

92年國家永續發展年報

2003 Annual Report on National Sustainable Development

九十二年國家永續發展年報
2003 Annual Report on National Sustainable Development

行政院國家永續發展委員會 編印
National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan, Taiwan, ROC

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國家永續發展 推動現況

The Current Status of National
Sustainable Development

一、提升「行政院國家永續發展委員會」為法定機關，協助縣市政府規劃「縣（市）永續發展行動計畫」

行政院國家永續發展委員會（以下簡稱永續會）於民國86年，以任務編組方式成立；91年11月立法院三讀通過「環境基本法」，並於同年12月由總統頒布實施，該法第29條「行政院應設置國家永續發展委員會，負責國家永續發展相關業務之決策，並交由相關部會執行，委員會由政府部門、學者專家及社會團體各三分之一組成」，賦予永續會法定位階。因此，行政院國家永續發展委員會由原任務編組提升為法定委員會。

永續會於89年5月完成「廿一世紀議程－中華民國永續發展策略綱領」，91年12月完成「國家永續發展行動計畫」，惟規劃之執行單位多為行政院所屬機關。為全面性推動永續發展，永續會（永續願景組）於92年7月起，協助縣市政府研訂「縣（市）永續發展行動計畫」，第一梯次共有台北市、高雄市、高雄縣、台中市、彰化縣、雲林縣、台南縣、屏東縣、宜蘭縣、花蓮縣、金門縣等11個縣市參與。

1. National Council for Sustainable Development upgraded to statutory organization to help local governments draft County/City Sustainable Development Action Plans

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) was established in 1997, and the passage of the Fundamental Environmental Protection Act in November 2002 further gives the legal basis for the foundation of the Council. Since it established, the NCSD has announced the "Taiwan Agenda 21" in May 1990 and the National Sustainable Development Action Plan in December 2002.

Started July 2003, it has been helping local governments draft County City Sustainable Development Action Plans. A total 11 local governments are participating in the first stage program.



二、定位2003年為「台灣永續元年」

陳總統於91年10月接見出席「永續發展世界高峰會」的政府及民間團代表後，有感於台灣資源有限、人口稠密、天然災害頻繁、國際地位特殊，在全球化的廿一世紀，必須以實際行動落實永續發展，讓台灣子民得以在此寶島世代永續發展。陳總統並於同年10月19日出席原住民再肯認儀式中，回應原住民族，以民國92年（2003年）做為「台灣永續發展行動元年」，簡稱為「永續元年」。呼籲全國人民，不分族群、行業、年齡、性別及地區，共同行動，追求國家的永續發展。

2. 2003 Designated The First Year of Sustainable Development in Taiwan

President Chen stresses the importance of sustainable development because Taiwan is limited in its natural resources, and has a dense population and frequent natural disasters. Only concrete actions toward sustainable development will assure the future of Taiwan.

President Chen designated 2003 as the first year of sustainable Development in Taiwan, and urged the public to work together pursuing Taiwan's sustainable development.



三、發表「台灣永續發展宣言」，舉辦「永續元年行動誓師大會」

永續會於91年12月發表「國家永續發展行動計畫」後，為喚起國人永續發展意識及共同參與永續發展工作，擬訂「台灣永續發展宣言」，並於92年1月25日舉辦「永續元年行動誓師大會」，邀請總統、行政院院長、中央研究院院長及全國學校、社區、團體、及地方政府單位七百餘人，簽署「台灣永續發展宣言」。除藉此推廣永續發展在地化及生活化理念，並向國際宣誓我國政府及人民推動永續發展之決心。此外，透過網路簽署活動，呼籲國人一起簽署，參與永續發展推動工作。

3. Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development and First Year of Sustainable Development Action Rally

After the National Sustainable Development Action Plan was announced in December 2002, the NCSD drafted the Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development and organized the First Year of Sustainable Development Action Rally on January 25, 2003. The president, premier, president of Academia Sinica, and representatives from schools, communities, circ-groups and local governments were invited to sign the Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development. In addition to promoting sustainable development concepts, the declaration aims to show the strong resolution of Taiwan government and its people for implementing sustainable development.

四、建立「台灣永續發展指標系統」

聯合國於1997年發表「聯合國永續發展指標系統（草版）」，期具體衡量永續發展推動成效，經5年試用後，於2002年1月公布正式版本。永續會之永續願景分組召集機關經建會，邀集相關部會組成「建立永續指標系統跨部會工作小組」，依據行政院國科會補助學術界進行的「永續台灣的願景與策略研究計畫」，考量資料取得之可行性及穩定性、與公共政策連結之意義、國際接軌之可能等，選擇具永續發展意義與代表性的指標，並經召開專家學者與民間社團研討會，廣納各方意見，選定42項指標作為國家永續發展指標系統。

「台灣永續發展指標系統」係以壓力（Pressure）、現況（State）、回應（Response）的P-S-R架構設計。環境生態資源面的「現況指標」，呈現環境惡化或改善程度；經濟與社會面的「壓力指標」，掌握造成壓力的機制，呈現對於環境施壓的社會結構與經濟活動；政策與制度面的「因應指標」，則是追求永續發展透過制度作為回應環境生態現況與社經壓力的情形。此外，考量台灣地區近80%的人口居住於都市地區之現況，將指標進一步區分為海島台灣與都市台灣兩個體系。指標共包含：生態資源、環境污染、社會壓力、經濟壓力、制度回應、都市永續發展等六個領域。

4. To Establishment of Taiwan Sustainable Development Indicator System

A total of 42 indices are specified in the national sustainable development system based on the Taiwan Sustainable Vision and Strategic Research Plan.

The system is designed on the structure of P-S-R (Pressure-State-Response). The State Indicator of an environmental ecological resource shows the degree to which the environment deteriorates or improves. The Pressure Indicator shows social structure and economic activities having impacts on the environment. The Response Index aims to pursue a sustainable development system to respond to ecological states and social pressure. Additionally, the system is divided into Island Taiwan and Urban Taiwan. These indices are placed in six categories: Ecological Resources, Environmental Pollution, Social Pressure, Economic Pressure, System Response and Urban Sustainable Development.



五、評選永續發展績優單位，做為推廣楷模

永續發展貴在全民共同參與，永續會於92年11月起辦理第一屆「國家永續發展績優獎」評選。除呼應 陳總統「永續元年」號召外，透過選拔及表揚貢獻卓著單位，將永續發展之精神深植於社會中，促成全民一起參與永續發展工作，亦可做為各界學習的楷模。「永續發展績優獎」包括「社區永續發展獎」、「永續教育獎」、「企業永續發展獎」、「社團永續貢獻獎」以及「行動計畫執行獎」等五大類，經過初審、複審及決審三個階段，評選出最卓越的績優單位。本年度評選以「深耕永續種子，延續發展動力」為主題，決選及頒獎將於93年3月完成。

5. Evaluation of organizations for promoting sustainable development

Encouraging all people in Taiwan to participate in promoting sustainable development, the NCSD organized the first Taiwan Sustainable Development Award in November 2003. The award includes five categories: the Best Community in Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Education, the Best Enterprises in Sustainable Development, the Best Association in Sustainable Development and the Best Action Plan Implementation.

貳 2 台灣永續發展宣言 The Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development

永續發展屬於全民參與，為落實永續發展生活化及全民化，永續會於93年1月發起全民簽署「台灣永續發展宣言」，以實際行動參與永續發展推動工作，宣言全文如下：

“四百年前，台灣因她美麗的山川風貌，被世人稱為「福爾摩沙－美麗之島」。但在近代數十年的發展歷程中，台灣人民創造了國民所得超過一萬三千美元的經濟成長奇蹟，同時也建立了全民參與的政治民主奇蹟。其中在經濟發展過程中，我們的生態環境遭到污染和破壞，導致公害嚴重、物種漸減、森林及水資源減少等現象，因而影響了今後世代的永續發展。

Sustainable development requires participation from all people. The NCSD took the initiative to urge people to sign the Taiwan-Declaration on Sustainable Development.

The Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development

Because of her natural beauty, Taiwan acquired the name Formosa, or beautiful island, some four hundred years ago. In the past several decades, an economic miracle was created with an annual per capita income of US\$13,000. A political miracle was also created with a thriving democratic system in which Taiwan's citizens actively participate. However, in the process of economic development, we have experienced our share of ecological degradation, including pollution, dwindling of biological species, the decline of renewable energy, such as forests and fresh water. Such occurrence has inhibited sustainable development from being passed down to future generations.

我們了解：永續發展的真諦是「促進當代的發展，但不得損害後代子孫生存發展的權利」。永續發展必須是建構在兼顧「環境保護、經濟發展與社會正義」三大基礎之上。我們也體認：台灣因地狹人稠、自然資源有限、天然災害頻繁、國際地位特殊等，對永續發展的追求，比其他國家更具有迫切性。

我們將基於世代公平、社會正義、均衡環境與發展、知識經濟、保障人權、重視教育、尊重原住民傳統、國際參與等原則，並遵循聯合國「地球高峰會－里約宣言」及「世界高峰會－約翰尼斯堡永續發展宣言」，擬定永續發展策略與行動方案；以「全球考量，在地行動」的國際共識，由生活環境、消費行為、經營活動，從民間到政府，從每個個人到整體社會，以實際行動，全面落實永續發展。我們的願景是：打造一個安全、健康、舒適、美麗而永續的生存環境，建構一個多元、和

We do understand that sustainable development means “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the development of the future generations.” Sustainable development must be based on the three principles of insular environmental protection, economic development, and social justice. We recognize Taiwan's limited area, high population density, limited natural resources, high frequency of natural disasters, and unique international status, and therefore we face a tougher and more urgent challenge than other nations in the pursuit of sustainable development.

We endeavor to carry out sustainable development based on the principles of equality between generations, social justice, equal emphasis on the environment and development, knowledge-based economy, human rights protection, education promotion, respect for



諧、繁榮、充滿生機和活力的社會，並成為地球村的一位良好公民。

台灣，人才濟濟、活力充沛，歷史與地理的特殊性，不但孕育台灣多元的文化，她更是我們共同摯愛的母親。目前，台灣正處於能否永續發展的關鍵點，我們有責任，也有信心克服所面臨的挑戰。我們決定，以今年2003年，做為永續發展的行動元年，不分族群、性別、年齡、行業和地區，竭盡所能，攜手合作，以有願景、目標及理念的行動，共同創造廿一世紀的永續台灣、活力台灣及魅力台灣。



aboriginal traditions, international participation, In addition, we abide by the Rio Declaration of the UN Earth Summit, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of the UN World Summit, enact sustainable strategies and action plans, and subscribe to the international consensus of “think globally, act locally.” Sustainable development is carried out with practical action in our living environment, consumer behavior, and business operations, from the private to the public sector, from the individual to the society at large. Our vision is: create a safe, healthy, comfortable, beautiful, and sustainable living environment; build a pluralistic, harmonious, flourishing, vital and vigorous society, and be a responsible citizen of the global village.

Rife with talents and vitality, Taiwan, with her unique history and geographical makeup, has fostered not only a pluralistic culture, but is our mother figure, whom we love and adore. Currently, she has come to the sustainable development crossroads. We have the responsibility and the confidence to overcome all challenges. We choose the path of sustainable development with the year 2003 as the starting year. Irrespective of ethnicity, gender, age, profession, and region, we work together, taking action with a vision, goal, and the right mentality in mind, and endeavor to create a sustainable, vitalized, and attractive Taiwan in the 21 st century.

參

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台灣永續發展指標

Taiwan Sustainable Development Index

一、永續發展指標介紹

永續發展是 21 世紀地球村生存與發展的主要方向，為實踐陳總統「台灣永續發展的行動元年」的宣示，行政院游院長於 2003 年 6 月 5 日環境日召開之國家永續發展委員會第 16 次委員會議，通過台灣永續發展指標架構，以期達到決策預警、決策檢討、決策導引三大功能。

台灣永續發展指標系統係以壓力、現況、回應的架構設計。環境資源面的「現狀」呈現出環境惡化或改善的程度；經濟與社會面的「壓力」掌握造成壓力的機制，呈現對於環境施壓的社會結構與經濟活動；政策與制度面的「因應」，則是追求永續發展透過制度做為回應環境生態現況與社經壓力的情形。

二、評量台灣的永續發展－總體趨勢說明

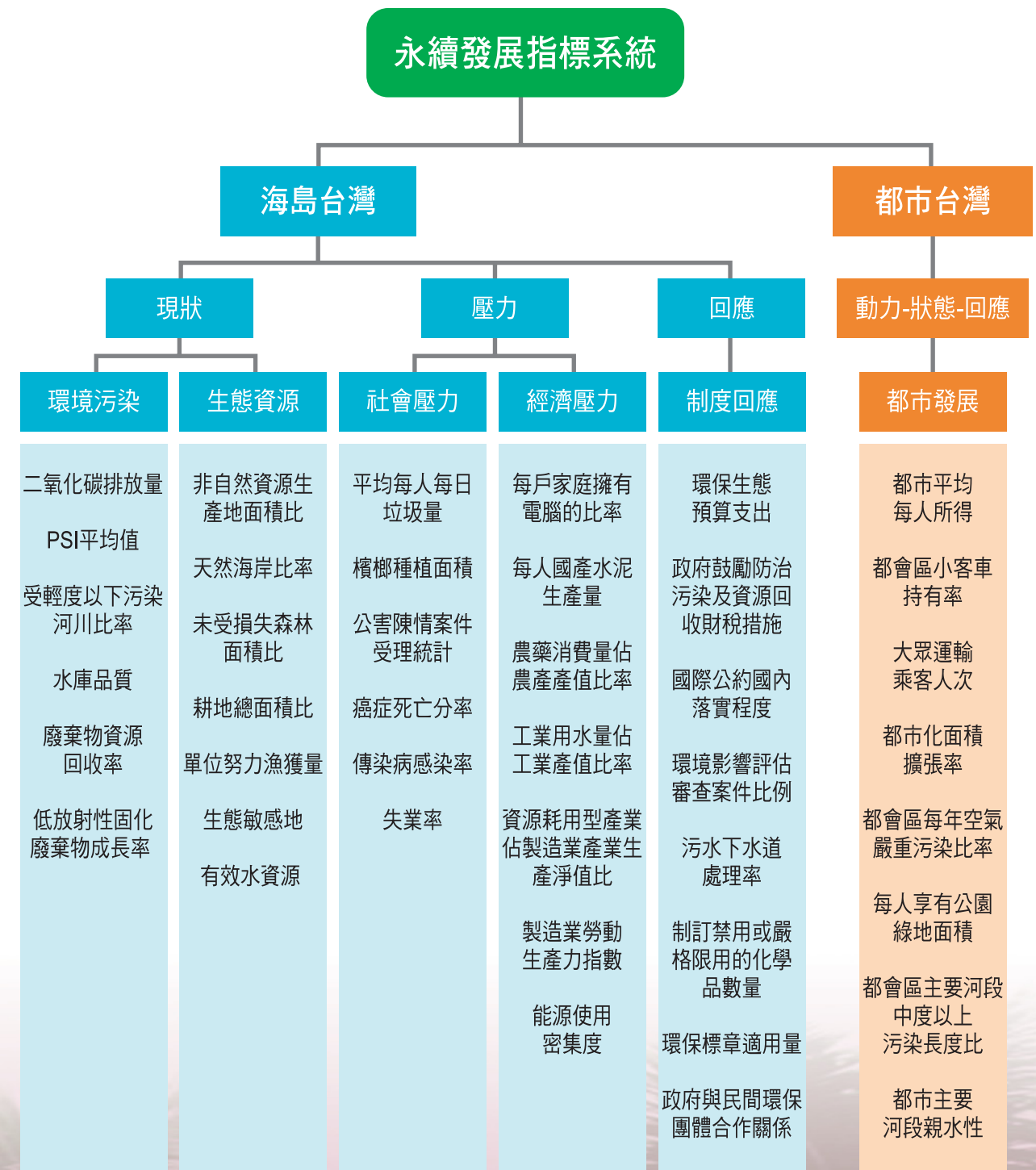
依據「台灣永續發展指標系統」，以民國 77 年為基準年，永續指標值為 100，觀察我國永續發展的趨勢。自 77 年至 91 年間，社會及經濟壓力呈現逐年上升的背離永續現象，反映在生態及環境的狀況，亦呈現背離永續的現象。生態及環境現況指標，雖曾於 80-82 年間呈現邁向永續的趨勢，惟整體而言，仍呈現出背離永續的趨勢，其中並以 90 年為歷年來的最低點，

1. Introduction of Sustainable Development Index

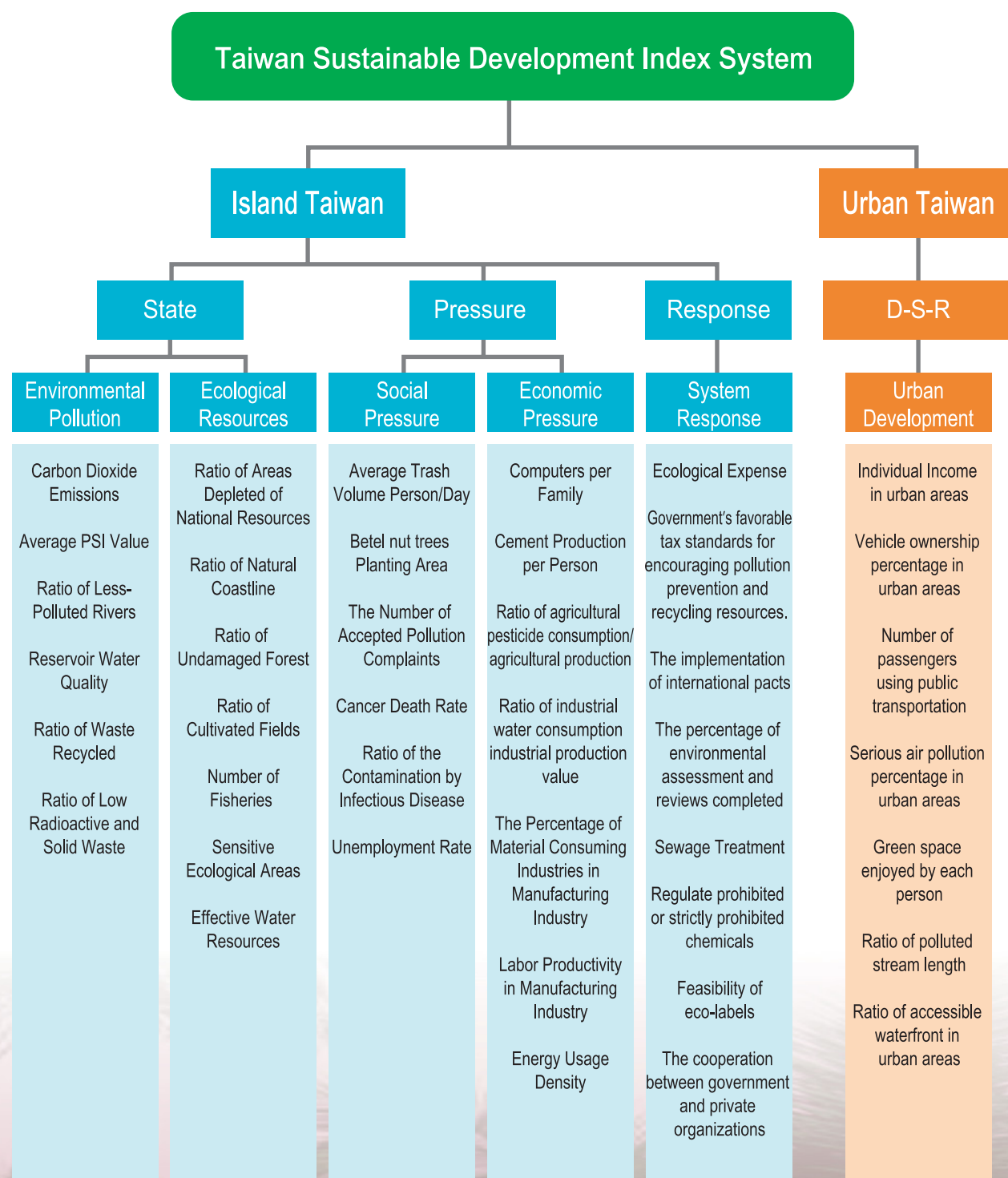
Sustainable development is the main pathway for the global village to live and develop together in harmony. To fulfill President Chen's declaration of the First Year of Sustainable Development in Taiwan, Premier Yu summoned the 16th NCSD meeting on June 5, 2003., and adopted the Taiwan Sustainable Development Index System. By employing the system, the committee hopes to provide policy informing, policy review and policy guidance.

2. Evaluating Taiwan's Sustainable Development – Comprehensive Analysis of Overall Trend

According to the evaluation of indexes, population and economic activities increase pollution. The demands of land exploitation and renewable resources increase. However, the current pollution density control strategy and environment capability for self-purification cannot ensure environmental quality. Hence, to fulfill the goal of sustainable development, the government has to request enterprises to upgrade pollution content technologies. Attaining a level of Total Control is even more important. Sound land use planning and control over exploitative behaviors facilitates effects to protect the environment and natural resources. The



圖表 1 台灣永續發展指標系統圖

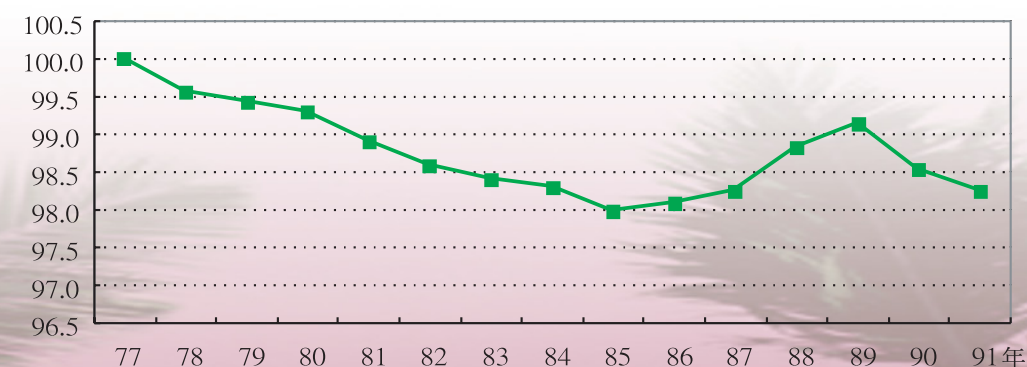


Graphic 1. Taiwan Sustainable Development Index

永續指標值98.02。所幸91年的資料顯示，已有大幅度的改善。相對的，在制度回應方面，政府回應的制度量能持續提升，永續指標值逐年提高，91年已達107。

由現況、壓力及回應指標的綜合分析，因社會及經濟壓力係歷經長時間之累積，而其影響又不易立即改善，以致雖然政府在制度面已做了許多的努力，但對生態及環境現況之改善以及社會及經濟壓力之舒緩，暫時還看不出成果。另「都市永續發展」評量結果，則自民國77年至91年間，呈現邁向永續發展的趨勢。各項指標歷年趨勢分析如下：

以民國77年為基準年永續指標值為100，觀察發展趨勢。自77年至91年以來，社會及經濟的壓力呈現背離永續現象。社會及經濟壓力綜合指標趨勢圖如下：



圖表 2 社會及經濟壓力綜合指標趨勢圖

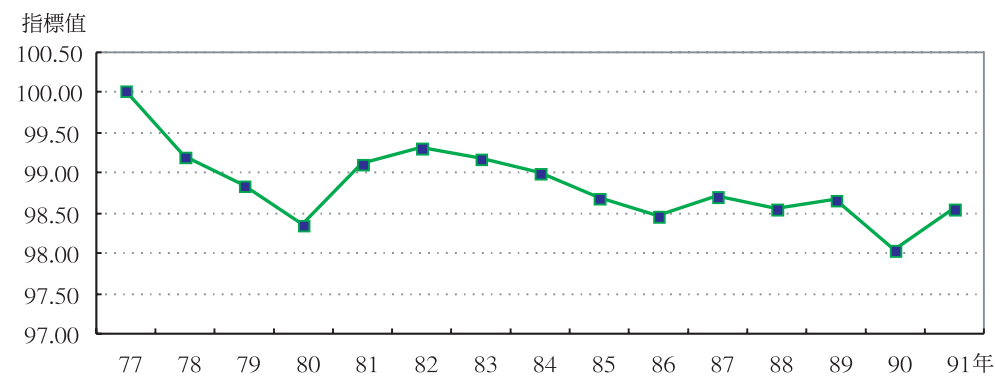
Graphic 2. Trend of Social and Economic Pressure Group Index

pathway to sustainable development relies on making the best use of the feedback processes within system. Social, economic and ecological systems therefore, building a strong base for the natural environment and implementing policies to reduce our environmental impact helps to promote national sustainable development.

