RESOURCES FOR PARTNERING WITH FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS







MAY 2025

This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the Child and Adolescent Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Centers Cooperative Agreement (U49MC28422) for \$5,000,000 with 0 percent financed with non-governmental sources. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.

Table of Contents

Strengthening Partnerships in Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention	1
Frameworks: Community, Research, and Systems Change	2
Federal Funding Opportunities and Grant Guidance	3

Strengthening Partnerships in Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention

Children's Safety Network, Child Safety National Public Health Partners Resource Guide

This resource guide, produced in collaboration with the Children's Safety Now Alliance, provides Title V agencies with information on nationally focused public health organizations that work to advance child safety. The guide presents a brief description of each agency or organization, followed by topic areas and activities related to child safety that may provide opportunities for collaboration.

Children's Safety Network, <u>Leveraging Funding Sources and Partnerships in Child and</u> Adolescent Injury Prevention

This paper provides a compilation of multiple funding sources and strategic guidance on collaborating through traditional and non-traditional partnerships in order to achieve greater impact in reducing child and adolescent injury and violence.

Family Voices, <u>Tips for State Title V Programs: Partnering with Family Organizations</u>
A 2 page tip sheet providing suggestions for effective partnership between families and Title V programs.

Federal-State Maternal & Child Health Partnership Meeting, Meeting Updates

Federal-state maternal & child health partnership meetings provide valuable technical assistance in support of the State Title V MCH Block Grant. There are opportunities for peer learning, networking, technical assistance, and partnership. The <u>AMCHP website</u> provides updates on upcoming meetings.

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network, Assessment - Tools

While some of these tools are specific to combatting opioid overdose in communities, the tools and strategies have wide applicability to other public health areas. Practitioners can use this tool to: Learn more about behaviors in their communities and better target their prevention efforts; Identify new sources of data; Identify proxy measures; and Identify prevention partners.

Public Health Communications Collaborative, <u>How to Build Cross-Sector Partnerships that Improve Public Health</u>

To improve community health outcomes, public health professionals must collaborate with community anchors from other sectors. These partnerships can help build trust, increase audience reach, and unlock more sustained funding for public health. In this guide, find best communication practices for developing cross-sector partnerships in your community, informed by Public Health Reaching Across Sectors (PHRASES), a partnership of de Beaumont Foundation and The Aspen Institute.

Safe States Alliance, <u>Preparing to Partner: A Prequel to Strengthening Partnerships Between</u>
Business and Public Health: A Roadmap to Advancing Injury and Violence Prevention

The Roadmap to Advancing Injury and Violence Prevention offers tangible and practical guidance for public health professionals as they prepare to establish cross-sector partnerships. It emphasizes the importance of internal preparation, understanding potential partners, and building the necessary skills for successful collaboration.

Strategic Prevention Technical Assistance Center, Prevention Collaboration in Action Toolkit

Effective prevention requires the involvement of multiple players, working together to address complex problems. This toolkit showcases some of the exciting ways prevention professionals are collaborating across communities and behavioral health fields to prevent substance use and misuse and promote overall health and wellness in their communities.

Wilder Foundation, Collaboration Factors Inventory

This is a practical tool to assess how your collaboration is doing on research-tested success factors, including participation, flexibility, roles, communication and more. There is also a <u>free</u>, <u>online version</u> of the inventory for your group to use.

Frameworks: Community, Research, and Systems Change

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <u>The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Violence Prevention</u>

CDC uses a four-level social-ecological model (SEM) to better understand and prevent violence: societal, community, relationship, and individual. Violence results from a combination of multiple influences on behavior. The SEM allows us to address the factors that put people at risk for or protect them from experiencing or perpetrating violence (risk and protective factors) and the prevention strategies that can be used at each level to address these factors.

National Institutes of Health, Community Engagement Alliance

The NIH Community Engagement Alliance (CEAL) is a research network designed to work with communities and community-based organizations to identify promising engagement and outreach practices that communicate trustworthy, science-based information to communities experiencing differences in health outcomes.

Annals of Family Medicine (2017), <u>The PCORI Engagement Rubric: Promising Practices for</u> Partnering in Research

Sheridan S, Schrandt S, Forsythe L, Advisory Panel on Patient Engagement (2013 inaugural panel), Hilliard TS, Paez, KA

The Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) developed the PCORI Engagement Rubric. The Rubric provides a framework for operationalizing engagement to incorporate patients and other stakeholders in all phases of research.

W.K. Kellog Foundation, Logic Model Development Guide

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation Logic Model Development Guide, a companion publication to the Evaluation Handbook, focuses on the development and use of the program logic model. We have found the logic model, and its processes facilitate thinking, planning, and communications about program objectives and actual accomplishments. Through this guide, we hope to provide an orientation to the underlying principles and language of the program logic model so it can be effectively used in program planning, implementation, and dissemination of results.

Federal Funding Opportunities and Grant Guidance

Grants.gov

This website provides comprehensive grant listings with access to thousands of federal funding opportunities from multiple agencies and a streamlined application process which reduces the need to visit multiple agency websites to search for funding and ensures equal access to funding opportunities for individuals, organizations, and institutions. Users can sign up to receive automated alerts on new grant opportunities.

Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), Find Grant Funding

This website provides a comprehensive list of HRSA funded opportunities, including ones from HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau which may include guidelines and expectations for partnering with Title V. See these guidelines to get an idea on expectations for partnerships.



Facebook:

facebook.com/childrenssafetynetwork

LinkedIn:

linkedin.com/company/childrens-safety-network

X/Twitter:

twitter.com/ChildrensSafety

YouTube:

youtube.com/@ChildrensSafetyNetwork

Newsletter:

go.edc.org/CSNNewsletter





Children's Safety Network 300 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2010 Waltham, MA 02451

MAY 2025

This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the Child and Adolescent Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Centers Cooperative Agreement (U49MC28422) for \$5,000,000 with 0 percent financed with non-governmental sources. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.