

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study	Apply Environmental Education to Foster Practices of Satoyama Initiative - Examples of Nature Centers of Forestry Bureau		
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)	Chinese Society for Environmental Education		
Other contributing organization(s)	-		
Author(s) and affiliation(s)	Chih-ying Lee, Kuang-Chung Lee, Yi-Ju Yang		
Format of case study	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords	Environmental Education, Sustainable Forestry, Public-private partnership		
Date of submission	11/April/2019		
Web link	http://www.csee.org.tw http://recreation.forest.gov.tw/nc/nc_index.aspx		

Geographical Information

Country	Chinese Taipei	Location(s)	Taiwan
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link	-		
Ecosystem(s)			
Forest	X	Grassland	
		Agricultural	
		In-land water	X
		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain	X
		Urban/peri-urban	
		Other (Please specify)	
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area			
Taiwan has nearly 2.1 million hectares of forest which is a precious asset that covers about 60.71% of the total territory. Over 88% of the forest is managed by Forestry Bureau, who has established 8 nature centers in the forest recreation areas, forestry cultural parks and tree bank.			
Description of human-nature interactions in the area			
The goal of forest management and village development has changed from earlier timber production to three in one purpose of logging, nourishment and conservation. Therefore, the Nature Centers are located in the forest recreation area, and the neighboring communities are mainly forestry, agricultural, or leisure industries.			

Contents

Status	Ongoing	Period	2006-present
Rationale			
The 8 Nature Centers instructed by CSEE combines ideas of “forestry development” and “environment monitoring” into course design to intrigue voluntary participation from learners and local communities on resource management. Furthermore, policies from Forestry Bureau can be carried out in accordance with the sustainable spirit from Satoyama Initiative.			
Objectives			
The 8 Nature Centers instructed by Chinese Society for Environmental Education has become the platform for policy communication, value clarification and public participation and ultimately create the harmonious relationship between nature and human beings. During the process of advocating Satoyama Initiative, the centers are also the crucial foundation that play the role of “public participation and partnership” by means of environmental education, interpretation and communication.			
Activities and/or practices employed			
CSEE selected 12 programs from more than 300 forestry related programs that Nature Centers of Forestry Bureau developed in a decade and published <i>Learn · Forest--Collection of Forest Environmental Education Teaching Material</i> with anticipation that the publication can upgrade the service capacity of each nature center and train more “Learn · Forest” lecturers, seed teachers, local school teachers, community workers and Satoyama Initiative advocates.			
To combine environment monitoring with program design in 8 Nature Centers, Chinese Society for Environmental Education has targeted students over 11 years old and adults on designing scientific study programs and fostering both interest and ability to carry out independent study and active discovery through the scientific process. The scientific study results from each center are not only used as feedback for			

administrative authorities but is introduced to schools and families to live up to environmental monitoring in daily life and carry out the concept of “mutual citizen management on environmental resources” and therefore learners are able to treasure the forest and territory.

Results

- With the training and guidance from Nature Centers, communities nearby also inherit environmental education professions and live out the lives following Satoyama Initiatives.
- After viewing the current programs from Nature Centers, it can blend field features, Satoyama Initiative ideas from Forestry Bureau and the village development and sustainable forestry in nearby communities in the programs to present the new vitality of forest and forestry within the internal and external communications.
- The efforts will gradually form social atmosphere and public participation toward co-ownership, co-sharing and co-management on natural and cultural asset.

Lessons learned

During the collaborative process between public and private sectors, Chinese Society for Environmental Education and Nature Centers of Forestry Bureau have achieved goals of strengthening services and wisdom from forest ecology, integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science into programs and unfolding values of sustainable forestry and village development to the learners and local communities.


Key messages

Environmentally friendly farming increases the quantity and quality of natural habitats in agricultural landscapes, and helps sustain populations of native species. By training farmers to adopt sustainable practices, rural communities are able to conserve biodiversity and promote ecosystem resilience.

Relationship to other IPSI activities

Funding

Contributions to GlobalAgendas

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s).  and  indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the following global agendas respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

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

Strategic Goal A					Strategic Goal B				
X			X	X		X	X	X	X
									
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
		X	X	X		X	X	X	
									

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

		X	X		X	X	X	
								
		X	X		X			
								