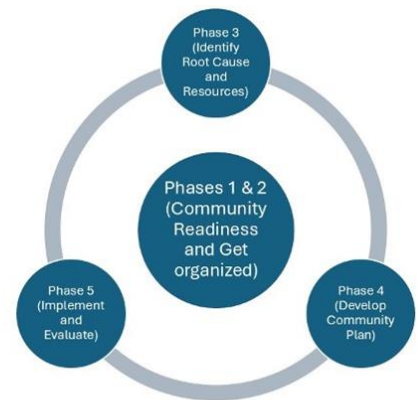
The CTC model has been effective at addressing violence and harm among young people. It is considered by the University of Colorado’s Blueprints for Healthy Youth to be promising and evidenced-based. The core components of the 5 CTC phases depicted in **Figure 2** are described [here](#). More information from CDE is available [here](#), and from CDPHE [here](#).

Collective Impact 3.0 is a generalized model for collective action (see **Figure 4**).

#### THE CORE COMPONENTS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZING FOR PREVENTION

It takes a village. It takes careful planning. It takes people, resources, and structure. These key principles are foundational to success in community organizing for prevention.

- Broaden the Power Base
- Organized Community
- Activated Community
- Systems Change
- Collective Impact
- Implementation Support



Communities That Care(CTC) Model

Figure 2. Summary of Communities That Care five phases. Source: Marc Morgan, CDPHE.

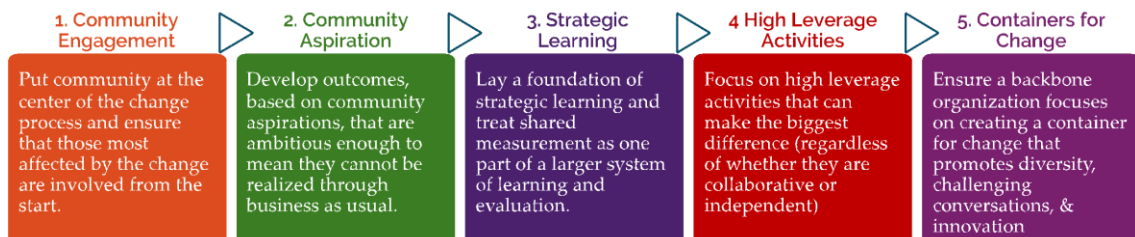


Figure 4. Summary of Collective Impact 3.0. Source: Adapted