ISAP 2014 Parallel Session, Yokohama, Japan, 23-24 July 2014



TAILORING SATOYAMA INITIATIVE
CONCEPTS TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL
CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY OF A RICE PADDY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION IN
AN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY, TAIWAN

SATOYAMAイニシアティブの概念を国や地域へ: 台湾の原住民族による水田保全事例

2014.7. 24

Dr. Kunng-Chung Lee, Associate Professor

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, National Dong Hwa University

Think Global

グローバルな視野で

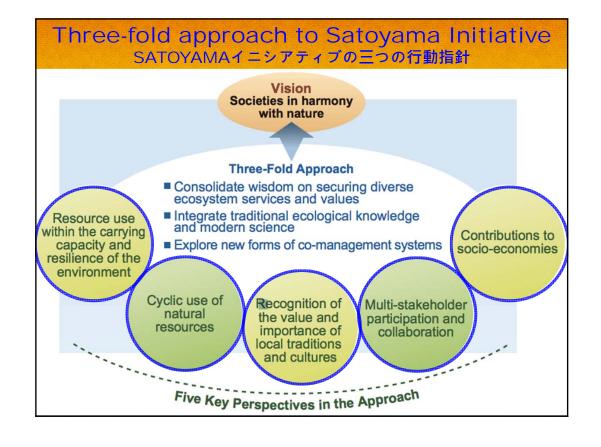
Adapt National

_ 国レベルで適応

Act Local

地域で取り組む

Benefits of community engagement for sustainable use of biodiversity 生物多様性の持続可能な利用に向けた コミュニティー参画の便益



Challenges

of community engagement for sustainable use of biodiversity 生物多様性の持続可能な利用に向けた コミュニティー参画の課題

Challenge 1:

How to tailor concepts to <u>NATIONAL planning system?</u>
どのようにこの概念を国レベルの計画や制度に組み込むのか

- Concepts of satoyama initiative is new and welcomed
- Lack of a feasible framework of institutional
 arrangements for tailoring concepts to national planning
 system (制度、組織体制の不足)
- Most designated cultural landscapes are about historical architecture preservation. None employs an integrated landscape and community-based approach to benefiting both local people and their living landscapes.

(ランドスケープと文化、コミュニティーをつなぐ必要)

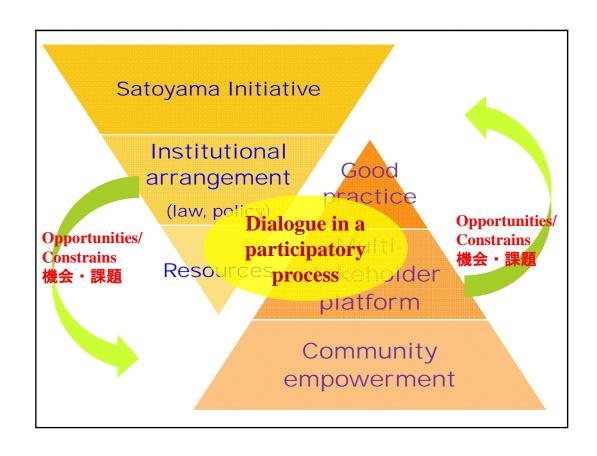
Challenge 2:

how to put concepts into <u>PRACTICE</u>? どのように実施するべきなのか

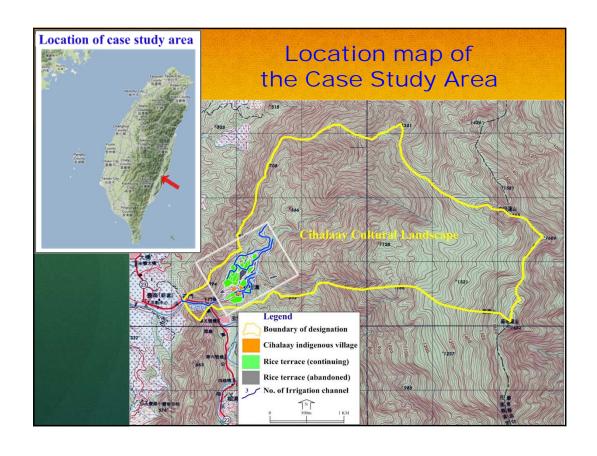
- To sustain a satoyama-like landscape in an aging and declining rural area, a collaborative governance needs to be fostered to empower the local community while involving all stakeholders in the planning process (すべての利害関係者の参画)
- lack of case studies to show the way of designing and exercising a collaborative planning for satoyama-like landscape conservation (参考となる先行事例の不足)

