

VISIONARY STATEMENTS

In five years, “informing landscape-scale conservation and sustainable resource management in the face of a changing climate and related stressors” will mean:

- Managers will be able to respond to finer-scale changes on the landscape
 - We will have finer-scale projections of change, for example of vegetation change
- Policies may require states or specific operations to address changing environmental conditions at local or large-scale levels
 - We will support managers as they respond to changes in policy
- Landscape scale managers will manage for multiple social, economic, environmental and cultural factors
- Considering climate change in management practice will be normal and commonplace (mainstreaming)
 - We will support evaluation of the performance / success of implemented adaptation measures
- We will provide access to available information in a form people can use

| In five years, the NPLCC will have accomplished or be known for / as: | Key features |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained leadership in working with Tribes and First Nations | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A leader in best practices in applied science, especially in the climate change field | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming climate change • Incorporating traditional and local knowledge • Conducting integrated landscape work • Informing policy and management decisions |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveraging work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating additional projects from funded work • Funding strategically to leverage existing research and data |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “collaboration generator” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across LCCs, CSCs, trans-boundary, etc. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “go to” for climate change information and for making tools easy to use by the average person | |

APPROACH: FOCUS AREAS AND OPPORTUNITIES

To do this work over the next five years, the NPLCC should focus on:

- Strengthening science management engagement
 - Build from the work of others in science, planning, and coordination
 - Build knowledge among entry-level positions, grad students, and undergrads that the NPLCC is a resource
- Translating science and making science and traditional knowledge information useful and used
 - Ensure results of funded work are widely available and usable by policy makers and others
 - Build from the work of others in science, planning, and coordination
- Specific natural and cultural resource challenges
 - Spread of harmful invasive species
 - How to prioritize restoration given project climate impacts
 - Using mitigation techniques to address the loss of cultural resources
 - Try forward-looking management options in Alaska
- Coordination, collaboration and facilitation
 - Actively facilitating trans-boundary and regional forums to identify collaboration needs
 - Work closely and collaboratively with Climate Science Centers and others listed in Q5
 - Take advantage of the collaborative partnership already developed
 - Learn from local efforts
 - Build and maintain support from Congressional partners

Re-cap of MeetingSphere Discussion to Inform Strategic Planning



BARRIERS

Three of the identified barriers to achieving the 5-year outlook are related directly to the NPLCC. The others are faced by all in the conservation community:

| Identified barrier | Specific to NPLCC? | General conservation challenge? |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our ability to sustain momentum as a partnership is a barrier. Working with many separate jurisdictions and over such a large geography make it difficult to be relevant to all. We are not necessarily creating the capacity to do the science we need to do. | ✓ | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPLCC has a process and governance focus – a top-down effort – and does not balance it with bottom-up learning from the work they are doing. | ✓ | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is always a barrier, as is time and capacity for labor-intensive activities. | ✓ | ✓ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are tensions between the needs of transformational change and the political and legal reality in which we are embedded. Opportunities to integrate climate change may be limited by planning cycles. | | ✓ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of integration between economic and conservation interests. | | ✓ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to do extension work well, but the extension approach is often suggested as a way to respond to climate change effects. There is a learning curve among farmers, ranchers, and the military. | | ✓ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need to learn how to manage a landscape with people on it. | | ✓ |

PARTNERSHIPS

Several current or potential partnerships were suggested to help the NPLCC be successful in the next five years:

| Type of Partnership | Examples provided |
|---|--|
| Already developed NPLCC partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alaska Coastal Rainforest Center Juneau Economic Development Council (research cluster) Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) |
| Already existing groups who are implementing conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Joint Ventures Restoration practitioners |
| Tribal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alaska Forum on the Environment ICC Alaska |
| Federal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOAA Regional Integrated Science Applications (RISA) (e.g., CIRC, ACCAP) USDA Climate Hubs National Conservation Training Center and other training programs |
| NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Audubon initiative on climate change and birds |
| States | |
| Land trust alliances | |
| Military | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentinel landscapes |
| Farmers and ranchers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentinel landscapes |