出國報告(出國類別:開會)

里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡 第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)

服務機關:行政院農業委員會林務局

姓名職稱:羅尤娟組長、

謝小恬技正、

張韋雅科員

派赴國家:日本

出國期間:112年7月7日至7月12日

報告日期:112年10月12日

摘要

里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡(The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI)第九屆全球會議於 112 年 7 月 8 日至 11 日在日本秋田國際教養大學舉行,由 IPSI 秘書處、聯合國大學永續性高等研究所(UNU-IAS)、秋田國際教養大學(AIU)及日本環境省(MOEJ)共同舉辦。本屆會議受到 COVID-19 疫情影響,距離前屆大會(2019 年 9 月 2-6 日)已間隔將近 4 年時間,透過來自全球各地的會員組織共聚一堂,使各會員相互交流學習,了解自前次會議至今各地夥伴發展進程。會議議程包含 IPSI 全體會員重要事項報告、公共論壇、主題演講、分組交流工作坊及日本里山實地考察,臺灣有 13 個 IPSI 會員組織共 41 人參加。

本屆會議通過了國際里山倡議「2023-2030年發展策略與行動計畫」,包含五大策略目標和優先行動:(一)知識共創、管理與應用(二)制度建立及培力(三)棲地保育措施(含保護區、有效保育地 OECM)(四)生態系復育(五)市場機制。這些目標與行動將指導 IPSI 未來幾年的工作,以解決生物多樣性喪失、氣候變遷和永續發展議題,各項策略目標將訂定指標衡量達成情形,以量化評估對總體政策的影響。IPSI 秘書處預計在 2030年提出最終執行報告,評估 IPSI 在昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架(Global Biodiversity Framework, GBF)、永續發展目標(SDGs)的貢獻與影響。

本屆會議著重在探討如何透過社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS),實現GBF的 2030 年對應之 23 項行動目標,就 IPSI 推動里山倡議的角色與貢獻進行議題交流,並以工作坊形式交流各 IPSI 會員對於「2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫」之看法,讓與會者深入探討各策略目標主題。透過這些互動會議為 IPSI 會員提供一個平台,分享各自在地實踐經驗及實施過程中遭遇的挑戰,讓參與者經驗交流,了解在解決與生物多樣性保護及 SEPLS 復育工作相關問題時,不同的方法、最佳實踐和經驗教訓。

本次會議除交流國際里山倡議推動經驗、維持國際夥伴聯繫外,也藉此機會向國際組織展現我國連結社區資源,以空間策略推動國土復育成果,並拜會秋田國際教養大學副校長熊谷嘉隆(Yoshitaka Kumagai)教授,也是現任國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)世界保護區委員會(WCPA)東亞區副主席,與其交流 GBF 目標 3 各國需達成 30%受保護面積(30x30)的策略及我國施政規劃,藉此國際交流提升我國能見度。

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壹、出國目的

里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡(The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI)是在 2010 年第 10 屆聯合國生物多樣性公約締約方大會(COP10)中,由日本環境省(MOEJ)與聯合國大學永續性高等研究所(UNU-IAS)共同發起的國際性倡議組織,透過會員間經驗交流與合作計畫,推動農、林、漁、牧生產地景保全與活用,維護生態系統與生物多樣性,謀求人類與自然和諧共生之願景。全球加入 IPSI 的會員組織已達 304 個(統計截至 2023 年 5 月),會員組成涵蓋國家和地方政府機關、非政府組織和公民團體、原住民和在地社區組織、學術教育研究機構、企業和私部門組織、聯合國或其他國際組織等,分布於全球各地並來自不同的層級和部門。

行政院農業委員會林務局從 2009 年開始推動水梯田生態保全與復育,與里山倡議(the Satoyama Initiative)理念不謀而合,2010 年正式向民間推介里山倡議,結合社會、生產環境與生態協同發展的理論基礎,以永續精神管理土地和自然資源,兼顧生物多樣性維護與居民生計。本局於 2016 年以建立臺灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡(TPSI)獲得國際認同,加入成為 IPSI 會員。隨著臺灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡(TPSI)在國立東華大學的協助下,發展日趨成熟,2018 年本局與法鼓文理學院、特有生物保育研究中心、國立屏東科技大學及國立東華大學合作,建立臺灣北、中、南、東推動里山倡議四區交流基地。每年邀請有志於實踐里山倡議的實務工作者和相關組織,辦理臺灣里山實地踏查及交流工作坊,促進在地實務工作者、社區與部落組織、民間機構、綠色企業與政府相關部門之知識力與實踐力,增能培力並發展適地適用的實踐案例。

臺灣目前有 23 個組織加入 IPSI,在 IPSI 相關會議、案例報告(Case Study Report)分享、會員合作計畫(Collaborative Project)提送、年度里山發展機制(Satoyama Development Mechanism, SDM)計畫獲選、年度里山倡議主題論文彙編(Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review, SITR)獲登載等方面,皆有傑出表現。

本屆 IPSI 全球會議為第九屆,於日本秋田國際教養大學舉辦,受到 COVID-19 疫情影響,距離前屆大會(2019年9月2-6日)已間隔將近4年,期間經過了第15屆聯合國生物多樣性公約締約方大會 COP15(2022年12月7-19日),通過昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架(Global Biodiversity Framework, GBF),本次會議也將著重在探討如何透過社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS),實現 GBF 的 2030年對應之23項行動目標,就 IPSI 推動里山倡議的角色與貢獻進行議題交流,並交流各 IPSI 會員對於「2023-2030年發展策略與行動計畫」之看法,邀請青年共同參與公共論壇,就青年創新對於社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)貢獻進

行世代對話。

本局透過 TPSI 架構推動國家層級里山倡議計畫,輔導案例社區運用 SEPLS 韌性評估工具找出社區議題,並與本局推動社區林業計畫、山村綠色經濟永續發展計畫整合,更進一步納入「國土生態保育綠色網絡建置計畫」建構空間策略藍圖,成為我國搭接聯合國永續發展目標及生物多樣性公約 2030 年全球目標之重要政策工具。藉由參與本次會議,交流國際里山倡議推動經驗、維持國際夥伴聯繫外,並向國際組織展現我國連結社區資源,以空間策略推動國土復育成果,藉此國際交流提升我國能見度。另本次會議舉辦地點秋田國際教養大學的副校長熊谷嘉隆(Yoshitaka Kumagai)教授,亦為現任國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)世界保護區委員會(WCPA)東亞區副主席,藉由參與本次會員大會期間,與其交流 GBF 目標 3 各國需達成 30%受保護面積(30x30)的策略及我國施政規劃。

貳、出國人員名單及行程表

一、出國人員名單

表1、 林務局參與 IPSI-9 會議人員名單

單位	職稱	姓名
行政院農業委員會林務局保育組	組長	羅尤娟
行政院農業委員會林務局保育組	技正	謝小恬
行政院農業委員會林務局保育組	科員	張韋雅

二、行程表

表2、行程表

日期	行程
112年7月7日	臺北 – 日本秋田
112年7月8日	里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)
	(一)開幕致詞
	1. 聯合國大學永續性高等研究所(UNU-IAS)所長山口
	忍
	2. 秋田國際教養大學(AIU)副校長熊谷嘉隆教授
	3. 日本環境省(MOEJ)副局長
	4. 秋田縣政府副知事神部秀行
	(二)IPSI 指導委員會(Steering Committee)主席報告
	會員資格和合作活動-Alfred Oteng-Yeboah 教授(加
	納國家生物多樣性委員會議長)
	(三)IPSI 秘書處報告
	1. IPSI 秘書處進行事務-副主席柳谷牧子(聯合國大學
	永續性高等研究所計畫負責人)
	2. 將景觀方法納入 NBSAPs 制定與實施指南-研究員
	Suneetha Subramanian
	3. 里山倡議主題彙編第 8 卷 (SITR-8)「透過管理社會-
	生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)復育生態系統」-聯
	合國大學永續性高等研究所(UNU-IAS)研究員 Maiko

	NUL.:
	Nishi
	(四) IPSI 指導委員會(Steering Committee)子委員會報告
	2023-2030 年 IPSI 發展策略與行動計畫—IPSI 秘書處
	主席渡邊綱直
	(五)拜會熊谷嘉隆教授訪談 30%受保護面積(30x30)策略
	方向(大會議程外行程)
	(六)公共論壇:青年賦權和為與自然和諧相處做出貢獻
	(七)接待晚宴-IPSI與秋田國際教養大學主辦
112年7月9日	里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)
	(一)主題演講
	1. 生物貿易倡議(The Biotrade Initiative)-聯合國貿易
	和發展會議(UNCTAD)計畫管理員 Lika Sasaki
	2. 亞洲開發銀行進行保護和復育自然與生態系統服務 —
	亞洲開發銀行(ADB)環境專家 Isao Endo
	(二)SDM 項目案例研究報告
	1. 在安第斯高原恢復和利用駱駝及其纖維作為改善當地
	生計的潛在資源-VICAM 主任 Bibiana Vila
	2. 保護吉爾吉斯山區的濕地生態系統和牧區與社區一永
	續發展策略公共基金研究所計畫經理 Anara
	Alymkulova
	(三)分組交流工作坊
112 年 7 日 10 日	() / / () /
112年7月10日	里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)
	日本里山考察:以秋田縣內發展社會-生態-生產地景與海
	景(SEPLS)地點分組考察
112年7月11日	里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)
	(一)青年公共論壇報告
	(二)未來重要事項報告
	(三)閉幕致詞
	1. 日本環境省(MOEJ)環境大臣政務官国定勇人
	2. IPSI 指導委員會主席 Alfred Oteng-Yeboah 教授
	3. IPSI 秘書處主席渡邊綱直博士
112年7月12日	日本秋田 – 臺北

