

106年 國家永續發展年報



2017

ANNUAL REPORT ON NATIONAL
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

行政院國家永續發展委員會 編印

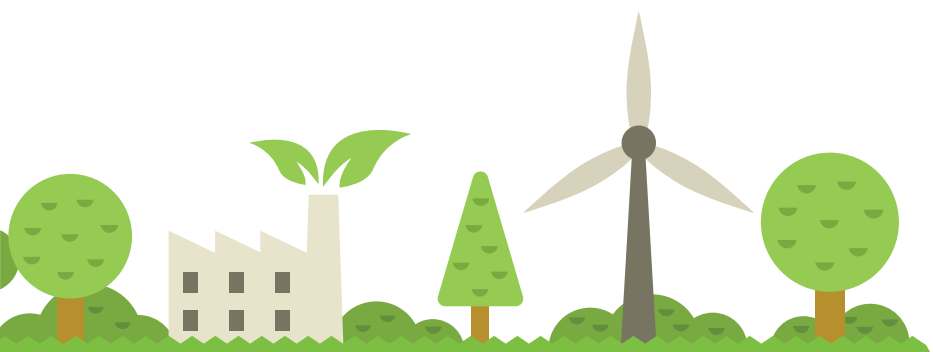
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前言

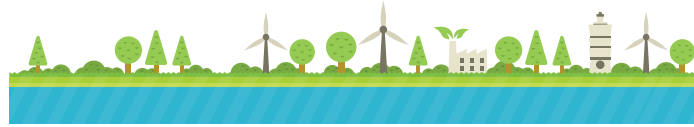


臺灣因地狹人稠、自然資源有限、天然災害頻繁、國際地位特殊等因素，致對永續發展的追求，較其他國家更具需要性與迫切性。為因應全球永續發展趨勢，行政院於86年8月以台八十六環字第33137號函核定成立「行政院國家永續發展委員會（簡稱：永續會）」；91年12月總統頒布實施「環境基本法」，該法第29條賦與永續會法定位階。

本年報彙整永續會106年推動永續發展工作的重要成果，包括106年永續會年度工作概況及重點與成果，以及106年國家永續發展獎辦理情形等。永續發展貴在全民共同參與，藉由「國家永續發展年報」之發行，期望國人及國際人士能更了解我國推動永續發展的過程及成果，並希望能藉此提升全民對永續發展的認知，進而共同參與國家永續發展工作。



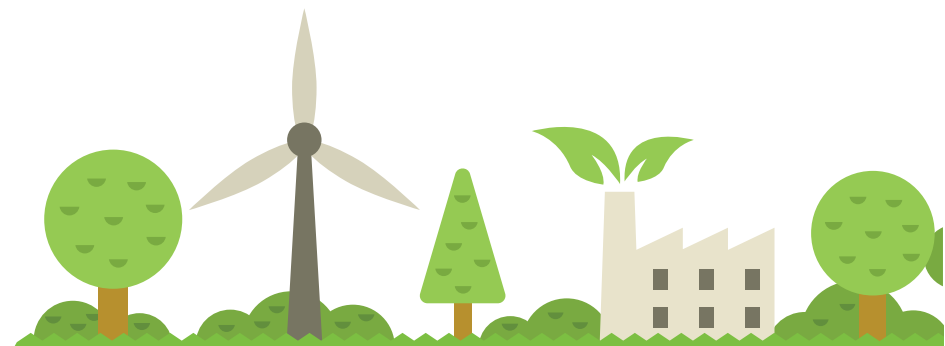
PREFACE



Taiwan is an island-nation with a high population density, limited natural resources, numerous natural disasters, and a special international position. Under this circumstance, the necessity and urgency of pursuing sustainable development would be more important compared with other countries. In response to the global trend of sustainable development, the Executive Yuan established the National Council for Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as NCSD) in August 1997. In December 2002, the President promulgated the Basic Environment Act, in which Article 29 authorizes NCSD's official position.

The 2017 Annual Report compiles the main achievements by the NCSD through its efforts toward promoting activities of sustainable development in 2017. This Annual Report includes: the 2017 annual work progress of Committee of the NCSD, the key performance and achievements of Working Groups of the NCSD, as well as the 2017 National Sustainable Development Awards Campaign.

Sustainable development depends on participation of the entire citizenry. Through the "2017 Annual Report on National Sustainable Development", we expect the people in Taiwan and the international community to gain a better understanding of the processes and outcomes of sustainable development in Taiwan. We hope to thereby deepen the public's understanding of sustainable development, and their participation in national sustainable development work.



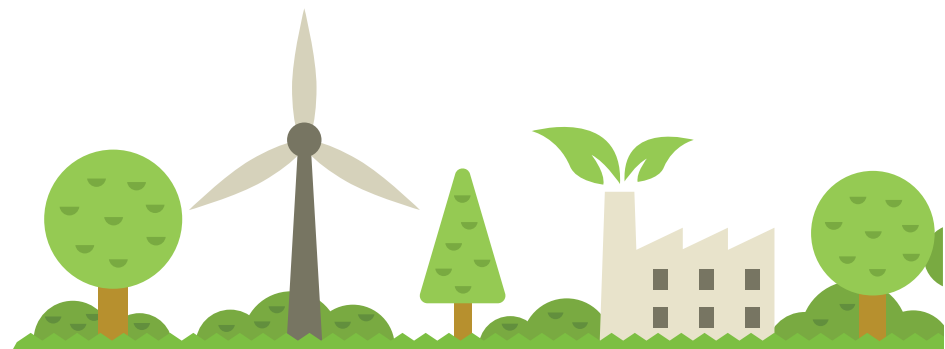
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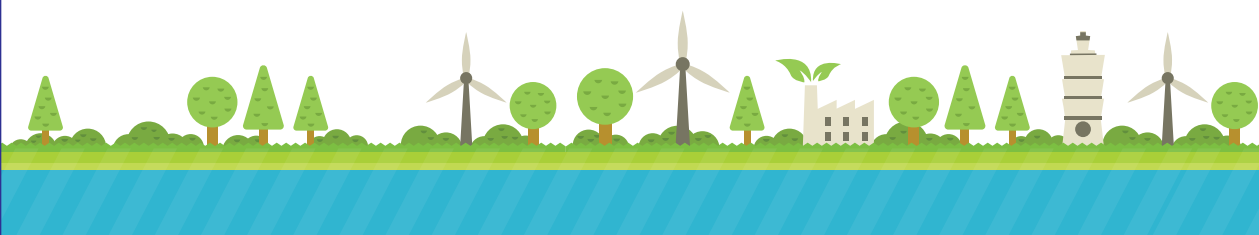


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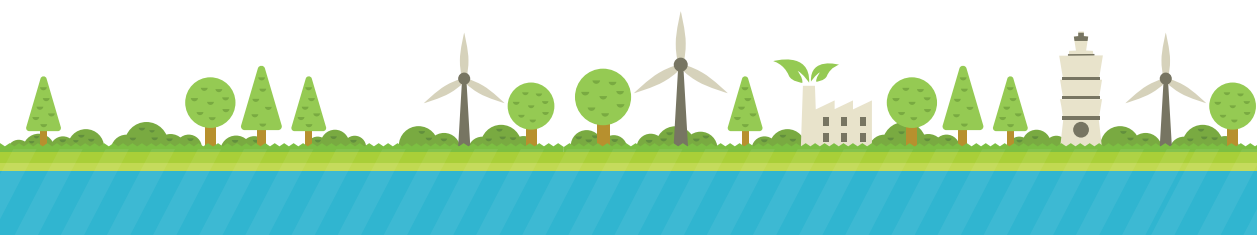
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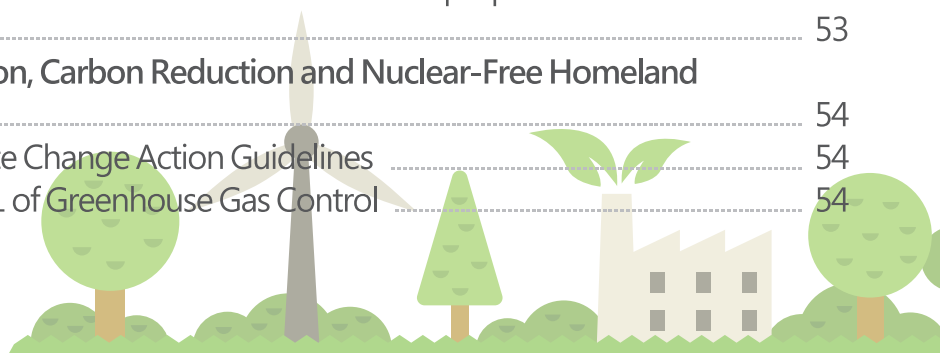


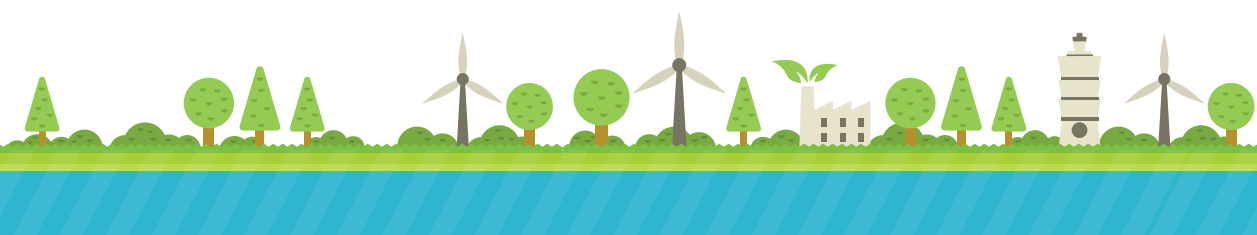


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第一章 106年國家永續發展委員會年度工作進展

壹、召開第30次委員會議

本會第30次委員會議於106年11月20日在行政院2樓第1會議室召開，由行政院賴清德院長兼永續會主任委員主持，會議議程計一項報告案及一項討論案，以下為本次委員會議之主席裁示。

一、報告案：本會前（第29）次委員會議主席裁示

事項辦理情形

報告案中列管事項基本上皆與程序有關，本次會議已討論到工作整體的報告，因此程序部分應該都已完備。照秘書處建議方式辦理。

二、討論案：我國永續發展目標（草案）之主席裁示

- (一) 我國永續發展目標草案業經長時間研議及參考北中南的公民論壇意見，加上今日委員的意見，本草案原則通過。本日委員發言所提實質部分，請張政委再召集相關部會及委員研商，凝聚共識。此外，由於本草案攸關整個國家未來發展的方向，後續再進行公民會議，更廣泛的與立法院及社會對話。
- (二) 我國本次永續發展目標是參考聯合國永續發展目標進行研訂，目標須與國際接軌，並為地球永續貢獻力量；此外，本目標須與未來國家發展目標相互扣合。因此，相關部會未來在政策制定過程中，應將這些目標納入，才能夠具體執行。各目標應持續廣納各界意見，並增強公民參與及社會對話機制。
- (三) 本草案內容後續應根據擴大公民參與意見進行修正，請執行長持續督導，於半年內完善目標草案內容，再報本大會議決。

(四) 未來請依據本會設置要點，每年至少召開兩次委員會議，討論國家永續發展相關議題，並向社會揭示最新進展。

圖 1 國家永續發展委員會第30次委員會議



貳、召開工作會議

一、第41次工作會議

本會第41次委員會議於106年8月1日在行政院貴賓室召開，由張景森政務委員兼永續會執行長主持，會議議程計四項討論案。以下為本次工作會議各項討論案及主席裁示：

(一) 確認各工作分組/專案小組目標代言人

1. 確認通過各組目標代言人及副代言人。
2. 請秘書處於下次工作會議提報目標代人文宣計畫，就我國永續發展各項議題進行倡議。

(二) 討論各工作分組/專案小組研提之「2030年核心目標」

1. 聯合國永續發展目標7與目標13，及目標8與目標12，皆不予合併，請各主政分組/小組參照聯合國目標架構及文字，訂定各目標應對應之我國西元2030年永續發展核心目標。
2. 聯合國永續發展目標6之我國西元2030年核心目標，確定為「確保環境品質及永續管理環境資源」。



(三) 討論各工作分組/專案小組所研提「2020年具體目標」，並基於本年3月聯合國公告之「永續發展目標之對應指標」，確認具體目標合宜性，以與世界接軌。

1. 請各工作分組及專案小組針對我國西元2020年具體目標，檢視是否有前後無法對應或與各部會施政目標不一致的狀況，並進行整合與修正。
2. 目前各工作分組及專案小組提出的西元2020年具體目標項次太多，應刪減過於瑣碎的部分，此外，應再檢視我國西元2020年具體目標，與我國西元2030年核心目標之間，是否有清楚邏輯與關聯性。

圖 2 國家永續發展委員會第41次工作會議



3. 請行政院性別平等處加入生活與教育工作分組，參與聯合國永續發展目標5相關業務，並協助蒐集性別平等委員會委員意見。
4. 本週將以工作分組為單位，召開4場具體目標逐項確認討論會議，由各工作分組報告。請民間委員、主協辦機關部會首長（次長以上）共同檢視所提我國具體目標草案。

(四) 討論本案後續公民參與及社會對話機制

有關我國永續發展目標之公民參與及社會對話機制一事，後續將由秘書處提出規劃。

二、第42次工作會議

本會第42次委員會議於106年10月27日在行政院貴賓室召開，由張景森政務委員兼永續會執行長主持，會議議程計一項報告案。以下為本次工作會議報告案及主席裁示：

(一) 報告案：我國永續發展目標公民參與及社會對話機制規劃辦理情形

1. 後續10月30日高雄場與10月31日臺北場之公民論壇，請秘書處參考臺中場辦理經驗加以改進與調整。
2. 我國永續發展目標公民參與及社會對話機制，請秘書處針對網路平台與其他兩場社會對話加強宣傳，廣邀社會大眾共同參與。
3. 請各主政單位針對3場社會對話及網路平台蒐集到的意見，進行彙整與回覆，並於11月6日前以公文或電子郵件送交永續會秘書處。
4. 預定於11月8日至9日辦理3場工作會議之延續會議，逐條宣讀各目標主政機關所研提之具體目標等，作為11月20日行政院長召開委員會議之會議資料。延續會議時間及地點確定後，請秘書處通知各分組及相關部會。

圖 3 國家永續發展委員會第42次工作會議



參、臺灣國家自願檢視報告

106年9月，行政院環境保護署李應元署長於美國時間15日，在紐約舉辦的永續發展研討會中發表臺灣國家自願檢視報告(Taiwan's Voluntary National Review, VNR)，國際永續發展機構(IISD)亦報導我國首部「國家自願檢視報告」之發表。

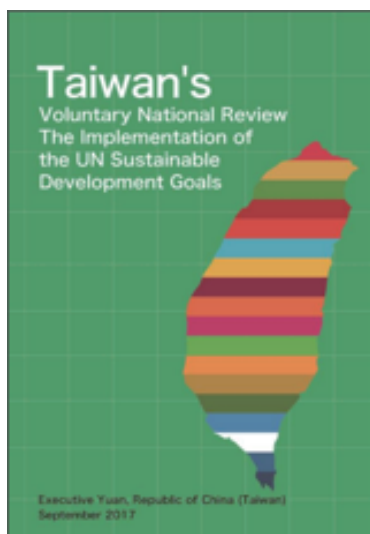
「臺灣國家自願檢視報告」由永續會負責規劃、資料收集分析及撰寫，本次檢視報告由秘書處撰寫初稿，並由永續會各工作分組、專案小組及相關部會提供資料，外交部提供國際視野意見，完成國家檢視報告草案後，永續會秘書處報請行政院同意。除永續會各分組及相關部

會參與外，永續會24位民間委員亦全員貢獻，因此，本報告除政府部門觀點外，亦透過永續會民間委員的投入，將社會團體、原住民族、私部門及學者專家的觀點納入。財團法人國際合作發展基金會亦提供近年從事協助其他國家開發及人道援助工作之資料，協助撰寫本報告。

李應元署長在報告中介紹臺灣永續發展的推動背景，執行機制，亮點成果，以及國際合作的經驗。並介紹臺灣解決環境問題的成功方程式，即其成果等於專業知識加上實踐與合作。此行為臺灣首次發表聯合國永續發展目標國家自願檢視報告。臺灣在多項目標的表現，與歐美先進國家相較毫不遜色，甚至更為傑出，像是全民健保、教育普及、女性從政等等。未來各部會將持續定期檢視我國落實聯合國永續發展目標之進展，作為施政參考，並與國際社會分享經驗，共同為達成永續發展目標努力。

李應元署長引述蔡英文總統就職演說內容，強調我國會善盡地球公民責任，目前政府已訂有中、長期溫室氣體減量目標，將會儘速完成短期目標的訂定，具體落實減碳工作。企盼臺灣的努力，能為國際社會瞭解，並以具體行動，持續邁向我國永續發展目標。

圖4 聯合國永續發展目標臺灣國家自願檢視報告



肆、社會對話及公民論壇會議辦理情形

依據永續會第42次工作會議主席結論，我國永續發展目標公民參與及社會對話機制，由秘書處針對網路平台與其他兩場社會對話加強宣傳，廣邀社會大眾共同參與。

另依據永續會第30次委員會議主席結論，我國永續發展目標草案業經過長時間研議及參考北中南的公民論壇意見，加上會中委員的意見，草案原則通過。此外，由於本草案攸關整個國家未來發展的方向，後續再進行公民會議，更廣泛的與立法院及社會對話。

此外，會中主席裁示亦指出，我國本次永續發展目標是參考聯合國永續發展目標進行研訂，目標須與國際接軌，並為地球永續貢獻力量；此外，本目標須與未來國家發展目標相互扣合。各項目標應持續廣納各界意見，並增強公民參與及社會對話機制。

依據工作會議及委員會議結論，本會於106年辦理北中南共3場次我國永續發展目標公民論壇社會對話，並將我國永續發展目標總說明及目標草案上傳「公共政策網路參與平臺」，徵求民眾意見，雙管齊下，以收廣納各界意見、增進社會參與之效。

表1 我國永續發展目標公民論壇社會對話辦理情形

場次	日期	地點	人數
臺中場	10月26日	臺中福華飯店	130人
高雄場	10月30日	高雄國際會議中心	108人
臺北場	10月31日	臺北國際會議中心	209人



圖 5 我國永續發展目標公民論壇社會對話紀實



105年度指標評量作業之執行，本會於106年8月8日邀集各指標主政機關召開第一次研商會議，席間簡介我國永續發展指標沿革、本年度評量作業進行方式，並討論包括10項指標文字修正，及1項指標增刪建議。迄於各指標主政機關均在平台系統填報相關數據後，於同年11月7日召開第二次會議，綜整本年度指標內容初稿，由各指標主政機關檢視，並決議通過。其後本會完成「2016年永續發展指標評量報告」，置於行政院永續會網站，並印製及寄送報告文本。

