

Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)

A progress report on the SDM 2016 project & IPSI collaborative activity

2017.4.18

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OUTLINE



- Background
- Challenges
- Strategy
- Progress of 2014-2016
- 2017 Vision for the future

Background

- Satoyama Initiative *introduced to Taiwan in the late 2010* and received **great popularity from the government and the general public.**
- **Practices engaging** in conservation and revitalization of socio-ecological-production landscapes (SEPLs) in compliance with the goal of Satoyama Initiative **increasing.**
- Especially **since 2011, the Forestry Bureau (FB)** working with universities, NPOs and local communities on **ecological restoration of rice paddies and wetlands** in the name of the Satoyama Initiative.

Challenges

- A ***lack*** of an integrated ***national policy and strategic framework***
- A ***lack*** of ***indicator systems for monitoring SEPLs***
- A ***need*** for relevant research for ***adapting*** the Satoyama Initiative ***into national and local contexts***
- A ***lack*** of a ***capacity-building*** mechanism for practitioners
- A ***need*** for ***national and regional networks for on-the-ground and collaborative activities***

Strategy

- It calls for a more ***integrated approach*** to setting up ***a national strategic framework*** for promoting Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan.
- ***Learning from the knowledge and experiences of IPSI***, in **2015**, National Dong-Hwa University (***NDHU***) proposed a national strategic framework and started to work with Forestry Bureau (***FB***) on building up a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (***TPSI***).



Progress 2014-2016



行政院農業委員會林務局林業發展計畫 103林發-7.2-保-24

台灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡 推動計畫之先期規劃(2-1)



1st year Project Report Conducted by NDHU & SWAN international

委託機關：行政院農業委員會林務局
執行機關：中華民國自然生態保育協會

Commissioned by Forest Bureau

計畫主持人：李光中
專任研究助理：許宏昌

其他研究人員：王鈴琪、鍾孟瑾

中華民國 103 年 12 月

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Lee (2015) A Pilot Project for a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (2/2)



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台灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡 推動計畫之先期規劃(2-2)



2nd year Project Report Conducted by NDHU & SWAN international

委託機關：行政院農業委員會林務局

Commissioned by Forest B

計畫主持人：李光中

專任研究助理：王鈴琪

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陳瑩穎、邱雅華、鄭勝文、林

中華民國 104 年 12 月

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SI & Acoagriculture

A strategic framework for TPSI

Lee (2014) *TPSI Go! Building up a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative*

Shia et al. (2015) *A strategic framework proposal for promoting the Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan*



2014年生物多樣性年報 Biodiversity 2014

Taiwan Forestry Journal

推動台灣里山倡議的策略架構芻議

文/圖 ■ 夏榮生 ■ 林務局保育組前任技正
 黃群策 ■ 林務局保育組樓地經營科技正
 許曉華 ■ 林務局保育組樓地經營科技正
 張弘毅 ■ 林務局秘書室主任
 李光中 ■ 國立東華大學自然資源與環境學系副教授 (通訊作者)

Authors: FB's officers & Lee

里山倡議自從2010年底引進台灣後，受到政府和民間的歡迎，台灣各地符合里山倡議精神、從事農村生產地景保全活用的案例也愈來愈多。林務局近年推動水梯田暨濕地生態復育工作，即積極回應國際里山倡議和生物多樣性愛知目標。其中包括「八煙聚落」保有傳統水梯田砌石圳道灌溉系統、砌石三合院、水中央等特殊人文地景，並修繕八煙出張所為聚落小賣店，銷售聚落生產之農產品及手工藝品，讓在地小農的收益比以往增加約10倍，也讓第二代願意回鄉深耕；「貢寮水梯田」生態系統豐富，物種超過500種，還有珍貴的保育類動物一食蟹獺出現，展現人與自然和諧共生的美景；花蓮豐濱鄉「港口部落」原本遍布著大面積層疊的阿美族傳統水梯田，因逐漸休耕灌溉水路傾頹失修水田陸化，在林務局提供經費及族人與耆老的協助下將水源引回田區，當地睽違20年的「水稻米」也試種成功，眾人的心中充滿感動等。以保存現有之珍貴水梯田與埤圳生態環境，引導農民採取生態友善耕作或有機農業方式生產、種植具文化與休閒市場價值之傳統作物，創造兼具生物多樣性保護與永續發展之經典案例，希望能起帶頭作用，讓各項作為能將永續經營、維持生物多樣性的理念融入其中。

前述案例實際操作雖已有具體影響和成效，惟展望未來，仍有許多挑戰及亟需調整修正者，本文借鏡國際里山倡議及其夥伴關係網絡之運作架構，首先分析台灣推動里山倡議的機會和問題，繼而提出未來推動台灣里山倡議的整體策略架構（包括策略目標、策略架構、運作架構和工作面向等）之若干想法，提供林務局未來研訂台灣里山倡議相關政策和推動計畫之參考。

一、台灣推動里山倡議的機會和問題分析

(一) 台灣推動里山倡議的發展概況

台灣自2010年底引進里山倡議概念和作法，受到各界重視。特別以林務局為首，在政策研究和實務推動計畫上給予支持，奠定里山倡議在台灣發展的基礎。目前，台灣各地符合里山倡議精神、從事「社會－生態－生產地景」保全活用的相關案例愈來愈多，至少包括：

TPSI GO!

建立台灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡

文·圖 / 李光中 東華大學自然資源與環境學系



2010年第十屆生物多樣性公約大會議定的愛知目標是國際里山倡議的源頭



台灣 2012

國際里山倡議的概念和作法，自從2010年底引進台灣後，受到政府和民間的歡迎。各地符合里山倡議精神、從事農村地景保全活用的案例也愈來愈多。然而，台灣目前尚缺乏整體性的里山倡議規劃和推動架構，來整合及強化政府和民間的智慧及力量。本文關注上述機會和問題，提議一項「台灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡」(Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, TPSI) 建立的推動架構，提供各界參考。

The first international conference of *Eco-agriculture and the Satoyama Initiative*, HDARES, Taiwan (Sep 2015)

