

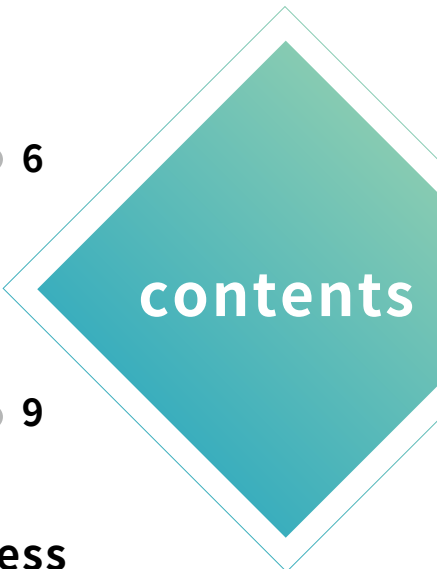


2023  TAIPEI
臺北

Taipei City Voluntary Local Review



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Preface



Preface

Taipei is a century-old city. It has abundant industrial and commercial economic activities, convenient transportation network, brilliant cultural heritage, as well as diverse and friendly human touch. Carrying the dreams and expectations of citizens, it also faces challenges such as an aging population, elderly care, and outdated hardware and buildings.

In 2019, Taipei released the first version of "Sustainable Development Goals - Taipei City Voluntary Review Report" by evaluating the application of SDGs at the city level, combining sustainable development strategies and strategic maps, focusing on 7 priority promotion goals. In 2020, we considered the importance of education, gender equality, economic development and infrastructure, and proposed 11 SDGs priority goals. Additionally, in response to the global COVID-19 epidemic, we focused on SDGs-related epidemic prevention actions.

In 2021, with SDG13 as the core and net-zero carbon emissions as the main axis, we explore the impact of climate change on sustainable development policies and examine climate actions in three aspects: environment, economy and society. In 2022, we continued to align with the city's net-zero path and smart transformation, and demonstrate the results of sustainable policy promotion in the net-zero white paper.

This time, Taipei City returns to the original intention of "leaving no one behind" through Local Voluntary Review Reports, with the vision of creating a "sustainable and inclusive capital of hope", starting from urban regeneration and humanistic transportation, to happy parenting and elderly care, as well as the results of urban exchanges and international cooperation, expanded to 16 SDGs to show citizens the sustainable governance of the city government team.

As the leading the city of excellence, Taipei propose pragmatic solutions to problems and establish goals. Keeping up with the international trend of closely integrating climate issues with sustainable development, the city cooperates with the national net-zero policy and implement various policy achievements, setting the goal of reducing carbon emissions by 40% in 2030 comparing to 2005 and achieving net-zero emissions in 2050. To display the city's long-term efforts in sustainable development and attract more attention to important partners such as enterprises and civil society organizations that implement various sustainable development goals, we will build consensus through implementing climate dialogue, strengthen public participation, and break through the existing framework to create a livable and sustainable city.

▶▶▶ Message from the Mayor

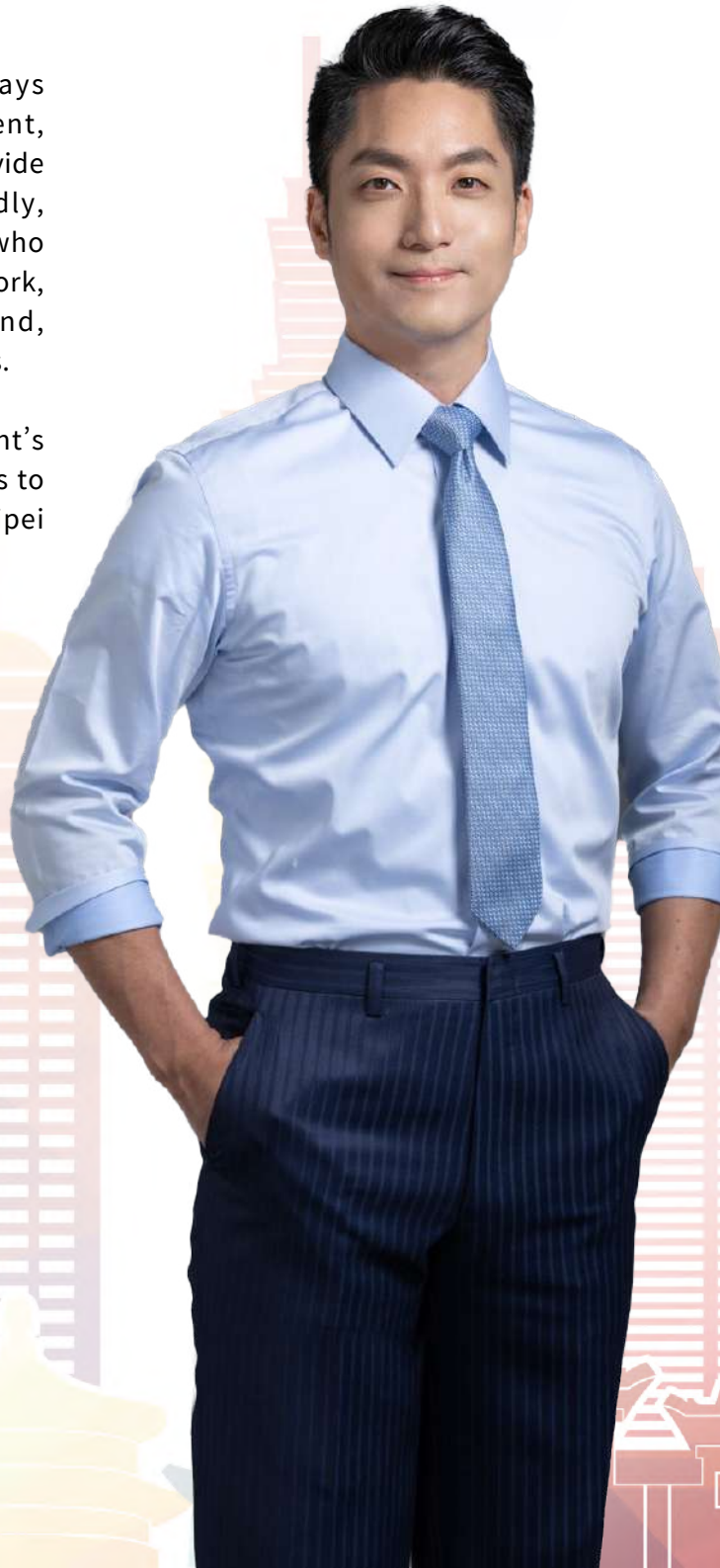
People-oriented and sustainability-integrated

In order to develop a "people-oriented, sustainable and inclusive" Taipei City, while pursuing net-zero emissions by 2050, we hope that Taipei City will be more "smart" and more "innovative". Focusing on the needs of citizens, technology enters life, allowing creativity to be implemented in Taipei, improving service efficiency, and integrating innovative energy with international standards.

People make cities, and it is always people who create the past, present, and future of this city. We try to provide citizens with a high-quality, friendly, and livable urban space to people who live, work, and study here. By our work, people can live with peace of mind, develop freely, and realize their ideals.

We must enhance Taipei government's sustainable development vision so as to create a livable and sustainable Taipei City.

Mayor Of Taipei







Chapter 1 Experience Taipei

Chapter 1 Experience Taipei



City's population: nearly **2.5million**

Population density: 9,190 people per km², the highest in the whole country.

High-diversity population composition.



City's area: **271.8km²**

Subtropical zone, surrounded by mountains, within Taipei Basin

High-rise buildings account for 60% of environmental impact assessment of development projects



Mainly **residential and commercial sectors**

Wholesale and retail industry (42.8%)

Accommodation and catering industry (9.5%)

Professional/scientific and technical services (8.3%)



**International
Carbon Disclosure
CDP Rating A Grade:**

Taipei City ranks among the top 12% of cities in the world in 2022, tied with Tokyo and Seoul.



Asia-Pacific Livable Sustainable City Award - Outstanding City:

In 2023, the "Sustainable Inclusive Net-Zero Taipei Progress" will be used to demonstrate the style of a green capital that is sustainable, environmentally friendly, inclusive and shared, and will use smart zero-carbon buildings and green transportation and full cycle zero waste, etc., to pragmatically move towards the sustainable goal of net zero.

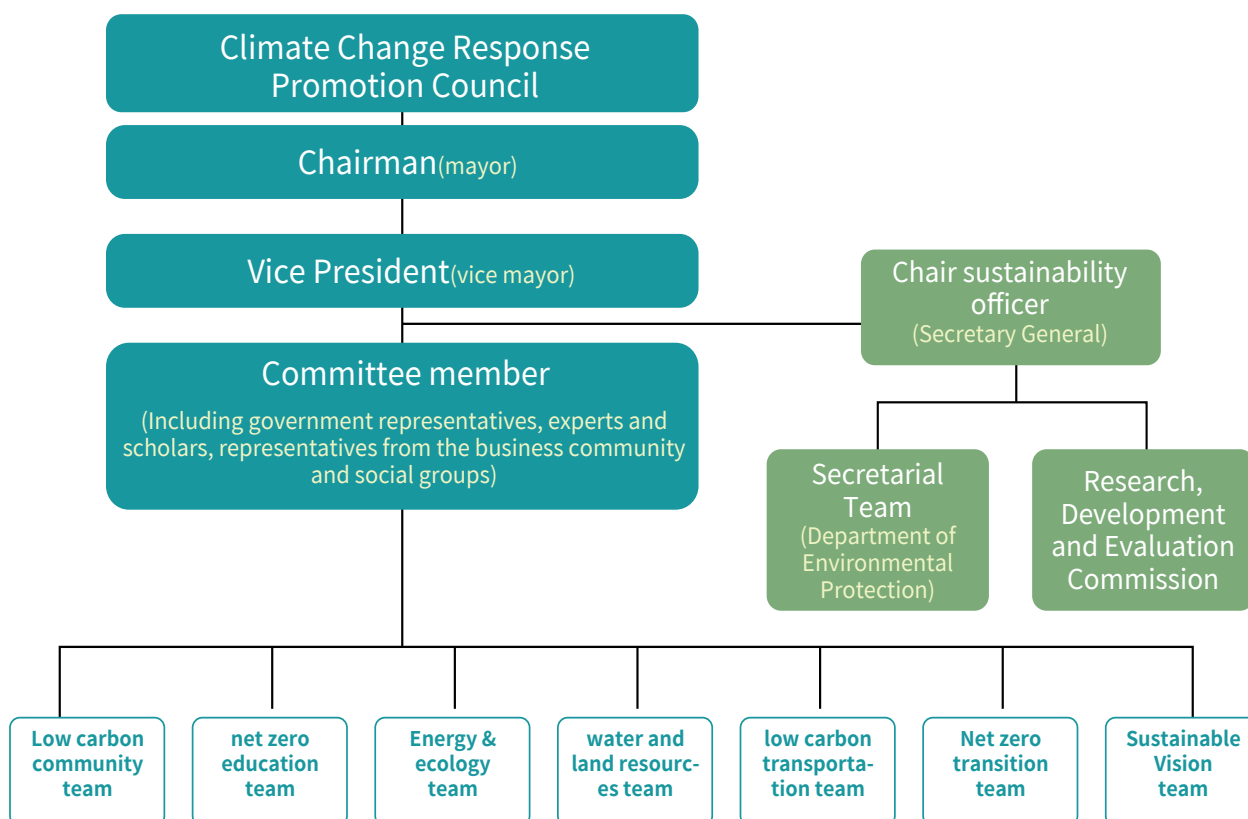


Sustainable Governance

In order to strengthen environmental protection, social justice and economic development, we will move towards the 2050 net-zero emission vision goal that based on the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account both mitigation and adaptation and building a livable, sustainable and zero-carbon Taipei. The Taipei City Sustainable Development Committee was renamed the Climate Change Response Promotion Council on June 21, 2022.

On July 1, 2017, the "Key Points for the Establishment of the Taipei City Climate Change Response Promotion Council" was promulgated to supervise various agencies in the planning and implementation of energy conservation and carbon reduction action plans.

The mayor serves as the chairman of the committee and invites representatives from agencies, experts, scholars, enterprises and social groups to serve as committee members. There are seven major subgroups to comprehensively manage the city's response to climate change. In addition to moving towards the city's short, medium and long-term goals of net zero emissions, it is also more proactive to build a livable and sustainable city.







Chapter 2

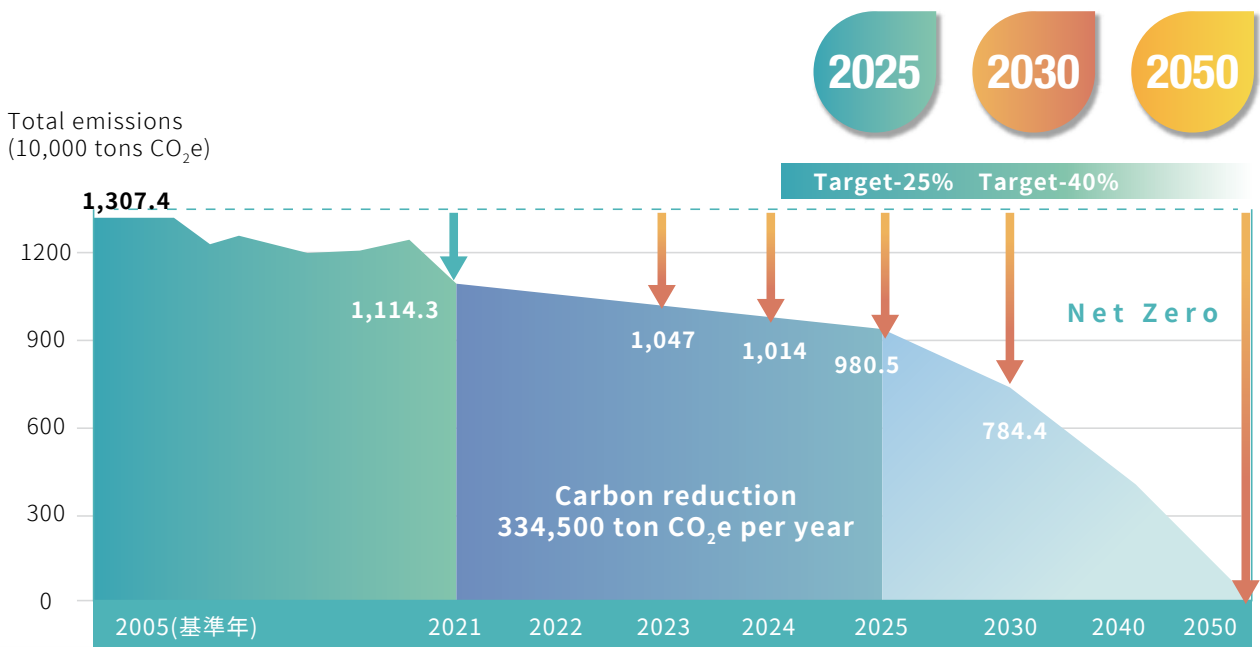
Sustainable Inclusiveness Hope Capital

Chapter 2 Sustainable Inclusiveness Hope Capital

With its excellent urban infrastructure, safe and pleasant environment, and high-tech innovative services, Taipei City is regarded as the financial, commercial and high-tech center of the entire Asia region. It is also an indicator city of inclusiveness, diversity and emphasis on sustainable development in Taiwan. In 2022, we will take the lead in the country in enacting the "Taipei City Net Zero Emissions Management Autonomy Ordinance" and pass it through the parliament to actively promote carbon reduction in various departments and expand international cooperation to enhance the city's competitiveness.

However, while facing climate change and the international net-zero trend, the city continues to use urban regeneration and people-oriented transportation to introduce innovative smart technologies to solve various issues with a pioneering vision and pattern. In order to demonstrate the city's determination to promote sustainable development, the most challenging carbon reduction goals in the country has been set, aiming to reduce carbon emissions by 40% in 2030 (compared to greenhouse gas emissions in 2005), by 65% in 2040, and the final goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

Taipei Net Zero Target



Taipei City implements its vision of "Sustainability, Integration, Hope, Capital" with its inclusiveness, diversity and emphasis on cultural assets, quality of life, environmental protection and natural resources. The ultimate goal of the Taipei City Government is to build a world-class capital that takes into account the symbiosis of environmental and resource recycling, social security and progress sharing, and the smart growth of economy, science and technology.

In 2023, all city government bureaus will link the SDGs with the municipal vision, and outline ten sustainable strategies in the three major aspects of society, environment and economy. The social aspect covers equal rights in education, protection of the disadvantaged, diversity and inclusion, and happiness for all ages, echoing the city's inclusiveness and emphasis on the rights and interests of vulnerable groups; the environmental aspect focuses on resilience and water conservation, mitigation and adaptation, and green conservation. In addition to actively demonstrating the city's net zero The determination to reduce emissions and the ability to adapt resiliently have spared no effort in promoting a sustainable life that the people feel; the economic aspect takes into account economic growth, more secure housing and smart green transportation, combined with its smart city and the Keelung-Taipei-New Taipei-Taoyuan Green Transportation cross-border regional cooperation, and actively apply the urban-renewal 5+2 to promote citizens' safe living. Therefore, the number of SDGs reviewed based on this has been increased to 16, which presents the city's new sustainable development outlook on a more complete scale.







Chapter 3 Sustainable Net Zero Movement

Chapter 3 Sustainable Net Zero Movement

The compilation of the city's voluntary review report began with the conclusion of the 44th meeting of the city's Sustainability Council in July 2016, based on the sustainable development indicators set by the city's strategic map, and in collaboration with the World Council on City Data, WCCD) ISO 37120 indicators and the indicators of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and then in-depth analysis of each

Evaluate and analyze SDG indicators and adjust the work organization structure of the Sustainability Association accordingly.

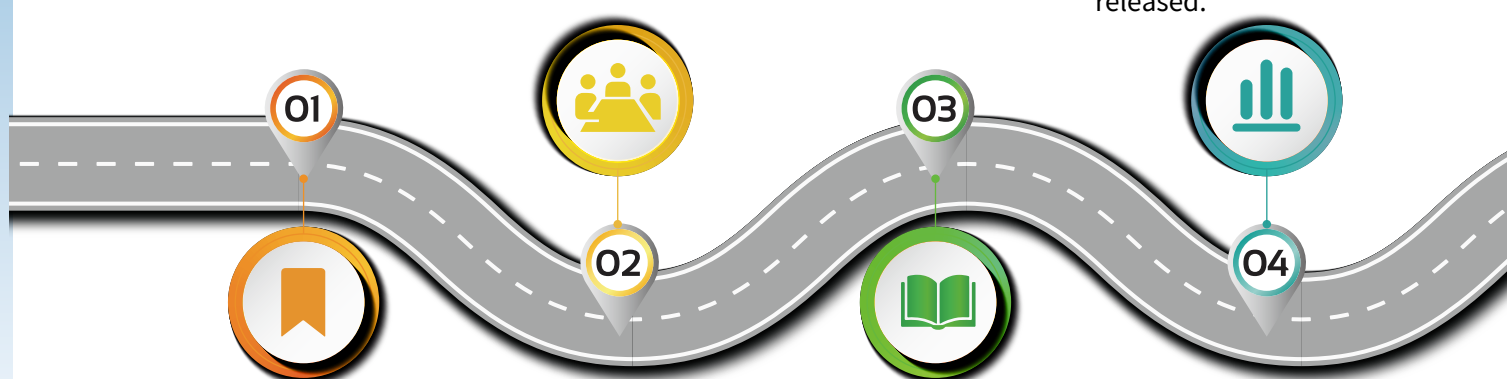
After many discussions and negotiations across bureaus, experts and scholars, the 49th meeting of the Sustainability Council in November 2017 discussed and formulated the core SDGs that the city will prioritize to promote, based on Taipei City's existing sustainable development goals and strategies. Based on the map, discuss the corresponding tasks and propose or revise strategies, visions, goals and action plans.

● The 49th meeting of the Sustainability Association, Nov 2017

Based on Taipei City's existing sustainable development goals and the strategy map, we discuss the corresponding work, propose or revise strategies and visions, goals and action plans.

● 2020

In 2020, the number of SDGs was increased to 11, and the city's second version of "Sustainable Development Goals - Taipei City Voluntary Report" was released.



● The 44th meeting of the Perpetuity Association

Based on this city's strategic map, we work closely with world cities Data Council (World Council on City Data, WCCD) ISO 37120 indicators and links Indicator of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Compare and then conduct in-depth analysis of each SDG indicator Evaluate and analyze the connotation of each indicator, and adjust accordingly Complete the work organization structure of the Sustainability Association.