※里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)詳細議程,詳附件一。

參、會議說明

一、 IPSI 全體會員重要報告事項

- (一) IPSI 指導委員會(Steering Committee)主席報告:會員資格和合作活動 報告人:Alfred Oteng-Yeboah 教授(加納國家生物多樣性委員會議長)
 - 1. 2023 年加入 IPSI 的新成員,其中包含來自臺灣的 3 個成員「節點共創有限公司(Node Creative Company)」、「有限責任苗栗縣賽夏族林業暨勞動合作社(Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous People Forestry and Worker LLC)」、「宜蘭縣政府農業處(Yilan County Government)」,全球總計共304 個成員,其組成類型以 NGO 占135 個為大宗,其次為教育或研究機構59 個;區域分布則以亞洲占163 個為主,其次為非洲占56 個,成員組成分析如下圖:



圖1. 里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡(IPSI)會員組成

2. IPSI 成員間的合作計畫中,提到了由國立東華大學自 2020 年提出與林務局、屏東科技大學、法鼓文理學院及特有生物研究保育中心共同合作,進行「臺灣里山倡議夥伴關係網絡(TPSI)主流化於臺灣國土生態保育綠色網絡建置計畫(TEN)」,這項計畫也包含與水土保持局、花蓮區農業改良場、國際自然生態保育學會、台灣生態工法發展基金會、人禾環境倫理發展基金會、慈心有機農業發展基金會、觀察家生態顧問有限公司、富里鄉農會、中華民國環境教育學會、國際合作發展基金會、國立雲林科技大學等多個臺灣 IPSI 成員共同的合作。

(二) IPSI 秘書處報告

1. IPSI 秘書處進行事務

報告人:副主席柳谷牧子 Ms. Makiko Yanagiya (聯合國大學永續性高等研究所計畫負責人)

- (1) 說明面對 COVID-19 疫情的 IPSI 成員問卷調查,結果顯示文化 和傳統活動最容易受到減少和破壞,但密切的社區聯繫和強烈 的自主獨立意識,是社區在 COVID-19 疫情下恢復活力的關 鍵,因此社區具備面對挑戰與變遷的韌性及彈性,是相當重要 的能力。
- (2) 介紹 IPSI《里山倡議主題彙編》(SITR)的新模式,及 2022 年申請里山發展機制計畫(Satoyama Development Mechanism, SDM),透過網路學習進行 SDM2022 啟動研討會,同時也邀請 IPSI 成員組織申請 2023 年度 SDM 計畫,藉此可獲得相關的專案補助。
- (3) IPSI 也和 CI-Japan (日本國際自然保護協會)、UNU-IAS (聯合國大學永續性高等研究所)、MOEJ (日本環境省)合作,結合產官學界,共同研議政策「強調文化在生物多樣性保育中的重要性」,呼籲認可並支持透過維持人與自然永續關係,創造生物多樣性效益的當地文化,借鑒社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)的經驗,提出了針對土地利用永續管理政策建議,並納入傳統知識的應用。
- (4) 在第 15 屆聯合國生物多樣性公約締約方大會(CBD COP15) 上,探討 OECM(有效保育地)和綠色經濟:與自然正向發展 生產型地景、透過保護和恢復多種服務的紅樹林生態系統來應 對氣候變遷和其他社會挑戰、里山倡議對 2020 年後全球生物多 樣性框架的貢獻等多項議題;並在 COP15 上宣布啟動里山倡議 社區發展和知識管理(COMDEKS)第四階段,COMDEKS為 里山倡議的旗艦項目,旨在與當地社區一起促進生物多樣性與 自然資源的永續利用。自 2019 年以來,第三階段的重點是景觀 和海景保護活動的制度化和永續融資,以確保這些措施的長期 永續性。在過去的十年中,COMDEKS 由聯合國開發計畫署 (UNDP)與生物多樣性公約(CBD)秘書處和聯合國大學永 續性高等研究所合作實施,COMDEKS 第四階段是里山倡議十 年合作的頂峰,將以支持發展中國家永續利用生物多樣性,以

實施 2020 年後全球生物多樣性框架(Global Biodiversity Framework, GBF),為聯合國生態系復育十年和永續發展目標做出貢獻,並持續建構關於 SEPLS 韌性指標應用在 OECM 及 COMDEKS 第四階段上。

- 2. 將景觀方法納入 NBSAPs 制定與實施指南 報告人:研究員 Suneetha Subramanian
 - (1) IPSI 正和 IGES(全球環境戰略研究所)和 SCBD(生物多樣性公約秘書處)合作研擬一份關於將景觀方法納入「國家生物多樣性策略及行動計畫」(National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, NBSAPs)制定和實施的指南文件,該文件承認了提供的多重功能,這些功能指示了多種用途和多個使用者的需求,並在「昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架」的背景下,將它們納入國家生物多樣性策略及行動計畫(NBSAPs)的制定和實施中,並確定了目前可用的指標和工具,以幫助各方實施這種方法:
 - ◆ 不同生態系統之間的連通性及治理體制(例如保護區、 OECM、管理地景/海景)-GBF目標1、2、3。
 - ◆ 不同部門優先事項之間的相互關聯性,及各自政策和活動對 彼此產生的影響(例如基礎設施發展、水資源調節、食品安 全和健康、災害脆弱性) - GBF 目標 5、10、12、18。
 - ◆ 解決方案需要來自不同知識和經驗領域的專業知識,並建立 在不同權益關係人價值觀間的相互尊重互動基礎上-GBF 目標 9、14。
 - 以不同權益關係人的面向、參與和包容性進行規劃,培力各權益關係人所能提供不同類型之能力-GBF目標 20、22、23。
 - ◆ 該指南還確定了目前可用的指標和工具,以幫助各方實施這種方法。
 - (2) IPSI 秘書處將推廣這份指南文件,提升各界對指南的使用和接受,並支持與 GBF 一致的 NBSAP 發展相關倡議和網絡,進行合作並建立夥伴關係(例如與聯合國環境規劃署(UNEP)、聯合國開發計畫署(UNDP)、NBSAP 加速夥伴關系、目標 3 的夥伴關係等)。

- 3. 里山倡議主題彙編第 8 卷 (SITR-8)「透過管理社會-生態-生產地景 與海景 (SEPLS)復育生態系統」
 - 報告人:聯合國大學永續性高等研究所(UNU-IAS)研究員 Maiko Nishi
 - (1) 里山倡議主題彙編(SITR)是彙集了 IPSI 成員所提供關於社會 -生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)相關的知識及經驗的案例研 究報告精選。收集基於實地活動的經驗和相關知識,包括一份 綜合報告,以澄清與政策及學術討論的相關性,並幫助將所學 經驗回饋到實地。藉以增進大眾對 SEPLS 的理解,加速和促進 SEPLS 的活動,將 IPSI 知識傳播到國際社會,並對政策建議做 出貢獻。

表3、歷屆里山倡議主題彙編(SITR)主題

表3、	楚屆里山倡議王題彙編(SITR)王題 	
編號	主	題
Vol. 1	Enhancing Knowledge for Better	增進對 SEPLS 更好管理的知識 (工
	Management of SEPLS (Tools and	具和方法)
	approaches)	
Vol. 2	Mainstreaming the Concepts and	將SEPLS的概念和方法納入政策和
	Approaches of SEPLS into Policy	決策制定 (納入主流策略)
	and Decision-Making	
	(Mainstreaming strategies)	
Vol. 3	Sustainable Livelihoods in SEPLS	SEPLS 中的永續生計(自然和社會
	(Natural and social resilience)	韌性)
Vol. 4	Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in	SEPLS 中生物多樣性的永續利用及
	SEPLS and Its Contribution to	其對有效保育地的貢獻(對愛知生
	Effective Area-Based Conservation	物多樣性目標 11 的貢獻)
	(Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity	
	Target 11)	
Vol. 5	Understanding the Multiple Values	理解 SEPLS 中永續利用所關聯的多
	Associated with Sustainable Use in	元價值觀(對 IPBES 價值評估的貢
	SEPLS (Contribution to IPBES Value	獻)
	assessment)	
Vol. 6	Fostering Transformative Change for	在SEPLS的背景下促進永續發展的
	Sustainability in the Context of	轉型變革(對 IPBES 轉型變革評估
	SEPLS (Contribution to IPBES	的貢獻)

	Transformative Change assessment)	
Vol. 7	Biodiversity-Health-Sustainability	SEPLS 中的生物多樣性-健康-永續
	Nexus in SEPLS	發展關聯
Vol. 8	Ecosystem Restoration through	通過管理 SEPLS 復育生態系統
	Managing SEPLS	

- (2) 關於聯合國生態系復育十年(UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration):
 - ◆ 聯合國宣布 2021 年至 2030 年為「生態系復育十年」,旨在 支持和加強預防、停止和扭轉全球生態系統退化,並增進人 們了解生態系統復育的重要性。
 - ◆ 「復育生態系統」是一個過程,扭轉生態系統的退化,恢復 其生態功能,換句話說是提高生態系統的生產力和能力,以 滿足社會的需求。
 - ◆ 聯合國生態系復育十年呼籲全球保護和振興生態系統,造福 人類和大自然。只有擁有健康的生態系統,才能改善民生、 應對氣候變遷,並阻止生物多樣性崩壞。
- (3) 如何透過管理社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)復育生態系統,關鍵重點是「地景可以協同促進生態系復育」,方法包含:利用社會生態多樣性、運用原住民和在地知識、加強參與SEPLS管理相關活動的權益關係人間之合作,將生物多樣性結合地景方法復育生態系統,維持生物文化遺產和多樣性,同時維護人類福祉。它介紹了運用在地知識的生產活動有助於維持生物多樣性,同時可持續支持當地社區的生計和福祉。匯集了全球12個案例研究報告,借鑑於地方在地活動,為從事永續發展的學者、政策制定者和專業人士提供寶貴資源,尤其關注永續發展目標15(陸域生態系統)和目標17(全球夥伴關係)。
- (4) 實現復育生態系統目標的挑戰、機會與建議:

