

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

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Basic Information

Title of case study (<i>should be concise and within approximately 25 words</i>)			
From foe to friend: forest co-management scheme for mutual benefits and local sustainability in Indigenous Saisiyat Tribe, Miaoli County, Taiwan			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous Peoples Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative			
Other contributing organization(s) (<i>IPSI members and/or non-members</i>)			
National Dong Hwa University; Hsinchu Forest District Office, Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
(1) Chih-You Ken: Chair of the Board, Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous Peoples Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative (2) Wei-Chen Ken: Industry Chief Operating Officer, Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous Peoples Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative (3) Wei-Ting Ken: Manager, Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous Peoples Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative (4) Hwa-Ching Lin: Director General of the Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (5) Jung-Sheng Hsia: Director, Hsinchu Forest District Office, Forestry Bureau, Agriculture Committee, Executive Yuan (6) Kuang-Chung Lee: Professor, National Dong Hwa University			
Format of case study (<i>manuscript or audiovisual</i>)	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords (<i>3-5 key concepts included in the case study</i>)			
forest			
Date of submission (<i>or update, if this is an update of an existing case study</i>)		June 2023	
Web link (<i>of the case study or lead organization if available for more information</i>)		Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous Peoples Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative (Facebook): https://www.facebook.com/SaySiyat.pakaSan.Satoyama	

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/ Taiwan									
Location(s) (<i>within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified</i>)									
Penglai Village, Nanzhuang Township, Miaoli County									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link (<i>if location is identified</i>)									
Penglai Village, Nanzhuang Township, Miaoli County									
Ecosystem(s) (<i>please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes</i>)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	

Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)	River source
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area (<i>within 50 words</i>)							
The Indigenous Saisiyat people in the Penglai Village have long lacked the sources of income because they have remained in the mountain forest areas and their overall development has been quite poor. Although they have a rich ecological system, they have not been able to develop it.							
Description of human-nature interactions in the area (<i>land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words</i>)							
The Saisiyat ancestors said: 'Human beings are a part of nature'. If the forests no longer existed, the Saisiyat people would fail to support themselves and survive. Thus, protecting the forested environment has been a commandment followed by the Saisiyats for generations.							

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”)	In progress	Period (MM/YY to MM/YY)	09/2018-now
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
This case study examines the process, activities and outcomes of (a) the local tribal development and placemaking, and (b) co-management of forest resources, after the tribe and the government (Forestry Bureau) had signed a co-management partnership agreement.			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
The activities were aimed at solving the long-term forest resources management conflict between the Saisiyat people and the Forestry Bureau with the help of the Satoyama Initiative, emphasis on co-benefits and local sustainability.			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
The activities focused on improving the local management system to foster a stable income of the tribal members on a benefit-sharing basis. Monthly tribal meetings were held on the 10th of each month. Their goal was to take a stock of the monthly errands and activities, and openly and fairly share the monthly operating income among all tribal members.			
Monitoring methodology (<i>e.g. GIS-based monitoring, citizen science, Resilience Indicators in SEPLS, survey – within 40 words</i>)			
Co-management of mountains and forests creating tribes to let the Saisiyat see the future and forever. They no longer call the Forestry Bureau "devil" instead they call it "angel".			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
The Saisiyat people and the Forestry Bureau went from doubting each other to establishing a mutual trust, partnership and co-beneficial relationship (natural environment-tribal community-government) in the spirit of the Satoyama Initiative.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
Forest co-management and local placemaking gave the Saisiyat people a vision for sustainable future. They no longer perceived the Forestry Bureau a foe but rather as a friend. This project is the first in Taiwan case study of the Indigenous-government co-management scheme for the forest protection, placemaking, and local sustainability.			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			

Contributions to Global Agendas

The Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous Peoples Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative, in partnership with the Council of Agriculture's Forestry Bureau, has been actively engaged in the co-management of mountain forests since February 2018. Our efforts have been directed towards the promotion and development of community-based sustainable forestry, with a focus on achieving local revitalization and ecological sustainability, as well as contributing to the global agenda of sustainable development.

Key objectives include:

1. Resolving long-standing conflicts over mountain forest resources between indigenous communities and the government, ensuring environmental protection, ecological sustainability, and local revitalization.
2. Signing a partnership agreement to co-manage the mountain forests, supporting indigenous communities in economic development while respecting their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and customary use of biological resources for sustainable utilization.
3. Adhering to national legislation and relevant international obligations, fully incorporating and reflecting the provisions of the Convention, with the full and effective participation of indigenous communities at all relevant levels.
4. Developing a circular economy, aiming to halve the rate of loss of all natural ecosystems, including forests, and striving towards near-zero degradation and fragmentation. Efforts will be made to prevent the extinction of known threatened species, improve and maintain the status of biodiversity, protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss.
5. Eliminating all forms of poverty in indigenous tribes, achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, reviving the socio-economic and cultural values of indigenous tribal communities, preserving genetic diversity of species, ensuring the well-being of all individuals across all age groups.

By pursuing these objectives, we aim to foster a healthy and sustainable lifestyle within indigenous communities while promoting the overall well-being of all individuals.

CBD Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (<https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/>)

Please place an "x" under a number to rate how much this case study contributes to each CBD Target.

Note 1: The number scale goes from 1, the lowest rating, to 5, the highest rating. N/A indicates "not applicable".

Note 2: Please only mark those to which the case study has or will actually contribute, not those to which it could potentially contribute in the future.

Target	Description	Contribution						
		1	2	3	4	5	N/A	
1. Reducing threats to biodiversity	1	Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.					V	
	2	Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.				V		
	3	Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.					V	
	4	Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.					V	
	5	Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.					V	
	6	Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and	V					

	13	Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.		V				
3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	14	Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.		V				
	15	Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.		V				
	16	Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.		V				
	17	Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.		V				
	18	Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least		V				


		\$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.						
19		<p>Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <p>(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;</p> <p>(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;</p> <p>(c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</p> <p>(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</p> <p>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</p> <p>(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions[1] and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</p> <p>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;</p>	V					
20		Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.	V					

	21	Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,[2] in accordance with national legislation.		V				
	22	Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.		V				
	23	Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.				V		

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
	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	X	
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	X	
	Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	X	
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	X	
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	X	
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		X
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		X
	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	X	
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation		
	Reduce inequality within and among countries		
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	X	
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		X

	<p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>		
	<p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>X</p>	
	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>		
	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</p>		<p>X</p>