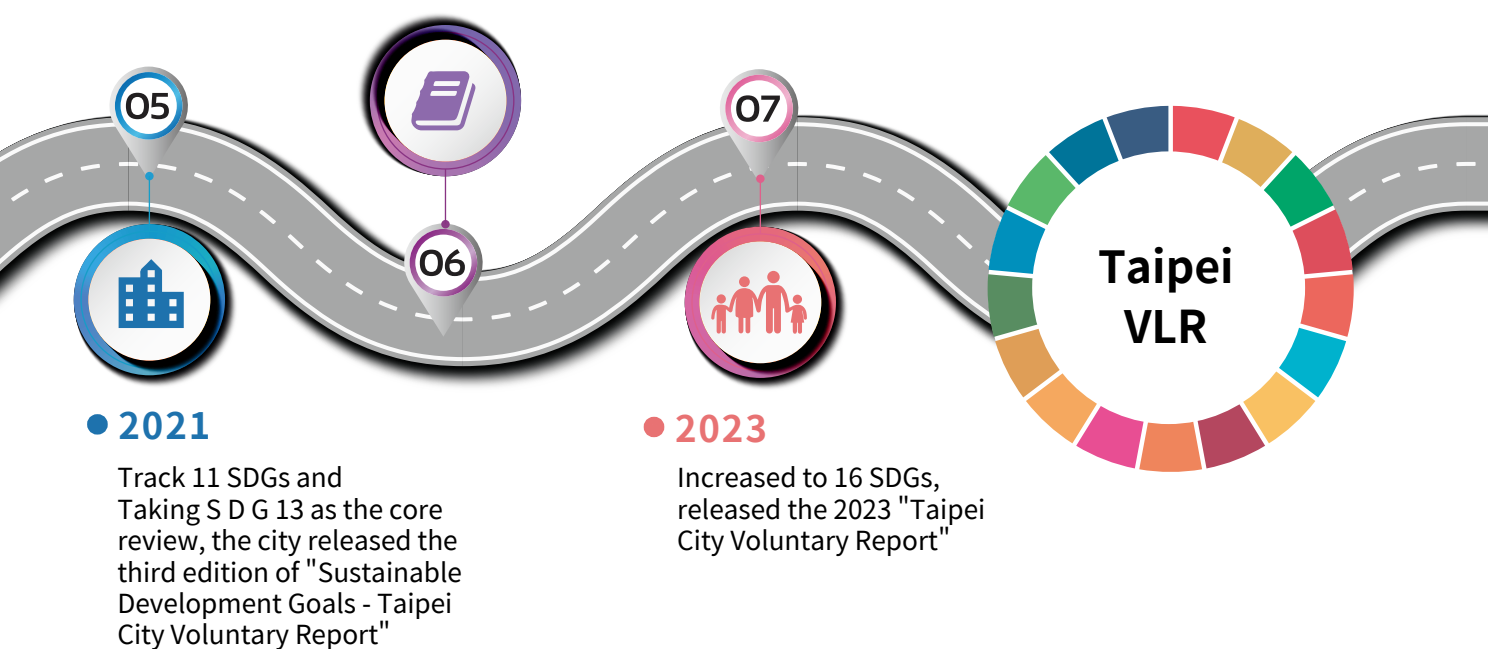
● 2019

Focusing on the 7 priority development SDGs, the city released the first version of "Sustainable Development Goals - Taipei City Voluntary Report".

The city has followed the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for three consecutive years since 2019, giving priority to taking inventory of key promotion goals, routinely reviewing and tracking the progress of various sustainable development measures, reviewing the content of the city's sustainability policies, and incorporating them into voluntary In the inspection report, it has been published on the voluntary inspection report platform of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in Japan for three consecutive years, and will be released on the voluntary inspection report platform of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) in 2021. The report-review platform and the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) sustainable development exchange platform will continue to promote international exchange and sharing this year's publication.

● 2022






Taipei City released a white paper on its net-zero action, proposing the city's net-zero goals and promotion paths.





1 Five Arrows of Urban Renewal for Safe Living

1 Expedited Urban Renewal

-  Lower down the consensus threshold to **75%** in government-led Urban Renewal
-  The dangerous building on the hillside undergoes urban renewal to ensure the safety of the **130 households**
-  Urban Renewal 150 special project, shorten the evaluation time to **150 days**
-  Shorten the evaluation time of **6 months** for unsafe and old building reconstructions
-  Increase subsidy up **3 million** for elevator installation and super-aged society

Safe living

Provide multiple sources for affordable housing


Li-Xing social housing construction starts in June 2023 + Existing public housing + Non-public housing resources



Li-Xing social housing

Exchange living of youth and elder

- Dongming(**Nangan**), Xingshan(**Neihu**), Qingnian(**Wanhua**), and Zhoumei (**Beitou**) social housing
- Offering **2- and 3-room** housing units for application



Xingshan(Neihu) social housing

Enhancing living quality of social housing

- Training property **management personnel** for social housing

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Before check-in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing third grade quality check during construction period • Introducing third party quality check in the first round of inspection | <p>After check-in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedited 162 service • One month of review period • Integrated social housing service |
|---|---|

2 Architecture conservation and revitalization

It is the first time in the country that the project is implemented by the public sector, with the Department of Cultural Affairs acting as a matchmaking platform to revitalize old and idle public properties. Adhering to the new concept of "one team from renovation to management", the cultural and creative industry will become more prosperous, the elegance of old buildings will be restored, and a win-win situation of co-prosperity and symbiosis will be achieved. The Finance Bureau will also establish the "Taipei City Municipal Asset Supply and Demand Integration Conference Platform" in 2023 to reintegrate and utilize idle assets to maximize benefits.



3 Interior air quality check and initiative epidemic prevention

In the post-epidemic era, the ban on indoor masks has been lifted, and the new thinking of "active epidemic prevention" to improve indoor air quality and protect people's health has become a mainstream trend. On March 14, 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection took the lead in the country in releasing the "Indoor Air Quality Certification Site Promotion Plan" to promote public and private sites within the city's jurisdiction to adopt control facilities and obtain indoor air quality certified sites to effectively protect the health of citizens. A variety of public and private venues in this city have responded to the application, including department stores, hotels and restaurants, , medical and social welfare institutions, etc. For example, the Sunshine International Conference Hall and Exhibition Center of Delta Electronics Headquarters applied for indoor air quality certification. After testing, the average carbon dioxide concentration was less than 800ppm, and the average bacterial concentration was less than 500CFU/m³, meeting the Golden-Level standards. Obtaining certification can not only enhance the company's brand image, but also create high-quality indoor air quality in places, achieve proactive epidemic prevention and protect people's respiratory health.



台達電子獲
臺北市室內空品金級認證場所





2 Barrier-free and smart living

A.Improve ‘living hell’ for pedestrian, optimize traffic environment.

1 Removal of motorcycle from arcade and sidewalk, 2.0 upgraded
 Through methods such as constructing motorcycle curves, increasing or modifying parking spaces on the roadside, and continuing to promote the externalization of parking roads, vehicles will be moved out of spaces other than sidewalks for parking, and gradually remove the parking area for low-speed/scooters on the sidewalk to provide a safe and friendly walking environment for pedestrians.

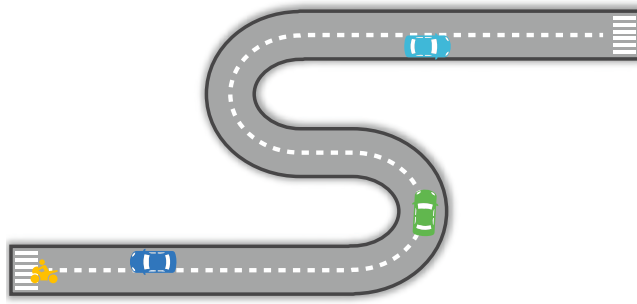
2 Improved school lane
 In 2022, the signs of school road (referring to roads or streets which leads to school) in the city will be replaced with yellow background signs, and school road driving regulation signs will be added at the entrance of school road. In 2023, all of the non-full-time signal-controlled intersections near school road add color-marked crosswalk markings, to improve school road safety.

3 Megacity Pass

Combined within Keelung, Taipei, New Taipei and Taoyuan City, 214 stations including the MRT, light rails, Taiwan Railway; 971 urban bus routes and 115 national highways and highway passenger routes, as well as more than 3,470 public bicycle stops, it can be called the largest public transportation system within the country. After the launch of the service, statistics showed that the average daily transportation flow of Metro Taipei in August 2023 was nearly 1.9 million passenger trips and the average daily transportation volume of Taipei City buses reached 1.09 million passenger trips, both of which are higher than the continued growth in July, showed that the effectiveness of this project has become increasingly significant. Taipei City will strive to increase the green transportation utilization rate from 60% to 70%, demonstrating its determination to promote a sustainable city.

4 Improve the traffic hotspots

Taipei promoted "The integration of Neihu Science Park Green Transportation and ESG Promotion Plan " in 2023 , with the "Taipei City Net-Zero, Low-Carbon Neihu Science Park, One Enterprise at a time GO" project, enterprises in Neihu Science and Technology Park are invited to participate in the cooperation plan, to promote corporate employees to prioritize the use of green transportation, and to strengthen the recognition of it as an eco-friendly solution.



B. Enhance the green and smart transportation



Establish an inter-bureau-level task force to implement technological law enforcement, expand the construction of smart signals, establish new express bus routes, etc., and use CVP telecom big data statistics to evaluate traffic performance to ensure smooth traffic flow.



This city has gradually replaced diesel buses with electric buses since 2018. By 2022, the total number of electric buses reached 336, will then rise to 650 in 2023, as the city's public buses are planned to be completely electrified in 2030.



In order to reduce urban traffic congestion, use AI image recognition technology to analyze the demand for pedestrians and vehicles in real time. Adjusting signal timings dynamically can improve traffic efficiency and pedestrians safety.




YouBike, public bicycles will be rent-free for the first 30 minutes in 2024, and stations will be widely set up so that people can rent YouBike as soon as they go out, in order to implement all-day green transportation and achieve net zero by 2050.





C.Smart Accessibility and Digital Equity




- 01**  **Smart Accessibility and Friendly MRT**

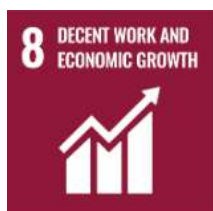
MRT uses AI image recognition to proactively detect wheelchair passengers and speed up elevator operations.

Import the people flow information management system "Metro Times" to refer to real-time people flow dispatching trains.
- 02**  **Fun Travel in Taipei**

"Easy travel in Taipei APP" provides visually impaired friendly services.
- 03**  **Taipei Free**

Promote free Wi-Fi in public areas.
- 04**  **Digital Equity**

Provide diversified digital courses to assist digitally disadvantaged groups.



3 Expand the market by research, development, and innovation

Promotion of low carbon travel for all



In conjunction with the 2023 World Hakka Expo, the Taipei FunPASS(北北基好玩卡) will include Taoyuan attractions for the first time, and the new Card Taipei FunPASS | Exploring (北北基桃景點暢遊卡) will be launched to encourage the public to use low-carbon public transportation to visit various tourist attractions, and jointly promote the cross-regional low carbon of the four cities of Taipei FunPASS | Exploring(北北基桃景點暢遊卡) to go sightseeing.

In promoting tourism policies, the city adheres to continuous innovation and multi-faceted efforts to improve the development of the tourism industry. It combines the local cultural characteristics of each region and flexibly adjusts the city's domestic and overseas marketing strategies in response to the situation to continue to expand the tourism market. The "Taipei Travel Live Cam (<https://www.youtube.com/@taipeitravelofficial>) "youtube channel was set up so that the public can enjoy the beautiful scenery of Taipei city anytime and anywhere.

Subsidy and reward for startup business

Two new subsidy categories, "Innovation Acceleration" and "Thematic R&D", have been added under the "R&D Subsidy" of the Taipei City Industrial Development Incentive Subsidy Program, and acceptance will be announced starting from September 1, 2023. To subsidize the spread of R&D or innovative service results from PoC/PoS to PoB stage to increase the company's revenue capacity, it will offer an "innovation acceleration" subsidy of up to 3 million NTDNTD, and apply for applications in accordance with city government policies to promote goals and industry development trends. "Themed R&D" subsidy, with the theme of green innovation in 2023, will provide a fixed subsidy of 2 million NTDNTD per case; it will provide support for entrepreneurs' urgent financial needs to help build competitive advantages and promote industrial upgrading.





4 Resilient water environment, Sustainable water resources



Improve the water supply backup system

In order to improve water supply dispatching capabilities, a raw water and clean water backup system was built, and a purified water backup system was improved to ensure the stability of water supply in Greater Taipei.



Establish raw water pipe and improve highland water supply

In order to solve the problem of high turbidity in the raw water of Nanshi Creek and improve the stability of water intake, a water intake was added on Beishi Creek, the downstream of Feitsui Reservoir to directly draw cleaner water sources and deliver them to Zhitan Water Purification Plant, thereby improving the water supply resilience of the raw water system.

Improve the water pipe extension project and expand pipe extension subsidies to protect residents' water rights and meet demand, and increase the penetration rate of water supply.



Prevention of water pollutions

Taipei City actively promotes the use of recycled water for non-human contact purposes such as daily watering of flowers and trees, environmental cleaning, and street cooling, in order to increase the amount of wastewater recycled and reused.

To achieve the purpose of water pollution prevention and control, the public will conduct riverbank and stream bank inspections, carry out pollution notifications and garbage removal, etc.



Sponge City

With the three visions of “ Resilience and Adaptation ”, “ Sustainable Water Usage ”, and “ Vibrant Water Environment ”, Taipei has developed a safe, sustainable, water-friendly and ecological blueprint for its Water Environment.

By 2022, a total of approximately 380,000 m² of permeable pavement will be constructed in public facilities, and the designed water retention capacity of public and private sector base development outflow suppression facilities will be approximately 340,000 m³, the flood detention and diversion tank is 210,000 m³, the park rainwater storage system is about 5,989 m³, and the average monthly usage of sewage regeneration is about 224,000 m³.



5 Sustainable consumption and biodiversity



Establish plastic-reduced consumption environment

The Environmental Protection Agency has announced that starting from July 1, 2023, it will restrict the manufacture, import and sale of products such as flat packaging materials containing polyvinyl chloride (PVC), declared recyclable containers, and non-flat type disposable tableware filled foods.

Conduct inspections on container product sellers or users.

With the goal of reducing the risks of PVC to the human body and the environment, Taipei City guides businesses to use other alternative materials to reduce the use of PVC-containing products on the consumer side to achieve plastic reduction benefits.



Management of carbon sink and environment

The main plan of Ziming Creek is to improve the gullies. Permeable trails are set up based on the valley terrain to connect Yangming Bookstore, Ziming Creek and Zhuzi Lake, forming a green corridor integrating natural materials such as sulfur hot springs, green maples and streams.



Wetland conservation and biodiversity

We provide excellent habitats for wild animals and plants through habitat improvement every year, and conduct the "Taipei City Biodiversity Indicator Survey Project", which accumulates data through long-term monitoring and analyzes trends over the years, and provides it to relevant agencies for policy evaluation and implementation. The city's Animal Protection Office conducts a survey on biodiversity indicators and establishes the Taipei City biodiversity database, including a biological resources survey database, a species database, a satellite image database and a natural resource survey literature database.

Birds



Amphibians and reptiles



Aquatic plants





6 Net zero transformation, climate change mitigation and adaptation

Climate change adaption, energy generation and saving

In 2023, Taipei City will be the first to subsidize housing and communities to set up energy creation, energy storage facilities and energy-saving equipment to develop self-sufficiency in green energy power supply. It can not only be used as emergency backup power, but also reduce the use of city power, improve adjustment capabilities, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Gas emissions.

The first subsidy provision for light energy generation and saving

Residential community subsidy ratio 49%
Subsidy up to NT\$6 million

Citizen power plants

22 city-owned properties in 2030
42 city-owned properties in 2050

Regional energy management

203 units to be built in 2030
396 units built in 2050
(connecting the whole city)



Advanced energy conservation for climate change mitigation

Taipei City has taken inventory and opened up the city to have rooftops. It will provide citizen groups with participation in setting up citizen power plant demonstration sites through a trial bidding process. It will be replicated to a large-area, multi-site model and then promoted to private rooftops.



Public bidding of city-owned real estate rooftops



Increase subsidy for private installations



Smart grid and citizen power plants



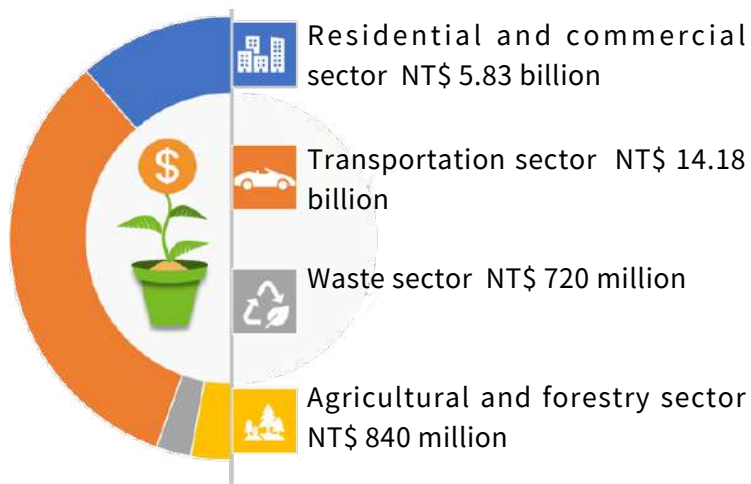
Social housing as preliminary model sites



Setting up of climate budget

Taipei City Government is the first of all local governments in nation compiling the climate budget and publish the "FY 2023 Climate Budget for Taipei City Government Agencies (Funds)" in February 2023 according to the Taipei City 2050 net-zero pathway and the 2023 carbon reduction work for all City Government Agencies (Funds). The climate budget amounts to NT\$21.57 billion, including NT\$5.83 billion for the residential and commercial sector, NT\$14.18 billion for the transportation sector, NT\$720 million for the waste sector, and NT\$840 million for the agricultural and forestry sector (carbon sink expansion), fully presenting the City Government's efforts towards net-zero emissions.

NT\$ 21.57 billion in 2023



Building Disaster-resilient City

Through the simulation of disaster potential and risk analyses, Taipei City Government has developed the prevention and response procedures of different disasters. The government also formulates post-disaster recovery plans and Taipei City's post-disaster recovery and reconstruction guidelines, in order to assure the implementation of disaster management in Taipei City.





7 Education and promotion of Smart City



Campus renovation, Education innovation

In response to the aging population and low birthrate, old school buildings, and global climate change, Taipei has adopted the concept of sustainable development to promote the renovation of senior school buildings as a solution strategy.



Taipei City has integrated planning for city-owned buildings and land. When old school buildings are renovated, an inventory of public land and government facilities (such as police stations, fire stations, etc.) surrounding schools will be included in the review and re-integrated use plan.

In response to the declining birthrate among the elderly, the reconstruction of the senior school building is to assess the introduction of public services needed by the community such as infant care, child care, elderly care, day care and community activity centers during the reconstruction process, and integrate the use of land and buildings so that the school and the community is integrated and prosperous, and the long-term planning of the city is handled.

In order to enhance students' diverse learning and immersive experience, in 2023, the Spatial community platform and VR technology will be used to present metaverse environmental education in a 3D virtual world.

Technology popularization, Digital equity

Based on the achievements of Smart Taipei City, we will promote the innovative transformation of smart cities through the "Smart Taipei City

Municipal Industrial Field Experimental Pilot Program" to assist manufacturers in conducting proof-of-concept (PoC). This approach allows government resources to effectively link private creativity, create innovative application municipal services, and promote the effective implementation of private creative concept verification proposals.

In order to promote digital equity education, narrow the digital gap among citizens in ability, cognition and literacy, and achieve equal opportunities, we've planned exclusive courses for digital disadvantaged groups such as the elderly, aboriginals, new residents, and more, providing digital learning opportunities, and strengthening basic abilities and knowhow related to information systems.



In 2023, we have recruited "Neighborhood Digital Helpers", "Digital Helpers in the Community" and "Digital Youth Helpers", tapping upon manpower such as young students, community residents, and NGO organizations.





8 Integrating private resources to assist economically disadvantaged



Food and resource bank

In 2022, we will unite 543 resource units to connect 290,000 pieces of food and daily necessities, benefiting a total of 230,000 people.



Food exchange platform

Linking public market resources, stalls are encouraged to donate food ingredients after the market closing hours. The Social Affairs Bureau coordinates with social welfare units to donate approximately 13,750 kilograms of food ingredients in 2022, benefiting nearly 24,500 people.

Fulfillment of Circular Economy



Structural system — Lightweight design, precast stair

Recycled materials — Plastic wood composites and rice husk plate



Integrate private resources to provide meals for disadvantaged families

Meal-charity stores

The city government invites restaurant chain companies to provide customized meals for disadvantaged citizens and provide them with a variety of meal options. As of the end of December 2022, the number of charity meal providers in the city has increased to 453. We also cooperate with Yifu Social Welfare Innovation Co., Ltd. by sharing a food-sharing map to check meal resources in real time, As a result 33,183 meal coupons were delivered in 2022.



Cherish-food kitchen

We cooperate with the Food Wise Taiwan Action Association through open bidding, collecting ingredients from supermarkets and wholesale markets to create nutritious and delicious lunch boxes. In 2022, we provided nearly 68,000 meals were provided to disadvantaged citizens.

The first building realizing circulating economy



Landscape construction
Renewable and recycled material

International certification
BSI BS 8001

PU track
Adoption of circulating renewable and recycled material



9 Diverse gender equity, Smart security protection



Caring of new immigrants

Integrate service resources for new residents, establish a caring visit system, provide cross-bureau referral services, and conduct multicultural sensitivity courses for front-line personnel.