【挑戰】

- ◆ 確保或提高啟動這項工作所需的能力和資源。
- ◆ 在不同利益相關者間協同一致地推動和促進這項倡議。
- ◆ 持續努力並根據需要推行調整。

【機會】

- 通過地景方法將多個利益相關者聚集在一個共同平台上。
- ◆ 協商不同的需求和利益。

- ◆ 共享知識並互相學習。
- ◆ 積極主動地採取行動,動員資源並在復育工作上進行合作。
- ◆ 每個利益相關人(包含原住民和在地社區、青年、婦女、私 部門、政府、專家)在規劃和實施復育工作中都扮演著關鍵 角色。

【建議】

- ◆ 生態系統復育過程中的管理 SEPLS 應是多方的、反覆的、 包容的,透過與不同領域和層級的權益關係人進行溝通與互 動相互引導。
- ◆ 以下三個步驟(並非互相排斥)可以在整個規劃週期中重複 並修改:
 - a. 從地景或海景尺度開始。
 - b. 促進同儕學習和知識共享。
 - c. 將在地解決方案制度化建立一致的政策與框架。
- (三) IPSI 指導委員會(Steering Committee)子委員會報告: 2023-2030 年 IPSI 發展策略與行動計畫

報告人:IPSI 秘書處主席 Dr. Watanabe, Tsunao 渡邊綱直

- 1. 這是由 IPSI 指導委員會(Steering Committee)成立一個由 15 位 IPSI 成員組成的子委員會,在 2021~2023 年間召開多次討論,研擬 IPSI 「2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫」草案,並在本次 IPSI-9 大會上與所有 IPSI 成員說明、討論後確定內容。
- 2. 在政策修訂上,將更加強調與全球目標的協同作用,例如 2030 年永續發展目標(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)、昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架(Global Biodiversity Framework, GBF)、聯合國生態系復育十年(UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration),方法是將 SEPLS 概念納入主流,並支持 SEPLS 管理工作在實地進行。

3. 願景:

國際里山倡議夥伴關係的願景是實現與自然和諧共處的社會。在這樣的社會中,人類社區實踐、發展和維護與自然過程一致的社會經濟活動,記取生物多樣性喪失、沙漠化、氣候變化和疾病傳播等影響。透過永續管理與利用生物資源,維護和培育生物多樣性和生態系統的適應能力,人類將體驗具成效的地景與海景,為未來提供穩定的生態系統服務與供應產品。

4. 使命:

- (1) 在夥伴關係成員及與進行社會生態生產地景和海景(SEPLS) 的非成員網絡或組織合作,促進和支持 SEPLS 的概念,並針對 其振興和永續管理採取行動,建立在原住民和地方社區的知識 和文化基礎上。
- (2) 加強 SEPLS 對實現里約公約目標和其他相關國際協議的貢獻,包括 2030 年永續發展目標(SDGs)、昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架、聯合國生態系復育十年等。
- (3) 促進 SEPLS 對環境和社會的具體益處,包括生物多樣性保護、 復原和永續利用、減緩與適應氣候變遷、降低災害風險、支持 生計、與健康的相關性、永續糧食系統和人類福祉。
- 5. 2023-2030 年發展策略:
 - (1) 目標 1:增加對 SEPLS 的認識和理解。
 - (2) 目標 2:解決造成 SEPLS 生物多樣性、文化多樣性、生態和社會經濟服務下降或喪失的根本原因。
 - (3) 目標 3: 增強 **SEPLS** 的效益。
 - (4) 目標 4:增強實施里山倡議的人力、機構和財務永續能力。
- 6. 2023-2030 年行動計畫:
 - (1) 目標 1:知識共創、管理與應用 進行地景和海景方法相關的研究與知識管理,以解決造成 SEPLS生物和文化多樣性以及社會經濟服務喪失的直接和潛在 原因。
 - (2) 目標 2:制度建立及培力 加強制度框架與發展能力,將地景和海景方法納入與生物多樣 性、氣候變遷、永續土地和海洋管理、衛生、糧食系統和減少 災害風險相關的政策和跨部門策略,以維護或增強 SEPLS 對有 效實施環境和社會政策目標的貢獻。
 - (3) 目標 3: 棲地保育措施 通過保護區和其他有效保育地(OECM)促進有效的保護和管理,適度承認原住民傳統領域,融入更廣泛的地景和海景,以 實現昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架的相關目標。
 - (4) 目標 4:生態系復育 促進 SEPLS 的恢復,並為聯合國生態系復育十年的目標和昆明 -蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架的相關目標作出貢獻。

(5) 目標 5: 市場機制

促進永續實踐、基於市場機制的價值鏈,以支持永續生產,包括永續利用傳統知識和文化價值習慣,從 SEPLS 為實現昆明蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架的相關目標作出貢獻。



圖2. 里山之父 Tsunao Watanabe 竹內和彥教授為 IPSI-9 大會開場



圖3. 里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)與會人員大合照

二、 拜會熊谷嘉隆教授訪談 30%受保護面積(30x30)策略方向

(一) 參與人:秋田國際教養大學副校長熊谷嘉隆教授(現任國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)世界保護區委員會(WCPA)東亞區副主席)、國立東華大學李光中教授、行政院農業委員會林務局羅尤娟組長、謝小恬技正、張韋雅科員

(二) 拜會簡報摘要說明:

- 1. 首先說明 CBD COP15 提出昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架 (GBF),在 2030 年的 23 項行動目標中,目標 3 提出到 2030 年至 少有 30% 陸、海域藉由保護區域或 OECMs (有效保育地)方式被 有效保育與經營管理,同時肯認與尊重原住民及在地社區的權利(簡稱 30x30)。
- 2. 對於達到 30x30 的目標,我國規劃推動策略包含:擴大保護區範圍 與經營品質、制定 OECM 認證與推動機制、重新檢視與盤點我國陸 域受保護區域、透過基於生物多樣性資料的空間規劃實施棲地連接 (國十生態綠網計畫)等。
- 3. 我國現行保護區域約為陸域範圍的 19.2%,保護區外的國有森林, 由政府依法進行管理,並透過分區經營與土地利用限制,實質達到 棲地保護的效果。同時,透過國土生態綠網計畫,指認出生態關注 區與保育廊道,這些區域可以作為 OECM 潛力點盤點的標的,並達 成生態系復育與棲地串聯效果。
- 4. 說明我國的林地分區,分為下列 4 種,其中第 1、2 項為具有保護目的的國有林,第 3、4 項則為具有生產與遊憩目的的國有林:
 - (1) 生態保育區:經營目標為生物多樣性保護(如保護區、天然林), 經營方式為嚴格管理與保護資源。
 - (2) 國土保安區:經營目標為國土安全和公共利益(如水庫集水區、 地質敏感區),經營方式為嚴格管理與適度疏伐。
 - (3) 森林育樂區:經營目標為環境教育(如森林遊樂區),經營方式 為自然資源合理使用與地景保育。
 - (4) 林木經營區:經營目標為長期經營人工林(如人工林、租地造林),經營方式為永續利用自然資源。
 - 我國「具有保護目的的國有林」應可符合 IUCN 對於森林保護區的 定義。
- 5. CBD 對有效保育地(Other effective area-based conservation measures, OECMs)的定義為"除保護區以外的地理區域,其治理和管理方式

能夠為生物多樣性的就地保護取得積極和持續的長期成果,並具有相關的生態系統功能和服務,在適用情況下還具有文化、精神、社會經濟和其他當地相關價值"。我國的 OECM 認證機制主要會參考日本環境省訂定的 OECM 作業規範及 IUCN 提供 OECM 認定指引進行,未來推動路徑規劃如下:

- (2) 2024 年-識別 OECM 潛力點,主要範圍包含國土生態綠網區域保育軸帶及具生產和遊憩目的的國有林個案,並預計由臺灣 IPSI 會員、TPSI 參與單位、社區林業參與單位及其他政府機構、NGO 或私人企業等共同參與。
- (3) 2025 年 預計完成至少 30 處 OECM 驗證。
- (4) 2030年-預計完成至少100處 OECM 驗證。

(三) 訪談問題與交流重點:

- I. 提問:對具有保護目的的國有林納入保護區的 Ib 分類的看法? 回應:認為我國國有林的部分分區(生態保護區與國土保安區)可 認定為保護區,IUCN 尊重各國政府的判斷,但對應到 IUCN 保護 區的分類時,因目前建議的分類 Ib (Wilderness area)為沒有人工干 預(包含遊憩行為)的區域,建議可經由第三方學術單位協助進行 認定或評估,較具公信力。
- 提問:為陸地和海洋區域制定單獨的 OECM 認證標準是否合適?
 回應:陸域與海域的 OECM 辦法可分別訂定,但認定是否為 OECM 的原則建議應一致,並符合 IUCN 標準。
- 3. 提問:IUCN 提出的 OECM Guideline,是否可在地化彈性調整?回應:保護區和 OECM 的定義和評估方式,IUCN 都已有明確的說明文件,各國雖可因地制宜推動相關認定辦法,但建議仍應符合IUCN 之定義;如日本環境省推動的「自然共生地」,雖日本政府似將其與 OECM 直接連結,但站在 IUCN 的角度認為較不妥適,應更嚴謹看待。另外,雖各國均可自行將保護區與 OECM 的資料上傳至IUCN WPDA 的保護區資料庫進行統計,IUCN 也不會逐案進行內容檢核,但考量到臺灣的政治局勢,建議臺灣要能被世界各國認可,可更嚴謹建立相關認定機制,以作為其他各國參考的範本。
- 4. 提問:臺灣的地質公園是依法劃設,具有保護標的,並訂有管理維 護計畫經營之,但為了擴大由下而上的社區參與,並未設有相關管

制的罰則,是否可認定為保護區?