此外，本會亦依據「2015年永續發展指標評量報告」中文版內容，翻譯編製「2015年永續發展指標評量報告」英文版紙本報告及光碟，置於永續會永續會英文版網站，並寄送至永續會民間委員及政府相關部會。

伍、評量及印製永續發展指標年度報告

為評量及檢視我國永續發展推動成效，永續會於91年參考聯合國第1版永續發展指標系統與架構，研擬我國之永續發展指標，並於92年發表我國第1版永續發展指標系統，後續每年公布前年度之指標評量結果。此外，並於永續會官方網站建置「台灣永續發展個別指標資訊管理系統」平台，使官產學研及公眾均能取得相關資訊，以茲運用。

我國逐年公布前年度之指標評量結果，執行方法為各指標主政機關在前述指標資訊管理系統平台中，提報前一年度數據，經平台計算得到初步結果，再由永續會邀集主政機關召開研商會議，確認指標數據、評量結果、及分析內容無誤後，纂集成冊，印製該年度永續發展指標系統評量結果報告，並將電子檔置於本會官網，供相關人士近用參酌。

圖 6 2015年永續發展指標評量報告暨2015年永續發展指標評量報告英譯版



第二章 永續會工作分組暨專案小組年度工作重點及成果

壹、健康與福祉工作分組

一、勞動力能力建構

- (一) 建構一案到底就業服務，提供低收入戶及中低收入戶就業諮詢，106年度協助求職登記2萬4,709人次，推介就業1萬8,769人次，推介就業率達75.96%。
- (二) 協助微型企業及創業青年取得保證融資達新臺幣34.12億元。
- (三) 推動雇主設置哺（集）乳室、托兒設施或提供適當之托兒措施，106年受理524家事業單位申請補助，計補助15,487千餘元；辦理觀摩座談及諮詢輔導活動計17場次，總計794位事業單位代表參加。

圖 7 106年度推動企業設置哺(集)乳室與托兒服務觀摩說明會



二、推動社會保險

- (一) 推廣微型保險，至106年底累計承保人數約50.2萬人、金額約新臺幣1,650億元，有助於社會安全網持續強化。
- (二) 推動社會住宅戶數及租金補貼戶數，105年至107年1月興辦社會住宅成效達20,876戶，96年迄今已提供40餘萬戶家庭獲得租金補貼。

- (三) 辦理全民健康保險西醫、中醫門診總額及牙醫門診總額醫療資源不足地區改善方案巡迴醫療服務計畫，106年1月至10月服務人次共計483,988人次。

三、促進兩性平權

- (一) 宣導性別工作平等法相關規定，辦理職場平權暨性騷擾防治研習會31場次，職場平權種子師資培訓研習會2場次。
- (二) 宣導男女受不動產繼承平權，106年提升女性繼承土地所有權比例至42.9%，提升女性繼承建物所有權比例至46.86%。
- (三) 建立反性別暴力資源網，落實「暴力零容忍」防治觀念宣導，總瀏覽量至106年12月底止達444萬5,625人次，並於「106年度行政院所屬機關推動性別平等業務輔導考核」中榮獲「性別平等創新獎」。

圖 8 建立反性別暴力資源網，落實「暴力零容忍」防治觀念宣導



四、維護國民身心健康

- (一) 執行空氣污染防治行動方案，細懸浮微粒（PM2.5）全國測站改善至106年18.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ，紅色警戒(日平均 $\geq 54\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)降低至106年483次。



- (二) 強化培訓照顧服務員人力，至106年9月底，累計取得照顧服務員結業證明書人數計12萬6,298人。
- (三) 全國佈建850個社區預防照護特約服務點，建置382項實證方案，培訓8,647位社區師資人才，服務計17,140人，建置有效創新照護方案，計382項實證方案、培訓8,647位社區師資人才，服務計17,140人。
- (四) 設置「全國自殺防治中心」、提供24小時免費心理諮詢服務，強化高致命工具管理，輔導地方政府執行自殺防治行動與提供關懷訪視服務，有效降低國人自殺死亡率。
- (五) 鼓勵開設性教育（含愛滋病防治）課程，高級中等以下學校均納入課程綱要，大專校院105學年度計112校開設895門相關課程，並敦促各級學校辦理相關研習會與宣導活動。
- (六) 提供多元戒菸服務，幫助4.8萬人成功戒菸。

圖 9 推動校園性教育(含愛滋病防治)具特色且有績效之縣市、學校分享及教學模組競賽得獎作品發表



貳、生活與教育工作分組

一、幼兒教育與弱勢教育

- (一) 推動「擴大幼兒教保公共化計畫（106-109年度）」及前瞻基礎建設「校園社區化改造計畫」，106至109年全國預計增設公共化幼兒園達1,247班，可招收34,249名幼生，並創造2,450名教保服務人員就業

機會；提供當學年前滿5歲幼兒免學費之學前教育，106學年度受益人數約為19萬餘人，整體5歲經濟弱勢幼兒就學率達97.6%。

- (二) 推動大專校院透過生涯輔導、職前準備課程或研習、實習等方式，協助身障學生提前了解職場生態，提升就業準備度；針對各教育階段身心障礙學生，於畢業後依個別情況由勞政與社政單位提供轉銜服務，追蹤輔導6個月，105學年度畢業人數2,125人，已就業人數為1,133人。
- (三) 106年直轄市及縣(市)、教育部輔具中心總計提供所屬學校各類學習輔具12,688項，平均每學生借用近1.78件輔具；教育部並提供視障生專門用書服務，106年各教育階段大字書的使用量為6,855冊；有聲書5,060冊；點字書3,049冊。
- (四) 建構特殊教育助理人員服務，106年度補助國私立學校特殊教育助理人員約50人，特殊學生助理員約304人，時數總計22萬7,096小時，經費總計4,333萬元。

二、職能教育

- (一) 促進五年制專科畢業生學以致用及提高就業率，與企業共同培養產業所需人才，106年補助9校443名學生、企業數100家，提供五專畢業生正式職缺數443個，鼓勵學生畢業後就業，預期每年就業率成長5%。
- (二) 推動「106年技專校院推動教學創新先導計畫」，補助71校350門程式設計課程，引導學生系統化邏輯化解決問題，107年將透過「高教深耕計畫」鼓勵開設邏輯運算課程，培養學生具備邏輯運算之思維能力。

圖 10 學生進入工廠進行模型製作



三、性別平權與人權教育暨國際合作

- (一) 司法院於106年5月24日公布釋字第748號解釋，指出現行民法親屬編婚姻章未使相同性別之二人，得為經營共同生活之目的，成立具有親密性及排他性之永久結合關係，係規範不足之立法瑕疵；行政院組成「同性婚姻法制研議專案小組」研擬同性婚姻之權利與配套措施；至106年底，已有18個地方政府實施同性伴侶登記。
- (二) 補助地方政府、高級中等學校及大專校院針對一般教師、導師及學校行政人員，辦理人權及公民教育與相關人權公約、審議式民主與公民素養之研習或進修活動（含線上學習），補助11所大專校院辦理人權教育相關研習。
- (三) 106年11月22至24日，舉辦「2017臺歐盟性別平權論壇」，研討「性別暴力防治」、「反暴力行動-家庭、職場、分手暴力」及「性別平等指數及性別暴力衡量指標」三大主題，擴展臺歐雙邊性別合作。

圖 11 2017臺歐盟性別平權論壇



四、人文思想與文化平權教育

- (一) 106年透過各類補助「文化部原住民村落文化發展計畫補助作業要點」、「文化部推動社區營造及村落文化補助作業要點」與「文化部補助直轄市及縣（市）政府推動社區營造三期及村落文化發展計畫作業要點」，共計核定140件促進多元文化融合相關計畫，引導縣市政府、民間團體關切多元文化相關議題。
- (二) 推廣提倡人文思想及文化平權理念，透過「文化部推廣文學閱讀及人文活動補助作業要點」，補助民間團體辦理推廣活動，106年核定多元文化相關議題（原住民、客家、閩南、新住民文化推廣）補助案27件。

五、防制洗錢，減少非法金流

- (一) 為使我國金流秩序法制制度與國際接軌，建立國際司法互助合作、法人透明化之法制度，邀請APG秘書處及國際打擊資恐資深專家，於106年12月4日至7日舉辦防制洗錢暨打擊資恐模擬評鑑國際會議。
- (二) 持續推動「國家廉政建設行動方案」，至106年12月之貪瀆定罪率達70.4%，將逐年積極提升貪瀆定罪率，預於109年達73%。



(三) 「查緝洗錢犯罪」列入警察機關重要績效評核，統計106年1月至106年12月警察機關查緝洗錢案件成效，洗錢移送案件共53件，涉嫌洗錢人數277人、金額達13億272,2萬餘元。

圖 12 防制洗錢，減少非法金流



參、綠色經濟工作分組

一、掌握關鍵物料，促進原物料永續使用

106年篩選矽、煉焦煤、鎂、銅、錫、銻、鈷、稀土元素、銻、鎳等10大關鍵物料，調查來源、應用趨勢及供需與循環利用情形，邀請產、官、學、研共同討論，蒐集各界意見，完成關鍵物料調查報告，藉此掌握國內使用流向，促進永續利用。

二、發展綠能科技，提升能源多元性

(一) 推廣再生能源裝置設置，截至106年11月裝置容量累計達4,939MW，預估每年可發電141億度，約可減少746萬噸之CO₂排放。

(二) 推動太陽光電，106年度太陽光電核准裝置容量達1,197MW；完成嘉義地區鹽田90MW招商遴選，為國內首案大型公有土地光電設置案；106年10月推動「綠能屋頂全面參與」方案，採取「民眾零出資、政府零補助」原則，預計3年增加2GW綠能屋頂。

(三) 推動風力發電，陸域風電截至106年11月已完工商轉347架機組，累計裝置容量達684MW；離岸風電座落苗栗外海2架共8MW之我國首座離岸風力機組於106年4月正式商轉。

(四) 檢討修正「再生能源發展條例」，放寬小水力發電之獎勵範圍，簡化小型再生能源申設程序，分級分流就近於地方政府窗口申設，再生能源直轉供與躉購制度併行，用電大戶義務設置再生能源發電設備，朝「開源」、「多元」、及「簡便」三面向修正。

(五) 延續推動「綠色電價制度」，106年度認購戶數總計15,787戶，為前一年之2.22倍，綠電認購總度數計1億9,940萬4,300度。

圖 13 發展綠能科技，提升能源多元性



三、落實綠色工廠制度，推廣搖籃到搖籃理念

(一) 綠色工廠標章制度係涵蓋企業永續發展的軟硬體推動策略，106年核發14張綠色工廠標章（含展延），並有29家廠商取得「清潔生產評估系統符合性判定」。

(二) 為推廣「搖籃到搖籃 (Cradle to Cradle, C2C)」理念，106年走訪臺灣企業，遴選3家廠商及產品進行C2C材料評估，並辦理種子講師培訓班、進階班及跨領域實作工作營，促進在產品設計階段導入。

圖 14 種子講師培訓班辦理情形



四、推廣廢棄物回收再利用，藉跨產業合作整合能資源有效循環

- (一) 建置「資源再利用管理資訊系統」，整合各部會主管的廢棄物再利用管理現況，提供一般民眾、事業單位或再利用機構查詢，並針對廢棄物訂定再利用產品所對應之國家標準或品質規範。
- (二) 106年度成立「再生粒料運用於公共工程跨部會推動小組」，並在道路填方、道路基底層及管溝回填等公共工程中，已優先使用約13.3萬公噸焚化再生粒料。

圖 15 焚化再生粒料廠內作業情形



五、推動公私部門增加綠色採購

核定「公路公共運輸多元推升計畫(106-109年)」，以每年較104年提高落實「機關綠色採購推動方案」，加強推廣民間企業與團體實施綠色採購，106年採購金額逾347億元；修改工程採購契約範本，載明環保或再生能源產品優先採用，並在政府電子採購網共同供應契約系統，建置締約機關註記環保標章、節能標章、及節省水標章等產品。

肆、綠色運輸工作分組

一、推動公路公共運輸多元推升計畫

- (一) 核定「公路公共運輸多元推升計畫(106-109年)」，以每年較104年提高公路公共運輸載客量0.5%及109年偏鄉地區公路公共運輸空間服務涵蓋率達88%為主要目標，持續提升我國公路公共運輸環境品質，106年度公路公共運輸載客數相較105年度同期成長1.48%。
- (二) 完成全國公路公共運輸車輛、臺鐵環島車站多卡通電子驗票系統建置，完善全國電子票證系統。
- (三) 協助公共運輸覆蓋率較低之10個縣12試辦區域，優先推動需求反應式公共運輸(DRTS)專案計畫，提升偏/原鄉地區聯外地區公共運輸服務。

圖 16 泰安鄉DRTS通車典禮



二、持續推動軌道運輸建設及提升服務效能

- (一) 執行都會鐵路立體化、捷運化等軌道運輸工程，提升軌道運輸服務，打造節能車站，持續推動大都會區大眾捷運系統，增加高速鐵路在苗栗、彰化及雲林設站。
- (二) 臺中都會區鐵路高架捷運化計畫於105年10月將地面鐵路切換至高架橋營運，完成第一階段通車及5座高架車站啟用。
- (三) 花東鐵路電氣化計畫於106年完成關鍵自強隧道土建工程，切換啟用西正線，接續施作第二階段東正線將於107年6月完成啟用，預期通車後每年將節能16.67%、減碳量相當於28座臺北大安森林公園、及空氣與噪音污染減量。

三、宣導道路交通安全教育

- (一) 推動「道路交通秩序與交通安全改進方案」，運用全國道安體系針對各面向措施強化，結合中央各部會署及地方政府投入，透過中央橫向聯繫及地方垂直整合完成各項道安積極作為。
- (二) 推動「酒駕零容忍」，檢察署針對於酒駕判決量刑過輕之案件積極提起上訴以為救濟，延長酒駕違規者道安講習時數，加強執法強度，以及鼓勵企業團體訂定自律公約、宣誓杜絕酒駕。
- (三) 升級大型車輛安全設施，補助國道客運裝設車道偏移輔助警示系統及緊急煞車輔助系統，推動「大型車輛裝設車輛安全設備推動計畫」，明定自107年起新出廠大型車輛均應設置行車視野輔助系統，並自109年列為定期檢驗項目。

圖 17 「不酒駕我行」交通部暨企業自律宣誓記者會



四、建構全臺智慧型運輸系統

- (一) 辦理「交通服務e網通」系統維護，介接整合交通資訊，包括即時路況事件資訊、各縣市路側設施道路資訊、公共運輸搭乘、及航空站即時班機到離站之資訊等。
- (二) 提供完整交通資訊開放資料，促進交通資訊應用研究，持續調頻副載波即時交通資訊廣播(Radio Data System-Traffic Message Channel, RDS-TMC)服務，提供行車導航應用。
- (三) 「臺鐵多卡通電子票證」乘車服務於105年6月完成全線連通啟用，民眾可在全臺各地持多卡通電子票證搭乘臺鐵列車，106年每日平均使用人數達38.9萬人次，占臺鐵局每日平均旅運人次的60%。

圖 18 「交通服務e網通」網站



五、推動全國自行車友善環境路網整體規劃及交通部自行車路網建置計畫

持續以分段環島概念建置「環島1號線」，105年至106年再增加分段環島路網866.2公里，截至106年底建置完成26處兩鐵轉運站及253處補給站；辦理國家風景區自行車路線建設及周邊服務設施改善工作，106年度由9個國家風景區管理處分別執行。

六、推廣生態旅遊、環境教育及友善旅遊環境

- (一) 辦理「綠建築計畫」，國家風景區管理處取得綠建築標章者計有7件，控管綠建築計畫計有9件；通過環境教育設備場所認證者9處。
- (二) 成立通用化旅遊環境推動小組，13個國家風景區管理處均設定旅遊路線，應用通用設計，建置133處通用化旅遊據點。
- (三) 建置「臺灣旅宿網」，提供已規劃設置無障礙設施之旅館資訊供民眾查詢。

七、提升氣象預報及地震測報能力

- (一) 積極進行基礎建設及技術開發，完成5座高山自動氣象站、宜花地區72座自動站（氣象、雨量或中繼）之汰換與增設，完成東沙島剖風儀、南部降雷達、蘭嶼資料浮標之佈放及吉貝、七美離島潮位站建置。
- (二) 建立臺灣新一代地震觀測網，完成5座井下地震儀觀測站儀器、自由場強地動觀測站10站，以及擴建地震及海嘯防災海纜觀測系統。
- (三) 拓展應用服務，新增全臺57個農業生產專區精緻化預報，針對41種作物提供在地天氣預報；新增「颱風強風災防告警」與「海嘯警報」，及災防告警系統（PWS）主動發送「警訊通知」等級之告警訊息至民眾手機。

八、我國民航服務推動節能減碳並運用科技確保飛航安全及增進旅客便利

- (一) 制訂「航空旅客運輸服務—產品碳足跡類別規則（PCR）」，並完成首張經第三方認證單位BSI驗證通過之碳標籤授證，促進航空業邁向永續治理。
- (二) 啟用新航路Q12、Q13、Q14新航路，疏解恆春航點航機交會壅塞，平均每月約減少10,323哩航程，提升飛航安全同時達到節能減碳效果。
- (三) 完成松山、桃園、高雄及恆春等機場自動氣象觀測系統(Automatic Weather Observation System, AWOS)汰換，提供精準與穩定之機場氣象資訊提升航空氣象服務品質。

圖 19 106年12月28日華信航空公司舉辦碳標籤授證典禮



伍、國土資源與城鄉發展分組

一、國土規劃與管理

依國土計畫法研訂「全國國土計畫」，考量環境敏感情形、糧食安全需求及城鄉發展願景等，並依據產業、交通、農業、能源等目的事業主管機關政策方向，研訂國土空間發展構想，於106年10月完成規劃草案，預計107年陳報行政院審議及核定後公告實施。

二、降低災害損失

推動「民國106年災害防救白皮書」，健全災害防救體制與法制、推動相關中長程計畫、災防科技研發應用、整備防救災能力、策進應變作為及加速災害復原重建等措施。

三、發展污水下水道

推動「污水下水道第五期建設計畫」，持續推動用戶接管建設，截至106年底，公共污水下水道用戶接管普及率為31.96%，用戶接管戶數為275萬9,652戶，整體污水處理率為55.86%，並擴大辦理公共污水處理廠放流水回收再利用，以達下水道永續資源利用的目標。