Empowering of aborigines

Promote the employment of Aboriginal people, build a database of job seekers, establish an employment and entrepreneurship service consultation station, and provide one-stop services for employment matching of Aboriginal people



Hakka Proficiency test

The cumulative number of people who have passed the Hakka language proficiency certification in this city, the target is to reach 400 by 2023



Gender equity

Formulate budgeting principles and gender statistics promotion plans to promote gender equality, and strengthen gender equality promotion results

Digital technology situation room

Taipei City uses big data to analyze crime trends and improve investigation efficiency through technological investigation equipment.

Digital identification lab

Passed ISO/IEC 17025 certification in 2022, the first of its kind for local police units in the country.

Police drone team

Comprehensive aerial photography with no blind spots to survey the terrain and monitor traffic and people flow conditions.





10 Child raising and elder caring, Promotion of welfare for all

好孕計畫

補助效期 全國最長! 懷孕到 滿月的6個月

補助金額 全國最多! 每胎補助 **8000** NTD 每趟次最多折抵 **250** NTD

使用性 全國最方便! 台北通 線上領券 乘車金額可作 累積使用 不需綁定 醫療產檢 12家車隊 16000台計程車

蔣萬安 @wanan @wananzhang



Welfare promotion for maternity, raising, and living

Due to the issue of population decline in Taipei City, the Population Countermeasures Committee has been established to improve the decision-making system, hold regular committee and working group meetings, integrate bureau resources, and solicit suggestions from experts and scholars from outside the city and civil society to effectively plan and implement the city's population policy.

- ✓ Transportation subsidy for pregnant women: Starting from July 1, 2023, those registered in Taipei City and holding a pregnancy handbook can enjoy transportation discounts
- ✓ Doubled baby bonus
- ✓ Increased childcare subsidies
- ✓ Rent Subsidy for social housing tenants with children

112年度臺北市政府 九九重陽禮金致送

發放對象：設籍本市原居戶口已滿3個月以上(7月23日) 且年滿65歲以上長者或年滿55歲以上原住居戶長者。

65歲至98歲(原住居戶55歲至88歲)之長者(擇一)

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 現金 匯入敬老卡 8/8-9/7 | 現金 匯入帳戶 8/21前登記 10/3入帳 | 定點領取 10/12及11/13 定點領取 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

99歲以上入籍 親送到府
9月至11月 區公所人員親送

聯絡資訊：查詢請洽各區公所1999專線

Menstrual equity, Happiness and respect for the elderly



Taipei City continues to promote menstrual equity and promotes a subsidy program for menstrual products in conjunction with gender equity education, encouraging parents to discuss menstrual issues with their children in a positive way and respect gender differences.

- ✓ Priority will be given to providing free sanitary napkins on a trial basis in public toilets managed by the Environmental Protection Bureau.
- ✓ Resume the payment of Double Ninth Festival gift money for the elderly.
- ✓ Online application for the Double Ninth Festival gift system is open.



Multifunctional age-friendly mobile toilet cart



Taipei City's latest "multifunctional age-friendly mobile toilet cart" includes independent gender-friendly sitting and urinal toilets, independent barrier-free and parent-child toilets; age-friendly facilities such as handrails and help bells, and Muslim-friendly designs





Chapter 4 Sustainable Taipei

Chapter 4 Sustainable Taipei

Immersing, Revival, Innovation, Sustainability

Since 2016, Taipei City has independently reviewed its sustainable development policies with reference to the United Nations sustainable development indicators. So far, through the impact brought by the COVID-19 epidemic, we have built a strong policy foundation and carried the hopes and visions of the citizens.



In 2023, with "Sustainability, Inclusion, Hope, Capital" as the main axis, we will integrate the municipal white paper and important government policies of the government to comprehensively review the results and direction of the city's sustainable development. In addition to building on the existing municipal foundation, it also adds innovative vision, introduces diverse creativity, faces and solves problems, and becomes an international city that realizes the hope of the young generation, is livable and sustainable for the new and old generations, and is harmonious and harmonious for all ethnic groups.



SDG 1 NO POVERTY



Taipei City provides basic living security for economically disadvantaged citizens, such as providing living assistance to low-income households, subsidies for school living and transportation expenses, living allowances for low- and middle-income seniors, and living allowances for people with disabilities to ensure basic living. In addition, we will strengthen the disadvantaged employment environment. Through social workers, we help employable and unemployed citizens return to the job market, and provide disadvantaged citizens with employment counseling and vocational training to enhance their employability. Provide work-for-relief opportunities for low- and middle-income households.

In addition to increasing income, more emphasis is placed on stable housing for disadvantaged families and long-term poverty alleviation. The Poverty Alleviation Savings Program provides diversified education courses and workplace internships to help improve human capital. The project review will appropriately extend the injection of family welfare to gradually escape poverty. The social housing leasing plan retains the occupancy ratio of disadvantaged households and protects their housing rights. In order to make the subsidy system more public welfare, it is connected with the central rent subsidy system to reduce the rental burden and life pressure of disadvantaged people. In terms of residential safety, we will enhance various fire safety inspection services and home fire safety visits and publicity, continue to promote the informatization of the safety management system, implement legal publicity and education, and strengthen law enforcement capabilities. We also visited residences in high-risk places to promote various fire prevention measures and emergency response knowledge, focusing on home electrical safety.

1. Guarantee of basic daily life

Taipei provides living allowances to low-income households, subsidies for school living and transportation expenses, living allowances for low- and middle-income seniors, and living allowances for people with disabilities to ensure basic living.



2. Assistance in self-reliant poverty alleviation

In 2022, we assisted 2,248 economically disadvantaged citizens through work-based relief to develop their employability. The city has 7 employment service stations and 1 case management station to provide employment services. In order to assist the employment referral of disadvantaged groups, Taipei enhances the effectiveness of employment promotion by strengthening the cooperation between social and labor administration, and optimizing the referral process, so that the economically disadvantaged people can gradually stabilize their lives after entering employment, and then escape from poverty.

3. Strengthen asset accumulation capabilities

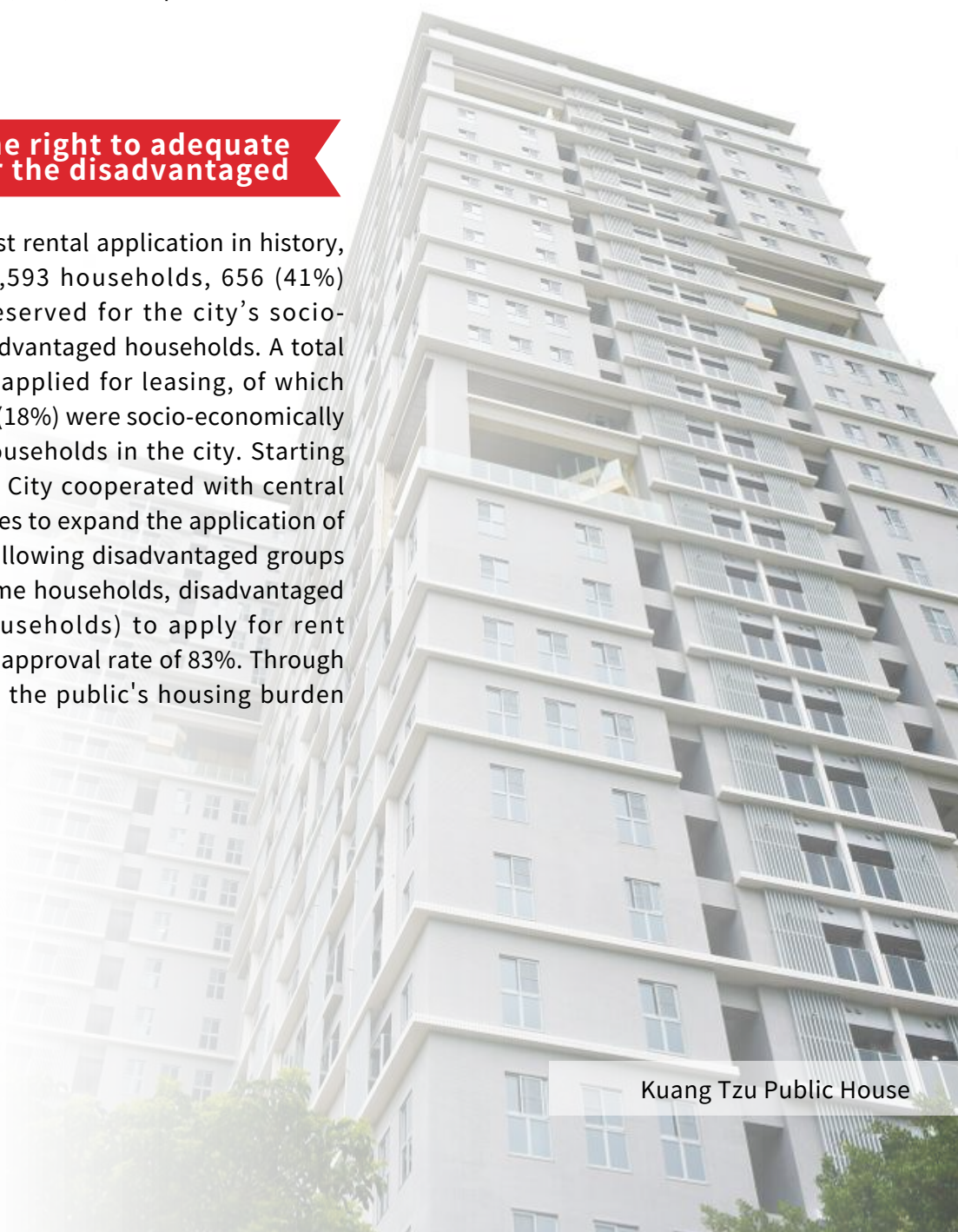
From 2019 to 2022, Taipei City implemented the "Reverse the Future 2.0" project, assisting 80 young people to accumulate more than 8 million NTD in savings. Taipei has provided more than 8.6 million NTD in training funds for young people.



Taipei is also cooperating with the Ministry of Health and Welfare to promote future education and development accounts for children and adolescents. The number of account openings in 2022 is expected to be 1,750, the account opening rate reached 56%, the number of depositors was 1,504, the deposit rate was 85.94%

4. Ensure the right to adequate housing for the disadvantaged

Taipei City's largest rental application in history, with a total of 1,593 households, 656 (41%) of which were reserved for the city's socio-economically disadvantaged households. A total of 20,409 people applied for leasing, of which 3,618 households (18%) were socio-economically disadvantaged households in the city. Starting from 2022, Taipei City cooperated with central government policies to expand the application of rental subsidies, allowing disadvantaged groups (such as low-income households, disadvantaged marginalized households) to apply for rent subsidies, with an approval rate of 83%. Through this rent subsidy, the public's housing burden will be reduced.



Kuang Tzu Public House

SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER



In order to ensure safe eating and ensure the food safety of all citizens, the Taipei Agricultural Products Corporation conducts random inspections of fruits and vegetables entering the wholesale market. In the food industry audit in 2022, 3,410 items of food and food containers were inspected, and 3,201 items (94%) were qualified;

Hygiene inspections and guidance were provided to 16,000 food businesses in Taipei City, with about 17% improvement within the deadline and all of them passing the re-inspection.

Considering that the majority of the income for disadvantaged families is allocated to paying rent, water and electricity bills, childcare fees and education fees, and other expenses, making it challenging to afford meals, a food bank was established. Food and daily necessities were donated by private units, companies, and individuals, and were evaluated and distributed by social workers to vulnerable families in need.

In addition, in order to eat healthily and support domestic organic agriculture, in addition to encouraging school lunches to use high-quality domestic ingredients, an organic food supply network platform has also been established to improve the quality of school lunch ingredients and improve strategies year by year. Starting from 2022, Taipei City will steadily subsidize school lunches with organic vegetables three times a week and organic rice once a week.

1. Establish safety net for vegetables and fruits

Conduct random inspections on fruits and vegetables from various sources, including fruits and vegetables entering wholesale markets, fruits and vegetables sold in supermarkets, some group meals and fruit and vegetable ingredients from large consumers, organic ingredients for school lunches, Taipei Agricultural Products Marketing Corporation export fruits and vegetables, and the independent inspection plan of origin. Since there are many fruit and vegetable items entering the wholesale market, each has a different risk of pesticide residues. After analyzing the random inspection situation, the Taipei Agricultural Products Company identified high-risk fruit and vegetable items and carried out special random inspections to further analyze the illegal use and distribution of pesticides for guidance by agricultural administration units. Farmers use pesticides or open extension pesticides to solve pest and disease problems.

Establish a model of "market random inspection, product-origin tracing, remediation and revision, the production original location implements independent management and inspection before allowing items to enter the market", scallions and celeries have achieved satisfactory results. In the future, artificial intelligence and information technology can be integrated to establish a database of farmers' drug use to effectively analyze high-risk drugs.



2. Organic vegetables provision for campus

We conduct proactive inspections on various food items, including those related to festivals and high-risk products. We continually expand our inspection capabilities to speed up the process and promptly adjust our sampling procedures to intercept non-compliant products.

In 2022, we inspected a total of 3,410 food items available in the market, with 3,201 of them meeting the standards (a pass rate of 93.9%). If we discover any non-compliance, we require the immediate removal of the product from the market and notify the local health authorities for further investigation. This helps manage the source and prevent non-compliant products from circulating. Non-compliant businesses are also subject to annual targeted inspections with periodic follow-ups.



The Health Bureau conducts hygiene inspections and offers guidance to food-related businesses, including public dining establishments, food vendors, manufacturers, food factories, logistics companies, and healthcare facilities in Taipei City, to safeguard food safety and address public concerns.

3. Organic vegetables provision for campus

- (1) Comprehensive Promotion of the Use of Locally Sourced and Traceable Quality Ingredients in School Lunches: Junior and senior high schools are comprehensively implementing the "Three Chapters and One Q" policy, which entails using Taiwan's organic agricultural products with no pesticide residue or those with safety-approved usage, along with the CAS Taiwan Excellent Agricultural Product Label (the Three Chapters) and production traceability labeling (One Q) on domestically produced ingredients. As of 2022, the ratio of domestically sourced traceable ingredients has reached 96.43%.
- (2) Research and Survey on the "Three Dishes and One Rice" Policy in 2022: Over sixty percent of parents are aware of the "Organic Three Dishes and One Rice" policy in school lunches, and more than ninety percent of parents support this policy. Among these, parents serving on the school lunch committee and parents of elementary school students show support exceeding sixty percent, with more than half expressing "strong support."
- (3) Integration of Food and Agricultural Education Activities into School Curriculum: Through initiatives such as small field experiences and green roof projects, students are provided the opportunity to gain practical experience in crop cultivation on the school premises, and the results of their efforts end up on their own plates. Complemented by the implementation of the "Three Dishes and One Rice" policy and the "Three Chapters and One Q" policy, students receive hygienic, nutritious lunches. Furthermore, through curriculum promotion and experiential activities, the concept of promoting healthy eating habits, food conservation, and the use of local ingredients with minimal carbon footprint is instilled.

4.Resource assistance for the disadvantaged

The city established a physical food bank in 2011 with 23 distribution stations. It relies on donations of food items (like noodles, cereals, formula milk) and daily necessities (such as diapers and personal hygiene products) from private entities, corporations, and individuals. Social workers assess the donations and distribute them to disadvantaged families. In 2022, the food bank received nearly 300,000 items, which is benefiting over 230,000 people.



SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



From childcare to senior citizens, Taipei City has a vital role in its path to sustainability. We're expanding family support for childcare, creating a nurturing environment, and implementing "public and quasi-public" policies for diverse, affordable, and high-quality childcare services.

We're also developing comprehensive services, integrating departments for youth drug prevention, and establishing a county-level suicide prevention center that coordinates with various agencies and community resources.

To promote well-being across all age groups and reduce traffic accidents, we're enhancing traffic infrastructure and enforcement at accident-prone areas. We're improving road facilities, promoting traffic safety awareness, and providing cancer prevention services and vaccinations for high-risk groups to safeguard public health and safety.

For senior citizens, we're encouraging their social participation and supporting community care centers to prevent or delay aging effects. We're establishing a dementia support network for early screening, diagnosis, and tailored care services for suspected dementia cases.

1. Expansion of childcare services

We're creating a family-friendly environment with diverse and affordable childcare services to ease the burden on parents and encourage family planning. In 2022, we established 83 Public Infant Daycare Centers, 194 private infant care centers, and 4,264 in-home caregivers.

We're also promoting the "quasi-public" policy, incentivizing private childcare providers to offer high-quality services through affordability, stable pricing, quality assessment, and incentives. We've introduced a subsidy system that eases the financial burden on parents, with support ranging from NT\$8,000 to NT\$17,500 based on the type of childcare and number of children. As of 2022, 76% of childcare services in the city are public or quasi-public, and we're striving to reach 80% in the future.



2.Promotion of drug-related prevention among juveniles

The behavior issues among teenagers are diverse and complex due to their developmental challenges. These problems cannot be addressed by a single approach and require close cooperation among relevant agencies and units to provide comprehensive services to teenagers. In Taipei City, we've developed an integrated model called " Comprehensive Addiction Treatment and Medical Assistance Project for Adolescents" in collaboration with various agencies and units to address the issues of high-risk youth. This model offers a complete addiction treatment service for teenagers by integrating services across different departments. To promote counseling for drug-using adolescents and enhance their self-identity and interpersonal skills, thus preventing them from falling into the cycle of drug use, we initiated the "Juvenile Interpersonal Relationship and Self-Exploration Group Courses" in 2022. Through regular participation in these groups, teenagers can improve their self-awareness and receive emotional support from both instructors and peers. This, in turn, enhances their interpersonal relationships and self-exploration abilities. In 2022, a total of 11 cases participated in these group courses.



3.Promotion of suicide prevention

Taipei City has been actively working on suicide prevention. Since 2018, the suicide rate has decreased, with 287 suicides in 2021 (172 males and 115 females), down by 62 deaths (a 17.8% decrease) compared to 2018. The city has set up a county-level suicide prevention center, holds regular meetings, and established a comprehensive network to combat suicide.



For the elderly, the city conducts depression inspection and provides suicide prevention training to personnel, helping identify high-risk cases and offering counseling or referrals when needed.



The city also promotes mental health awareness, conducts "suicide prevention gatekeeper" training, and maintains an official Suicide Prevention Center website. It encourages the public to prioritize mental health and offers resources for assistance. To prevent falls from heights and self-harm, the city promotes the "Building Anti-Fall Handbook" and enforces building safety checks.

4.Reduction of traffic accident

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5. Vaccination of vulnerable groups

To safeguard public health, we've initiated programs for influenza and pneumococcal vaccines, as well as routine vaccinations. These efforts aim to enhance the immunity of infants, children, vulnerable populations, the elderly, and high-risk groups. Since 2022, we've expanded the vaccination eligibility to individuals aged 63-70. Our focus is on maintaining high vaccination rates to boost herd immunity. The vaccination rate (elderly influenza vaccines, child influenza vaccines, and elderly pneumococcal vaccines /3) has increased to 53.7% in 2022. We will continue to promote vaccinations to raise the population's immunity.

Recognizing the ongoing variations in the COVID-19 virus, which may lead to severe outcomes, especially for the elderly and those with chronic conditions, we continue to push for COVID-19 vaccinations for individuals aged 65 and above through the "vaccine +1" campaign. This strategy is aimed at reducing the risk of severe illness and death among the elderly.

6. Promotion of cancer screening

We've established a "Cancer Prevention and Care Network" by collaborating with cancer quality-improvement hospitals, family doctor integrated delivery system, medical associations, and non-government organizations. This network proactively offers cancer prevention education, screenings, referrals, and health consultations to the public. It includes campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of betel nut consumption, reminders for regular screenings, integrated screenings, and workplace cancer screenings. Through various communication channels, incentive programs for screenings, and precise personalized notifications, we aim to improve the cancer screening rates among the public.

In 2022, we provided cancer screenings to nearly 450,000 individuals, marking an 18% decrease from pre-COVID-19 levels. In response to the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare's adjustments to cancer screening policies, we focused on high-risk populations. In 2022, we served nearly 58,000 high-risk individuals, which achieve an average screening rate of 7.16%, and meet our set targets.



7.Promotion of the social participation of senior citizens

Our senior population in the city is growing rapidly, ranking first among metropolitan areas. To encourage elderly social participation and prevent or delay aging, we provide subsidies for community care and support centers. These centers offer local services within the community, combining various welfare resources to provide care visits, telephone consultations, referrals, meal services, and health promotion.

This creates a continuous care system and develops an accessible, widespread, and affordable network for community-based preventive care services. The aim is to prevent frailty in the elderly, enhance the quality of life for those with mild to moderate disabilities (both physical and cognitive), and their caregivers.

We focus on improving the physical and cognitive abilities of the elderly while reducing various risk factors for disability. Through collaborative efforts between the government and the private sector, we strive to achieve the threefold goals of "safety," "health," and "participation" required for active aging. This way, our senior citizens are no longer just recipients of care but can independently manage their elderly lives, staying healthier, aging more slowly, and living better.