Dr. Chen
Minister of Council of Agriculture

Mr Wataru Suzuki & Dr Kaoru Ichikawa
UNU-IAS, IPSI Secretariat

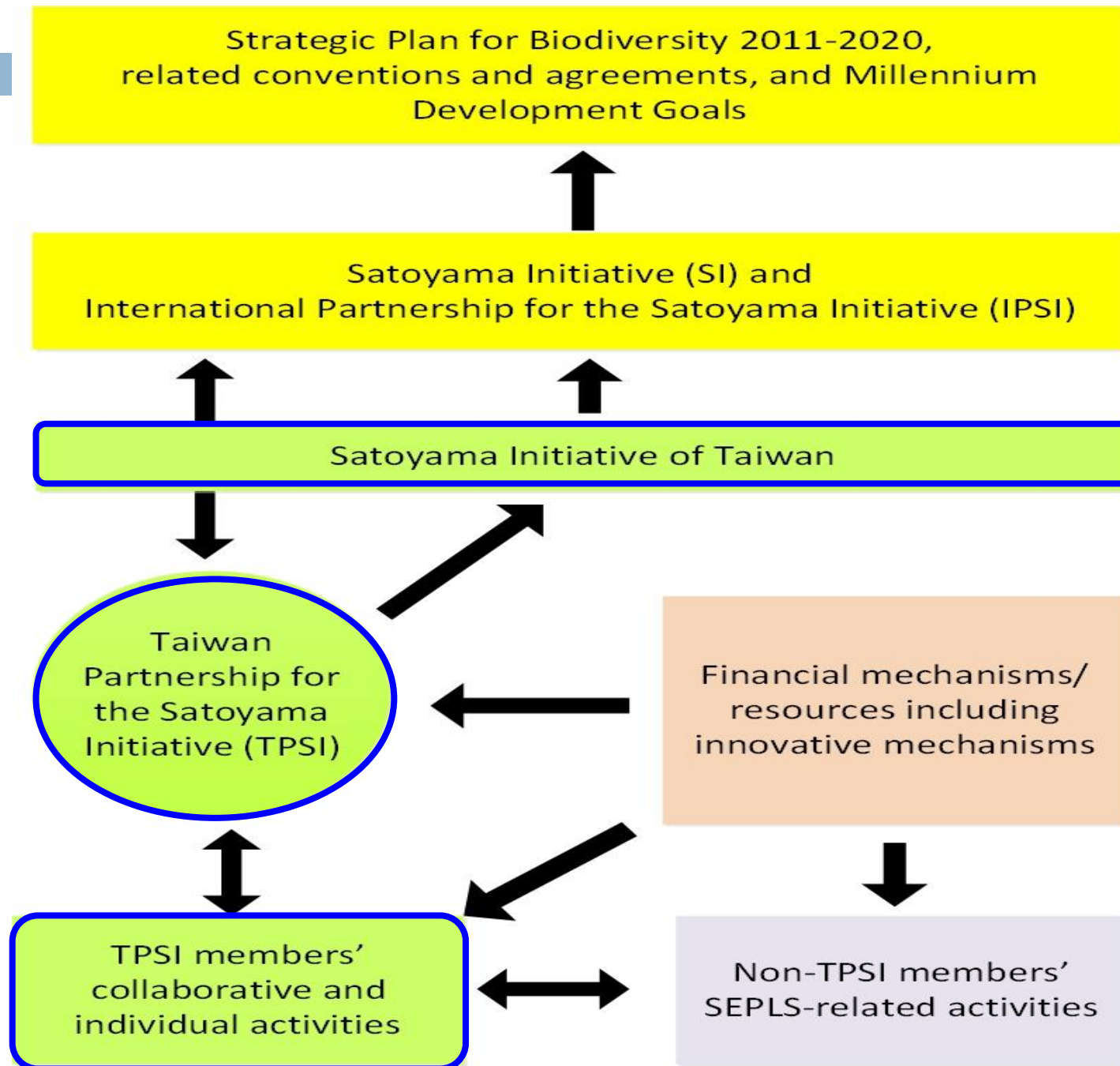
Dr Huang
Director, HDARES

Mr Lee
Director, Forestry Bureau



Relationship among TPSI, IPSI and SI

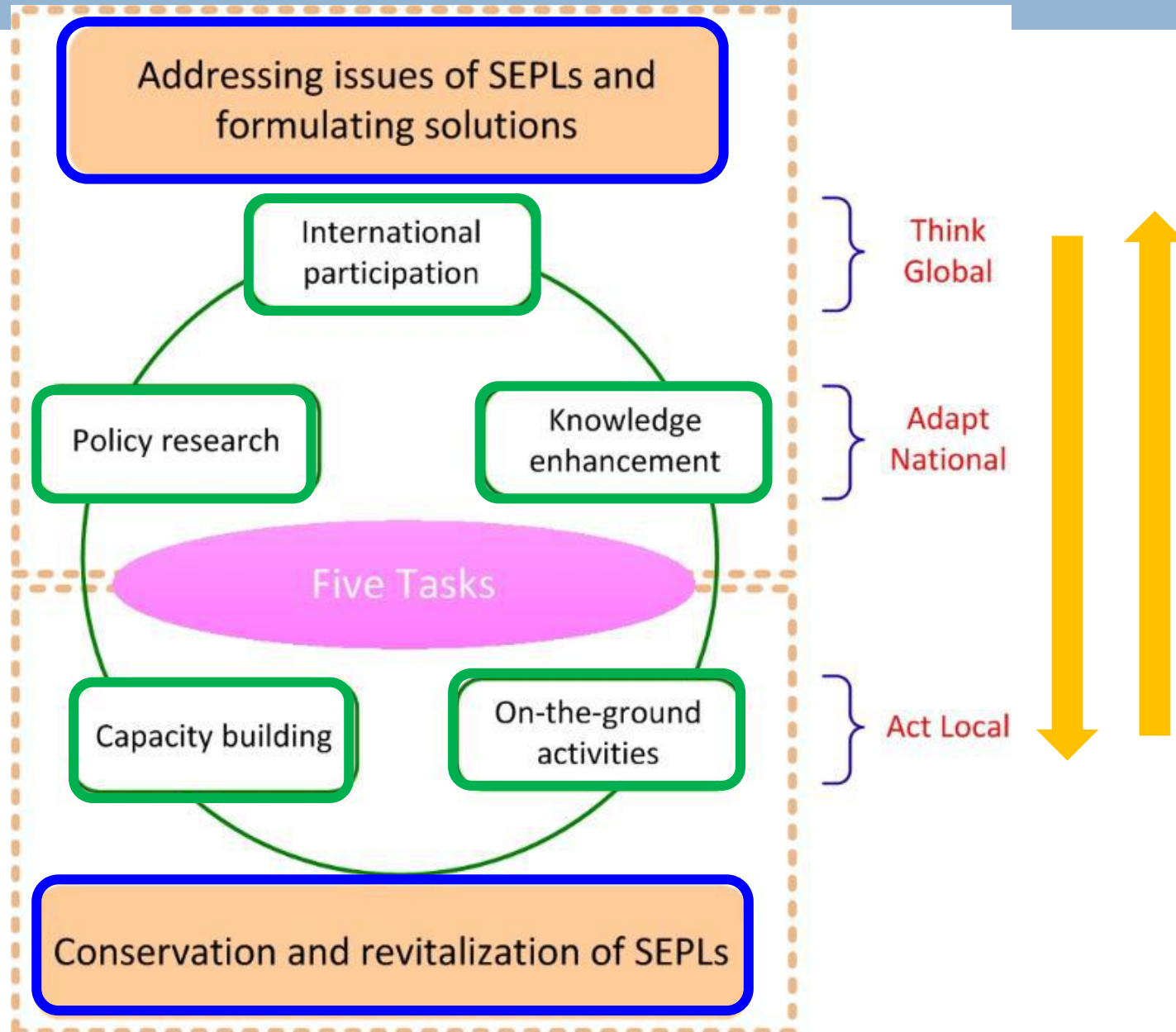
(revised from IPSI Strategy, 2012)



TPSI Strategic Framework:

Two targets and Five clusters of activities

(based on IPSI Operational Framework, 2010)



Promotion of the Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan has become a new ministerial policy since May 2016

□ announced by the new minister of Council of Agriculture in May 2016 and by the new director of the Forest Bureau in July 2016



農委會新政：環境綠色給付、鼓勵有機小農、林業永續、里山倡議

○ 建立於 2016/05/31 上稿編輯：CLiao

本報2016年5月31日台北訊，特約記者廖靜慧報導

新上任的農委會主委曾啟鴻昨(30日)首度赴立法院報告，宣示未來四年重要施政，包括綠色環境給付、有機與友善環境耕作，以「里山倡議」精神兼顧林業永續利用；但沒有提到完整的生態保育政策與論述；另一方面，施政報告未提動物保護業務，立委要求3個月內針對現況進行盤點。

曾啟鴻解釋，綠色給付目的是鼓勵農民減少化學肥料與農藥，他將鼓勵小農轉型，成為友善大地的尖兵，「小農是當代最值得尊敬的農民。」他希望任內有機生產面積從6000公頃提高到10000公頃，另外也會響應聯合國「千分之四」倡議，每年讓土壤增加千分之四有機物質儲量，將空氣中的碳質在土壤中。



林華慶出掌林務局 施政首重里山倡議



2016-07-16 12:51中央社 台北16日電

行政院農業委員會林務局局長林華慶表示，天然林禁止砍伐、經濟林使用依據國際規範，以及深化里山倡議，為未來3大施政重點，尤其是里山倡議。

行政院農業委員會林務局今天舉行卸任、新任局長交接典禮，由前國立台灣博物館副館長



Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)

7 IPSI members *Nov 2016*

- Collaborating partners

- ▣ all 7 IPSI members of Taiwan including

- Academic

- National Dong-Hwa University (**NDHU**)

- NGO

- Society for Wildlife and Nature (**SWAN**) International

- NPO

- Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation (**EEF**)

- NPO

- Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (**EEFT**)

- Government

- Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (**HDARES**), Council of Agriculture

- Government

- Forestry Bureau (**FB**), Council of Agriculture

- NPO

- Tse-Xin Organic Agriculture Foundation (**TOAF**)

- ▣ Other non-IPSI members of Taiwan

Lee (2016) Extension Project for TPSI (1/2)



行政院農業委員會林務局林業發展計畫 105林發-07.2-保-17(1)

