IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Please fill out the sheet below to summarize your case study, but maintain the summary to 2 pages only. Texts in gray explain the description of each box and please delete these when you fill out.

Basic Information

Title of case study *(should be concise and within approximately 20 words)*			
Strengthening Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI), 2018-2020: think global, adapt national, act local			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Chinese Taipei National Dong Hwa University (NDHU), Chinese Taipei			
Other contributing organization(s) *(IPSI members and/or non-members)*			
None			
Author(s), affiliation(s) and profile(s) *(please include a profile of around 50 words for each author and contact information)*			
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Format of case study (*text, video, etc.*)	Text	Language	English
Keywords *(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)*			
national multi-stakeholder partnership network, Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI), Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN), "think global-adapt national-act local" strategic objectives			
Date of submission *(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)*	07/07/2021		
Web link *(if available)*	Forestry Bureau Website (in English), Council of Agriculture: https://www.forest.gov.tw/EN Webpage of the Satoyama Initiative on the Forestry Bureau Website (in Chinese): https://conservation.forest.gov.tw/0002040; (in English – coming soon)		

Case Study Site

Country				Location					
Chinese Taipei				Whole of Taiwan					
Google Maps link				https://goo.gl/p178Vh					
Ecosystem category *(please put an "✓" next to all appropriate)*									
Forest	✓	Grassland	✓	Agricultural	✓	In-land water	✓	Coastal	✓
Other (please specify):									

Brief description of ecological characteristics *(including uniqueness or importance of fauna/flora)*
Measuring about 400 kilometers from north to south and around 145 kilometers from east to west at its widest, Taiwan is blessed with a wide range of landforms and contrasting climatic zones. Mostly forested, the major mountain ranges in the island's central region include more than 200 peaks rising higher than 3,000 meters above the sea level, making for some of Taiwan's most dramatic scenery. Taiwan's mean temperature in a typical year ranges from about 18 degrees Celsius in winter to 28 degrees Celsius in summer. Low temperatures can drop below 10 degrees Celsius in winter, and high temperatures can surpass 35 degrees Celsius in summer. Taiwan has a relatively long summer and a short, mild winter. On the whole, its northern and central regions are subtropical; its south is tropical; and its mountainous regions are temperate. Along with large forests, Taiwan's wide variety of climatic zones, which range from temperate to tropical, give it an extraordinary profusion of flora and fauna. Taiwan is home to approximately 57,600 different species, of which around 30 percent are endemic (Yearbook of Taiwan, 2016).
Brief description of socioeconomic characteristics
Being small with a large population, Taiwan experiences a great pressure in land development. The middle and lower reaches of Taiwan island are mainly occupied with rural and urban areas, 80% of the population is concentrated in urban areas which covers only 13% of Taiwan's total land, while natural and rural areas cover 58% and 29% respectively. In the past, livelihoods of local and indigenous communities in rural areas depended on environmentally friendly agriculture, forestry, fishery, and livestock farming. In recent decades, however, impacted by urbanization, conventional farming and climate change, rural areas have been suffering from such problems as aging, deterioration of production landscapes, economic depression, and loss of traditional ethics and culture.
Brief description of human interactions with nature *(land-use management, natural resource use, etc.)*
Compared to over-use, under-use of biodiversity has been a much less talked about but a much more persistent problem in Taiwan. Due to the resource use changes (decline in the use of firewood, decreasing and aging population of people managing forests and farmlands), Taiwan's production landscapes are no longer being maintained as they once were. Consequently, species inhabiting this secondary natural environment are now in danger of extinction. In contrast, the populations of wild deer, boars and monkeys have been expanding rapidly causing adverse effects on ecosystems and racking severe damage to the agriculture, forestry and livelihoods of rural communities. Thus, the integrity and connectivity among forests, rivers, human settlements, and seascapes in natural and rural areas of Taiwan are in need of integrated approaches to conservation, revitalization and sustainability. Through conservation and revitalization of SEPLS, it is likely to enhance the reciprocal exchange between rural and urban areas as well as restore the key role of rural areas in linking natural and urban areas in Taiwan.

Activity Summary

Status of Activity *(planned, ongoing, completed, etc.)*	Ongoing	Project period *(MM/YY to MM/YY)*	01/2018-12/2020 and onwards
Rationale *(why the case study activities are needed)*			
Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI) was proposed by NDHU in 2014 and adopted by the Forestry Bureau in 2015. TPSI embodies an integrated approach to solving conservation, revitalisation and sustainability issues in Taiwan's SEPLS by the means of building up a national multi-stakeholder partnership network of like-minded stakeholders and consolidating their complementary strengths and resources for collaborative problem-solving. TPSI works with IPSI on a nation-wide implementation of activities under the name of the Satoyama Initiative. TPSI Strategic Framework outlines five operational tasks and their three hierarchical objectives: enhancing international participation and exchange ("think global"), policy research and knowledge enhancement ("adapt national"), and capacity building and on-the-ground activities ("act local"). Throughout 2014-2017, TPSI underwent two phases of initial development: 2014-2015 Pilot Project for the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI) and 2016-2017 Extension Project for			

the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI), both of which were commissioned by the Forestry Bureau and carried out by NDHU (for more information, please see: https://satoyama-initiative.org/case_studies/facilitating-the-development-of-a-taiwan-partnership-for-the-satoyama-initiative-tpsi-2014-2017/). In 2018, with the aim to enhance the established partnership mechanisms locally and nation-wide, the 2018-2020 Deepening TPSI Communication Project was introduced.

