

An aerial photograph of a dense evergreen forest, likely a coniferous forest, with a thin gold border. The trees are densely packed, and the lighting creates a mix of dark green and lighter green tones, suggesting sunlight filtering through the canopy. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

# HOW DO WE ACCOMPLISH ALL-LANDS MANAGEMENT PROJECTS?

KAREN HARDIGG AND EMILY JANE DAVIS



# RURAL VOICES FOR CONSERVATION COALITION

... promotes healthy landscapes and vibrant  
rural communities throughout the  
American West.

**R V C C**

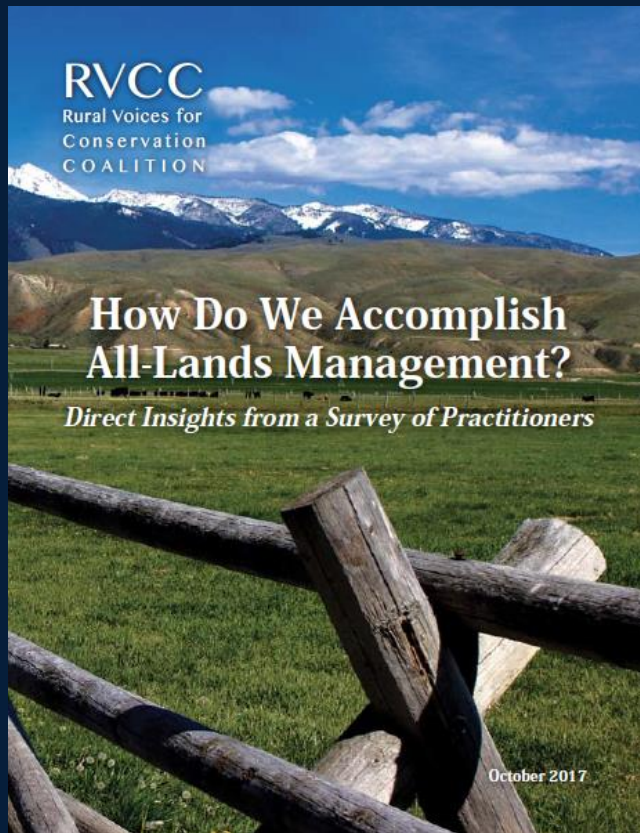
Rural Voices for  
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COALITION



# ALL LANDS

Planning and implementation of activities across landownership boundaries and through engagement of multiple partners and landowners.