台灣里山倡議夥伴



1st year
委託機關：行
Conduc
執行機關：國
Commissione
計畫主持人：

研究人員：翁

中華民國

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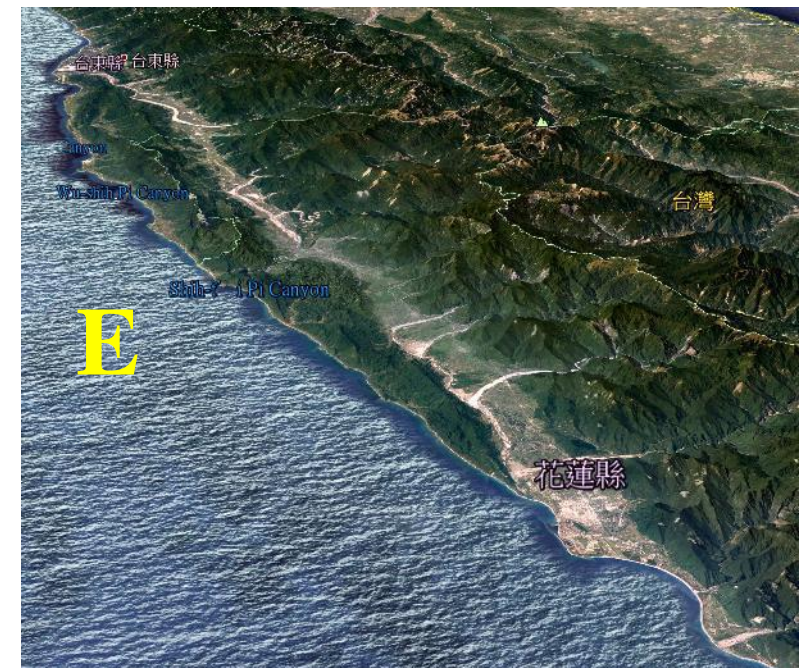
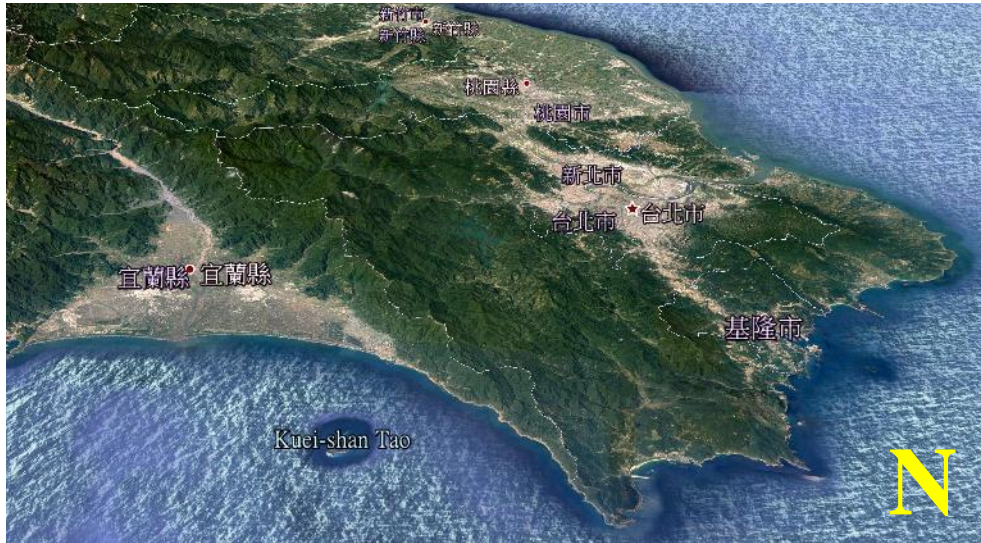
Issues, goals and strategic framework of TPSI

Capacity building & On-the-ground activities

- ✓ 4 Regional workshops for TPSI partners (N, W, S, E parts)
- ✓ 1 Workshop for FB's Administrative system
- ✓ NDHU case study research

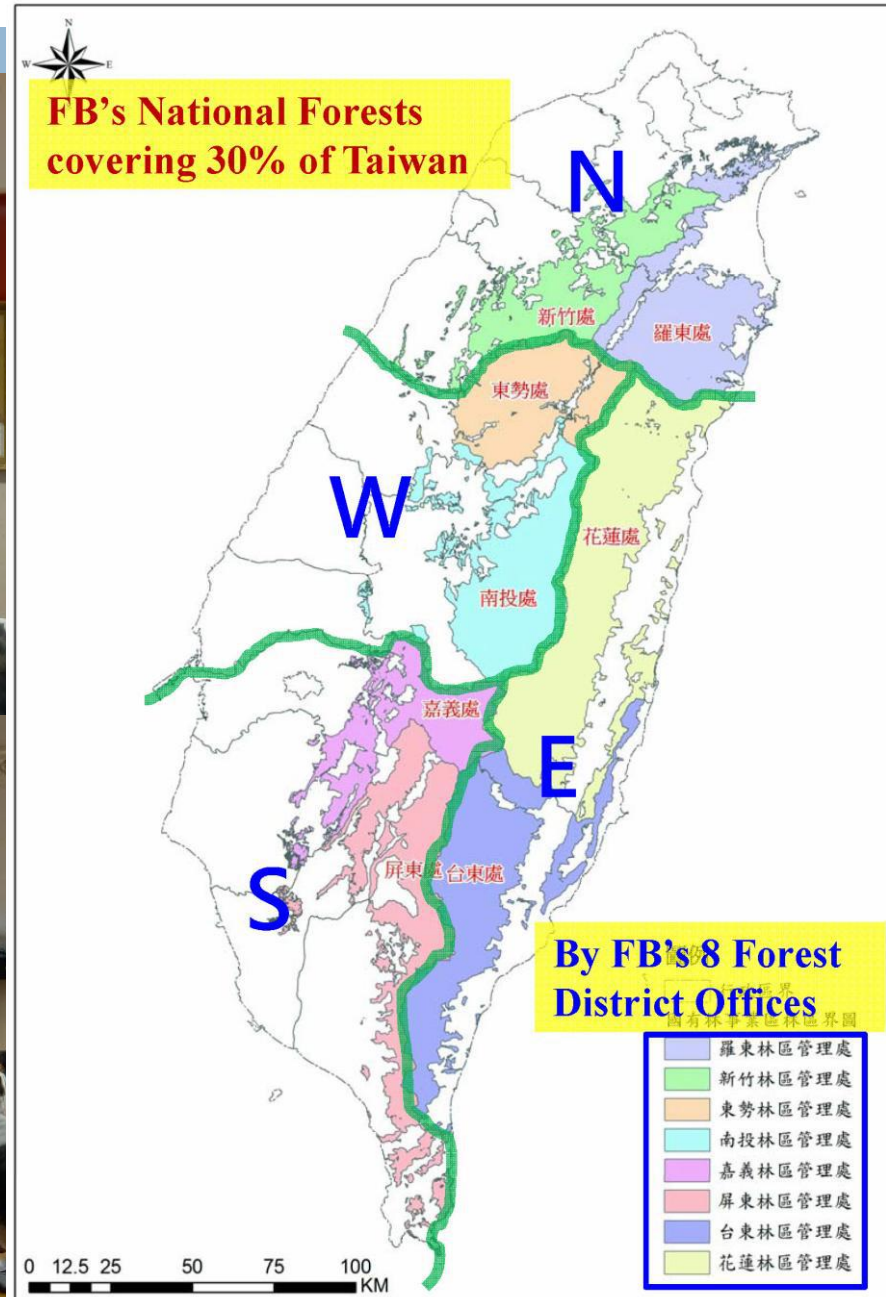
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Building up 4 Regional TPSI Networks for capacity-building & on-the-ground activities, from 2016



Capacity building:

Workshop for *Forestry Bureau's Administrative system*
58 officers in FB headquarters, Taipei, 8-9 Aug 2016



TPSI-S Regional Workshop

Kaohsiung, 12-13 July 2016 with 14 participants from local communities, NGOs, NPOs, academics and governmental institutions



TPSI-N Regional Workshop

New Taipei, 15 Oct 2016 with 15 participants from *local communities, NGOs, NPOs, academics and governmental institutions*



TPSI-W Regional Workshop

Miaoli, 27 Nov 2016 with 17 participants from local communities, NGOs, NPOs, academics and governmental institutions



TPSI-E Regional Workshop

Hualien, 7-8 Dec 2016 with 23 participants from local communities, NGOs, NPOs, academics and governmental institutions



