

Collaboration on Private Lands

Creating a Virtual Commons

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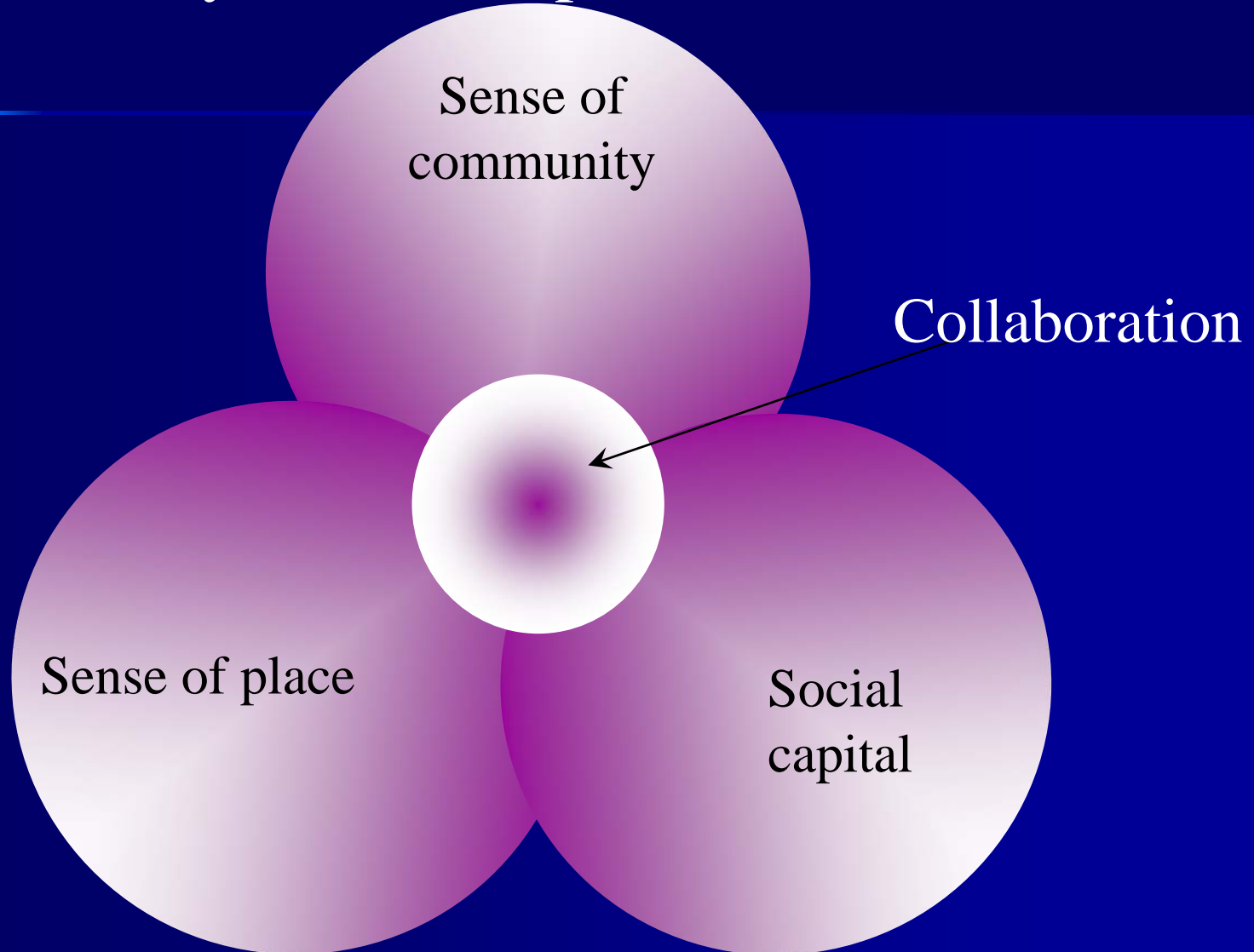
Collaboration

- *Defined* as "a process in which those parties with a stake in the problem actively seek a mutually determined solution...they join forces, pool information, knock heads, construct alternative solutions, and forge an agreement." (Gray 1989)
- *Provides* a framework
- *Involves* a process of joint decision-making

Emergent Political Model

- Institutional Void
 - New order of decisionmaking is dispersed
 - New spatiality of policymaking and politics
 - New view of participation and democratic governance
 - Authority of scientific expertise
 - Context of policy making

Hypothesized Relationship among Place, Community, Social Capital, & Collaboration



Social Capital and Community

■ Social capital

- "...features of social organization such as networks, norms and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit." (Putnam, 1995)