Objectives

The goals of the 2018-2020 Deepening TPSI Communication Project included:
(1) continuing to promote five operational tasks under TPSI Strategic Framework (international participation, policy research, knowledge enhancement, capacity development, and on-the-ground activities);
(2) integrating and supporting promulgation of Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN, 2018-2021);
(3) promoting TPSI with the help of eight district offices of the Forestry Bureau to facilitate the "act local" objective nation-wide

Activities *(brief summary of methods, tools, approaches used and stakeholders engaged)*

Implementation of the activities was in line with the goals of the 2018-2020 Deepening TPSI Communication Project and the three objectives: "think global", "adapt national" and "act local".

Act Local:

In 2016, in order to stimulate nation-wide experience sharing and learning about the best *satoyama* practices from different corners of Taiwan, NDHU and the Forestry Bureau initiated a special type of on-the-ground activities – TPSI Regional Workshops. Since 2018, with establishment of four TPSI Regional Exchange Bases, the Workshops grew into annual two-day events (a total of four each year – one in northern, western, southern, and eastern regions), consisting of on-site visits to SEPLS managed by indigenous and local communities in each region and accompanied by environmental interpretation and education activities and half-day symposiums with experience sharing and discussion sessions.

TPSI Regional Exchange Bases include: TPSI-North (led by Dharma Drum Institute for Liberal Arts, DILA), TPSI-W (led by Endemic Species Research Institute, ESRI), TPSI-S (led by National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, NPUST), and TPSI-E (led by National Dong Hwa University, NDHU).

Seven categories of participants of TPSI Regional Workshops include: government agencies, research and academia, NGOs and NPOs, community organizations, green enterprises, farms and agro-parks, and others.

Adapt National:

The 2018-2021 Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN) was proposed by the Forestry Bureau as a new cross-sectoral project based on the cooperation between inter-ministerial agencies subordinate to the Council of Agriculture. The main conservation target of 2018-2021 TEN is revitalization and conservation of Taiwan's SEPLS in order to achieve the vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature" under the Satoyama Initiative and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The three objectives of 2018-2021 TEN include: (1) consolidating the ecological survey data of the previous years to identify the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Taiwan, with a special focus is on the KBAs outside the Central Mountain conservation corridor; (2) engaging in protecting and connecting these KBAs (mostly located in low hills and agricultural areas) by the means of eco-friendly agricultural practices under the concept of the Satoyama Initiative; (3) developing east-west wildlife-friendly passages and ecological corridors by the means of rivers, forests and roads to connect important ecosystems between the Central Mountain range and the coastal areas.

Think Global:

As a part of enhancing international cooperation and exchange, the Forestry Bureau and NDHU have been encouraging TPSI partners (eight district offices of the Forestry Bureau in particular) to take an active role in IPSI activities by submitting their Case Studies, applying for the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) funding and sending publications to the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR). In 2019, Taiwan IPSI Members' Annual Conference was established.

Results *(brief summary)*

Act Local:
Based on the area of expertise of each TPSI Regional Exchange Base and the issues urgent to SEPLS in a given year, the 2016-2020 themes of TPSI Regional Workshops included: revitalization of SEPLS and youth participation (2016-2017), TPSI regional and national networking (2018), intergenerational learning, knowledge transfer and women's roles (2019), and SEPLS resilience and biodiversity (2020).
By the end of 2020, 20 TPSI Regional Workshops and 2 TPSI-all Workshops have taken place; 197 organizations and about 900 people have taken part in them. The interest in the Workshops has rapidly grown over the five years: from 29 organizations in 2016 to 198 in 2020 with the number of seats in each Workshop limited to 35-40 on a first-come-first-serve basis. Majority of the participants represent community organizations, NGOs and NPOs, and government agencies, while the number of green enterprises (e.g., farmers' associations) has also significantly increased over time.
Adapt National:
The 2018-2021 TEN has been carried out based on its six perspectives: TEN's blueprint and cross-sectoral platform, the Satoyama Initiative and environmentally friendly production, endangered species conservation, connectivity of animal passages and ecological corridors, native plant restoration and ecological reforestation, and public communication and participation.

Ten (10) government agencies within the Council of Agriculture system (the Forestry Bureau, Endemic Species Research Institute, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Agricultural Research and Extension Stations, Farmland Water Resources Department, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, the Fisheries Agency, Food and Agriculture Agency, and Fisheries Research Institute) and 10 government agencies outside of the Council of Agriculture system (Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of Interior, the Freeway Bureau, Directorate General of Highways, Taiwan Railways Administration, Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan, Veterans Affairs Council, National Property Administration of the Ministry of Finance, and Taiwan Sugar Corporation) have taken part in the implementation of the 2018-2021 TEN.