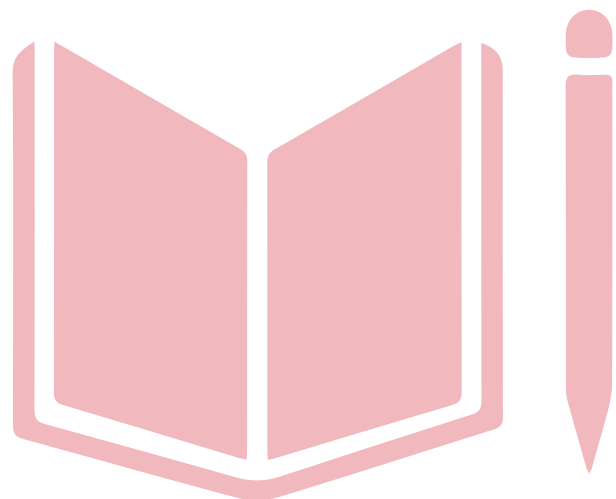
SDG4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Taipei City ensures a seamless education system from early childhood education to adult basic education, creating a safe and friendly learning environment. We promote the "3+3 Main Axis Program for Early Education" to increase public educational and childcare services. We also prioritize inclusive playgrounds designed for "safety," "accessibility," and "integration with the natural environment."

Developing and implementing a plan to prevent and address bullying on school campuses, Taipei City is dedicated to creating a "Friendly Campus" that centers around students and emphasizes values like respect, care, empathy, inclusivity, safety, and participation, with the aim of eradicating bullying behaviors. The city also provides support for underachieving students by initiating a program to stimulate their learning potential in elementary schools, promoting equal educational opportunities. With a focus on twelve years of basic education, Taipei City offers free, fair, and high-quality national education. Initiatives include tracking, counseling, and prevention policies to reduce dropouts, ensuring students' stability in pursuing education. Cooperative mid-term classes are organized to provide diverse educational choices for students, and the establishment of the Beitou Starlight Library illuminates a multifaceted stage for children.

Prioritizing the future employment prospects of high school students with intellectual disabilities, Taipei City places a strong emphasis on supportive employment transition services that integrate with workplaces. Collaboration with the Department of Labor assists these students in applying for supportive employment opportunities after graduation. Rooted in promoting information literacy among local students, the teaching curriculum for information technology in the technology field emphasizes the cultivation of students' computational thinking skills, logical reasoning, and problem-solving abilities, with the goal of cultivating digital technology talent and promoting STEAM and new technology education. Additionally, Taipei City encourages schools at all levels to make use of available space for conducting adult basic education workshops.



1. Preschool education 3+3 Main axis

To meet the demand for early childhood education services by parents, Taipei City has established a parent-friendly educational environment and increased the supply of services. This includes utilizing available space in junior high and elementary schools to establish public and non-profit kindergartens and expanding public kindergartens in conjunction with the construction of new social housing projects. The city actively promotes the COPAY program to encourage private kindergartens to participate as quasi-public kindergartens, thus expanding the availability of public education and childcare services.

Additionally, Taipei City has prioritized the establishment of early childhood special education classes in special education schools. Through measures like subsidizing tuition and providing parenting allowances, we aim to alleviate the financial burdens on parents.



2. Establish friendly campus

The concept of a friendly campus encompasses various aspects, including gender equity, student counseling, human rights and civic education, life education, special education, and information literacy with ethical values. It aims to inspire students to develop a sense of justice, honor, mutual assistance, care, empathy, and moral values towards their peers, thus eliminating bullying behaviors within the school.



Friendly Campus, Integrated into Education:

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Strengthening Legal Education and Life Education:

We reinforce the implementation of legal education for students, ethical education, human rights education, life education, gender equity education, information ethics, prevention of deviant behaviors, and victimization prevention. This forms the foundation for preventing campus bullying.



Empowering Faculty and Staff Through Training

Schools are required to conduct regular in-service training activities each semester. These activities may be integrated into school meetings, tutor meetings, or teacher training sessions to enhance the abilities and skills of faculty and staff in preventing campus bullying. We utilize the resources of retired teachers and parent associations to organize volunteer training sessions, contributing to the prevention of bullying and enhancing campus security patrols.



Safety Inspections, Advocacy, and Investigations

Through various educational and awareness activities, we encourage students to promptly report or file complaints regarding bullying incidents, facilitating the collection of evidence and investigations.

3. Inclusive campus playground



Designing inclusive playgrounds on school campuses emphasizes "safety," "accessibility," "inclusivity," and "integration with the natural environment." These designs result from collaborative discussions among school staff, students, community residents, related disability organizations, and experts. Priority is given to schools that house both centralized special education classes and resource classes, possess suitable outdoor spaces, and have playground equipment that has reached its replacement age. As of 2022, inclusive playgrounds have been established in 20 schools, including Laosong Elementary School.

4. Employment transition for people with disabilities

Students in centralized special education classes in senior high schools face challenges in future employment due to intellectual disabilities. Besides lower employment supply rates, ensuring that students' abilities match the needs of the job market is a considerable challenge.

To address this and improve future employment prospects, our city emphasizes curriculum designs that integrate with the workplace. We have established the "Taipei City Implementation Plan for Supportive Employment Transition Services for Students with Disabilities in Senior High Schools." This plan collaborates with the Department of Labor to assist students in applying for supportive employment after graduation and transitioning into the workforce. In 2019, the employment rate for recent graduates was 65.18%. In 2020, it increased to 65.7%. However, in 2021, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the employment rate decreased to 49.5%.



4. Learning support and potential stimulation

To assist underachieving students in our city's elementary and middle schools and promote equality of educational opportunity, we have implemented a Learning Assistance Program. Through a technology-based assessment system, we identify students in need of academic support and provide guidance and support for learning in three subjects: Chinese, English, and Mathematics. This program aims to ensure the quality of students' learning.



5. Adult Basic Education (Basic Mandarin) Programs

The Ministry of Education and the Department of Education of Taipei City Government offer funds to encourage the schools which have available rooms to set up adult basic education programs. In 2022, 30 classes were offered, including 19 regular classes and 11 classes for new immigrants, to complete the adult basic education in Taipei City.



7.Promotion of STEAM and new technology education

The Taipei City Government's Education Bureau is committed to promoting "STEAM and New Technology Education" to suit our students' needs and the educational environment. We've developed information technology curricula for different school levels in the city. Furthermore, we've established seven STEAM education and technology centers in schools across our 12 administrative districts to guide both junior high and elementary schools in promoting "STEAM and New Technology Education."

These centers, including "Rixin Elementary School," "RenAi Junior High School," "Shipai Junior High School," "Longshan Junior High School," "Nanmen Junior High School," "Xinxing Junior High School," and "Beitou Junior High School," facilitate various educational programs. We collaborate with these centers to conduct teacher training, host camps during winter and summer breaks, and organize maker education-related competitions. Our goal is to nurture talent in interdisciplinary creativity, smart innovation, and artistic innovation.



In the future, Taipei City will focus on four major areas: "Innovative Technology Thinking," "Adaptive Technology Learning," "Tech-Infused Campus Life," and "Technology Ethics and Literacy" to cultivate the next generation of interdisciplinary "STEAM and New Technology" talents.

By the end of 2023, we will establish the " Taipei City STEAM Education and Emerging Technologies Development Office" to develop comprehensive STEAM and new technology programs for students from elementary to high school. These programs will include systematized curricula, experiential activities, and holiday camps.

To promote technology-assisted adaptive learning, we have the "Taipei Cool Cloud Online Learning Platform" as our foundation. We are enhancing it with the new "CooC AI" (Cool AI) learning support functionality, integrated with artificial intelligence (AI) technology. It is set to launch in the 2023 academic year and will be available for students and teachers in all levels below high school. It will help diagnose individual students' learning needs, allowing schools to incorporate technology-assisted assessment into personalized learning support, promoting technology-assisted independent and adaptive learning.

Additionally, to develop Taipei students' information and communication technology (ICT) literacy and awareness of online security, we are addressing emerging topics like new information technology, metaverse, and generative AI. These issues will be integrated into Taipei City's information ethics curriculum.

SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY



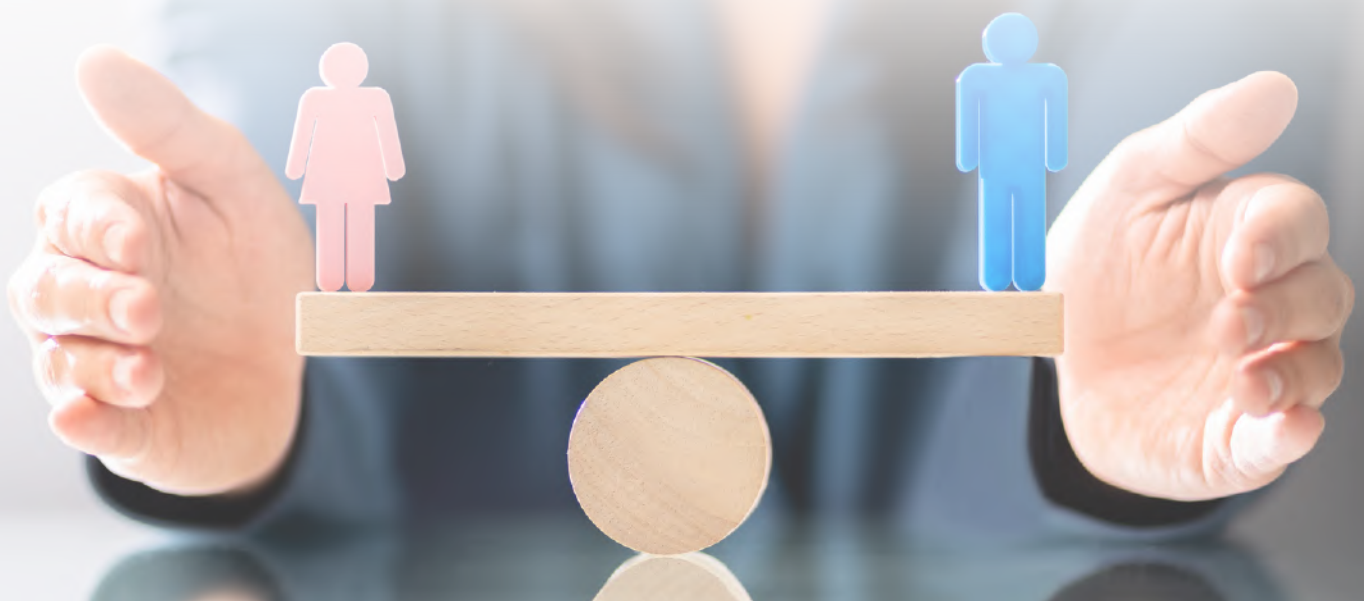
To promote gender equality, Taipei City established the "Taipei City Gender Equality Committee" in 1996, which was renamed in 2021. It is the first public-private collaborative organization in the country involving women, gender organizations, experts, and scholars in public affairs. In pursuit of workplace gender equality, Taipei City pioneered the "Taipei City Workplace Gender Equality Index" to guide businesses in adjusting their existing mechanisms and jointly create gender-equal and friendly environments.

To support city government employees in balancing family and work responsibilities, we have expanded the existing flexible working arrangements. This initiative aims to create a friendly workplace environment that facilitates work-family balance.

Taipei implements a variety of measures to provide family violence and sexual abuse prevention services and conducts numerous awareness campaigns. These efforts aim to equip the general public with correct concepts on preventing sexual harassment and reducing violence caused by gender bias and discrimination. We use social media actively to promote gender equality and enhance awareness regarding the equality of birth gender and inheritance rights without discrimination.



We have established a centralized service for managing cases of underage pregnancy and offer educational programs for students, parents, and staff to prevent such pregnancies. We also collaborate with medical facilities, workplaces, and communities to facilitate breast cancer screening notifications, examinations, and referrals, while advocating for breast cancer prevention. This serves as a reminder for female citizens to undergo regular screenings and maintain a healthy lifestyle.



1. Enhancement of female decision-making participation

Taipei has established the "Taipei City Women's Rights Protection Act" to ensure women's participation in politics and public affairs and mandates the solicitation of opinions from women's groups when formulating important policies. The "Taipei City Gender Equality Committee," comprised of civil women and gender groups and experts, plays a vital role as a public-private collaborative organization. In addition, we've regulated that each municipal-level task force committee should have at least one-third of its members from either gender. As of March 2023, 89% of Taipei's task force committees meet this requirement.



2. Gender equality in the workplace

In 2018, Taipei introduced the "Taipei City Workplace Gender Equality Index," which enables businesses to assess their gender equality efforts. This initiative encourages companies to adjust their systems, fostering a more gender-equal environment. In 2020, Taipei launched the first "Taipei City Workplace Gender Equality Certification" program, acknowledging businesses that made notable strides in promoting gender equality at work. To date, 72 businesses have registered, with 29 receiving awards. In 2022, we integrated the "Promotion of Gender Diversity Index" as part of our certification indicators, further promoting gender diversity in the workplace.

3. Prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault

In 2022, our main campaigns focused on "Caring to Stop Violence - Domestic Violence is Everyone's Concern" and "Good Community All Around." We promoted these campaigns through city government billboards, buses, bus shelters, press conferences, and media coverage. We also provided grants to 26 community organizations for domestic violence prevention, benefiting around 32,000 people.

At universities and colleges, we organized "International Denim Day" and "Zero Tolerance for Sexual Violence" events and conducted online seminars on "Digital Gender Violence Prevention." We created the "Taipei E-University Trauma-Informed and Supportive" digital course, reaching 1,670 participants. We used various channels, including metro lightboxes and recycling vehicle bodies, for public awareness.



In 2022, on "World Denim Day," we launched campaigns in schools to promote bodily autonomy, sexual privacy, and safety. The aim of these activities was to raise awareness and concern among students regarding sexual violence prevention. Police officers analyzed crime patterns and provided practical information to help students enhance their self-protection awareness, reducing the risk of sexual violence.

4. Service network for underage pregnancy

Integrated social, health, civil, and educational agencies to establish a single-window system for managing cases of underage pregnancy, serving a total of 396 cases from 2020 to 2022. In 2022, we conducted 113 sessions of student and parent group classes and staff training. We also conducted visits to underage pregnant women residing in Taipei City, providing postnatal health education and pregnancy-related information. If cases required social welfare services, we made referrals to the Department of Social Welfare. Each year, we collaborated with the Taipei City Teachers' Training Center to organize workshops on the "Diverse Preventive Educational Model for Underage Pregnancy," holding 2 sessions in 2022 with a total of 60 teachers had participated.

5. Breast cancer prevention

Combining healthcare facilities, workplaces, community spaces, and relevant cancer prevention foundations, we actively disseminate information on breast cancer prevention. Through various channels, we proactively invite the public to participate in screenings. To reduce the incidence of early-onset breast cancer, we offer free screening services every 2 years to female relatives, aged 40-69, of breast cancer patients. In 2022, due to the pandemic affected, breast cancer screening services only benefited 92,722 individuals (2,455 in the high-risk group), resulting in a screening rate of 32.83%, a 14.85% decrease from the pre-COVID-19 period in 2019.

6. Promotion of gender equality in birth and inheritance

The sex ratio at birth in our city has been better than the national average from 2017 to 2019. In 2022, we promoted the concept of gender equality at birth, reaching 55,377 individuals. To improve work sharing during pregnancy and parenting, we created an electronic handbook for expectant parents and provided printed copies to health service centers for public distribution. Local government offices have continued promoting this message during community meetings, festive events, and community college lectures, steering inheritance toward gender equality. In recent years, the gender distribution of property ownership has nearly reached parity, with a difference of less than 0.5%. In 2020, women even surpassed men in property ownership, achieving gender equality benchmarks.

什麼？未辦繼承，土地會被標售！

速辦繼承保權益 男女繼承零差異

戶政事務所 辦理死亡登記

國稅局 申辦遺產稅

稅捐稽徵處 查欠地價稅及房屋稅

地政事務所 辦理繼承登記

更多的繼承登記問題，歡迎來電洽詢地政局及本市各地政事務所

臺北市政府地政局
Department of Land Administration, Taipei City Government

SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



In efforts to maintain a stable water supply, the "Stable Water Supply" and "Smart Management" project has been established for the Feitsui Reservoir. This project ensures a sufficient water supply for Greater Taipei and includes rigorous controls on water sources, water quality monitoring through advanced technology, and a 20-year "Water Supply Network Improvement and Management Plan" aimed at reducing water loss.

Another key initiative is the "10-Year Takeover Plan" aiming for proper management of wastewater from 10,000 households annually. The City actively promotes the use of recycled water for daily watering of flowers and trees, environmental cleaning, street cooling and other non-human contact usage to increase the amount of waste sewage recycling. Citizen, community, school, and non-governmental organization participation in water environment protection is encouraged through activities like regular stream and river cleaning events

1. Stabilized provision of tap water resources

Feitsui Reservoir, as an important water resource of Taipei Metropolitan Area, has a service population of more than 6 million, including New Taipei City. To ensure to meet the water demands, the authority periodically engage in long-term rainfall estimation per quarter, water demand analysis, long-term storage forecast and operation plans. The authority also develops the Feitsui Reservoir decision-making system to automatize related hydrological and meteorological information process. With the aids of smart analysis, the authority improves the performance of reservoir operations to enhance the utilization of water resource. In 2022, the utilization rate of Feitsui Reservoir has reached 89.44%.

2. Improve the quality of water supply

Taipei employs a "multiple barrier" strategy, establishing more stringent internal control standards than the national drinking water quality standards. Continuous monitoring instruments ensure round-the-clock oversight of water quality at treatment plants. In 2021 and 2022, the average treated water turbidity was 0.02 NTU, well below the regulatory limit of 2 NTU, with a cumulative frequency of treated water below 0.1 NTU exceeding 99.9%, surpassing the objectives of advanced nations (95%).

Planned, systematic water quality sampling, and testing encompass 141 parameters, surpassing the 68 parameters specified in Taiwan's drinking water quality standards. In 2022, the water quality fully complied with standards, boasting a 100% compliance rate. All relevant results are transparently published on the website for public access.

3.Improvement of water supply network

To efficiently manage water resources, prevent system leakage, and reduce water loss rates, Taipei has established a long-term strategy under the "Water Supply Network Improvement and Management Plan" (2006 to 2025). This plan encompasses pipeline replacements, water pressure management, comprehensive adoption of district metering and regional leak detection control techniques, resulting in improved water loss control. In line with recommendations from the International Water Association (IWA) regarding network loss reduction methods like pipeline replacement, water pressure management, proactive leak detection, and leak repair progress and quality, Taipei has been systematically enhancing its water supply network. Between 2006 and 2022, 2,514 kilometers of aged water pipes have been replaced. The annual average replacement rate over the past 17 years was 2.38%, consistently surpassing the IWA's recommended 1.5%. The water loss rate decreased from 26.99% at the end of 2005 to 11.20% at the end of 2022, marking a cumulative reduction of 15.79%. This provides an average annual reduction of 0.93%, equivalent to saving approximately 60% of the storage capacity of the Feitsui Reservoir, which serves as a substantial water source.

4.User Connection Rate

Taipei City has connected 917,437 households to the sewage network, achieving a cumulative penetration rate of 81.21%. This includes buildings with self-installed sewage connections and on-site sewage treatment facilities. The total number of households with sewage treatment facilities has exceeded 930,000, resulting in an 88.52% of city population served by sewerage collection system. This effective collection and treatment of sewage have significantly improved the quality of living and enhanced the city's international image.



In addition, Taipei City has conducted comprehensive inspections of businesses under its jurisdiction, including community sewer systems, healthcare facilities, tourist hotels, and construction sites – major contributors to pollution. In 2022, the city conducted inspections on 864 businesses and sewage systems that fall under the Water Pollution Control Act, totaling 2,864 inspections in the year. Stringent control measures have been applied to the quality of discharged wastewater to protect the quality of river water.

Four major methods of water leakage management



5. Increase the use of recycled water

Taipei City adopts a strategy of "inside-out" and "public before private" to promote recycled water usage. This approach involves increasing internal water usage within sewage treatment plants' premises, collaborating across agencies, revising contract templates, and using social media and education programs to raise awareness. The city also actively supplies recycled water to nearby schools for various purposes. In 2022, total recycled water usage reached 4,222,794 tons, a nearly 66% increase from 2021, equivalent to 1,689 Olympic-sized swimming pools (2,500 tons each).

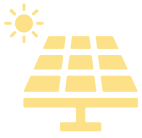


6. Provide an excellent water environment

Taipei City actively involves its citizens in water environmental protection. This includes 24 Water Environmental Patrol Teams covering 97.05 kilometers along various rivers. Regular river cleaning events engage the public in safeguarding the water environment. Taipei also maintains the GUANDU Nature Park to improve water quality naturally, treating an average of 2,458 CMD in 2022.



SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



The Solar Taipei Program continues to promote solar power in the city through four main pillars: "bidding for and installing solar panels on city-owned property," "social housing demonstration sites," "Subsidy for Citizens," and "smart grid Citizen power plants." The program aims to achieve the goal of becoming an "Advanced Energy-Efficient City."

The program also establishes Citizen power plants. The city government inventories and opens up public roofs for bidding to allow citizen groups to participate in the establishment of citizen power plant demonstration sites. These demonstration sites will be replicated in large-area, multi-site models and then applied on private roofs.

1. Solar Taipei Program

Taipei has established a consultation channel to make it easier for citizens to apply for subsidies. The city has also commissioned a professional team to actively investigate high-potential areas for solar power installation. This will help citizens apply for installation and accelerate the city's progression for solar power.