回應:應回到個案認定,視其分區管理的方式與保護標的是否符合 保護區定義,而非全區逕為認定為保護區。例如:利吉惡地地質公 園的核心區域若有相對的管制機制,或許可認定為保護區。

5. 其他看法與分享:

- (1) OECM 需思考對在地居民的激勵方式,獲得在地理解與支持是 OECM 推動成功與否的關鍵,熊谷教授強調對於推動人員與在 地居民的能力建構(capability building)都很重要。
- (2) 30x30 的目標多數國家多把重點放在 OECM 上,但熊谷教授認為我國重新檢視現有受保護區的策略更為務實,可透過 GIS 分析找出保護區串聯的潛力區域,擴大現行保護區,亦可有效達到 30x30 的目標。





圖4. 大會中途拜會熊谷嘉隆教授訪談 30x30 策略方向

三、 其他會議重點摘要

(一) 公共論壇:青年賦權和為與自然和諧相處做出貢獻

由聯合國大學永續性高等研究所(UNU-IAS)、全球青年生物多樣性網絡(GYBN)、秋田國際教養大學(AIU)、日本環境省(MOEJ)共同主辦,論壇以英語和日語同步翻譯進行,並開放 IPSI 會員以外的大專院校、專家學者及各界關心青年議題者共同參與論壇。論壇由 UNU-IAS 及 IPSI 秘書處專員 Alexandra Franco 演講「里山倡議在昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架的角色」、GYBN 聯合創始人 Melina Sakiyama 演講「青年在昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架實施的力量」,以及兩場青年小組會談,分別以「青年參與 SEPLS 和世代知識轉移的潛力」及「青年參與的障礙與前進之路」,邀請國際上 5 位青年從事里山倡議、生物多樣性及社區推動工作者,進行主題對談。

(二) 主題演講 1:生物貿易倡議(The Biotrade Initiative)

演講人:聯合國貿易和發展會議(UNCTAD)計畫管理員 Lika Sasaki 生物貿易倡議(BioTrade Initiative)由聯合國環境署(UNEP)和聯合國貿易和發展會議(UNCTAD)共同發起,旨在促進生物多樣性資源的永續利用和貿易。以發展永續生產價值鏈,促進生物多樣性衍生產品與服務之貿易為目標,訂有7項生物貿易原則:(1)保育生物多樣性、(2)生物多樣性的永續利用、(3)公平公正分享利用生物多樣性帶來的惠益、(4)社會經濟永續性(生產、金融和市場管理)、(5)遵守國家與國際法規、(6)尊重參與生物貿易活動參與者的權利、(7)明確自然資源的使用權和取得權。(詳細介紹詳 UNCTAD 生物貿易倡議-生物貿易原則和標準手冊,連結:https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2020d2_en.pdf)。而生物貿易倡議和里山倡議有幾項共通點,兩者均重視生物多樣性的社會、經濟與環境面、公平公正的利益分享、傳統知識、原住民與在地社區、所有參與者間的對話與包容性、生物多樣性的永續利用等。

(三) 主題演講 2:亞洲開發銀行進行保護和復育自然與生態系統服務

演講人:亞洲開發銀行(ADB)環境專家 Isao Endo

亞洲開發銀行推動「保護和復育自然與生態系統服務」,旨在幫助亞洲國家保護和復育其自然環境,以改善人民生活,促進永續發展。以透過污染控制、自然資本投資和環境治理,停止和扭轉自然與生物多樣性喪失,並利用生態系統服務面對發展挑戰(例如環境退化、天災、氣候變化、食品安全等)為願景。其核心環境計畫包含4大項:

- 1. 亞洲清淨藍天計畫 (Asia Clean Blue Skies Program): 通過增強機構能力,擴大對空氣品質管理的投資。
- 2. 健康海洋行動計畫 (Healthy Oceans Action Plan): 承諾到 2024 年在 沿海復育、無塑海洋、環保海鮮和海洋金融方面投資 50 億美元。
- 3. 區域飛行路徑倡議(Regional Flyway Initiative): 在 10 年內投資 30 億美元,擴大濕地管理和保護。
- 4. 基於自然的解決方案計畫(Nature-based solutions program): 將綠色基礎設施和非結構性措施主流化。

亞洲開發銀行目前支持的計畫包含中國萍鄉市的海綿城市計畫、越南結合生物工程和傳統基礎設施,於斜坡種植香根草強化堤防保護措施以面對洪水等天災,沙灘加固、沙丘建設和植物種植以擴大並穩定沙灘等。其資助自然的措施包含:提供策略性優惠貸款和補助支持生態系統復育、運用創新的金融工具(如綠色和藍色債券、生態服務給付 PES、生態補償、碳信用)增加自然保護的資金、提供補助和技術支援,促進自然資本投資,使財務流向從灰色轉向綠色解決方案。亞洲開發銀行也將持續與 IPSI 會員合作,增強亞太地區環境永續的創新與支持。

(四) 分組交流工作坊:討論 IPSI 國際里山倡議 2023-2030 年五大策略目標各與會者於會前由大會隨機分為五組,分別在五間教室討論 IPSI「2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫」的五大策略目標。每間教室討論其中一項策略目標,每個主題進行 1 個小時的交流討論,共輪替 3 個回合,每位與會者會參與到 3 項策略目標的討論。每間教室有 2 位主持人及 1 位記錄人,同步記錄每場討論重點,每間教室交流的進行方式均不同,由主持人決定這間教室的討論規則。經過三回合工作坊的討論後,各策略目標主持人將討論的重點與結論,在當天進行彙總報告,而 IPSI 會員們意見交流後的結論,也作為 IPSI 秘書處納入修正「2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫」。



圖5. 臺灣 IPSI 會員東華大學博士後研究員孫夏天(左三)及農委會水土保持局工程員陳希軍(左四)參加公共論壇第2場與談



圖6. 公共論壇會後國際教養大學學生於會場演示秋田傳統祭典-竿燈季表演

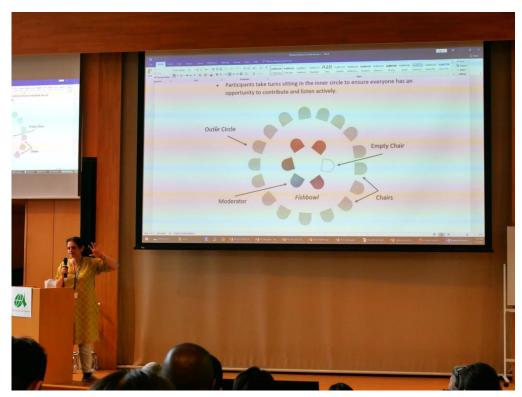


圖7. IPSI 大會說明分組交流工作坊進行方式示意圖



圖8. 分組交流工作坊策略目標 5-市場機制主題小組討論

四、 會議成果:通過「2023-2030年發展策略與行動計畫」

本屆會議通過 IPSI「2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫」,包含五大策略目標和優先行動,這些目標將指導 IPSI 未來幾年的工作,以解決生物多樣性喪失、氣候變遷和永續發展議題。IPSI 秘書處將訂定指標衡量各項策略目標達成情形,並評估對於總體政策的影響。預計在 2026 年提出期中報告,檢視成果並調整發展策略與行動計畫,提供生物多樣性和生態系統服務政府間科學政策平台(IPBES)相關報告、全球和地方生物多樣性展望相關資訊;於 2030 年將提出最終執行報告,以評估 IPSI 在昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架(GBF)、永續發展目標(SDGs)的貢獻與影響。國際里山倡議五大策略目標和優先行動如下:

(一) 知識共創、管理與應用:

- 1. 透過 IPSI 收集、發布與分享 SEPLS 保全及知識傳承,特別針對原住民族與在地社區進行案例研究,強化由社區主導的 SEPLS 經營管理。
- 2. 鼓勵應用地理空間資訊、建模工具。
- 3. 促進 IPSI 會員間合作活動與綜合研究發展行動。
- 4. 利用媒體、國際會議與活動向外傳遞里山倡議、IPSI與 SEPLS 概念。

(二) 制度建立及培力

- 1. 將 **SEPLS** 納入生物多樣性公約、聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約等相關國際環境協定。
- 2. 制定指南工具,將 SEPLS 納入國家政策、國家生物多樣性策略及行動計畫(NBSAPs)及跨部門策略。
- 3. 將 SEPLS 納入 COVID-19 恢復、健康和減少災害風險計畫與策略。
- 4. 邀集決策者提供 SEPLS 管理訊息,包含實現昆明-蒙特婁全球生物 多樣性框架 (GBF)。

(三) 棲地保育措施(含保護區、有效保育地 OECM)