四、推動社會住宅

於106年3月核定「社會住宅興辦計畫」，將朝興建12萬戶、包租代管民間空餘屋8萬戶之目標推動。截至107年1月17日止，各直轄市、縣（市）政府提報105至109年計畫推動117案41,929戶，目前社會住宅興辦總成效已達20,876戶。

五、文化與自然遺產保護

- (一) 策定「原住民族地區土地及自然資源保育計畫」，執行原住民保留地山林守護任務，新植造林面積約達220公頃、撫育管理面積約4,936公頃等，並結合原住民傳統文化生態智慧，進行文化遺址維護及古道巡察。
- (二) 106年度國家（自然）公園已完成2萬458次巡護工作，維護自然資源完整性，避免野生動物受到危害；並完成38.76公頃之外來種清除，維護生態系統平衡。
- (三) 新竹北埔姜氏家廟解體調查與修復工程於106年2月完工。
- (四) 活化古蹟歷史建築、聚落或文化景觀10處，參與文資核心學程、專業職能技術課程上課人數達1,115人次，推廣研習課程、職能培訓工作坊上課人數達735人次。無形文化資產展示與教育推廣活動達11萬7,831人次。

圖 20 文化遺址維護與新竹北埔姜氏家廟修復工程



陸、永續農業與生物多樣性工作分組

一、棲地保育

- (一) 我國保護區系統共95處，分別為自然保留區22處、自然保護區6處、野生動物保護區20處、野生動物重要棲息環境37處、國家公園9處，及國家自然公園1處，總面積1,133,490公頃。
- (二) 我國海洋保護區劃設面積為30,938.7202km²，占我國12浬領海面積約47.54%，其中並劃設「禁止進入或影響」及「禁止採捕」保護等級之海域面積總計共3,558.9859km²，占我國海洋保護區面積11.50%。
- (三) 公告實施「整體海岸管理計畫」，指定33種項目為第一階段海岸保護區。

二、生物多樣性資訊整合

建置「臺灣生物多樣性資訊網 (TaiBIF)」、「臺灣物種名錄 (TaiCOL)」及「臺灣生命大百科 (TaiEOL)」，推動跨部會生物多樣性資料的蒐集與整合，分別配合 GBIF、Catalogue of Life及EOL進行國際交流與實質合作。本年度新增至GBIF達480,379筆。「環境資源資料交換平台 (CDX)」建置242項資料集，超過2,000項環境品質資料交換服務，配合提供跨機關之資料傳遞，強化各機關對環境資源評估及物種保育政策擬定。

圖 21 522生物多樣性論壇活動



三、提高環境友善農業

- (一) 舉辦有機農業經營管理教育訓練，輔導農友申請有機驗證及生產設施 (備)，通過認證之有機農糧產品驗證機構計13家、畜產1家，通過有機農糧產品驗證面積共7,541公頃，驗證合格農戶3,189戶。
- (二) 友善環境耕作推廣團體計有13家通過審認，登錄友善耕作面積497公頃，合計有機及友善環境耕作面積為8,038公頃。
- (三) 推動直轄市、縣(市)政府建立安全蔬菜團膳供應體系，整合農場生產、通路供貨、團膳需求，以契作方式穩定供貨，目前已有11直轄市、縣(市)學校1,264所，學生數78萬人參與，每週有機蔬菜需求量達119公噸。
- (四) 推動「綠色保育標章」，通過認證農友達241戶，申請農地面積共474公頃，通過385公頃，保育物種數達38種。

四、物種保育與發展生物技術

- (一) 建構國家生物種原庫，進行農、林、漁、牧、野生動物、微生物遺傳資源之研究、保存、保育及利用，新增林業庫存種子102編號，執行國際種子交換業務並出版種子目錄2016-2017；水產保種數量達89種，培育紀錄及環境資料2萬4,000筆。畜產保種並收集病原種原266株、血清14,371支；農業改良場保存作物品種 (系)、家蠶種原、原住民特色作物種原。
- (二) 106年以本土生物資源發展的智慧財產權產出之專利數9筆，核准公告品種權計57件，核准基因改造食品查驗登記案件計130件。



五、推動社區保育工作

推動農村再生計畫，輔導農漁村社區再生，及加強社區參與森林保護；協助114個示範社區進行低碳建構，輔導參與低碳永續認證；結合國家公園對相關社區及協會發展生態旅遊、傳統聚落維護、環境巡守監測、推動自主營運、在地社區與原住民部落培力。

六、瀕危物種研究保育

特有生物研究保育中心完成臺灣淡水蟹紅皮書初評，及植物紅皮書優先保育物種之評估，並研擬瀕危植物保育行動策略標準作業程序，亦發表出版哺乳類、兩棲、爬蟲與淡水魚類紅皮書名錄。

七、海洋資源保育

修正「漁業動力用油優惠油價標準」規定，將用油補貼加入獎懲性質，增訂對違法作業之漁船追繳補貼款並停止一定期間之補貼，符合對過度漁撈、以及非法、未報告及不受規範（簡稱IUU）漁撈不補助之目標，亦使用油補貼具備對合法作業漁船之獎勵性質。

八、加強外來入侵種防範與監測

- (一) 建置簽審通關共同作業平台，持續調整內建高風險、風險未明、野生動物保育法第4條公告保育類、華盛頓公約物種及較低風險審查名單資料庫，強化對危險性、高入侵性或與其他影響本土物種存續物種之管理機制。
- (二) 執行外來入侵種走私查緝，查獲走私農漁畜產品共51萬案、活體動物計845隻，海岸巡防署查獲走私農漁畜產品共129案，92,375公斤，活體動物計1,860隻。

九、鼓勵民間團體參與生物多樣性宣導及棲地保育工作

鼓勵民間團體參與生物多樣性宣導及棲地保育工作，共9個團體參與近海漁業種苗放流、建置「台灣濕地網」推廣濕地保育與復育資訊、辦理生物多樣性論壇、執行水雉生態教育園區工作計畫、協助生態監測工作、執行海域珊瑚礁產卵監測與轉播作業、辦理工程生態檢核作業，以及刊物、攝影比賽、畫展等推廣活動。



柒、環境品質工作分組

一、改善空氣污染物濃度

二氧化硫近13年來改善比率約44%，懸浮微粒、二氧化氮及一氧化碳改善比率約30%。細懸浮微粒(PM2.5)最新106年平均值 $18.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 較102年已改善25%，但仍高於空氣品質標準值 $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 。懸浮微粒、細懸浮微粒、二氧化硫、二氧化氮、一氧化碳及揮發性有機物等空氣污染物濃度均呈現逐年改善趨勢。

二、推動塑膠廢棄物源頭減量

於106年8月3日公告「限制塑膠微粒化粧品製造、輸入及販賣」，分階段規定業者不得製造、輸入及販賣含塑膠微粒之6類產品，以改善海洋污染；於106年8月15日公告修正「購物用塑膠袋限制使用對象、實施方式及實施日期」，新增限制7類業者不得免費提供購物用塑膠袋，持續推廣自備購物袋、鼓勵重複使用。

圖 22 推動限制塑膠微粒與購物用塑膠袋限制使用措施



三、促進水質淨化與現地處理

完成桃園市大溪排水淨化工程、嘉義縣北港溪流域(埤子頭排水)溪口鄉柳溝大排污水截流現地處理工程計畫、臺南市新市排水水質淨化場工程、臺南市二仁溪大甲二行生態濕地工程、高雄市愛河支流民生大排截流工程、屏東縣東港溪民治溪自然水質淨化處理工程、屏東縣琉球鄉本福村老人會館聚落污水處理設施工程等7處河川水質淨化截流或現地處理設施，每日處理水量合計為32,150公噸。

四、推動畜牧糞尿厭氧發酵沼渣沼液作為農地肥分利用，減少排入河川污染量

106年新增189場畜牧場獲地方政府核發同意，377場輔導申請作業中，100場已送地方農政單位初審中，33場於農委會複審中。有機污染削減量每年約5,574公噸，節省101億元；施灌量每年92.1萬公噸，施灌農地面積819.7公頃；施灌氮量287公噸/年，節省農民每年1,392萬元化學肥料經費。

五、海底(漂)垃圾清除暨海洋環境教育宣導

於106年度補助19個臨海地方政府辦理「海底(漂)垃圾清除暨海洋環境教育宣導計畫」；配合世界海洋日辦理全國性淨海活動，號召全國507名潛水人員、817艘「環保艦隊」一同清除海底垃圾。截至106年底全國清理之海底(漂)垃圾總量為1,222噸，參與之環保艦隊為1,257艘。

圖 23 2017世界海洋日全國淨海總動員活動



六、提升公廁環境潔淨品質及舒適度

頒發「全面提升優質公廁精進計畫」，加強宣導衛生紙丟馬桶作法，製作政策懶人包、政策宣導動畫、以及舉辦15場教育訓練與說明會，期使公廁未來整潔維護可以達成「不濕、不髒、不臭」之目標。

圖 24 「全面提升優質公廁精進計畫」加強宣導衛生紙丟馬桶作法



七、強化管理化學物質，減低不當流入食品的風險

- (一) 於106年9月26日完成修正公告「列管毒性化學物質及其運作管理事項公告事項」，增列13種可能非法添加於食品的化學物質為毒性化學物質，製造、輸入、使用、販賣等均應申請核可，且須定期申報，容器包裝上須標示「禁止用於食品」。
- (二) 於106年推動「106年具食安風險化學物質輔導訪查計畫」，針對選定57種食安風險化學物質及低亞硫酸鈉共58種列為查核輔導目標，106年度完成查核化工原(材)料業者3,117家，完成建置58種具食安風險化學物質基線資料系統，有效提升業者化工原料四要自主管理(要「貯存分區」、要「標示明確」、要「用途告知」、要「流向記錄」)。

圖 25 推動「106年具食安風險化學物質輔導訪查計畫」，宣導四要管理



捌、氣候變遷與能源減碳專案小組暨非核家園推動專案小組

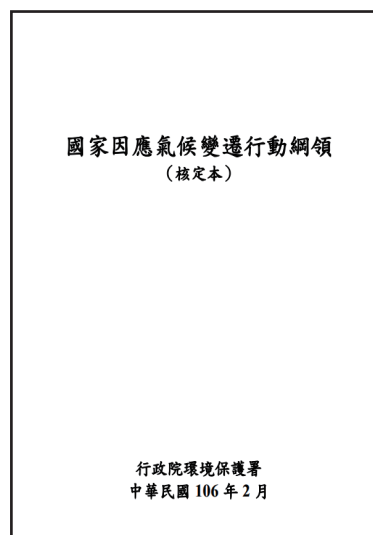
一、「國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領」正式出爐

106年2月23日行政院核定「國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領」，明確擘劃我國推動溫室氣體減緩及氣候變遷調適政策總方針，並啟動跨部門的因應行動，逐步健全我國面對氣候變遷調適能力，致力達成我國溫室氣體長期減量目標，以確保國家永續發展。

二、「第一期溫室氣體階段管制目標」核定通過

107年1月23日行政院核定「第一期溫室氣體階段管制目標」，設定我國西元2020年溫室氣體排放量較基準年西元2005年減量2%，到西元2025年則較基準年減量10%及西元2030年較基準年減量20%為努力方向。

圖 26 「國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領」正式出爐



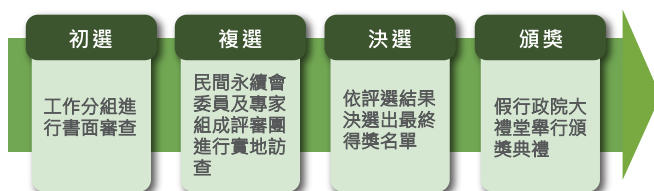
第三章 106年國家永續發展獎辦理情形

壹、國家永續發展獎簡介

行政院國家永續發展委員會為鼓勵全民參與永續發展推動工作，落實永續發展在地化及生活化目標，實現國家永續發展願景，特訂定《國家永續發展獎選拔表揚計畫》，表揚推動永續發展績效優良、表現卓越之學校、企業、民間團體及政府機關。

評選方式包括初選、複選及決選三階段，參加者報名投件後，經永續會委員及專家組成評審團依評選標準進行書面審查初選，再針對進入複選之參賽者進行實地訪察，以決選當年度得獎單位，並於行政院舉辦頒獎典禮表揚之。

圖 27 國家永續發展獎評選表揚流程



貳、106年國家永續發展獎評選結果

「106年國家永續發展獎」經永續會相關工作分組的「書面初審」，永續會民間委員的「實地複評」及全體複評委員參與的「決選」等3階段評選後，共選出11個得獎單位，並依往例於12月在行政院進行頒獎。

表 2 106年國家永續發展獎得獎單位一覽

類別	得獎單位
教育類	宜蘭縣立慈心華德福教育實驗高級中等學校
	弘光科技大學
	南華大學
企業類	聯華電子股份有限公司
	太平洋崇光百貨股份有限公司
	羅門哈斯亞太研磨材料股份有限公司
民間團體類	財團法人台灣世界展望會(全國性)
	社團法人雲林縣養殖漁業發展協會(地方性)
政府機關類	行政院農業委員會林務局 - 「農田生態保育營造 - 看見永續『綠色保育標章』計畫」
	衛生福利部國民健康署 - 「以認證為基礎，建構高齡友善健康服務計畫」
	內政部營建署 - 「環境敏感地區單一窗口服務計畫」

參、得獎單位集錦

一、教育類

(一) 宜蘭縣立慈心華德福教育實驗高級中等學校

1. 單位簡介

宜蘭縣立慈心華德福教育實驗高級中等學校（簡稱：慈心校園）以人智學教育基金會（Anthroposophy Education Foundation）做為辦學平台，匯聚民間社會力量與公部門資源，由「公」、「民」合作共同創新教育，旨在使社會各階層之幼童均有機會共同學習，健康成長。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

慈心校園認為文化是在地的人對自身、社會、自然環境、世界與宇宙的認識，所形成之積累智慧，藉由教育場域進行文化傳承活動，由教師以在地的人為核心且融入環境與生態等資源，進行內化與創化，產出具有生命力的學校本位課程。校園採用節能綠建築設計，也利用環境與藝術化方式強化學生與生俱來對環境與美学的感受能力，建立「境」與「人」間的教育關係，追求人與自然共生共存的生態觀點。慈心校園建構多元教學，推動環境教育、關懷弱勢族群與生態環境，進而將關懷擴展至整個地球，培養學生高尚的人格情操。結合地方特色，其課程納入歷史、農耕、建築、旅行與戶外挑戰、社會服務與在地化等元素。

慈心校園也重視社區與社群之活化，以學校教育做為社區活化起點，連結家長社群、地方社團、及各個社區等，喚醒社區成員跨越當代社會藩籬，重建社群協力互助之正向關係，促進地方和社區重新恢復生機和活力。

慈心校園在校園教育中鼓勵家長廣泛參與學校事務，建構社群共同行動的公民社會典型，此成功經驗並可擴展至社區或地方事務之參與，是臺灣公民社會理念實踐之具體範例；校際合作方面，慈心校園與全台多所華德福學校（Waldorf Schools）合作，協助學生跨校互動，定期交換學習心得及生活經歷，並舉行校際教師共同備課、課程研習及教學觀摩等機制，以豐富學習經驗及創新課程教學也，與中國大陸、香港及馬來西亞等國家進行國際交流。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

自1970年代以來，慈心社群致力追求重建人與自己、人與人、人與土地、及人與天地的和諧健康關係，於20年前開始實踐華德福教育，期望在人、智、學之啟迪下，作為臺灣教育改革實踐學校之典範，促進臺灣教育之多元與健康發展。

未來將持續建構支持學生個人能力全面開展之學習系統，以及教育團隊持續成長的學習型組織，在校園發展方面，滿足12年一貫華德福教育之財務與空間需求，推廣友善而開放之社群生活理念，在教育工作方面，亦將拓展照護社群與農業體系等主題，藉此以學校作為社會之健康種籽，賦與學校教育新圖像，促進臺灣整體之永續發展。



圖 28 戲劇與社會服務課程：12年級學生赴羅東文化工場戶外露天演出戲劇



(二) 弘光科技大學

1. 單位簡介

弘光科技大學秉持創校服務精神，本於「綠色大學 (Green University)」意涵，從臺灣出發，致力維護教學品質，善盡社會責任，促進永續發展。考量到社會環境快速變遷、技職體系學制多元化、以及組織規模擴編，自88年起推動ISO 9000品質管理系統，將全面品質管理之經營理念導入校務營運，擬定改進策略與行動方案，降低學校對於環境之衝擊，更致力培育深具社會責任的公民，最終回饋至社區與社會之中。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

弘光科技大學依循永續發展藍圖執行所展現的成果大致可分為關懷生命的領航者、社會服務的實踐者、友善環境的行動者、永續發展的教育者、及企業、社會責任的善盡者等五大面向。關懷生命方面，學校結合社區辦理樂齡學習中心、樂齡大學、長青學苑、社區保母系統、托育中心、幼兒園及到宅坐月子服務媒合平臺等，建立從0歲至99歲的社會照顧服務系統。

社會服務方面，開設「人文精神」核心通識必修課程，結合「服務學習」實作課程，成立弘愛服務團，全面推行志工服務，深耕社區、服務偏鄉、傳愛國際。友善環境方面，致力推展綠色能源，於建築屋頂裝置太陽光電發電系統，年發電量超過130萬度，製造潔淨能源的同時亦能降低頂樓溫度；此外，積極培育全校師生培養維護自然生態之責任感，認識能源浪費，防範環境污染，尊重與保育自然環境，珍惜有限資源，進而推廣至全民環境教育。

在永續教育部份，投注許多資源辦理推廣教育，校內建置32個國家考場，協助培植國家優秀人才，更開辦精緻多元課程滿足民眾終身學習需求；也走入社區、監獄、看守所、少年感化院，開辦烘焙、照顧服務員等培訓課程，協助監獄設置檢定考場，善盡教育機構的社會責任。

企業社會責任方面，弘光科技大學於103年8月成立「食品安全與超微量檢驗總中心」，是唯一獲衛生福利部認證的食因性病毒檢測認證實驗室，協助食品與化妝品產業之品質管控與商品推廣，並進一步保障消費者權益，維護國人健康。

圖 29 弘光0~99歲的社會照顧服務系統



3. 未來發展願景藍圖

弘光科技大學以醫護起家，以「弘毅博愛」作為校訓，50年來培育健康及民生相關專業人才已逾7萬人，現階段為臺灣地區醫護與民生實務人才培育、及技術研發之重點學府。為形成永續發展的校園文化，弘光科技大學致力打造永續綠色校園，聚焦聯合國17個永續發展目標 (SDGs)，擘劃永續發展規劃與推動主軸，除努力擔負企業社會責任外，藉教學研究與日常生活而推展環境教育、生命關懷、社會服務，亦將運用行政管理措施實施節能減碳，期望深植永續發展及服務利他之觀念於每位教職員工與學生心中，擴大影響鄰近中小學、社區、社會，乃至於全世界。