The year 1988 is given an SDI of 100 and is the basic year for observing national trends in sustainable development. From 1988 to 2002, it can be seen that social and economic pressures have strayed from sustainable development. Combined social and economic pressure indexes are shown in graph form as follows:

生態及環境現況指標，整體而言呈現出背離永續的趨勢，其中並以90年為歷年來最低點，永續指標值98.03，所幸91年已有大幅度的改善。生態及環境現況綜合指標趨勢圖如下：

The status of ecology and the environment are seen to stray from the trend of sustainable development, hitting the lowest point of 98.03 in 2001. But the condition was greatly improved in 2002. The current ecological and environmental indexes are as follows:

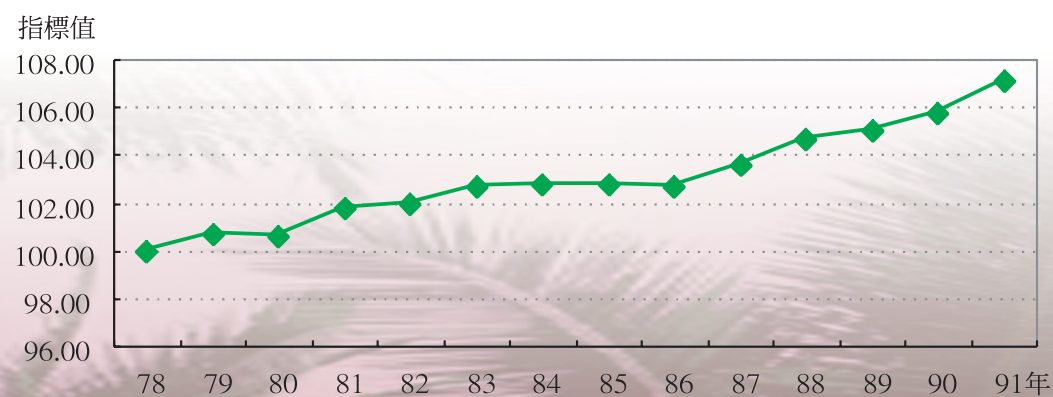


圖表 3 生態及環境現況綜合指標趨勢圖

Graphic 3. Trend of Current Ecological and Environmental Group Index

在「制度的回應」方面，政府回應的制度量能持續提升，永續指標值逐年提高，91年已達 107。制度回應綜合指標趨勢圖如下：

In terms of System Response, government's capacity to respond has increased to reach 107 in 2002. The System Response Group Index is shown:

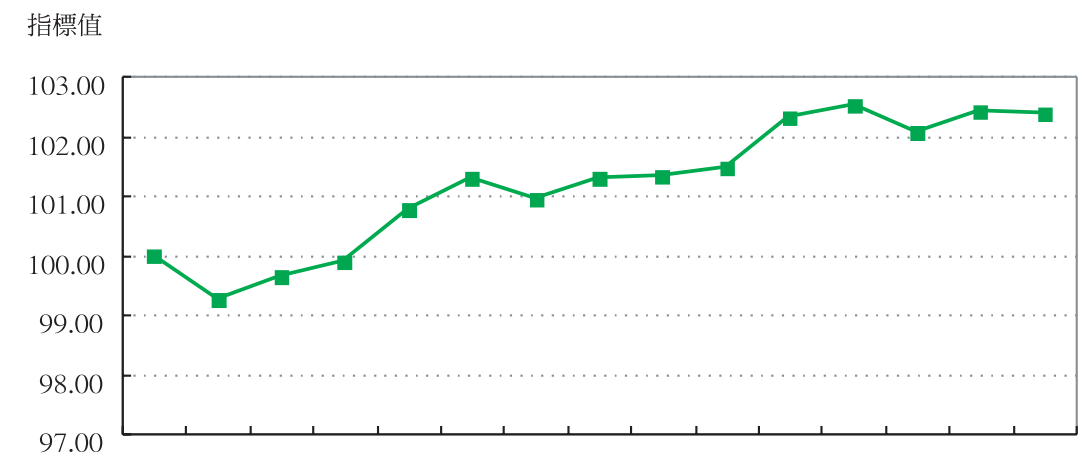


圖表 4 制度的回應綜合指標趨勢圖

Graphic 4. Trend of System Response Group Index

「都市永續發展」評量結果，呈現邁向永續發展的趨勢，都市永續發展綜合指標趨勢圖如下：

Urban Sustainable Development evaluation outcome shows sustainable development is heading the right direction. Urban Sustainable Development Group Index is shown below:



圖表 5 都市永續發展綜合指標趨勢圖

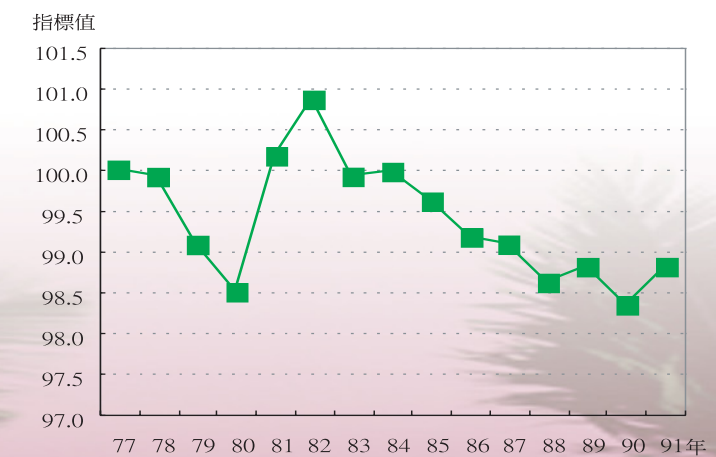
Graphic 5. Trend of Urban Sustainable Development Urban Index

三、六項領域趨勢說明

3. The Trend Analysis of Six Categories

(一) 生態資源：自82年起逐漸下降，呈現背離永續。

3.1 Ecological Resources: Straying from sustainable development since 1993.

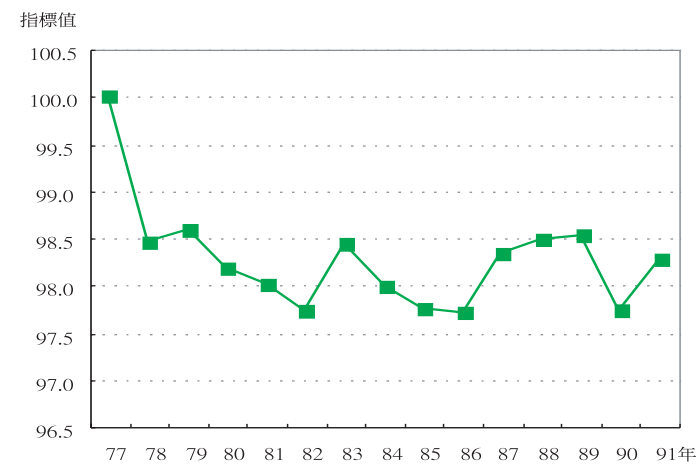


圖表 6 生態資源趨勢圖

Graphic 6. Trend of Ecological Resources

(二) 環境污染：自77年至91年指標值起伏震盪，惟整體環境品質仍呈現背離永續。

3.2 Environmental Pollution: Index oscillated from 1988 to 2002. Overall environmental quality has strayed from sustainable development trends.

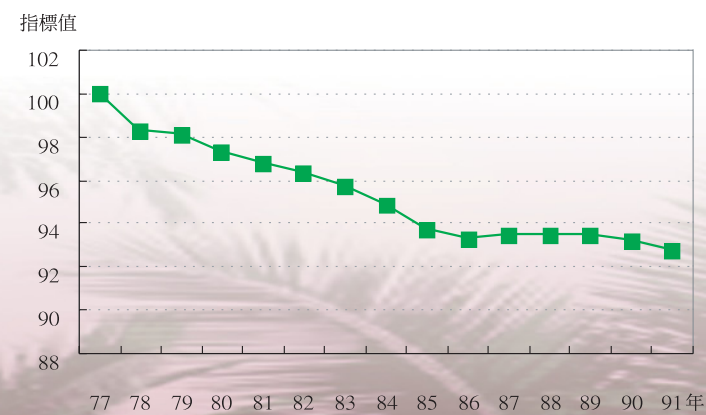


圖表 7 環境污染趨勢圖

Graphic 7. Trend of Environmental Pollution

(三) 社會壓力：自77年至91年均為下降趨勢，呈現背離永續。

3.3 Social Pressure: Indicators on the down side since 1988 to 2002.

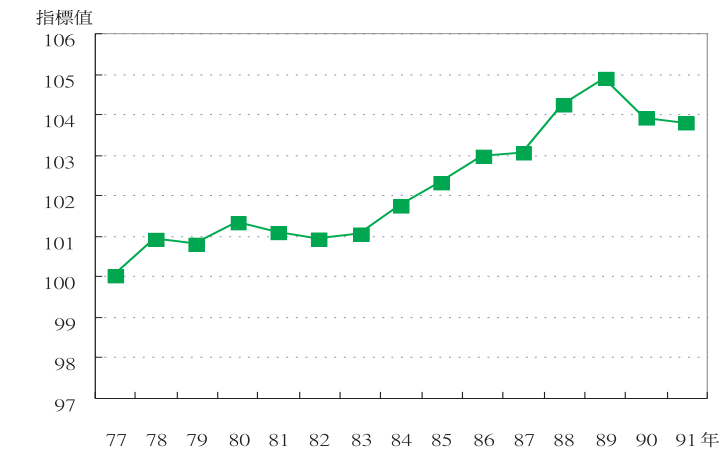


圖表 8 社會壓力趨勢圖

Graphic 8. Trend of Social Pressure

(四) 經濟壓力：自77年的100上升至91年的103.837，呈現邁向永續。

3.4 Economic Pressure: rising from 100 to 103.837 in the direction of sustainable development.

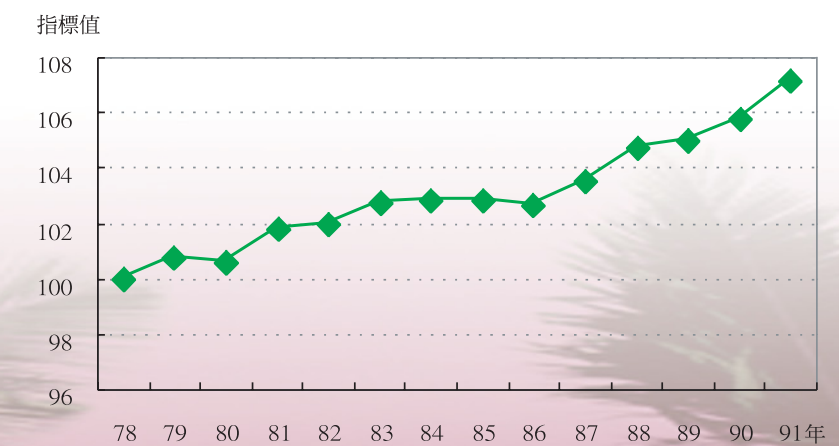


圖表 9 經濟壓力趨勢圖

Graphic 9. Trend of Economic Pressure

(五) 制度回應：自80年起整體制度量能逐步提升，呈現邁向永續。

3.5 System Response: overall system capability to respond has been rising since 1991.



圖表 10 制度回應趨勢圖

Graphic 10. Trend of System Response

(六) 都市永續發展：自77年至91年，呈現邁向永續發展的趨勢。由於國家政治、經濟、文化、教育重心多集中於都市地區，使都市擁有巨大能量，對國家整體發展永續性造成關鍵性影響。

指標評量結果顯示，人口和經濟活動持續成長使污染物總量持續增加，對國土開發利用及再生資源之需求亦日增。但現有之處理技術使環境自淨能力無法負荷污染排放量，使環境品質無法有效提升。

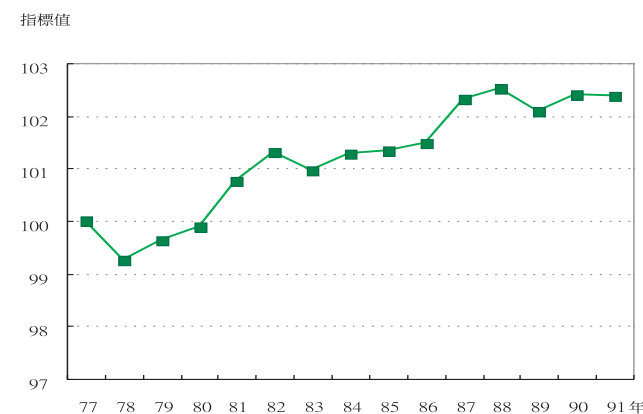
為促進永續發展，除提升產業效能及發展先進防治技術外，「總量管制」觀念的落實亦極重要。

另國土合理規劃及開發案總量管制，可降低對生態的破壞及對資源的過度使用，有利於邁向永續發展。

建置永續發展指標及機制的目地，在於評估永續發展之成效，未來透過永續發展指標所傳達之資訊，將可提供政府相關單位於永續發展相關決策預警、決策討論與決策導引之功能。

透過永續發展指標系統網路平台建置，提供永續指標線上即時查詢與比較，有助於大眾永續發展意識之提升及永續發展工作之全民化，並可加速我國逐步朝向永續發展目標邁進。

3.6 Urban Sustainable Development: Urban sustainable development has been on the right path of sustainable development since 1988 to 2002. Urban areas are where government places political, economic, cultural and education resources are concentrated. Hence, urban areas have vast influence on sustainable development.



圖表 11 都市永續發展趨勢圖

Graphic 11. Trend of Urban Sustainable Development

The establishment of the Sustainable Development Indicator System and its mechanism aims to evaluate sustainable development outcomes. In the future, the information released by the Sustainable Development Indicators can instruct governmental organizations to implement policy informing, policy discussion and policy instruction.

Besides, the website of Sustainable Development Indicator System provides comparison and on-line consultancy enabling the public to understand more about sustainable development concepts.

肆 永續發展推動人物專訪

4 Interviews with Promoters of Sustainable Development

一、永續發展委員會執行長葉俊榮

鑒於國際環保事務在我國行政措施上涉及範圍甚廣，行政院於1994年8月11日將原「行政院對外工作會報全球環境變遷工作小組」，擴編提升為「行政院全球環境變遷政策指導小組」，以因應更趨複雜的國際環保事務，我國全球環境變遷與永續發展工作也邁入新的里程碑。此外，ISO環境品質標準近年來在國際上的推動，已有大幅的進展。

永續發展委員會的成立

近幾年來由於全球永續發展活動進展快速，國內政治、社會、經濟、與環境等永續發展事務亦發生重大轉變，為謀求我國在進入二十一世紀之關鍵時刻，掌握國際契機，統合國內永續發展相關事務，以配合國家整體提升競爭力之目標，行政院



1. Jiunn-rong Yeh, Executive Chief of the NCSD

In light of global environmental protection affairs, the scope of Taiwan's implementation measures is very wide. On August 11, 1994, the Executive Yuan changed the name of its "Global Environmental Change Task Force" to the "Committee on Global Change Policy."

In recent years, the rapid pace of the global sustainable development movement has brought about significant changes in domestic politics, society, the economy, and the environment. Taiwan needs to capture the right opportunities at the right time and integrate sustainable development-related work in order to raise national competitiveness. To help achieve these objectives, the Executive Yuan on August 23, 1997, expanded the scope of its Committee on Global Change Policy and established the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD).

Since its establishment, the NCSD has promoted and completed a variety of programs that reached a milestone with the announcement last year of the Sustainable Development Index. This system seeks to quantify the country's overall sustainable development efforts. In January 2002, the United Nations developed the U.N. Sustainable Development

在1997年8月23日將「行政院全球環境變遷政策指導小組」擴編成立為跨部會之「行政院國家永續發展委員會」。

國家永續發展委員會成立至今，已推動並完成多項工作，最具有里程碑意義的，即為今年公布的永續發展指標系統。這套系統是以指標具體量化國家整體之永續發展推動情形。繼聯合國於91年1月發表聯合國永續發展指標系統之後，台灣接續著國際腳步，在短短的一年多時間內發展出國家永續發展指標，實屬可貴。

行政院國家永續發展委員會執行長葉俊榮政務委員，在指標公布後，暢談指標發展的過程。「永續發展的工作分為兩個部分，屬於各國國內的地方智慧，也有國際一致的部分。」葉執行長說。「台灣目前所做的永續發展的努力，一部份是因為台灣逐漸民主化，造成民眾的自覺升起，進而帶動環境意識，另外一方面也是國際的要求與壓力。這兩個力量加起來，產生了台灣推動永續發展的力量。」

聯合國設立正式推動永續發展的機制，並且希望各國配合，其中有三個基本要求。首先，這個國家是否有成立國家級的永續發展委員會，並且希望國家元首主持。目前全球有百分之十五的國家是由總

Index. After about a year, Taiwan took the important step of developing its National Sustainable Development Index.

After announcing the Index, Dr. Jiunn-rong Yeh, Executive Chief of the NCSD, spoke openly about the process of the index's development.

"Work on the Sustainable Development Index went through two phases. One was fielding the insights each country had on sustainable development and the other was making them consistent with international benchmarks," says Yeh. "Sustainable development in Taiwan is partly due to its democratization that has given rise to a stronger social concern for the environment. It is also partly due to international pressure. These two factors are the driving forces of Taiwan's sustainable development."

The U.N. formally established mechanisms to promote sustainable development hoping for the cooperation of all countries. Those mechanisms had three fundamental conditions. First, each country establishes a national-level sustainable development committee presided over by its head of state. Fifteen percent of countries have their president or prime minister preside over their sustainable development committees. In the case of Taiwan, the premier, who heads the Executive Yuan, presides over the council.

統或總理擔任主任委員，台灣則是由行政院長擔任主任委員。

「過去是以政務委員擔任永續發展委員會的主任委員，之後經過數年更替，大幅度地把主任委員的層級提升，以最高行政首長擔任主任委員，也符合了聯合國的期望。台灣已經提升到少數15%高標準國家之列。」

台灣的永續發展運作已步上軌道，自從去年6月改組之後，以三分之一學者、三分之一政府機關首長、三分之一民間團體代表的委員組成推動委員會運作。

「這個組成是相當進步的作法。國內不同領域專精的學者專家與民間團體代表，都加入了永續發展委員會貢獻一己之力。學者也並不侷限於環境領域，更有文化、社會、經濟各種領域的分享。」葉執行長說。「這種多元的組成結構，是許多國家還沒有達到的境界。」

委員會執行重點

第二個重點是委員會的行動計畫。委員會不是成立之後聊備一格，必須有實際的計畫並執行。「從去年開始，永續發展委員會花了半年時間研議，分為八組，訂

“A minister-without-portfolio used to chair the NCSD,” says Yeh. “But after years of changes in the chairmanship, expansion of its scope of responsibilities and elevation of its position, the premier took over the chairmanship, fulfilling the condition set by the U.N.”

Taiwan’s sustainable development is on track. After the reshuffle that took place last June, the NCSD had one-third of its members come from academia, another third from heads of government ministries and one third from NGOs.

“This organization is very progressive,” says Yeh. “Besides those in environmental studies, scholars come from the fields of culture, sociology, economics; many countries cannot claim to have such a diversified structure.”

The second important point is the council’s implementation plan. After their appointment, the members do not just sit pretty. They need to come up with concrete plans and implement them.

“Last year, the NCSD spent half a year exchanging ideas, divided themselves into nine groups, defined goals, concepts and responsibilities, identified which matters needed to be completed and set a timetable,” says Yeh.

“Last year, during the Senior Officials

出各組欲達成的目標、理念、負責機關、須完成具體事項及完成時間。」

「自從2002年9月南非世界高峰會議，各方呼籲停止口惠，採取積極行動，我們馬上跟進展開一連串的規劃。總統也特別支持，定2003年為永續發展行動元年。游院長個性務實，不願讓永續發展工作落為空談。這樣的執行力使得永續發展委員會的運作神速。」

第三個基本要點是代表性指標。「即使委員會成立，行動計畫同時建立，如何評斷一個國家是不是永續，一個政策是不是朝著永續發展的方向前進，必須要有評判的基準，這就是我們所說的永續發展指標」聯合國訂定了一個基本的指標系統，也希望各國根據本身的地理、歷史、人文特性，訂立適合衡量本國發展的指標。經過各方努力與研議，行政院國家永續發展委員會於2003年6月公佈了台灣永續發展指標，評量台灣永續發展情形。

如何選擇代表性的指標，可以反映出對於當地的瞭解程度。「譬如我們的『檳榔種植面積』指標，就是全球絕無僅有的。」葉俊榮說。

台灣在永續發展上的腳步，可說是位

Meeting in South Africa, the U.N. appealed for the establishment of an implementation plan. We immediately started a series of programs. The president declared 2003 as Sustainable Development Activity Year. Premier Yu’s personal pragmatism did not allow that sustainable development remained just idle talk and injected vitality into the work of implementation.

The third essential point is the representative nature of the index for Taiwan. “Even though you set up a council and a plan for implementation, you still need to assess the state of a country’s sustainable development and whether its policies are aligned with sustainable development directions. And here, you need standards,” says Yeh. “This is what we mean by the index.” The U.N. has defined a basic index and hopes that each country comes up with its own based on its geography, history and culture. The selection of representative benchmarks reflects the depth of understanding of a geographic area.

“For example, the index for our betel nut growing area is something other countries certainly don’t have,” Yeh explains.

