ICCA in Taiwan

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Locality of Taiwan

- Taiwan, an island located in the western Pacific between Japan and Philippines about 150 km off the eastern-southern coast of the Mainland China.
- About 36,179 KM²
- Population: 22.56 millions
Distribution of Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan before immigration of Mainlanders (Han Chinese) in 400 years ago

Pepo: indigenous people inhibited in lower lands in Taiwan in the past
Current distribution of 14 indigenous peoples in Taiwan

- ≈480,000 (2% of population in Taiwan)
- 550 tribes (indigenous communities)
A very high overlapped percentage between indigenous territories and PAs

There is a need to broaden governance types of PAs, particularly which can promote indigenous rights.
Types and Potential distribution of ICCAs in Taiwan

Case 2: Pongso No Tao (Lanyu)
Stream Fishery Conservation

- The major type of ICCAs in Taiwan so far
- It protects fresh water fishes and their habitats based on the Fishery Act
- Most of this kind of initiatives are keen to integrate with local tourism development
Case of Danayiku (in Shan-mei)

- One of the earliest sites in Taiwan to protect fresh water fishes initiated in 1980s.
- It created the fashion of fish-watching.
- It was the first case to integrate tourism and conservation which has become one of the major models for indigenous development in Taiwan.
- It then became the Danayiku model for many indigenous communities to follow
Traditional Farming System

- There are still some (remote) tribes maintaining traditional farming system, for example the millet in **Wu-Tai**
- The traditional farming system keeps diversity of millet (15: Wu-tai), has close links with ceremonies and traditional social organizations, can be food materials for tourism, better water & soil conservation on slopes, food security in typhoon
Case of Pongso No Tao (Lanyu)

- Homeland of Tao
- A volcanic island of 45 Km² off the SE coast of Taiwan
- Rely on marine fish and taro for 6 villages in this island
- Most of its natural resources, for example, forest, marine and fresh water are still managed by the Tao based on traditional institutions
The taro fields and relevant fresh water are common property of a family group
• Tao people carve the logo of their own family group and/or family on woods for reservation.
• As a boy is born and/or one tree is cut, they will plant new trees in the forests.
• Tao people tend (weed or prune) the trees.
The village beachhead represents the institutions for the Tao to use marine resources.
Traditional house of Tao
核廢滾蛋
The end!

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