Think Global:
Seven (7) new members from Taiwan joined IPSI in 2018-2020, which included: National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST), Fuli Farmers' Association, Chinese Society for Environmental Education (CSEE), International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF), National Yunlin University of Science and Technology (YunTech), Taiwan Landscape Environment Association (TLEA), Fisheries Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. Eleven (11) Case Studies were submitted by Taiwan's IPSI members, among which two (2) are SDM Projects and two (2) – SITR publications. In 2019, Taiwan members jointly represented TPSI at the Global IPSI-8 Conference in Kumamoto, Japan.

Lessons learned *(factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities)*

Successful implementation of TPSI locally, nationally and globally has been possible thanks to the dedicated efforts of its key stakeholders: project supporter and key policy-making authority – the Forestry Bureau, project leader and coordinator - NDHU, Taiwan's 16 IPSI members (as of December 2020) and non-IPSI members. There is no official membership in TPSI, meaning that any person or organization interested in implementing *satoyama-satoumi*-related activities can be a part of TPSI network, which made it into a rather open and numerous network of like-minded partners.

Capacity-building and on-the-ground activities of the "act local" objective are the characteristic features of TPSI. TPSI Regional Exchange Bases play an essential role in working both with local and indigenous communities and the government agencies in the area. They often serve as facilitators of dialogue and cooperation between the communities and the government, assist in finding pathways for action and stimulate capacity-building activities within their region.

Inclusion of the Satoyama Initiative and TPSI into the 2018-2021 TEN has secured a truly nation-wide outreach of TPSI's "adapt national" efforts. Promulgation of the 2018-2021 TEN has marked a significant shift from traditional protected areas conservation approach towards the one based on recognizing rural areas as a link for

restoring the balance between natural and urban systems in Taiwan. It also highlighted a fundamental role that SEPLS play in biodiversity conservation through the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and revival of rural communities.

An active international engagement of TPSI partners as a part of the "think global" objective has ensured an international recognition of Taiwan's efforts in promotion of the Satoyama Initiative, biodiversity conservation and rural community development.

Looking ahead for post-2020, TPSI activities of the previous five years (2016-2020) should be further deepened and extended. From the "think global" perspective, TPSI will seek ways to align its efforts with the Global Biodiversity Framework (2021-2030), 2030 SDGs and integrated landscape approaches. At the "adapt national" scale, enhancement of connectivity between TPSI members and themes as well as qualitative and quantitative evaluation of TPSI effectiveness are essential. The "act local" component is in need of a more in-depth problem-oriented approach capable of highlighting common and specific issues faced by Taiwan's SEPLS and the ways for TPSI to address them.

Key Messages

TPSI is a unique example of a multi-stakeholder partnership on promoting the Satoyama Initiative nation-wide. The 2016 announcement of the Satoyama Initiative as a new ministerial policy of the Council of Agriculture has played a pivotal role in TPSI development. Designation of four TPSI Regional Exchange Bases (TPSI-N, TPSI-W, TPSI-S, TPSI-E), establishment of TPSI Regional Workshops as an on-the-ground exchange mechanism and, most importantly, inclusion of the Satoyama Initiative and TPSI in the 2018-2021 TEN are among the most prominent developments of the 2018-2020 period.

Relationship to other IPSI activities *(please describe if the case study is related to any other IPSI activities such as collaborative activities and other case studies)*

The 2018-2020 Deepening TPSI Communication Project focuses on implementing a national framework for promoting the Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan as well as enhancing the networking partnership among government agencies, community organizations, research and academia, NGOs/ NPOs, green enterprises, and a variety of on-the-ground practitioners. Therefore, it is closely related to the IPSI Strategy Objective "four" as well as its priority actions "a," "b," "c," "d" and "e" for the IPSI Plan of Action.

The case study is related to IPSI collaborative activity No. 49 "Mainstreaming of Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI) in line with Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN)" (https://satoyama-initiative.org/activities/ipsi-collaborative-activities/mainstreaming-of-taiwan-partnership-for-the-satoyama-initiative-tpsi-in-line-with-taiwan-ecological-network-ten/#start) submitted by NDHU; as well as to the SDM 2020 project "Development of locally-sensitive indicators of resilience as a tool for adaptive landscape management in Taiwan's SEPLS" awarded to National Dong Hwa University.

Funding *(any relevant information about funding of the case study activities)*

The funding for the 2018-2020 Deepening TPSI Communication Project was provided by the Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Taiwan

Relevance to Global Agendas

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

Please tick in which Aichi Biodiversity Target that this case study activity contributes to. Multiple answers allowed.

Direct: 1 Indirect: 2

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
1			1		1	1	2		2

Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
1		1	1	2			1	1	

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

Please tick in which Sustainable Development Goals that this case study activity contributes to. Multiple answers allowed.

Direct: 1 Indirect: 2

	1	2					2	
1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

	1	1	1	2	1			
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	