Taiwan’s track record in sustainable development puts it among the leaders. Besides having the premier head the NCSD, Taiwan has a concrete implemen-

於全球領導地位。除了以最高行政首長為主任委員外，更擁有行動計畫，並同時發展出國家永續發展指標，這幾個條件同時具備，在國際上仍然少見。

「我認為有一個重要觀念必須建立，那就是永續發展工作不只是政府的責任，而是所有身在台灣的人都應該盡一己之力的任務。在委員會的發展過程中，我們一直積極納入民間的力量。進一步連結並授權地方政府發展地方的指標、行動計畫，以及成立地方的永續發展委員會。至今已有多個地方政府開始籌備計畫。」

「鼓勵民間認養某些計畫也是委員會的目標之一。譬如時報文教基金會對於水資源特別關注，也展開了一些計畫的推動，如前一陣子的水水台灣展覽。不論在委員會的推動、工作內容、經費的補助方面，政府都可以與民間成功的連結。」

「又譬如災區重建、河川的整治，我們都盡量讓這些工作跟自然連結，也促進地方特色的發揮，進而發展觀光事業。永續發展是個很有意義的工作，它不僅僅是環境的保護，更是連結多面向的整體社會發展。」

目前永續發展委員會已訂出42個指

tation plan. Indeed, very few countries have developed their own index. Japan and South Korea have not even announced an index. In the case of Taiwan, since the announcement last year of the Index, the pace of sustainable development has certainly been very fast.

"I think that one important idea is that sustainable development is not just the responsibility of the government; it is a task for everyone," says Yeh. "In our work in the council, we always factor in the power of the people. Moreover, we empower local governments to develop local indices and implementation plans, and to establish local sustainable development councils. Today, many local governments have begun preparatory work on such plans."

"To encourage the people to accept some plans is also one of our objectives. For example, the China Times Foundation is especially concerned about water resources, and they have promoted projects such as the 'Water, Water, Taiwan' exhibition. With the council's encouragement, work and financial subsidies, the government can always join hands with the people."

"In terms of projects such as the rebuilding of areas hit by natural calamities or dredging rivers, we tend to rely on unpremeditated cooperation even

標，分為海島台灣跟都會台灣兩個面向。以壓力（Pressure）、現況（State）、回應（Response）的P-S-R的架構設計。環境生態資源面的「現況」呈現出環境惡化或改善的程度；經濟與社會面的「壓力」掌握造成壓力的機制，呈現對於環境影響的社會結構與經濟活動；政策與制度面的「因應」則是政府透過政策與制度，回應環境生態現況與社經壓力，以追求永續發展的情形。指標又細分為環境污染、生態資源、社會壓力、經濟壓力、制度回應、都市發展等六大領域。根據這些指標，在訂立指標的過程中，永續會希望表現出台灣的特色，以及台灣對永續發展的需求。

同時，六大指標類別是環環相扣的。制度的建立若是方向正確，就可以影響到壓力系統的改善，最終會表現在污染與資源的現狀。

「我們要承認自己的海島特性，並且以此來評估如何分配與利用資源。山坡地、颱風、土石流、地震等天災是我們必須重視的問題；同時因小島資源有限，能源利用的效率也是重點；污水下水道必須盡快建立。上面的舉例都是針對台灣所設計出來的指標項目，也是未來政策制訂的參考方向，而這些面向的惡化也會成為政府施政的警訊。」

though we encourage local governments to bring their resources into full play and consequently develop the tourism industry. Sustainable development is a most interesting project-it is not merely protecting the environment, but is an integrated development of the entire society."

The NCSD has already established 42 indices divided into those that apply to the outlying islands and those that apply to the main island of Taiwan. The indices were designed according to P-S-R (Pressure-State-Response) structure. "Pressure" signifies the pressure felt by economic and social mechanisms. "State" means the level of decay or improvement in the environment's biological resources. "Response" stands for how government policies and systems deal with the state of biological resources and the pressure that comes from the economy and society. The index has six major categories: environmental pollution, biological resources, social pressures, economic pressures, systematic responses, and urban development. With this index, the commission hopes to manifest the characteristics of Taiwan and its needs regarding sustainable development.

The six major categories are inter-related. If this established system has the correct directions, it will ease the pressure and ultimately reduce pollution.

指標系統的完成，代表國家資源的全面整合，也代表未來的展望。台灣在加入國際組織的過程當中屢遭挫折，因此有相當強烈的危機感，反而更珍惜這個機會把永續發展的機制做好。未來國際社會可以拿台灣當模範，台灣也已經在亞太區域扮演領導的角色，開始協助東南亞國家發展永續指標，如印尼、馬來西亞、泰國、寮國等，這些工作更是實質的永續外交。

二、永續發展委員會委員林盛豐

適應世界環保潮流，環境永續發展已成為我國政府未來施政的主要目標之一。在行政院所訂定的永續發展行動計畫中，國土資源是其中重要工作之一。行政院政務委員林盛豐指出，主要任務有三：落實國土保育與保安、推動生態城市，與推動綠營建等。以下就各項任務分別說明如何落實上述三項任務，方能達成國家永續發展的目標。

任務一：落實國土保育與保安

依據保育中央山脈、主要河川並擴大大型綠地廊道，以組串各部會所轄之保育管理區域，以確保生態棲地的理念，首要工作項目在於以生態系理念指導土地資源之使用規劃。具體的工作內容為整合各部

“We have to recognize the conditions of our outlying islands and decide on how to distribute and utilize our resources,” says Yeh. “We need to understand the importance of our mountain regions, typhoons, landslides, earthquakes and other natural calamities. The rate of utilization of our limited resources is also an important point. We have to build sewage systems. What I said above all points to the index and a reference for future government policies.”

The completion of the index and its comprehensive representation of the country's natural resources portend the future. For Taiwan, participation in international organizations has always met with setbacks, instilling an intense crisis mentality. Therefore, the completion of a mechanism for sustainable development is a much-cherished accomplishment. In the future, the international community can look at Taiwan as a model. In fact, it is already helping Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Laos to develop their own sustainable development index. This work is essentially the substance of sustainable diplomacy.

2. Sing-feng Lin Minister Without Portfolio

In accordance with the world's trend, attaining sustainable development has become a major goal of Taiwan's government. In the Executive Yuan's Sustainable

會所轄各保育及保護區範圍，包括中央山脈、主要河川流域及海岸等，完成全國綠資源調查。再來是以綠資源調查為基礎，各主管機關進行保育經營管理地區各相關土地使用計畫之調整。

另外，掌握及確保現有綠地資源面積範圍，研訂綠地之保育指標。其他的工作內容還涵蓋了擬定「國土保育地區」土地利用基本政策，明白宣示國土保育與保安目標，以及從保護自然資源、維護自然景觀與文化資產，及防治天然災害角度，於國土三大功能分區中劃設「國土保育地區」。

本工作項目由經建會與內政部主辦，協辦單位有農委會、經濟部、原住民委員會、環保署等，預定完成期限為民國93年12月。

第二項工作項目為依循生態原則，進行整合式河川管理及治理。其具體的理念為透過流域經營管理一元化，確實掌握災害潛在特性，加強土地利用管理及環境保育，以降低地震、土石流、洪水等天然災害之潛在危險，並依據「順應水流」的理念，以流域為單位來達成防災及生態保育的目標。

Development Action Plan, protection of natural resources is listed as one of the important tasks. According to Minister without Portfolio Sing-feng Lin, the assignment covers activating measures in land conservation and safety, promoting ecological cities and launching green constructions.

Operation 1: Land conservation & safety

Conservation of the land includes the protection of the Central Range Mountains, major rivers, coastal areas and their natural resources. The job also covers the mapping out of land utilization policy, natural disaster prevention plans and land conservation measures.

This task will be undertaken by the Council for Economic Planning and Development and the Ministry of the Interior. The Council of Indigenous Peoples, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Council of Aboriginal Affairs and Environmental Protection Administration will also take part in the assignment, which is scheduled to be completed in December 2004.

The second task of this assignment is the improvement of the management of rivers to protect the ecology against landslides and floods through medium and long-term plans.

整合經濟部、農委會及其他直轄市及縣市政府農委會與經濟部的力量，本項工作項目的具體工作內容為：透過規劃、治理、減緩下游洪峰流量及污染，增加水資源利用；推動以集水區為治理單元，檢討整治工程，達防災及保育目標；執行「中央管理河川及排水改善生態工法推動計劃」中長程計劃，推動「河川水岸整建及景觀改善」：

- (1) 92年底完成朴子溪河口段及烏溪河口段之整建；
- (2) 94年底完成大甲溪東勢大橋段、鹽水溪北安橋至鹽水溪橋段及頭前溪台一線橋下游段規劃；
- (3) 96年底完成大甲溪東勢大橋段、鹽水溪北安橋至鹽水溪橋段及頭前溪台一線橋下游段規劃。

另外以大安溪為案例，建立整體治理模式，以自然工法完成大安溪部份堤防缺口整建，以上工作將自民國92年12月至民國96年12月陸續完成。

第三項工作項目為加強海岸及海域保育與管理。基於透過對沿海地區珍貴資源之有效保護及不減少自然海岸線，以達沿海資源永續利用的理念，調查現有自然海岸線總長度，研訂保育指標，檢討現有計畫，擬訂具體保育利用及經營策略。其

The plans include:

- 1) Improvement of river mouths of Puzih River and Wu River;
- 2) Improvement on the Dongshih Bride section of Tachia River;
- 3) Improvement on the Taan River.

All these projects are scheduled to be completed before December, 2007.

The third task covers the strengthening of management in coastal protection and conservation. Among the measures are planting windbreakers and recovering the natural landscape and habitats of the wetlands.

Operation 2: Ecological cities

The concept of this endeavor is to build cities through the combination of natural environment and human ingenuity with emphasis given to coexistence.

Among the major works are raising public green space by 10%, building more sidewalks and lanes for pedestrians and bicyclists, improving the mass transit systems, and replacing buildings of low economic value with higher value ones. Experimental communities will be established to usher in the follow-up changes.

Government agencies in charge of this program include the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economic

次，運用生態工法於河海工程，避免破壞海岸線自然生態資源，並積極復育棲地及回復自然風貌，此項工作包括，推動台灣地區海岸防護計畫，92年規劃完成報院核定，93年預定推動實施計畫；以及推動台灣地區海岸林生態復育計畫，加強海岸、濕地保安林之造林復育工作，依生態原則，建造海岸景觀環境林，兼備防風、遊憩及教育等功能。

主辦單位為經濟部、農委會、內政部營建署，並由直轄市及縣市政府，和行政院海岸巡防署共同協辦，每年都會進行成果查核，海岸法的部份預定完成期限為92年12月。

任務二：推動生態城市

本項任務的基本理念有二：透過都市規劃與環境資源緊密結合，建立與自然環境配合、低耗能、高效率、以人為本，與環境共生共榮永續之生態都市；透過社區與環境共生，並結合社區總體營造之生態社區。

具體工作內容如下：有效率地規劃都市土地及活動，配合綠帶及藍帶系統，運用網路及低耗能作法，落實永續生態城市；提升綠地空間比例達 10%，行人徒

Affairs, Ministry of Finance, local governments, Environmental Protection Administration, Council for Economic Planning and Development, Council for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Education.

The work is scheduled to be completed within six years.

Operation 3: Green construction code

The idea is to give essential consideration to ecological conservation and safety when introducing new public construction projects. The year 2006 has been set as the target date for all to 19 categories of public construction to observe the green construction code.

Among such public construction projects are new roads, river improvement, flood control, slopeland development, new industrial zones, and new buildings. Government agencies involved in this task include the Council for Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Council of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economic Affairs, National Science Council, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission and local governments. The work is scheduled to be completed in December 2005.

步空間、自行車道及無障礙空間等，強化交流聚會機能；強化軌道運輸，發展大眾運輸系統，研訂大眾運輸工具使用道路優先或專用制度，及營運與評鑑辦法；推動閒置空地、廠房與低度利用設施辦理更新；推動生態城市實驗方案；推動生態社區，透過社區總體營造，推動省能、生態與環保之生態社區規劃，並徵選或指定十個社區，建立示範案例。

在訂定法規方面，將配合交通部訂定「大眾運輸使用道路優先及專用制度實施辦法」及「大眾運輸營運及服務評鑑辦法」，以及研訂「推動都市更新六年示範計劃」等。主辦單位有內政部營建署、交通部、經濟部、財政部（國有財產局）、直轄市及縣市政府等，協辦單位有環保署、經建會、文建會與教育部。

本項任務將在六年內持續推動完成更新示範案例，在推動生態城市方案上，則配合環保署生態城鄉建設計畫辦理，而推動生態社區則採每年辦理。

任務三：推動綠營建

基於促進公共建設之興建能落實生物多樣性保育及永續發展，採取以生態為基礎、安全為導向，減少對生態系統造成傷

3. Chih-wei Yang, Member of the NCSD

Taiwan's environment has suffered serious destruction and pollution, causing the disappearance of biodiversity, dwindling of forests and worsening water quality. All of these deeply affect the island's sustainability.

Today's development must not harm the future generations

Sustainable development means that today's development must not jeopardize the living and development of future generations.

The Society for Taiwan Indigenous People's Policies (TIPPA) is concerned not only about policies related to the nation's indigenous peoples, but about the sustainable development issues and policies. Thus, TIPPA president Chih-wei Yang became a member of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) in 2003.

This NCSD is divided into 8 working groups: the sustainable vision, soil resources, resources and industry, biodiversity, quality of life and production, international environmental, public health risks and sustainable education task forces.

Chih-wei Yang joined the biodiversity

害的永續系統工程設計的理念，主要配合政府公共工程計畫與經費審查，推動十九類公共工程於95年全面採用生態工法，各年採生態工法之達成率分別為：92年為15%，93年為40%，94年為70%，95年為100%。另外，致力推動綠營建工程，包括：道路、河川整治、治山防洪、山坡地開發、工業區開發、建築及其他工程。主要參與單位為工程會、經建會、研考會、國科會、交通部、農委會、經濟部、內政部以及各縣市政府。

另外具有同等重要性的工作項目為推動資源再生利用，主要理念在於有效減少營建廢棄物的產生，並減少國家資源之浪費與社會成本之消耗；建立營建廢棄物再利用機制；落實綠建築七大指標，促進建築與環境共生，以利永續發展。另外建立公共工程維護管理制度也是工作要點之一。其理念為建立公共工程營運管理效益評估機制，以建立公共建設生命週期之規劃及設計，強化公共建設之管理與維護，延長使用年限；建立並確保公共建設可使用期限之有效延長。

本項任務預定完成期限最晚至94年12月，主導單位為行政院公共工程委員會、內政部、教育部、以及其他縣市政府。

working group to assist the government to carry out research, management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Other areas in which the working group is actively devoted include increasing public awareness and knowledge related to biodiversity, and participating in regional and global biodiversity conservation efforts.

Learning from the harmonious relationship with nature

In 2002, the same year that the World Summit was held, Chih-wei Yang was invited to participate in the preparation of the Kimberly Declaration of the world's indigenous peoples' organizations. At the end of that same year, President Shui-bian Chen drew on part of that declaration to emphasize that Taiwan's indigenous peoples play a crucial and vital role in sustainable development both on national and global levels.

Indigenous peoples have traditionally maintained an interactive, complementary and harmonious relationship with nature. This type of relationship not only reveals the esteem that indigenous peoples have for the land, but also is the true spirit of sustainable development, as well as the direction governments around the world need to work toward. In carrying out sustainable development efforts, it is of extreme value to learn from the indigenous peoples' traditions.

三、永續發展委員會委員楊智偉

四百年前，台灣的美麗山川，被世人稱為「福爾摩沙—美麗之島」。但近年來，為台灣的生態環境遭受嚴重的污染和破壞，公害嚴重、物種漸減、森林及水資源減少等問題，深深影響了今後世代的永續發展。

促進當代發展 不損害後代生存

永續發展的真諦，就是「促進當代的發展，但不得損害後代子孫生存發展的權利」。目前台灣正處於能否永續發展的關鍵點，政府也決心以2003年做為永續發展的行動元年，不分族群、性別、年齡、行業和地區，攜手合作，共同創造二十一世紀的永續台灣。

台灣原住民族政策協會（簡稱原策會）關心的議題，不侷限於原住民族政策，攸關於永續發展的問題，也是原策會重視的焦點之一。原策會理事長楊智偉，2003年在政務委員葉俊榮的推薦下，被延攬加入行政院永續發展委員會，擔任永續會委員。

2003年9月，原策會也特別舉辦「台灣原住民族永續會議」，邀請世界著名的



Yang believes that there is a need to promote sustainable development concepts. If mainstream society can be convinced to stop its current development measures and exploitive habits, and moreover learn from the harmonious self-determination of indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples will be able to regain their confidence, dignity and pride.

Yang has introduced such concepts to the NCSD. It is interesting to note that indigenous peoples are not familiar with terms such as environmental conservation or sustainability, or with global standards

Tebtebba Foundation 執行長 Joji Carino，針對台灣原住民族生物多樣性議題與永續發展的概念交換意見。

回顧過去的永續發展，1972年，聯合國召開人類環境會議，發表「人類環境宣言」，呼籲全球合力保護環境與資源。1992年，超過一百位國家元首出席地球高峰會，針對環境與開發問題熱烈討論，一致支持永續發展的理念，並通過「聯合國二十一世紀議程」，做為全球推動永續發展的藍本。聯合國並成立永續發展委員會，以協助及監督各國推動永續發展工作。

為有效落實永續發展，2002年8月，聯合國邀請各國元首於南非約翰尼斯堡召開永續發展世界高峰會，針對水資源、能源、健康、消滅貧窮、農業資源、生物多樣性、如何於全球化趨勢下推動永續發展等議題，交換意見，並發表「永續發展世界高峰會行動計畫」及「約翰尼斯堡永續發展宣言」，希望以實際行動來落實全球永續發展。

在國內方面，行政院永續會的永續發展行動計畫也加以分工，分為永續願景工作分組、國土資源工作分組、資源與產業工作分組、生物多樣性工作分組、生活與

on environmental conservation. However, indigenous peoples have a deep understanding on how to coexist harmoniously with the nature. For example, indigenous peoples are very clear about how to make use of forest resources without causing the extinction or endangerment of any species. For example, scholars have proposed ecological engineering approaches, but to indigenous peoples this concept can be as simple as “not harming the fish when building a bridge or road.” If a river maintains its fish shoals then there is sustainability.

Yang feels that the issues of sustainable development cannot be separated from those of indigenous peoples. In the past, sustainable development concepts gave undue emphasis to environmental conservation. But, it is more important that these concepts include the sustainability of life, culture, ethnic groups and resources. Sustainability is not limited to environmental conservation, but encompasses a profound integration of nature and the land as well. Moreover, the traditions of indigenous peoples must be respected to reach the goal of sustainability.

生產工作分組、國際環保工作分組、健康風險工作分組、永續教育工作分組。

協助政府推動生物多樣性研究

其中，楊智偉委員參加的是生物多樣性工作分組，共同召集人為農委會李金龍主任委員，另外兩位委員是台大生命科學院林曜松院長及溼地保護聯盟邱文彥理事長。三人共同協助政府推動生物多樣性的研究、管理、保育、利用及公平合理分享，和提升大眾維護生物多樣性的意識及知識，以及參與區域性和全球性生物多樣性保育合作。

針對生物多樣性議題，2001年8月15日，行政院召開的第2747次院會會議上，核定「生物多樣性推動方案」，內容提出台灣生物多樣性保育的整體目標，包括保育台灣的生物多樣性、永續利用生物及其相關資源、公平合理地分享由生物資源所帶來的惠益、提升大眾維護生物多樣性的意識及知識、參與區域性和全球性合作保育生物多樣性。

當年在南非舉辦的永續發展地球高峰會，楊智偉委員也曾獲邀參加，並與世界原住民組織共同發表「金伯利（Kimberly）宣言」。同年底，陳總統隨即引用宣言的一部分，強調「台灣原住民族是世界也是

4. Ching-chiang Kuo, Deputy Minister of the PCC

Hundreds of years ago, when the Portuguese caught sight of this island the first word that came to mind was "formosa", which means "beautiful". Where is that "beautiful island" now? If Portuguese explorers were to visit Taiwan for the first time today, and see stripped hillsides and concrete dikes everywhere, what adjective would come to them?

The 921 Earthquake, so named because it struck on September 21, 1999, caused loosening and shifting of the geological structure of mountains and hills, breaking up of rocks and boulders and the collapse of hillsides. Subsequent strong typhoons lead to floods, forcing attention to be focused on the restoration and treatment of mountain slopes, hillsides and rivers. Taiwan's mountain areas have been seriously over-exploited. Excessive unnecessary digging makes mountain slopes and hillsides unstable. Digging to lay roads has lead to hillside collapses and landslides. Deforestation has lead to the instability of the soil strata and the planting of crops at high elevation has caused topsoil erosion. Many of Taiwan's rivers have had their paths artificially altered with the addition of concrete embankments. Straightened riverways and level embankments and beds increase flow velocity, raising the risk of flooding and bursting of embankments.

台灣永續發展中，至關重要與不可或缺的角色。」

因此，原住民族與土地的關係，並非是為了環保。原住民與大自然之間是互動、互補且融合的關係。這樣的關係不但點出了原住民族與土地的倫理關係，也是永續發展的真正精神，更是世界各國政府在推動永續發展時，需要努力的方向，也值得向原住民族學習。

學習原住民族和諧自治

對楊智偉委員來說，永續發展是需要強化的觀念，但若能說服主流社會不以開發、掠奪資源的方式，學習原住民族的和諧自治，原住民族也才能恢復自信心、尊嚴和驕傲。

有鑑於此，楊智偉委員也在永續會中帶進這樣的觀念。其實，原住民族根本不懂環保、永續的意思，也不知道世界環保的標準是什麼，但是原住民族知道如何與大自然和諧相處，更清楚如何使用森林資源，但不把物種消滅殆盡。比方說，學者提出生態工法，但對原住民來說，很簡單的一句話就是：「只要造橋鋪路時，不要把魚破壞掉，只要溪裡的魚群還在，就是永續。」

But, on a more positive note, recent natural disasters have spurred the government into changing its concepts about management of hillsides and rivers. Permanent solutions have been sought at the source of landslides and flooding. Collapses following the 921 Earthquake were numerous and covered a large area, requiring a large expenditure for treatment and restoration. Due to these factors, it was decided that ecological engineering methods would be applied. These include using natural materials and planting vegetation to stabilize hillsides and riverways. These methods, in addition to saving costs, help to preserve Taiwan's ecological resources.

According to Ching-chiang Kuo, Deputy Minister of the Public Construction Commission (PCC), Executive Yuan, most of the work to bolster hillsides subject to landslides following the 921 Earthquake has been completed, over a total area of 3,303 hectares. Ecological engineering guidelines state that to affect a permanent solution to landslides it is necessary to use catchment area concepts. For example, work should be carried out in stages, which include the search for deep slits in the topsoil at the river source where water accumulates and can eventually trigger landslides, the planting of support vegetation and the cutting off or channeling of headwaters. In addition, stabilization efforts should be carried out at the foot of

在楊智偉委員的認知中，永續發展絕對和原住民族脫離不了關係，過去的永續發展概念是偏重於環保，但更重要的，應該還包括生存的永續、生命的永續、文化的永續、族群的永續、資源的永續，不僅限於環保，與大自然和土地深刻的結合在一起，並尊重原住民族的傳統，才能真正達到永續發展的目的。

四、公共工程委員會副主委郭清江

葡萄牙人眼中的福爾摩沙，現在到底何在？若他們再次來訪，看到處處露骨的山坡和水泥河堤，他們又會如何替台灣命名？

921大地震造成的地層結構鬆動，岩體破碎、山坡崩塌，加上強力颱風衝擊所造成的洪氾，迫使人們正視山區和河川的問題。台灣的山區目前超限利用情況嚴重，許多不必要的挖掘，造成山坡不穩。道路開挖造成山崩土石流，林木伐除造成地層不穩，而高冷蔬菜水果造成表土流失。台灣許多河川都經過截彎取直的過程，外加上護岸都是水泥化處理，拉直的河流以及平滑的河堤、河床均會加速水流，造成洪氾及潰堤。

slopes and materials deposited during landslides cleared. The use of sand to build breaks should be avoided, while local materials are recommended to reduce costs. To prevent further disasters, the surrounding tens of thousands of hectares of slopes that have slits, but have not suffered collapses, must also be stabilized. For the slopes in which slides have left a bare face, the lack of topsoil makes it impossible to plant vegetation, thus the only alternative is to wait for nature to take its course and restore a vegetative cover.