In 2022, a total of 87 city government agencies and 161 schools installed solar power generation systems with a capacity of approximately 48,000 kW. In addition to 111 central government offices and 224 private units in Taipei, the estimated annual generation is 63.29 million kilowatt-hours, with a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions of approximately 32,000 tons.

The city's goal for solar power installed capacity by 2030 is 95 MW, with an expected annual growth of 5 MW. The city government will take the lead in this effort by inventorying vacant space in government agencies and schools, promoting private subsidies and Citizen power plants, and inviting experts and scholars to conduct surveys to assess installation potential.

The Solar Taipei Program

2030 Target
95,000kW

By March 2023, the cumulative capacity will reach 68MW, an increase of 21.8 times compared to 2014.

March 2023
68,095kW

2014
3,122kW

2. Setting up citizen power plants

To assist citizens in participating in using renewable energy, the Taipei City Government has inventoried city-owned roof space and provided it to citizen groups through a bidding process to establish citizen power plant demonstration sites. These demonstration sites will be replicated in large-area, multi-site models and then applied on private roofs. The Taipei City has successfully assisted the Xinyi Xincheng citizen in Da'an District invest in self-installing a citizen power plant with a total capacity of approximately 145.7 kW.

The Taipei City has completed six cases of Citizen power plants on city-owned property, with a total capacity of 187 kW. The city aims to complete the installation of 22 Citizen power plants on city-owned property by 2030 and establish good citizen power plant demonstration cases.

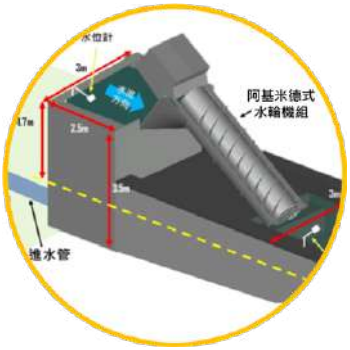


The first power plant demonstration temple

- Beitou District Zhongmeili Office cooperate with Qu Yuan Temple Committee
- **Installing solar panels** to reach **4.8kW** installed capacity, with a target of **8kW**
- **Energy storage system 15kWh**, combined with **smart power supply system**

3. Multiple approaches to power generation

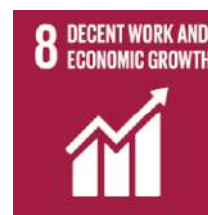
Taipei is limited by its terrain and industrial structure, and many of the buildings are high-rise buildings. In addition to rooftop solar panels, the city is also using vertical (multi-faceted) areas to promote solar power. For example, the sound barrier on the Ren'an Branch Station overpass has been installed with 3.8 kW (128 panels) of flexible solar panels, with a storage capacity of 5 kWh. If the electricity is self-generated, it can be used to power air conditioners, inverter fans, and microwave sensor lamps.



The city estimates that small-scale hydropower will reach 1 MW by 2050, and geothermal power will reach 10 MW.



SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Taipei provides employment counseling for older job seekers and expands on-site job matchmaking to increase employment rates. Taipei has also established the OkWork website to provide cross-generational workplace management services, encouraging businesses to increase the employment of older workers. In addition, Taipei is promoting the "Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Services for People with Disabilities" program, which combines private or government agencies or institutions to provide employment services for people with disabilities. Taipei provides the trainings to foreign caregivers and has also established a coordination system helps migrant workers to adjust the life in Taiwan.

Taipei provides financing and loans to assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and young entrepreneurs; implements occupational safety and health inspections under the "4-Year Plan of Deep-Rooted Occupational Safety and Health" to ensure the safety of workers; and promotes the "Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Work Environment Guidance and Improvement Plan" to strengthen occupational safety and health promotion and education and training, and to enhance

1. Employment counseling and job matching

Taipei has established seven employment service stations that provide one-on-one professional counseling. In 2022, there were approximately 57,700 job seekers, and the employment matching rate was 63%. The city also invited companies with hiring needs to hold large job fairs and recruitment activities to provide more refined and professional employment services to the public and employers. In 2022, a total of 528 recruitment activities were held, including 10 job fairs, 3 project recruitments, and 515 small recruitment activities at each station. The recruitment activities attracted 23,000 interviews and matched approximately 11,000 people.



2. Promoting employment for middle-aged and elderly people

In June 2021, Taipei established the Taipei City Senior Career Innovation Center to develop new elder career opportunities. The center also offers career revitalization training courses, invites companies to form strategic alliances, and jointly explores elder-friendly employment solutions. In October 2021, the Taipei City Nangang Senior Talents Service Hub was established to strengthen the development of job opportunities suitable for the elderly and to provide job search services on the front line. In 2022, there were 22,040 job seekers who aged 45 and over, and the employment rate was 61.8%.



3. Middle-aged and elderly employment counseling

Taipei has established the OkWork website to promote employment for middle-aged and elderly people and create age-friendly workplaces. The website provides a variety of services with a single-entry point and uses online processes to simplify procedures. It also provides resources for businesses and workers to implement age-friendly employment measures. As of August 31, 2023, the website has received over 14 million visits.

4. Employment assistance for people and migrant workers

As of 2022, Taipei has entrusted 12 organizations and 65 professional staff to provide employment matching services for people with disabilities. The employment rate reached 78.9%. In addition, Taipei has provided in-home training for foreign caregivers to teach them the correct caring skills and knowledge. This has helped to improve the quality of care, reduce unexpected hospitalization, and help foreign caregivers adapt to life in Taiwan. In 2022, 485 people completed the in-home training. Taipei has also established a coordination system that introduces new immigrants and bilingual talents as interpreters to protect the rights of employers and foreign caregivers. By having professional lawyers host coordination meetings and offer the legal advices, the success rate of coordination has been enhanced. For instance, the success rate of coordination in 2022 increased up to 85%.



5. Assist innovation enterprise with financing loans

Taipei City provides consulting services to applicants for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and youth entrepreneurship loans to help them expand their businesses and promote transformation and innovation. The city has also partnered with Taipei Fubon Bank, E.sun Bank, Cathay United Bank, Cooperative Bank of Taiwan, and the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund to provide financing for SMEs and startup entrepreneurs through loan guarantees. This has helped SMEs and those with entrepreneurial intentions develop their businesses. From 2017 to 2022, a total of nearly 2,700 cases were approved, with a loan amount of over NT\$2.35 billion.

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廣告

一般求職者

職場新鮮人及學生

中高齡銀髮族

婦女及新住民

企業(僱主)

6.4-year plan for occupational safety

The City aims to realize the occupational safety and health (OSH) self-management mechanism, improve labor rights and awareness, carry out inspections according to the level of risk, implement OSH training, and strengthen OSH management. The Taipei City Occupational Safety and Health Academy (OSHA) shares resources such as teachers and teaching materials with relevant public and private organizations, businesses, schools, government agencies, and communities to jointly organize OSH training.

In 2022, the OSHA has organized 70 sessions of return-to-work OSH training, 126 sessions of OSH promotion and counseling, and 44 sessions of outsourced general OSH training, with a total of nearly 10,000 participants. The OSHA partners in Taipei City organized 776 sessions of training in 2022, with nearly 42,000 participants. As of the end of the year, the OSHA alliance had 568 members.

7. Promote tourism to boost economy

Taipei City is dedicated to developing tourism, integrating local culture, and adjusting overseas marketing strategies to expand its market.

- (1) Overseas marketing: Partnered with Taiwan Railway to launch Taipei Tour package and participated in online exhibitions during the pandemic; organized overseas tourism promotion events and participated in local festivals.
- (2) Safe environment: Tourism service center quality improvement, illegal hotels inspections, periodical hotel inspections, Muslim-certified accommodations and attractions guidance, and Muslim and LGBTQ+ tourism webpage establishment on the Taipei Tourism Official Website "Taipei Travel".
- (3) Tourism events: Continued to host tourism festivals such as Taipei Lantern Festival, Taipei Azalea Festival, and Taipei Valentine's Day and Taipei New Year's Party to create a Taipei brand and promote economic growth.



SDG 9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



The government is working to improve the transportation environment, including accessibility, bicycle lanes, and bridge improvements. It is also encouraging the elderly to use public transportation and providing transportation subsidies for low-income households. In addition, the government is strengthening water and soil conservation around water storage area of the Feitsui Reservoir, in accordance with results of dam monitoring and inspection, ensuring the safety and stability of the Feitsui Reservoir.

1. Accessible environment

To improve the safety of pedestrian walkways, Taipei City has installed marked pedestrian walkways in alleyways and around MRT stations. As of the end of 2022, the city has installed 1,987 marked pedestrian walkways and made 117 setback crosswalks. Considering the needs of people with disabilities, Taipei City has installed 22 tactile guided indications as of the end of 2022.

By widening bridge pedestrian sidewalks and installing bicycle tow facilities, Taipei City has improved the accessibility of bicycle lanes across rivers and connected inter-city bicycle lanes. The city has also included sections of the city's bicycle lanes that have reached consensus with local communities in the annual implementation of pedestrian environment improvement projects. As of the end of 2022, the total length of bicycle lanes in Taipei City is 512.9 kilometers, and the future goal is to reach 593.45 kilometers.

2. LOHAS for the elderly and participation promotion

The Taipei City Government provides monthly transportation and facility discounts of 480 points (NTD) for senior citizens aged over 65 and indigenous peoples aged over 55. These discounts can be used on city buses, Taipei MRT, the Taipei Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities Taxi Service, Smile Bike, and double-decker sightseeing buses. As for public facilities, the city has expanded the use of district sports centers to 59 locations since 2019. In 2023, the city has further expanded the use of discounts to the Ankeng LRT and Taiwan Railways and increased the single-trip subsidy for the Taipei Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities Taxi Service.

3.Accessible Rehabus

Taipei City provides door-to-door transportation services for people with disabilities Taipei City has promoted small rehabuses since 1989 at 1/3 of taxi fare to reduce the burden on users. Wheelchair-accessible taxi is friendly towards disabled or elderly passengers. The main aim is to help people with moving disabilities to go everywhere and enjoy life fully as possible.



4.Low-income subsidies for education

Low-income households do not need to apply for transportation subsidies individually. The Social Affairs Bureau will directly deposit the subsidy into the bank accounts of eligible households.



5.Digital equality in public areas

Taipei Free WIFI hotspots are available free of charge and without the need for user account and password. The city government has also improved the quality of WiFi connection by upgrading the 4G standard to 300Mbps.

6.Properly reduce siltation in reservoirs

The city has reclaimed 12.5 hectares of land in the reservoir catchment area that had been illegally occupied for agricultural purposes. The reservoir's cumulative siltation rate is the lowest of any large reservoir in Taiwan, at 6.85%. This ensures a reliable water supply for residents of the Greater Taipei area. The city has completed a major overhaul of the water turbine generators at the dam and will conduct the sixth overall safety inspection and evaluation of the reservoir in 2023.



Rock fall prevention fences on the reservoir slopes

SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



The city government provides subsidies to citizens and organizations to organize Hakka language and culture classes, and it also offers a variety of support services for new immigrants, such as diversity sensitivity training, care and visitation, and cross-departmental referral services. In addition, the city government has established an employment and entrepreneurship service consultation center for indigenous peoples to help them find jobs and start businesses.

This summary highlights the city government's commitment to diversity and inclusion. By supporting Hakka culture, helping new immigrants integration, and providing employment opportunities for indigenous peoples, the city government is working to create a more welcoming and supportive environment for all.

1. Promote Hakka culture

Taipei City Government is strengthening the promotion of Hakka language. It encourages citizens to participate in Hakka Proficiency test to improve their Hakka skills. The city government has also established a reward program to continue promoting the transmission of Hakka language and culture.

From 2017 to 2022, a total of 1,570 people have passed the certification. The number of people who have passed the certification has increased every year since the program was launched. In 2022, more than 300 people passed the Hakka Proficiency test. Taipei City Government will continue to promote Hakka language in Taipei's elementary and middle schools and Hakka groups, and encourage people to participate in Hakka language certification to ensure that Hakka language is passed down to future generations.



2. Care for new immigrants

Taipei City Government is conducting diversity sensitivity training for front-line staff to improve their service skills for people from different cultures. The average completion rate of the training courses for front-line staff in district offices and household registration offices from 2018 to 2022 was 97.52%.

Taipei City Government has also integrated the resources of various city agencies to provide support services for new immigrants. It has established a care and visiting system and provides cross-departmental referral services. The average visiting rate in the past three years has reached 77.95%.

3. Employment promotion for aboriginal people

To ensure the employment rights of indigenous people in Taipei, the city government has enacted the "Taipei City Ordinance to Promote Indigenous Employment". This ordinance requires all city agencies and schools to employ indigenous people in non-civil servant positions in proportion to their population. The ordinance also requires contractors on city government construction projects with a contract value of NT\$500,000 or more to have 5% of the total wages of steel and formwork are used on employment of indigenous people in Taipei.

In terms of employment matching, in addition to providing employment-related services through indigenous service officers in each district, the city government also provides information of indigenous people with employment needs to the employment service team of the Central Indigenous Peoples' Affairs Council.



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



In terms of housing and living environment, Taipei City has taken a number of measures to reduce air pollution. As a result, the city's average annual $PM_{2.5}$ concentration has dropped to $9.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, below the World Health Organization's recommended level of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Taipei City also provides affordable housing options, including rental public housing and social housing, as well as rental subsidies and property management services. These measures help ensure that all residents have access to clean air and affordable housing.

Taipei City also places great importance on the learning environment for future generations. In the process of renovating aging school buildings, the city is incorporating the needs of both the government and the community, and is also inviting public participation to create quality school districts. For households below the poverty line, the city provides a variety of subsidies to meet their complex needs, including education, healthcare, employment, and care.

In terms of transportation, Taipei City is promoting the development of intelligent transportation systems (ITS), such as solar-powered electronic paper smart bus signs. The city is also working to improve road safety and convenience by updating and improving road surfaces, slopes, and related facilities, and by improving the quality of mountain roads.

Cultural assets should be preserved for future generations. To do this, the city must conduct cultural value assessments, designation and registration, restoration, and preservation. The city is also promoting the Old House Cultural Movement to revitalize and reuse cultural assets, which will help to enhance the cultural appeal of the city.



1. Promoting Social housing for housing justice

Taipei City has taken a number of measures to increase the supply of affordable housing, including building social housing, providing rental subsidies, and converting existing public housing into social housing. As of 2022, the city has provided over 48,000 units of affordable housing.

Taipei City has also taken steps to protect the housing rights of vulnerable populations. In 2016, the city established a public review process to develop a mechanism for allocating social housing units to special-needs households. In 2021, the city increased the proportion of social housing units allocated to vulnerable populations to 40%. The city has also developed a variety of housing assistance programs, including affordable housing and rental public housing, and is working to attract non-profit private organizations to manage social housing units.



2. Revitalization of aged school buildings

Taipei City is renovating aging school buildings to create quality school districts that are integrated with public services, such as daycare centers, nursing homes, and social housing. This will help to create a more inclusive and equitable urban micro-structure.



3. Relief and care for the poor

Taipei City provides a variety of assistance to low-income households, including living allowances, education and transportation allowances, childbirth allowances, and housing subsidies. The city also provides education, health care, and housing resources to meet the complex needs of poor people.

The city conducts active counseling measures to strengthen care for the vulnerable, such as poverty counseling, poverty self-reliance measures, and employment transition. The poverty rate in Taipei City has remained at 1.70% for the past five years.

4. Smart management of transportation information

To improve the convenience of travel for residents, Taipei City is actively promoting the development of intelligent transportation systems (ITS). In particular, bus information has been converted from static to dynamic, and the relevant data is transmitted to the open data platform for use by private companies. This makes it easier for residents to obtain estimated arrival information through a variety of channels, including smart bus stops signs, apps, websites, and PDAs.

The most common way for residents to check bus information is through smart bus stop signs. Smart bus stop signs can provide real-time bus arrival information for residents without mobile devices, mobile phones, or internet access, or who are unable to use apps. This helps to reduce anxiety and helps residents to choose public transportation. As of 2022, Taipei City has completed 2,721 bus stops with smart bus stop signs, the installation rate was 81.39%.










5.Improving the quality of mountain roads

As social and economic conditions change, the service function of mountain roads has gradually shifted from promoting the transportation of mountain agricultural products and agricultural development to providing transportation services for people to enjoy the mountains and engage in leisure activities. Therefore, in addition to maintaining the original safe and convenient transportation function, it is also necessary to create a comfortable, beautiful, and pleasant rest space to improve the overall quality of the mountains.

In addition to updating and improving the road surface, slopes, and related facilities, and maintaining the environment for listed mountain roads, the city plans to improve the landscape environment of mountain roads and integrate local characteristics into road-related designs to improve the overall quality of rest.



6. Cultural Heritage Conservation - Old House Movement

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
|  <p>Monument 197 places</p> |  <p>Historic building 323 places</p> |  <p>Commemorative building 5 places</p> |  <p>Groups of Buildings 3 places</p> |
|  <p>Archaeological site 2 places</p> |  <p>Cultural landscape 10 places</p> |  <p>Historic site 2 places</p> | <p>Total Until May 2023 542 places</p> |

Taipei City's cultural assets include tangible and intangible assets. Tangible assets include monuments and historic buildings, while intangible assets include traditional performing arts, folk customs, and traditional knowledge and practices. The city preserves, maintains, restores, and revitalizes these assets through a variety of activities, including the Old House Culture Movement program.

The Old House Culture Movement program was launched in 2013 to revitalize and reuse Taipei City's growing number of cultural assets. The program provides guidance and subsidies to help owners reuse and revitalize old buildings. The program has been successful in improving the condition of Taipei City's cultural assets and has led to the opening of several new cultural attractions, including the "Daisy House" and "Shell House" in Dihua Street and the Grass Mountain Villa Park.



7. Continues improvement of air quality

Taipei City has a vision of becoming a sustainable and livable city. To improve air quality in the city, Taipei City has launched the "Clean Air Action Plan". The plan includes the following measures:

- (1) Establishment of air quality control zones to regulate high-polluting vehicles. After the implementation of the control measures, the average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration at three transfer stations has improved by 21%.
- (2) Implementation of a three-year subsidy program for electric motorcycles to encourage citizens to switch to electric motorcycles. As a result, the number of electric motorcycles registered in Taipei City (7.8%) and the market share (24.8%) are both the highest in the country.
- (3) Encouragement of diesel vehicle scrapping and the installation of emission control equipment. As of 2023, a total of 3,324 old diesel vehicles have been scrapped, which is a decrease of more than 50% from the number of old vehicles in 2017. Taipei City also has the highest number of vehicles equipped with smoke filters in the country, with a total of 356 vehicles.

Through the above measures, Taipei City's $PM_{2.5}$ annual average concentration has dropped significantly to $9.7\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2022. It has met the national air quality standard of $15\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for five consecutive years, and has fallen below the World Health Organization's fourth stage recommended value of $10\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the first time. In the future, Taipei City will continue to promote control plans to ensure that citizens can breathe healthy air with peace of mind.



SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Taipei City has invited chain restaurants to join in providing free meals. The city has also partnered with eFOOD to share this information on a food sharing map, allowing people can check the location of free meals online.

To encourage resource conservation, the food sharing platform encourages vendors to freely donate their leftover food for the day. The platform then matches these vendors with social welfare organizations, which can pick up the donated food at a fixed time. The organizations can then cook the food themselves or distribute it to families in need after being assessed by social workers. This helps to ensure that food is not wasted and that resources are circulated.

1. Meal-charity stores

In October 2021, the city upgraded its free meal program to version 2.0, launching the Hope Good Food Hall. In addition to the original partner restaurants, the city also linked up with chain restaurants to join the free meal program. The city also partnered with eFOOD to share this information on a food sharing map, so that people can use e-services to check the location of free meals. As of December 2022, the number of partner restaurants has reached 453, and a total of 33,183 meal coupons were distributed in 2022.



2. Cherish-food kitchen

In response to environmental protection and resource conservation, Taipei City established the "Food Sharing Platform" in July 2016. The platform encourages vendors to freely donate their leftover food for the day, and then matches them with social welfare organizations that serve the elderly, disabled, women, and children. These organizations can then pick up the donated food at a fixed time and either cook it themselves or give it to families in need to cook for themselves. As of 2022, the platform has been implemented in seven public markets. In 2022, a total of 13,747 kilograms of food was received, benefiting a total of 24,487 people.



3. Plastic reduction at source and reuse

In response to the International Waste Reduction Agreement and in accordance with the regulations of the Environmental Protection Administration's "Restrictions on the Use of Single-Use Beverage Cups and Implementation Methods," Taipei City has about 256 stores that legally provide reusable cup rental services.

As of July 1, 2022, chain beverage stores, chain convenience stores, chain fast food restaurants, and chain supermarkets are required to provide a discount of at least NT\$5 for customers who bring their own cups. The self-service cup rate in Taipei City has increased from 9.5% to 14%, which helps to reduce the use of single-use beverage cups. In addition, Taipei City's Environmental Protection Bureau was the first in the country to announce that beverage stores in the city would be banned from using single-use plastic beverage cups starting on December 1, 2022. It is estimated that this will reduce the use of over 76 million single-use plastic cups each year. In 2022, the percentage of restaurants that do not provide single-use straws was 17.5%.