Solutions

to the challenges 解決策の模索





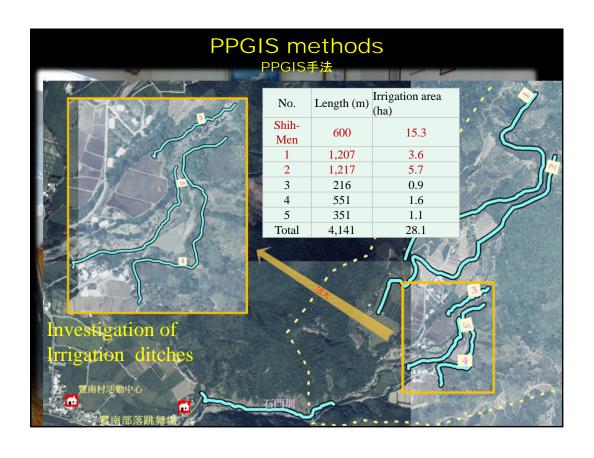


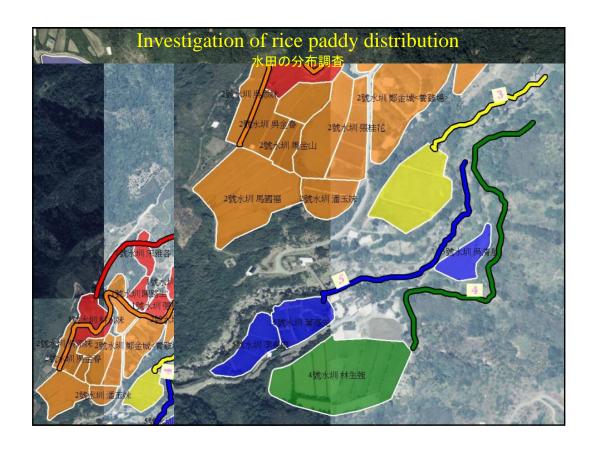






Step 1: Preparation 第1ステップ:準備 • May - Jul 2011 • Investigation of cultural landscape resources • PPGIS + interviews + field survey • 2011年5月~7月 • 文化的ランドスケープの資源把握 • PPGIS + インタビュー + フィールド調査







Steps 2&3: Discussion & Consensus-building

第2~3ステップ:文化的ランドスケープの検討と合意形成

- Jul 2011- Jan 2012
 - To reach consensus on the designation of a cultural landscape
 - Recruiting Four Community Forums
 - What is a cultural landscape ?(文化的ランドスケープとは?)
 - What for ?(目的は?)
- 1st & 2nd forums
- Where is the boundary ?(境界はどこなのか?)
- Any legal restrictions? Any benefits?(制約や便益は?)
- Who are the stewards ?(誰が代表となるのか?)
- How to manage it ?(管理は?) 3th & 4th forums

1st Community Forum, 2011.7.5 For local leaders 第1回会合:地域指導者 ■ 15 local people: village and tribal leaders, villagers ■ 1 officer from Local Authority of cultural landscape preservation ■ 4 research team members



Opinions of local people in 1st forum参加者の感想 Not harmful and sounds good, but... 害は無さそうだけど… "Who will be in charge?" 誰が主導するの? ✓ Local people? 地域の人々? ✓ The government? 行政?



2nd Community Forum, 2011.7.25

- For local villagers

第2回会合:地域住民

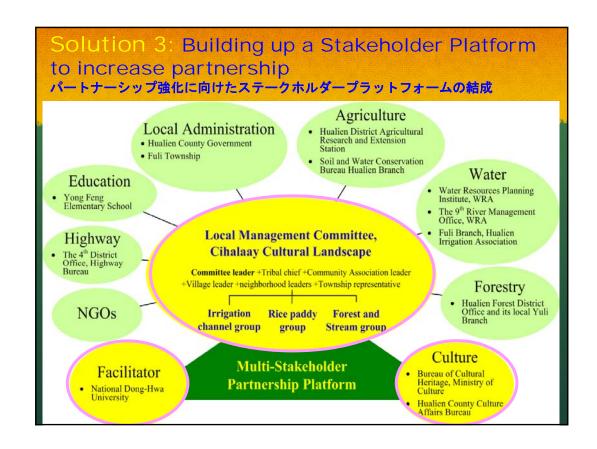
- 30 local people: village and tribal leaders, villagers
- 2 officers from Local Authority of cultural landscape preservation
- 8 research team members







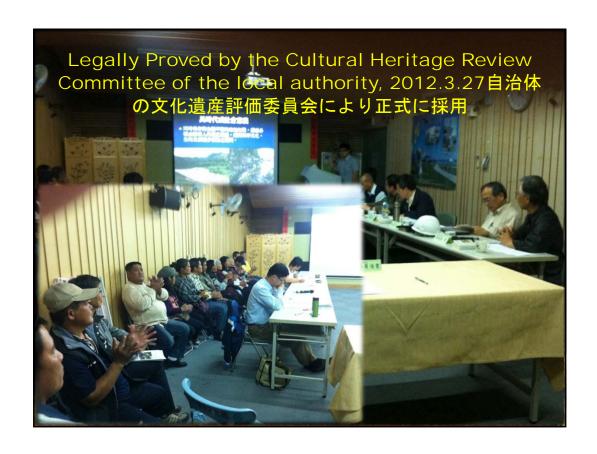














Step 4: Action planning 2012.4~2013.4

ステップ4:活動の計画

Key questions discussed in 5th-7th community forums

- local villagers dialogue varirous local authorities
 - Transferring Local Codes of Conduct onto the official Cultural Landscape Management Principles管理計画と部族行動規範との関係性
 - 5th & 6th forums

 Content of New tasks to be completed in the Cihalaay Cultural
 Landscape Management Plan 新たな活動の検討
 - Deciding the Core Areas of the Cihalaay Cultural Landscape
 文化的ランドスケープのコア・エリアの特定
 - Drafting together a 5-year mid-term Cihalaay Cultural Landscape Management Plan for the Authority 5年間の中期的活動計画

7th forum

5th Community Forum, 2012.4.23 For local villagers ← dialogue → research team 第5回会合: 村民と研究チームの対話

- 14 local people: village and tribal leaders, villagers
- 6 research team members