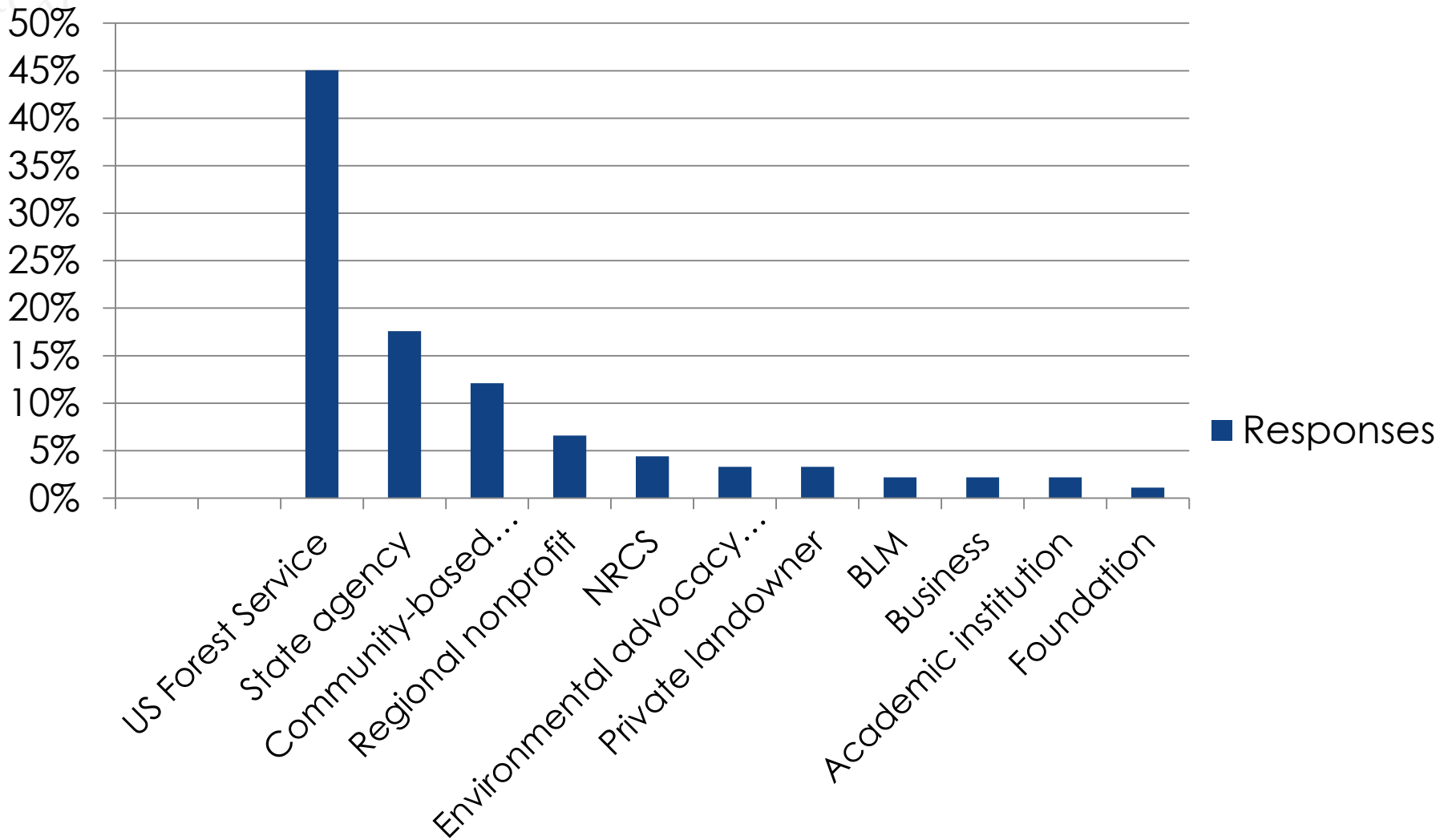
# SURVEY



- June 2017
- 96 respondents
- National and regional listserves

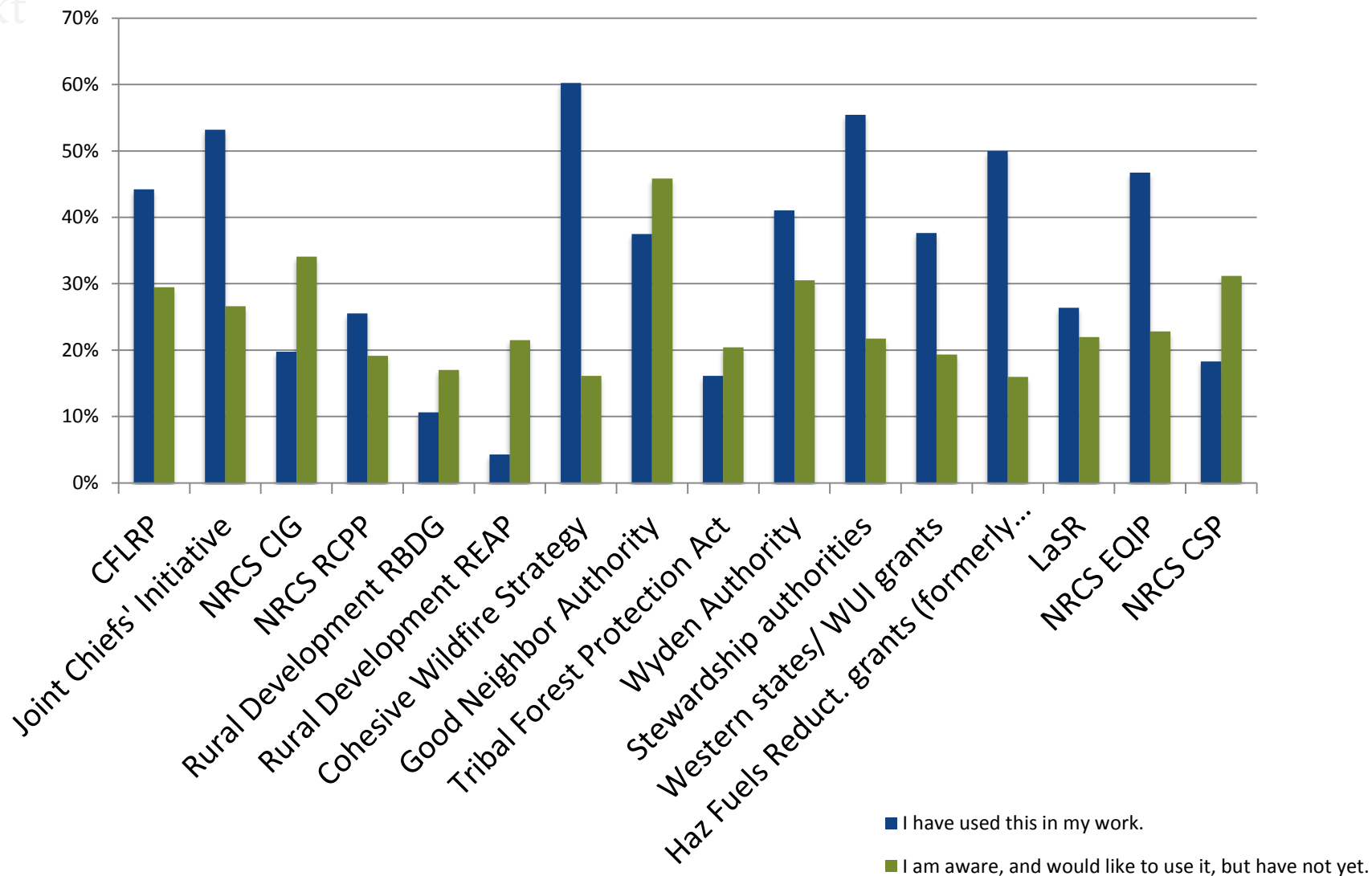


# AFFILIATION



# PROGRAMS/TOOLS/AUTHORITIES

● text





# BARRIERS

- Leveraging different funding sources
- Making the time to collaborate
- Regulatory or policy barriers
- Overcoming differences in organizational structures between partners
- Identifying which programs and authorities are applicable to which activities and jurisdictions
- Lack of flexibility in programs and authorities

# What is your top barrier to conducting all-lands projects?

Leveraging different funding sources

Regulatory or policy barriers

Overcoming differences in organizational structures between partners

Identifying which programs and authorities are applicable to which activities and jurisdictions

Lack of flexibility in programs and authorities



# FIGURING IT OUT

- Asked colleagues at other organizations
- Went for it — tried things out and learned from them
- Asked colleagues within your organization
- Taught yourself using guidebooks, program documents, or other materials

# What was the single most important thing you did to figure out how to do an all-lands project?

Asked colleagues at other organizations

Went for it—tried things out and learned from them

Asked colleagues in your organization

Taught yourself using guidebooks, program documents, or other materials

# INTERNAL KEYS

- I had to be willing to take some risks
- I had to arrange contract(s) or agreement(s)
- I had to step up as a leader
- I was willing or able to reallocate staff time away from other efforts
- I had to explain and justify how this work helped us achieve our goals



# What was the most important thing that you had to do internally?


I had to be willing to take some risks

I had to arrange contract(s) or agreement(s)


I had to step up as a leader

I was willing or able to reallocate staff time away from other efforts

I had to explain and justify how this work helped us achieve our goals

An aerial photograph of a dense evergreen forest, showing a variety of tree heights and colors ranging from dark green to light green, suggesting different species or stages of growth. The trees are packed closely together, creating a textured canopy.

“Set up the partnership well in advance of the projects. It’s like a good soup- once it stews for a while the ingredients work better together.”




“Find or nurture a partner whose mission and operating structure embraces all-lands management who **can bridge agencies and landowners** with narrower authorities, responsibilities or focus.”





- Find and work with the **good district rangers**.
- **Designate a lead** for each authority/funding source.
- **Contracting and grants/agreements people** should be at the table.