4. Water environment patrol for water quality protection

Taipei has been cooperating with the central river patrol system for nearly 20 years. The Environmental Protection Bureau has combined public and private sector resources to encourage citizens to participate in water environment patrols, river pollution remediation, water quality monitoring results reporting, environmental education activities, river cleanup activities, and cross-county patrol team visits. This allows more citizens to get close to Taipei's rivers and supervise river remediation with the power of the people.

In 2023, the number of water environment patrol teams in Taipei City has grown to 24, with a total of 647 members. The total patrol length is 97.1 kilometers.

In 2022, the patrol teams conducted 1,721 routine river inspections and 735 simple water quality tests during inspections. This achieves the purpose of environmental cleaning, while also monitoring environmental water quality and reporting pollution in real time.



SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION



Taipei City is promoting small-scale planting in schools, and is further integrating Food and Agriculture Education and experience the fun of planting. It has set up a campus green roof platform construction plan, which not only reduces indoor temperatures but also increases the planting area of green plants. At this stage, it has been extended to all public schools in the city, with a planting area of 166,084.08 square meters.

To raise the public's basic knowledge of climate change, the city is promoting learning on the following themes as the main axis: environmental ethics, climate change, disaster prevention education, food and agriculture education, net-zero emissions, and sustainable development.

In response to extreme weather, Taipei city is progressing proactively to be a more disaster-resilient city. Through the simulation of disaster potential and risk analyses, Taipei City Government has developed the prevention and response procedures of different disasters. The government also formulates post-disaster recovery plans and Taipei City's post-disaster recovery and reconstruction guidelines, in order to assure the implementation of disaster management in Taipei City.

1. Promotion of campus garden city

Taipei City is promoting small-scale planting in schools, and is further integrating Food and Agriculture Education and experience the fun of planting. It has set up a campus green roof platform construction plan, which not only reduces indoor temperatures but also increases the planting area of green plants. At this stage, it has been extended to all public schools in the city, with a planting area of 166,084.08 square meters.



Starting in 2021, the Department of Education has accelerated the promotion of campus greening to improve campus green coverage. It selected 8 schools to implement pilot vertical greening (green wall) schools. In 2022, it accelerated the promotion, and a total of 30 vertical greening demonstration schools have been completed.



2.Promotion of sponge city

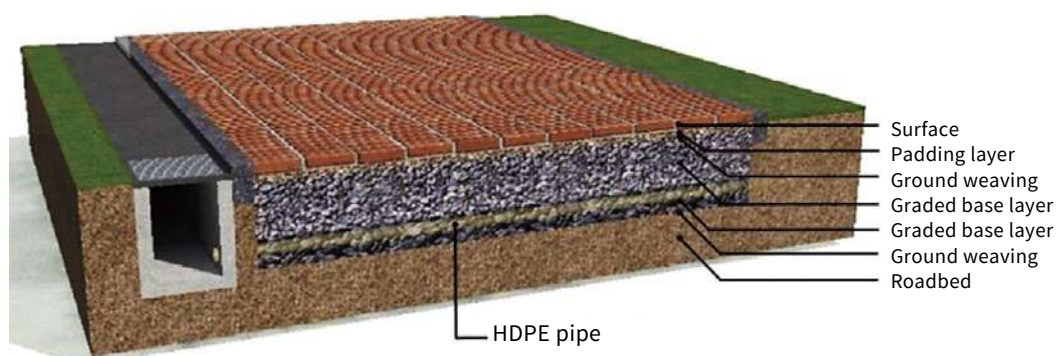
In the face of global climate change and regional extreme event, Taipei has striven for the development of flood prevention and drainage infrastructure, and river remediation work. The purpose is to provide the public with a safe and livable waterfront city. However, considering the future challenges of extreme weather and competition for water resources, Taipei City takes the sponge city concept as the core of its water environment policy. With "resilience and adaptation", "sustainable water usage" and "vibrant water environment" as the three major visions, it outlines a safe, sustainable, water-friendly and ecological water environment blueprint for Taipei City.



It has established six goals ,which are “Restoring Urban Water Cycle”, ”Increasing Flood-Resisting Capacity”, ”Diverse Water Reuse Sources”, ”Stable and Efficient Water Supply”, ”Livable Natural Habitat” and ”Promoting Waterfront Activities” and 13 strategies. By using engineering and management means, these strategies will help to make the ground more permeable and water-retentive, and the water vapor that evaporates can help to regulate the urban microclimate.

Taipei City has implemented a number of measures to reduce urban heat island effects and stormwater runoff. These measures include:

- **Greening and infiltration of schools, parks, and parking lots of over 800 m2.** From 2015 to 2022, the total storage capacity of these measures has reached 103,000 cubic m3.
- **Use of permeable pavement in sidewalks, parks, schools, and parking lots.** As of last year, the city has installed approximately 380,000 m2 of permeable pavement, which is equivalent to the area of approximately 906 basketball courts. Actual monitoring has shown that permeable pavement can reduce the surrounding temperature by 2.02 to 5.86 degrees Celsius, indicating that it has the effect of reducing urban temperatures.
- **Rainwater retention facilities in private and public development projects of over 300 m2.** From 2015 to 2022, the total storage capacity of these measures has reached 92,000 m3.
- **Rainwater harvesting in parks.** Taipei City has installed 43 rain barrels in parks from 2015 to 2022, with a total capacity of nearly 6,000 m3. Rainwater from these barrels is used to irrigate plants, flush toilets, sprinkle to reduce heat, and provide ecological subsidies instead of tap water.



3. Education of climate change

To integrate Taipei City's environmental education resources and deepen the educational and informational content, the School Environment Education Center, in conjunction with environmental education guidance teams at all levels of education, has planned three types of courses: "Green Simplicity", "Environmental Protection and Leisure", and "Sustainable Development". These courses are designed to address learning topics such as environmental ethics, climate change, disaster prevention education, food and agriculture education, net-zero emissions, and sustainable development. The center also organizes 12 environmental education programs, develops environmental education action strategies, and promotes sustainable school partner schools to achieve the goal of a sustainable campus.

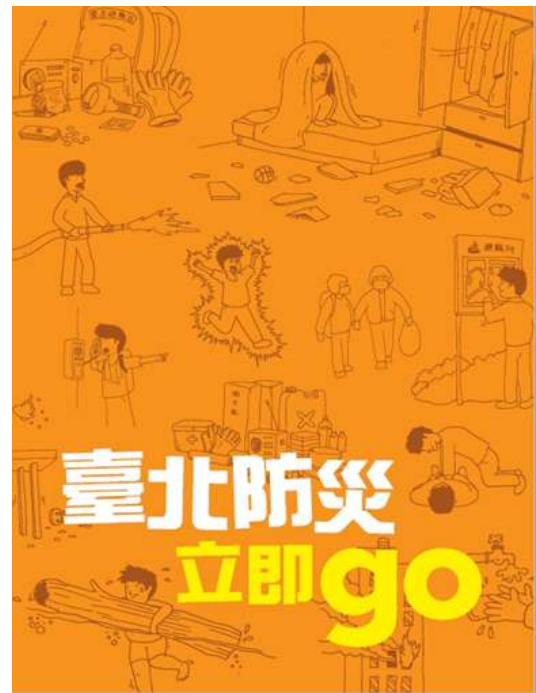
In 2022, the center organized a workshop and award ceremony for the design of environmental education course routes, with 101 teachers participating. It also organized teacher training and student environmental education camps, including boat-building workshops, lectures, summer camps, school visits, environmental education course practice, and related skills training, with a total of 21 events and 734 participants. The center also organized environmental education field trips for classes from all levels of education in the city, with a total of 59 events and 1,512 participants.



4. Building Disaster-resilient City

Through the simulation of disaster potential and risk analyses, Taipei City Government has developed the prevention and response procedures of different disasters. The government also formulates post-disaster recovery plans and Taipei City's post-disaster recovery and reconstruction guidelines, in order to assure the implementation of disaster management in Taipei City.

- (1) By using the results of disaster potential simulation and risk analyses, Taipei City Government revises the regional disaster prevention plan regularly. It also sets annual goals and measures to guide the departments and agencies of the city government.
- (2) Taipei City pre-establishes standardized operational procedures for each type of disaster that may occur in the city. These procedures are designed to respond to disasters in a timely manner.
- (3) Taipei City holds disaster prevention and protection exercises and educational activities each year. It also produces citizen disaster handbooks and disaster-related easy-to-read booklets for free download. The goal is to raise public awareness and skills in disaster prevention and relief.
- (4) Taipei City promotes resilient communities by strengthening community autonomy. This helps to guide residents to self-help and mutual aid in the event of a disaster. It also makes it easier for government agencies to enter communities and expand the efficacy of resource allocation.
- (5) To encourage public participation in disaster prevention, Taipei City has been conducting a comprehensive training and certification program for disaster relief volunteers since 2019. As of July 2023, Taipei City has trained 5,450 disaster relief volunteers who have been certified by the Ministry of the Interior.
- (6) To accelerate the implementation of disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, Taipei City has authorized program and proposals for recovery and reconstruction. The program and proposals take into account the complexity of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction work.



SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND



Taipei City has a long-term biodiversity monitoring program that collects and analyzes ecological data. The results of this program have been used to inform policy decisions by other city departments.

The city also conducts habitat restoration and enhancement projects to improve and provide wildlife with quality habitat. It has protected and improved 281 hectares of public forestland and has partnered with private companies and NGOs to adopt or co-sign memorandums of understanding for six parks. These partnerships are working to make the parks more ecologically friendly.

Taipei City is also committed to addressing the issue of invasive species. It monitors and removes invasive species such as the Asian house frog and Mikania micrantha to protect native ecosystems. In 2022, the city had the lowest number of street dogs in Taiwan, with only 2,364.

1. Survey of Biodiversity Indicators

Taipei City has a diverse range of ecosystems, even though it is a highly developed city. Some areas of the city still have abundant ecological resources, including Yangmingshan National Park, Guandu Nature Park, Wild Goose Conservation Area, and national and local important wetlands. The city also has many urban parks. Taipei City has conducted annual biodiversity monitoring program from 2007, which includes:

- (1) Biodiversity indicators survey
- (2) Trend analysis of biodiversity indicators
- (3) Taipei City Biodiversity Database (<https://biodiv.gov.taipei/>), which includes databases of biological resource surveys, species data, satellite images, and natural resource survey literature Publication of biodiversity indicator survey results, handbook publication, and WWW display system construction
- (4) Publication of biodiversity indicator survey results, handbook publication, and WWW display system construction

Taipei City Biodiversity Database



In 2022, Taipei City completed a two-season survey of 39 terrestrial and 12 aquatic sites throughout the year. The survey recorded 93 bird species, 134 butterfly species, 34 freshwater fish species, 32 dragonfly species, and 1,277 plant species.

Total number
of records

214,290

Number of
recorded
species

3,464

Number of
protected
species

362

Number of
endemic
species

414

2. Wetland Habitat Restoration

(1) Guandu Wetland

In 2020, the Taipei City Animal Protection Office and the Taipei City Hydraulic Engineering Office collaborated to dredge the Guandu Important Wetland, covering an area of approximately 25 hectares. The Taipei City Department of Environmental Protection continues to maintain the wetland, including regularly removing surrounding weeds, as well as miracle snail and their eggs in the wetland, and cutting off excess aquatic plants in the surface runoff treatment system and transporting them for cleaning.

Water quality testing is conducted monthly at the inlet and outlet of the Shuimogong Creek Artificial Wetland. In 2022, the average river pollution index (RPI) at the inlet was 5.08, which is considered moderate pollution; the outlet was 2.93, which is light pollution. In terms of pollutant removal, the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removal rate in 2022 was 18.86%; the suspended solids removal rate was 67.37%; and the ammonia nitrogen removal rate was 84.04%. The average inflow of water to the wetland was 2,455 CMD, and the outflow was 678C MD.

In 2023, the Taipei City Animal Protection Office will carry out a wetland dredging and maintenance project for important wildlife habitats, with an estimated dredging area of 47 hectares. Avian surveys are also conducted in the wetland every year. In 2022, three surveys were conducted, and the results showed that there were 9-15 families, 11-19 species, and 57-98 individuals of avian.

(2) Dahan and Xindian Important Wetland

The Taipei City Animal Protection Office collaborated with the Taipei City Hydraulic Engineering Office to dredge the riverbed sediment in 2020, with a total sediment removal of approximately 19,000 cubic meters. In 2021, the total dredging area was approximately 8,370 square meters, and the riverbed dredging width was approximately 20 meters; in 2022, the dredging and treatment area was approximately 1,426 square meters.



(3) Shezidao Wetlands

The Shezidao wetlands have a record of 42 families and 148 species of birds (including 24 protected species). A three-year survey showed that the northern pintail has become the main wintering bird. In addition, the wetlands have been found to be inhabited by the four-spot midget, which is listed as a near-threatened species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.



3. Conservation of public forest land

To protect and sustainably utilize the city's forests, Taipei City commissioned National Chiayi University to conduct a forest inventory of the city's protected areas under the Forest Act. After reviewing the forest cover rate and the continuity of forest distribution, the city announced the city's designated forests (excluding protected forests) in 2018, of which 281 hectares are public forests. The city then further reviewed the public forests to identify suitable areas for prioritized promotion, as a demonstration for the city's enhanced forest management.

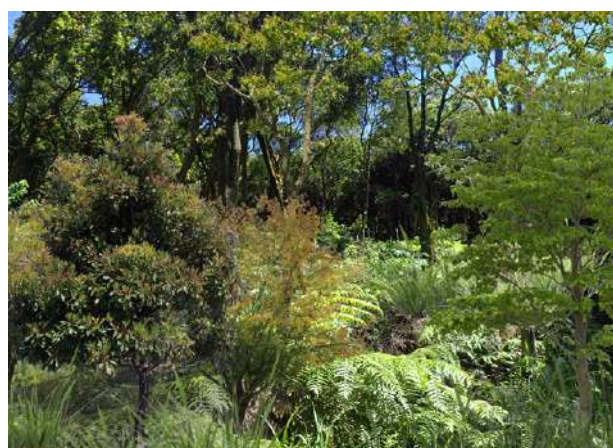
Taipei City pioneered the promotion of public forest management demonstration in 2019. By 2022, the city had completed a 26-hectare demonstration area of Daluentou Mountain. The city also continued to monitor wildlife and plants to ensure the trend of biodiversity.



Marking native seedlings



Thinning around seedlings



The native plant area focuses on species that are characteristic or representative of the local area, and can be used for educational purposes, public purposes, and representative environmental features, including Red Machilus and Thinleaf Machilus.

4. Public-private collaboration to adopt ecological parks

To improve the ecological environment and measures, Taipei City has currently selected 12 priority parks for ecological transformation, promoting and implementing " ecological comprehensive park inventory" and "zoning management", and evaluating and improving the 6 evaluation indicators of "de-concreteization degree", "green coverage rate (planting)", "ecological park species survey", "volunteers and NGO participation", "ecological park uniqueness", and "park education" every year.



Taipei City has completed the ecological categorization of 6 parks from 2021 to 2022. In the future, it is expected to complete the ecological categorization for Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence, Chongyang Park and Nangang Park in 2023, and the ecological categorization for Shuangxi Wetland Park, Youth Park and Fumin Park in 2024.

Da'an Forest Park has been adopted by the Da'an Forest Friends Foundation, and Fuyang Natural Ecological Park and Youth Park have signed a memorandum of understanding with the Society of Wilderness to jointly promote the ecological transformation of parks.

5. Trapping, neutering, vaccination, and returning of street dogs (TNVR)

According to statistics, the number of wild puppies captured and housed in the Taipei City Animal Shelter and the number of dog-catching cases reported by the public have both decreased by more than 50%. In addition, according to a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture on the number of street dogs nationwide, the number of street dogs in Taipei City has decreased from an estimated 4,660 in 2018 to 2,364 in 2022. This shows that the number of street dogs in Taipei City has been gradually controlled, indirectly protecting biodiversity.



6. Alien species control

(1) Long-term ecological surveys, monitoring, and removal of spotted tree frogs and Egyptian geese

1. From 2018 to 2022, a total of 300 nests, 238 chicks, and 136 sub-adults of the Egyptian goose were removed.
2. From 2013 to 2022, a total of 1,460 male, 523 female, 274 juvenile, and 125 egg masses of the spotted tree frog were removed.

(3) Investigate the coverage area of *Mikania micrantha*

The coverage area of *Mikania micrantha* in Taipei City is currently scattered. The Taipei City Government is conducting control measures in accordance with the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency manual. According to statistics, the coverage area of *Mikania micrantha* in Taipei City was 0.6 hectares in 2022.

(2) Suckermouth armored catfish removal in Dahu Park

Since 2021, Taipei City has allocated a regular budget for the removal of invasive species. Three removals and lake fish species ecological studies are conducted each year. The program is expected to be implemented for three years and the contents will be adjusted based on the research results.

1. In 2022, 24 sets of gillnets and 372 sets of lift net were used.
2. In 2022, 1,444 suckermouth armored fish and 19,489 fish larvae below 4.5 cm were removed.
3. In 2023, 52 sets of gillnets and 258 sets of lift net are expected to be used.



SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



To boost resident's information literacy, Taipei City Government offers free digital training for citizens and promotes the achievements of its ICT policies, seeking to enhance the overall knowhow and application of information technology among member of the public.

In terms of traffic safety, the City analyzes the characteristics of road traffic accidents and develops improvement strategies. Based on the survey results, the city analyzes the characteristics of accidents and develops traffic safety improvement strategies.

In terms of family safety, the city continues to cooperate in the implementation of the " Safety Net Against Family Violence Program" and strengthens the implementation of the family violence perpetrator inspection plan to fully protect citizens' safety.

In terms of police systems, the city strengthens the application of the "Taipei Police WORK SMART Platform". By analyzing the data of various systems in the platform, the city enhances the capacity for criminal investigation. At the same time, the city completely replaces the first-phase video surveillance system and adds new recording points to strengthen the effectiveness of crime fighting and form a comprehensive security net.

1. Promotion of ICT Infrastructure and Application

To boost ICT citizens' awareness and usage, Taipei City Government provides free digital training for citizens to enhance literacy and residents' familiarity with ICT applications.

2.24 hours emergency services

The city will provide immediate consultation, assistance, reporting, and shelter services to the public. For emergency cases that need to be handled immediately, the city will provide crisis management services.



3. Analysis for traffic accident reduction

Based on the road traffic accident investigation report by the Ministry of the Interior, the city will analyze the characteristics of accidents according to the severity of accident casualties and road grades, and then develop traffic safety improvement strategies.

4. Police WORK SMART

To improve the working environment of police officers, enhance the efficiency of police work and the quality of public service, and strengthen the capacity for criminal investigation, the City analyzes big data from various systems and databases in the "Taipei Police WORK SMART Platform", in response to the ever-changing modus operandi.

5. Promotion of citizen participation

To date, the city's citizen participatory budgeting has expanded from citizens to students. In the future, the city will continue to promote and deepen civic education, and continue to root down. In 2022, there were 55 participatory budgeting projects, which were jointly discussed by citizens and community representatives on urban planning issues related to citizens' lives, such as environmental improvement, ecological construction, friendly communities, park greening, and trail renovation for improving the quality of living environment.

Taipei First Girls High School proposed "accelerated plastic reduction" through participatory budgeting. The city government provided subsidies to encourage delivery platforms to provide recycled packaging, set up recycling machines, hire recycling personnel, and promote "Environmental-friendly delivery of recycled cup pilot plan", and connects logistics and cleaning industry to allow cups to be reused. From October 2021 to the end of 2022, a total of 78 merchants (service locations) in the city participated, with a total of more than 20,000 people using and returning cups. The rate is 99.1%, with a cumulative reduction of approximately 93,000 disposable containers. Following the city's demonstration project, the Ministry of Environment also announced a legislative announcement in April 2022 "Restrictions on Single-Use Beverage Cups and Implementation Methods" to regulate chain convenience stores and chain fast food restaurant industry. Starting from January 1, 2023, at least 5% of the stores nationwide should provide free recycled cup borrowing services.



SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



To promote Taipei City's sustainable development work and connect with the international community, the city has constantly participated in the events related with sustainable development in the intercity organizations such as the CityNet, the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and its regional Chapter (UCLG-ASPAC), and the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF). Taipei City has also actively presented its sustainable policies and achievements at these events.

In addition to its ongoing interactions with intercity organizations, Taipei City has also participated in the World Cities Summit (WCS), the Asia Pacific Cities Summit (APCS), the Global City Network for Sustainability (G-NETS), and various other meetings and conferences in the globe to share its experience in sustainable city development.

2023 Taipei-Shanghai City Forum

In 2023, Taipei Mayor Chiang led a delegation to attend the "2023 Taipei-Shanghai City Forum" and conducted several municipal visits, including the Shanghai Environment and Energy Exchange. The exchange launched carbon trading in 2021, and as of May 2023, it has accumulated 236 million tons of transactions, with a transaction value of over NT\$10 billion. The delegation also visited the Shanghai Laogang Ecological Base, the world's largest complex of incinerators and generators, which is capable of dealing with 50% of the waste from the metropolitan area of Shanghai and daily generating over 3 million kilowatts. Taipei City's plans to gradually transform its incinerators into renewable energy power plants with a power generation efficiency of more than 25%.



