LOGIC MODEL

SYSTEM CONTEXT **COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM** **IMPACTS**

Chehalis Basin Strategy

INPUTS

Resource conditions

Policy/legal framework

Prior attempts to address issues

Power dynamics

Network connectedness

Levels of conflict/trust

Socioeconomic /cultural health and diversity

DRIVERS

Leadership

Need to address flooding

Need to address habitat degradation

Uncertainity of climate change

COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES

Principled Engagement

Capacity for Joint Action

Shared Motivation

OUTPUTS

Securing funding

Enacting policy

Deploying staff

Siting/permitting

Constructing Infrastructure and Implementing Non-Structural Actions

OUTCOMES

Reduced flood damage

Aquatic species habitat restored

EXTERNAL VARIABLES

Climate change

Political shifts
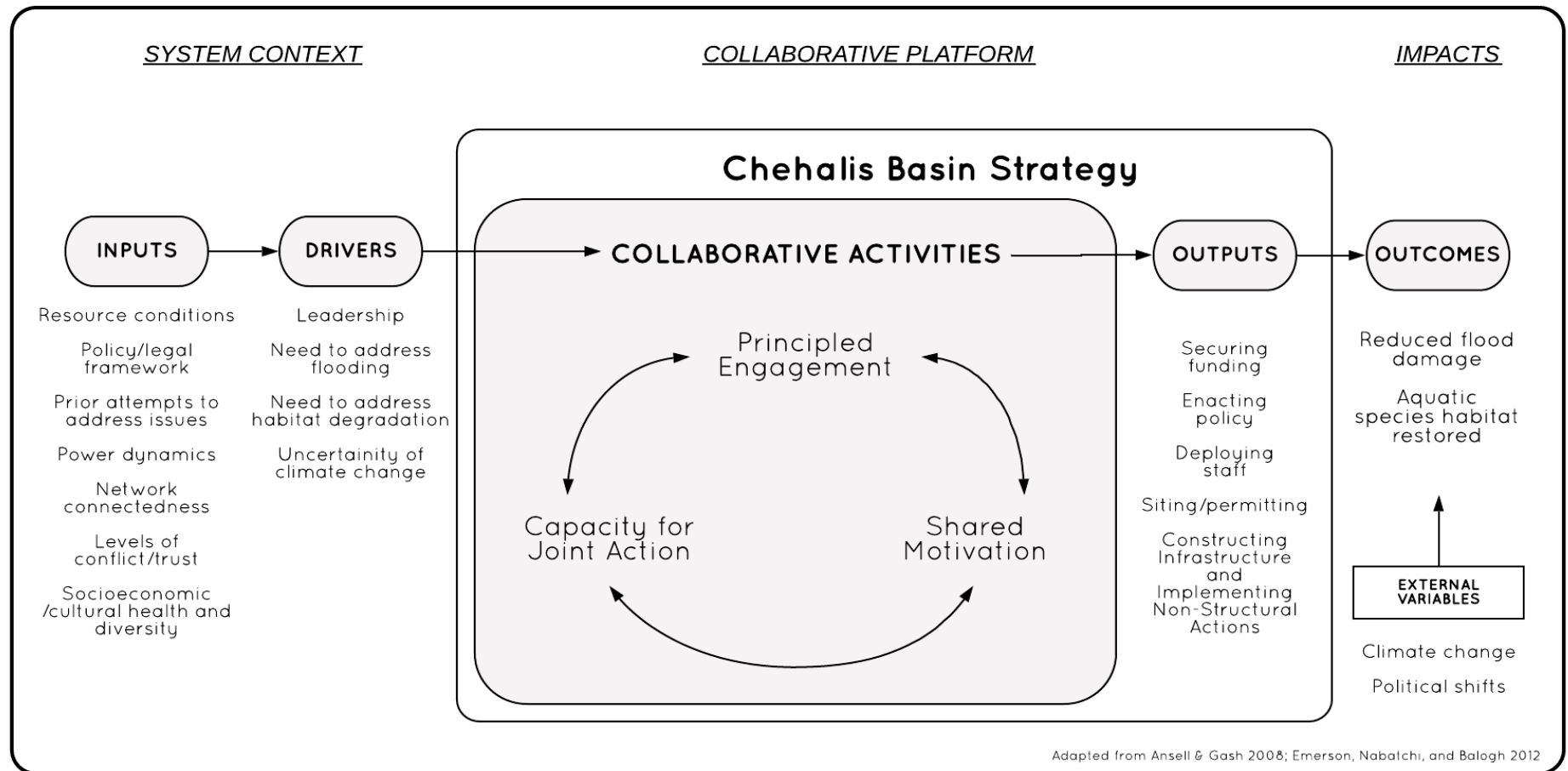
Adapted from Ansell & Gash 2008; Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh 2012

DESCRIPTION OF COLLABORTVE ACTIVITIES

Collaborative governance refers to the processes and structures of public policy that engage people across the boundaries of public agencies, sovereign nations, levels of government, public, private, and civic spheres to carry out consensus decision-making to create and implement programs for the public good.

Principled Engagement examines whether participants are "on the same page" in terms of how they define the boundaries of their actions; it measures the extent to which participants mutually 1) define the problems they are addressing in the Basin, and 2) identify the scope of their intended activities.
- *Discovery:* Have participants shared their values?
- *Definition:* Have participants defined the problem?
- *Deliberation:* Are participants communicating productively?
- *Determination:* Are participants able to make decisions?

Shared Motivation measures the quality of the interpersonal and relational elements of a collaborative process. It speaks toward the capacity of participants to interact on a personal level and develop trust and respect. This is often referred to more broadly as social capital - the social networks which can facilitate certain actors and expand the possibility of possible outcomes.
- *Mutual trust:* Do participants trust each other?
- *Mutual understanding:* Can participants work together in times of disagreement?
- *Internal legitimacy:* Do participants see this as the correct approach?
- *Shared commitment:* Are participants acting on their commitments?

Capacity for Joint Action is the ability of a collaborative process to take action and realize the actions identified through collaboration. It is the connection between strategy and performance and should represent a capacity that did not exist prior to collaboration.
- *Procedural and institutional arrangements:* Does the structure of the collaborative process contribute toward outputs?
- *Leadership:* Are participants in positions of authority moving the process forward?
- *Knowledge:* Is knowledge being created and recognized?
- *Resources:* Does the process have the necessary assets to realize outputs?