(三) 南華大學

1. 單位簡介

南華大學於85年由佛光山星雲大師集百萬人興學之願力在嘉義創辦，校地綠覆率75.76%，有「森林大學」美稱。基於取之於社會、用之於社會的原則實，踐節能減碳、環保低碳、智慧防災等作為，亦透過環境教育推廣至社會各階層，落實大學社會責任持續透過「生命教育、智慧創新、環境永續、三好校園」等方面，積極行動，成為臺灣乃至於世界之永續校園典範。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

南華大學充實永續教育資源，包括逐年增加永續發展相關經費，至106年達4,000萬，通識中心每年開設51門環境教育特色課程，發行《環境與管理研究期刊》及《企業社會責任報告書》，並成立永續中心及永續綠色科技碩士學位學程，以氣候變遷減緩及調適為研究目標，培養綠領人才。永續環境方面，南華大學致力於規劃碳中和校園，其校園綠化率達75.76%、可透水率達78.56%、綠色採購達所有採購項目之95.4%，且通過ISO-50001能源管理認證，於105年之能源密集度 (Energy Usage Intensity, EUI) 僅為70.24，資源回收率達49.7%。

此外，南華大學善盡社會責任，促進社群參與，包括：向外推廣永續教育 - 締結環境永續議題之校際策略聯盟、與教育部合作推廣農業廢棄物再利用教育、至各級學校及海外進行環保宣導及志工服務；關懷社區弱勢族群 - 公益青年送愛下鄉活動、獨居老人訪視活動、社區關懷生命宣導教育活動；近三年與教育部等單位合作進行16件地方產業文化永續發展活動等等。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

南華大學以「具有生命關懷、公益公義取向的教學卓越大學」為定位，循生命教育、智慧創新、環境永續、三好校園等發展重點，持續推動三大永續願景：其一為智慧防災，因應氣候變遷，建置以人工智慧為基礎之坡地防災監測系統，推動成為全臺智慧防災示範校園；其二為環境教育，向環保署申請成為環境教育場域及環境教育機構，積極向各級學校及社區推廣氣候變遷減緩及調適觀念與作法，落實大學社會責任；其三為碳中和校園，持續推動太陽能發電，落實廢棄物減量、及環保低碳活動，預計於110年達到全校碳中和，建構「零污染、零廢棄物」的生態校園環境。

二、企業類

(一) 聯華電子股份有限公司

1. 單位簡介

聯華電子成立於1980年，為台灣第一家半導體公司，提供先進製程與晶圓製造服務，為晶圓專工業界之領導者，其專業解決方案可使晶片設計公司得以利用尖端製程的優勢，包括：28奈米Poly-SiON技術、High-K/Metal Gate後閘極技術、14奈米量產能力、超低功耗且專為物聯網 (IoT) 應用設計的製程平台、以及具汽車行業最高評級的AEC-Q100 Grade-0製造能力等。目前聯華電子共有11座晶圓廠，遍及亞洲各地，每月生產超過60萬片晶圓，在全球有超過19,000名員工，在臺灣、日本、韓國、中國、新加坡、歐洲及美國均設有服務據點，以滿足全球客戶需求。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

(1) 永續績效卓越

聯華電子秉持永續理念，設立國內半導體業第一個企業永續委員會，統籌全公司企業社會責任及永續發展方向與目標擬定，並導入聯合國永續發展目標 (SDGs) 作為管理與考核之基礎，將永續指標與營運指標相結合，融入成為公司營運之一部分，自2008年起連續十年列名於道瓊永續性指數 (DJSI) 之中。

(2) 環境永續共生

面對氣候變遷及能源挑戰，聯華電子以積極作為啟動節能、省水、減廢、低碳之「能資源減量10年藍圖 (2010~2020年)」，推動333、369+及Green2020能資源生產力提升計畫，在綠色廠房規劃方面，聯華電子之新設廠均取得綠建築標章，既設廠均通過經濟部工業局清潔生產評估系統認證，並逐步導入相關綠色設計與建置。

(3) 綠色公益倡議

於103年時，聯華電子達成國內首例環保署認可碳權交易200萬噸CO₂e，並將所得3000萬元全數成立「Eco Echo生態保育基金」，首年與荒野保護協會新竹分會合作投入三年300萬之「大山背梭德氏赤蛙保育行動」，展現取之環境、用之環境的精神；於105年成立「聯電綠獎」，每年提供總獎金100萬元補助年度優良生態保育創意提案，進而擴大夥伴關係與媒體合作，向社區、非營利組織溝通需求，並鼓勵生態保育團體提出環境永續發展與開創性之具體計畫，以支持臺灣在地化之綠色環保及土地永續相關之行動方案。

圖 30 聯華電子綠獎啟動大會



(4) 社會永續共榮

聯華電子支持員工以公假參與志工服務；長期推動「播撒希望種子專案」致力於弱勢家庭學童之教育提升，已有超過6,000位學童在專案協助下持續升學；此外亦積極投入「生命教育」、「閱讀推廣」、「環保綠能」、「基礎科技人才」等四大議題，多元推動社會公益活動；公司內部亦持續執行多項守護員工健康之專案計畫，使員工在職場與生活間可獲得平衡。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

聯華電子全體員工將「邁向永續發展與落實社會責任」作為公司文化之核心精神，共同努力，期望運用推動數位技術發展的豐厚經驗與堅實基礎，達成「創造以人為本、與環境共生、與社會共榮的全球性友善生態新價值」的願景藍圖，並將以綠色創新與企業責任促成公司永續成長，同時協助客戶因應永續發展挑戰。

(二) 太平洋崇光百貨股份有限公司

1. 單位簡介

太平洋崇光百貨股份有限公司 (簡稱：SOGO公司) 成立30年之際，承諾與所有利害關係人 (stakeholders) 攜手努力，誓願「做社會最好的企業，做對社會最好的企業」，在永續發展及企業社會責任方面，已有許多貢獻，為臺灣百貨業第一家榮獲碳標籤證書、第一家通過ISO5000驗證、第一家要求供應商簽署CSR條款、成立CSR網站、及設立「商品安全專區」專頁之百貨公司，樹立業界標竿，引領產業升級再造之餘，兼顧企業永續作為，為國家乃至於地球之永續奠定堅實基礎。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

SOGO公司力行145項貼心服務，善用最新科技，讓行銷與服務與時俱進，以實踐「服務評價最好」之願景，並在日常營運中積極減廢，創造永續的商業經營模式，實踐永續發展。於104年之「SOGO CSR元年」起，SOGO公司積極在營運策

略中融合企業社會責任 (Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR) 精神，發展創新服務、商品安全、供應商管理、環境保護、社會關懷、資訊揭露等面向，締造百貨業第一，引領產業升級與國際化，其CSR綜合績效亦獲國內外指標性評鑑獎項肯定。

SOGO公司致力打造「購者安心」之百貨，監督供應商簽署「CSR承諾事項」，連年逐步推動「餐飲安全網專案」，包括：「雲端食安網」使資訊透明化，首創百貨官網公告商品檢驗報告及自主管理結果，及「內/外部管理網」，強化食安意識並通過政府評核，受益人次達583萬，顧客信任度提升11%。此外，SOGO公司以「打造綠色百貨」為目標，持續實踐提高能源效率、行銷活動貫徹環保理念、導入ISO 50001能源管理系統、提高綠色採購，以環境教育增進利害關係人永續意識等作為，並訂定百貨零售業適用之「碳足跡產品類別規則 (Product Category Rules, PCR)」，取得環保署核發百貨業首張「碳足跡標籤」。在社會面向，SOGO公司善用平台特性連結顧客、供應商、員工同仁、及社福團體等利害關係人，以「SOGO NEW LIFE」四大主軸即「關懷分享」、「永續家園」、「優質生活」、「文化創新」，打造獨特之社會參與精神，對內提供員工福利及獎勵機制，重視專業培訓，並打造健康安全之工作環境，對外特別重視社群參與，尤業在幼童方面，連續25年舉辦以弱勢幼童為導向之活動，自2011年起著眼於緩和社會M型化，舉辦「SO GOOD好小孩少年楷模徵選」活動，6年內培養16名總統教育獎得主。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

目前，SOGO公司持續關注環境、經濟、社會議題，將17項聯合國永續發展目標 (SDGs) 中之10項 (目標2、4、5、8、10、11、12、13、16、17) 設為長期目標，並以「永續關鍵六力」為 - 經營創新力、優質商品力、貼心服務力、人才培育力、關懷平台力、永續技術力為主軸，實踐企業社會責任。

圖 31 SOGO低碳綠市集及月光野餐趴串連百貨平台、農社企業與顧客



(三) 羅門哈斯亞太研磨材料股份有限公司

1. 單位簡介

羅門哈斯亞太研磨材料股份有限公司，為陶氏化學成員企業 (簡稱：羅門哈斯)，位於臺灣竹南之電子材料技術中心，設有高階化學機械研磨 (Chemical Mechanical Planarization, CMP) 實驗室，是全球半導體CMP 技術之領導者。羅門哈斯認為於創造經濟繁榮與社會價值的同時，也要對未來環境與下一代有所貢獻，一面追求企業成長與提升客戶服務，一面肩負企業社會責任，以正直誠信、以人為本、及保護地球三大價值觀，實踐為環境 - 堅持永續之道；為社區 - 創造和諧美好生活；為人才 - 營造卓越企業文化等核心之企業社會責任觀。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

環境、資源保育與職業安全衛生系統實績方面，羅門哈斯廠區於規劃階段即採綠建築設計，於95年12月開工同時成為新竹科學園區第一家獲得綠建築認證之廠商，後續更升級為「鑽石級」綠建築。建廠完成後積極申請ISO 9001品質系統、ISO 14001環境管理系統之認證，每三年持續評鑑認證，以確保各管理系統之有效性。承襲陶氏化學總部所提出之永續發展計畫，羅門哈斯於105年取得ISO 50001能源管理系統認證，於106年進一步獲得ISO 14064-1溫室氣體盤查認證。羅門哈斯亦從內部管理著手，於99年導入「六個標準差」專案改善理論藉由每半年一次之改善專案競賽活動，促進提升永續管理，截至105年底累積改善專案達661項。

圖 32 105年獲頒行政院勞動部職業安全衛生企業標竿獎



此外，羅門哈斯透過一連串活動，如：捐贈偏鄉小學科普類圖書與下鄉服務活動，引導偏鄉學童對於閱讀的興趣；舉辦國際淨灘日活動，員工及眷屬累計淨灘服務時數超過1,500小時，推動環境保護；響應國際地球日，舉辦紅樹林潮間帶生態環境教育導覽、及參與守護濕地活動，使自然生態保育與環境關懷觀念在學童心中萌芽；積極與家扶中心合作，協助扶助弱勢兒童，及協助進行受虐兒心理諮商輔導、家庭親職服務、教育宣導等，善盡企業社會責任的同時，亦促進企業與週遭社群共同永續成長。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

羅門哈斯自我期許成為永續產業之推動者與領導者，目前第二度制訂為期10年之永續發展目標，分別就環境、企業社會責任、及經濟發展三大領域，發展突破性創新解決方案，以達成善用能源、減少對環境損害、提升產品安全、營收來源為永續性化學產品，共同解決全球面臨之挑戰，並為員工、客戶、消費者、股東、社區創造更美好的生活價值。

圖 33 羅門哈斯與家扶中心合作進行星願娃回娘家與聖誕星願活動



三、民間團體類

(一) 財團法人台灣世界展望會

1. 單位簡介

財團法人台灣世界展望會（簡稱：世界展望會）在臺灣服務至今已53年，主要推動濟貧救助、防災及人道救援、社區發展等工作，多年來照顧國內貧困弱勢之足跡由偏遠山區、離島、濱海地區擴大至現代化大都會所衍生的社會問題，並帶動國人愛心投入關懷全球貧童與人道救援行列，期間扶助臺灣48,000多名貧困兒童，亦將臺灣的愛心擴及至全球70餘個國家之20多萬名兒童與家庭社區，本案主要為其在莫拉克風災後所推動在屏東縣三地門鄉禮納里部落之重建工作，為主要成果。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

世界展望會積極推動永續社區發展，就其近10年來之天然災害社區參與工作，在921震災重建經驗中，世界展望會學習到應迅速回應需求，同時讓服務之社區有自立發展能力，透過平時社區賦能（Empower）工作發展災前之防災能力及災後之復原能力（Resilience）。而在艾利風災遷村重建經驗中，亦使其了解應善用社區工作方法，尊重與保存社區發展與文化發展特質，促進居民及政府充分對話。

莫拉克風災後之部落重建工作中，世界展望會於風災發生後旋即投入關懷救援行動，提供物資及協助安置，尤其在關懷兒童方面，以滿足兒童生存、教育與遊戲之三大基本權利需求為核心，並協助受災居民著手部落家園重建。本著長期在原鄉部落服務之經驗，世界展望會深入認識原住民生活環境、文化及原鄉居民之需求，觀察到當時政府災後重建規定力有未逮，與部落家庭親族秉持互助精神、共食共享之族群文化有所落差，可能導致部落與族群文化斷裂與消失，而居中協調促進居民與政府間溝通協商，成功協助政府推動以「集體遷村模式」核配永久屋，將整個部落遷移至禮納里部落，避免部落或是家族因風災遷村而導致分裂。

此外，世界展望會亦積極投入協助重建後之禮納里部落部落發展在地且可永續經營生計之產業，培力部落社區發展協會為中心帶動部落營造與產業發展。至今，禮納里部落已成功發出接待家庭與導覽之社區產業，持續成長。

圖 34 禮納里部落 - 家園重建尊重人本精神與文化信仰



3. 未來發展願景藍圖

世界展望會期望每一個兒童都能擁有豐盛生命，健康成長，享有最基本之生存條件。未來將持續提升事工 (Ministry) 品質，致力培養社工與社區發展之專業能力，樹立專業且具深厚人文特質之服務模式，結合倡導之力量，以組織信仰與核心價值為基礎，發展具有台灣特色之社區轉型發展計畫、兒童福祉成果評估指標，以及建立與政府及其他組織間之夥伴關係。在國內外緊急救援與重建能力方面，提升能力之餘並輔導建立社區型減災防災能力、災難評估與動員能力，及災後重建能力。

(二) 社團法人雲林養殖漁業發展協會

1. 單位簡介

社團法人雲林養殖漁業發展協會 (簡稱：雲林養殖漁會) 以行政院農委會漁業署撥款建設之「雲林縣下崙養殖漁業生產區海水統籌供應系統」為發展基礎，並聯結在地漁業與相關資源，主要工作為海水統籌供應系統之管理，及協助雲林縣政府自2011年開始之漁業資材與室內繁殖場補助之推動，輔導產業與產品之能力建構，而提升雲林縣養殖漁業之競爭力。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

雲林養殖漁會管理下崙海水統籌供應系統，徵用水費而自給自足營運，已可提供穩定優質海水，協助養殖戶發展種苗繁殖技術，生產培育高品質之海水魚蝦貝苗及提高養殖漁業產量，目前使用本系統供水之魚塭達220口，養殖面積約140公頃。在漁業永續方面，因穩定海水魚蝦貝之產量，而可降低過度捕撈海洋魚類，減少對海洋資源之依賴，在環境永續方面，純海水養殖系統之運作可減少使用地下水，減緩地層下陷。

此外，雲林養殖漁會多方輔導推動產業能力建構，促進產業永續，技術方面，透過政府補助計畫、能力建構課程、養殖漁民經營管理教育訓練、以及關鍵技術如：保鮮、保存、加工技術之開發，提升漁民之專業能力，並輔導導入銷履歷驗證與溯源標章QR Code，促進延長漁產品之販售期，避免需求變動與漁品鮮度改變所造成之產銷失衡；產銷能力方面，雲林養殖漁會輔導養殖戶建立產品品牌，透過漁業產銷班、經驗交流及觀摩學習活動、水產品推廣及行銷活動等，加上政府補助措施，共同促進缺乏資本之漁民提升產品附加價值，進而創造自有品牌，並可透過宅配、網路行銷等方式，拓展商機，提升漁民所得，創造漁村在地就業。相關成果更推向國際，與友邦間開展產業交流，以及作為亞太地區國際青年菁英領袖研習班課程內容之一。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

雲林養殖漁會未來將持續進行相關努力，推廣生態養殖與生物多樣化養殖，促進讓土地與海洋永續利用。產業方面，將致力輔導更多自創品牌提升本地水產品價值、創造就業機會，改善漁村經濟，減緩人口外流，吸引人才回流漁村，並透過經驗傳承，培養年輕專業人才，促進人力永續。長遠而言，亦將推廣漁村內在改善，使其成為具本地特色之體驗活動與休閒觀光地區，使產業多元發展，永續經營。

圖 35 自創品牌推廣行銷提升本地水產品價值，改善漁村經濟



四、政府機關類

(一) 內政部營建署—環境敏感地區單一窗口服務計畫

1. 計畫簡介

內政部營建署為創造整合創新之服務平台，改善原本冗長之查詢時效與程序，自102年開始著手推動環境敏感地區單一窗口查詢機制，整合52項環境敏感地區圖資，協調至少28個機關意願並達成共識，自105年1月正式啟動「環境敏感地區單一窗口查詢平台（簡稱：單一窗口平台）」。為提升查詢平台服務效能與品質，並設有民眾滿意度調查，申請人所反映之建議均納入滾動式檢討，據以修正單一窗口執行作業。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

(1) 政府簡政便民與無紙化應用

對申請人而言，單一窗口平台可讓使用者進行線上申請、統一收件及查詢，並隨時掌握案件進度，查詢效率更為提升，亦提供線上列印繳費通知，使繳費更為簡便；對相關機關而言，單一窗口平台可以環境敏感地區圖資對申請案進行分析，初步判斷申請案之區位與線上回覆，節省查復作業時間與簡化公文往返。全部流程採線上申請查詢而取代紙本公文，並以數值圖資取代紙本地籍謄本及地籍圖，亦為無紙化運用之典範。

(2) 國土資訊加值應用與決策資訊參考

配合國家發展委員會長期推動國土資訊政策，就環境敏感地區進行數值化工作並加值應用，單一窗口平台向各主管機關蒐集彙整可提供之數值化圖資，並建置資料庫，可作為未來與環境敏感地區有關業務推動建立之基礎；單一窗口平台之資料庫及圖資平台功能，將提供政府部門快速、便利之查詢管道，促進各政府部門推展計畫開發、決策或業務執行時，取得有用、有效之決策資訊。