引用生態工法 留住好山好水

塞翁失馬，焉知非福。這場災難，卻改變了政府對整治山坡地及河川的理念，由治標，回到治本的方法，整治源頭土石流及洪氾的問題。再由於921崩塌處眾多及面積廣大，需要的經費浩大，因此決定引用生態工法治理，運用自然的材料和植生技術穩定山坡及河川的基礎。除了能節省經費外，更重要的是能維護台灣豐富的生態資源。

行政院公共工程委員會郭清江副主任委員表示，921所造成土石崩塌的坡面至今已大幅修復完成，總面積高達3303公頃。依據生態工法，土石流的治本工作，是以集水區的概念，分段進行源頭裂縫勘尋及植栽填補、源頭截水導水、坡腳及基地穩定、土石流沉積區處理、避免防沙壩的興建，就地取材，降低成本。為避免更多災害的發生，周圍上萬公頃有裂縫但尚未崩塌的坡面也在修復的過程中一併處理。其餘已露骨的坡面，因為沒泥土而無法栽種，所以只能等待它自然修復。

河川整治方面也可以見證生態工法所帶來的正面效應。以往河川整治都是以河床作為河川整治的重點，水流量大時就以傳統的方式建造水泥的防洪牆來處理。除

Ecological engineering methods are also effective for river management. In the past, the riverbed was the focus of river management, and when water flow was large the traditional method was to construct cement flood control barriers. The building of check dams and other methods affected the local ecology. For example, fish and shrimp were unable to swim unobstructed. "We believe that such problems should be handled in the same way as landslides, meaning at the river's source instead of downstream. So, we started dealing with these problems from the catchment areas. The first step was to reduce overall flow. The second was to decrease flood peaks. The third was to lessen the amount of erosion. In this way, our rivers can be safely protected."

At the end of last year, PCC organized the Ecological Engineering Expo during which the methods used to manage four of Taiwan's rivers were demonstrated. For example, in Taipei County's Shuangsi Township, runoff into the Houfanzihkeng River contained large amounts of silt as collapses were a common occurrence on surrounding banks. Thus, the riverbed had a serious sedimentation problem resulting in flooding. Ecological engineering methods were applied to rebuild the banks and clean up the riverbed. The topography of the river was modified and the river was widened. Concrete was not used, increasing permeability and providing a

此之外，攔沙壩和消坡塊的建造，影響跨河構物的安全，魚蝦難以回游，使許多生態難以生存。「我們認為問題還是跟土石流的處理方式一樣，從源頭開始來解決問題，不要只是從下游這邊來解決問題。所以我們從集水區就開始處理，第一減少整個流量，第二減少洪峰，第三減少沖刷的力量，我們的河川才會比較安全。」

公共工程委員會去年底舉辦了生態工法博覽會，以四條河川做為生態工法的示範。例如位於台北縣雙溪鄉的後番子坑溪，之前因為很多崩塌，所以水一衝下就連帶許多的泥沙，嚴重淤積河床，造成洪水氾濫。經過中度的清理，利用生態工法來整治河岸和護床工作，順應河流的地形與幅寬，不以混凝土封底，增加水流入滲及滯洪效果，現在沖刷下的泥沙減少，溪水清澈又穩定。

僱用在地人 為社區營造奠基

郭清江副主委表示，90到92年山坡和河川整治共用了近36.8億，大多是僱用在地人整修的薪資，總人事高達1,355,698人。僱用在地人有許多好處，工程帶來的工作機會，幫助許多因921失業的災民度過經濟困難。在工作過程中，平常較少互動的當地居民變成工作夥伴及

flood control effect. Today, the amount of silt being washed into the river has significantly decreased, resulting in a stable supply of clear water.

Kuo notes that from 2001 to 2003, a total of NT\$3.68 billion was spent on restoration and treatment of hillsides and rivers. Most of that amount went to wages. A total of 1,355,698 persons worked on these projects islandwide. The job opportunities provided by these projects helped many people to get through financial crises in the aftermath of the 921 Earthquake. During the course of most public construction processes there is usually little interaction with local residents. However, by participating in the hillside and river construction projects, many local residents became working partners and friends, and these projects served as the foundation for community rebuilding. In addition, soil and water preservation concepts were cultivated, meaning that residents are willing and able to take care of their communities and surroundings.

In terms of the difficulties in introducing ecological engineering methods, Kuo says that when new methods are tried, resistance is inevitable. In the past, work to prevent landslides was uniformly done downstream. But, with ecological engineering projects, restoration efforts are carried out upstream by workers hired by local town and township governments and super-

朋友，所以替社區總體營造打了很好的基礎。整治的過程中，在地人也培養出很好的水土保持觀念，以後他們就能自立自發地保護自己的家園。

在談到執行生態工法的困難時，郭清江表示，在實施一個顛覆傳統的新做法時，一定會面臨一些阻力。以往整治土石流都是從下游做起，統一發包。但現在由鄉鎮公所僱用在地人由上游做起，水保局一路監工，工作的增加和對新做法的疑惑，帶來反對聲浪。後來整修後的社區帶動了觀光事業，甚至勝於921之前，整個重建社區彷彿得到重生。人們對社區的意識開始增加，生態觀光旅遊及發展有機農業也都跟著興起，成為新的謀生方式。

因此居民漸漸開始對生態工法產生認同。在修復大屯溪時，有人捐出家中的大石作為砌石，也有居民捐出河川兩岸土地作為公園，所以現在的大屯溪不但安全，也成了一個優美的休閒勝地。在整修遭納莉颱風破壞的桃園南崁溪時，原本應該用49億收購的20多公頃山坡地，在桃園縣政府以道德勸說和利益分析的方式與在地人溝通下，最後全部由居民捐贈出來。這些都令三年前從美國返回台灣參與生態工法整治家園的郭副主委感到欣慰，也是繼續推廣生態工法的原動力。

vised by the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau. The increase in work and doubt about the new methods lead to some voices of dissent. But, the completed ecologically friendly projects have driven the development of the tourism industries of the local communities, and allowed them to experience a revival. As these communities achieve greater exposure, ecological tourism and organic farming industries develop to create new opportunities for growth.

These success stories lead to the gradual acceptance of ecological engineering methods. During reconstruction of the Datun River, the public donated large rocks, which could be cut into cobbles. In addition, local residents contributed land along the riverbanks to create a green-belt. Thus, today Datun River is not only safe from flooding, but is also a beautiful leisure spot. The Nankan River in Taoyuan County flooded when Typhoon Nari struck northern Taiwan in 2001. It was clear that to carry out effective post-disaster rehabilitation construction the river had to be broadened and buffering zones created. The Taoyuan County Government effectively communicated the benefits that reconstruction would bring, and the more than 20 hectares of land required were donated by residents, resulting in a savings of NT\$4.9 billion in compensation payouts. All of these events have deeply moved Kuo, who returned to Taiwan three years

技術起步階段 提升普及率

對於2004年的展望，郭副主委說：「我們今年需全力增加普及率，技術方面我們現在才在起步階段，所以我們在各方面還有很多的學習空間。然而台灣的环境很獨特，有豐富的地形變化，雨量也特別集中與豐富，氣候變化範圍也相當大，所以我們必須考慮的因素和面臨的挑戰也相當多。我們現在正在積極發展本土性的生態工法，94年以後國科會將把生態工法列為一項國家型的計畫，這麼一來預算才會增加，也比較穩定。我們以後可以將發展出來的知識外銷到東南亞各國，提升台灣在國際上的知名度。」

正如美國生態學家Murray Bookchin所言：「人類自古以來都獨霸一面，即使享有科技創意的成就，卻也處在一個有破壞傾向的社會體。這時代最大的目的就是擦亮另一隻眼，全方位及整體性地觀看，彌補並超越人類和大自然在人類先前的智慧下所造成的裂縫。」從這三年的成果及人民的認同可見，生態工法是填補大自然和人類之間裂痕的功臣之一，台灣也將重現福爾摩沙的好山好水。

ago from the US to work on ecological engineering reconstruction projects, and is a powerful motivating force for the continued promotion of ecological engineering methods.

As far as the prospects for 2004, Kuo notes that, "this year, we must make an all-out effort to increase the availability and application of these methods. In terms of technical know-how, we are only in the beginning stage. There is much room for learning in all areas. In addition, Taiwan has a unique ecology. It lies at the junction of two tectonic plates. The collision of these two plates has produced a diversity of topographies. Rainfall is heavy and usually comes in the form of downpours. There are also significant climatic variations. Thus, there are a number of factors that must be taken into consideration and a number of challenges to be overcome. We are now actively developing localized ecological engineering methods. From 2005, the National Science Council will include ecological engineering methods as part of its national plan, meaning that there will be an increase in the available budget. In the future, we can develop our knowledge and introduce it to countries in Southeast Asia, which will help to raise awareness of Taiwan's technical expertise in the international community."

American social ecologist Murray

五、水利署署長陳伸賢

談到何謂永續發展，水利署陳伸賢署長簡明扼要地下了一个定義：永續發展就是一種世代的公平性 (generation justice)，意即我們這一個世代享受了現有的資源，還能留下資源而非將問題給下一代。過去台灣一直注重經濟上的開發，只強調自己需要多少水，卻不問水從哪裡來，負荷的極限在哪裡。如此需求導向的做法，重開發而不重保育，重開源而不重節流，再加上過去的水利工程師總以為蓋的工程越多越大，成就也越大，造成許多對於自然生態無法挽回的影響。殊不知，解決資源的問題，工程的興建固然為其一之法，運用靈活調度的管理手段，往往更具成效，而此中精髓即是促成資源永續發展的秘訣。

台灣面臨的問題

1. 水價並未反映水資源的價值：以世界水費的平均值而言，水費占民眾收入的百分之四，在台灣，水費卻只占民眾收入的0.4-0.5%。水價過於便宜，並未反映水真正的價值，民眾過於浪費水資源，水公司虧本之餘亦無力改善水質，節水的宣導成效有限，水利產業與民間資源亦無法進駐。



Bookchin once noted that although humans have achieved much technologically, they have created a social system with destructive tendencies. The important task in these times is for people to open their eyes, observe the destruction and then work to restore the relationship between man and nature. From the achievements and acceptance earned over the past three years, ecological engineering methods are one of the ways for man to bolster its fragile relationship with nature. And, with these methods Taiwan is on its way to once again becoming an island with beautiful mountains and clear waters.

2. 人與水爭地：都市化後，不透水層增多，地下涵養水層減少，循環不佳。
3. 「要用就找」的思維未改：我們傾向的一種思維模式是需要多少就去找多少，導致了水資源的平衡失調。正確的觀念應是了解資源的限量為何，再進行適度的取用。如今溫泉的過度開發即為一例。
4. 水利組織分布散亂：台灣的水土臨海，卻沒有從河川流域的觀點作河川的治理與水資源的涵養調配。相關事宜隸屬於不同的事業單位，最上游的林務局與水土保持局隸屬於農委會，河川方面則是水利署，污水處理與節流又變到營建署內政部，水質則是環保署水保處，到海岸時又與海巡署、營建署有關，導致上中下游的水土臨海缺乏一個統籌管理的機制，往往造成資源浪費，執行上亦易有衝突抵觸。

解決之道

要能夠永續發展，便是工程與非工程的手段並重，這是為何水利署的經費分配70% 著重於將蓋好的工程恢復自然，剩餘30% 則為興建新的工程。

1. 治水 — 推動流域綜合治水，降低淹水災害及損失：分別以非工程及工程手

5. Sun-hsien Chen, Director of the Water Resources Agency

On sustainable development, Water Resources Agency Director Chen Sun-hsien gives it a clear-cut definition: sustainable development is a kind of generation justice, meaning that even after this generation has enjoyed the existing resources, it leaves them, not the problems, to the next generation. In the past, Taiwan has been paying particular attention to economic development, focusing on the volume of water it needs without thinking about where the water will come from and the resource's limitations. Such a demand-oriented approach, weighing heavily on exploitation instead of preservation, development instead of savings, and together with the wrong conception of engineers of water projects in placing importance on the size of the projects over their functions, irreparable damages to the environment has occurred. In resolving resource issues, launching of constructions is one of the methods. However, application of an efficient management process proves to be more rewarding in many cases, and the wisdom of this application is the key to the realization of sustainable development of natural resources.

段來進行，非工程手段包括洪水平原管理、洪災保險、防洪預警系統、綠建築與高規格堤防；工程手段則為全流域整合治理及生態工法，例如90年度推動的河海堤整建工程計畫、區域排水改善工程計畫、基隆河治理工程初期實施計畫、大里溪治理工程二期實施計畫、新竹台南科學園區排水改善工程、台北地區防洪第三期實施計畫、台南科學園區排水改善後續工程計畫等計畫，完成後將使易淹水地區獲得改善。

2. 利水 — 穩定提供優質量足的水資源，滿足整體經社發展所需用水：非工程方法包括運用既有水利設施、靈活調度水資源，像是北水南運或南水北運，使其發揮最大利用效率。另外還有做好用水需求管制，落實事業用水合理化，建構完善農業用水支援調配機制等。工程方面則採多元化開發理念，依次優先推動對環境影響較少之攔河堰，雨水貯集利用、海水淡化、人工湖及離槽水庫等。

3. 親水 — 綠美化河川水岸環境，塑造更多可供休閒遊憩之親水空間：未來水利署內部經費大約30%投注在新的水利工程建設，而70%資源將用在結合

Problems Facing Taiwan

1. Water rates do not reflect the value of water resource:
According to a world water rate average standard, water price accounts for 4% of the water users' income. In Taiwan, water rate only takes up 0.4% to 0.5% of the people's income. Unreasonably low water rate induces people to use water liberally.
2. A contest for land between people and water:
After urbanization, the layers of water-proof constructions increase sharply while the water-sustaining tiers of the land drop accordingly, causing poor water circulation.
3. The prevalent concept of "hunting for it when there is a need":
We have the inclination to look for the amount that we need to meet the demand, causing an imbalance in water supply. The correct concept should have been knowing the deposit of the resource first and then tapping it reasonably.
4. Confusion in water management organizations:
There are a number of government organizations that have responsibility in dealing with water resource issues. Policy overlapping and conflict of interests often cause inefficiency in environmental protection work.

自然、生態工法，全力綠美化既有的水工建造物，包括河川水岸環境，水庫集水區等，提供國人更多休閒遊憩運動的親水設施。

4. 活水 — 推動水回收再利用，促進水源供應多元化：主要目標為水的利用更具經濟效益，讓水被利用的機會更多。將推動水價合理化，反應原水成本，回歸市場機能，促進節約用水。並推動水的再循環、再利用及再生使用計畫，如提升工業用水回收利用率、結合污水下水道系統、加強廢水回收再利用、及地下水補注與回用等計畫。

清潔便利的用水是基本的人權之一，讓水資源能生生不息，源源不絕，永續發展的一個重要觀念便是順應自然，並謹記，沒有水，便沒有未來可言。

Solutions to the Problems

To attain sustainable development, equal importance should be given to construction projects and non-construction projects. This is also the reason why the Water Resources Agency has allocated 70% of its budget to the upkeep and maintenance of constructions already built and 30% to new constructions to be carried out.

1. Flood Control

Introducing regional flood control plans to lower damage:

This endeavor will be carried out through construction and non-construction methods with the former covering flood control on plains, flood insurance, flood monitoring system, and the latter consisting of improvements in embankment systems and water flows.

2. Water Supply

Stabilizing the supply of water to meet community needs:

Non-construction methods include the efficient management of water supply, like the ferrying of water from southern to northern Taiwan or vice versa. In addition, an efficient water control system is useful in maintaining stable water supply.

六、經濟部能源委員會執行秘書王運銘

順應世界發展綠色能源潮流，我國政府在發展再生能源上已實施若干重要政策。扮演執行政策的能源發展委員會，在過去數年來，已帶頭整合民間力量，執行重要的能源計畫。在訪問中，經濟部能源委員會王運銘執行秘書特別解釋了何謂再生能源以及我國推廣再生能源的相關措施與未來展望。

何謂再生能源？

首先必須要了解的是何謂再生能源？再生能源指的是不同於傳統能源（石油、天然氣及煤炭）等可再生的地域性自產潔淨能源。這類能源的來源主要包括太陽能、風力、水力和農林植物、沼氣、廢棄物等直接利用或經處理所產生的能源。

發展再生能源的必要性

相對於歐美如德國等高度發展的國家，在利用再生能源方面，台灣起步較晚。但有鑑於全球所使用的能源為石化能源，蘊量有限，而又稱為綠色能源的再生能源是取之不盡、用之不竭，且對環境幾乎不造成任何負擔，可永續利用之潔淨能



3. Water-friendliness

Beautifying the riverbanks with greenery and water-friendly setups:

In the future, 30% of the budget of the Water Resources Agency will be devoted to the building of new constructions, with the rest to be spent on beautifying banks, reservoirs and waterside parks to offer more leisure and recreation space to the public.

4. Living Water

Promoting recycling and multiple use of water

源；「而台灣本身產能有限，國內經濟發展、民眾日常生活所需要的能源幾乎全數仰賴進口，能源依賴度達 97%。為求能源的穩定供應，分散能源的取得來源，且因再生能源具多樣性，符合供應多元化的目標，」王執秘說。

第二個原因是，發展再生能源需要新興能源技術，推廣利用再生能源可以帶動相關產業的發展。

再生能源發展的沿革

我國再生能源發展，經過民國 87 年 5 月的「全國能源會議」後作成初步規劃。復依據「全國經濟發展會議」、第六次「全國科學技術會議」及「經濟發展諮詢委員會」等多次重大會議之相關建議事項作調整，勾勒出我國再生能源之發展願景。將積極開發及有效利用天然資源，引導業界善用潔淨能源並朝高效率、高品質及高科技發展，厚植自主技術能力並創新產業價值，以持續提升能源生產力，促進國家永續發展。

王運銘執秘表示，為配合 2008 國家發展重點計劃，針對再生能源設定具挑戰性發展目標，預期於 2010 年及 2020 年將再生能源年產量分別大幅增加為目前之

The aim of this promotion is to raise the water's economic value and its usefulness. Measures will also be introduced to price water rates at reasonable levels to reflect water costs and market mechanism.

Enjoying clean and convenient water supply is one of the basic human rights of which one should not be deprived. The most important concept in attaining sustainable water development is to suit nature's way. After all, without water there will be no future for humankind.

6. Yun-ming Wang, Executive Secretary of the Energy Commission

Following the world trend of developing green energy, Taiwan's government has modified its policy on the development of renewable energy. Executing the government's decision, the Energy Commission has launched a series of measures after consolidating efforts from the private sector. In a recent interview, Yun-ming Wang, Executive Secretary of the Energy Commission, commented on the promotion of renewable energy and its future development.

What is renewable energy? Renewable energy is different from traditional energy such as petroleum, natural gas and coal. The sources of renewable energy come from solar energy, wind

2.5 倍及 5 倍以上，期能於中長期 (2011 ~ 2020) 致力達成再生能源發電裝置容量配比 12% 以上，與德國、日本等再生能源發展先進國家之發展目標相同，為永續發展構築厚實基礎。

推動再生能源所面臨的挑戰

「雖然再生能源有許多優點，但發展上仍面臨相當的困難。首先是土地取得不易的問題。以風力發電而言，風力發電每瓦需要的土地之影響範圍為 55 平方公尺，德國風力研究中心對風機噪音測試報告表示，與風機距離 300 公尺內不宜居住，500 公尺內不得有村莊。這對於像台灣這樣地狹人稠的國家而言，發展較受限。」王執秘說。

但為了要持續利用為台灣天然優勢再生能源的風力，能源會已配合農委會、林務局與其他立法機關，將對土地鬆綁，來鼓勵風力發展。

另外，再生能源易受天然因素影響，運轉時轉時停，供應量不穩定。台灣區風力以冬季較強，夏季則較弱，不易配合實際電力需求。

如同其他先進國家，我國發展再生能

energy, hydraulic energy, or energy produced by vegetables, methane and biowaste.

The Necessity of Developing Renewable Energy

Compared to such highly-developed countries as Germany and the United States, Taiwan lags far behind in the adoption of renewable energy, which is superior to fossil energy as it is inexhaustible. "Due to limited natural resources, 97% of the energy consumed in Taiwan is imported. To ensure a stable supply of energy, diversification of energy import resources has become necessary and the development of renewable energy meets this purpose," Wang says.

An other reason for promoting renewable energy is the development of related industries brought along by the new technologies introduced for the development of renewable energy.

A History of Renewable Energy Development

An initial plan on renewable energy development was adopted during the "National Energy Conference" convened in Taipei from May 26-27, 1998. Following meetings on energy stressed appropriate development and use of natural resources, strengthening of energy sci-

源成本仍較高。我國目前太陽光電系統設置成本每瓩為新台幣 30 萬元，發電成本每度約 15-21 元，為市電的 7-10 倍左右。

其他還有如國有及公有土地使用限制、環保與建管法令對再生能源設置與營運許可之規範不明、經濟誘因仍待提高、行政程序宜簡化等皆為發展再生能源的障礙。

政府發展再生能源的策略與作法

「綜合以上因素，發展再生能源必須朝逐步漸進式來推動，優先推動技術較成熟及較具經濟效益者，並持續研發具有潛力及展望的技術項目。另外，也必須建立制度化政策工具以克服推動障礙，」王執秘說。

除了逐步開發高效率、低成本量產及穩定供電技術外，依據行政院 91 年 1 月 17 日核定的「再生能源發展方案」建立較高層級之跨部會協調機制並推動再生能源立法，以營造有利發展及永續經營環境。

在過渡時期，將持續加強具研究、展示及宣導功能之示範推廣。在建立長期示範運轉維修技術方面，有春風紙廠在竹北

ence and technology research, adoption of laws that ensure a public policy favoring the continued use of renewable energy and eventually leading to a nuclear-free land.

To coordinate with the 2008 National Development Plan, targets have been set for 2010 and 2020 by raising the annual renewable energy production by 2.5 times and five times the present level, respectively

New Challenges

"Despite the many advantages of renewable energy, a number of challenges still need to be overcome. Take wind energy for example, each kilowatt will require a land space of 55 square meters and no residence is allowed within 300 meters of the turbine. As Taiwan is a densely populated place, such requirement will hamper wind energy development," Wang says.

In addition, renewable energy is subject to weather elements, making power supply unstable. In Taiwan, wind force is stronger in winter and weaker in summer, causing imbalance in power demand and supply.