International Exchange

FB headquarters, Taipei, 17-20 Oct 2016



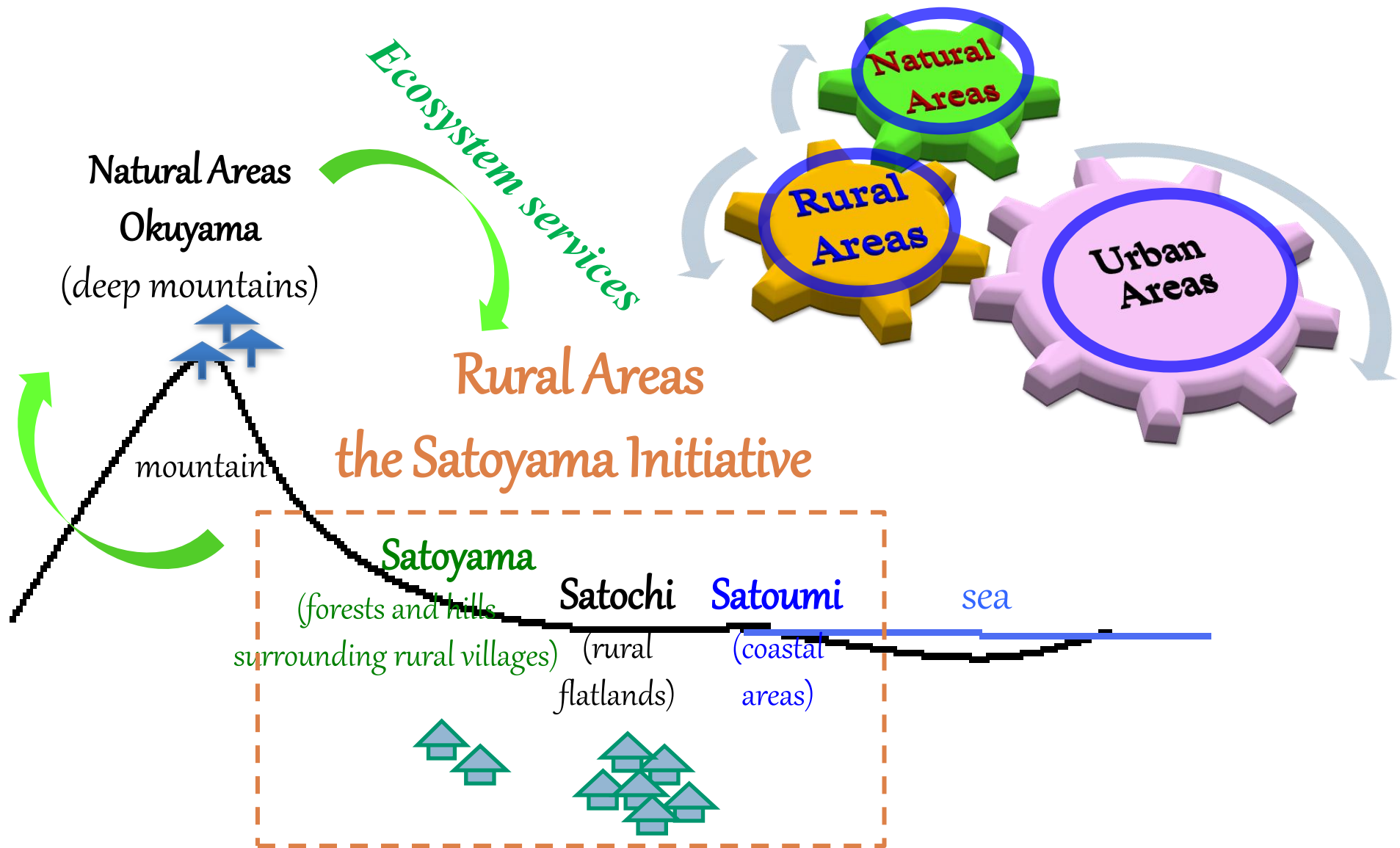


2017 Vision for the future

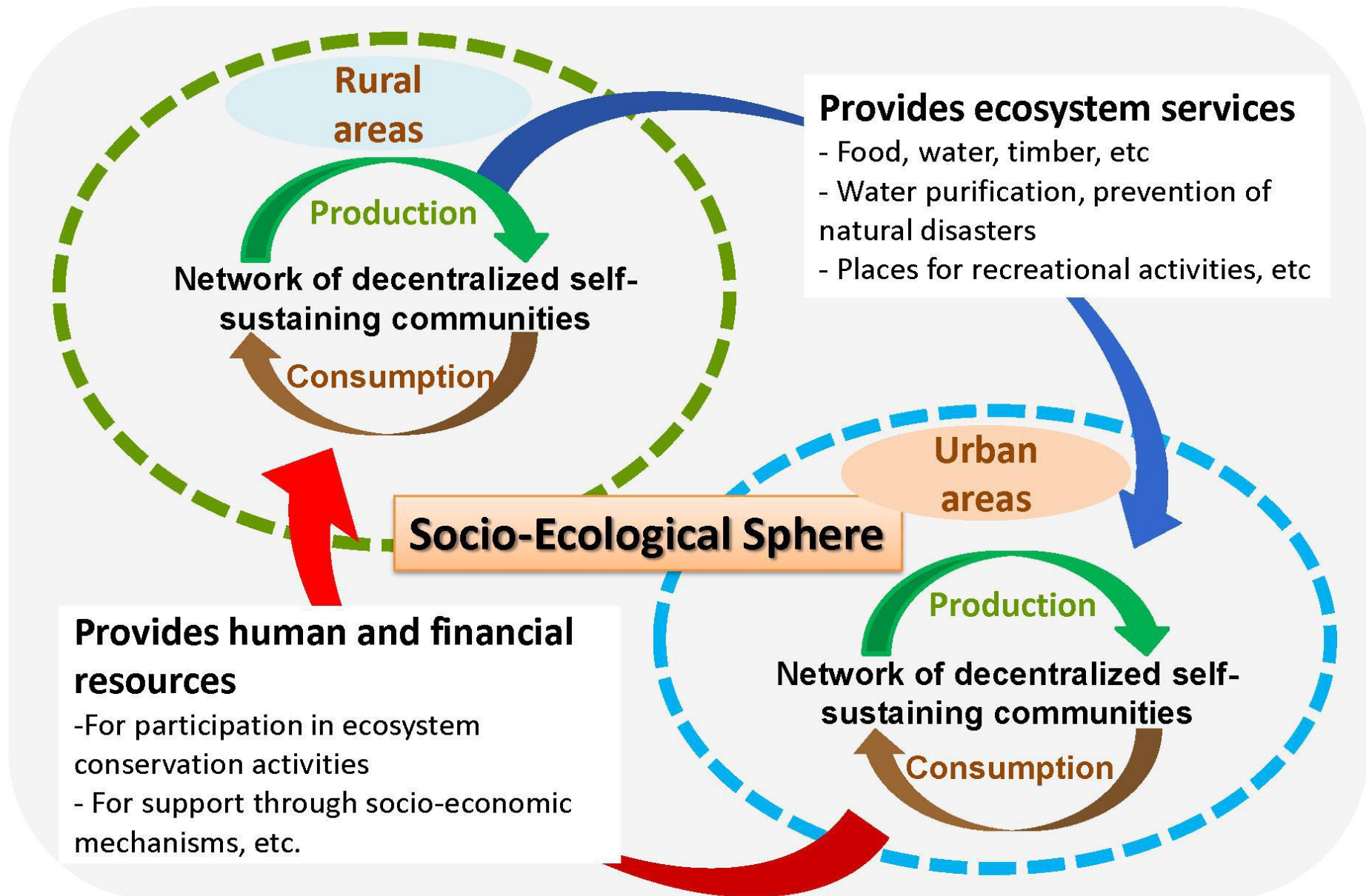
Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan's Context:

Concepts and approaches to

Re-connecting Natural- Rural- Urban Areas of Taiwan

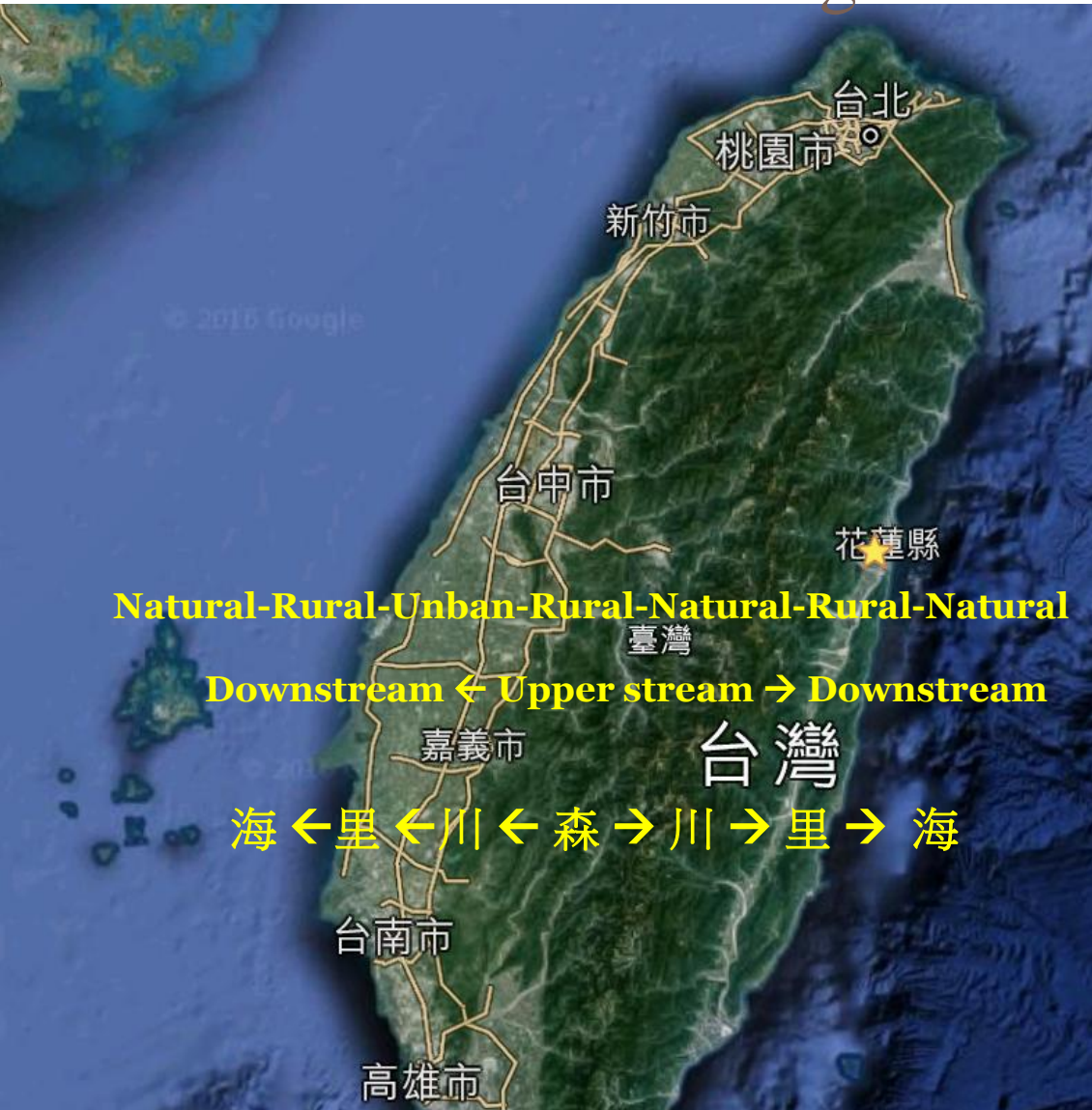


Human Well-Being Enriched by Ecosystem Services: An Integrated Regional Perspective (Takeuchi, 2012)



Proposed concept in Japan's newly revised NBSAP in September 2012

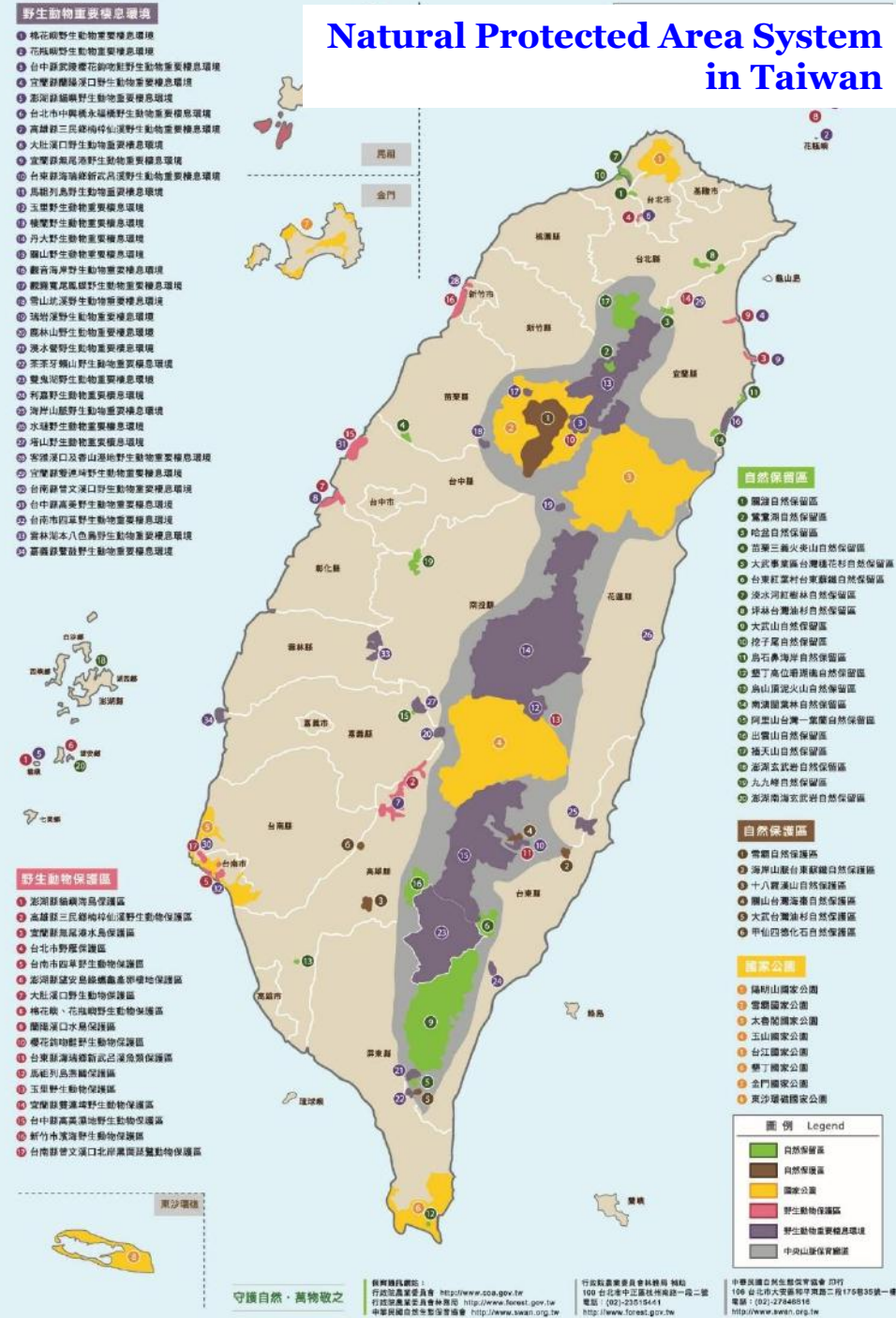
Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan's Context: for Re-connecting Natural- Rural- Urban Areas