圖 36 環境敏感地區單一窗口查詢平台網頁



3. 未來發展願景藍圖

內政部營建署將持續積極推動環境敏感地區單一窗口查詢機制，節省申請人查詢所耗時間與各主管機關行政成本，整合環境敏感地區圖資及建立查詢作業流程，以無（少）紙化及資訊化取代紙本查詢作業，並強化環境敏感地區單一窗口資料庫及圖台功能，提供需求者快速、便利之查詢管道，並讓政府各部門推動相關計畫開發、決策或業務執行時，迅速取得有用、有效的決策資訊，以利國土永續發展。

(二) 行政院農業委員會林務局—農田生態保育營造—看見永續「綠色保育標章」計畫

1. 計畫簡介

農田生態體系因農田開發轉作非農業用途與慣行農法之盛行，使許多原本生活在平原淺山區之動、植物失去繁衍環境；98年底之臺南官田水雉誤食摻農藥稻穀大量死亡事件，促成農委會林務局（簡稱：林務局）發展出一套兼顧生產和生態之行動方案，即「農田生態保育營造—綠色保育標章認證」計畫，進而輔導農民採取不使用農藥和化學肥料、對環境友善之農法耕作，並設計「綠色保育標章」供消費者辨識，鼓勵消費者購買友善農產品。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

(1) 提高農田生物多樣性，增加野生動物棲息地

林務局發展「農田生態保育營造—綠色保育標章認證」制度，檢視不使用農藥、除草劑、化學肥料，最終農產品不得檢出農藥殘留，農田生態豐富，提供野生動物覓食、繁殖、育雛之環境等要件，始予核發。截至106年12月全台通過綠色保育標章農友累計達241戶，農地面積共395公頃，保育對象共39種，棲地營造（包含水域、陸域及多樣化棲地）共46件。農民逐漸增加參與生物多樣性保育行動之意願，了解農業生產可與野生動物共存共榮，產生對環境保育之使命感。

(2) 帶動農友及消費者養成生態保育觀念

林務局為帶動生態保育觀念，在農友方面，舉辦標章申請、農友關懷、及田區勘查輔導說明會活動，並紀錄農友轉作之心路歷程及參與綠色保育衍生之無形價值或實質獲益，以為推廣；在民眾方面，舉辦綠色保育、食農教育、體驗參訪等講座活動，宣導支持綠色保育產品與友善環境之關聯性。

(3) 建立農友及消費者間之交流溝通多元管道

林務局重視農友及消費者間之溝通，如：導入綠色保育標章驗證機制—多方參與查證系統（Participatory Guarantee System, PGS），經首批接受查證之農友回饋指出，集結生產者、消費者、驗證者及有興趣之民眾的公開參與方式，可促進資訊透明化，增加交流機會，亦使消費者瞭解土地、作物、及野生動物間之情感連結，獲得具體食農知識；綠色保育產品之產銷方面，林務局媒合綠色保育產品於實體及虛擬通路銷售，針對產量不足以供主要銷售通路販售之綠色保育產品，亦以主題攤位方式增加與消費者面對面接觸之機會，成就全台首個「綠色保育標章」農夫市集。凡此均使農友與消費者間之交流更暢通，增進彼此對「綠色保育標章」所彰顯之友善環境與保育生態多樣性理念的認同，以購買力量引導農民轉型友善農法，也將帶來更多的環境與生態效益。

3. 未來發展願景藍圖

綠色保育標章係臺灣首個直接連結保育類野生動物與農產品之生態品牌，配合農委會「友善農業」的施政方向，林務局未來將持續推動，以保全野生動物棲息地，健全農田生態系服務功能，強化農業與生物多樣性間之連結，更呼應國際里山倡議「人與自然和諧共生」之願景，實現農業生產與環境永續共存，達成生物多樣性永續發展目標。此外，將更重視對公眾之推廣，使民眾了解綠色保育農產品之核心价值，並促進消費者親身體會農業生產與環境和野生動物間之密切關係，鼓勵以消費行動支持農友保育農田生態，達成環境、生產者與消費者多贏之參與式保育行動。

圖 37 綠色保育標章與「田裡有腳印的市集」活動



(三) 衛生福利部國民健康署—以認證為基礎，建構高齡友善健康服務計畫

1. 計畫簡介

考量臺灣正面臨快速高齡化，此議題非僅是長者必須關注，而應該促進全民共同投入，如何於長者就醫或接受服務時提供以「人」為中心之服務體系，成為政府刻不容緩的職責。就此，國民健康署推動「高齡友善健康照護機構認證」，透過結構性地在長者服務機構導入「管理政策」、「資訊介入與溝通」、「友善環境」、「健康促進」、「社區服務及轉介」等五大標準，以及定期服務資料彙整與每四年一次之再認證，確保機構服務品質，由認證引導實務，發展永續之長者健康服務機構，而增加整體社會服務量能，協助長者在地老化。

2. 永續發展工作推動現況

國民健康署透過三階段行動，推進「高齡友善健康照護機構認證計畫」：

- (1) 第一階段為架構期，網羅包括政策、實務及環境等學者與專家，成立認證委員小組，透過任務導向會議建立委員共識，參考國際標準建立臺灣之認證基準，並衡酌各健康照護機構服務特性之異同，發展不同的認證基準。
- (2) 第二階段為認證實施期，初期僅有醫院參與，至106年11月已有386家機構通過認證，包括：醫院170家、衛生所150家、長期照護機構65家、及1家診所。此計畫尤著重衛生所的功能，在衛生所之認證基準中，納入社區服務與轉介，促進友善服務能擴及至社區；醫院部分，則整合健康促進醫院、高齡友善健康照護機構、無菸醫院等認證，再納入節能減碳要素，發展「健康醫院認證」，並於106年起全面在醫院推廣。
- (3) 第三階段為服務導入期，國民健康署透過補助計畫導入「管理政策」- 建立由上而下的支持，依據人口、文化及健康特性，投入應有人力及資源，並建立評估及持續監測方案；「資訊介入與溝通」- 強化高齡友善訓練，促進資訊提供與溝通，尊重長者在照護之自決能力與權力；「友善環境」- 促進建立無障礙、通用、及友善之環境，並勵行節能減碳，打造永續發展環境，降低環境因子對人體之傷害；「健康促進」- 針對不同病徵或健康需求之長者進行評估與最適管理，記載於病歷或照護紀錄中；「社區服務及轉介」- 盤點整合在地資源，將社區長者轉介至合適之服務，並更進一步滾動式評估各資源的成效，並積極鼓勵志工服務。

3. 未來發展願景

國民健康署「高齡友善健康照護機構認證」至今已邁入第8個年頭，結合多項政府健康促進政策而因應高齡化與少子化，包括：醫院、衛生所、長期照護機構均加入推動高齡友善之行列，期望機構深化落實高齡友善評估與介入服務，在我國推動全面性組織改變，為國人老化作好準備，期許為臺灣高齡照護鋪設基石，結合跨科別團隊提供結合健康促進、疾病管理、及復健照護之完整照護，增進長者健康，守護長者尊嚴。

圖 38 因應長者需要建構求新、求變、及多元化之社區長者照護服務



Chapter One.

2017 Annual Work Progress of NCSD

I. The 30th Council Meeting

The 30th Council Meeting was held on November 20, 2017 in the 1st Conference Room on the second floor of the Executive Yuan. Presided by Premier Lai Ching-te, who's concurrently serving as the Chairman of the NCSD, the agenda included one draft report and one discussion. The rulings given by the Chairman at this meeting are as follows.

1. Draft report: Progress on the rulings given by the Chairman at the previous meeting (the 29th meeting)

Regulated matters concerning the draft report pertained mainly to procedures. The overall progress report was discussed at this meeting, hence the procedures were deemed readily in place. Matters would be handled in accordance with suggestions from the Secretariat.

2. The chairman proposed: "Taiwan's Sustainable Development Goals (Draft)"

- (1) After long discussions and references taken from public forums held nationwide, the draft to Taiwan's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was in principle passed after incorporating suggestions by council members. Minister without Portfolio Chang Jing-sen shall convene relevant ministers and council members to further discuss the substantive suggestions made today in order to reach a consensus. Moreover, as the draft is a matter of the direction of Taiwan's future development as a whole,

follow-up citizen conferences shall be held to allow for more engaging dialogues between the public and the Legislative Yuan.

- (2) The current SDGs are laid out with reference to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, keeping in line with the global community and working toward a sustainable earth. The goals must take into consideration and complement future national development goals. To this end, relevant ministries shall include these goals in their policy submitted to the Council Meeting for ratification and development process in the future so that they can be readily implemented. Opinions from all walks of life shall continue to be accepted toward formulating the various goals, which can be achieved through engaging strengthened conversations with the public and citizen participation.
- (3) The content of this draft shall be revised according to public opinions and suggestions. The CEO shall continue to supervise the improvement of the content within six months, when the draft will be submitted to the Council Meeting for ratification.
- (4) In the future, based on the rules governing the NCSD, at least two council meetings shall be held each year to discuss matters related to the country's sustainable development and disclose the latest developments to the public.

Fig. 1 The 30th Council Meeting of the NCSD



II. Convening Working Conferences

1. The 41st Working Conference

The conference was held on August 1, 2017 in the VIP Room of the Executive Yuan. Presided by Minister without Portfolio Chang Jing-sen, CEO of the NCSD, the agenda of the meeting covered four discussions. The respective discussions in the conference and rulings given by the conference chairman are as follows.

(1) Confirmation of the goal spokes person of respective working groups/task forces

- A. Confirming the goal spokesperson and deputy goal spokesperson for each group.
- B. The Secretariat is requested to submit a promotion campaign on the spokespersons by the next working conference, initiating the engagement of the various issues on Taiwan's sustainable development.

(2) Discussing the 2030 Goals proposed by respective working groups and task forces

- A. Goals 7 and 13, as well as Goals 8 and 12 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals will not be

forces in charge shall refer to the UN's SDG framework and wording to correspond our 2030 SDGs to those of the UN.

- B. The corresponding Goal 6 in UN SDGs to Taiwan's 2030 Goals is confirmed to be "Ensure environmental quality and sustainable management of environmental resources".

(3) Discussing the 2020 Targets proposed by respective working groups/task forces, ensuring their conformance with the global SDG indicators set out by the UN last March.

- A. The working groups and the task forces are asked to examine whether there are any unmatched corresponding goals or discrepancies among the various ministries and consolidate such inconsistencies by making revisions.
- B. There are currently too many 2020 Targets proposed by the working groups and task forces. Superfluous parts shall be deleted. Moreover, the logical connection and relatedness between the 2020 Targets and 2030 Goals shall be further examined.
- C. The Department of Gender Equality under the Executive Yuan is asked to be a part of the Life and Education Working Group to engage in relevant work pertaining to Goal 5 of the UN SDGs and to assist in the collection of opinions from members in the Gender Equality Committee.

- D. With working groups as units, four discussion meetings will be held to walk through the targets. Presentations will be done by each working group. Non-government members and heads (deputy minister or higher) of ministries organizing the meetings are invited to jointly review the proposed draft targets.

(4) Discussing the details of follow-up citizen participation and social dialogue.

With regard to citizen participation and social dialogue of Taiwan's SDGs, follow-up plans will be proposed by the Secretariat merged.

Fig. 2 The 41st Working Conference of the NCSD



2. The 42nd Working Conference

The conference was held on October 27, 2017 in the VIP Room of the Executive Yuan. Presided by Minister without Portfolio Chang Jing-sen, CEO of the NCSD, the agenda of the meeting covered one draft report. The draft report in the conference and rulings given by the conference chairman are as follows.

(1) Draft report: Progress on citizen participation and social dialogue regarding Taiwan's SDGs

- A. The Secretariat is asked to draw from the organizing experience in Taichung's public forum and make improvement and adjustments for the approaching public forums in Kaohsiung on October 30 and in Taipei on October 31.
- B. Regarding the approaches to citizen participation and social dialogue on SDGs, the Secretariat is asked to leverage online platforms to promote the next two public forums to engage the public in social dialogue.
- C. Functional units in charge should compile and report on the feedback from the 3 public forums and opinions collected from online platforms and submit it as an official document or via email to the NCSD Secretariat.
- D. A follow-up meeting to the 3 working conferences is scheduled to take place on November 8 and 9 to walk through and read out the targets proposed by respective agencies in charge, and present them as the conference materials for the Council Meeting to be convened by the Premier on November 20. Once the time and venue of the follow-up meeting is confirmed, the Secretariat shall promptly notify the working groups and relevant ministries.

Fig. 3 The 42nd Working Conference of the NCS



III. Taiwan's Voluntary National Review

On September 15, 2017, Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) Minister Lee Ying-yuan delivered Taiwan's Voluntary National Review (VNR) ahead of the ICSD 2017 International Conference on Sustainable Development in New York. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) also reported on the first Voluntary National Review released by Taiwan.

The NCS was tasked with the planning, data collection and analysis, and drafting of Taiwan's VNR. The NCS Secretariat was responsible for the first draft, where the working groups, task forces and relevant ministries provided necessary information, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offered opinions from an international perspective. After the draft was completed, the VNR draft was submitted by the Secretariat to the Executive Yuan for approval. In addition to the participation of the various functional groups and relevant ministries, all non-government members of the NCS also invested efforts to incorporate viewpoints from social groups, indigenous groups, the private sector and academia into the opinion pool.

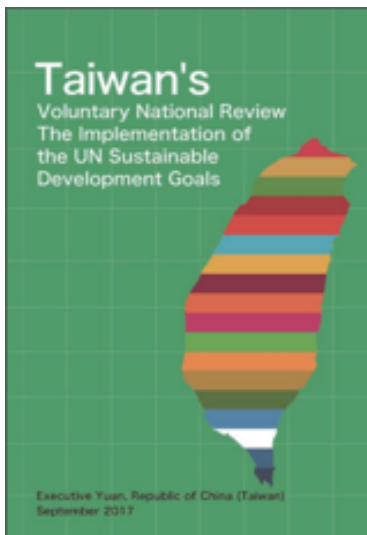
In preparation of drafting the VNR, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan ICDF) also provided information on the assistance of development in other countries and humanitarian relief around the world.

In his presentation, Minister Lee introduced the background, implementation mechanism, highlights, and international cooperation experiences regarding Taiwan's sustainable development. He also noted Taiwan's success formula in tackling environmental problems, in which professional knowledge plus practice and cooperation equals success. This marked the first time that Taiwan released a Voluntary National Review in relation to UN's SDGs. Taiwan's performance in some of the goals is comparable to advanced countries in Europe and the United States; some are even considered outstanding, such as universal health care, universal education, and female representation in politics. In the future, relevant ministries and departments will continue to regularly review the progress made by Taiwan in implementing the UN SDGs, use it as a reference for governance, and share Taiwan's experience with the international community to work toward achieving the goals of sustainable development.

Minister Lee also quoted President Tsai Ing-wen's inaugural speech, emphasizing that Taiwan will do its utmost to fulfill its duty as a citizen of the world. At present, the government has set mid- and long-term goals for the reduction of greenhouse gases and is in the process of setting short-term goals to put carbon reduction to actual work. It's

hoped that Taiwan's efforts will be welcomed by the international community as concrete actions are taken to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

Fig. 4 Taiwan's Voluntary National Review: The Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals



IV. Progress on Social Dialogue and Public Forums

In accordance with the conclusions reached by the chairman at the 42nd Working Conference (October 27, 2017), the Secretariat is asked to leverage online platforms to promote the next two public forums to engage the public in social dialogue in terms of the approaches to citizen participation and social inclusion regarding SDGs.

On another note, in accordance with the conclusions reached by the chairman at the 30th Council Meeting (November 20, 2017), the draft to Taiwan's SDGs was in principle passed after incorporating suggestions by Council members after long discussions and references taken from public forums held

nationwide. In addition, considering the draft as a matter of the direction of Taiwan's future development as a whole, follow-up citizen conferences were held to allow for more engaging dialogues between the public and the Legislative Yuan.

In addition, the chairman also pointed out that Taiwan's current SDGs are laid out with reference to the UN SDGs, keeping in line with the global community and working toward a sustainable earth; the goals must take into consideration and complement? Taiwan's future national development goals. Opinions from all walks of life were broadly accepted toward formulating the various goals, achieved through engaging strengthened conversations with the public and citizen participation.

Based on the working conferences and conclusions from the meetings, the NCS organized a total of 3 public forums in northern, central, and southern Taiwan, respectively. An overview of Taiwan's draft SDGs was uploaded to the Join Platform to solicit public opinions in view of welcoming different views and engaging public participation.

Table 1 Public forums for social dialogue regarding Taiwan's SDGs

Session location	Date	Venue	Participant
Taichung	October 26	Howard Prince Hotel Taichung	130 persons
Kaohsiung	October 30	Kaohsiung International Convention Center	108 persons
Taipei	October 31	Taipei International Convention Center	209 persons

Fig. 5 Social dialogue on Taiwan's SDGs at public forums



V. Releasing the Annual Evaluation Results for Sustainable Development Indicators

In order to effectively evaluate and review the outcomes of Taiwan's sustainable development, the NCSD made reference to UN's SDG Indicators system and framework (1st edition) and began drafting Taiwan's own indicators in 2002, and the first of such indicator system was released in 2003. Since then, a results report has been released each year assessing the indicators of the previous year. In addition, the Individual Indicator Information System for Sustainable Development in Taiwan platform was put in place on the NCSD website, which allows the government, industry, academia as well as the general public to access related information. members of the NCSD also invested efforts to incorporate viewpoints from social groups, indigenous groups, the private sector and academia into the opinion pool.

Every year, Taiwan publishes the indicator evaluation results from the previous year. This is achieved by requiring relevant authorities to report their annual data on the year prior on the aforementioned platform. Once a preliminary result is obtained, the NCSD calls on the relevant authorities to meet for reporting sessions. After the indicator data, measurement results, and analysis contents are confirmed to be accurate, the results are then compiled and released as the Evaluation Results for Sustainable Development Indicators. A digital copy is available for access on the NCSD website.

In the 2016 indicators evaluation, the NCSD invited the indicator authorities and agencies to take part in the first reporting session on August 8, 2017. The session covered an introduction to the history of sustainable development indicators, the approach to evaluation, along with discussions on the text revisions of 10 indicators and the suggestion of the addition/deletion of one indicator. After respective authorities in charge filled in their data on the platform, a second reporting session was held on November 7, 2017, during which the draft contents of the evaluation results of the indicators were comprehensively reviewed. Then, the NCSD completed the Evaluation Results of Sustainable Development Indicators for 2016, which was put on the NCSD website, and the hard-copy released.

In addition, the Chinese version of the Evaluation Results of Sustainable Development Indicators for 2015 was translated into English, available on hard-copy and CD-ROM, put on the English version of the NCSD website, and delivered to non-government council members and relevant authorities.

Fig. 6 Evaluation Results for Sustainable Development Indicators for 2016 and English Translation of the Evaluation



Chapter Two.