As is the case in developed countries, the cost for renewable energy is higher in Taiwan. For solar energy, the cost for each

的風機系統、台塑麥寮的風力示範系統以及台電在澎湖的風機組等。

為鼓勵國內業者加入推動再生能源，王執秘表示，能源會會配合國內業者量產時程，並提供業者技術服務及輔導，移轉或協助共同開發業者所需的技術，以扶植國內再生能源相關產業。

在實際補助方面，經濟部除持續依相關策略研發外，亦施行「太陽能熱水系統推廣獎勵要點」（補助購置費用 15-20%）、「風力發電示範系統設置補助要點」（補助設置費用可達 50%）以及「太陽光電發電示範系統設置補助要點」（補助設置費用可達 50%）等多項再生能源示範推廣措施。

「我們期許以獎勵方式加速導入示範系統設置，俾供各界了解國內應用成果，以營造再生能源之推廣應用環境，進而協助再生能源產業之萌芽發展」王執秘說。

再生能源推廣現況與未來目標

太陽光電發電成本較高，國內積極推動示範計劃，自 89 年起至今，經由評選核准補助案件計 87 件，核准總裝置容量約 866 瓩，預定至 93 年底推動獎勵設置 1,000 瓩。

kilowatt is NT\$300,000, or seven to ten times higher than ordinary power rates.

Government Strategies and Measures

Wang says that because of the above-mentioned considerations, development of renewable energy will be launched in phases, with priority given to projects with available technology and having higher economic value.

According to the "Renewable Energy Development Plan" approved by the Executive Yuan on January 1, 2002, an inter-ministry mechanism will be set up and legislation for the Renewable Energy Act will be introduced.

In the interim, the commission will continue to promote wind energy with demonstrations in Taiwan and on Penghu Islands.

As a measure to attract local industries to use renewable energy, Wang says, the Energy Commission will offer technical services and subsidies to them.

Renewable Energy Promotion and Future Goals

Generation of solar power calls for higher cost. However, promotion has been actively launched. As from 2000 to the present, 87 subsidy requests have

國內風力潛能初估 (含陸上和離岸式) 有 3,000 千瓩以上潛力。自 89 年進行示範補助至今，計補助台塑重工麥寮風力 2,640 瓩及台電公司澎湖中屯 2,400 瓩及春風風力發電系統 3,500 瓩共計 10 部機組，裝置容量約 8,540 瓩。

地熱能方面，配合地方政府建立地熱發電多目標利用示範系統，預計 5 年內輔導設置地熱發電 5-10 千瓩。

小水力發電，目前裝置容量約 13 萬瓩，預計 5 年內以推廣 2 萬瓩為目標。

沼氣發電潛力約 300 MW，可發電潛力約 50 千瓩，目前設置完成並運轉中約 23 千瓩。

「未來 10 至 20 年之間，預定產出再生能源 6500 萬千瓩，佔我國總能源量的 12%。將來我國一平方公里內可供開發的再生能源將比日本與德國高，」王執秘說。

been approved for a total installed capacity of 866 kilowatts. It is expected that by the end of 2004, incentives will be given for installed capacity of 1,000 kilowatts.

On wind energy, there is a potential for setting up 3,000 kilowatt installed capacity units. As from 2000 to the present, subsidies have been given to a number of projects with total installed capacity reaching 8,540 kilowatts.

Targets have also been set for development of geothermal power, hydraulic power, and methane power plants.

"In the coming 10 to 20 years, renewable energy will top 65,000,000 kw, accounting for 12% of the installed energy capacity of the nation," Wang says.

伍 5 民間團體介紹 Introduction to NGOs

國家永續會成立至今，政府已成立八個工作分組推動國家永續發展計劃，但還必須有賴於大眾及民間團體的通力合作，達成國家永續發展的目的，因此，本章選定幾個參與永續發展委員會民間委員的團體，藉由介紹民間組織在永續推動的努力，期望能夠對外來永續發展有所助益。

一、濕地保護聯盟

如果森林是大地之肺，則濕地為大地之腎。濕地可以調節水量、補注地下水、涵養水源。台灣河川水量逐年減少、水質日益惡化、沿海地區地層下陷面積達一千平方公里之多，這些令人怵目驚心的環境災難與河川及沿海濕地大量開發有關。

濕地保護聯盟的成立即希望由濕地保護著手，為台灣瀕臨瓦解邊緣的生態環境盡微薄之力。過去七、八年來，濕盟曾與相關保育團體合作，共同從事台灣海岸區



◆ 濕地保護聯盟提供

Since its establishment, the government has set up eight working groups to implement the plans of the National Council for Sustainable Development. However, the council needs the full support of everyone and non-government groups to achieve its goals. Hence, this chapter identifies some members of organizations who participate in the work of the commission, and hope that their civil associations will continue to support this commission.

1. Wetlands Taiwan

If the forests are the lungs of the earth, the wetlands are its kidneys. The wetlands can regulate the amount of water the earth needs, supply groundwater and nourish water sources. However, Taiwan's rivers are gradually drying up, and their water quality is dropping down. The coastal areas have sunk by a thousand square kilometers. These environmental disasters have roused everyone from passivity.

The establishment of Wetlands Taiwan has revived hopes that through the cooperative efforts of everyone, Taiwan's ecological environment can be rejuvenated. With everyone's support, a plan can be developed on how to build sanctuaries to preserve the delicate environment on Taiwan's coastal areas. A battle can be waged to protect Chiayi's wetland turtles,



◆ 濕地保護聯盟提供

的環境敏感帶規劃、研究四草野生動物保護區劃、嘉義鰲鼓濕地保衛戰、拯救黑面琵鷺、推動紅樹林復育運動、高屏溪、東港溪河川濕地保育、澎湖綠蠵龜棲地保護、水雉棲地保存、催生澄清湖鳥松濕地教育公園等工作。

濕盟工作重點

自 1996 年成立以來，濕盟向來關注的重點包括參與各項生態保護、宣導濕地與生態保育觀念、進行生態資料調查與學術研究等面向。

運用生態調查資料以及法令，以劃設保護區、棲地營造、埤塘再生等方式，保存溼地及野生動植物棲所。參加的重要計劃包括：台南縣埤塘再生、七股濕地保衛戰、雲林口湖濕地園區、鳶松濕地教育公園、布袋鹽田濕地保育、南科園區生態保

save the black-faced spoonbill, promote a movement to preserve mangroves and save the wetlands in Kaohsiung and Pingtung as well as those in Donggang. Such a movement would likewise safeguard the tortoise breeding grounds on Penghu, the habitats of Taiwan jacanas (water pheasants) and speed up the birth of a wetland seducational park.

Objectives of Wetlands Taiwan

Participate in environmental protection activities

Make use of ecological studies and legislation to define the protected zone for animal habitats and revival of species, and preserve the wetlands and other wildlife habitats. Previous projects participated in include: Tainan County Expansion and Revival, Campaign to Protect the Cigu Wetlands, Yunlin Kouhu Wetlands Areas, Swallows Wetlands Educational Park, Saltwork Protection Area, Protection of the Land for the Southern Biological Science Park, Protection of the rivers in Kaohsiung and Pingtung, Development of the Chengsi Fishing Area, Expansion and Protection of the Yongan interior area.

Promote Wetlands protection and conservation concepts

Through volunteer work, tour guiding, publications and the Internet, to make the

護用地、高屏溪保護、城西里海埔地開發案、永安內惟埤濕地等。

透過組織義工、解說、出版、網路等方式，為台灣生態保護運動扎根。首先是全面推廣沿海濕地解說，除了鳥類生態外，引入螃蟹、濱海植物、紅樹林、貝類、文史、鹽田、漁民生活等。再來是率先推展七股潟湖生態旅遊活動，濕盟義工率先與「七股海岸保護協會」推廣七股潟湖生態旅遊活動，帶動當地旅遊業。

濕盟也與台南縣市社團合作，成功推展黑面琵鷺生態解說。另外也提供四草、七股生態解說服務，每年接受預約解說者達 3,000 人，1997 和 1998 更超過 5,000 人。不定期舉辦生態講座與戶外研習活動，增加義工學習機會，持續舉辦生態講座，並不定期舉辦戶外研習活動，足跡廣佈金門、澎湖、墾丁、扇平、布袋、好美寮、台東等地。以「公園行道樹」為議題，開始推展社區生態教育工作。以「水雉與埤塘保育」義工為基礎，進行台南縣埤塘生態調查，展開淡水埤塘再生運動，並於高雄市左營經營洲仔濕地公園。

濕盟認為學術研究是保育的根本，因此致力於學術研究，包括的範圍北至雲林，南抵屏東。濕盟研究範圍廣泛，可

protection of ecology take root in Taiwan. Starting with the seacoast wetlands protection field trips, to introduce bird species, crabs, coastal vegetation, mangroves, shellfish, saltworks, fishing and historical sources to the public. Moreover, to take the lead in organizing eco-tourism activities in the Cigu salt marsh.

The Wetlands Taiwan in cooperation with NGOs in Tainan County and Tainan City, have successful set up a touring guide preparatory office for the International Black-Faced Spoonbill Protection Center. Moreover, the organization provides touring guides for the Sihcao and Cigu ecological areas. Every year, 3,000 persons join these programs; in 1997 and 1998, the number of persons joining exceeded 5,000. Occasionally, the organization organizes outdoor ecological talks and other activities to increase learning opportunities for volunteer workers. Activities have been organized to Jinmen, Penghu, Kending, Shanping, Budai, Haomeiliao and Taidung. Under the theme, "Beneath a Park Tree," ecological park educational activities have been started, under the theme "Increasing the Jacanas," an ecological revival survey has been started in Tainan and Danshui.

Ecological surveys and research:

The research work of the Wetlands Taiwan extends from Taiwan's northern

包括海岸地帶及流域生態調查、敏感地帶示範性規劃、台灣海岸地區環境敏感地帶保護區示範規劃、水生昆蟲相關調查及利用其建立水質多測項評估系統—以高屏溪中上游為例、西部濱海快速道路建設計畫—南部路段重要野生動物棲息地、繁殖區之生態調查監測及對策研究、西部濱海快速道路建設計畫—南部路段重要野生動物棲息地、繁殖區之生態調查監測及對策研究、四草野生動物保護區經營管理細部規劃修正報告、安平港舊港口打通案環境影響評估陸域生態調查計畫、和流域自然生態環境資源量化基準調查規劃評估等。

濕盟努力方向

未來努力的重點除繼續上述工作外，也有將致力沿海漁業保護、本土魚類復育、催生海岸法、保護區規劃及經營管理、出版書籍及從事解說教育工作。這些工作涵蓋野生動物保護、海岸保全、水資源維護、漁業資源保育及教育推廣五大類。

然而這些工作不是濕地保護聯盟盟能獨力完成的，需要所有關心這塊土地的民眾、社團與企業共同來努力。

area to Yunlin and Pingtung in the south. The range of the alliance's research work is vast. Its surveys can include the coastal areas and watersheds and its plans can include biologically sensitive regions. Research can be carried out on aquatic-born insects and their impact on water quality, for example in the areas of Kaohsiung and Pingtung and a highway along the western seacoast. It also includes important habitats located along roads in the south.

In the future, the Wetlands Taiwan will continue current projects, and also address the need for protecting the coastal fishing areas, reviving local fish species, lobbying the passage of the Coastal Act, and planning the management of protected areas. These projects are grouped as coastal wildlife protection areas, preservation water quality improvement and maintenance and fishing resources protection and public education.

This is not just the responsibility of the Wetlands Taiwan. We have to work together with everyone who loves this land and its people, including non-government associations and business enterprises to better protect Taiwan's wetlands.

二、荒野保護協會 - 將生態觀念帶入家庭

荒野保護協會是一個由國民自發組成的環境保護團體，以關懷台灣為出發點，並以全民參與的方式，透過自然接觸與教育，推動台灣及全球荒野保護的工作。

自民國八十四年成立以來，荒野保護協會以平均一年增加一千個家庭會員的數量穩定成長，至今已擁有七千多位會員。會員中除身居要職的公職人員、民意代表、學者、企業主管、醫師、教師、新聞工作者之外，更包括家庭主婦、退休人員、學生、勞動階層、宗教團體等各個領域的民眾。

在環境保護議題上，荒野保護協會不願缺席。從八十五年九月開始搶救花東海岸，到水璉火力發電廠設置，荒野發動各界人士力促政府重新謹慎評估，並聯合各生態保育團體推動成立棲蘭檜木國家公園



◆ 荒野保護協會提供

2. The Society of Wilderness

The Society of Wilderness (SOW) is an environmental protection group that came out of the concern for Taiwan's wilderness. Its membership is open to anyone that shares this concern. Through contact with nature and environmental education, it promotes the protection and conservation of wilderness in Taiwan and has expanded its scope to include the rest of the world.

Since 1995, when it was originally founded, the SOW has seen average annual increases in membership of 1,000. Today, the SOW has more than 7,000 members. Among them are people from all walks of life including government employees, elected officials, scholars, business executives, medical professionals, instructors, members of the media, as well as housewives, retired persons, students, laborers and members of religious groups.

The SOW participates actively in a number of environmental conservation efforts. For example, from September 1996 it began taking urgent steps to protect the environment along the Hualien-Taidong coast. When construction on the Shueilian power plant was announced, the SOW alerted people from a number of fields and organizations to urge the government to carry out rigorous environmental impact assessment. It also linked up environmental

催生聯盟。在棲地的維護上，已推動將面積廣達三百三十公頃的宜蘭雙連埤成立為野生動物重要棲息環境，並持續保護台灣原生食蟲植物之僅存棲地，以及推動台灣萍蓬草及原生埤塘保育等。

荒野協會工作重點

(一)、深層觀念推廣與紮根教育

荒野保護協會深信唯有帶領民眾親自去接觸和體驗，才會有行動與意志來保護生態環境。荒野相信透過「教育」，最能徹底改變人們的思考與行為。為此，荒野保護協會成立以來已為學校、企業、社區、政府部門、公務人員訓練等場合，舉辦演講、戶外體驗活動，及各類專業生態研習與訓練，並舉辦巡迴全台超過萬人觀賞的生態攝影展，和至少十場以上萬人參與的生態教育園遊會等。

(二)、保護台灣僅存重要之自然棲息地

保護重要自然棲地，成為荒野成立的



◆ 荒野保護協會提供

conservation groups to form an alliance to push for the establishment of the Cilan National Park. Another area in which the SOW is active is the protection of important wildlife habitats. It has already helped to promote establishment of an area of 330 hectares for wildlife habitat in Yilan's Shuanglianpi. It continues its efforts to protect the only remaining habitat for Taiwan's insectivorous plants and to promote the conservation of Taiwan's aquatic plants and ponds.

The Scope of SOW's Efforts

1. Education

The SOW deeply believes that by allowing people to experience and come into contact with nature that they will be spurred into action to protect the environment. Education encourages radical changes in thought and behavior. Thus, since its early stage, the SOW has organized lectures, outdoor nature activities and ecological research and training programs for schools, businesses, communities and government departments. In addition, it has held ecological photography exhibitions around Taiwan which have attracted tens of thousands of people, as well as at least ten environmental education fairs that have also attracted tens of thousands of visitors.

2. Habitat protection

Protection of important wildlife habi-



◆ 荒野保護協會提供

重要工作。因此成立八年來荒野即不斷投入大量人力在此，如竹北蓮花寺食蟲植物保育，即台灣重要生態管理計畫之一。今年正式成立的溼地植物庇護中心，則是繼食蟲植物保育計畫後，又一兼具物種和棲地保育重要的方案。

(三)、合作代替對抗的環境議題參與模式

鼓勵民眾參與荒野保護相關的公共事務，是為融合「自然環境」與「社會、經濟發展」，建構公民社會，進而邁向永續發展。因此，荒野以理性的溝通與辯論、立場聲明、政策批判、公共事務監督、陳情連署、議題宣導與倡議等民主體制的方式，與企業和政府建立夥伴關係。

(四)、人人皆可貢獻的志工參與模式

荒野保護協會為避免造成人員的浪費與流失，集合本會最優秀的幹部與顧問，全省巡迴分享各項推廣心得，並下設九個工作委員會，超過一百個以上的次級義工



◆ 荒野保護協會提供

tats is one of the major tasks of the SOW. Its efforts in this area include conservation of the insectivorous plants around the Lianhua Temple in Jhubei. This has become one of Taiwan's important ecological management projects. In addition, the opening of the Wetland Botanical Refuge and Center this year is another important species and habitat conservation program.

3. Addressing of environmental issues

Encouraging the public to get involved in wilderness protection is a way to merge the natural environment and social and economic development to build a society focused on sustainable development. Therefore, the SOW makes use of approaches that are compatible with the democratic system, such as rational discussion and debate, statement declaration, policy appraisal, public affairs monitoring, petitions, information provision, to establish partnerships among business sectors and the government.



◆ 荒野保護協會提供

組織，讓荒野各地分會與聯絡處，得以找到符合當地之策略與行動，而會員們也可以輕易找到自己發揮的角色。

(五)、整合社會各界資源，發揮最大效益

荒野保護協會向來以資源整合力強著稱，辦公室成立之初，即廣招各類專長之義工協助。

(六)、廣用媒體宣傳，讓民眾擁有以台灣自然資源為傲的正確態度

荒野保護協會深信唯有與媒體保持良好互動，才有更多機會宣傳台灣美好的自然環境。因此，除每月固定發行八千份「荒野快報」及每週發行五千份電子報，並設立荒野網站提供各項資訊。

另外，也與電台及電視台合作，增加宣傳保育觀念機會。

4. Promotion of volunteerism

To avoid wasting or losing talent, the SOW makes use of a core group of outstanding members and consultants, traveling with locals around Taiwan to share their experiences. In addition, the society has set up nine working groups and more than 100 volunteer organizations to assist the SOW in establishing chapters and liaison offices to determine the policies and actions that best fit local circumstances. Through this system, the members can easily find the roles for them to carry out the organization's goals.

5. Integration of resources

The SOW is well known for its ability to join forces and integrate resources. Even in the society's earliest days, it attracted a large number of volunteers with a diversity of specialties and skills.

6. Promotion of knowledge on Taiwan's natural resources

SOW deeply believes that maintaining a good relationship with the media provides opportunities to disseminate information about Taiwan's beautiful natural environment. Therefore, the SOW also set up a website to provide a diversity of information, and works with radio and television stations to increase promotion of environmental concepts. The SOW also publishes a monthly newsletter with circulation of 8,000 and sends out 5,000 copies of its monthly e-newsletters.

(七)、社區生根，推動在地人做環保

荒野相信未來保育工作，社區民眾的參與將是成敗關鍵。有感於社區參與生態地方關懷的不足，荒野於全台各地與廿所社區大學合作開辦自然教育課程，是在社區大學開課最多之民間團體。

(八)、自然教育從兒童做起

為培養兒童對環境的關懷，荒野成立「兒童教育工作委員會」，集合專家、學者、老師及家長等，長期持續發表及研討並舉辦教育營隊。

荒野無怨無悔、不求回報，快樂走在這條崎嶇路上，也希望有更多關心這片土地的朋友能加入。期待這樣的努力，可以得到大家的肯定，讓全台的荒野遊俠，走得更久、更長。

7. Carrying out community environmental work

The SOW believes that community involvement is the key to the success of future environmental conservation work. However, community involvement and care for the local environment are not sufficient. To solve this problem, the SOW has opened environmental education courses in 20 community colleges around the island. It is currently the civic organization with the highest number of community college course offerings in Taiwan.

8. Environmental education for children

To raise care for the environment among children, the SOW established a children's education working group. This group has brought together experts, scholars, teachers and parents to carry out long-term publishing and research duties, as well as to organize educational camps.

The SOW has worked tirelessly over the years. It hopes that more people will come to care about this land and join in its efforts. It expects that through a collective group of concerned citizens, Taiwan's wilderness can be preserved for many generations to come.

三、主婦聯盟

1987年初，一群主婦有感於社會型態急遽變遷，身為社會的一份子，不能再坐視生活週遭的種種環境病態及教育缺失。於是她們以「勇於開口，敏於行動，樂於承擔」自許，決心從自身做起，來改善環境，提昇生活素質，「主婦聯盟」於是誕生。1989年，主婦聯盟正式立案，成立「財團法人主婦聯盟環境保護基金會」，意在結合婦女力量，關懷社會，促進兩性和諧，改善生活環境，提昇生活品質。

「主婦聯盟」關懷之議題包羅萬象，將抽象的理念化為具體行動，時常提供環保新知；透過環境教育研習，培養環境保護宣導人才，共同推動環境保護理念；以生活實踐方式改善生活品質，同時監督政府落實「垃圾分類、資源回收、垃圾減量」政策的執行。

鼓勵主婦加入生活環保行列

另外，又舉辦「環保媽媽營」及「生活環保動手做」課程，鼓勵更多主婦加入推動生活環保的行列，並且透過電台、報紙等媒體或應邀至社區、學校、公私機關，宣導綠色消費、辦公室做環保、生活環保、簡樸生活等理念及做法。

3. Homemaker's Union and Foundation

At the beginning of 1987, a group of housewives established the Homemaker's Union and Foundation whose main target is to improve the environment and better living quality. The foundation aims to integrate women's power to show social concerns and promote harmony in the family.

Among a great variety of issues that are of concern to the Homemaker's Union and Foundation are providing new information on environmental protection. The foundation also organizes workshops for environmental education and professional training to promote environmental protection concepts. The members apply environmental protection awareness to daily life and help supervise the government to implement policies of garbage sorting, resources recycling, and waste minimization.

Additionally, the foundation has developed the "Environmental Protection Mommy Workshop" and the "Environmental-friendly DIY" to encourage more housewives to promote green life. Through radio and newspapers, or inviting community, schools and public as well as private organizations, the foundation promotes the concepts of implementing green consumption, environmental protection in office, and green life and ways to implement them.

生活方面，推動使用再生紙，自備環保隨餐包、購物袋、家庭有害廢棄物回收處理，共建無毒的家、廚餘落葉做堆肥、推動回收廢油做肥皂、調查環境現況例如：環境衛生燈號評估、全國環境社區考核、結合社區共同推動社區環保工作、結合環保社團關心環境議題，共組「反核行動聯盟」、「生態保育聯盟」等跨團體組織。關心學校教育 普及觀念。

「主婦聯盟」立案同年，又成立了「教育委員會」、「婦女成長委員會」。前者結合關心教育的家長，共同關心學校教育與教育政策，提升教育品質，並普及學習權與父母教育權的觀念。具體工作內容包括舉辦「親子遊戲學數學」種籽家長研習營，協助家長將此種合作思考、友愛學習的文化，傳播到家庭、校園和社區、長期持續參與學校教育有關政策之制定，譬如家長會設置辦法，國民教育九年一貫課程綱要之修訂、與其他教改團體共同推動教育改造活動，建立良好的學習環境等等。

後者則是以互助合作方式，開發婦女潛能，關懷婦女權益，培養婦女自信，促進兩性和諧，提昇婦女參與社會服務之能力。主要工作包含籌畫辦理迎新活動、籌畫辦理關懷所有會友的活動、以成長團體

The foundation encourages the public to use recycled paper and shopping bags, and recycle materials. The foundation also educates the public to use waste oil to make soaps. The investigations of the environment consist of the evaluation of environmental sanitation, the inspection of nationwide communities, integrating communities to promote environmental protection jobs and allied with other associations to organize Anti-Nuclear Action Alliance and the Ecological Protection Alliance.