- 1. 建立 SEPLS 對保護區、OECM 保護生物多樣性的知識。
- 2. 透過宣傳、教育和活動,提升具資格的 SEPLS 了解作為保護區和 OECM 的效益。
- 3. 加強與國際組織、政府、企業與民間團體合作,發展 SEPLS 認證為 OECM 的潛力。
- 4. 推廣 SEPLS 韌性評估指標,確保有效管理保護區與 OECM。

(四) 生態系復育

- 1. 促進地方到國際間不同權益關係人採取行動,以恢復 **SEPLS** 和生態系統服務。
- 2. 促進 IPSI 會員合作研究,補強 SEPLS 於科學、技術、傳統知識上的不足,並強調傳統知識與現代科學結合的效益。
- 3. 支持出版 SEPLS 案例研究、政策與論文。
- 4. 支持恢復退化的 SEPLS 在地行動,並展開公民教育,加強恢復 IPSI 會員活動。

(五) 市場機制

- 1. 跨領域整合經濟和政策鼓勵措施,創造有利於循環經濟、永續價值 及城鄉聯繫的政策環境,以支持 SEPLS 產品。
- 2. 找出目 **IPSI** 會員當前面臨市場經濟體制下的挑戰,複製成功案例的市場機制。
- 3. 促進消費者理解永續生產與消費,及 SEPLS 的作用與價值。
- 4. 加強政府、企業、金融部門及國際組織間的合作,開發以生物多樣 性為導向的價值鏈,如可負擔的起的綠色認證品牌。
- ※里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡(IPSI) 2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫《Strategy and Plan of Action 2023-2030 of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative》完整內容,詳附件二。

肆、心得與建議

一、 促進所有與會者參與討論,學習交流模式

本次參與里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9),為期四天與 IPSI 各組織會員進行熱烈討論與知識交流。IPSI 會議最為特別的是除了以演講形式由台上演講人單向傳遞想法觀念外,更加的重視在所有參與人的溝通與交流,因此透過許多不同的形式來增進所有與會者的參與度。包括運用現代科技讓參與者透過智慧型手機或電腦,對於現場討論議題即時以文字輸入意見在共通網頁平台上,即時呈現在大螢幕上並加以統計;提供展示空間讓各IPSI 會員張貼海報、準備宣傳摺頁、手冊、宣導品等,在中場休息等空檔時間自由交流各地從事社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)的在地案例;分組交流工作坊模式是最大亮點,由於IPSI 各組織會員來自不同國家、民族及組成,透過分組交流討論特定議題的模式,讓每個與會人可以深入了解不同的風俗民情與文化下,推動 SEPLS 的差異與關心的重點大不相同。而IPSI 會議進行的各種促進參與互動模式,在後續本局推動相關研討會、工作坊、交流會議等活動上,可借鏡參考進行模式,讓每位與會者有效融入參與重要議題的討論。

二、 臺灣夥伴積極參與,在地案例熱絡分享國際

本屆會議臺灣有13個IPSI會員組織共41人參加,包含本局與TPSI四區基地團隊(法鼓文理學院、特有生物保育研究中心、國立屏東科技大學、國立東華大學,法鼓文理學院及特有生物保育研究中心尚未加入IPSI)、水土保持局、花蓮區農業改良場、國立雲林科技大學、人禾環境倫理發展基金會、慈心有機農業發展基金會、中華民國環境教育學會、台灣景觀環境學會、中華民國野鳥學會,及今年剛加入IPSI的有限責任苗票縣賽夏族林業暨勞動合作社、節點共創有限公司。臺灣參與IPSI-9的組織中,涵蓋了政府機關、學術機構、NGO、企業、原住民社區,臺灣的與會夥伴們在會議前幾天接獲IPSI秘書處通知提供一個空間展示里山倡議推動案例,均準備了豐富的在地實踐案例海報、摺頁、工藝品、出版書籍等,整個展示空間儼然成為了臺灣館,充斥滿滿臺灣人情味,臺灣也是本屆會議除了地主國日本之外,參與人數最多的國家,從中也可以發現臺灣的夥伴在里山倡議推動上的積極參與,並努力向國際宣揚臺灣的本土案例。

三、 臺灣密切夥伴關係,權益整合成果驚艷國際

本局準備臺灣里山倡議宣傳摺頁與海報(詳附件三),介紹臺灣以全國尺

度推動的里山倡議,建立北、中、南、東四區交流基地,透過國土生態綠網建立空間策略藍圖,以平地及淺山地帶人口稠密區的生物多樣性保育及地景維護為主要目標,從高海拔的森林向下串聯起淺山森林、農田、濕地、埤塘、河流,並延伸至海岸,建構完整的自然保育網。透過國土生態綠網計畫連結社區資源,串聯森川里海生物多樣性資源與國土復育成果,支持多功能及韌性的「社會-生態-生產地景與海景」(SEPLS),將我國各 IPSI 會員推動里山倡議案例,於空間標示並對應國土生態綠網重點關注區與保育軸帶,運用空間規劃策略提供實務工作所需圖資及區域內重要生態系、議題及關注物種資訊;並強調原住民和當地社區(IPLCs)的參與,藉由國家政策工具如生態服務給付(PES)、社區林業、友善生產輔導,組成多方權益關係人平臺,進行資訊分享與經驗交流,促進實務案例之推動。另外也分享本局透過8個林管處進行SEPLS韌性評估案例,與原住民和當地社區建立合作夥伴關係,支持在地參與,促進權益關係人交流合作。

在分組交流工作坊上,來自臺灣的各組織夥伴不約而同分享臺灣國土生態 綠網及生態服務給付政策,在會上展現了臺灣政府與民間密切的夥伴關係,不 論學術機構、NGO、企業及社區均共同合作實踐在地並響應國家政策執行, 足見我國公私協力、在地整合、國土生態綠網及里山倡議政策推動成效,每年 定期辦理的里山倡議實務工作者交流工作坊與臺灣 IPSI 會員聯繫會議,有效 維繫夥伴關係。各國參與組織對於臺灣上下一體整合權益關係人,合作實踐在 地社會-生態-生產地景與海景(SEPLS)的案例感到驚艷,對於其他國家而言, 要能夠整合各方權益關係人實為困難,更不可能出現在同一場合中,因此對於 臺灣的夥伴關係及空間整合策略讚嘆不已;但他國參與的會員組織多數非政府 機關,他們也在工作坊的議題討論上表示,臺灣的案例雖然很棒,但我們所分 享的經驗無法在他們國家適用,他們更關注的是如何在維持生計下保護生物多 樣性資源,突破當地法規或政策困境。

四、 強化國際參與行動,多元管道讓臺灣成果展望國際

參與本次會議後,可以清楚感受到臺灣在里山倡議、生物多樣性、棲地保育與復育推動上,比許多國家做的更好,資源整合、跨域合作、公私協力的案例與經驗均具有良好基礎,我們需要更加積極地將臺灣推動成果與經驗向國際分享,建議可多加運用網路資源,將在地社區推動案例分享到國際案例分享平台,如 IPSI、Panorama—Solutions for a Healthy Planet、IPBES(生物多樣性和生態系統服務政府間科學政策平台)等,與 IPSI 會員間交流合作(線上討論、實地踏查、合作研究等),積極參與國際會議及周邊會議發表等各種管道對外說明,讓國際了解我國進展與促進國際合作機會。

五、 扣合全球生物多樣性框架,應用於我國施政規劃

本屆會議通過 IPSI「2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫」,主要項目扣合 昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性框架目標(GBF),本局推動「臺灣里山倡議夥伴 關係網絡(TPSI)」後續可參酌國際里山倡議五大策略目標和優先行動,重新 審視 TPSI 運作架構與工作面向,並建議可邀請臺灣 IPSI 會員共同參與討論, 蒐整各界意見,並連結到 OECM 等相關政策的建立與推動,將夥伴關係從在 地實踐提升到公民參與政策規劃的高度。另外也可加強企業參與層面,例如推 廣企業參與里山倡議模式建立、推動企業參與生物多樣性保護的合作項目(與 企業推動 ESG 合作),加強企業對生物多樣性的相互依存關係與資源投入。



圖9. 林務局及 TPSI 四區基地現場展示



圖10. 林務局代表介紹臺灣里山 倡議與國土生態綠網





圖11.臺灣夥伴積極參與,向國際分享在地案例



圖12. 臺灣 IPSI 會員與會夥伴合照



圖13. 臺灣 IPSI 會員公私密切的夥伴關係



圖14. 日本秋田男鹿市安善寺里山地景

附件一、里山倡議國際夥伴關係網絡第九屆全球會議(IPSI-9)議程









Programme

The Ninth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-9)

8 - 11 July 2023 Akita International University, Akita, Japan

Organised by:

Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative; United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability; Akita International University; and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Hosted by: Akita International University

IPSI-9 Chair: Kazuhiko Takeuchi (President, IGES / Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS)

DAY 1 8 JULY	General Assembly: Opening Plenary – Suda Hall, Akita International University Organisers: IPSI Secretariat, AIU, and MOEJ
8:00 - 8:30	Registration
8:30 - 9:00	MC: Tsunao Watanabe (Director, IPSI Secretariat)
	Opening Remarks:
	Shinobu Yume Yamaguchi (Director, UNU-IAS)
	Yoshitaka Kumagai (Vice President, AIU)
	Naohisa Okuda (Senior Advisor, MOEJ)
	Hideyuki Jinbu (Vice Governor, Akita Prefectural Government)
9:00 - 9:15	Agenda item 1: Report from the Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee
	Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee)
	a. IPSI membership
	b. IPSI collaborative activities
9:15 – 10:20	Agenda item 2: Report from the IPSI Secretariat
10:25 - 10:40	Break
10:40 - 11:45	Agenda item 3: Report from the Chair of the Sub-committee on the IPSI
	Strategy and Plan of Action (PoA)
	QA and discussion to adopt the PoA
11:45 – 11:55	Agenda item 4: Guidance on the breakout sessions and housekeeping