Key Performance and Achievements of the NCSD in 2017

I. Health and Welfare Working Group

1. Establishment of Labor Force Capability

- (1) Established the One-stop Employment Service, which provides employment consultation for low-income households and middle-to-low-income households. In the year 2017, 24,709 people registered for employment referral service, with 18,769 people successfully placed, at a success rate of 75.96%.
- (2) Helped microenterprises and young entrepreneurs secure a total guaranteed funding of NT\$3.412 billion.
- (3) Promoted the establishment of nursing rooms, childcare facilities or appropriate childcare facilities put in place by employers. In the year 2017, 524 businesses applied for subsidies totaling NT\$15,487,000. A total of 17 demonstration and consultation events were held with participants from a total of 794 businesses.

Fig. 7 Demonstration seminar to promote establishment of nursing rooms and child care services



2. Promotion of Social Insurance

- (1) Promoted micro-insurance. By the end of 2017, a total of 502,000 people were enrolled for a total amount of NT\$16.5 billion, which helped strengthen the social safety net.
- (2) Promoted social housing and rent subsidies. From 2016 to January 2018, a total of 20,876 units were rented. More than 400,000 households have received rent subsidies since 2007.
- (3) Implemented the Mobile Healthcare Service of the Improvement Program for Areas with Insufficient Medical Resources under the global clinical care budget for Western medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, and dental care. From January to October 2017, a total of 483,988 people were served.

3. Promotion of Gender Equality

- (1) Promoted awareness of the provisions in the Act of Gender Equality in Employment as well as conducting Workplace Equality and Sexual Harassment Prevention Workshops 31 times, and Training for Potential Workplace Equality Instructors twice.
- (2) Promoted gender equality in real estate inheritance. In 2017, the proportion of women inheriting land rights improved to 42.9%, while the proportion of women inheriting building rights improved to 46.86%.

- (3) Established an anti-gender violence resource network, promoting zero tolerance for violence. The total views reached 4,445,625 times by the end of December 2017. Received the Gender Equality Innovation Award in the 2017 review of gender equality promotion activities in institutions under the Executive Yuan.

Fig. 8 Establishing an Anti-gender violence resource network and promoting "Zero Tolerance for Violence"



4. Maintenance of the Physical and Mental Health of Citizens

- (1) Executed the Air Pollution Control Action Plan. Measurements across the country for fine particulate matter PM2.5 in the air improved to just $18.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2017. The number of times the red alert (Daily average $\geq 54 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) was triggered was lowered to 483 times in 2017.
- (2) Enhanced training for caregivers. By the end of September 2017, a total of 126,298 people have received the certificate of completion for caregiver training.
- (3) Established 850 community service locations for preventative care, created 382 proven innovative care solutions, trained 8,647 teachers for the community, servicing a total of 17,140 people.
- (4) Established the National Suicide Prevention Center, providing 24-hour counseling service for free, enhancing control of highly deadly tools, guiding local governments to implement suicide prevention plans, and providing care visits to effectively lower the suicide rate in the country.
- (5) Encouraged the establishment of sex education (including AIDS prevention) coursework to be included in the syllabus for all schools including and below high school. In post-secondary school, a total of 895 related courses were offered in 112 schools for the 2016 school year. Schools across all levels were also encouraged to host seminars and promotional events.
- (6) Provided various services to help 48,000 people successfully quit smoking.

Fig. 9 Presentation by counties, cities, and schools with special and effective methods of promoting sex education (including AIDS prevention) on campus and winning entries for the teaching module competition



II. Life and Education Working Group

1. Early Childhood Education and Education for the Underprivileged

- (1) Promoted the Increased Publicization of Early Childhood Educare Project (2017-2020) and the Campus-to-Community Transformation Project of the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program. From 2017 to 2020, an expected 1,247 public preschool classes will be added across the country, enrolling a total of 32,249 children and creating jobs for 2,450 child education and care service personnel. Provided toddlers who reach the age of 5 before the school year with preschool education free of charge. In the 2017 school year, more than 190,000 people benefited from the program; enrollment rate of financially underprivileged 5-year-olds reached 97.6%.
- (2) Helped students with disabilities understand the workplace in advance and improved job preparedness by encouraging them to participate in career counseling, pre-employment classes, or internships. Provided transitional services through labor or social institutions on a case-by-case basis for graduating students with disabilities at all education levels and followed up for 6 months. A total of 2,125 people graduated in the 2016 school year, of which 1,133 gained employment.
- (3) In the year 2017, the Ministry of Education's Educational Assistive Technology Center provided over 12,688 items of assistive devices for its

schools across the country. On average, each student borrowed 1.78 items. The Ministry of Education also provided books for visually impaired students. In the year 2017, a total of 6,855 large-print books, 5,060 audio-books, and 3,049 braille books were used by schools of all education levels.

- (4) Established special education assistant service. In the year 2017, the pay of 50 special education assistants and 304 special student assistants were subsidized in private and public schools, for a total of 227,096 hours. The total cost was NT\$43.33 million.

2. Vocational Education

- (1) Helped graduate students of 5-year vocational programs to find jobs in their specialty, improved employment rates, and trained jointly with corporations a capable workforce matching industry needs. In the year 2017, a total of 443 full-time job openings were subsidized, benefiting 443 students from 9 schools and a hundred corporations to encourage students to enter the job market. The annual employment rate is expected to grow by 5%.
- (2) Implemented the 2017 Innovative Teaching in Vocational Schools Pilot Program", subsidizing 350 programming courses in 71 schools to lead students to solve problems systematically and logically. In 2018, through the Long-Term Higher Education Program, schools are encouraged to provide courses in logical operations to help students develop the ability to think logically.

Fig. 10 Students making models in a factory



3. Gender Equality and Human Rights Education and International Cooperation

- (1) The Judicial Yuan announced J.Y. Interpretation No. 748 on May 24, 2017, stating that the provisions of the Chapter on Marriage of the Part on Family in the Civil Code not allowing two persons of the same sex to create a permanent union of intimate and exclusive nature for the committed purpose of managing a life together is a flaw in legislation where there was insufficient consideration. The Executive Yuan formed the Same-sex Marriage Legalization Task Group to discuss the right for same-sex marriage and supportive measures. A total of 18 local governments had allowed registration of same-sex couples by the end of 2017.
- (2) Subsidized local governments, senior high schools, and post-secondary schools to conduct workshops or training activities (including online learning) about human rights, civics, human rights conventions, deliberative democracy, and civic literacy for instructors, teachers, and administrative

staff. Subsidized 11 post-secondary schools for conducting workshops for human rights education.

- (3) Hosted the 2017 Taiwan-EU Forum on Gender Equality from Nov 22-24, 2017, with "gender violence prevention", "anti-violence action—home, workplace, and breakup violence", and the "Gender Parity Index and gender violence measures" as its three major themes of discussion, essentially expanding the collaboration between Taiwan and the EU on gender issues.

Fig. 11 2017 Taiwan-EU Forum on Gender Equality



4. Humanism and Cultural Equality Education

- (1) In the year 2017, a total of 140 cultural fusion projects were approved based on Subsidy Guidelines for the Ministry of Culture's Aboriginal Village Culture Development Project, Subsidy Guidelines for the Ministry of Culture's Promotion of Community Building and Village Culture, and Operational Guidelines for Ministry of Culture's Subsidizing of Municipalities Promoting Phase 3 of the Community Building and Village Culture Development. Municipality government and

private organizations were encouraged to pay more attention to issues relating to cultural diversity.

5. Prevention of Money Laundering and Reduction of Illegal Cash Flow

- (1) Invited the Secretariat of the APG and experts on counter-terrorist financing to the Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing of Terrorist Mock Mutual Evaluation Conference, held between December 4 and 7, 2017. The conference served to bring Taiwan's regulations on cash flow up to international standards, establish international judicial cooperation, and create regulations for transparency of legal persons.
- (2) Continued to promote National Integrity Building Action Plan. The conviction rate for corruption was 70.4% as of December 2017. The conviction rate will be actively raised over the next few years to reach the 73% target by 2020.
- (3) Investigating money laundering crime was included as an important performance measure of the police. The performance of the police in investigating money laundering cases from January to December 2017 included the following statistics: 53 money laundering cases transferred to the courts with 277 suspects, totaling over NT\$1,327,220,000.

Fig. 12 Preventing money laundering, reducing illegal cash flow



III. Green Economy Working Group

1. Control of Key Materials and Facilitation of Sustainable Use of Raw Materials

Focusing on the 10 key ingredients of silicon, coking coal, magnesium, copper, zinc, antimony, cobalt, rare earth elements, indium, and germanium, the working group investigated the source, application trend, supply and demand, and recycling for the year 2017. Discussions were held to collect opinions from the industry, government, academia, and research sectors to complete the report on key materials through which the current usage status could be understood and their sustainable use promoted.

2. Development of Green Technology and Improvement to Energy Diversity

- (1) Promoted the installation of reusable energy devices. By November 2017, a total installed capacity of 4,939 MW had been reached. An annual generation of 14.1 billion kilowatt-hours is expected, equating to a reduction of approximately 7.46 million tons of CO₂ emission.

- (2) Promoted solar generation. In the year 2017, the total approved device capacity for solar generation reached 1,197 MW. Completed investor selection for the 90 MW photoelectric generator installation project in the salt ponds of the Chiayi area, as the first large-scale photoelectric generator installation project on a public property. Launched the Green Energy on Every Roof program in October 2017, which took the "Zero pay by the public, zero subsidy by the government" approach. The program is expected to increase 2 GW of power production from green roofs within 3 years.
- (3) Promoted wind energy. A total of 347 turbines in onshore wind farms had begun operation by November 2017 with a total capacity of 684 MW. The 2 turbines from Taiwan's first offshore wind farm outside Miaoli began operation in April 2017 with a total capacity of 8 MW.
- (4) Reviewed and amended the Renewable Energy Development Act: increased the scope of small water power generation subsidies; simplified the application procedure for small-scale renewable energy to allow permit applications through local authorities; allowed both direct transfer and bulk purchase of renewable energy; and stipulated mandatory installation of renewable energy generators by major electricity consumers. The Act was amended to bring more sources, diversification, and improved convenience.
- (5) Continued to promote Green Power Pricing Program. A total of 15,787 end-users purchased green power, a total that's 2.22 times the number of the year prior. The total green energy purchased was 19,940,300 kilowatt-hours.

Fig. 13 Development of green energy technology to diversify energy sources



3. Implementation of Green Factory Program to Promote the Cradle to Cradle Concept

- (1) The Green Factory Label program is a part of the strategy to promote sustainable development of enterprises through both software and hardware. In 2017, 14 green factory labels (including extensions) were awarded and 29 companies were deemed compliant by the Cleaner Production Evaluation System.

- (2) To promote the Cradle to Cradle (C2C) concept, the working group visited enterprises across Taiwan in 2017. 3 companies and their products were chosen for C2C material evaluation. Instructor training, advanced training, and interdisciplinary workshop were held to promote the introduction of the C2C concept in the product design stage.

Fig. 14 Seed instructor training course



4. Promoting the Recycling of Waste Products and Coordinating the Effective Recycling of Resources through Cross-Industry Cooperation

- (1) Established the Recycling Management System to include the waste recycling status managed by the different divisions and make it open to search by the general public, businesses, or recycling organizations. Designed national standards or quality specifications for recycled products made from waste products.

- (2) Established the Inter-departmental Promotion Group for the Utilization of Recycled Incinerator Aggregate in Public Construction Projects. 133,000 tons of recycled incinerator aggregate were used in public construction, such as for road filling, road base construction and channel filling.

Fig. 15 Inside a recycled incinerator aggregate plant



5. Promoting an Increase of Green Purchasing in Public and Private Sectors

Implemented the Green Purchasing Promotion Project to reinforce green purchasing in private enterprises and groups. In 2017, the total purchasing amount exceeded NT\$34.7 billion. The project changed the purchasing agreement template for construction projects to include prioritizing environmentally friendly or renewable energy products. Badges were added to note contracted organizations that protect the environment, save energy or conserve water in the common supplier contract system of the government e-procurement system.

IV. Green Transportation Working Group

1. Implementing the Multiple Promotion Program for Highway Public Transportation

- (1) Approved the Multiple Promotion Program for Highway Public Transportation (2017-2020). Set the main goals of increasing highway public transportation ridership by 0.5% annually over the 2015 level and reaching a remote area highway public transportation service coverage of 88% by area, to continue to improve the quality of highway public transportation in Taiwan. In 2017, the highway public transportation ridership increased by 1.48% over 2016..
- (2) Installed the multi-system electronic ticket inspection system for highway public transportation vehicles and Taiwan Railway stations around the country, completing Taiwan's electronic ticketing system.
- (3) Prioritized and implemented the demand response transportation system(DRTS) project for the 12 trial areas in the 10 counties with lower public transportation coverage, improving public transportation access to remote areas.

Fig. 16 Taian Township DRTS Opening Ceremony



2. Continuation of Railway Transportation Construction Projects and Improving Service

- (1) Conducted railway transportation construction projects such as elevation and rapid transit systemization of metropolitan railways. Improved railway transportation service and constructed energy efficient stations. Continued to expand public rapid transit system in major metropolitan areas. Constructed new high speed rail stations in Miaoli, Changhua, and Yunlin.
- (2) In Taichung, train operations switched from surface railways to elevated railways in October 2016 as part of the elevated rapid transit systemization project of Taichung metropolitan railway. The first stage transition was complete and 5 elevated stations began operations.



(3) In 2017, the main west line began operation, and the key engineering work was complete for the Tze-Chiang Tunnel as part of the Hualien-Taitung Line Electrification Project. As part of the second stage of the project, the east main line will be completed and in operation in June 2018. After the line opens, energy usage is expected to be cut by 16.67% annually for a carbon reduction of the equivalent of 28 Daan Parks, while air pollution and noise generation will also be reduced.

3. Promotion of Road Safety Education

- (1) Implemented the Traffic Order and Road Safety Improvement Program. The working group strengthened measures in all aspects with national road safety organizations, and made more comprehensive road safety activities through horizontal collaboration with the central government and vertical integration with the local government.
- (2) Implemented Zero Tolerance for Drunk Driving. The prosecutor's office actively applied for appeals of cases where the sentencing for drunk driving was deemed too lenient as a remedy. The road safety lecture hours for violators were lengthened, enforcement of the law was strengthened, and corporations were encouraged to set their own self-disciplining rules and make declarations against drunk driving.

(3) Upgraded safety features on large vehicles. Highway buses had lane change signal systems and emergency brake assist systems installed with subsidization from the government. Implemented the Pushing for Installation of Vehicle Safety Equipment on Large Vehicles Program, which states that large vehicles manufactured in 2018 and beyond should be installed with view assist systems and be subject to regular inspections starting 2020.

Fig. 17 Drive without Drinking press conference held jointly by Ministry of Transportation and private sector corporations vowing self-discipline



4. Construction of a smart Transportation System Across Taiwan

- (1) Conducted maintenance of Traffic and Transit Service Center, a website that consolidates traffic information, including real-time accident reports, information on road-side facilities in all cities, public transportation, and real-time airplane arrival and departure information.

- (2) Provided a comprehensive and open traffic information system to facilitate traffic information applied research. Continued the Radio Data System-Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) service for car navigation systems.
- (3) Multi-system E-ticketing for Taiwan Railways was completed in June 2016. People can ride Taiwan Railways across Taiwan with cards from multiple systems. In 2017, the daily average ridership using e-tickets reached 389,000 people, accounting for 60% of Taiwan Railways' daily average ridership.

Fig. 18 Traffic & Transit Service Center website



5. Conducting Overall Planning for a Bike-Friendly Trail Network Across Taiwan and the Ministry of Transportation's Bike Trail Network Construction-Project

Continued to build Taiwan Cycling Route No.1 with a section-by-section approach.

866.2 km was added to the cycling route between 2016 and 2017. By the end of 2017, 26 transfer stations and 253 supply stations were completed. Constructed bike routes through national scenic areas and the peripheral service facility improvement project, executed separately by 9 national scenic area administration offices in 2017.

6. Promotion of Eco-Travel, Environmental Education, and Travel-Friendly Environment

- (1) Conducted the Green Building Project. Seven national scenic area administration offices acquired the green building badge and managed a total of nine green building projects. Nine national scenic area administration offices were certified for their environmental education equipment and venues.
- (2) Established the accessible travel environment promotion group. Thirteen national scenic area administration offices have established travel routes where accessible design is applied. 133 accessible travel spots have been established.
- (3) Built the TaiwanStay website to provide information to the public about hotels which have installed accessible facilities.



7. Improvement of Weather and Earthquake Forecasting Ability

- (1) Actively built infrastructure and developed technology. Five high altitude automated weather stations were completed; 72 weather, precipitation, or relay stations in the Yilan-Hualien areas have been installed or renewed. Completed construction of a wind profiler on Pratas Island, and precipitation radars in the south; established data buoys off Lanyu, and offshore tide measurement stations in Jibei Island and Qimei Island.
- (2) Established next generation earthquake monitoring network in Taiwan. Completed 5 underground seismic observatories, 10 free-field strong earthquake observatories, and the expansion of the earthquake and tsunami monitoring system for underwater cables.
- (3) Expanded applications. Enhanced forecasting for 57 agricultural regions across Taiwan, which provide local weather forecasts for 41 types of crops. Added typhoon and strong wind disaster warnings, tsunami alarms, and a public warning system (PWS) that automatically sends alert notifications to the mobile phones of the general public.

8. Taiwan's Civil Aviation Industry Is Moving Toward Conserving Energy and its Reducing Carbon Footprint While Ensuring Flight Safety and Improving Convenience with Technology

- (1) Created the Carbon Footprint Product Category Rule (PCR) for Passenger Air Transport Services, and received the first Carbon Label from a 3rd party certification authority BSI, helping the aviation industry take a step toward sustainable operations.
- (2) Initiated routes Q12, Q13 and Q14 to relieve air traffic congestion at the Hengchun waypoint. This reduced on average approximately 10,323 nautical miles of travel, improving flight safety while also conserving energy and reducing carbon emissions.
- (3) Completed the renewal of the automated weather observation systems (AWOS) at airports such as Songshan, Taoyuan, Kaohsiung, and Hengchun. The stations provide accurate and consistent weather information for the airports, improving the quality of the aeronautical weather service.



Fig. 19 Mandarin Airlines hosts the carbon label certification ceremony (December 28, 2017)



V. National Resources and Urban and Rural Development Working Group

1. National Land Planning and Management

Drafted the National Spatial Plan according to the Spatial Planning Act. National land spatial development ideas were developed with considerations for environmental sensitivity, food safety, urban and rural development vision, as well as the policies set forth by the government authorities in the industry, transportation, agriculture, and energy. The draft was completed in October, 2017 and is expected to be reviewed, approved, and announced by the Executive Yuan in 2018.