In 1989, the foundation established the Education Committee and the Committee for Helping Women to Develop. The former committee is mainly composed of parents to show their concern for education and the government's education policies for bettering education quality. Its activities include drafting related education policies, and holding "Parents and Children Learn Mathematics through Games" programs to help parents cultivate a friendly environment for learning and drafting related education policies.

Through cooperation, the other committee helps develop women's potential, emphasizes women's rights, raises women's confidence, and women's capability in participating in social services. The works include organizing welcoming activities, activities for showing concern to all members, and planning

之形式，提昇婦女解決問題的能力，增進婦女參與社會的能力、快樂學習、籌畫不定期的演講與活動，以切磋琢磨方式培訓師資、婦女權益問題探討與對外交流。

1991年成立至今的「消費品質委員會」，亦於思考「生活」本質，實踐簡樸的、綠色的消費生活，以期環境問題獲得改善等方面不斷努力。像是舉辦吃的自力救濟消費系列講座，教導民眾如何買的安心，吃出健康、舉辦「生產者之旅」的產地參觀活動以推動本土有機農業、藉由「共同購買」凝聚消費者，鼓勵好的生產者，以發展鄉城合作關係、以及透過「共同購買」的運作模式，提供工作機會，以協助弱勢團體等等。

speeches and other activities. Its ultimate purpose is to improve women's capability to solve problems, participate in social affairs, and continue learning.

The foundation is a nationwide organization. With its excellent image, it expects to play the role of supervising government, and push the government to establish appropriate environmental policy. It also attempts to make friends in local communities and educate the community on environmental protection and know-how.

四、台灣環境保護聯盟

從1987年11月開始，「台灣環境保護聯盟」十七年來，一直期望藉由「草根的、知識的、行動的」參與，將台灣建立為一個非核的家園，減少及預防對空氣、土地、及水等各項資源的破壞污染，並尊重及保護物種的多樣性。

三大基本主張

設會以來的三項基本主張，是「台灣環境保護聯盟」在眾多議題如能源、核能、廢棄物、水土保持、工業污染、生態保育、臭氧層、氣候變遷與環境評估，落實具體行動的依據：

環境權為基本人權，不得交易或放棄；人民為維護自身之生存環境，得以反



◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供

4. Taiwan Environmental Protection Union

The Taiwan Environmental Protection Union (TEPU) was founded in November of 1987. For the past 17 years, it has unwaveringly focused its efforts on advancing the concepts of a nuclear-free Taiwan, reduction and prevention of air, soil and water pollution and protection of biological diversity.

Since its inception, the TEPU has taken concrete action on a number of issues including alternative energy sources, nuclear energy, refuse, soil and water conservation, industrial waste and pollution, ecological conservation, the ozone layer, climatic changes and environmental assessments, according to its three basic ideals:

1. Environmental rights are basic human rights. They cannot be sold, traded or taken away. People have the right to oppose laws, regulations and policies deemed harmful to the environment in which they live, and have the right to determine and monitor the course of development and construction within their communities.
2. Humans depend on the natural environment for their survival. The sustainable usage of natural resources, and the harmonious interdependence



◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供



◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供

對危害環境之法令或政策，並有權決定及監督社區內之建設發展。

人類乃依附自然環境而生存；自然資源的永續利用、人與自然的和諧相依乃社會、經濟、科技發展應遵循的原則，也是人類共存的保證。

環境保護乃全體人類之責任，並無國界、種族、宗教及黨派之分。凡關心環境



◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供

between man and nature are key for the sustainable development, and social, economic and technological development must follow this principle.

3. Environmental protection is the responsibility of all people, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, religious beliefs or political affiliation. Individuals and groups concerned about the environment should work together constructively to achieve common goals and objectives.

◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供





◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供

之個人或團體，均應積極主動為共同的目標團結奮鬥。

基於此三項基本主張，「台灣環境保護聯盟」在保護山林水土資源、推展環保理念、推動環境立法與資源回收等方面皆不遺餘力。去年更持續推動「非核家園」、「核四公投」的理想，延續過去各種監督、宣傳、請願、抗議等行動，以及自從1988年起，每年均舉辦全國反核大遊行。反核的主要原則是：不建核四，不會缺電；若有需要，也已有具體可行的替代方案。同時，核廢料是萬年無解的難題；萬一發生核災變，更是無法承擔。即早停建，可以減少損失。減少核電廠，可以減少風險負擔，讓電力的供應更穩定。這也可增長再生能源(風力和太陽能發電，以及燃料電池應用)的發展空間，更可增加就業機會，讓台灣經濟開創新出路。

Based on the above three ideals, the TEPU has worked tirelessly in many areas such as protection of mountain, forest, soil and water resources, promotion of environmental protection concepts, promotion of effective environmental legislation and resources recycling. Last year, it continued its efforts to advance the ideal of a nuclear-free Taiwan and the holding of a referendum on the construction of the fourth nuclear power plant. It also extended its watchdog, information dissemination, petitioning and protest efforts. Since 1988, it has held annual anti-nuclear protests on a national level. The main principles of its anti-nuclear efforts are that without the fourth nuclear power plant Taiwan will not be deficient in electrical power, and if there is a need for more energy, alternatives can be developed. Nuclear waste is a difficult problem that will continue to haunt the entire planet for many years to come. In addition, if there is a nuclear disaster, there will be no way to contain it. If the voices of reason can win out early enough and stop construction, the country can cut its losses. Eliminating nuclear power plants will eliminate the risk of nuclear accident, and allow for the stabilization of electric power and space for development of alternative energy sources (such as wind power, solar power and fuel cells). This will lead to an increase in employment opportunities and create a new road to prosperity for Taiwan.

推動公投廢核四與非核家園

為了追求永續台灣理想，儘速達成「公投廢核四」目標與建立「非核家園」，「台灣環境保護聯盟」結合「公投廢核四」運動聯盟與各地社團，在全台灣舉辦多場次「非核家園」教育宣導研習會，包括非核家園內涵、核電風險、核廢料處理困境、潔淨永續能源等議題的介紹，再藉由核災影片觀賞，使民眾認識現階段建立「非核家園」的重要與迫切性，進而產生對環境的關懷，並成為推動「非核家園」政策的草根力量與落實生態社區建立的志工，共同期許一個安全美麗的家園。

除了致力於「打造非核家園」外，近年來「台北環境保護聯盟」各地分會也積極推動廚餘回收、跳蚤市場、環境教育，以及生態園區、生態保育區、馬告國家公園之設置等活動，致力於台灣各地永續發展工作。



◆ 台灣環境保護聯盟提供

To pursue the ideal of a sustainable Taiwan and to achieve the goal of a referendum on the building of the fourth nuclear power plant and the establishment of a non-nuclear nation, the TEPU has worked with the referendum on the fourth nuclear power plant action alliance and various civic groups to hold a number of educational seminars around the island. These seminars introduce the connotations of creating a nuclear-free nation, the risks of nuclear power, the difficulties in handling nuclear waste and various clean and sustainable energy sources that can serve as alternatives. Through the showing of documentaries on nuclear disasters, the public is made aware of the importance and urgency of creating a nuclear-free nation. The next step is through grassroots action to raise concern for the environment and advance non-nuclear policies. In addition, the TEPU is working to cultivate volunteers to establish ecologically friendly communities, and encouraging the effort toward reaching the common goal of creating a safe and beautiful Taiwan.

In addition, in recent years the TEPU's chapters have been involved in sustainable development work such as promoting environmental education, flea markets and the recycling of kitchen scraps, as well as the setting up of ecological parks, ecological reserves and Magao National Park.

五、祐生基金會

1970年代以前，西方先進國家對經濟發展的認知與作法，乃基於地球擁有豐富資源的假設，透過工業化與都市化，造就了今日吾人熟知的都市文明。經由國際貿易與比較利益法則，都市文明迅速擴展到全球，在不明就裡的模仿下，導致後進國在都市化後，產生了與當地氣候及地理條件不協調的狀況。直至能源危機，人們才警覺自然資源的有限性與都市文明的侷限性，同時開始了解人為的過度發展對自然資源與環境已造成難以彌補的傷害，故積極謀求解決之道。

建立研究人才庫

基於此一背景，祐生研究基金會於1978年成立，致力於提供解決人類生存空間的方案，並尋求屬於台灣的永續發展模式。為厚植研究人力與能量，自成立之初，即著手建立知識庫，並藉由「碩士論文獎學金」及「知識研究獎助金」等獎勵，逐步建立研究人才庫。自1987年起，本會進行為期十年的「下世代居住規格研究」，並於1999年出版階段性研究成果—「桑思報告」。自1996年迄今，本會延續前一階段研究成果，進行為期九年的「共生生態環境研究」，透過高效能共生循環系統之建構，期望能緩解人類活動造成的

5. Archilife Research Foundation

Before 1970, western developed countries conducted their trade and economic development through industrialization and urbanization with the assumption that the earth was rich in resources that we could draw upon. This assumption was later adopted by many other countries, causing worldwide climatic and geological imbalances.

It was not until the eruption of the energy crisis that people started to realize the limit of supply in natural resources and the scope of urbanization, and jumped to seek solutions.

With such a background, the Archilife Research Foundation (ARF) was established in 1978, aiming to seek measures to resolve human living space problems through research and studies. Researchers of the foundation have presented a number of papers on this direction since 1987 with the hope that through the study of co-existence nature conservation, damages to natural environments caused by human activities could be eased and a sustainable development model could be created.

As sustainable development is a natural process, all development projects introduced by humankind must follow this principle to justify their cause. To promote sustainable development, we believe the

環境負擔，進而發展有效的永續模式。

永續是人類持續發展的必然，各種人為發展計畫必須服膺此一基本原則，方有其正當性。基於過去的研究，我們認為永續是高度複合的議題，推動永續工作的第一步，就是依據現況釐清人為發展與自然發展的界線，讓自然的歸自然、人為的歸人為，降低彼此間的干擾，進而採取有效的策略，使人為發展區不斷收縮，經由自然生態逐步復育，促使自然發展區不斷擴大。

自然發展區中，應依循自然生態演替法則，令其恢復原有的生態機能，區域內既有的人為設施則考量撤除或改以生態工法構建，使原有被切割而不連續的區塊能連接，形成更大的區域，提供大型野生動物種所需的棲息地，以恢復生生不息之生態系。在此類區域中淬煉原生物種，使之成為支持人為發展所需之基因庫。

都市與鄉村不同的生態策略

人為發展區內，則應運用自然的「共生循環」概念構建，使人類不再對大自然予取予求。亦即透過人為發展區中共生循環效率的提升，減少對自然資源及土地之需求，使人為發展區範圍得逐漸收縮。相對下，擴大自然發展區，最終使台灣成為

first step should be the drawing of a clear line between man-made development and natural development to lower their interference with the final objective of decreasing the area of man-made development through rejuvenation of the natural environment.

In the area of natural development, consideration should be taken to remove constructions built solely for human convenience and replace them with structures fit for natural ecology.

In the man-made area, the "co-existence recycling" concept should be applied to reduce the human demand for land and natural resources and cutting its size. This process would eventually make Taiwan a "Green Silicon Island." As human development covers various modes of situations, urban and rural areas must adopt different strategies.

The urban area should have a higher tree coverage percentage to create a better ecological environment. Together with other environmental protection measures, expansion of tree coverage will also reduce pollutions and adjust population density to provide a better living environment.

In the rural area, recycling technology should be introduced to transform the agricultural sector to a sustainable society with the aim of reducing the demand for

以自然生態為主的「綠色矽島」。由於人為發展區包含各種不同的人文條件，都市及鄉村等地區必須採取不同的策略。

現有都市地區以推展生態城市為主，使都市可以涵容較多的生態活動，其策略為增加都市中大型喬木的覆蓋率，並使樹冠能彼此相互連接，提供生態活動的場域，若可能則在大喬木下種植原生植物，形成自然的多層植被，提升生態品質。另外可採用環保理念與做法，積極提升物質的循環使用率，減少有害物質污染量，適度調控人口密度，藉以建構怡人的居住環境。

鄉村地區則應導入共生技術轉化農業區成為永續生態社區，在共生化的原則下，視其規模選擇人們生活所需的微生物、動、植物為共生生物，藉由共生循環率的提升，降低對土地的需求，或增加人口密度，創建屬於台灣本土氣候模式之新社區，收納都市地區移出的人口。緊鄰自然發展區的永續生態社區，若因人為發展區的收縮，則成為優先退回自然發展區的區域，透過生態復育逐漸轉換完成，以擴大自然發展區的範圍，如此不斷地推向，期望使自然發展區的範圍達全島60%以上的面積，而永續生態社區約占30%的面積，剩下少於10%則為生態城市、工業區、軍事用地、大型建設等等，呈鑲嵌狀

land or increasing the density of population.

It is hoped that through such measures, the space of natural development will cover 60% of the area of the island, while sustainable development communities will account for 30% of the land with the remaining 10% devoted to cities, industrial zones, military bases and large constructions.

6. The Chinatimes Foundation

The Chinatimes Group has a history of 50 years and is one of the most successful media organizations in Taiwan. To give back to the society, which has supported it over the years, this group established the Chinatimes Foundation on December 1, 1988. The purposes of this foundation include carrying out research on public policy regarding political, economic, social, educational and cultural issues of concern to the general public. It is hoped that through research efforts and discussion on public policy that there will be effective communication of public opinion and the forming of a public consensus to establish a direction for current and future national policy making.

The mission of the Chinatimes Foundation is to give back to society, promote the public interest, strengthen international academic exchanges and assist the government to push forward public education work. From this mission, the

零星散布在全島。

共生循環的「共生化」理念

在這樣的看法下，我們相信自然共生循環的「共生化」理念，將是人類永續發展的收斂因素。台灣若能以此理念推動國土規劃，引用創新科技來改造城鄉聚落，以降低過度都市化對於環境及生態的壓迫，不僅可避免自然生態系的崩潰，更能藉著自然機制讓台灣生態可以持續地支持人為的永續發展。

六、時報文教基金會

時報文化事業歷經五十年的經營，已發展成為國內最成功的新聞媒體事業之一，為回饋社會對時報文化事業的支持，時報文化事業於民國77年12月1日成立「時報文教基金會」目的是對社會大眾所關心的政治、經濟、社會、教育及文化等層面的公共政策研討，克盡棉薄之力，希望藉著公共政策的研討，能有效溝通國人觀念，凝聚國人共識，為國家今後諸多重大政策確立方向。

時報文教基金會以「回饋社會、增進公共利益、強化國際學術交流，協助政府推展社會教育工作」為宗旨，設定了以下三個宗旨：

foundation has formed three major objectives:

1. Carry out long-term and extensive research on national public policies and provide the results to related social and government units to serve as references for implementing meaningful, long-term and structured national reforms.
2. Conduct research on current short-term political, economic, social and cultural phenomena and issues, and provide the results to related government and social units to assist in the resolution of short-term problems.
3. Recommend and disseminate information on the best practices of other countries, to provide a basis for communication of ideas between society and government and between the various levels of society.

To fulfill the above objectives, this foundation has organized symposiums, seminars and lectures on topics and issues of concern to Taiwan, in which respected industry figures, government officials and academics from Taiwan and abroad share their opinions and expertise. In addition, scholars have been invited to carry out research focused on major public policy concerns and publish their results in the form of research reports or articles. The

- (一) 對國家公共政策做長期而深入的研究，並將成果提供社會及政府參考，期能有益於國家長期而結構性的改革。
- (二) 對當前短期政治、經濟、社會及文化現象及各種問題進行研究，並提供政府及社會各界參考，以有助於短期問題之解決。
- (三) 引進及推廣國外優良觀念，以作為社會與政府之間，及社會各層面間之觀念溝通之橋樑。

為弘揚以上宗旨，基金會推動工作的內容包括舉辦座談會、研討會或專題演講，就國家所關切的議題，邀集國內外產、官、學界知名人士分享意見，或針對重大公共政策問題，請專家學者進行專案研究，提出研究報告或撰寫文章發表。時報文教基金會也不定期出版具參考價值之著作或譯作，尤其與公共政策有關之書籍，或贊助其他機構或個人出版著作。為直接服務大眾，基金會也籌辦教育性訓練課程。

更重要的是，時報文教基金會董事長余範英委員投入河川保護與心靈環保工作已十數年有餘。河川保護的工作包含結合學術界及社會公益人士，督促行政機關以積極的策略與行動，恢復河川潔淨原貌。舉辦的活動內容包含「彩繪污染地圖，畫

Chinatimes Foundation also publishes books from local authors or translated versions of overseas titles on a non-regular basis, especially on topics related to public policy. It also assists other organizations or individuals to publish works. To directly serve the public, this foundation organizes educational training courses as well.

More importantly, Yu Fan-ying, Executive Director of the Chinatimes Foundation, has been involved in river protection and environmental activism for more than ten years. River protection work has included integrating the efforts of academics with those of social service workers to urge the government to place emphasis on formulation and carrying out of strategies to restore and clean up the island's rivers. Additional activities in this area include an art competition focused on Taiwan's rivers, the river environment and water source protection symposiums, the publication of results of river and water quality inspections and the initiation of river clean-up activities. The Chinatimes Foundation has set up a special task force focusing on rivers and the promotion of environmental activism. As part of this task force's efforts, it carries out surveys on environmental concepts and essay competitions on related subjects. In addition, it works with various groups around Taiwan to develop educational materials on local conditions and to carry out promotion of environmental concepts.

我故鄉河川」，「河川環境與水源保護」研討會，公佈河川體檢報告，以及發起「找回河川之愛—淨川活動」。時報文教基金會也成立整治心靈的河川專案小組，推動心靈的環保。負責進行「與自然的河川和心靈的河川對話」問卷調查，舉辦「我心中的一條河」徵文活動，結合各地方鄉土文化社團，共同投入鄉土教材及心靈河川的整治工作。

在92年度裡，時報文教基金會為維護台灣寶島的自然風貌盡了許多心力。透過8月所舉辦之「92年度民間永續發展教育論壇」的五場會議，時報文教基金會向民間團體推廣永續發展的概念，同時蒐集各團體意見，彙整國內過去所完成的永續發展相關計畫成果，提出未來永續發展的建議，為永續元年奠定良好開展基礎。

有限的水如何永續發展與利用，已成為全球性的課題。行政院國家科學委員會為配合聯合國所推動之「國際淡水年」，及台灣當前環境需要，結合時報文教基金會以及各政府單位，選定「永續台灣的挑戰—河川與海洋」做為主題，從8月到10月舉辦「2003水水台灣科學週活動」，希望從紮根教育做起，培養國人愛護水資源，永續利用水資源的觀念。

92年度的其他重要活動包含舉辦「新

In 2003, the Chinatimes Foundation worked hard on projects to protect Taiwan's precious natural resources and scenery. Following five meetings that comprised the forum on Sustainable Development held in August, the Chinatimes Foundation carried out promotion of sustainable development concepts among civic groups. In addition, it gathered opinions and suggestions from various groups, as well as compiled information and results of past sustainable development projects, to provide suggestions for future sustainable development efforts and a good base for the first year of this movement.

The sustainable development and the usage of limited drinking water has been a major concern and drawn broad discussions worldwide. Working in coordination with the United Nations designation of 2003 as the international year of freshwater resources, Taiwan's National Science Council, along with the Chinatimes Foundation and various government agencies, carried out a serial activity from August to October focused on the sustainable development of Taiwan's freshwater and marine resources. The serial activity focused on education, to cultivate care and concern for Taiwan's water resources and their sustainable usage.

Other activities held by the foundation in 2003 included a two-part event focused

森活二部曲--綠動心林，森情無限」，舉辦再造公與義的社會與理性空間研討會，和THE KEEP WALKING FUND 夢想資助計劃。出版品有「東南台灣森林渡假情報」，第九期 半年刊，和「邁向公與義的社會與理性空間」研討會論文集。

七、中華民國國家公園學會

中華民國國家公園學會於77年6月25日成立，主要為促進國家公園相關學術研究及推廣自然保育等工作。工作事項包括國家公園資源之調查、規劃等學術研究，舉辦學術研討會及各項自然保育宣導活動，接受委託研究與人員訓練。此外促進國內外相關機構之聯繫與合作，編撰、譯印及發行有關書刊，收集國內外資料，成立基金會或研究中心從事國家公園有關硬體及軟體設計工作，以及推動、輔導及經營其它有關國家公園事業。

目前擔任中華民國國家公園學會理事長劉小如委員表示，此學會成立十五年以來，在歷任理事長的領導之下，不但一直積極協助各國家公園管理處推動相關的業務，也在國際交流與合作方面建立了良好的基礎；既有的聯繫包括與大陸自然保護區的輪流主辦研討會，與日本國家公園學會每年的雙邊交流互訪，以及學會中的前輩在IUCN之世界公園委員會（World

on forests and "greening" efforts and a symposium on the re-creation of a just society and rational space, as well as "The Keep Walking Fund" financial assistance projects. Publications included a guide-book to the forests of southern and eastern Taiwan, the 9th issue of its biannual periodical and a compilation of papers presented during the symposium on the re-creation of a just society and rational space.

7. National Park Association in Taiwan

The National Park Association in Taiwan was established on June 25, 1988 with the objectives of promoting research related to national parks and nature conservation.

Its missions include:

1. To conduct academic research, investigations and planning of resources in national parks.
2. To hold symposiums and public activities on nature conservation.
3. To conduct commissioned research and personnel training.
4. To promote communication and collaboration between domestic and foreign related organizations.

Parks Congress) 中，對國際及區域性的合作，扮演了主導性的角色。

中華民國國家公園學會在92年度為推廣自然保育工作及學術研究的成果如下：

1. 陳仲玉秘書長代表學會出席92年9月於南非德班召開『第五屆世界保護區大會』。台灣代表包括IUCN世界保護區委員會東亞地區（IUCN-WCPA-EA）主席張隆盛（前中華民國國家公園學會理事長）在內，共計7位各領域的學者、以及兩位政府官員以個人身分出席，參與大會討論議程。
2. 協辦92年11月7日在台灣大學生命科學館舉辦『第五屆世界保護區大會心得分享與成果座談』。
3. 積極與大陸方面聯繫籌劃93年8月繼將舉辦的『第七屆海峽兩岸國家公園暨保護區研討會』的研討會細節。研討會的七個主題為（1）保護區管理與科學教育，（2）數位地球（Digital Earth）與保護區管理，（3）生態工法，（4）國家公園的永續經營與管理，（5）保護區內的遊憩活動，（6）保護區鄰近地區的土地利用變遷問題，（7）保護區與社區居民之互動。

5. To write, edit, translate, and publish relevant books and journals.
6. To collect domestic and foreign information.
7. To establish a foundation or research center engaged in designs of hardware and software related to national parks.
8. To promote, guide and operate businesses related to national parks.

The association's activities in 2003 covered the following fields:

1. A nine-member delegation, including two government officials and seven specialists from various academic sectors, attended the 5th Session of the World Conservation Union held in South Africa in September.
2. Co-sponsored a symposium on the 5th Session of the World Conservation Union at the National Taiwan University on November 7, 2003.
3. In active planning for the launch of the 7th Cross-Strait National Park Conservation Symposium slated for August, 2004.
4. Launching of the association's website on September 1.