Lunch Break 12:00 - 13:30

DAY 1 8 July	IPSI-9 Public Forum – Suda Hall, Akita International University Organisers: IPSI Secretariat, GYBN, and AIU
13:30 – 17:30	Reshaping Our Future: Youth Empowerment and Contribution to Living in Harmony with Nature For a full programme, please see here: IPSI-9 Public Forum Programme
18:30 – 20:00	Reception - ANA Crowne Plaza Hotel Akita Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU

Day 2	Plenary – Kobelco Hall, Building D, Akita International University
9 July	Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU
9:30 - 10:10	Keynote Presentations:
	The Biotrade Initiative - 15 minutes
	Lika Sasaki (Programme Management Officer, UNCTAD)
	Q&A – 5 minutes
	The Asian Development Bank's activities for SEPLS ecosystem
	restoration – 15 minutes
	Isao Endo (Environment Specialist, ADB)
	Q&A – 5 minutes
	4
10:10 - 10:40	Case Study Presentations from SDM Projects:
	Recovery and use of camelids and their fiber as potential resources
	to improve local livelihoods in the Andean Altiplano – 10 minutes
	Bibiana Vila (Director, VICAM)
	Safeguarding wetland ecosystems and pastoral communities in the
	Kyrgyz Mountains – 10 minutes
	Anara Alymkulova (Programme Manager, Institute for
	Sustainable Development Strategy Public Fund)
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	Q&A – 10 minutes
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10:40 - 10:45	Guidance on Breakout Sessions
10: 45 - 11:00	Break
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	Breakout Sessions - Building D, Akita International University Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU
11:00 - 12:00	Breakout Session 1
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 - 14:30	Breakout Session 2
14:30 - 15:30	Breakout Session 3
15:30 - 16:00	Break
14:00 – 16:50	Plenary: Wrap-up Session - Kobelco Hall, Building D, Akita International University Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU
16:00 - 16:35	Report from the breakout sessions facilitators
16:35 – 16:40	Housekeeping

Day 3	Study Tour
10 July	Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU
	Information on the study tour will be given at the conference.

Day 4 11 July	General Assembly: Closing Plenary – Kobelco Hall, Building D, Akita International University Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU
	Report from the public forum on youth
	Next steps and future events
	Break
	Group photo
11:10 - 11:30	Closing Remarks:
	Isato Kunisada (State Minister, MOE-J)
	Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, IPSI Steering Committee)
	Tsunao Watanabe (Director, IPSI Secretariat)

Lunch Break 11:30 - 13:30

Buses to Akita Station and Akita Airport 14:00

Please check out from the hotel in the morning and bring your luggage to the venue if you will request transportation to Akita Airport after lunch.









Day 4	*19th IPSI Steering Committee Meeting – Room B206, Akita International
11 July	University
13:15 - 14:45	Organisers: IPSI Secretariat and AIU
	*SC members only

Buses to Akita Station and Akita Airport

Please check out from the hotel in the morning and bring your luggage to the venue if you will request transportation to Akita Airport after lunch.

附件二、IPSI 國際里山倡議 2023-2030 年發展策略與行動計畫



Strategy and Plan of Action 2023 -2030 of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

Background:

The Satoyama Initiative is a global initiative that aims to realize societies in harmony with nature through the conservation and sustainable management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). The initiative promotes the sustainable use of biodiversity so that societies can enjoy a stable supply of various natural assets and ecosystem services well into the future.

SEPLS are dynamic mosaics of habitats and other land and sea use where harmonious interactions between people and nature maintain biodiversity while providing humans with goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival, and well-being in a sustainable manner. SEPLS are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge. When well-managed, SEPLS can significantly contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While SEPLS provide a wide range of provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services, they can contribute to combating desertification by conserving land from degradation and to climate change mitigation and adaptation, among other things, by conserving and enhancing carbon sinks and reservoirs, and increasing resilience to adapt to adverse effects of climate change at the land and seascape levels. SEPLS also root the identities of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

The Satoyama Initiative was developed to support or re-instate harmony between societies and nature by promoting sustainable socio-economic activities such as sustainable agriculture, fisheries, and forestry that are in line with natural ecological processes. To facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched in 2010 during the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Partnership is open to all organizations engaged with SEPLS. As of June 2023, IPSI comprised 304 members committed to supporting SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being through the implementation of their individual and collaborative activities. IPSI members include national and local governmental organizations; government-affiliated organizations; non-governmental and civil society organizations; Indigenous Peoples and Local Community organizations; academic, educational and/or research institutes; industry and private sector organizations; and United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations. Not all the stakeholders working on SEPLS are IPSI members, but IPSI is open to collaborating with all interested stakeholders and sharing knowledge and experiences with other networks.

The large and growing number of IPSI members, their diversity, and the wide range of activities they carry out in diverse geographical, ecological, edaphic, historical, climatic, cultural, and socio-economic conditions, including the conservation of biodiversity at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels are key assets for the Partnership. However, there is a need to further promote coordination, cooperation, coevolution, and synergy and, thus, maximize results and impacts based on effective and efficient resource use in implementing activities under the Satoyama Initiative.

The purpose of the present strategy is to enhance complementarity and synergies among the activities of IPSI members, on the one hand, and guide IPSI members and other partners, on the other hand, to contribute to implementing activities related to the Satoyama Initiative at the local, national, regional, and international levels.

Vision

The vision of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is to realize societies in harmony with nature. In such societies, human communities practice, develop, and maintain socio-economic activities aligned with natural processes, bearing in mind, among other things, the impacts of loss of biodiversity, desertification, climate change, and disease transmission. By managing and using biological resources sustainably and thus maintaining and nurturing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, humans will experience productive landscapes and seascapes that provide a stable supply of ecosystem services and goods well into the future.

Mission:

The strategic mission of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is to:

- a. Promote and support the concept of SEPLS and actions towards their revitalization and sustainable management building on the knowledge and culture of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, within the partnership and with non-member networks and/or organizations working with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)
- Enhance the contribution of SEPLS to achieve the objectives of the Rio Conventions and the implementation of other relevant international agreements, including, among others, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; and
- c. Promote the concrete benefits of SEPLS to the environment and society, including biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction, livelihood support, relevance to health, sustainable food systems, and human well-being.

Strategic objectives

The present Strategy and Plan of Action 2023-2030 identifies five strategic objectives as described below.

- Knowledge Co-Production, Management, and Uptake: Conduct research and knowledge
 management related to landscape and seascape approaches to address direct and underlying
 causes responsible for the loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socioeconomic services from SEPLS.
- Institutional Frameworks and Capacity Development: Strengthen institutional frameworks
 and develop capacity to integrate landscape and seascape approaches into policies and crosssectoral strategies related to biodiversity, climate change, sustainable land and sea management,
 health, agri-food systems, and disaster risk reduction to maintain or enhance the benefits of
 SEPLS to the environment and society.
- Area-Based Conservation Measures: Promote effective conservation and management through
 protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing
 indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and facilitate their integration into the
 wider landscape and seascape to contribute to the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal
 Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Ecosystem Restoration: Promote the restoration of SEPLS and contribute to the goals of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Sustainable Value Chain Development: Promote sustainable practices, market-based
 mechanisms, and value chains to support sustainable production, including customary sustainable
 use and economies that rely on traditional knowledge and cultural values and practices, from
 SEPLS to contribute to the achievement of relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global
 Biodiversity Framework.

The following principles apply to all of the strategic objectives.

- i. Strengthen networking and cooperation among members at local, regional, and global scales;
- Promote full, effective, and equitable participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, irrespective of race, ethnic group, religion, and gender, while supporting women, youth, and people in vulnerable and marginalized situations; and
- Comport fully with the principles of Section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Implementation:

The IPSI Secretariat will work with the Steering Committee and IPSI members, as soon as possible, to develop an actionable implementation plan for achieving the strategic objectives and priority actions below. This plan will include resource mobilization activities and, if possible, a conceptual diagram illustrating the relationships between the objectives and actions, as well as improvements to the functioning of IPSI, such as the IPSI Collaborative Activities mechanism, membership procedures, partner engagement, and events, as soon as possible.

1. Knowledge Co-Production, Management, and Uptake

<u>Strategic objective</u>: Conduct research and knowledge management related to landscape and seascape approaches to address direct and underlying causes responsible for the loss of biological and cultural diversity, as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS.

<u>Outcome</u>: By 2030, IPSI has produced a number of knowledge products and collaboratively developed a relevant research portfolio and tools to enhance benefits to nature and people.

Priority Actions:

- Collect, publish, and share knowledge on the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of SEPLS through the IPSI online portal of case studies, among others.
- Support IPSI members, in particular those working with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, to produce case studies and relevant knowledge materials to enhance knowledge of community-led and traditional systems of SEPLS management.
- Encourage synergies between modern science and traditional knowledge systems on the benefits of landscape and seascape approaches for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including through tools such as geospatial data, scenarios, and modelling.
- 4. Develop and promote IPSI collaborative activities that contribute to integrated research and capacity development action on the conservation and restoration of SEPLS, including recommendations to enable socio-ecological resilience.
- Implement outreach activities to transfer knowledge and build further recognition and visibility of the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI, and SEPLS concept taking advantage of social media channels, international meetings, and other relevant events.
- 6. Review and synthesize information from case studies submitted by IPSI members, including through the publication of the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR), promotion of further cooperation between IPSI and IPBES, and facilitation of the transfer and uptake of this knowledge by relevant science and policy processes 1, capacity building, and education initiatives.
- 7. Support efforts to explore the concept of "biocultural diversity" and its relevance to SEPLS.