2. Reduction of Losses Due to Disasters

Implemented the 2018 Disaster Prevention White Paper, enhanced the disaster prevention system and regulations, implemented related mid-term and long-term projects, researched disaster prevention technology, improved disaster relief capability, and devised strategies for emergency response to accelerate reconstruction after disasters.

3. Development of Sewers

Implemented Phase 5 of the Sewage Construction Project to continue to connect pipes for users. By the end of 2017, the percentage of the public served by the public sewage system had reached 31.96%, a total of approximately 2,758,652 households. The overall sewage treatment rate was 55.86%. In addition, the public wastewater treatment plants expanded its effluent recycling program to achieve its goal of sustainable use of sewage resources.

4. Promoting Social Housing

In March 2017, the Social Housing Implementation Project was approved, with a target of building 120,000 units, and an additional 80,000 rental units of vacant private homes to be managed by the government. By January 17, 2018, municipalities across Taiwan had proposed 117 projects totaling 41,929 units for the years 2016 through 2020. Currently, a total of 20,876 units have been completed under the program.

5. Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- (1) Drafted the Land and Natural Resource Protection Project on Land Reserved for Indigenous People. The project protects the land and forests on the land reserved for indigenous people. The project includes forestation of approximately 220 hectares and nurturing of 4,936 hectares. In addition, the project included maintenance of cultural heritage sites and patrol of old trails, incorporating the traditional cultural and ecological wisdom of the indigenous people.

- (2) In 2017, the national nature parks had been patrolled 20,458 times to maintain the integrity of natural resources and protect wildlife. A total of 38.76 hectares of land was cleared of exotic species to maintain the balance of the ecological system.
- (3) Disassembly, inspection, and restoration of the Jiang Family Temple in Beipu, Hsinchu were completed in February 2017.
- (4) Revitalized 10 historical buildings, villages, or cultural scenic areas. A total of 1,115 people participated in cultural asset core coursework and expert occupational skill training courses. The training courses were promoted, and 735 people participated in the occupational training workshop. Participation in the exhibition and promotional educational events of intangible cultural assets reached 117,831 people.

Fig. 20 Maintenance of cultural heritage site and restoration of the Jiang Family Temple in Beipu, Hsinchu



VI. Sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity Working Group

1. Habitat Conservation

- (1) Taiwan's conservation system includes 95 locations of which 22 are natural reservation areas, 6 are natural conservation areas, 20 are wildlife conservation areas, 37 are major wildlife habitats, 9 are national parks, and 1 is a national nature park, covering an area of 1,133,490 hectares.
- (2) The total area of marine protected areas in Taiwan is 30,938.7202 km², accounting for 47.54% of Taiwan's territorial waters within 12 nautical miles. Of the above area, 3,558.9859 km² are conservation grade and marked with "Entry or Influence Prohibited" and "Fishing Prohibited" signs, accounting for 11.50% of the total marine protected area.
- (3) Announced and implemented the Overall Coastal Zone Management Project, which identified 33 items as the first stage coastal protected zone.

2. Integration of Biodiversity Information

Set up the Taiwan Biodiversity Information Facility (TaiBIF), Catalogue of Life in Taiwan (TaiCOL), and Taiwan Encyclopedia of Life (TaiEOL). Collected and coordinated interdepartmental biodiversity information and conducted international exchange and collaboration with GBIF, Catalogue of Life, and EOL. Added 480,379 entries to the GBIF.

Established 242 data sets and over 2,000 environmental data exchange services for the Environmental Protection Administration Central Data Exchange (CDX). By providing interagency data exchange, the assessment of environmental resource and design of organism conservation policies can be enhanced at various agencies.

Fig. 21 522 Biodiversity Forum



3. Increase of Environmentally Friendly Agriculture

- (1) Conducted organic agriculture operation and management training and assisted farmers to apply for organic certification and production facilities. Thirteen farm product and 1 animal product certification agencies were certified. A total of 7,541 hectares of organic farm products was certified, and 3,189 farms were certified.
- (2) A total of 13 Environmentally Friendly Farming Promotion Groups passed evaluations, and 497 hectares of environmentally friendly farmland was registered. The organic and environmentally friendly farming area totaled 8,038 hectares.

- (3) Established a safe vegetable catering supply system in all municipalities by integrating farm production, distribution, and catering need, with the supply established by contract farming. A total of 11 municipalities, 1,264 schools, and 780,000 students had participated, with a weekly organic vegetable demand of 119 tons.
- (4) Promoted the Green Conservation Mark. A total of 241 farmers passed certification. Applications were filed for 474 hectares of farmland, 385 of which passed, with 38 protected species.

4. Conservation of Species and Development of Biotechnology

- (1) Established the National Organism Genetic Library to perform research, conservation, protection, and utilization of genetic resources of agriculture, forestry, fishing, husbandry, wildlife, and microorganisms. Added 102 types of seeds to the forestry seed bank, traded seeds in the international community, and published the 2016-2017 seed catalog. The genetic material of 89 aquatic species was preserved, with 24,000 records of cultivation and environmental data. The genetic material of farm animals was preserved, including 266 types of pathogens and 14,371 serums. Agricultural improvement stations preserved genetic materials of crops, silkworm, and aboriginal specialty crops.

- (2) A total of 9 patents were produced based on the intellectual property developed from local biological resources in 2017. Fifty-seven variety rights and 130 cases of genetically modified food product registration were approved.

5. Promotion of Conservation Tasks in the Community

Implemented the Farm Village Renewal Project, which guided the renewal of farm and fishing villages, enhancing participation in the community and protection of forests. Helped 114 model communities perform low-carbon construction and helped them acquire low-carbon sustainability certification. Assisted communities and local associations in developing eco-travel, preservation of traditional villages, monitoring and patrol of the environment, as well as promoting independent operation and empowerment of local communities and aboriginal tribes by working with national parks.

6. Endangered Species Protection and Research

The Endemic Species Research Institute completed the preliminary evaluation of the Taiwan freshwater crab for the IUCN Red List and the evaluation of protected species for the plant IUCN Red List. Drafted standard operating protocol for the conservation of endangered plants action strategy. Published IUCN Red List for mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and freshwater fish.

7. Conservation of Marine Resources

Modified regulations in Power Fuel Price Subsidy for the Fishing Industry to include rewards and punishments. Regulations were added to allow recovery of past subsidies and stoppage of subsidies of a fixed period for fishing boats operating illegally, in accordance with the goal of not subsidizing overfishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Fuel subsidies were also used to reward fishing boats that fish legally.

8. Enhancement of Prevention and Monitoring of Exotic Invasive Species

- (1) Established a cooperative platform for customs clearance. Continued to adjust the internal database of high risk and unidentified risk protected species, protected species as announced by Article 4 of the Wildlife Conservation Act, Washington Convention species, and species on the low-risk review list. Strengthened the control mechanism of dangerous, highly invasive, or other species which affect the survival of indigenous species.
- (2) Investigated smuggling of invasive species. Solved 510,000 cases of smuggled farm, fish, and livestock products and 845 live animals. The Coast Guard Administration solved 129 cases of smuggled farm, fish, and livestock products totaling 92,375 kg, and 1,860 live animals



9. Encouraging Private Organizations to Participate in the Promotion of Biodiversity and Habitat Conservation Work

Encouraged private organizations to participate in the promotion of biodiversity and habitat conservation work. A total of 9 groups participated in the activities which included releasing seedling in offshore fisheries, setting up the Taiwan Wetland website to promote wetland conservation and restoration information, hosting the biodiversity forum, executing the Jacana Sanctuary work plan, helping with ecological surveillance, conducting surveillance and broadcasting coral spawning, conducting inspection of construction ecology, and promotional events such as publication, photography contests, and art exhibits.

VII. Environment Quality Working Group

1. Reduced Concentration of Air Pollutants

Sulfur dioxide levels had improved approximately 44% over the last 13 years. Particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide level improvement was approximately 30%. The 2017 average for PM_{2.5} was 18.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, a 25% improvement over 2013, but still above the air quality standard of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The concentrations of air pollutants have seen a gradual improvement over the years; these include that of particulate matter, fine particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds.

2. Promoting Reduction of Plastic Wastes at the Source

Announced on August 3, 2017, the manufacturing, import, and sales of cosmetic products with plastic microbeads will be restricted. To be enforced in phases, companies will be banned from manufacturing, importing, and selling 6 types of products that include plastic microbeads to reduce marine pollution. On August 15, 2017, amendments were announced to the policy regarding the restrictions on the use of plastic shopping bags, and its implementation method and date. The amendment added restrictions to 7 types of industry, which may not offer free plastic shopping bags to continue to promote reusing and carrying one's own shopping bag.

Fig. 22 Promoting restrictions on plastic microbeads and plastic shopping bags



6. Improvement of Public Bathroom Cleanliness and Comfort

Announced the Comprehensive Improvement and Enhancement of Public Bathroom Project. Increased promotion of disposal of toilet paper in the toilet. Produced policy explanation briefs and promotional animations and conducted 15 training sessions and seminars in hopes that in the future, public bathrooms can be kept clean and achieve the goal of being dry, clean, and fresh.

Fig. 24 Comprehensive Improvement and Enhancement of Public Bathroom Project which strengthened the promotion of disposal of toilet paper in the toilet



7. Increased Control of Chemical Substances to Reduce the Risk of Improper Use in Food Products

- (1) On September 26, 2017, the Bulletin on Guidelines on Regulated Toxic Chemical Substances and the Management of Their Handling was amended to add 13 toxic chemicals which can potentially be added to food products illegally. The manufacturing, import, use, and sales of said substances shall require prior approval, be reported on a regular basis, and the packaging shall carry the label "Use in food products is prohibited".

- (2) Conducted the 2017 Guidance Visit Program for Chemicals Posing Food Safety Risk. The program listed 57 chemicals that pose food safety risk and sodium dithionite as targets for audits and guidance. In 2017, on audit of 3,117 chemical material companies was completed. In addition, a food safety risk chemical baseline data system was built for the 58 chemicals to effectively improve the selfmanagement of chemical engineering material companies that include four focal points: storage separation, clear labeling, informing usage, and tracking record.

Fig. 25 Conducting the 2017 Guidance Visit Program for Chemicals Posing Food Safety Risk and promoting the 4 focal points of management



VIII. Climate Change, Energy Conservation, Carbon Reduction and Nuclear-Free Homeland Promotion Working Group

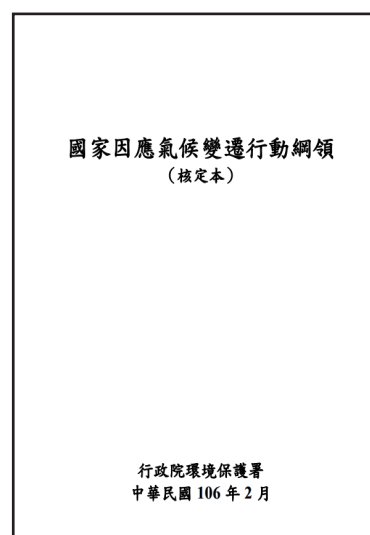
1. Official Release of National Climate Change Action Guidelines

On February 23, 2017, the Executive Yuan approved the National Climate Change Action Guidelines, which unequivocally laid out the policy guidelines for reducing greenhouse gases and adapting to climate change. The interdepartmental action response was launched to gradually prepare Taiwan's ability to adapt to climate change and achieve the long-term goal of reducing greenhouse gases to guarantee the sustainable development of the country.

2. Approval of the Target for Phase 1 of Greenhouse Gas Control

On January 23, 2018, the Executive Yuan approved the Target for Phase 1 of Greenhouse Control, which sets the goals of a 2% reduction on greenhouse gas emissions in Taiwan by 2020 compared to the 2005 base level, a 10% reduction by 2025 compared to the base level, and 25% reduction by 2030.

Fig. 26 Official Release of National Climate Change Action Guidelines



Chapter Three.

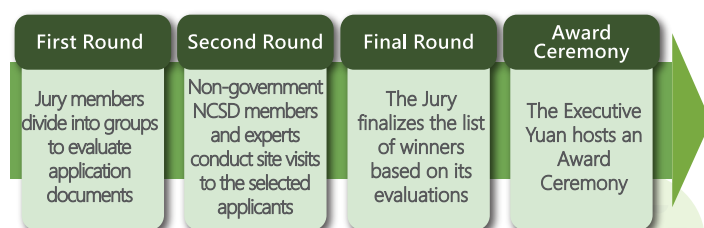
Status of the 2017 National Sustainable Development Awards Campaign

I. Introduction of the National Sustainable Development Awards

The Executive Yuan's National Council for Sustainable Development initiated the Campaign to Select and Honor Recipients of the National Sustainable Development Awards to encourage nationwide participation in promoting sustainable development and achieve the government's vision for sustainable development by making the concept an integral part of people's daily lives on a local level. The award recognizes schools, private businesses, civic organizations and government agencies whose sustainability-related efforts have yielded excellent results.

The judging process comprises three rounds: after collecting the award applications, a jury consisting of NCSD members and experts make a preliminary selection by judging the submitted documents according to the evaluation guidelines. Then, they will conduct site visits to the selected applicants and make the final decision on that year's winners, who will be celebrated at an award ceremony hosted by the Executive Yuan.

Fig. 27 National Sustainable Development Award's judging and awarding process



II. Results of the 2017 National Sustainable Development Awards Selection Process

After a round of document evaluation by relevant working groups in the NCSD, on-site evaluation by the non-government NCSD members and a final round of selection by the entire jury, 11 winners were selected for the 2017 National Sustainable Development Awards. Following convention, an award ceremony was held in December at the Executive Yuan to the public.

Table 2 List of 2017 National Sustainable Development Awards Winners

Categories	Winners
Educational Institutions	Yilan County Ci-Xin Waldorf Experimental High School
	Hungkuang University
	Nanhua University
Private Businesses	United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC)
	Pacific SOGO Department Store
	Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials Asia-Pacific Co., Ltd.
NGOs	World Vision Taiwan (Nationwide)
	Yunlin County Aquaculture Development Association (Regional)
Government Agencies	Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan-" Agro-Ecosystem Conservation and Green Conservation Label" Project
	Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare-" Accreditation of Age-Friendly Healthcare Services" Project
	Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior-" One-Stop Service for Requests Regarding Environmentally Sensitive Areas" Project

III. About the Winners

1. Educational Institutions

(1) Yilan County Ci-Xin Waldorf Experimental High School

A. Introduction

The Yilan County Ci-Xin Waldorf Experimental High School (Ci-Xin Waldorf School for short) is founded by the Anthroposophy Education Foundation, a platform that brings private and public resources together to create an innovative form of education. Its mission is to provide young children with opportunities to learn collectively and grow healthfully, regardless of social standing.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

The Ci-Xin Waldorf School is centered on the belief that any local culture is formed through the local people's perception of themselves, of their society, of the natural environment, the world and the universe. The resulting accumulation of wisdom is passed on as culture in an educational setting, where the teachers create a school-based curriculum by internalizing and expanding on local perspectives, and mixing in environmental and ecological resources. The school features green architectural design on its campus, and enhances its students' intrinsic ability to appreciate their environment and aesthetics by making use of artistic methods and the environment itself.

It builds an educational relationship between people and their surroundings and promotes co-existence between humankind and nature.

The Ci-Xin Waldorf School has designed diverse teaching methods to educate students about environmental protection and caring for disadvantaged groups not only locally but globally, cultivating a noble character in the process. The school's curriculum, rich with local cultural elements, includes history, agriculture, architecture and travel as well as outdoor challenges, community service and local issues. The school is also active in livening up local communities and social networks, using school education as a starting point for community revitalization. By connecting its network of parents, local associations and neighborhood residents, and reminding community members to overcome contemporary social barriers, the school has been able to rebuild positive and collaborative relationships between different groups, and inject energy and vitality into the local communities once again.

The Ci-Xin Waldorf School encourages parents to engage in a broad range of school affairs and create a model for community-led collective action in civil society. This model can then be used in participation in public affairs on a community or regional level, and serve as a concrete example of putting Taiwanese civil society values into practice. In terms of inter-school cooperation, the Ci-Xin Waldorf School has arrangements with several Waldorf Schools across Taiwan, which allow students from different schools to interact and exchange academic and life experiences with each other on a regular basis. These agreements also enable teachers from different schools to collaborate on teaching materials, training workshops and teaching demonstrations, which contribute to enriched learning experiences and innovative curricula. The school also has international exchange programs with China, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

C. Vision for Future Development

Since the 1970s, the Ci-Xin community has been dedicated to rebuilding harmonious and healthy relationships between humans and themselves, between humans and other humans, between humans and the land, and between humans and the universe. When the school started implementing Waldorf pedagogy in Taiwan 20 years ago, the hope was that its anthroposophical approach would make it an exemplar for Taiwanese schools offering an alternative education and promote a diverse and healthy education system in Taiwan.

In the future, the school will continue to build learning systems that help develop each student's potential to the fullest and cultivate its growing team of educators. In terms of campus development, the school will work to meet the financial and spatial requirements for a 12-year Waldorf education and promote a friendly and open community life. In addition, courses related to community care services and agricultural systems will be expanded so that the Ci-Xin Waldorf school may play a role supporting the health of society with an innovative curriculum, and contribute to Taiwan's overall sustainable development.



Fig. 28 Drama and community service class: 12th graders perform an outdoor play at the Luodong Cultural Working House



(2) Hungkuang University

A. Introduction

Hungkuang University, founded on “green university” principles, is dedicated to high-quality teaching, fulfilling its social responsibilities and promoting sustainable development in Taiwan. In 1999, in view of the rapidly changing society, diversification of the vocational school system and organizational expansion, the university decided to adopt ISO 9000 quality management standards. It introduced total quality management concepts to its university operations, devised strategies and action plans to lower the school's impact on the environment, and dedicated more resources to cultivating socially responsible citizens who would ultimately contribute back to the community and society.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

The results of Hungkuang University's sustainable development plan can be categorized into five main areas: caregiving, community services, environmental protection, continuing education, and corporate social responsibility.

In the area of caregiving, Hungkuang University has worked with communities to administer an active golden-ager learning center, an active golden-ager college, a senior lifelong learning center, a community nanny network, a daycare center, a kindergarten and even a platform for matchmaking new mothers with at-home postpartum care providers, effectively creating a social care system for everyone from ages 0 to 99.

To encourage community service, the university has created a mandatory general education core course on humanism in conjunction with a practical course on service learning. The university's far-reaching Hung Ai Volunteer Group serves not just nearby communities, but also Taiwan's rural areas and other parts of the world.

