IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Please submit this form along with your case study. We ask that you keep your responses here as concise as possible. This information will be posted on the IPSI website unless otherwise requested. Please inform the IPSI Secretariat if there are any responses you would not like made public.

Basic Information

Title of case study *(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)*
Government - Community collaboration for natural ecological sustainability—Yi Hsin Community, Nantou
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)
SWCB (Soil and Water Conservation Bureau)
Other contributing organization(s) *(IPSI members and/or non-members)*
Department of Leisure & Recreation, National Formosa University. Yi Hsin Community Development Association.
Author(s) and affiliation(s)
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Format of case study *(manuscript or audiovisual)*	manuscript	Language	English

Keywords *(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)*	
Yi Hsin Community, habitat creation, *Pararasbora moltrechti* restoration, government - Community collaboration	
Date of submission *(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)*	2021-10-14
Web link *(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)*	(1) https://zh-tw.facebook.com/eheart99/ (2) https://nantou.swcb.gov.tw/Topic/show_detail?id=ffdb321a0f474efb8ff28f7f88f2a277

Geographical Information

Country *(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even "global")*
Chinese Taipei
Location(s) *(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)*
Puli Township of Nantou City, located in center part of Taiwan island
Latitude/longitude or Google Maps link *(if location is identified)*
Google Earth: 24°00'24.5"N 120°55'56.6"E
Ecosystem(s) *(please place an "x" in all appropriate boxes)*

Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			

Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area *(within 50 words)*
Yi Hsin Community is located in central Taiwan. Three major streams cross the villages and both water bamboo cultivation and *Pararasbora moltrechti* rely on the clean water from these streams, therefore the villagers put

efforts on establishing the balance between local economic development and *Pararasbora moltrechti* protection.
Description of human-nature interactions in the area *(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)*
Water bamboo needs clean water, so does *Pararasbora moltrechti*. In the past, water bamboo cultivation and environmental protection were on the opposite side. Now, the community created an economical-protection strategy to release a partial water bamboo field for sheltering the fish and the living fish a symbol for eco-friendly agriculture, therefore increasing the price of water bamboo, resulting in less farmland used but more income made.

Contents

Note: The following fields are used for information about activities described in the case study or the production of the case study itself, and contents may vary depending on the nature of the case study. For example, a case study about on-the-ground activities may include the rationale, objectives etc. for the activities; a case study about a SEPLS-related policy may describe the policymaking process; or a case study describing a SEPLS may address particular practices used there. Please make an effort to fill as many fields as possible.			
Status *("ongoing" or "completed")*	ongoing	Period *(MM/YY to MM/YY)*	08/11－present
Rationale *(why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words)*			
Pararasbora moltrechti is native species in Taiwan, however, due to industrial agriculture, the number of these fish was merely 1000 left in 2009. The people in Yi Hsin try to protect these endangered fish and find a win-win strategy for local economic growth, therefore they participated in the Rural Regeneration Plan in 2011 to seek the consensus in the community first. They made many efforts on protecting fish such as creating a shelter pool for fish in the dry season in winter and rescuing the fish after typhoons. Meanwhile, for protecting these native fish the community applies the third party certification (green conservation label) to improve the quality of water bamboo, and other agricultural products. All these activities might help the community go through the tough time during transformation.			
Objectives *(goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words)*			
In this case study, we found demonstration farms and cross-domain platform can make transformation happen easier. In the demonstration farms, many activities were made like creating a shelter pool, replacing the chemical fertilizer and pesticide with organic materials, and using light to regulate the product season and green conservation label to increase the price of water bamboo to mitigate the loss during the transition period (conventional to eco-friendly farming) and cross-domain platform can provide knowledge and financial support. Therefore all these activities can reserve and protect the SEPLs in this area to meet the goal of "co-existence between humans and ecosystem.			
Activities and/or practices employed *(within 50 words)*			
1.Yi Hsin Community participate in the Rural Regeneration Plan in 2011 after long-term discussions they decided to work to toward the goal of "co-existence between humans and ecosystem. 2.Enhancing creditability and value of agricultural products by third-party certification such as green conservation label to mitigate the loss during the transition period. 3.Protecting the endangered fish by creating a shelter pool and research team by villagers and teachers from neighbor collages. 4.Cooperation with public and private agencies, and it used ecological engineering to the problem of address river siltation and reduce ecological destruction.			
Results *(within 50 words)*			
1.By protecting *Pararasbora moltrechti* the community transformed primary agriculture to Six-grade Industry, the income is no longer only from water bamboo itself but the whole surrounding agriculture production landscape, therefore improving the local economy.			

2. The number of *Pararasbora moltrechti* Increased to 2,920. It means the activities made my community is useful and really release the pressure of wild extinction of *Pararasbora moltrechti* in this area. In other words, species conservation is not always on the opposite side of economic development and the protection activities can be executed by the local community.
3. A flexible cross-domain platform of "*Pararasbora moltrechti* protection" is established by the community, scholars, and government agencies that can take actions to improve the ecological environment of fish and production landscape in a short time.

Lessons learned *(factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words)*

1. A third-party certification can mitigate the loss during the transition period, and demonstration farms also can be a good place to show the benefits of new agriculture technology and ecosystem protection to encourage the villagers to participate in different projects.
2. A cross-domain platform made by communities, scholars, and government agencies can solve many problems from many aspects in a short time.
3. The ecosystem and species protection are not always against the local economic development, we can transfer the value of the local production environment into diverse income and raise the price of primary agricultural products when people agree with what we have done.

Key messages *(within 40 words)*

1. Demonstration farms can be a good strategy to attract others to participate in different activities (to see to believe), therefore making the transformation happen much easier such as transferring conventional to eco-friendly agriculture.
2. The cross-domain platform is very important and useful to resolve many problems in many aspects, and good relationships and cooperation between private and the public is the key to making it happen.

Relationship to other IPSI activities *(if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.)*

Funding *(any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)*

The Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, (SWCB) supported this work under the "Promotion of Taiwan's (Satoyama) ecological agricultural villages".

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

Please place an "x" in the "direct" or "indirect" boxes next to any of the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets to which the work described in this case study contributes as appropriate. Note: please mark only those that the case actually has made or is making a contribution, not those to which it could make a potential contribution in the future.

Target	Description	Direct	Indirect
1	By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	x	
2	By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.		
3	By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.		x
4	By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.		
5	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	x	
6	By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	x	
7	By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	x	
8	By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.		
9	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.		
10	By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.		
11	By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	x	
12	By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	x	
13	By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.		

Target	Description	Direct	Indirect
14	By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.		
15	By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.		x
16	By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.		
17	By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.		
18	By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	x	
19	By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		x
20	By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.		

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs)

Please place an "x" in the "direct" or "indirect" boxes next to any of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to which the work described in this case study contributes as appropriate. Note: please mark only those that the case actually has made or is making a contribution, not those to which it could make a potential contribution in the future.

SDG	Description	Direct	Indirect
1 NO POVERTY	End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
2 ZERO HUNGER	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	x	
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages		
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		x
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		x
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		x
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	x	
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation		
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Reduce inequality within and among countries		
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	x	
13 CLIMATE ACTION	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
15 LIFE ON LAND	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss	x	
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		x
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	x	