¹ Relevant processes can include: the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the United Nations Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.

2. Institutional Frameworks and Capacity Development

<u>Strategic objective</u>: Strengthen institutional frameworks and develop capacity to integrate landscape and seascape approaches into policies and cross-sectoral strategies related to biodiversity, climate change, sustainable land and sea management, energy, water, health, agri-food systems, and disaster risk reduction to maintain or enhance the benefits of SEPLS to the environment and society.

<u>Outcome</u>: By 2030, guidance and tools are developed to strengthen institutional frameworks and capacities to integrate the concept of landscape and seascape approaches into policies at regional, national, and sub-national levels, cross-sectoral strategies and actions.

Priority Actions:

- Foster the integration of landscape and seascape approaches into relevant policies of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), to ensure synergies and coherence in their implementation.
- Develop guidance and tools to integrate landscape and seascape approaches into policies related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, including the NBSAPs, LBSAPs, and cross-sectoral strategies, and strengthen the implementation capacities of national and sub-national actors.
- Mainstream landscape and seascape approaches into plans and strategies on COVID-19 recovery, health, and disaster risk reduction.
- 4. Invite decision makers to provide information on the multiple benefits of SEPLS management, including its importance in achieving the SDGs and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and in efforts to mainstream biodiversity into other production sectors.
- Develop the capacity of broad stakeholders, especially policymakers, to support the implementation of landscape and seascape approaches at the ground level and share experiences through workshops and events.

3. Area-Based Conservation Measures

<u>Strategic Objective:</u> Promote effective conservation and management through protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and facilitate their integration into the wider landscape and seascape to contribute to the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework².

Outcome: The total areas of PAs and OECMs engaged by IPSI members and effectively managed has increased, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories.

Priority Actions:

- Generate knowledge on SEPLS's contribution to biodiversity conservation and restoration in protected areas and OECMs.
- Promote recognition of qualified SEPLS as PAs and OECMs through increased awareness of their benefits, including among decision-makers, through communications, education, and public awareness activities.
- 3. Enhance institutional cooperation between IPSI, governments, and private and civil society organizations, from local to international levels.
- Promote peer learning and capacity development activities to consider the relationships between OECMs and SEPLS and the potential for production landscapes and seascapes to be recognized as OECMs.
- Document and share lessons and best practices on the management of SEPLS, including watershed, integrated coastal, and ridge to reef management.
- Promote the use of the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS and other related tools to ensure the effective management of PAs and OECMs.
- 7. Identify the particular challenges related to area-based conservation in volumetric seascapes, taking into account their unique features, and develop appropriate support mechanisms with a focus on the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.

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² The relevant targets include: Target 1 (All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero); Target 3 (30% of areas are effectively conserved); Target 4 (Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed); Target 7 (Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk); Target 8 (Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches); Target 9 (Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people); Target 10 (Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably); and Target 11 (Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced).

4. Ecosystem Restoration

<u>Strategic Objective:</u> Promote the restoration of SEPLS and contribute to the goals of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework³.

<u>Outcome:</u> By 2030, research on the restoration of SEPLS has been conducted, and a significant amount of degraded ecosystems have been restored and/ or are under restoration through sustainable SEPLS management.

Priority Actions:

- Catalyse action across different stakeholders, from local to international, for the restoration of SEPLS and ecosystem services.
- Promote collaborative research activities of IPSI members to fill gaps in science, technology, and traditional ecological knowledge on the restoration of SEPLS, particularly the benefits of integrating traditional knowledge and modern science.
- Promote peer-to-peer learning, capacity development, and outreach activities on themes related to the restoration of SEPLS, contributing to Task Forces of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
- 4. Support the collaborative publication of case studies, policy briefs and research papers focused on the restoration of SEPLS.
- Support on-the-ground actions towards the restoration of degraded SEPLS, which will in turn lead to sustainable and enhanced productivity.
- Undertake communication, education, and public awareness programs on the factual and potential contribution of the SEPLS concept to enhance restoration at IPSI and other related events and meetings.

5. Sustainable Value Chain Development

Strategic Objective: Promote sustainable practices, market-based mechanisms, and value chains to support sustainable production, including customary sustainable use and economies that rely on

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³ The relevant targets include: Target 1 (All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero); Target 2 (30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration); Target 4 (Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed); Target 7 (Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk); Target 8 (Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches); Target 9 (Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people); Target 10 (Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably); and Target 11 (Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced).

traditional knowledge, and cultural values and practices, from SEPLS to contribute to the achievement of relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁴.

Outcome: By 2030, sustainable market linkages for SEPLS products have been established/enhanced, sustainable traditional practices reinforced, and information on the benefits of certification, sustainable production and consumption, circular economy, and sustainable value chains have been made available to IPSI members.

Priority Actions:

- 1. Collect evidence across sectors about the impact of economic and policy incentives and enable a favorable policy environment for a circular economy, sustainable value chains, and ruralurban linkages to support products from SEPLS.
- 2. Identify the challenges of the current market economy system faced by IPSI members.
- 3. Document best practices and success stories and promote replication of economic, market, and financial mechanisms that increase the resilience of SEPLS.
- Work to improve consumer awareness about sustainable production and consumption, including the role and value of SEPLS.
- 5. Enhance cooperation across government, business, and financial sectors, and relevant regional/international organizations to develop and enhance biodiversity-oriented value chains, including affordable green certification and branding.

⁴ The relevant targets include: Target 15 (Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts) and Target 16 (Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half).

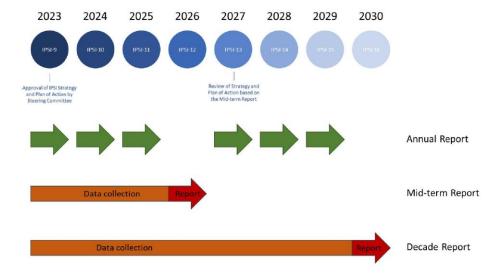
Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation

IPSI will develop and implement a system for monitoring progress in the implementation of the strategic objectives and priority actions and assess their overall policy impact. Two main mechanisms will be used to report progress: annual reports of IPSI activities and program implementation reports.

Annual reports will track activities from the previous fiscal year and present major achievements related to the strategic objectives, including, among others, updates on the partnership, major events, collaborative activities, knowledge products, and Steering Committee decisions.

A mid-term implementation report covering from 2023 to 2026 will be developed to provide a systematic and impartial assessment of the IPSI program and strategy to determine its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability to support the vision of societies in harmony with nature. The report will seek to strengthen the IPSI program, share learning lessons and identify gaps. Based on the outcomes and recommendations of the mid-term report, the IPSI Steering Committee will have the opportunity to update and make the necessary adjustments to its Strategy and Plan of Action, as needed. The mid-term report could provide relevant information to related IPBES reports, Global Biodiversity Outlooks, and Local Biodiversity Outlooks.

A final implementation report covering 2023-2030 will be developed to evaluate the achievements and the overall impact of IPSI on the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, SDGs, and other relevant initiatives, and including a survey of IPSI members on their individual contributions. The report will seek to highlight lessons learned and create the groundwork for the development of the next IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action, as appropriate.

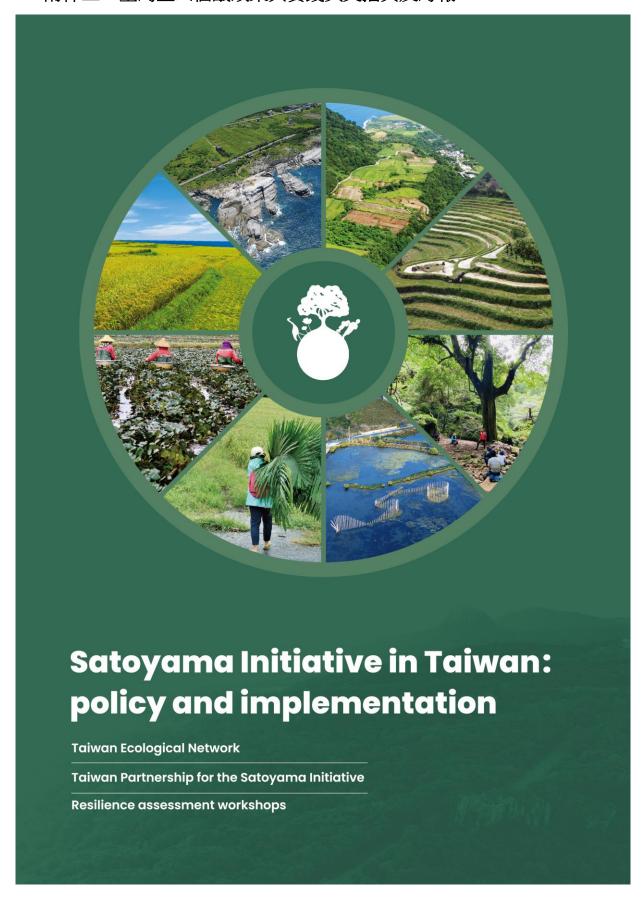


Indicators:

The following indicators will be taken into account to measure the progress of implementing the strategic objectives during the process of developing mid-term and final implementation reports. These indicators may be revised and updated in line with the finalisation of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework expected to take place at Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