- 
- **Relax and listen.** You don't have to be the expert.
  - Staff the effort with people who are **open to new ideas.**
  - **The kindergarten rules...** play nicely, share, no name calling




“Establish community communication and social license before attempting any major project work.”





“Establish community communication and social license before attempting any major project work.”

“Just do it. Better to ask forgiveness than permission.”



“Find the allies and core team you can work with and move the intuitive forward. **Over processing collaboration** and attempting to involve representatives from various stakeholder groups **will create paralysis**. Make it happen, then engage others building upon the success.”

## MORE TO LEARN:

- The mechanics: how are projects put together and operationalized?



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- **The mechanics:** how are projects put together and operationalized?
- **The leadership:** how do we foster that culture?





## MORE TO LEARN:

- **The peer learning:** How can it be more systematically shared?



## MORE TO LEARN:

- **The peer learning:** How can it be more systematically shared?
- **The other players:** What do non-agency players need and what can we learn from non forest/fire partnerships?

# ALL LANDS LEARNING



## COLLABORATION

- **What** restoration needs to happen & why
- Social agreement



## PARTNERSHIPS

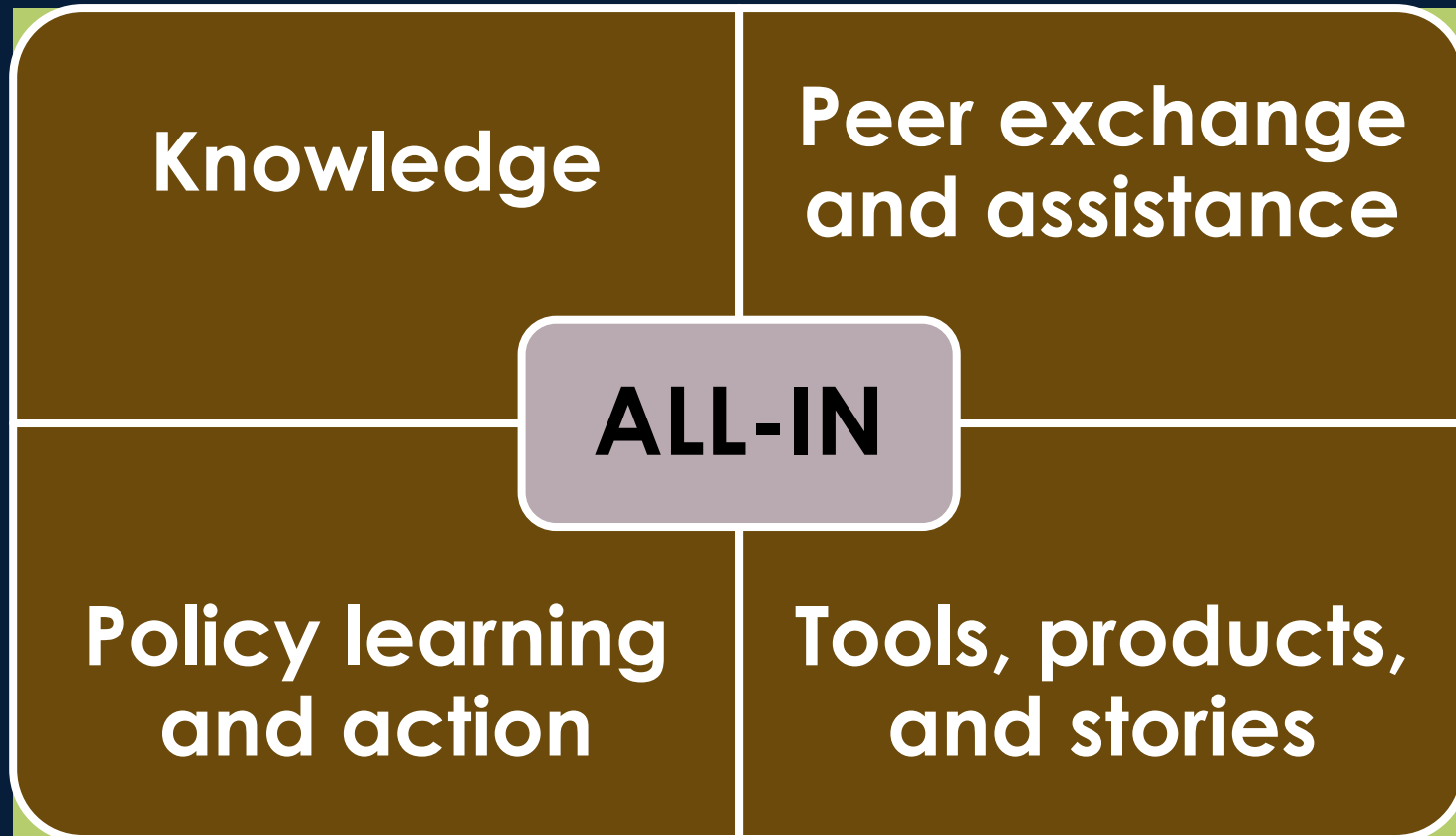
- **How** do we implement what we agreed on?
- What tools, programs, mechanisms?