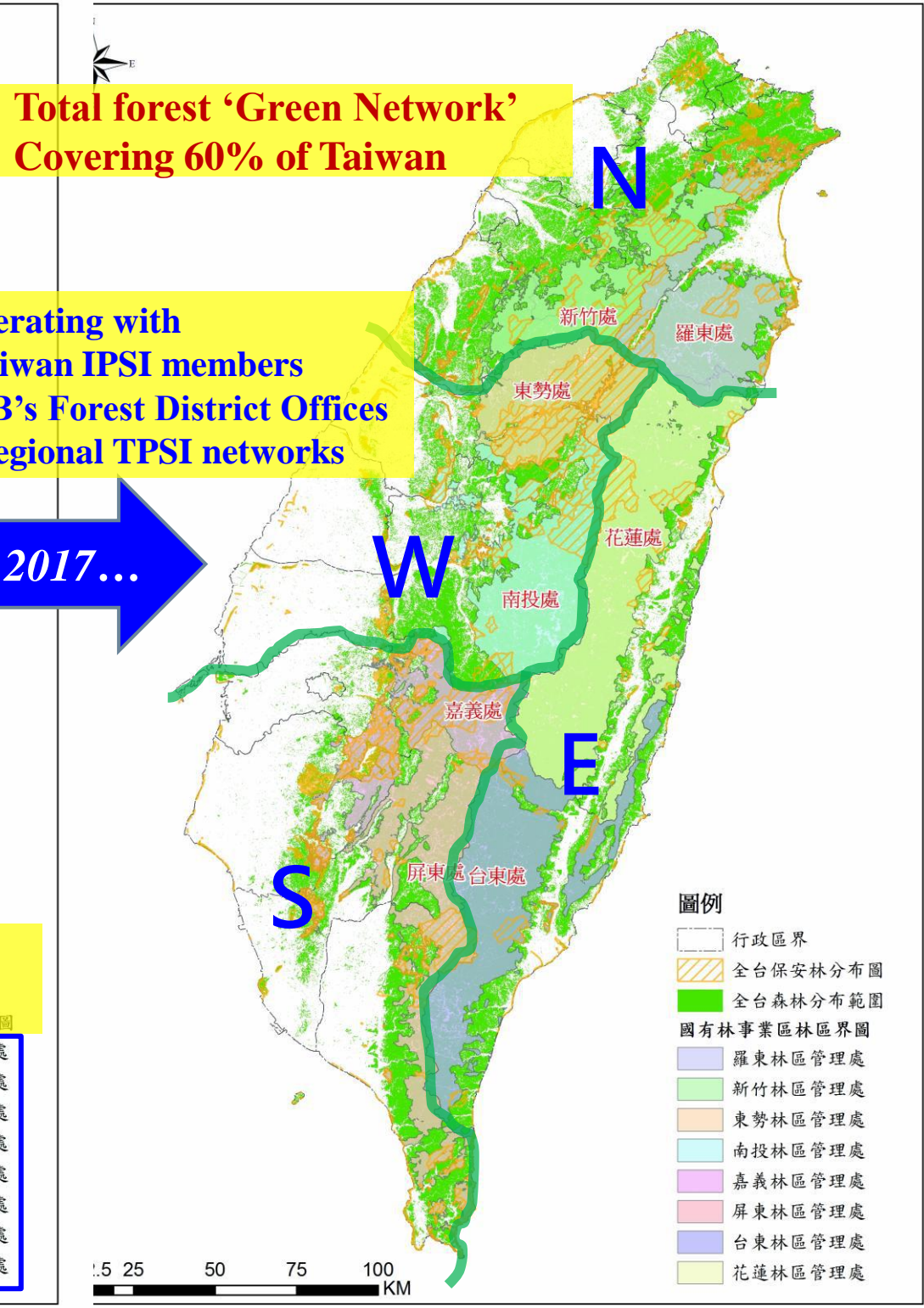
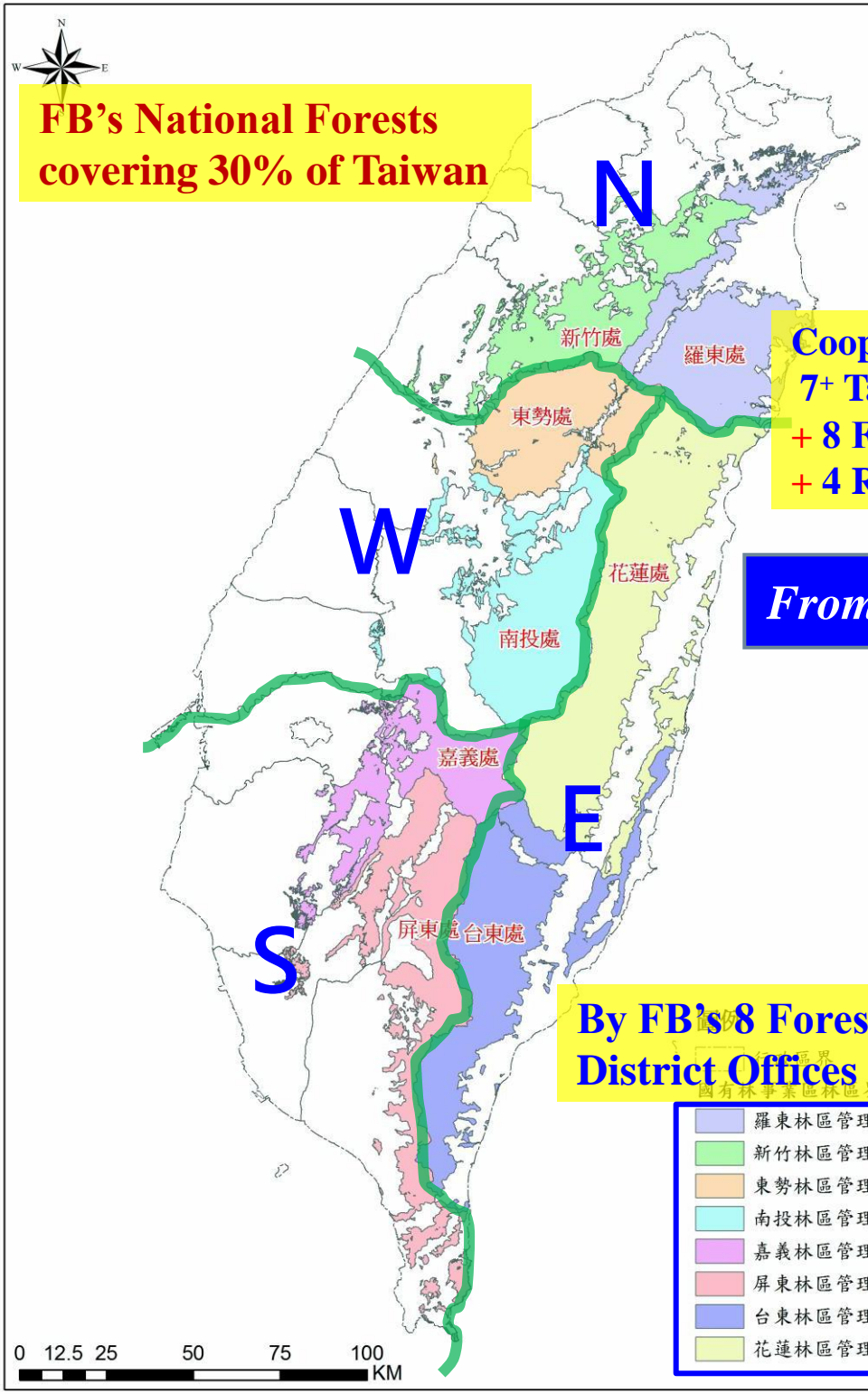


Natural-Rural-Urban-Rural-Natural-Rural-Natural
Downstream ← Upper stream → Downstream

海 ← 里 ← 川 ← 森 → 川 → 里 → 海

Natural areas: Conservation
+ *Rural areas:* Revitalization of SEPLs
+ *Urban areas:* Symbiotic exchange





Thank You for Listening



TPSI framework (1): 1st Target + 3 Tasks

- First target
 - ▣ Corresponding to ‘think global’ and ‘adapt national,’
 - ▣ ***about addressing issues of and formulating solutions for SEPLs***

TPSI framework (1): 1st Target + 3 Tasks

- Enhancing international participation and exchange
 - ▣ *Contributions to IPSI conferences and workshops;*
 - ▣ *Conduction of international conferences and workshops concerning Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan*
- Working on policy research and strategic framework for implementation
 - ▣ *Reviews of problems and opportunities of promoting Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan;*
 - ▣ *A mid-term national strategic framework for promoting Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan*
- Facilitating knowledge of indicators for monitoring
 - ▣ *Participatory evaluation of indicators of resilience of the SEPLs in Taiwan*
 - ▣ *Agro-biodiversity indicator development*

TPSI framework (1): 2nd Target + 2 Tasks

- Second target
 - ▣ corresponding to ‘act local’
 - ▣ ***about conservation and revitalization of SEPLs***

TPSI framework (1): 2nd Target + 2 Tasks

- Enhancing **capacity building** for on-the-ground practitioners and relevant governmental institutions
 - ▣ *Field visits for exchange of knowledge and know-how among on-the-ground practitioners;*
 - ▣ *Workshops of case study reports for on-the-ground practitioners in line with SI*
- Enhancing and **networking on-the-ground activities**
 - ▣ *Working on regional and national TPSI networks*

IPSI Case Study Report: National Dong-Hwa University <https://goo.gl/oghsSU>



IPSI, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value.

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Categories



Forest



Coastal



Grass



Agricultural



In-land Water

Area

Collaborative Planning and Management of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes: a Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape Conservation in an Indigenous Community, Taiwan

SUBMITTED ORGANISATION :

DATE OF SUBMISSION :

CATEGORIES :

REGION :

COUNTRY :

Google map :



A review of 80 IPSI Case Studies (2015)



Decision making and implementation

For more information please visit the IPSI website: <http://satoyama-initiative.org>

Or contact IPSI Secretariat: isi@unu.edu

The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations University Institute for Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

Decision making and implementation (CS 2, 50, 69, 73)

The two-year action research projects of a case study from Taiwan (CS 73) have successfully introduced the Satoyama Initiative's three-fold approach into formulation of the "Cihalaay Cultural Landscape Management Plan" through a multi-stakeholder participation process. The projects facilitated **dialogue between the local community and the governmental authorities and helped to transform the informal local code of conduct – or norms of behavior – into its formal management principles.**

Another two case studies draw lessons from the *creation of a new type of protected area.*

Creation of a new type of protected areas

The above case study from Madagascar (CS 23) shows that the creation of a protected landscape-level conservation area, such as the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor, requires an alliance of diverse stakeholders, who share a common vision for its establishment and management. It is crucial to **first demonstrate that securing ecosystem services benefits local people in specific places and then to scale-up those successes for broad-level impact.**

The above case study from Taiwan (CS 73) on the formulation of the Cihalaay Cultural Landscape Management Plan shows that the **combination of a multi-stakeholder participation process and the landscape approach in light of the Satoyama Initiative concept can help to create a new style of protected areas** (IUCN protected area category V) in Taiwan's national protected area system. The Satoyama Initiative concept can be applied not only outside but also within protected areas.

IPSI Case Study Report: Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT)

<https://goo.gl/mZNrmy>



IPSI, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value.

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Categories



Forest



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Grass



Agricultural



In-land Water

Area

Facilitating biological and freshwater resource conservation by agricultural activities at Gongliao-Hoho-Terraced-Paddy-Fields, Taiwan

SUBMITTED ORGANISATION

DATE OF SUBMISSION

CATEGORIES

REGION

COUNTRY

Google map :



Threatened species habitat in fresh water wetland

柴棺龜 因中國收購急遽減少



黃腹細螭 僅有持續6年以上紀錄棲地

青鱗魚 野外僅存東北角宜蘭

in the

tened

IPSI Case Study Report:

Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (HDARES)

<https://goo.gl/KJgz5x>



IPSI, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value.

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Coastal



Grass



Agricultural



In-land Water

Indicator species for agrobiodiversity in rice paddy fields: Research and its application in eastern rural Taiwan

SUBMITTED ORGANISATION : Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (HDARES), Council of Agriculture, Taiwan



Taking the agricultural production and the ecological environment conservation into consideration at the same time has already become the

IPSI Collaborative activity: National Dong-Hwa University <https://goo.gl/Tloz1Z>



IPSI, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value.

