

## IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

### Basic Information

Title of case study			
Towards an integrated multi-stakeholder landscape approach to reconciling values and enhancing synergies: a case study in Taiwan			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
National Dong Hwa University			
Other contributing organization(s) ( <i>IPSI members and/or non-members</i> )			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
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Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS); Multiple values of nature; Collaborative planning; Multi-Stakeholder Platform; Synergy			
Date of submission ( <i>or update, if this is an update of an existing case study</i> )		13 December 2019	
Web link ( <i>of the case study or lead organization if available for more information</i> )	<a href="https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:7506/SITR_vol5_fullset_web.pdf#page=128">https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:7506/SITR_vol5_fullset_web.pdf#page=128</a>		

### Geographical Information

Country ( <i>where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”</i> )									
Chinese Taipei									
Location(s) ( <i>within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified</i> )									
Xinshe Village, Fengbin Township, Hualien County									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link ( <i>if location is identified</i> )									
<a href="https://www.google.com/maps/place/23%C2%B039'20.8%22N+121%C2%B032'21.8%22E/@23.6557827,121.5372002,17z/">https://www.google.com/maps/place/23%C2%B039'20.8%22N+121%C2%B032'21.8%22E/@23.6557827,121.5372002,17z/</a>									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	x
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
This chapter presents a case study of Xinshe Village, Fengbin Township, Hualien County, located on the east coast of Taiwan, bordered by the national forests of the Coastal Mountain Range on its western side, extending eastward and descending into a watershed of about 600 hectares of land surrounded by the Pacific Ocean. There are two indigenous settlements in the Xinshe SEPLS. These are the Fuxing (Dipit) tribe, an Amis settlement of approximately 30 permanent residents (predominantly elderly of 70 years old and above) on farmland in the middle reaches of the watershed, and the Xinshe (Paterongan) tribe, a Kavalan settlement of about 250 permanent residents on farmland located in the lower reaches of the valley down to the coastal terrace.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
Geographically Fuxing and Xinshe tribes are both situated inside one watershed, which connects the communities along the 'Forest-River-Village-Sea' axis. Over time, this connectedness stimulated inhabitants of the two tribes to develop versatile land use skills, ranging from hunting wild boar and gathering wild edible plants in the forests to farming terraced rice paddy fields and fishing in the ocean. At the same time, the overall ecosystem health of the Xinshe SEPLS largely depends on the practices taking place all the way from upstream to downstream.									

## Contents

Status ( <i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i> )	Ongoing	Period ( <i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i> )	10/2016 to 12/2017
Rationale ( <i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed</i> )			
<p>Despite a seemingly intrinsic connection between the settlements and similar perceptions towards multiple values of nature, there has never been a sufficient cross-settlement dialogue mechanism for the co-management of common resources. On the contrary, resource-related conflicts over water usage, hunting and fishing rights have occurred from time to time between Fuxing and Xinshe tribes. In the past, various government agencies worked separately on different community affairs for either one of the settlements, but their plans and actions lacked coherence. Therefore, development of an integrated landscape approach and cross-sectoral collaborative governance were required.</p>			
Objectives ( <i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study</i> )			
<p>Starting in October 2016, the case study area has been recognized and managed with the help of 'other effective area-based conservation measures' by means of a multi-stakeholder cross-sector platform (see below as Multi-Stakeholder Platform) for promoting the 'Forest-River-Village-Sea (森-川-里-海) Ecoagriculture Initiative'. It was designed to set up and collectively implement an Action Plan for the area to enhance ecosystem services for both communities. In other words, the vision of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform was to stimulate <i>cross-border</i> and <i>cross-sector</i> cooperation to help Amis and Kavalan communities live in harmony with nature through the revitalization of the SEPLS.</p>			
Activities and/or practices employed			
<p>To analyze the planning and management processes of the Initiative between October 2016 and December 2017, the research framework was comprised of two task loops: evaluation of existing institutional capacity and development of new institutional capacity. Classification of multiple values of nature under the IPBES and 'Ecoagriculture Stool' landscape objectives were applied to examine stakeholders' value priorities. Healey's theory of collaborative planning and the Overseas Development Administration's (ODA's) method of stakeholder analysis were adopted for the institutional capacity evaluation.</p>			
Results			
<p>The 'Xinshe Forest-River-Village-Sea Ecoagriculture Initiative' was carried out from October 2016 to December 2017 in accordance with two task loops for institutional capacity building. Firstly, the research team evaluated existing institutional capacity by means of stakeholder analysis and assessment of multiple values of nature. Secondly, a new Platform and Action Plan for institutional capacity building were developed, while Healey's three-capital criteria were used for progress evaluation.</p>			
Lessons learned ( <i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities</i> )			
<p>Development of a new institutional capacity for the Xinshe SEPLS, Hualien County, Taiwan, by the means of the 'Xinshe Forest-River-Village-Sea Ecoagriculture Initiative' presented itself as an innovative, community-oriented participatory approach to conservation, revitalization, and sustainability. Being introduced in late 2016, this first-in-Taiwan cross-sectoral and landscape-scale Initiative is still too young and emerging to deduce concrete and final results and their implications. Following successful implementation of the Platform activities and with more stakeholders joining in (including Eastern Bureau, Agriculture and Food Agency (EBAFA) and Xinshe Primary School), more explicit lessons related to biodiversity benefits, the Xinshe SEPLS ecosystem health, as well as indigenous and local knowledge transfer are anticipated to become available.</p>			
Key messages			
<p>Continued implementation of the Initiative, with a proper consideration of the lessons learned and potential risk factors, is believed to have a high potential for the revitalization of the Xinshe SEPLS, making the experience of this case study valuable for analysis in both regional and global contexts.</p>			
Relationship to other IPSI activities ( <i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i> )			
<p>This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 5.</p>			
Funding ( <i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i> )			
<p>We would like to express our particular appreciation to the Taiwan Council of Agriculture (COA) who provided the funding to carry out this research.</p>			

## Contributions to Global Agendas

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

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
■	■					●	■	■	
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■			■				●		

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

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

							■	
	●	■		■	■			