	Key indicator	Strategic objectives
1	Number of IPSI members	1
2	Number of case studies	1
3	Number of publications on SEPLS produced by IPSI and its members, including academic papers, SITR, books, and reports	1
4	Number of IPSI newsletters published	1
5	Number of academic papers and publications which refer to IPSI-related work	1, 2
6	Number of MEA decisions and NBSAPs referring to IPSI-related work	2
7	Number of IPSI-related conferences and meetings	2
8	Number of people trained by relevant capacity development activities	2
9	Increased capacities of IPSI members and related stakeholders in knowledge documentation and transfer, research, and educational activities concerning SEPLS management	2
10	Number and area of SEPLS reported as PAs and/or OECMs	3
11	Better management effectiveness of PAs and/or OECMs through SEPLS management	
12	Number of IPSI member organizations engaged in restoration activities	4
13	Number and area or volume of SEPLS under ecosystem restoration	4
14	Number of IPSI members able to take advantage of sustainable trade initiatives	5
15	Number of case studies documenting best practices and success stories of economic, market, and financial mechanisms	5
16	Increase in uptake of products from SEPLS and the SEPLS concept in activities of actors outside the SEPLS (e.g. consumers, planners outside SEPLS, private sector)	5
17	Number of initiatives implemented for each strategic objective.	All
18	Number of SDGs targets to which IPSI made a contribution	All
19	Number of targets of the Kunming-Montreal GBF to which IPSI made a contribution	All

附件三、臺灣里山倡議政策與實踐英文摺頁及海報





Taiwan Ecological Network

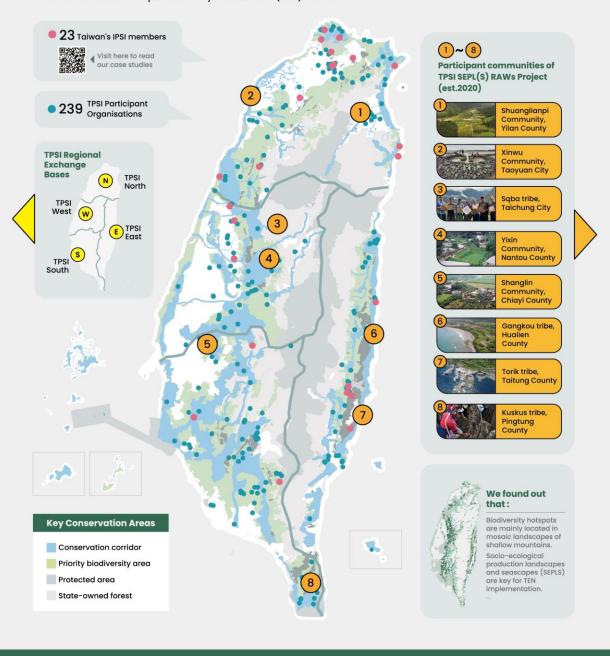
Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN) program (est. 2018) focuses on restoration and maintenance of natural green belts in the mid- to high-elevation public-owned forests as well as optimisation of watershed environments that connect low-elevation forests, farmlands, wetlands, ponds, rivers, and coastal areas in Taiwan.

TEN supports multi-functional and resilient socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes with their rich biodiversity, healthy habitats and sustainable livelihoods of Indigenous peoples and local communities. Together with the Community Forestry program and Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, TEN explores existing and potential opportunities for realising the "Three in One" strategy for the Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan towards the 2050 Vision and 2030 Mission of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN)

TEN program was launched by the Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan in 2018.

- Spatial planning provides maps and information on important species, ecosystems and conservation issues to be addressed by TEN.
- Integrated strategies emphasise participation of Indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) by the means of such policy tools as payments for ecosystem services (PES), Community Forestry Program, eco-friendly production, and Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI) network.



About TPSI

Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (est. 2015)

TPSI was established in 2015 by the National Dong Hwa University (NDHU) and the Forestry Bureau to promote a nation-wide implementation of the Satoyama Initiative by the means of capacity development, on-the-ground activities, policy research, knowledge enhancement, and international participation. Act local: at the heart of conservation and revitalisation of Taiwan's SEPLS



3 in 1 Strategy for the Satoyama Initiative

in Taiwan



Taiwan Ecological Network Strengthening ecosystem connectivity

Community Forestry Program Enhancing community-based production activities

TPSI Fostering SEPLS-to-SEPLS partnership networks

TPSI Regional Exchange Bases

TPSI regional exchange bases coordinate TPSI activities in their respective regions and serve as facilitators of dialogue and cooperation between Taiwan's IPLCs and government agencies, assist in finding pathways for action and stimulate capacity-building activities.



TPSI-North

Dharma Drum Institute of Liberal Arts (DILA)

Dr. Hsin-Hsun Huang

Key themes:

ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture, environmental education, rural recreation, forest therapy, new marketing schemes in



TPSI-West

Endemic Species Research Institute (ESRI)

led by Dr. Mei-Li Hseuh

Key themes:

biodiversity conservation, green labelling schemes for Satoyama species, community-based monitoring of endemic species, environmental



TPSI-South

National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST)

led by Dr. Mei-Hui Chen

Key themes:

community forestry, community-based ecotourism, agroforestry, deep economy and SEPLS revitalisation



TPSI-East

National Dong Hwa University (NDHU)

led by Dr. Kuang-Chung Lee

Kev themes:

Key themes:
assessment of SEPLS resilience,
landscape-seascape approaches,
co-management and
multi-stakeholder participation,
environmental interpretation in
SEPLS

Meet TPSI frontrunner communities



TPSI-North: Xinwu community, Taoyuan City

Xinwu is a story of SEPLS revitalisation born at sea. A community-led restoration of century-old traditional Hakka fish weirs has led to the return of local youth, revitalisation of production farmlands and irrigation ponds, rise of environmental education activities, and a newly discovered sense of place. Locally-made natural vanilla biscuits and Hakka lunch wraps are truly worth a delicious visit.



TPSI-West Zhongliao community, Nantou County

Can bananas help in leopard cat conservation? Zhongliao farmers say: YES! Sweet organic bananas grown in the Zhongliao community are carefully packed and supplied to Carrefour supermarket chains with the "Leopard cat-friendly production" green labels attached. Biodiversity conservation by the means of eco-agriculture and consumer awareness - isn't it more than any banana could dream of?



TPSI-South:

Kuskus tribe Pingtung County

Indigenous Paiwan Kuskus tribe is a resilient community with a capital "R". Nearly washed away by the typhoon Morakot in 2009, Kuskus walked the path of socio-economic, environmental and psychological revival. Since 2016, NPUST and the Forestry Bureau have been assisting the tribe in development of agroforestry (shiitake mushroom cultivation, apiculture and poultry farms), promotion of eco-agriculture and home gardens, and communitybased investigation of native Kuskus plants.



TPSI-Fast:

Xinshe community, Hualien County

"Forest-river-village-sea" is a lifestyle for the Indigenous Dipit and Paterungan tribes. Since 2016, working hand in hand with the local and regional government agencies, the Xinshe SEPLS has pioneered the first in Taiwan multi-stakeholder platform focused on eco-agricultural revitalisation. Satoumi rice and herbal teas, documentation of traditional knowledge, return of tribal youth - there is more than one reason for the smiles on the elders' faces.

About RAWs

Resilience assessment workshops (est. 2020)

Fostering adaptive co-management in Taiwan's SEPLS

SDM 2020 Project: Development of locally-sensitive indicators of resilience as a tool for adaptive landscape management in Taiwan's SEPLS





About the Project

Main objectives



to develop and apply locally-sensitive indicators of resilience in SEPL(S)



to conduct community-based resilience assessment workshops (RAWs) in SEPL(S) to:

assess their socio-ecological resilience

- identify environmental and socio-economic risks and resources
- elicit the most urgent issues and priority interventions



to examine the role of RAWs as a monitoring and evaluation tool for Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN)



Diverse ecosystem types

shallow mountains, grasslands, wetlands, coastal, etc.

Various socio-cultural backgrounds

Indigenous, Hakka and Hokkien communities

SEPL(S)-specific production activities

paddy farming, fruit orchards, bamboo harvesting, apiculture, fisheries







Participants

Led by National Dong Hwa University

Carried out by the Forestry Bureau

+ its 8 district offices

Guided by 4 regional exchange bases of Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)

Supported by the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) 2020

Activities and results

December 2020-April 2021

Production of publications, learning materials and training of trainers as an important part of pre-RAWs capacity-building activities



May 2021-October 2022

Localising indicators of resilience in TPSI SEPL(S) and conducting RAWs



~2022 to date

Fostering integration of RAWs results (environmental and socio-economic risks, resources and priority issues) into post-project adaptive co-management in Taiwan's SEPL(s)



Lessons learned

- The first ever nationwide assessment of resilience in Taiwan's SEPL(S)
- Better understanding of local risks, resources and priorities
- Supported by the government agency
- Peer-to-peer & SEPLS-to-SEPLS learning model
- Capacity-building across the TPSI network
- > 150 direct and > 8000 indirect beneficiaries.



Today RAWs experiences are being shared to other SEPL(s)across Taiwan. RAWs will continue to play a key role as a community-based monitoring and evaluation mechanism for TEN (2022-2025).



Taiwan Ecological Network(TEN)

To learn more about TEN mapping, planning, and on-the-ground implementation visit the webpage



The Satoyama Initiative in TaiwanTo learn more about the the development of Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative and Taiwan saotoyama news visit our website



Proudly created by : the Forestry Bureau and TPSI Regional Exchange Bases partners, Taiwan, July 2023.