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Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI) *TPSI*

Lead organization: National Dong-Hwa University

Other participating organizations: The Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International; Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation; Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT); Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Taiwan; Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Council of Agriculture, Taiwan

 [Activity Proposal](#)

1. Background and goals

Ever since Satoyama Initiative was introduced to Taiwan in the late 2010, it has received tremendous popularity from the government and the general public. Practices engaging in conservation and revitalization of socio-ecological-production landscapes that are in compliance with the goal of Satoyama Initiative are on the rise. In recent years, National Dong-Hwa University and Forestry Bureau, Council of

IPSI Collaborative activity:

Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (HDARES)

<https://goo.gl/9kGUAv>



IPSI, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value.

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IPSI Collaborative Activities



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Integrated project of enhancing ecoagriculture and sustainable development of rural Taiwan through international cooperation

Lead organization: Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Council of Agriculture, Taiwan (HDARES)

Participating organizations (IPSI members): National Dong-Hwa University (NDHU)

Other participating organizations (non-IPSI members): Council of Agriculture, Taiwan (COA); National Taiwan University (NTU); Miaoli District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Council of Agriculture, Taiwan (MDARES); Chinese Taipei Committee, International Commission on Irrigation Drainage (CTCID); Agricultural Engineering Research Center (AERC)

 [Activity Proposal](#)

Background and goals

The global population has grown rapidly while the agricultural production environment of food supply is suffering from uneven development between urban and rural areas, rural traditional culture loss,



SDM 2013

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

2013



4 Projects selected in 2013

4 Projects selected in 2013



SWAN international

4-4 Chinese Taipei - SWAN International

Converting pests to allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Chinese Taipei



- Description of project activities

SWAN International's project will comprise three main stages.

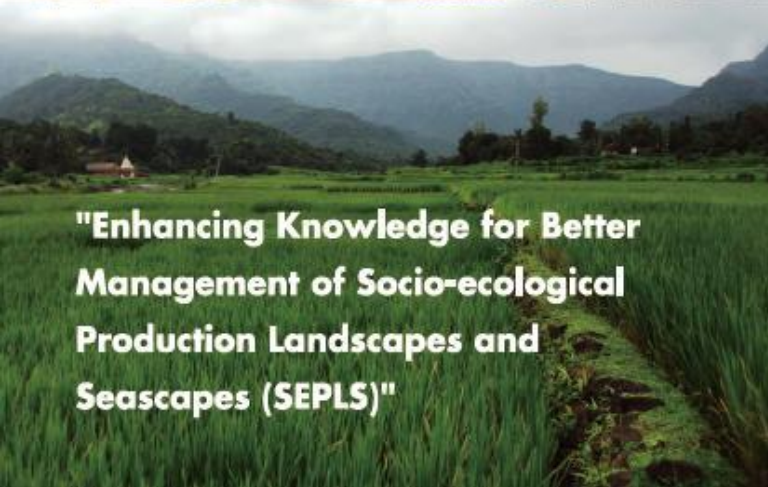
- ① The first stage will begin from a field survey to record and compare species diversity (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and especially insects) in tea plantations managed by conventional versus sustainable farming methods.
- ② The second stage will consist in interviewing the tea farmers and relevant stakeholders such as government agencies, other community members, tea buyers, consumers etc., in order to collect information on the motivation, production process, obstacles, and benefits of sustainable tea farming.
- ③ The third stage will be the analysis of the data collected in the field, including the sorting and recording of field samples, and the analysis of recorded data.

Once these are completed, the specimens will be stored, and the results of the analyses and interviews compiled into a report and shared with relevant stakeholders.

- Project goals and objectives

Conventional tea farming in Chinese Taipei requires the application of herbicides and pesticides to control pests from damaging the crops, but they are known to cause serious negative impacts on the surrounding biodiversity. In this context, SWAN International has identified at least two tea farming families in Hualien County of eastern Chinese Taipei who have completely stopped the use of pesticides and are using tea pests as their allies to produce a value-added tea variety. Tea leaves damaged by the green leafhopper, a species formerly considered as a pest, gives the tea a unique flavour. Through an innovative shift in the tea making process, these farmers were able to make leafhopper-damaged tea leaves a special flavoured product which is prized by consumers. If this new tea farming technique is able to support a higher level of biodiversity and also brings these added economic benefits to the farmers, it would serve as a model of socially and ecologically sustainable production landscape in Chinese Taipei. SWAN International therefore aims to investigate whether these tea plantations have higher biodiversity than that of the conventional tea plantations, and also to identify the benefits of the new farming approach to the local community. This project will serve to verify a Satoyama landscape in Chinese Taipei based on a scientific study, and also to share experiences on the restoration of SEPLS, and to support and promote SEPLS at local, regional and national levels.





Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol. 1

"Enhancing Knowledge for Better Management of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)"

2015

Chapter 11 *SWAN international* Converting pests into allies in tea farming — a SEPL case in Hualien, Taiwan

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¹ Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International ; 58 Nanhai Road, Taipei City, TAIWAN 100, ROC
² Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International ; 1 Roosevelt Road, Section 4, Taipei City, TAIWAN 106, ROC

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Abstract

Eco-friendly farming (EF) has been practiced in some tea plantations of Wuhe Tableland, Ruisui Township in eastern Taiwan to maintain populations of the small green leafhopper (SGL), *Jacobiasca formosana*. Previously considered a pest, this insect is now an economic ally because tea shoots and young leaves "damaged" by SGL are now harvested to make a high-priced honey-flavored black tea that is welcomed in the market. However, the socio-economic and ecological impacts of EF have not been examined. In this study, we measured and compared insect (and other arthropod) and vertebrate diversity at three tea plantations with EF practices and three plantations with conventional farming (CF) practices, and interviewed relevant stakeholders to collect information on the socio-economic effects of EF versus CF practices. Our results showed that tea plantations with EF practices not only generate higher economic return but also conserve higher biodiversity. In addition, more job opportunities were created through the EF practices. We conclude that social interviews and stakeholder engagement, as well as biodiversity surveys, are not only useful but also critical tools to identify and verify a socio-ecological production landscape (SEPL) such as the tea production landscape in Wuhe Tableland.

Keywords

biodiversity survey, small green leafhopper, socio-ecological production landscape, social-economic interview, Taiwan, tea

1. Introduction

In COP 10 Decision X/22 of Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties recognized the Satoyama Initiative as a potentially useful tool to better understand

and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. To conserve human-influenced natural environments, or socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs), the benefits of biodiversity and human well-being need to be identified and verified. However, social and economic dimensions, particularly the ecological dimensions of many SEPLs, are not measured quantitatively.

In 2013, we found a tea production landscape in Wuhe Tableland of eastern Taiwan, where some tea farmers managed their tea plantations by eco-friendly farming (EF) practices instead of conventional farming (CF) practices, i.e., using herbicides to remove weeds and pesticide to control pests such as the small green leafhopper (SGL). SGL, *Jacobiasca formosana*, is a common and abundant insect species in tea plantations of Taiwan (Chen et al. 1978, p. 93). With its sucking mouthparts, the insect feeds on phloem sap of the tea foliage, preferably shoots and young leaves. The feeding of SGL retards shoot growth and causes shoot curling. The leaf margins turn yellow to brown and eventually fall off. The population of SGL usually reaches its peak in the summer (Chen et al. 1978, pp. 96-97) and may cause great loss of tea shoots and leaves (Chen et al. 1978, pp. 93). Therefore, the SGL has traditionally been considered a serious pest for tea plantations. Many control methods, including chemical and biological control (Chen et al. 1978, p. 103; Shiao 2004, pp. 7-8), have been developed to suppress populations of SGL and protect tea crops from pest damage.

In the early 2000s, scientists of the Tea Research and Extension Station successfully developed a honey-flavored black tea processed from SGL-fed oolong tea shoots and leaves (Chen et al. 2004, pp. 81-87). This processing method was learned and further developed by a tea farmer of Wuhe, Mr. OS Kao, who outcompeted contestants from 25 countries and won the championship of the black tea group in the First

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) 2014

SDM 2014

National Dong-Hwa University (NDHU)

CHINESE TAIPEI

4-3

Tailoring Satoyama initiative concepts to national and local context: A Case Study of the collaborative planning process of a Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape in an Indigenous Community, Taiwan — National Dong-Hwa University (Chinese Taipei)



Project goals and objectives

In 2005, the concept of landscape/seascape conservation was introduced into the amended Cultural Heritage Preservation Act of Taiwan as a new legal subject entitled 'Cultural Landscape'. Unlike strictly protected areas, the Cultural Landscape emphasizes the interaction of local people and the land. However, most legally designated cultural landscapes focus on the preservation of historical architecture, and few employ a community-based approach benefitting both local people and their living landscapes. There was also a lack of exemplary cases of collaborative governance for the maintenance of socio-ecological production landscapes in the aging rural areas of Taiwan.

