



Bridging the Rural – Urban Divide www.onemontana.org



TODAY

- * WHO IS ONE MONTANA
- * IS THERE A RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE?
- * IMPACTS ON PHILANTHROPY
- * COLLABORATION
- * COLLECTIVE IMPACT



WE ARE A 501 C 3, NONPROFIT, NONPARTISAN ORGANIZATION.

FORMERLY THE RURAL LANDSCAPE INSTITUTE



ONE MONTANA'S MISSION IS TO **CREATE A VIBRANT MONTANA BY** CONNECTING **RURAL AND URBAN** COMMUNITIES





8 MEMBER
BOARD OF
DIRECTORS

15 MEMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Full list at www.onemontana.org



62ND LEGISLATURE SJ0008 SJ 8

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF

MONTANA URGING THE BOARD OF REGENTS AND THE COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO STUDY THE GROWING DIVIDE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITIES AND PRESENT THE FINDINGS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY TO THE LEGISLATURE'S EDUCATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTERIM COMMITTEE.



- 1. The One Montana Collaboration Center: One Montana's online interactive database will give organizations and communities easy access to each other, providing an index of resources as well as expertise and tools to assist collaborations for social and economic projects.
- 2. <u>Common Ground Meetings</u>: *One Montana* will be available with expertise and techniques to assist diverse and divisive groups with problem solving.
- 3. Rural-Urban Projects: One Montana will help implement a variety of creative on-the-ground collaborative projects around education, entrepreneurship, local foods, or whatever communities request.



- 4. Training and Community Workshops: One Montana will offer training for 300+ citizens, and host 50+ community workshops, teaching the One Montana approach and techniques to utilize collaboration services.
- 5. Statewide Awareness: One Montana will sponsor conferences on statewide issues, and a campaign to raise awareness of rural and urban lifestyles and their interdependency



WHAT IS RURAL AND URBAN IN THE US ?

Urban: 50,000 or more people.

Rural: All population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. *





WHAT IS RURAL AND URBAN IN MONTANA?

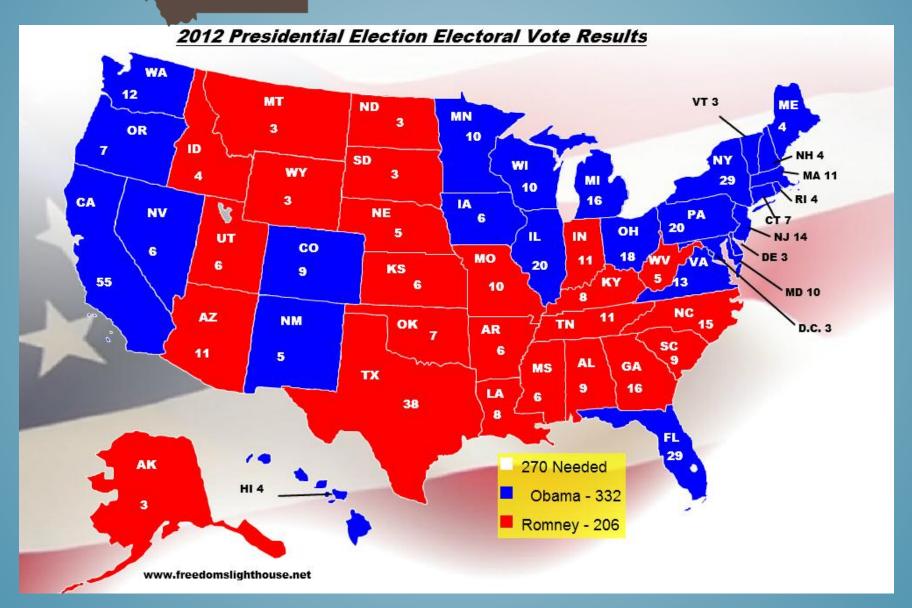
Urban: 10,000 or more people.

Rural: All population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.



* One Montana's Definition

IS THE RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE REAL?





US Rural and Urban Voting 2012 Voting Results

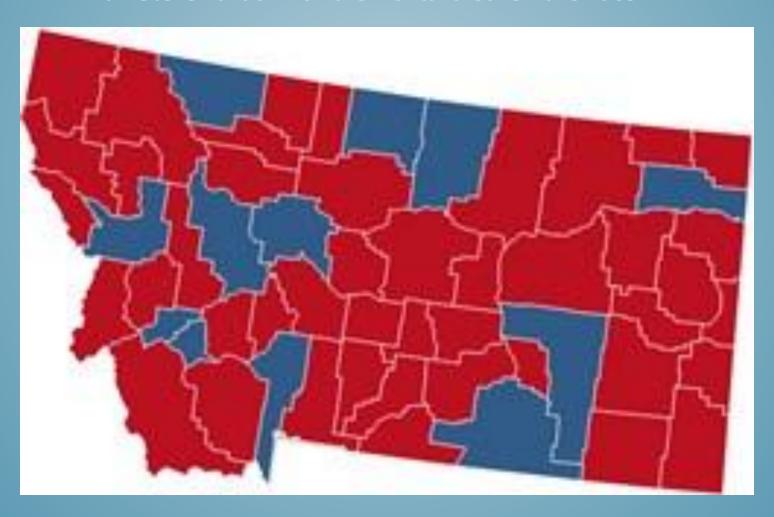


Cities 50,000 – over 500,000 majority voted Obama

Suburbs and under 50,000 majority voted Romney



How Steve Bullock Won the Montana Governor's Race





By 2030 80% of Montana's population will live within one of the seven urban centers.