4. 學會專屬網站於92年9月1日正式開放，設有《一週新鮮事》、《議題追蹤》、《發現國家公園》、《專文專欄》、《人物專訪》、《他山之石》等單元。由環境資訊協會負責更新維護，提供新聞與文稿；負責審核文稿，並且提供活動訊息。劉小如理事長表示：「國家公園學會的電腦網路誕生，是一個全新的嚐試，期望這個電腦網路能協助各位隨時掌握與國家公園相關的訊息、包括各種活動、新聞事件、政策發展、或重要國內外會議資訊等；也期望會員能藉著這個網站隨時與學會互動，提供心得與建議，添加學會的活力，開創學會經營的新模式。」

5. 學會自92年2月14日起發行《國家公園學會電子報》，專屬網路建立以後，已於92年10月1日起停止發行，改以不定期方式發行《國家公園學會快報》，告知最新的國家公園訊息。

6. 92年12月20日參與外交部所舉辦的『台灣NGOs邁入網路新紀元研討暨展示會』，設置攤位展示學會歷年成果。

國家公園是政府與社會為永續國家的自然風貌、生態系統、史蹟，同時提供國民一個自然休閒育樂環境所設立的。中華

5. Launching of the association's newsletter on February 14, It was suspended latter on October 1 and replaced by an express paper issued irregularly.

6. Participated in an exhibition and symposium on the internet sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 20.

民國國家公園學會願做民眾和國家公園的橋樑，增進人民對大自然的認知，成為民眾參與推廣國家公園保護的最佳平台。

八、台灣原住民族政策協會

1999年籌備，2000年正式成立，台灣原住民族政策協會是一個非營利、非官方、非政府（NGO）的民間組織，簡稱原策會，目前理事長是楊智偉委員。

只要是關心台灣原住民族前途的有心人士，不分黨派、色彩，不分職位，都以加入原策會。而原策會主要宗旨，就是推動原住民族的自治（Self-Determination）。

提到自治的概念，早在1980年，就被引進國內。1999到2001年，原策會持續參與聯合國在日內瓦召開的原住民工作小組（UNWHIP）會議，會中首次提到原住民族的權利，經國外的刺激，加上國內社會民主運動風起雲湧，台灣的原住民族也開始聚集力量，共同促發「自治」、「還我土地」、「正名」等運動。

此外，原策會也積極致力於瞭解台灣原住民族所面臨的特殊問題，捍衛與推動原住民族的權利，希望外界能認識原住民族的歷史，提升原住民族的自尊、自信與自我認同，並提倡原住民族的自治、自

8. Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Policy Association

The Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Policy Association (TIPPA) entered the preparatory stage in 1999, and was formally established in 2000. TIPPA is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization (NGO). Its current president is Yang Chih-wei.

The membership of the TIPPA is open to people concerned about the future of Taiwan's indigenous peoples, regardless of political affiliation, race or position. The main purpose of the TIPPA is to promote self-determination of indigenous peoples.

From 1999 to 2001, the TIPPA participated in the Geneva conferences of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples (UNWGIP). From the excitement brought about from these conferences and with Taiwan's democracy movement gaining momentum, Taiwan's indigenous peoples began to organize and start their own movement for



◆台灣原住民族政策協會提供

決，例如還我土地的政策，以實現社會正義的理想。

原策會成立的五大目的

原策會成立以來，有五個目的。一是檢視台灣現行原住民族政策的利弊，並提出符合原住民族需求的政策。二是參考國外經驗，依據台灣原住民族的需求，探討台灣原住民族自治與自決政策，提出並推動原住民族自治可行的方案。

三是不定期舉辦各項座談會、研討會、訓練營等活動，邀集原住民族各界菁英，培育原住民族的青年才俊。四是翻譯並出版國外重要的相關原住民族文獻資料，提供本土原住民族訊息，一方面可讓台灣原住民族參考學習，另一方面可與國際原住民族對話。五是建立國際原住民族聯繫的網絡，期待國際原住民族運動和人權運動社群，能互相結盟、彼此支援。

組織方面，原策會設有理事長、執行長、副執行長，下設法制處、企劃處、秘書處。法制處負責檢視現行原住民族政策，並提出、研擬適當的法案。同時依據原住民重要議題，法制處下設自治組、土地組、生態組、教育文化組、勞工組、部落發展組、婦女權利組、及國外聯絡組。

企劃組負責辦理研討會、人才訓練



◆ 台灣原住民族政策協會提供

self-determination, return of traditional lands and the right to use their original aboriginal names rather than taking on a Chinese one.

In addition, the TIPPA has devoted itself to understanding the unique problems and issues of Taiwan's indigenous peoples, and to protect and advance their rights. The TIPPA also advocates the self-government and self-determination of indigenous peoples, including policies that call for the return of traditional lands, and the social justice for indigenous peoples.

Main Goals of the TIPPA

Since its inception, the TIPPA has maintained five major objectives. The first is to survey the advantages and disadvantages of current policies on Taiwan's indigenous peoples and to propose policies that conform to the needs of indigenous peoples. The second is to review the experiences of other countries, and to explore and discuss self-govern-

營、及原住民族權利運動的規劃。秘書處負責行政業務、對外聯絡媒體，並製作刊物。

原策會的標識是菱形紋路，象徵原住民族圍繞台灣的山河，也代表了原住民族的傳統土地，手牽手包圍起來，表示原住民族過去是用武力、刀劍，捍衛自己、抵禦外力，現在則是改用筆和政策，希望能理性的解決紛爭。

推動自治設立 避免文化滅絕

成立以來，原策會已累積不少重要成果。在國內方面，1999年初，舉辦「部落領袖人才培訓營」。一九九九年九月十日，促成台灣原住民族與當時總統候選人，簽訂「台灣政府與原住民族新夥伴關係」。2000年政黨輪替，台灣新政府已承諾成立「原住民族自治區」。

針對原住民族的自治問題，原策會也著手原住民族傳統土地的調查與恢復，以及推動設立自治區，讓原住民族在這個自治區內，一切都自給自足，包括政治、經濟、文化均自給自足。而且，有一套部落的規範，讓原住民族用自己的方式規範自己。另外，文化也要永續發展，過去的政府給原住民族壓力，滅絕文化，現在要保留空間給原住民族。

ment and self-determination policies for Taiwan's indigenous peoples to propose and advance feasible self-determination programs. The third involves holding activities such as symposiums, seminars and training camps, in which outstanding indigenous peoples from all fields are invited, to cultivate and motivate indigenous youth. The fourth relates to the translation and publication of information and literature from related to indigenous peoples other countries. In this way, Taiwan's indigenous peoples can refer to and learn from the experiences of other parts of the world, and participate in a dialogue with other indigenous peoples. The fifth is the construction of an international network of indigenous peoples, to allow for the formation of an alliance and mutual support among international indigenous rights groups.

Self-determination Will Prevent Cultural Extinction

In early 1999, TIPPA successfully organized a training camp for village leaders. In addition, on September 10, 1999, it signed a partnership agreement between Taiwan's indigenous peoples and the government. In 2000, with a change in ruling parties, TIPPA obtained a promise that the new administration would work to establish autonomous zones for Taiwan's indigenous peoples.

Focusing on the issue of indigenous autonomy, TIPPA has undertaken the sur-

推動國際交流 行銷台灣經驗

在國際方面，有關原住民族政策的制定，原策會引進《聯合國原住民族公約》，希望透過國際法與國內法的比較，以提升台灣原住民族的基本權利。2002年，原策會參加南非高峰會（World Seminar），國內外原住民族齊聚一堂，會議中也特別關注到原住民族非政府組織。2002年，亞洲原住民族聯盟（AIPP）舉辦亞洲會議，原策會也獲邀參加。

此外，原策會現在也正著手翻譯美國印第安後裔、哈佛大學法學院教授James Anaya的名著《國際法中的原住民》。在新的一年，原策會希望能成為政策對話的平台，以及理性論述的組織。同時也將更關注婦女議題，例如參加亞洲原住民婦女論壇。

更重要的是，原策會也將繼續國際交流，持續參與國際原住民族人權和事務，並希望打開台灣原住民族的知名度，將台灣成功經驗推銷至國際社會。

vey of traditional lands of indigenous peoples, and is working for the return of these lands for the creation of autonomous zones. In addition, TIPPA is advancing the concept of self-sufficiency in these zones, including political, economic and cultural self-sufficiency.

Promoting International Exchanges, Marketing the Taiwan Experience

Internationally, in 2002, TIPPA participated in the World Seminar, which brought together indigenous peoples from all over the world. Also in 2002, TIPPA was invited to participate in an Asia wide conference organized by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP).

TIPPA is currently undertaking the translation of works on Native Americans and a book on indigenous peoples and international law by Harvard professor James Anaya. This year, this organization hopes to become a platform for policy dialogues and discussion. At the same time, it would like to focus more attention on the rights of women, including participating in regional forums on issues concerning indigenous women.

More importantly, TIPPA will continue its international exchanges and participation in international indigenous affairs. It also hopes to increase awareness of Taiwan's indigenous peoples and market Taiwan's successful experiences to the international community.

陸

行政院國家永續 發展委員會會務

6

National Council for Development
Committee Meeting Records

一、行政院國家永續發展委員會第十六次委員會議

行政院國家永續發展委員會第十六次委員會議於92年6月5日由主任委員游錫堃院長親自召開，會中通過「國家永續發展指標」案、「因應SARS與永續發展」案、「協助地方政府研訂及推動實施地方二十一世紀議程」案、「推動省能節約用電及再生能源」報告案。

二、行政院國家永續發展委員會第十七次委員會議

行政院國家永續發展委員會第十七次委員會議於92年12月16日由主任委員游錫堃院長親自召開，會議聽取行動計畫年度重點成果、出席「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第九次締約國會議」、「協助地方政府研訂永續發展行動計畫」執行情形報告及生物多樣性推動情形等報告。

1. Sixteenth Meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan

The NCSD, Executive Yuan held its 16th meeting on June 5, 2003 presided by Premier Yu Shyi-kun, the chairman of the council. During the meeting, the commission approved the following matters: The Taiwan Sustainable Development Indicators, the response to SARS and sustainable development and the Assistance to Local Governments for the Definition and Promotion of 21st Century Programs. The commission also approved measures to reduce the consumption of electric power and the development of renewable energy.

2. Seventeenth Meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan

The NCSD held its 17th meeting on December 16, 2003 presided by Premier Yu. During the meeting, the commission heard reports on the implementation of the Action Plan, 9th meeting of the parties to the UNFCCC, the assisting program to local government for defining and drafting local sustainable development action plans, and the implementation of the Biodiversity Promotion Plan.

附錄一、92年永續會大事紀

期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
01.02	修正發布「廢棄物輸入輸出過境轉口管理辦法」。
01.15	公告「國際環保公約管制之易致空氣污染物質」，並發布「氟氯烴消費量管理辦法」，明訂我國氟氯烴（HCFCs）消費量削減時程及工業製程禁用項目。
01.21	評決於高雄縣本州工業區及花蓮縣鳳林鄉優先設置「環保科技園區」，建構資源循環型社會。
01.24	出版「與地球的對話—永續台灣」，提供中央及地方政府推動永續發展之參考，並做為全民永續發展教育之素材。
01.25	舉辦「永續元年行動誓師大會」，邀請 總統、立法委員、中央及地方政府以及各界民間團體代表七百餘人與會，簽署「台灣永續發展宣言」，提昇全民永續發展意識，將永續發展在地化及生活化。
01.27-28	辦理「健康風險評估研討會系列一」訓練課程，邀請相關部會參加。
01	訂頒「公共工程規劃設計服務廠商評選作業注意事項」，將環境、生態、景觀等因子納入規劃設計廠商評選指標，及相關公共工程計畫審議作業中。
01-12	辦理11場綠色國民所得完整架構模式資料蒐集機制建立研討會。
02.02-07	舉辦第一梯次「水環境教育師資研習」。
02.04	完成「建築技術規則建築設計施工編增訂綠建築專章條文及其設計技術規範」，以及延壽技術運用之分析與設計流程整理，提出「既有公有建築物示範案例之延壽評估流程原則或注意事項」及「示範案例延壽執行成果評估之準則」，作為公共工程及公有建築物延壽評估時參考資料與指針。。
02.12	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第六次工作會議」。
02.12-14	派員參加WTO貿易與環境委員會特別會議。
02.14	頒佈施行「風力發電示範系統設置補助要點」，並完成修訂「92年度補助風力發電示範系統設置申請須知」及契約範本，作為風力發電示範系統設置補助之依據。
02.27	公告「彰化縣電鍍及金屬表面處理業遷入工業區及遷廠暫行處理原則」。
02	辦理第11屆全國環境保護模範社區表揚。
02-12	透過北中南東四區營造中心及縣市政府之社造中心，辦理社區營造相關培訓課程，宣導社區營造及生態永續理念。
03.10-14	出席聯合國經貿及電子商務組織論壇會議(UN/CEFACT Forum)，於國際貿易組介紹我國應用web serve於環境空氣品質監測站之資料傳輸成果。
03.13	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第七次工作會議」。
03.20	成立「加強入侵種管理諮詢委員會」，針對入侵種管理具體內容及各單位工作提供諮詢意見。
03.25-04.06	邀請日本專家協助黑面琵鷺中毒事件檢體分析及棲地監測。
03	建置完成「永續發展知識相關課程及講座建議表」，提供相關單位永續發展訓練講習講師邀請之參考。
04.06	舉辦「中法環保技術研討會」，強化環保技術與人員之交流。
04.10	建置完成「疫情地理資訊系統民眾查詢網頁」，供民眾查詢。
04.14	修訂「政府公共工程計畫與經費審議作業要點」，將環境、生態、景觀等因子納入規劃設計廠商評選指標，及相關公共工程計畫審議作業中。

期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
04.21	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第八次工作會議」。
04.23	邀集25個縣（市）及永續會各分組，召開「研商推動地方永續發展計畫相關事宜會議」。
04.25	召開「生物多樣指標架構會議」，邀集生物多樣性分組工作小組學者委員及相關機關代表，就生物多樣性指標架構所對應量化資料納入國家統計項目之適宜性進行意見交換。
04.30	英譯我國「延長生產者責任」相關法規並上網宣導 http://www.epa.gov.tw/english/laws/wastead.htm
	完成我國能源永續發展策略初步內容。
05.01	公告修正「精神疾病嚴重病人送醫及強制住院醫療費用作業要點」，自92年6月起，改由健保局代審代付。
05.07	「綠建築推動方案」修訂本獲行政院核定通過，直轄市、縣（市）政府之公有新建建築物自92年7月1日起比照中央公有新建建築物辦理。
05.16	與外貿協會共同辦理「2003年台灣包裝之星暨綠色包裝」評選及頒獎，宣導民眾避免購買過度包裝產品。
05.19	召開「台灣永續發展指標系統專家學者與社團研討會」。
05.20	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第九次工作會議」。
05.25-06.06	與英國貿易及文化代表處於英國辦理「土壤及地下水污染整治訓練班」，提昇我國相關環保工作之能力。
05	發布「溴化甲烷管理辦法」，明訂限用於檢疫及裝運前處理用途，符合公約使用豁免規範。 通過「基因重組實驗守則」修訂版，要求各相關研究單位須設置「生物實驗安全委員會」，負責督導、管理及審查基因重組實驗相關安全事宜。
06.05	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第十六次委員會議」，通過「台灣永續發展指標系統」，並於會後記者會發布指標及視算結果。
06.06	出席第26屆國際能源經濟學會年會，並宣傳在台北舉辦第28屆國際能源經濟學會年會。
06.24	召開加強入侵種管理諮詢委員會第二次委員會議，確定各主協辦單位分工，並由各單位研擬入侵種管理機制草案。
06.27	召開全國非核家園會議，針對非核家園理念與價值、相關實踐機制、相關法規體系建構及其國際合作等三議題進行討論。
06.30	公告「應由製造、輸入業者負責回收、清除、處理之物品或其容器，及應負回收、清除、處理責任之業者範圍」，減輕產業對環境之衝擊。 完成環境生物技術應用項目規劃，包括加強開發環境污染防治即時監測及檢測技術與產品、開發本土性微生物資源在環保上的利用、提昇傳統產業減廢再利用技術、開發降低或替代性能源耗用綠色科技、加強高科技產業清潔生產技術等。
06	赴德國波昂參加聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第十八次附屬機構會議，並與相關機構及人員建立合作管道。 向聯合國環境規劃署臭氧秘書處提報我國2002年蒙特婁議定書列管化學物質消費量相關資料。 召開生物多樣性組工作會議，成立海洋保護區業務推動工作小組。
07.04	成立「生態社區專案推動小組」，並於92年7月15日召開第一次專案小組會議，初步釐訂生態社區之定義。
07.04-18	與荷蘭水利暨環境工程國際學院辦理「環境污染管理訓練班」，以提昇我國相關環保工作能力。

期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
07.07-08	派員參加WTO貿易與環境委員會特別會議，並就部長宣言第31（一）有關WTO與多邊環境協定特定貿易義務之關連性，提交我國立場文件。
07.09	完成年度綠色國民所得帳帳表研編。
07.25	完成金屬基本及其製品製造業與電子零組件製造業清潔生產基線資料建置。
07.31	完成疫情地理資料庫與疫情監控中心疫情電子看板系統結合。
07	赴加拿大出席「蒙特婁議定書23次工作小組會議，掌握公約最新發展趨勢。 建立七條河川及三個河口之水樣、底泥及生物體無機及有機污染物含量等環境背景資料庫。 完成「環境教育法」草案。
07-08	舉辦11場綠色國民所得完整架構模式實務編算細節訪談研討會。
08.15-16	舉辦「行政院國家永續發展委員會生態工法及再生能源推動實地訪查」活動，訪查野溪生態工法整治、921社區總體營造，以及再生能源推動情形。
08.22-10.19	舉辦「永續台灣的挑戰—河川與海洋」科學週活動，於北、中、南、東等五地六館，同步展出「永續台灣」之意義與願景，以及各展館鄰近水域相關內容。
08.23	召開微生物諮詢研究實驗室諮詢委員會議。
08.25	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第十次工作會議」。
08.30	綠色國民所得帳編算結果摘要併中央政府總預算案送立法院。
08	舉辦北、中、南、東等地區民間永續教育論壇說明會。 召開「濕地與珊瑚礁保育議題辦理跨部會及專家學者工作會議」，就重要濕地與珊瑚礁保育相關名詞定義及現存濕地保護與開發之衝突等項目交換意見。 獲得APEC「2004年亞太經濟合作中央基金」32,256美元經費補助，執行「APEC區域海洋模式與資訊系統計畫」。
09.14-20	出席聯合國經貿及電子商務組織論壇秋季會議(UN/CEFACT Forum 2003)，於關稅與國貿分組聯合會議報告我國工業廢棄物出口申報管制系統。
09.19	公告「心理師職業登記及繼續作業辦法」。 與民間共同辦理「戴奧辛檢驗分析技術研討會」，邀請日本、德國、澳洲專家學者介紹戴奧辛污染狀況與對策、人體戴奧辛暴露情形、食品中化學及微生物之健康風險評估。
09.21-27	補助亞太科學技術協會，邀請日本海洋污染專家，來台技術指導「海洋污染防治技術」，並辦理中日海洋污染防治技術研討會，提升我國海洋污染防治技術。
09.25-10.01	辦理「綠色國民所得國際專家講習會暨國際學術研討會」。
09.30	完成「水資源政策白皮書」，逐步推動「治水」、「利水」、「保水」、「親水」、「活水」五項核心水利政策，達到營造奔流不息水環境的總目標。
09.31	完成「永續發展教育定義及內涵之研究」。
09	辦理五場次基層緝私人員訓練講習及兩場次司法官訓練座談，加強緝私專業能力培訓工作。
10.02	研修「車輛容許耗用能源標準及檢查管理辦法」及其相關作業程序與作業要點。
10.04	辦理「永續台灣系列—神奇能源魔法會」，推動節約能源及大氣層保護教育宣導工作。
10.06-10.08	與台中縣政府於台中大雪山森林遊樂區辦理「保護（留）區經營管理現況研討會」。
10.11-12	出席於越南河內舉行之亞太經濟合作海洋資源保育工作小組第十六次會議，並於會中報告我國執行APEC計畫進度及成果。