## ACTION

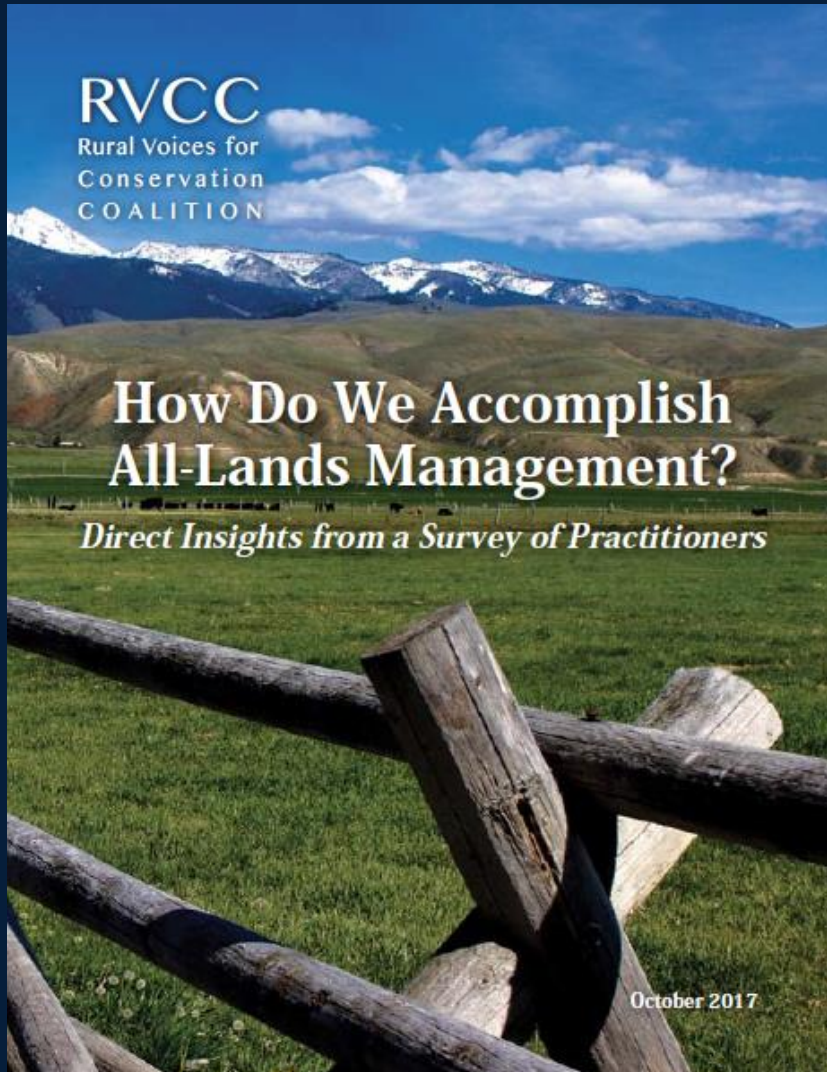
- Increased pace and scale
- Address backlog, get work done, create local jobs