"2030 Study- Ageing in Montana" Myles Watts, George Haynes, Doug Young, Pat Barkey

Urban populations in Montana are increasingly concerned about the **source of their food** and yet the percentage of consumption in Montana of locally grown food has dropped from 70% in the 1950s to less than 10% in 2006.

"America needs to know where food is produced." Editorial. Billings Gazette 14 May 2007

"Montana Farm to Restaurant Campaign." Bozeman Chronicle 16 September 2007



Urban residents in Montana rank the **quality of life** in Montana very highly, including their proximity to open space and recreational opportunities. They may be unaware that farms and ranches that contribute to open space and provide hunting and fishing opportunities on private land are in serious jeopardy. Montana is losing about 35 acres of farmland per day and 250 ranches a year. About 5,000,000 acres of important farm and ranch lands in Montana are under pressure from development.

"A Quality-of-Life Study for Montana." PPL Montana 2005 American Farmland Trust: www.farmland.org/rocky-mountain/montana.htm

"Keeping traditional alive a challenge for Montana ranch families." <u>Missoulian</u> 27 April 2005 American Farmland Trust: <u>www.farmland.org/rocky-mountain/montana.htm</u>





Rural Montanans are concerned about disparities with urban centers in **education**, **healthcare**, and **employment opportunities**. They worry about their ability to **continue a traditional way of life** by keeping the next generation on the farm or ranch in the face of economic hardship.

"Rural students perform less well than urban students on standardized tests of educational achievement," A Note on Student-Academic Performance in Rural v. Urban Areas, American Journal of Economics and Sociology,

Borland/Howsen, 1999

:1-:-

"In Montana, urban workers have higher per capita income, higher earnings per job, lower poverty rate and lower unemployment rates than rural workers," USDA Economic Research Service, State Fact Sheets







"YOU (URBAN)
HAVE
EVERYTHING I
NEED.

I (RURAL) HAVE EVERYTHING YOU WANT." *



* State Senator, Jim Peterson

THERE IS A "LACK OF **APPRECIATION IN THIS COUNTRY FOR WHAT HAPPENS IN RURAL AMERICA** ... THE PLACE **WHERE OUR VALUES ARE ROOTED.** *



* Tom Vilsack



"THE MOST **EFFECTIVE WAY** TO DO **PHILANTHROPY IS** TO BUILD THE CONNECTIONS **BETWEEN RURAL** AND URBAN **COMMUNITIES**" DANIEL KEMMIS



IMPACTS ON PHILANTHROPY:

- Larger Foundations in urban areas may not invest in rural areas
- Calls for policies that allow for greater tax deductions in philanthropy
- Efforts to build the capacity of rural community foundations and other entities
- Refreshed efforts to build networks and collaboration



COLLABORATION: OTHERWISE KNOWN AS:



https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=Pk7yqlTMvp8



COLLABORATION

- Collaboration is a fluid, interactive state where the parts have power to influence the whole while the whole influences the parts.
- In collaboration, teamwork and individual excellence are equally required: as in jazz, the greater the individual virtuosity, the greater team virtuosity.
- Collaboration should magnify individual greatness rather than deny it.
- Collaboration requires coexisting differences, not sameness. Where there are differences there are tensions.



COLLABORATION

- The purpose of tension is to create a field where creativity grows. As long as there are differences, tension is there to stay. When one is resolved, another appears.
- Working willingly with tensions is the prerequisite for collaboration.
- Collaboration's purpose is to relate to each other in such a way that typically irritating differences can be transformed into valuable gifts.
- To turn differences into gifts requires strength and flexibility. It involves the confidence to express ideas and the humility to adjust them to those of others'.



IF PEOPLE GIVE TO WHAT THEY KNOW – LET'S GET THEM TO KNOW ONE ANOTHER.





EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATIONS:

BLACKFOOT CHALLENGE

CENTRAL MONTANA MANUFACTURING ALLIANCE

STILLWATER MINING GOOD NEIGHBOR AGREEMENT



RURAL – URBAN SISTER COMMUNITIES







RURAL – URBAN SISTER COMMUNITIES





COLLABORATION

• Working willingly with tensions is the prerequisite for collaboration.

*Pomegranate Center



COLLECTIVE IMPACT 5 Conditions for Success*

- Common Agenda
- Shared Measurement Systems
- Mutually Reinforcing Activities
- Continuous Communication
- Backbone Support Organizations



BACKBONE ORGANIZATIONS

- Catalyst for Progress
- Work behind the scenes
- Ensure accountability
- Provide Continuous Communication
- Evaluates and measures success





"People and organizations can't afford to operate in isolation of their surroundings."

Daniel Kemmis





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