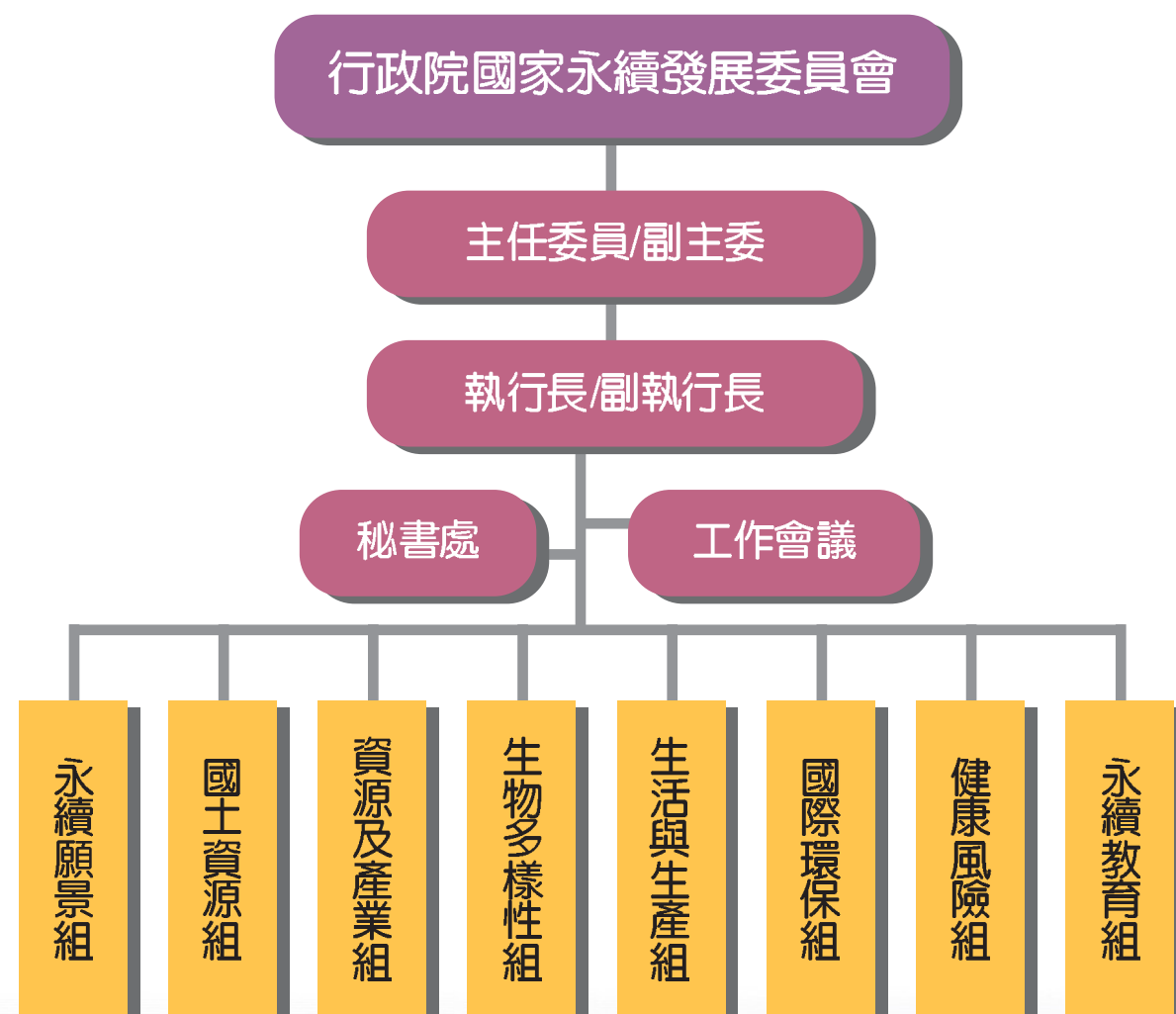
期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
10.14	召開加強入侵種管理諮詢委員會第三次委員會議，討論農委會入侵種管理機制草案，並提供其他單位參考。
10.15	將綠色國民所得帳編算結果獲行政院第2861次院會報告審議通過。
	召開「永續能源發展機會與挑戰」研討會，針對永續能源發展策略規劃、能源供給與安全、能源與經濟發展及能源與環境發展等議題，請專家學者對永續能源發展願景提供具體建言。
10.20	完成「經濟部水價審議委員會設置要點（草案）」，並成立水價審議委員會公正客觀審議水價調整案使水價調整趨於合理水價合理反映成本提升水資源使用效率。
	完成「新興重要策略性產業屬於製造業及技術服務業部分獎勵辦法」修正草案評估方案，預期可有效提升廠商用水效率。
10.21及28	辦理四場生物多樣性工作座談會，聘請專家學者進行專題演講，並請行動計畫主辦單位報告執行情形，與專家學者對行動計畫推動理念進行溝通。
10.22-23	辦理「入侵種生物管理研討會」，邀請學界及政府部門等23位學者專家主講相關議題，並就外來種管理進行研討。
10.25-11.25	於台北縣大屯溪、后蕃子坑溪、台南縣埤仔溝溪集水區及宜蘭縣宜蘭河等四處，辦理以河溪治理為主軸之生態工法博覽會，參與活動人數累計概估約八萬餘人次。
10.27	「海岸法」草案獲立法院第五屆第四會期內政及民族委員會第八次全體委員會議，完成一讀審查。
10.28-29	邀請日本專家學者，實地訪視陽明山及墾丁國家公園，並進行「國家公園與社區發展」講習會。
10	召開「93年度氟氯烴消費量核配會議」，以達成我國2004年HCFCs消費量削減35%目標。
	舉辦「民間永續教育論壇研討會」，向民間團體推展永續發展概念，並蒐集各團體意見，作為未來永續發展供作規劃之參考。
	獎助成功大學辦理「電腦輔助建築設計未來研討會」，推廣綠建築觀念。
11.03	邀集21個縣市簡報「地方二十一世紀議程研訂及推動規劃建議書」，評選補助縣市。
11.03-04	舉辦「中法海岸永續發展研討會—海洋環境保護與資源永續」，邀請法國政府部門、學界及民間團體專家，就海岸環境監測與評估、海洋生態及海洋保護區、海岸及溼地復育、海岸政策與土地利用規劃及管理、永續漁業管理等議題作專題報告及意見交換。
11.04	成立跨部會「國土保育地區」工作圈及「國土空間規劃資料庫規劃建置工作小組」，並召開第一次會議。
11.06	完成「宜蘭縣雙連埤野生動物重要棲息環境及保護區」公告劃設工作
11.07	舉行「第五屆世界保護區大會心得分享與成果座談」，將2092年9月於南非德班召開之大會內容與各界人士分享，並傳達大會資訊。
	公告「灌溉用水水質標準」。
11.10-14	召開「抗生素合理使用監測與研議小組討論會議」，討論清淨手術預防性抗生素使用現況及管理。
	派員出席生物多樣性公約第九屆科諮會議瞭解公約之運作、蒐集公約相關最新資料、參與國際事務、促進國際交流。
11.14	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第十一次工作會議」。
11.16-23	補助中華永續發展協會舉辦「第三屆APEC永續發展研討會」，邀請APEC十個會員體計十二位代表及國內來賓四十餘位出席，並達成四項亞太區地合作推動工作共識。
11.18-19	辦理「啟動臺灣生物多樣性研究行動研討會」，以生物多樣性永續利用研究之實務面為基礎，探討生物資料庫建置規劃、利用以及相關之社會經濟問題。

期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
11.21	「罕見疾病防治及藥物法」部分條文修正草案，獲立法院第四會期第十一次會議通過，送交衛生環境與社會福利委員會審查。
11.21-12.02	辦理「九十二年度生物多樣性推動方案宣導計巡迴講習」，由農委會及國內專家學者，分赴全省北、中、南、東區域辦理四場講習。
11.26-27	辦理「2003南島民族國際會議」，加強山地離島及原住民醫療保健服務。
11.27	舉行「推動地方永續發展高峰會議」，邀請25個縣（市）首長參加。
11.30	完成高屏溪六塊厝實驗性濕地公園復育工程，使在地優勢種水棲生物重視，呈現地方生態特性。
	建立綠色產品推廣成效評估指標，協助國內綠色產品外銷，推廣我國綠色產品國際形象。
11	組團赴肯亞出席「蒙特婁議定書第十五次締約國大會」，掌握公約發展趨勢及增進國際交流活動。
	補助亞太科學技術協會辦理「赴日考察營建廢棄物再利用及衛生掩埋場封閉後再利用」活動，汲取日本經驗，促進我國廢棄物資源再利用。
	與國立台灣師範大學合辦「辦理永續發展教育種子教師研習」，介紹永續發展教育國際趨勢、理論與教學、教學模組介紹。
	表揚「環境與永續發展教育」教師教案設計優良作品及學生短文優良作品。
	獎助淡江大學辦理國際風工程學術研討會暨建築物風力規範專題座談會，推廣綠建築觀念。
	完成補助63項「環境教育推廣活動計畫」，補助民間團體辦理永續發展環境教育、節約能源等計畫。
	辦理「中法海岸永續發展國際研討會」。
12.02-12	葉執行長俊榮及環保署林副署長達雄率團，邀集產官學相關代表，出席「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第九次締約國大會」，並於週邊會議中進行「台灣再生能源發展目標」與「台灣推動節約能源成效與能源查核系統」兩項專題報告。
12.04	辦理「臺灣植群生物多樣性研討會」，進行植群多樣性探討、長期生態樣區介紹、植群分類方法、演替及多樣性利用等議題之研討。
12.05	「台灣二十一世紀議程—國家永續發展願景與策略綱領」草案於永續願景組第五次工作會議確認，將提報永續會委員會議討論。
12.10-11	與民間共同辦理「健康風險評估研討會」，邀請日本、德國、澳洲專家學者介紹戴奧辛污染狀況與對策、人體戴奧辛暴露情形、食品中化學及微生物之健康風險評估。
12.15	完成新竹市、台中縣后里及高雄縣仁武垃圾焚化廠周界植物、土壤、空氣及居民血液中戴奧辛濃度調查，結果並上網供民眾查詢。
	完成12縣市「農地控制場址污染改善工作計畫」審查。
	92年度發行四期環保標章簡訊，並印製環保標章簡訊及綠色消費指南。
	建置完成流行病學基因資料庫，及多基因位點序列菌株分型技術，作為爆發多重抗藥性革蘭氏陰性桿菌院內感染指標與預警系統，以監控醫院多重抗藥性革蘭氏陰性桿菌的散播。
12.15-17	召開「亞太經濟合作第四屆私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議」，討論私人部門參與海洋及海岸管理、海洋養殖及海水品質、非政府組織及海洋保護區等議題。
12.16	召開「行政院國家永續發展委員會第十七次委員會議」。
12.22	完成氧化三丁錫、氫氧化三苯錫、汞等在一般環境底泥樣本實地量測調查。
12.23	發布「廢棄物輸出許可申請案審查作業要點」，俾申請者準備資料及環保機關審查作業有一致之做法，縮短審查期程。

期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
12.24	完成微粒空氣污染健康風險評估計畫。
	召開加強入侵種管理諮詢委員會第四次委員會議，修正完成「入侵種生物管理機制草案」。
12.29	「海岸法」於立法院第五屆第四會期內政及民族委員會第八次全體委員會議，完成一讀審查。
	召開「現有水產品產地監測標準評估」會議。
12.31	編印完成我國綠色國民所得帳基礎帳表架構、分年推動建置計畫、資料蒐集與維護更新機制等，並研撰「綠色國民所得帳發展趨勢調查與展望」送主計月報社刊登。
	修正發布「勞工作業環境場所空氣有害物容許濃度標準」。
	完成抽驗250個飲用水水樣中重金屬、揮發性有機物、氟鹽、總三鹵甲烷、陰離子界面活性劑，共21項水質項目之抽驗工作。
	完成台灣地區21條主要河川之地特靈、滴滴涕及其代謝物DDD與DDE、安特靈、阿特靈、靈丹、飛佈達、六氯苯等有機氯化物環境底泥檢測工作。
	完成「十年以上加油站及含有一百公秉以上大型儲槽場址之土壤及地下水污染潛勢調查」。
	完成七條河川及三個河口底泥及生物中污染物質環境監測資料建置。
	初步完成「建置行銷通路」、「宣導商品永續使用理念」、「輔導建立二手物質交易市集」「綠色商業行銷」相關研究，作為建置綠色消費環之參考。
	制定公布CNS 14025、CNS 14020、CNS 14050三種環境管理國家標準。
	(制)修訂公布CNS 3036_混凝土用飛灰及天然或煅燒卜作嵐攪和物_等五種再生資源國家標準及其檢驗法。
	修訂公布CNS 3220 系列包含水洗馬桶、水箱、洗面盆及其檢驗法等四種衛生陶瓷器國家標準，明確訂定省水產品規格。
	制定公布CNS 14015〔環境管理一場址與組織之環境評估〕一項環境評估標準。
	提出台灣地區水庫淤積浚渫策略，作為未來水庫浚渫之依據。
	水價調整方案報行政院，以保護原水水質提高用水安全，並改善漏水提高水資源使用效率促進水資源永續利用
	完成彰雲地區地下水量管理決策支援系統架構規劃工作、彰雲地區相關基本資料蒐集及資料庫建置工作以及地下水資源管理支援系統資料庫與水利署水文資料庫之連結工作，並建立地下水資料庫及整合性資訊系統（含決策支援系統）以利地下水資料之利用與共享。
	完成台北、彰化、雲林、台南及高雄之水準高程檢測，瞭解年下陷速率及持續下陷面積；調查水井數，提供推估抽水量及封填達法水井；增加設置監測井，加強地層壓縮預警機制；訓練專業人員及宣導，加強地層下陷防治技術及觀念。
	達成全國二十五縣市160個鄉鎮市推動廚餘回收工作。
	研擬完成海域暫訂執法線報行政院核定實施。
	完成高屏溪等治理規劃及景美溪等治理基本計畫檢討，並完成濁水溪流東埔蚋溪、南清水溝溪，北港溪支流三疊溪及二仁溪下游段治理基本計畫公告。
	以近自然工法完成大安溪水系景山溪二號河段水岸整建及景觀改善工程。
	完成海岸環境營造計畫五年中長程計畫，並報奉行政院核定通過。
	成立河川海岸復育諮詢小組，召開會議決定92年度需優先辦理之海岸景觀改善地點，進行改善。
	辦理海域管理研討會，研提「中華民國領海及鄰接區域法」及「中華民國專屬經濟海域及大陸礁層法」之修正方向與部分條文修正建議。

期 程	工 作 內 容 及 成 果
	完成2002年含氟溫室氣體進口、使用及排放量統計調查作業。
	92年度發行英文環保政策月刊第六卷第一期至第十二期，報導環保最新政及及法規動態，俾利國際人士瞭解我國最新環保政策資訊。
12	完成國際保育計畫審議，決議捐助10項計畫共新臺幣10,924,400元。另捐助國內保育團體辦理相關保育活動，共計新臺幣7,426,000元。
	參加「熱帶及亞熱帶國際漁業資源保育、復育及開發研討會」，提供我國漁業資源保育相關資料。
	出席CCSBT第十屆年會暨第二屆延伸委員會
	出席第四屆及第五屆「中西太平洋高度洄游魚群養護和管理公約籌備會議」(WCPFC/PrepCon)，積極參與委員會之創設及相關工作，並捐助支持改善區域漁獲統計資料相關計畫。
	出席美洲熱帶鮪魚委員會(IATTC)第七十屆及第七十一屆年會及資源評估、生物參考點等工作小組會議，並簽署新通過之安地瓜公約，加強與各會員合作保育漁業資源。
	出席南太平洋第十六屆「鮪旗魚常設委員會」(SCTB)會議，提出有關我在該海域漁業情形之國家報告，並提出資源評估論文。
	出席亞太經濟合作會議(APEC)第十四屆漁業工作小組會議，參與漁業技術交流之管理。
	完成台灣杉、大葉楠等重要物種之遺傳與親緣之研究。
	完成700個樣區調查與林區像片基本圖正射影像資料檔400幅。
	設立福山、塔塔加、南仁山陸域與墾丁珊瑚礁海域長期生態研究站。
	成立典寶溪及鳳山溪志工巡守隊各2隊，協助河川污染行為稽查之工作。
	完成「海洋保護區系統之建立及其經營管理策略之研究」計畫，內容包含訂定海洋保護區定義及彙整現有劃設之海洋保護區資料。
	辦理兩場次漁港港灣工程生態工法宣導講習座談會及生態工法實地觀摩，提升生態工法及生態保育觀念。
	苗栗、屏東、台東等三個縣市政府建立人工魚礁禁漁區漁民自主管理制，藉以提高漁民資源保育觀念，增進保護區及魚礁區之管理成效。
	完成補助永續生態相關社區計畫7案，及永續生態相關主題社區4處，獎勵社區參與社區生態保育相關工作。
	參加ICCAT研究統計常設委員會全席會議及第十八屆會議，共同管理作業漁船以保育資源。並捐助ICCAT支持漁業資源評估研究工作。
	完成補助31家農會擴充農業推廣教育設施，提供農民教育訓練及聯誼活動場所，提升其社會服務及推廣教育之功能。
	訂定農地污染改善方式及補助地方環保機關辦理污染改善工作，供各縣市據以訂定農地污染改善計畫。
	完成補助19縣(市)政府成立地方政府層級環境教育事務推動小組與專家技術顧問團，以及辦理教育主管、行政人員、校長及教師研習，並由縣(市)現有之綠色學校為中心，辦理「永續教育工作坊」，推廣永續發展環境教育。
	完成「大專環境與永續發展通識教育課程」第一階段研擬工作，提供未來大專通識課程使用。
	92年度生態工法教育訓練工作，邀請美、日、德等國外學者專家來台講習、研討，並多次舉辦國內研討會。各次研討及講習會培訓近2000人。

附錄二、永續會架構圖



附錄三、永續會委員名單

政府機關委員

游主任委員錫堃/行政院院長
林副主任委員信義/行政院副院長
葉執行長俊榮/行政院政務委員
林盛豐 先生/行政院政務委員
蔡清彥 先生/行政院政務委員
余政憲 先生/內政部部長
簡又新 先生/外交部部長
林義夫 先生/經濟部部長
黃榮村 先生/教育部部長
李金龍 先生/行政院農業委員會主任委員
陳建仁 先生/行政院衛生署署長
張祖恩 先生/行政院環境保護署署長

社會團體代表

- 余範英 / 時報文教基金會董事長
- 李偉文 / 荒野保護協會理事長
- 邱文彥 / 中國濕地保護聯盟理事長
- 林俊興 / 佑生研究基金會董事長
- 陳曼麗 / 主婦聯盟環境保護基金會董事長
- 高志明 / 義美環境保護基金會執行長
- 郭金泉 / 台灣環保聯盟理事長
- 黃茂雄 / 中華民國企業永續發展協會理事長
- 楊智偉 / 台灣原住民族政策協會理事長
- 劉小如 / 中華民國國家公園學會理事長

專家學者委員

- 王教授塗發 / 經濟學
- 王教授鑫 / 環境教育
- 林教授曜松 / 生物多樣性
- 於教授幼華 / 環境工程
- 胡教授念祖 / 海洋政策
- 陳教授振川 / 綠建築
- 賀陳教授旦 / 都市設計
- 詹教授長權 / 公共衛生
- 蕭教授新煌 / 社會學
- 蘇教授慧貞 / 健康醫學

附錄四、永續會活動媒體報導

Taiwan releases environmental indicators study

Findings reveal country's development not moving in line with needs of environment

BY DENNIS ENGBARTH
STAFF REPORTER

Taiwan moved generally in a direction contrary to the needs of the environment and ecology during the past 15 years, according to the first set of official "sustainable development indicators" released yesterday by a Cabinet-level commission.

The National Commission for Sustainable Development released the first set of 42 indicators covering the years 1988 to 2002 to show the long-term trend of Taiwan's sustainable development for the past 15 years.

The indicators, the first set to be officially released by any Asian country, were drafted with reference to the system of sustainable development indicators issued by the United Nations in January 2002, said NCSD Secretary-General and Minister without Portfolio Yeh Jiunn-rong (葉俊榮).

"We are releasing these indicators not to display the achievements of the administration but to show the impact of development on the environment and ecology and find what problems exist and boldly show the areas that we need to improve," Yeh said.

The NCSD secretary-general said that "the implementation of the SDI system is considerably more important than this set of results."

Yeh said that the official SDI system, combined with the previous establishment of the Cabinet-level NCSD and a 10-year National Sustainable Development Action Plan released last December, "completes the three essential policy tools for the promotion of sus-

tainable development" under UN guidelines.

Yeh said the indexes would be used as compulsory reference material in the formulation of plans, budgets and public policies.

"We also hope that our citizens and civic groups can also monitor and adopt these indexes for their own use," Yeh said.



Minister without Portfolio
Dr. Yeh Jiunn-rong (葉俊榮)

The indexes and related material can be viewed on the website of the Council for Economic Planning and Development (www.cepd.gov.tw), which is the agency that will maintain the system in the future.

The SDI system encompasses 42 indicators in six spheres, namely ecological resources, environmental pollution, social pressure, economic pressure, institutional response and urban sustainable development.

The first five categories are grouped under a broader framework of "Island Taiwan," while the last named is placed under "Urban Taiwan," to reflect the special importance of urban areas which account for 80 percent of Taiwan's population.

The group indexes for the "state" of the ecology (including ecological resources and environmental pollution) and "pressure" (social and economic pressure) have declined below 100 during the 15-year period, showing a movement away from sustainable development.

The index for the "institutional response," on the other hand, has risen, showing improvement in the has shown

Continued on Page 2

Development committee inspects central Taiwan's reconstruction sites

STAFF WRITER

Senior Leaders of the Executive Yuan's Committee for Perpetual National Development yesterday visited Nantou and Yunlin counties in central Taiwan in order to understand more about the progress of various grassroots reconstruction projects.

Yeh Jiunn-rong (葉俊榮), executive director of the committee, said the visit has helped them understand how people residing in remote villages in Nantou County have rebuilt their homes devastated by the 9-21 earthquake in 1999.

Yeh said he is glad to learn that windmill generation, a clean energy resource encouraged by the government, has taken roots in Yunlin County. Chinghai and Lungan villages in Nantou are two good examples of how residents of remote places could make good use of their natural resources to revitalize their economy and make their living environment safer due to rising awareness of environmental protection.

Because of its dedication to developing its unique agriculture, Kuleng township in Yunlin County has

become the hometown of Taiwan-grown coffee. Kuleng was known for its plantation of betel nut trees, but how it has become a center of the Hushan residential community since it developed a new method to use trunks of those trees to stop landslides.

Yeh also visited a windmill generation station in the Mailiao Industrial Park in Yunlin. Many of Taiwan's coastal areas are windy all year around and are most suitable for the development of windmill generation, Yeh said.

Yeh said Taiwan has designated a number of places in Hsinchu, Yunlin, and Penghu counties as the sites of windmill generation. The total investments in windmill generation in the next few years will be as high as NT\$26.8 billion, he said.

Yeh emphasized the need of closer cooperation between central and local governments in pushing national development. Of course, he added, the formulation of good and comprehensive policies according to suggestions made by environmental experts and opinion leaders is as important in pushing any projects.



Yeh Jiunn-rong, third from right, executive director of the Executive Yuan's Committee for Perpetual National Development, and Lin Sheng-feng, left, member of the Committee, visit Changliang Township in Nantou County to learn more about grassroots development projects there.

92年8月15-16日永續會南投探勘

National Sustainable Development Council promotes 'green' energy

STAFF WRITER

In order to introduce different alternative energy approaches and related equipment, the National Sustainable Development Council held an alternative energy fair in Taipei yesterday. "We're here to show the public how the government is striving to promote sustainable energy," said Vice Premier Lin Hsin-i (林信義) at the fair.

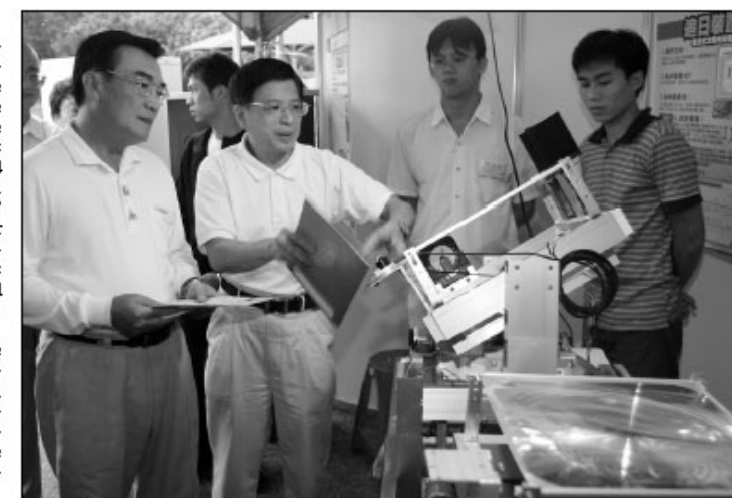
"By saving energy and using 'green' energy, we look forward to enhancing air quality and easing global warming and climate change. In fact, it's critical for public's health and helps to protect the natural environment while achieving sustainability," said Lin.

The Executive Yuan established the NSDC with an eye to enhancing the protection of the environment and ecology, guaranteeing social fairness and justice, promoting economic development, and establishing a green silicon island, so as to raise citizens' living standards and pursue national sustainable development.

The expenses incurred by the NSDC are to be paid by a budget compiled by the EPA and relevant agencies.

At the fair yesterday, NSDC demonstrated some of the latest energy-saving devices, some of them invented by Taiwan's academics.

"Over the years, Taiwan has used its



Professor Huang Bin-Juine, second left, takes Vice Premier Lin Hsin-i, left, on a tour of alternative solar energy devices designed by National Taiwan University's New Energy Research Center. The sustainable energy fair was held at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall yesterday.

advantage in technology development for developing alternative energies. The green energy industries in Taiwan are expected to

prosper in the near future," said Yeh Jiunn-rong (葉俊榮), CEO of the National Sustainable Development Council.

92年10月4日神奇能源魔法會

92年6月6日發布永續發展指標記者會



九十二年國家永續發展年報

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