In order to help governmental authorities and local communities to apply this new instrument, a community-based participatory process was introduced in 2011 to enhance partnership among stakeholders in a rice paddy landscape in the Indigenous Fengnan Village of Hualien County. Through intense communication,

stakeholders jointly set up a Local Management Committee and designated the site as a Cultural Landscape in 2012. They developed a mid-term Cultural Landscape Management Plan in 2013, and have since continued the stakeholder forums. These experiences have shown that a landscape approach based on the idea of the Satoyama Initiative and the IUCN protected area category V (protected landscapes) can be welcomed by local people and add a new dimension to Taiwan's national protected area system.

Based on this example of multi-stakeholder Cultural Landscape management, this project aims to analyse the processes and outcomes of tailoring Satoyama Initiative concepts to national and local contexts, and to help continue the stakeholder forums for the revitalization of socio-ecological production landscapes in the model area.

The project has two objectives:

- To explore to what extent the Satoyama Initiative framework can fit into the management plan of the rural cultural landscape
- To explore what contribution a collaborative planning approach can make to reach consensus among different stakeholders in planning and management of socio-ecological-production landscapes

Through these considerations, this project will seek to develop a feasible way of enhancing the government-facilitator-community interaction for the revitalization of the socio-ecological production landscapes.

Description of project activities

This project has two key activities:

- Policy Research**
The project will explore a landscape and participatory approach to incorporating the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative into Cultural Landscape designation and management under the 2005 amendment of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act of Taiwan. The project will analyse the processes and outcomes of the activities conducted in 2011-2015 to tailor Satoyama Initiative concepts to national and local contexts. The proposed project aims to create a new 'living landscape' type of protected area, equivalent to IUCN category V, through a collaborative planning process.
- On-the-Ground Activities**
An Indigenous Amis tribe, Chhalaay, of Fengnan village and the surrounding production landscape in eastern rural Taiwan is chosen as the case study area. Various formal and informal forums have been conducted from 2011

to 2014 to achieve consensus on the Codes of Conduct and the Management Plan of the rice paddy Cultural Landscape. The project aims to help continue the stakeholder forums and local actions for landscape revitalization in 2015. Seasonal formal stakeholder partnership platform meetings will be facilitated by the research team in the village to help stakeholders implement tasks and review the progress of the Management Plan in 2013-2015.

Expected outcomes

The project is expected to distil lessons on tailoring the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative to a national planning system, and on incorporating the framework into the designation of rural Cultural Landscapes and their Management Plan under the 2005 amendment of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act of Taiwan. The project is also expected to propose a collaborative framework for local stakeholder participation. The theoretical concepts, steps of actions, analysis of processes and evaluation of outcomes for stakeholder participation in the planning and management of the case study area will be presented. Key elements of the framework include: steps of participatory planning, mutually beneficial linkages between local communities and local authorities, a framework for enhancing dialogue between local communities and local authorities with the help of facilitators, principles for design and operation of a stakeholder partnership platform, and a structure of a SEPL Management Plan.



National Dong-Hwa University

Tailoring the Satoyama Initiative concepts to the national and local context: a case study of the collaborative planning process of a rice paddy cultural landscape in an indigenous community, Taiwan

Kuang-Chung Lee^{1*}, Lameru Kacaw², Meng-Li Chen³, Jung-Sheng Shia⁴, Mel-Ling Fan⁵¹ National Dong-Hwa University, No. 1, Sec. 2, Da Hsueh Rd. Shoufeng, Hualien, Taiwan 974² National Taiwan University, No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei, Taiwan 106³ Hualien County Cultural Affairs Bureau, No.6, Wenfu Rd., Hualien City, Taiwan 970⁴ Conservation Division, Forestry Bureau, No. 2, Sec 1, Hangchou S. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan 100⁵ Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, No.150, Sec. 2, Ji'an Rd., Hualien, Taiwan 973.

email address: *kctee2000@gmail.com

Abstract

The idea of landscape/seascape conservation was introduced into the amended Cultural Heritage Preservation Act in 2005 as a new legal subject entitled a "Cultural Landscape" in Taiwan. Unlike traditional strictly protected areas, namely the IUCN protected area categories I-IV, the Cultural Landscape is a new concept to Taiwan that emphasises the interaction of local people and the land. In order to help stakeholders of governmental authorities and local communities to apply this new instrument, the research team employed a community-based participatory approach to enhancing partnership among them. The research has especially learnt from the "three-fold approach" of the Satoyama Initiative, as well as the operational guidelines of IUCN protected area category V (protected landscapes/seascapes). A study area of rice paddy production landscape in the indigenous Fengnan village, Hualien County, was selected as a potential Cultural Landscape site. Two-year participatory action research from May 2011 to June 2013 was conducted by the researchers drawing on collaborative planning theory and qualitative methods to analyse interactions and enhance partnerships among the villagers, the local authority officers and experts. Various formal and informal forums and workshops were conducted in the local area to achieve stakeholder consensus on the designation of the Cultural Landscape and the formulation of its management plan. This case study shows that a landscape approach can be welcomed by local people and create a new style of a "living" protected landscape in Taiwan's national protected area system.

Keywords: Socio-ecological production landscape; Satoyama Initiative; Multi-stakeholder forum; Collaborative planning; Cultural landscape;

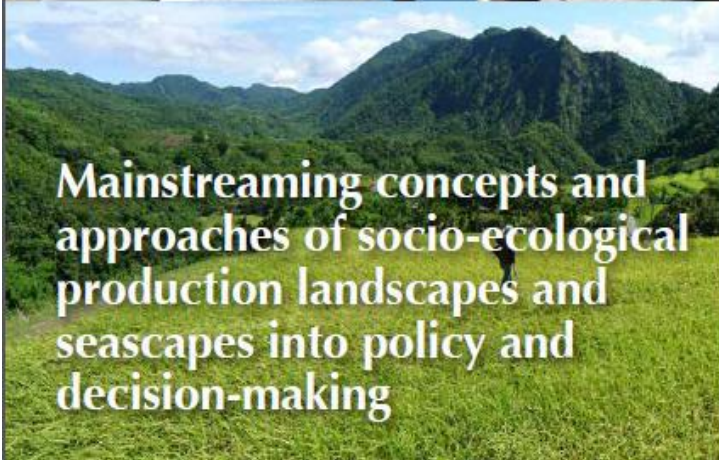
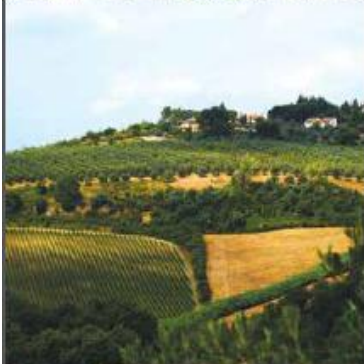
1. Introduction

Ever since the Satoyama Initiative (UNU-IAS 2010a, 2010b, Morimoto 2011) was introduced to Taiwan in late 2010, it has

been received with great popularity by the government and the general public. Practices that engage in conservation and revitalisation of socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs) in compliance with the goals of Satoyama Initiative



Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol. 2



Mainstreaming concepts and approaches of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes into policy and decision-making

2016

The SDM Secretariat announced a call for proposals for the SDM 2016 in May 2016. By the deadline for applications (July 2016), the Secretariat had received a total of 22 applications, of which 19 were confirmed eligible to SDM.

List of recipients for the SDM 2016

Applicant	Project type	Country	Project title	Region	Funding
Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC) (NGO/CBO)	Community/field-based project implementation	Kenya	Strengthening Community Participation in Biodiversity Conservation through Benefit Sharing and Capacity Building	Africa	US\$ 10,000
A Rocha Ghana (NGO/CBO)	Community/field-based project implementation	Ghana	Mangrove restoration to improve socioecological production landscapes and seascapes for fisheries recovery at the Muni Pomadze Ramsar Site	Africa	US\$ 10,000
Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF) (NGO/CBO)	Community/field-based project implementation	Bangladesh	Project for conserving Bangladesh Sundarbans SAYATOMA and developing its showcase through creating action plan and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting mangrove restoration, traditional culture and skill of mangrove's shrimp	Asia	US\$ 10,000
M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (Research institute)	Research activities	India	Problems and 'prospects' of SEPLS' conservation for alternate benefits –A research case study from the Western Ghats	Asia	US\$ 9,900
DVL Germany	Activities to facilitate cooperation among IPSI members	Europe	Preparing the conservation and development of cultural landscapes on a European level	Europe	US\$ 10,000
National Dong-Hwa University (Research institute)	Activities to facilitate cooperation among IPSI members	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)	Asia	US\$ 10,000

NDHU's collaborative activity about TPSI development