# STRATEGY





# KNOWLEDGE



**RVCC**  
Rural Voices for  
Conservation  
COALITION

## How Do We Accomplish All-Lands Management?

*Direct Insights from a Survey of Practitioners*

October 2017

Applied research to  
identify how all lands  
practitioners  
accomplish their goals

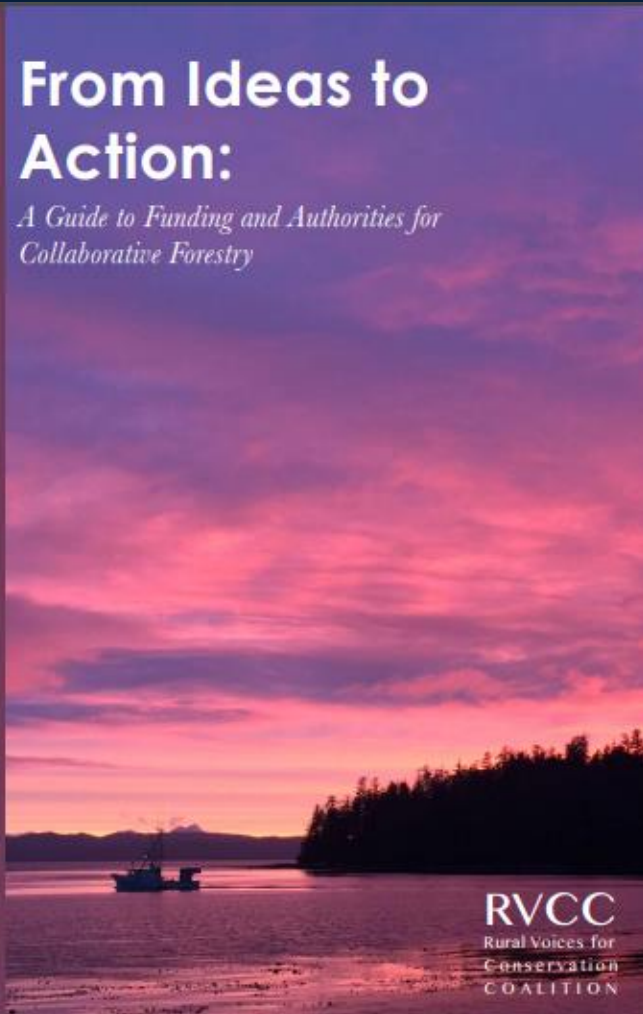


# TOOLS, PRODUCTS, STORIES

RVCC PRIMER

## From Ideas to Action:

*A Guide to Funding and Authorities for Collaborative Forestry*



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COALITION

## From Alaska, For Alaska: Local jobs in the woods



2017 Forestry Training Academy. All photos by Bob Christensen



# PEER EXCHANGE





# POLICY LEARNING & ACTION



Issue Paper

May 2016

## WORKING ACROSS ALL LANDS

### WHAT IS IT?

Across the West a new approach to collaborative land management is emerging, often described as "All Lands, All Hands." Natural resource management across All Lands involves multiple parties who rely on neighboring land parcels for economic, social, and ecological values. The parties involved in these initiatives identify common interests that cut across ownership boundaries and pool their resources to achieve mutual benefits through collaborative restoration and stewardship activities. All Lands initiatives typically take place at scales that are meaningful to the resilience of human communities, fish and wildlife populations, and regional economies.

### WHY DO IT?

Natural processes, including fire, insect and disease outbreaks, hydrological cycles, and wildlife movement, operate irrespective of private and public land boundaries. Likewise, the health and vitality of social and economic systems are dependent upon all lands. An All Lands approach to collaborative stewardship recognizes the social, ecological, and economic interdependence that exists regardless of ownership and management boundaries and targets the larger benefits that can be realized when working together at broader scales. Pooling public and private resources across ownerships and investments

### KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Prioritize investment in programs and tools that incentivize work across boundaries and strengthen local community-based and regional organizations.
- Develop clear guidance and direction that fosters inter-agency coordination throughout planning and project implementation.
- Provide increased training in collaboration, leadership, and utilization of existing tools for working across all lands.
- Develop clear and consistent mechanisms for incorporating local community input into project development, goal-setting, implementation, and monitoring.

change have led to a new wave of innovation aimed at achieving more durable landscape