World Cities Summit Mayors Forum



Taipei Mayor Chiang Wan-An and Seoul Mayor signed a memorandum of understanding on youth affairs.

In 2023, Taipei Mayor Chiang was invited to attend the World Cities Summit Mayors Forum (WCSMF) on behalf of Taipei City. He shared Taipei's governance experience in "Data-Driven Innovation Initiatives for Future Taipei" with mayors from around the world. In addition, the year 2023 also marks the 55th anniversary of the sister city relationship between Taipei and Seoul. Mayor Chiang and Seoul Mayor Oh Se-hoon jointly witnessed the signing of the "Taipei-Seoul MOU to Promote Cooperation in Youth Affairs" in the hope of providing more development opportunities for the younger generation.

Taipei City is promoting policies aimed at the goal of "Sustainable Inclusion, Hopeful Capital."

These policies intend to create a city where everyone, regardless of their race, gender, age, or culture, can live in peace and happiness and find a place to contribute. The experience gained from this visit can be used as a reference for Taipei City's future policies.



▲ Taipei Mayor Chiang visited Shanghai.

Taipei Mayor Chiang visited Seoul. ►





TAIYU
CHINO WELCOME

TAIUNG



Chapter 5

Hope of Taipei

Chapter 5 Hope of Taipei

According to the World Economic Forum's 2023 Global Risks Report, the top long-term risk from the climate and environment perspective is the "failure to mitigate climate change." The survey found that climate and environment is a major long-term risk issue, but it is also the area with the least preparation. In particular, the following major issues are seen as the key challenges of climate action, and these issues will be the focus of Taipei City's future climate action:

- Specific policy actions to achieve net zero targets
- Resource exclusivity faced by the public and private sectors in the face of multiple crises
- Fair transition

In 2023, Taipei City's voluntary review report comprehensively reviewed Taipei City's sustainable development goals and summarized 16 indicators. Taipei City will strengthen the implementation of Taipei City's sustainable strategy, with 2030 as an intermediate milestone. Taipei City will also continue to review the prioritized goals on a rolling basis. Taipei City will match the detailed targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals with Taipei City's indicators as the basis for subsequent tracking and review.



In the future, Taipei City will continue to improve its implementation of sustainable development and the goal of net zero emissions by 2050. Taipei City will continue to adopt the concept of "global thinking, local action." Through the leadership of government agencies, cooperation with industry, participation from citizens, and continuous review, Taipei City will build consensus on mitigating global warming from top to bottom. Taipei City will also promote active and effective climate action and encourage everyone to save energy and reduce carbon emissions, achieving real results and moving towards the goal of net zero emissions by 2050.







Appendix



SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| Proportion of population in low-income households (%) | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.73 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.73 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of low-income population} \div \text{Total number of people in Taipei City}) \times 100\%$ Definition: Ratio of the number of low-income populations to the total population of Taipei City | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of population in low- and middle-income households(%) | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.60 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of low- and middle-income population} \div \text{Total number of people in Taipei City}) \times 100\%$ Definition: Ratio of the number of low- and middle-income populations to the total population of Taipei City | | | | | | | |
| Coverage of poverty alleviation measures for low (low-middle) income households | 7.93 | 3.88 | 5.12 | 5.72 | 6.15 | 6.65 | 8.00 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of people participating in poverty alleviation measures} \div \text{Number of low (low-middle) income population}) \times 100\%$ Definition: Proportion of households receiving poverty alleviation measures to total low- and middle-income households | | | | | | | |
| Rate of Account Opening for Children's Future Education and Development (%) | 32 | 42 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 56 | 60 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of people applying for account opening} \div \text{Number of people who are eligible}) \times 100\%$ Definition: The ratio of the number of people who have opened an account to the number of people who are qualified to open an account | | | | | | | |
| Children's Future Education and Development Account Continuous Deposit Rate (%) | 82.91 | 84.66 | 85.77 | 88.20 | 87.66 | 85.94 | 88.00 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of depositors} \div \text{Number of people opening an account}) \times 100\%$ Definition: The ratio of the number of people who have opened accounts and made deposits to the total number of people who have opened accounts | | | | | | | |
| Number of assisted employments for people from low-income households or low- and middle-income households | 667 | 584 | 778 | 976 | 1125 | 932 | 1200 |
| Formula: The number of low- and middle-income households who were successfully recommended for employment in the year Definition: The number of job seekers from low- and middle-income households who were successfully recommended for employment in the year | | | | | | | |
| The ratio of disadvantaged households under the Housing Act to tenant household in social housing(%) | 27.18 | 32.68 | 34.53 | 34.05 | 34.61 | 36.30 | 40.00 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of disadvantaged tenant household in social housing} \div \text{Number of tenant household in social housing}) \times 100\%$ Definition: Proportion of disadvantaged households under the Housing Act living in social housing | | | | | | | |
| Approval rate for households applying for rent subsidy (%) | 90 | 90 | 89 | 81 | 77 | 83 | observational indicator |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of households approved for rent subsidy in the year} \div \text{Number of households applying for rent subsidy in the year}) \times 100\%$ Definition: Ratio of the number of approved households for rent subsidy in the year to the number of households applying for rent subsidy in the year | | | | | | | |



SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Inspection of pesticide residues on fruits and vegetables entering the Taipei wholesale market | — | — | — | 9,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 Tentative |

Formula: Number of daily inspections in the wholesale market x Number of market trading day

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|
| Food industry inspection pass rate | — | — | — | — | — | 96.00 | 98.00 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|

Formula: Food industry inspection passing number / Total number of food industry inspections

Definition: With reference to international food safety warnings and cases of unqualified border random inspections, risk classification is carried out based on the season, product characteristics, possible violations, and inspection results over the years. The focus of inspection varied every year, and audit and random inspection is carried out for high-risk and high-concern product sources.

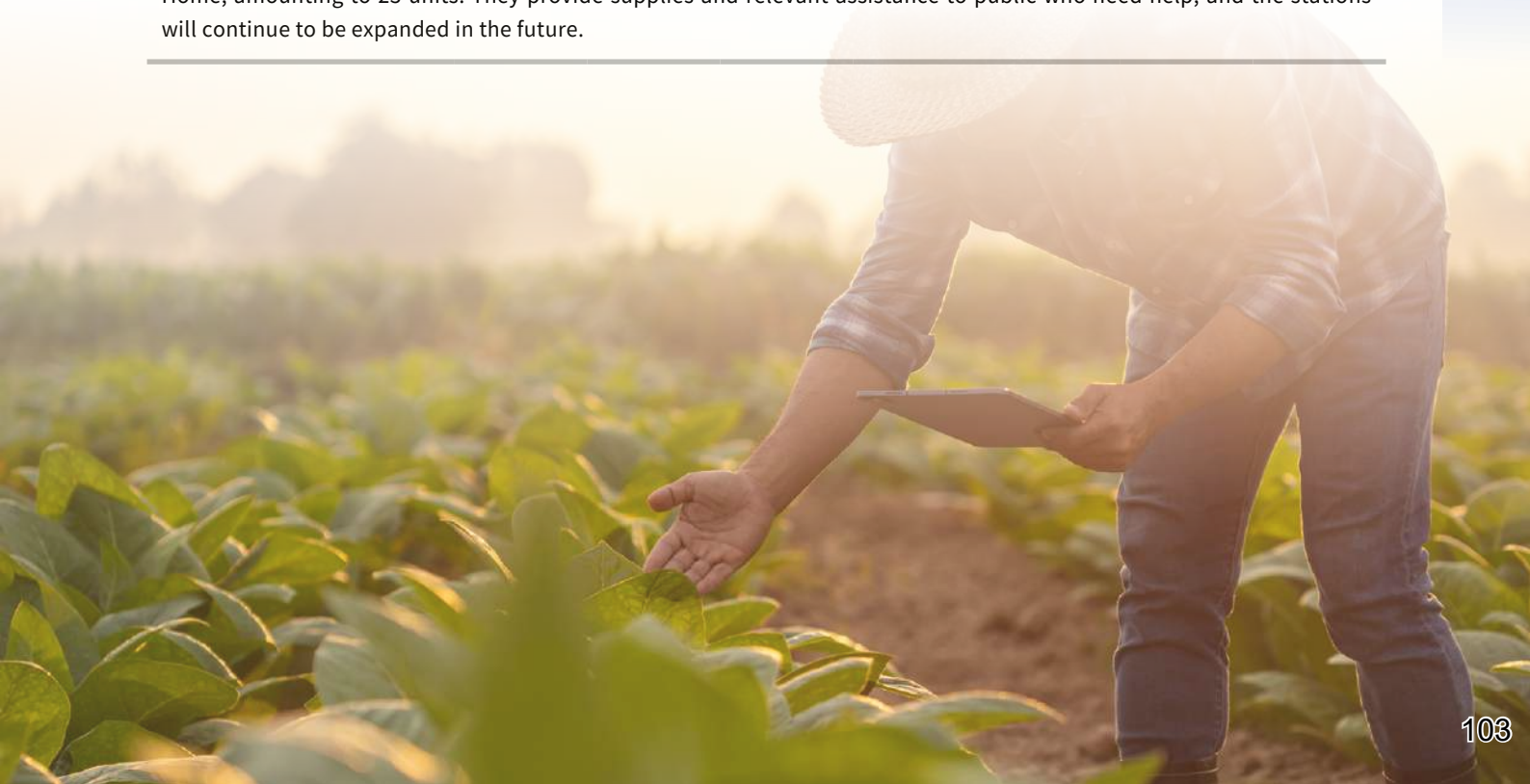
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Demand for organic vegetables on campus in Taipei City (kg/week) | 11,000 | 11,000 | 20,000 | 22,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,500 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Formula: Weekly demand for organic vegetables (kg/week)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Number of supplies service station | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 26 |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Formula: Number of supplies service station

Definition: In 2023, the main stations are the 12 district social welfare center, Phu An elementary school, 4 family branch units (Yanji Pingzhai, Fumin Pingzhai, Ankang Pingzhai, and Family Defense Center), Yuantongju and Women's Interim Home, amounting to 23 units. They provide supplies and relevant assistance to public who need help, and the stations will continue to be expanded in the future.





SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Average life expectancy at birth of the previous year (years) | 83.36 (2016) | 83.57 (2017) | 83.63 (2018) | 83.86 (2019) | 84.12 (2020) | 84.17 (2021) | 86.00 |

Formula: Cumulative stationary population of 0-year-olds/number of living 0-year-olds population

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|-------|
| Coverage three types cancer screening rate of high risk population (%) | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | 7.82 | 7.16 | 15.00 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|-------|

Formula: Sum of the coverage each type cancer screening rate of high risk population (colorectal, breast, and cervical cancer)/3 x 100%

Definition: Number of people who have completed screenings/Total number of people eligible for screenings

- 1.Colorectal cancer screening considers population of 50 ~ 75 years old.
- 2.Breast cancer screening considers population of 45 ~ 70 years old.
- 3.Cervical cancer screening considers population of 36 ~ 70 years old.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Suicide mortality rate (Per 100,000 persons) | 11.40 (2016) | 11.80 (2017) | 13.00 (2018) | 12.76 (2019) | 12.01 (2020) | 11.20 (2021) | 12.31 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|

Formula: (Annual number of suicide deaths / mid-year population) x 100,000

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents per 100,000 persons (Persons/per 100,000 persons) | 1,075 | 1,063 | 1,105 | 1,301 | 1,238 | 1,331 | 945 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|

Formula: [(Number of road traffic accident deaths + injuries) / city population] x 100,000

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of deaths from road traffic accidents within 30 days of the accident per 100,000 persons (Persons/per 100,000 persons) | 3.95 | 5.10 | 4.87 | 4.11 | 5.08 | 4.24 | 3.01 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Formula: (Number of deaths from road traffic accidents within 30 days of the accident / city population) x 100,000



SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Immunization coverage rate (%) | 38 | 40.5 | 45.6 | 53 | 56 | 53.7 | 58 |
| | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders | influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, rotavirus vaccination, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders |

Formula: (Sum of coverage rates of influenza vaccination for elders, influenza vaccination for children, and pneumococcal vaccination for elders) / 3

Definition: The proportion of the actual number of people vaccinated to the number of people eligible to receive each vaccine.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| COVID-19 Immunization coverage rate for elders (%) | — | — | — | — | 79.71 | 85.35 | 30.00 |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|

Formula: [The number of vaccinated elders above 65 years old / Number of elders with household registration] * 100%

Definition: The proportion of the actual number of vaccinated elders above 65 years old to the number of people eligible to receive vaccine.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Diagnostic rate of dementia(%) | 53.00 | 58.00 | 63.07 | 52.53 | 55.07 | 60.67 | 70.00 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Formula: [Statistic number of dementia in Ministry of Health Welfare systems / Assumed number of dementias in Taipei City] x100%

Definition: Completion rate of dementia diagnosis in the year

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Public and quasi-public childcare services supply ratio (%) | In line with formula adjustments, statistics start from 2020 | | | 75.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 80.00 |
|---|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Formula: (Approved no. of children under 2 years old cared for by the City's public-to-private + quasi-public infant daycare centers or home babysitting service providers) / the City's total infant childcare supply *100%

Definition: Public and quasi-public childcare service supply rate



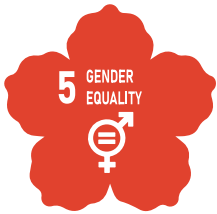
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Percentage of 5-year-old children with household registration in the City enrolled in preschool (%) | 93.30 | 94.39 | 94.74 | 97.5 | 94 | 83.3 | 98 |
| Formula: Number of 5-year-old children enrolled in legally registered kindergartens / Number of 5-year-old children with household registration in Taipei City x 100% Definition: Percentage of 5-year-old children with household registration in Taipei City enrolled in preschool | | | | | | | |
| Focused vocational education (Persons) | 252 (people) | 350 (people) | 596 (people) | 723 (people) 48 (household) | 1068 (people) 53 (household) | 1807 (people) 60 (household) | 2000 (people) 100 (household) |
| Formula: Number of industry-university collaborations handled by the Department and enterprises/industry associations Definition: - | | | | | | | |
| Number of participants in multicultural (indigenous peoples and new immigrants) language courses (persons) | — | 1609 | 1656 | 1858 | 2129 | 2791 | 4000 |
| Formula: Number of people participating in multicultural (indigenous peoples and new immigrants) language classes Definition: Number of Taipei City high school students and below taking aboriginal and new immigrants resident language courses | | | | | | | |
| Improvement rate of students who underwent supportive learning counseling (%) | 70.00 | 75.19 | 77.81 | 75.20 | 77.78 | 79.20 | 80.00 |
| Formula: Average improvement rate of students who underwent supportive learning counseling in Language, English, and Math exam Definition: The improvement rate of students after remedial teaching and tutoring | | | | | | | |
| Employment rate of graduates in centralized special education classes (%) | 59.20 | 64.00 | 65.18 | 65.7 | 65.70 | 62.35 | 72.00 |
| Formula: Number of employments in the graduating class of centralized special education classes / Number of students in the graduating class of centralized special education classes Definition: - | | | | | | | |



SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| The City's illiteracy rate for people over the age of 15 (%) | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.30 |
| Formula: Population of illiterate individuals over the age of 15 / Population of Taipei citizens over the age of 15 Definition: - | | | | | | | |
| Number of elementary schools that have installed inclusive playgrounds (schools) | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 42 |
| Formula: Calculation based on the addition of inclusive playground installations for every 3 schools each year. Definition: - | | | | | | | |
| Rate of unfriendly interactions among students (%) | 4.81 | 4.21 | 4.64 | 5.08 | 5.01 | 5.07 | < 4.50 |
| Formula: Number of students who were treated in an unfriendly manner during the year / Total number of students in the year x 100% Definition: Statistics on the number of people who reported being treated unfriendly in the daily life questionnaire | | | | | | | |
| Number of junior high dropouts and at-risk students participating in the vocational experience courses (persons) | 25 | 24 | 27 | 97 | 30 | 32 | 150 |
| Formula: Number of junior high dropouts and at-risk students participating in the vocational experience courses Definition: - | | | | | | | |



SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

| Taipei City Indicators | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Number of victims of domestic abuse per 100,000 persons of each gender (Per 100,000 persons) | male | 264.66 | 278.58 | 363 | 390.55 | 196.64 | 224.81 | 324.19 |
| | female | 506.49 | 517.68 | 636.01 | 605.58 | 326.05 | 365.04 | 566.44 |

Formula: Number of male (female) domestic abuse victims / male (female) mid-term population x 100,000

Definition:

1. Definition based on the gender statistical indicators of the social affairs bureau of the City Government
2. It is estimated that the number of domestic violence victims should decrease by 2030. This is due to the government's active implementation of domestic violence prevention in recent years, and the improvement of public education and self-protection awareness. These have prompted victims of violence to become more aware of their own safety risks and actively seek external help, and helped people respect physical boundaries more and reduce the occurrence of violence.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of victims of sexual assault per 100,000 persons, by gender (Per 100,000 persons) | male | 11.12 | 11.19 | 10.26 | 13.53 | 11.37 | 10.15 | 11.52 |
| | female | 48.08 | 49.78 | 54.07 | 54.4 | 52.63 | 55.89 | 51.58 |

Formula: Number of male (female) sexual abuse victims / male (female) mid-term population x 100,000

Definition:

1. Definition based on the gender statistical indicators of the social affairs bureau of the City Government
2. In the past the traditional value and insufficient supportive systems have made most male sexual assault victims adopted a tolerant approach. However, due to the government's active promotion of public education and self-protection awareness, male victims have been encouraged to seek help from themselves. Awareness has increased, and they have actively sought external help. Therefore, since 2017, the number of reported male sexual assault cases has grown to between 11-12 per 100,000 people. The average number of gender statistics per 100,000 people from 2017 to 2019 is based on the average number of gender statistics per 100,000 people (10.86 people out of 100,000 people).
3. In the past the traditional value and insufficient supportive systems have made most male sexual assault victims adopted a tolerant approach. However, due to the government's active promotion of public education and self-protection awareness, female victims have been encouraged to seek help from themselves. Awareness has increased, and they have actively sought external help. Therefore, since 2017, the number of reported female sexual assault cases has grown to between 50-60 per 100,000 people. The average number of gender statistics per 100,000 people from 2017 to 2019 is based on the average number of gender statistics per 100,000 people (50.64 people out of 100,000 people).



SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| The screening rate of women between the age of 45 and 69 who have undergone mammography within the past 2 years (%) | 42.92 | 49.70 | 47.68 | 40.61 | 34.46 | 32.83 | 50.18 |
| Formula: Number of women between the age of 45 and 69 who have had mammography within the past 2 years / Population of women between the age of 45 and 69 x 100% Definition: Number of women receiving mammography screening in the past 2 years / Population of women between the age of 45 and 69 x 100% | | | | | | | |
| Birth sex ratio (male/female) | 105.96 | 105.75 | 106.97 | 110.17 | 107.36 | 105.88 | Normal Range 102~106 |
| Formula: Number of male births / Number of female births Definition: The ratio of newborn males to newborn females | | | | | | | |
| Male to female ratio in acquiring real estate ownership (%) | 50.90 | 50.20 | 50.30 | 49.67 | 50.51 | 50.56 | 50.00 |
| | 49.10 | 49.80 | 49.70 | 50.33 | 49.49 | 49.44 | 50.00 |
| Formula: Number of males (females) acquiring real estate ownership by age groups / Number of people acquiring real estate ownership by age groups x 100% Definition: 1. Definition based on the gender statistical indicators of the local government bureau 2. The statistics are based on the registered real estates in Taipei City | | | | | | | |



SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Reservoir water source utilization rate (%) | 89.66 | 89.86 | 90.01 | 90.10 | 90.26 | 89.44 | > 90 |
| Formula: Reservoir discharged water are utilized over the years / Reservoir discharged water over the years x 100% Definition: Utilized water refers to water used for water supply or power generation | | | | | | | |
| Water quality qualification rate (%) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.76 | 100.00 | 99.95 |
| Formula: (Number of qualified tap water inspections/Number of tap water quality inspections) x 100% Definition: The percentage of qualified inspections of tap water to the total number of inspections in the year | | | | | | | |
| Tap water leakage rate (%) | 14.18 | 13.52 | 12.71 | 11.90 | 11.38 | 11.20 | 10.00 |
| Formula: Leakage volume / Water supply volume x 100% Definition: The ratio of water lost volume due to broken pipes caused by fragile ground, old pipes, and excessive traffic load to the total water supply volume | | | | | | | |
| Achievement rate of municipal river sections with biochemical oxygen demand complying the water body classification benchmark (%) | 95.80 | 93.00 | 94.60 | 94.70 | 94.83 | 95.01 | 95.80 |
| Formula: Number of monitoring stations with the biochemical oxygen demand of the City's river sections complying to the water body classification benchmark / Total monitoring stations x 100% Definition: Achievement rate of biochemical oxygen demand of category C water body ≤ 4 mg/L and the biochemical oxygen demand of category D water body ≤ 8 mg/L for river sections under municipal jurisdiction | | | | | | | |
| River heavy metal (cadmium, lead, mercury, copper, zinc) 5-year moving average pass rate (%) | 98.46 | 98.77 | 99.38 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Formula: [Number of times the river passes heavy metal (cadmium, lead, mercury, copper, zinc) water quality check / total examination times x 100%] 5-year moving average Definition: River heavy metal examination (cadmium, lead, mercury, copper, zinc) 5-year moving average pass rate | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of city population served by sewerage collection system (%) | 81.81 | 82.81 | 84.83 | 85.58 | 87.44 | 88.52 | 94.00 |
| Formula: Total population served by sewerage collection system / City population $\times 100\%$ Definition: Sum of the number of households served by the public sewerage system + buildings with self-installed and dedicated sewage treatment facilities + buildings with regular wastewater treatment facilities x household sizes / Total population | | | | | | | |

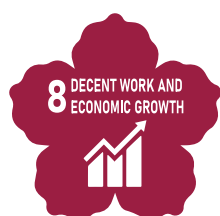


SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Installed capacity of solar photovoltaic energy equipment in Taipei City (kW) | 8,870 | 18,822 | 28,942 | 33,633 | 41,248 | 66,349 | 95,000 |

Definition: Cumulative installed capacity of solar photovoltaic energy system





SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| No. of enterprises receiving business innovation assistance | 377 | 321 | 296 | 861 | 353 | 485 | 300 |
| Formula: Actual approved number of enterprises Definition: The actual number of Taipei City small and medium-sized enterprises, youth entrepreneurship, social enterprise preferential and start-up financing projects, and industrial and development award and subsidy enterprise preferential financing plans approved | | | | | | | |
| Taipei City foreign exchange earnings in tourism (NT\$100 million) | 3,211.60 | 2,948.07 | 2,829.24 | 257.08 | No data | No data | 3,226 |
| Formula: Number of foreign visitors to Taipei City x tourism expenditure per person per day x average length of stay in days x exchange rate Definition: Tourism expenditure of foreign visitors to Taipei City | | | | | | | |
| Employment rate (%) | 59.74 | 53.38 | 68.33 | 63.34 | 59.45 | 63.07 | 75.00 |
| Formula: Number of valid employed persons / newly registered job-seeking applicants x 100% Definition: Ratio of valid employed persons to newly registered job-seeking applicants | | | | | | | |
| Occupational disaster rate per thousand people | 1.510 | 1.416 | 1.380 | 1.508 | 1.453 | 1.427 | 0.921 |
| Formula: Number of occupational accidents per 1,000 insured persons Definition: (Occupational Accident Medical Benefits number/Number of people insured by labor insurance)*10 ³ | | | | | | | |
| Number of foreign caregivers that have received skill training (persons) | 75 | 420 | 430 | 486 | 312 | 485 | 450 |
| Formula: Number of foreign caregivers in the City that have received skill training in the year Definition: Number of foreign caregivers provided with skill training services | | | | | | | |
| Success rate of dispute settlement for migrant worker via mediation meetings (professional coordinators) (%) | — | 88.00 | 85.00 | 77.25 | 80.00 | 85.27 | > 85.00 |
| Formula: Number of successful mediation / Number of mediation meetings convened x 100% Definition: The mediation meeting is led by professional lawyers to improve the chances of successful mediations. | | | | | | | |
| Stable employment rate of labors with disabilities (%) | 72.0 | 76.2 | 68.7 | 69.0 | 72.6 | 78.9 | > 72.0 |
| Formula: Number of persons employed for at least 3 months / Number of successful recommended employment x 100% Definition: Number of people with disabilities recommended for employment and stable employment rate in Taipei City | | | | | | | |



SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Cumulative siltation rate of the reservoir (%) | 6.47 | 6.54 | 6.62 | 6.68 | 6.76 | 6.85 | < 7.57 |
| Formula: $(\text{Cumulative siltation volume (m}^3) / \text{Original reservoir volume 406,000,000 (m}^3)) * 100\%$ Definition: Cumulative siltation rate of the reservoir (negative indicator) | | | | | | | |
| availability rate of dam facility (%) | 99.60 | 99.65 | 99.41 | 99.65 | 99.68 | 99.62 | > 99.70 |
| Formula: $[(\text{Availability rate of dam monitoring equipment}) + (\text{Availability rate of gate facility}) + (\text{Availability rate of power generating unit})] / 3$ Definition: Calculatino of the average availability rate of the three major dam facilities, namely the dam monitoring equipment, hydraulic gate, and power generation units | | | | | | | |
| Public bikeshare ridership (10,000 trips) | 2,195 | 2,625 | 2,846 | 3,030 | 2,754 | 3,413 | 5,000 |
| Formula: Annual number of public bikeshare ridership Definition: Annual number of public bikeshare ridership (10,000 trips) | | | | | | | |
| Public transportation usage rate among disadvantaged groups (%) | 128.00 | 130.00 | 111.38 | 95.26 | 100.00 | 97.00 | 100.00 |
| Formula: $(\text{Number of wheelchair-accessible taxi service trips} / \text{annual (times) delivery rate} * 50\%) + (\text{Number of paratransit bus services trips} / \text{annual (times) delivery rate} * 50\%)$ Definition: Number of times people with disabilities using vehicles | | | | | | | |
| Public transit usage rate among senior citizens (times/person) | 210.02 | 250.43 | 261.35 | 224.33 | 183.60 | 198.83 | 250.00 |
| Formula: $\text{Number of users taking public transportation using the senior citizens card in the year} / \text{Senior citizens population}$ Definition: Growth rate of elderly people taking public transportation | | | | | | | |
| Annual benefit of the Taipei Free Wi-Fi network (annual average of sum of monthly hotspot usage benefits) | — | 213 | 2,131 | 3,417 | 3,880 | 3,924 | 5,000 |
| Formula: $[\sum(\text{Monthly number of Taipei Free usage} / \text{Monthly number of Taipei Free hotspots})] / 12$ Definition: Taipei Free monthly statistical usage number and number of hotspots | | | | | | | |



SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| The cumulative number of people who have passed the Hakka language proficiency certification each year (persons) | 207 | 258 | 235 | 263 | 253 | 354 | 400 |
| Formula: Annual statistics on the number of people who pass the Hakka language proficiency certification Definition: Monthly statistics on the number of people who pass Hakka language proficiency certification | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of disposable income | 4.71 | 4.5 | 4.57 | 4.67 | 5.03 | 4.98 | — |
| Formula: Disposable income share of the highest 20% Definition: Households are divided into 5 divisions in ascending order of disposable income, with equal number of households in each part is equal, and then the income of the fifth quartile group (the highest income group) is compared with the income of the first quartile group (the lowest income group). The result represents as a measure of the unevenness of income distribution | | | | | | | |
| Gini's Coefficient of family current receipts per household | 0.3063 | 0.2904 | 0.294 | 0.2961 | 0.3068 | 0.3137 | — |
| Formula: The ratio of the area that lies between the line of equality and the Lorenz curve over the total area under the line of equality. Definition: It is used as a measure of the uneven distributon degree for the cruent receipts per household on a scale from 0 to 1 with higher values indicating higher uneven distribution. | | | | | | | |
| Growth rate of new immigrants' social support services | 60.17 | 1.64 | 31.87 | 1.76 | -35.71 | 37.05 | 5.00 |
| Formula: [(Number of served persons in the year - Number of served persons in the previous year) ÷ Number of served persons in the previous year] x 100% | | | | | | | |
| Completion rate of cultural diversity sensitivity training course (%) | — | 96.00 | 96.00 | 100.00 | 93.60 | 102.00 | 99.00 |
| Formula: Actual number of participants / Number of front-line service personnel related to district offices and household affairs who should participate in the "Cultural Diversity (Including New Immigrants And Gender) Sensitivity Training Course" (220 people) Definition: Rate of completion of cultural diversity and sensitivity training courses by front-line service personnel related to district offices and household affairs | | | | | | | |
| New immigrants care visiting rate (%) | 60.94 | 66.13 | 72.07 | 77.12 | 78.39 | 78.36 | 79.00 |
| Formula: Total number of care and visit services / Number of new immigrants arriving at the district office in the year *100% Definition: Rate of new immigrants receiving further care and visit services after arriving at the district office | | | | | | | |
| Job matching rate for specific groups | 50.30 | 47.00 | 63.23 | 62.07 | 57.89 | 62.50 | 75.00 |
| Formula: Number of valid employees in specific groups/Number of newly registered job seekers in specific groups ×100% Definition: The ratio of the number of valid employees to the number of newly registered job seekers in specific groups | | | | | | | |



SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Social housing construction project (units) | 24,904 | 26,068 | 26,003 | 26,010 | 37,341 | 38,104 | > 50,000 |
| Formula: 2017-2019: Number of housing units provided by social housing construction and joint-venture urban renewal 2020-2030: Number of affordable housing units provided by social housing, public housing, tiered rent subsidies, and rental escrow Definition: Providing affordable housing units by diverse approaches | | | | | | | |
| Social housing occupancy rate (%) | 94.64 | 93.07 | 97.95 | 99.16 | 98.59 | 96.77 | ≥ 95.00 |
| Formula: (Number of rented social housing units / Number of social housing units) x 100% Definition: Social housing occupancy rate | | | | | | | |
| Average number of public transportation per capita | 261.95 | 268.60 | 273.96 | 240.02 | 185.38 | 205.61 | 305.00 |
| Formula: Number of public transportation passengers / Population of Taipei City and New Taipei City Definition: Statistical analysis of the transportation volume of High Speed Rail, Taiwan Railways, and national highway intercity bus of Taipei City and New Taipei City | | | | | | | |
| MRT length available for per 100,000 persons (km) | 3.42 | 3.44 | 3.49 | 3.55 | 3.65 | 3.72 | 3.83 |
| Formula: City MRT network length of the year (km) / Registered Taipei City population of the year (100,000 persons) Definition: Accessibility of MRT network length per 100,000 persons | | | | | | | |
| The progress of promoting universal taxi service(%) | — | — | — | — | — | 97.8 | 100 |
| Formula: Cumulative number of actual subsidized universal taxi / Cumulative expected total number of subsidized universal taxis. Definition: Increase the number of universal taxis. | | | | | | | |
| Number of electric buses (other) (vehicle) | 0 | 22 | 22 | 48 | 48 | 336 | ≥ 3,500 |
| Formula: Number of electric buses Definition: Increase of electric buses | | | | | | | |
| Installation rate of smart bus stop signs (other) (%) | 36.10 | 48.50 | 56.00 | 63.86 | 72.90 | 81.39 | N.A. |
| Formula: Number of bus stop signs with smart bus stop signs/ Number of bus stop signs in Taipei City x 100%. | | | | | | | |



SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----------------|
| Fire deaths per 100,000 people | 0.819 | 0.600 | 0.567 | 0.922 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.263 |

Formula: Fire deaths x 100,000/Population of Taipei city

Definition: Number of people in Taipei City who died within 30 days after fire accident

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Annual average concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | 15.3 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 11.80 | 9.70 | < 10 |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|

Formula: Annual average concentration of PM2.5

Definition: The standard method for PM2.5 concentration monitoring is based on the manual detection method announced by the central competent authority. In order to make the automatic monitoring and manual monitoring data consistent, the Environmental Protection Department applies the linear regression formula (relationship expression) to the data from each automatic monitoring station and the manual monitoring station to correct the automatic monitoring data and publish it in real time. Data calibrations are released since May 2014.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|---------|
| Solid waste generation per capita per year (tons/person-year) | 0.463 | 0.462 | 0.461 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | < 0.450 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|---------|

Formula: (The amount of garbage sent to incineration plants throughout the year + The amount waste recycled + The amount of large trash pieces reused + The amount of kitchen waste recycled) / Average annual population of Taipei City

Definition: Amount of solid waste collected (domestic and commercial) / Population of the administrative area

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Green area (hectares) per 100,000 population | 521.2 | 522.28 | 529.54 | 539.94 | 546.93 | 558.61 | 552.78 |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Formula: Green area in Taipei City (hectares) / Taipei City population x 100,000

Definition: Average access to green spaces under municipal jurisdiction per 100,000 population, including parks, green spaces, squares, playgrounds, stadiums, education parks, riverside parks, MRT parks and other green areas (like pedestrian islands, green public spaces, and green construction sites). Scenic areas, protected areas and green areas under the jurisdiction of Yangmingshan National Park are also included.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of cultural assets in Taipei City | 363 | 391 | 409 | 444 | 474 | 513 | 650 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Formula: Number of cultural assets in Taipei City

Definition: Cultural assets include monuments, historical buildings, memorial buildings, settlement buildings, archaeological sites, historical sites, and cultural landscapes, a total of 7 types



SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Green product procurement designated by government units: level 1 environmental label required (%) | 95.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | 98.50 | 99.13 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Formula: Total cost of all designated products with environmental labels / total cost of all designated procurements

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Declared cost of green procurement of private enterprises and organizations (NT\$100 million) | 86.5 | 92.9 | 126.0 | 132.0 | 128.0 | 143.6 | 151.7 |
|---|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Formula: Declared cost of green procurement of private enterprises and organizations

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of entities adhering to the ban of disposable tableware | — | — | 400 | 513 | 615 | 739 | 1,500 |
|--|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|

Formula: Number of participated enterprises + night markets + colleges and universities + government offices + outsourced venues

Definition: Number of entities adhering to the ban of disposable tableware

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Resource recovery rate (%) | 62.02 | 64.42 | 64.35 | 64.60 | 64.8 | 66.00 | 70.00 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|

Formula: [(Resource recovery amount by executive offices)/Amount of waste produced (including waste removal, recycling, amount of large trash pieces reused, amount of kitchen waste, and the resource recovery amount by executive offices)] x 100%

Definition: The percentage of waste recycled by executive government offices to the total amount of waste produced

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Amount of hazardous waste collected per capita per year (kg/person-year) | 3.22 | 3.49 | 4.48 | 5.00 | 4.80 | 5.60 | 6.00 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Formula: Declared amount of hazardous waste removal throughout the year / Average annual population of Taipei City

Definition: Hazardous waste refers to the hazardous waste disposed by institutions (schools, hospitals, and government buildings)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Number of river inspections and simple water quality tests by the water environment patrol team | River inspection: | River inspection: | River inspection: | River inspection: | River inspection: | River inspection: | River inspection: |
| | 1,478 | 1,725 | 1,547 | 1,666 | 1,336 | 1,721 | 1,810 |
| | Simple water quality test: | Simple water quality test: | Simple water quality test: | Simple water quality test: | Simple water quality test: | Simple water quality test: | Simple water quality test: |
| | 302 | 370 | 472 | 682 | 604 | 735 | 774 |

Formula: The sum is accumulated from the number of river inspections and simple water quality inspections by each water environment patrol team.

Definition: The water environment patrol team regularly conducts river inspections and water quality testing operations, and reports the number of operations every month for statistics by the Department of Environmental Protection.



SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|

Annual reduction rate of greenhouse gas emissions in comparison with 2005 (%)

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|------|-------|---|-------|
| 3.49 | 7.34 | 11.31 | 12.9 | 14.77 | — | 40.00 |
|------|------|-------|------|-------|---|-------|

Formula: $(\text{Greenhouse gas emissions in 2005} - \text{greenhouse gas emissions of the year}) / \text{Greenhouse gas emissions in 2005} \times 100\%$

Definition: The Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act enacted in 2016 clearly sets the 2050 goal of reducing national emissions to less than 50% of that in 2005. Taipei City has set mid- and long-term reduction targets. The City needs to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions by 40% in 2030 in comparison with 2005, and to reach net zero emissions in 2050.

Cumulative area of permeable pavements over the years (m²)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 129,792 | 170,370 | 216,036 | 269,984 | 316,790 | 380,401 | 520,000 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Formula: Cumulative area of completed permeable pavements since 2015

Definition: In order to gradually restore the urban natural hydrologic cycle, allow rainwater to penetrate into the underground to conserve water sources and adjust the urban microclimate, the City promotes permeable pavement for sidewalks, park squares, parking spaces, campuses, etc.

Cumulative water retention (m³)

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 37,470 | 67,101 | 112,079 | 144,022 | 189,084 | 214,276 | 264,500 |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Formula: Cumulative volume of completed water retention on public and private lands since 2015

Definition: To fulfill the water conservation in Taipei City land development for public facility, regulate sites to update and install outflow suppression facilities, and promote the installation of rainwater storage tanks in parks for achieving the goals of public-private collaboration for disaster prevention and sustainable utilization of water resources.

Cumulative area of Taipei garden city sites (m²)

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 140,190 | 142,114 | 197,373 | 214,497 | 207,072 | 208,799 | 213,599 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Formula: Cumulative total area of newly built Taipei garden city sites in the year and existing Taipei garden city sites.

Definition: Total area of Taipei garden city sites.

Amount of estimated damages caused by natural disasters (NT\$1,000)

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|-------|----------|----------|--------|
| 73,614 | 44,213 | 68,657.8 | 690.8 | 30,454.5 | 64,212.1 | 62,162 |
|--------|--------|----------|-------|----------|----------|--------|

Formula: Total financial loss caused by landslides, typhoons, earthquakes, and forest disasters

Definition: All losses caused by landslides, typhoons, earthquakes and forest disasters to public buildings under the jurisdiction of the Taipei City Government Public Works Department within the Taipei City Urban Planning Area are included in the statistics.



SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| Number of wetland ecological education and publicity activities | — | — | — | 104 | 82 | 72 | 112 |
| Formula: The annual total number of wetland ecological education and publicity activities Definition: Statistics on the number of wetland education activities conducted by the Taipei City Animal Protection Office, and wetland environmental education, guided tours and other wetland publicity activities conducted by the Department of Environmental Protection on campus and the number of participants | | | | | | | |
| Number of participants attending wetland ecological education and publicity activities | — | — | — | 2582 | 1509 | 1327 | 2113 |
| Formula: The annual total number of participants attending wetland ecological education and publicity activities Definition: Statistics on the number of wetland education activities conducted by the Taipei City Animal Protection Office, and wetland environmental education, guided tours and other wetland publicity activities conducted by the Department of Environmental Protection on campus and the number of participants | | | | | | | |
| Area of public forest land (hectares) | — | — | 281 | 281 | 281 | 281 | 281 |
| Formula: Announced area of Taipei City public forest (excluding protection forests) Definition: In line with the SDG15.1 indicator, forests should be protected and used sustainably. For this indicator, the Taipei City Government adopts the parameters provided by the Forest Act for evaluation. | | | | | | | |
| Cumulative completion rate of forest form improvement | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 |
| Formula: Cumulative improved area (hectares) / 300 hectares × 100% Definition: The government's forest improvement target in 2050 is 300 hectares. With an annual improvement target of 7 hectares from 2021 to 2030, it is expected that a total of 70 hectares will be achieved by 2030 | | | | | | | |
| Number of stray dogs per 100 persons | — | — | — | 0.13 | — | 0.10 | <0.10 |
| Formula: Survey on the number of stray dogs in the year / Statistics of the local population by Department of Household Registration Definition: Proportion of stray dogs to local population | | | | | | | |



SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of gill and lift net closing for Amazon sailfin catfish in Dahu Park and number of its removal | — | — | — | — | — | gill net 24 times | — |
| | | | | | | fishing net 372 times | |
| | | | | | | 1444 adult fish removed | |

Formula: Total number of operations per year, and total number of removals per year

Definition: 1. ABC curves (abundance biomass comparison curves): It mainly compares the abundance and biomass curves of a single species or a group and uses the ratio W value as an indicator of the stress that a single species or a group underwent.

2. For the Amazon sailfin catfish, use the ABC Curve to evaluate whether there is oppression on the group, such as number or size reduction.

3. Monitor native species to see if their numbers are increasing

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Coverage area of Chinese Creeper (hectares) | — | — | 1.10 | 2.00 | 4.80 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|

Formula: Coverage area (hectares)

Definition: Summarize the actual coverage area of Chinese Creeper provided by each unit

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Number of park adoptions by private enterprises or NGO groups | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | >12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|

Formula: Number of park adoptions by private enterprises or NGO groups

Definition: Inventory parks under jurisdiction that have potential for ecological promotion, and subsequently promote cooperation (adoption/signing of memorandum of understanding) with private enterprises or NGO groups to jointly maintain the ecological environment in the park



SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Clearance rate of violent crimes in Taipei City | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Formula: Number of cleared violent crime cases / Number of reported violent crime cases * 100%

Definition: Clearance rate of violent crimes in Taipei City.



SDG 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

| Taipei City Indicators | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target for 2030 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| The average annual rate of increase in the consumer price index over the past 3 years (%) | 0.62 | 0.95 | 0.81 | 0.54 | 0.73 | 1.34 | <2.0 |

Formula: $[\frac{\text{consumer price aggregate index of the year}}{\text{consumer price aggregate index 3 years ago}} - 1] \times 100\%$

Definition: The average annual inflation rate over the past 3 three years.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------|-------|-------|
| Participation rate of participatory budget (%) | The City proposed the “number of people promoting participatory budgeting” as an indicator in 2020 and began compiling statistics in the same year. However, after discussions with experts and scholars, the indicator was revised into “citizen’s participation rate of participatory budgeting (%)” with statistics starting from 2021. | | | | 9.44 | 24.54 | 25.00 |
|--|--|--|--|--|------|-------|-------|

Formula: Number of persons participating in the City's participatory budgeting (including empowerment, proposal briefings, resident meetings, and i-voting) / Population over the age of 16 with household registration in Taipei City.

Definition: Participation rate of people over 16 years old.



Taipei City Voluntary Local Review