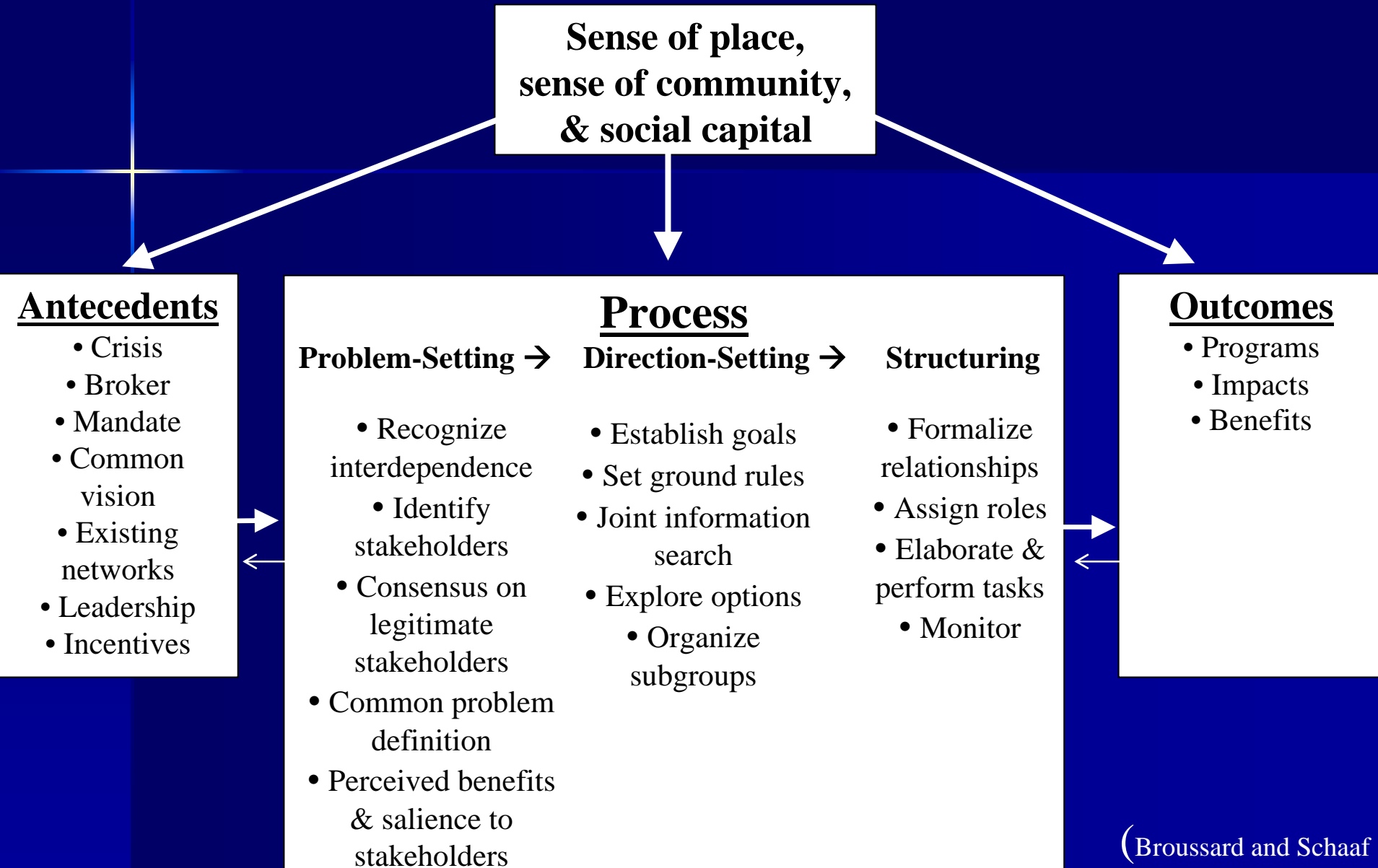
■ Sense of place

- "...the collection of meanings, beliefs, symbols, values, and feelings that individuals or groups associate with a particular locality." (Williams & Stewart, 1998)

■ Sense of community

- "...a feeling that members have of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members' needs will be met through their commitment to be together." (McMillan & Chavis, 1986)

Theoretical Framework for Collaboration



Joint Planning on Private Lands

- Communication and joint planning between neighboring landowners is essential for successful implementation of ecosystem management (Jacobson 2000)
- Most Interested: Farmers, landowners holding professional occupations, landowners who had previously participated in cooperatives, leased their land for hunting, allowed public access for recreation, had been involved in a federal forestry program, and/or had a written management plan were more interested in joint planning than their counterparts; Interest in joint planning increases with age and income
- Least interested: landowners who were members of a forestry-related association and those who valued their land primarily for timber production or investment opportunities

Joint Planning on Private Lands

- No significant correlations found between interest in joint planning and incentives that would reduce taxes, regulation, and/or land planning costs, improve water quality, or increase farm income.
- Economic incentives were necessary for on-the-ground implementation of coordinated management. (Klosowski et al. 2001)

Critical Elements of Coordinated Management

- Personal relationships, trust, respect (Wondolleck and Yaffee 2000)
- Lack of trust may prevent collaboration (Creighton et al 2002; Raedeke et al 2001)
- Stewardship motivation, private property rights, tangible outputs (Rickenbach and Reed 2002)
- Projects focused to wildlife habitat or amenity values (Stevens et al 1999)

Benefits

- Organizational
- Ecological
- Economic
- Social