One of the university's efforts toward environmental protection is promoting green energy. Campus rooftops have been installed with photovoltaic systems, which not only generates over 1.3 million kWh of clean energy a year, but also effectively cools down the top floors of the buildings. In addition, the school has been actively cultivating in its professors and students a sense of responsibility toward conserving the natural environment by educating them about energy waste, pollution prevention, respecting and protecting the environment, and cherishing the world's limited resources. This type of environmental education is offered to the public as well.

The university has committed many resources to continuing education. Not only does the school play its part in helping the country develop outstanding talents by establishing 32 national-level examination centers on its campus, it has also launched a variety of extension courses to satisfy folks with a passion for lifelong learning.

The university has also reached out to communities, prisons, detention centers and juvenile reformatory schools to organize training courses on skills like baking and caregiving, and assisted prisons with setting up examination venues, thoroughly fulfilling its social responsibility as an educational institution.

Fig. 29 Hungkuang University's social caregiving system for ages 0~99



Community nanny network, day care center, kindergarten



Golden-ager learning center, golden-ager college, senior lifelong learning center



Volunteers giving free haircuts and free love to the world



Volunteers spreading free love to the world meals



C. Vision for Future Development

Originally founded as a medical and nursing college with the school motto “Begin from oneself, extend benevolence to all,” Hungkuang University has in the past 50 years cultivated over 70,000 professionals in health and other industries intimately connected with people's daily lives. It is currently a major institution in Taiwan for educating students and conducting technical research and development in these fields.

To make sustainable development part of its campus culture, Hungkuang University is working to create a sustainable green campus, with long-term planning and execution strategies based on the United Nations'17 SDGs. In addition to fulfilling its social responsibility by promoting environmental education, life and death-related topics and community services through its offered courses, research projects and daily life on campus, the university also adopts administrative management measures that help to conserve energy and reduce its carbon footprint. The hope is for every faculty member and student to take to heart the concepts of sustainable development and serving others, and in turn influence nearby schools, communities, the rest of society and even the rest of the world..

(3) Nanhua University

A. Introduction

Nanhua University was founded in Chiayi in 1996 by Fo Guang Shan founder Master Hsing Yun with the support of millions of followers. Up to 75.76% of the campus grounds is green, earning the school the nickname “Forest University.” Adhering to the principle of “giving back to society what you take from it,” the university fulfills its social responsibility by implementing strategies for energy conservation, carbon reduction, environmental protection and smart disaster prevention, and also promotes these concepts to all levels of society via environmental education. The university maintains its status as a model sustainable campus in Taiwan and the world by actively advocating life education, knowledge and innovation, sustainable development, and its Three Acts of Goodness initiative.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

Nanhua University allocates an abundance of resources to education for sustainable development, including an annually increased budget, which had reached NT\$40 million by 2017.

Each year the university's Center for General Education offers 51 special courses on environmental education. It publishes the *Journal of Environment and Management Research and Corporate Social Responsibility Report*, and has launched a Center for Sustainability and a master's program in sustainable green technologies, which aims to cultivate future green experts to research ways to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

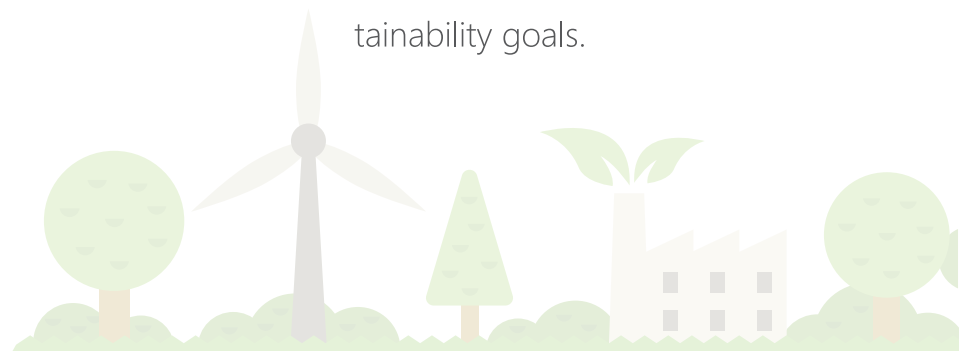
Nanhua University's contribution to environmental sustainability is seen in its efforts in planning a carbon-neutral campus. Its campus is 75.76% covered in greenery with a permeable rate of 78.56%; green products comprise 95.4% of all the school's procured items; it has received an ISO50001 Energy Management Certification; its Energy Usage Intensity (EUI) was only 70.24, and its recycling rate was as high as 49.7% in 2016.

Furthermore, Nanhua University performs its social responsibility duties and encourages community participation by promoting education for sustainable development to the public.

Nanhua has made strategic partnerships with other universities on sustainability-related subjects, collaborated with the Ministry of Education to educate people on repurposing agricultural waste, and reached out to schools on all levels as well as overseas to provide volunteer services and environmental education. The university also serves disadvantaged groups by volunteering in rural areas, visiting senior citizens who live alone, and educating communities on cherishing life. In the last three years, Nanhua has worked with public agencies, including the Ministry of Education, to organize 16 events promoting the sustainable development of local industries and culture.

C. Vision for Future Development

Nanhua University takes pride in offering an excellent university education that raises awareness of life-and-death issues as well as society's injustices and underprivileged. It will continue to expand on its current emphasis on subjects such as life education, knowledge and innovation, environmental sustainability and its Three Acts of Goodness initiative, and move toward its three main sustainability goals.



The first goal is smart disaster prevention—in response to climate change, the university will establish an AI-based landslide prevention and monitoring system, hoping to become a model campus for smart disaster prevention in Taiwan.

The second goal, environmental education, involves getting EPA approval to operate as an Environmental Education Facility and Environmental Education Institution, so that Nanhua may fulfill its social responsibility as a university and advocate its ideas and methods regarding climate change mitigation and adjustment to other educational institutions as well as communities all around.

The third goal is to achieve campus-wide carbon neutrality by 2021. In the meantime, the university will continue to build a zero-pollution, zero-waste and eco-friendly campus by adopting more solar energy, reducing its trash output and promoting environmentally-friendly and low-carbon activities.

2. Private Businesses

(1) United Microelectronics Corporation

A. Introduction

Founded in 1980 as Taiwan's first semiconductor company, United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC) is a leading foundry that provides advanced IC production services. UMC's robust foundry solutions enable chip designers to leverage the company's sophisticated technology and manufacturing, which include: high volume production of 28nm poly-SiON and gate-last High-K/Metal Gate technology; 14nm mass production, ultra-low power platform processes specifically engineered for Internet of Things (IoT) applications; and the automotive industry's highest-rated AEC-Q100 Grade-0 manufacturing capabilities for production of ICs found in cars.

UMC's 11 wafer fabs are strategically located throughout Asia and are able to produce over 600,000 wafers per month. The company employs over 19,000 people worldwide, with offices in Taiwan, Japan, Korea, China, Singapore, Europe and the United States to serve its global clients.



B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

i. Excellent performance in sustainability

As a company dedicated to sustainable development, UMC is the first semiconductor company in Taiwan to have a Corporate Sustainability Committee. This CS Committee is responsible for coordinating company-wide CSR initiatives and determining the company's sustainable development policies and goals. It introduced UN SDGs as the basis for sustainable management and assessment, and combined sustainability indicators with operating benchmarks to make them part of the company's operations. For 10 consecutive years since 2008, UMC has been listed as a Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) constituent stock.

ii. Sustainable co-existence with nature

UMC has taken climate change and energy-related challenges head on by launching a "10-Year (2010-2020) Energy Reduction Roadmap" that aims to reduce the company's electricity and water consumption, waste output and carbon emissions by following resource and energy productivity improvement plans

known as "333," "369+" and "Green2020." On the other hand, all of UMC's newly-built fabrication plants have received green building certification, and existing fabs have also been accredited by the Cleaner Production Assessment System of the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Industrial Development Bureau and are gradually being updated with sustainable design features.

iii. Green charitable initiatives

In 2014, UMC completed a carbon trading transaction of 2 million tCO₂e, the first such deal approved by the EPA in Taiwan, and used the proceeds of NT\$30 million to create the Eco Echo Ecological Conservation Fund. In its first year, UMC partnered with the Society of Wilderness's Hsinchu chapter and contributed NT\$3 million from the fund to a conservation program for the Dabeishan Sauter's Frog (*Rana sauteri*) for a period of three years, demonstrating the company's commitment to giving back to nature. In 2016, UMC launched its Eco Echo Award, which rewards prizes that total NT\$1 million every year to support the most innovative ecological conservation proposals.



UMC also broadened its partnership with the media to communicate its message to various communities and NGOs, and to encourage ecological conservation groups to submit their original and concrete proposals for sustainable environmental protection, so that the company may have ample opportunities to support local Taiwanese initiatives for environmental sustainability.

Fig. 30 Launching of the UMC Eco Echo Award



iv. Social sustainability and prosperity

UMC supports employees who take paid leave to participate in volunteer work. For years its "Sowing the Seeds of Hope" project has been dedicated to advancing the education of children from disadvantaged households and has already helped more than 6,000 children stay in school.

In addition, the company is actively involved in promoting lifelong education, reading, green energy and cultivation of skilled professionals in foundational technologies, as well as in various social charity causes. Internally, UMC maintains several employee health programs to ensure that its employees have a healthy work-life balance.

C. Vision for Future Development

Sustainable development and social responsibility are a core part of UMC's corporate culture, and this spirit shall be carried on by all members of this company. The company hopes to use its ample experience and solid foundation of expertise in developing digital technologies to achieve its vision of creating an eco-friendly world with people-oriented values, environmental symbiosis and social prosperity. Green innovation and corporate responsibility will continue to drive the company's sustainable growth, as well as provide solutions to its clients' sustainability-related challenges.



(2) Pacific SOGO Department Store

A. Introduction

Currently in its 30th year, Pacific SOGO Department Store (SOGO for short) pledges to work with all its stakeholders to be “the best corporation in society and the best corporation for society.” The company's many sustainable development and CSR achievements include being the first department store in Taiwan to receive carbon labeling certification, be ISO 5000 certified, require its suppliers to sign a CSR pact and launch a CSR website with a special page dedicated to product safety. As a role model in the department store business, SOGO is spearheading a reformation of the industry and at the same time helping the country and the rest of the world by being a sustainable corporation.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

SOGO takes pride in its 145 thoughtful services and makes use of the latest technology to keep its marketing and sales services always updated so that it may attain

“best service” ratings. It is also actively reducing waste in its daily operations and employs a sustainable business model to ensure sustainable development. Since 2015, the first year of SOGO's CSR campaign, the company has been rigorously incorporating CSR principles in its operational strategies. By developing innovative services and focusing on product safety, supplier management, environmental protection and charity work, SOGO has emerged as a leader in the department store business. Not only is the company paving the way for industrial upgrading and globalization, its overall CSR achievements are also recognized by prestigious awards in Taiwan and abroad.

To ensure its status as a “customer trusted” department store, SOGO requires its suppliers to sign a CSR pact and has for several consecutive years been carrying out a “food safety net” campaign. Customers have benefited, while consumer trust in the company has increased 11%.



Aiming to become a “green department store,” SOGO has been improving its energy efficiency, implementing eco-friendly concepts in its marketing activities, adopting the ISO 50001 energy management system, increasing its percentage of green procurement and educating shareholders about sustainability and the environment. The company also drafted a set of Product Category Rules (PCR) tailored to the department store and retail industries, and became the first department store to receive a carbon footprint label from the EPA.

In terms of social involvement, SOGO takes advantage of its function as a platform to connect various stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, employees and charity groups. It invented a community outreach program named “SOGO NEW LIFE,” which has four main themes—“Caring and Sharing,” “Sustainable Home,” “Quality Living” and “Culture and Innovation.” Internally, SOGO employees enjoy benefits and rewards, professional training and a healthy and safe working environment. Externally, the company places special emphasis on social engagement, especially pertaining to young children, and for 25 years SOGO has been organizing events to support young disadvantaged children.

Out of concern for the increasing polarization of society, in 2011 the company began hosting the annual “SO GOOD Model Children and Youths” Contest, which has produced 16 President's Education Award winners in 6 years.

C. Vision for Future Development

In the future, SOGO will continue to care about environmental, economic and social issues. The company will designate 10 of the UN's 17 SDGs (numbers 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 17) as its long-term objectives, and be a socially responsible corporation focusing on six areas crucial to sustainability: an innovative business model, superior products, thoughtful services, talent cultivation, leveraging the SOGO platform for charity and sustainable technology.

Fig. 31 SOGO's Low-Carbon Market and Moonlight Picnic events use the department store platform to connect rural agricultural businesses and customers



(3) Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials Asia-Pacific Co., Ltd.

A. Introduction

Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials Asia-Pacific Co., Ltd. (Rohm and Haas for short) is a subsidiary of Dow Chemical. Located in the Electronic Materials Technology Center in Zhunan, Taiwan, the company boasts an advanced chemical mechanical planarization (CMP) lab and is a global leader in CMP technology for semiconductor manufacturing.

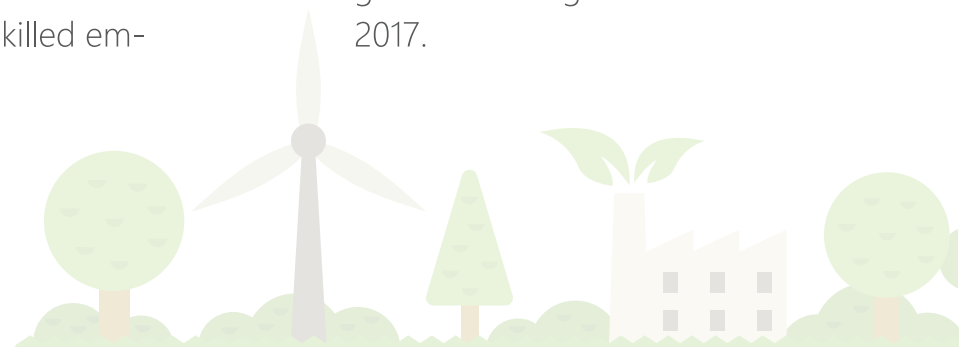
Rohm and Haas believes that in addition to creating economic prosperity and social value, the company should also contribute to the environment and future generations. While pursuing corporate growth and better customer service, the company shall fulfill its corporate social responsibility and strive to be honest, people-oriented and environmentally friendly.

The company's CSR values are centered upon working for sustainable development that benefits the environment, social harmony that benefits society and an excellent corporate culture that benefits the company's skilled employees.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

Rohm and Haas has achieved notable success with environmental and resource conservation as well as its occupational safety and sanitation system. Rohm and Haas's manufacturing plant, which had already incorporated green architectural design during its planning stage, became the first company in the Hsinchu Science Park to receive a green building certificate when it began construction in December 2006, and this certification was subsequently upgraded to "Diamond Grade."

After construction was completed, the plant actively sought ISO 9001 quality management certification and ISO 14001 environmental management certification, both of which are re-evaluated every three years to ensure the effectiveness of the management systems. In accordance with the sustainable development plan proposed by Dow Chemical's corporate headquarters, Rohm and Haas obtained ISO 50001 energy management certification in 2016 and ISO 14064-1 certification for greenhouse gas inventories in 2017.



Internally, Rohm and Haas introduced the “Six Sigma” theory to the company in 2010 to encourage sustainable management, and through process improvement competitions held every six months, the company had revamped 661 processes by the end of 2016.

Fig. 32 Rohm and Haas receiving the 2016 Taiwan National Occupational Safety and Health Award from the Ministry of Labor



In addition, Rohm and Haas has promoted the mutual sustainable growth of both the company and the communities around it via CSR initiatives. These include donating popular science books to rural elementary schools and volunteering to encourage schoolchildren to read more, as well as frequently partnering with the Taiwan Fund for Children and Families to support disadvantaged children, assisting child abuse cases with therapy and counseling and providing services and information to families and parents. The company's environmental efforts include hosting an International Beach Cleaning Day event, to which employees and their families contributed a combined total

of more than 1,500 cleaning hours, and observing International Earth Day by organizing an educational tour of an intertidal mangrove habitat and wetland conservation activities for schoolchildren, teaching them to care for nature and the environment from an early age.

C. Vision for Future Development

Rohm and Haas aspires to become a leader and advocate in the field of sustainability. It is currently, for the second time, formulating its sustainable development goals for the next ten years, which covers three main areas: environmental protection, CSR and economic development. The company hopes to develop groundbreaking and innovative solutions that can facilitate more effective energy use, cause less harm to the environment, enhance product safety and produce sustainable chemical products for profit, namely to solve the world's problems while at the same time creating a better life for employees, clients, consumers, shareholders and members of the community.

Fig. 33 Rohm and Haas with the Taiwan Fund for Children and Families at the annual Christmas party for formerly abused children



3. NGOs

(1) World Vision Taiwan

A. Introduction

World Vision Taiwan (World Vision for short) has been serving Taiwan for 53 years. Its main missions include poverty assistance, disaster prevention and humanitarian aid, and community development. Throughout the years, the organization has cared for Taiwan's poor and disadvantaged, from rural mountainous villages, offshore islands and coastal areas to metropolitan areas afflicted with contemporary social problems. It has inspired many people in Taiwan to care about impoverished children around the world or become involved in humanitarian work.

During this time, the organization not only helped over 48,000 destitute children in Taiwan, but also delivered donations from Taiwan to more than 200,000 children and their families and communities in over 70 foreign countries. World Vision is selected for the award this year for the organization's fruitful rehabilitation work in Rinari Village in Pingtung County's Sandimen Township, an area hit hard by Typhoon Morakot.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

World Vision is actively involved in sustainable community development. From its decades-long participation in post-natural disaster community rebuilding, including the devastating 921 earthquake, the organization learned that although providing rapid post-disaster aid is necessary, it is also important to empower communities with the ability and resilience to reestablish themselves through community empowerment work.

From its experience of relocating and reconstructing a village affected by Typhoon Aere, the organization also learned to use community work processes to encourage thorough communication between the villagers and the government while respecting and preserving the community's culture and vision for development. In the wake of Typhoon Morakot, World Vision launched a disaster relief mission providing supplies and temporary housing assistance to the affected areas, focusing especially on ensuring the local children's fundamental rights to survival, education and play. It also helped the locals with rebuilding



With years of previous experience serving aboriginal communities, World Vision possesses a deep understanding of the villagers' living environment, culture and needs. It observed that the post-disaster rehabilitation policies devised by the authorities at the time failed to consider the villagers' strong communal culture of sharing meals and resources, which could result in the fracturing and disappearance of the tribe's culture. In light of this, the organization assumed the role of mediator between the villagers and the government, and successfully helped the government make permanent housing assignments based on a collective relocation policy, so that the entire community could be resettled together in Rinari Village, thus avoiding splitting up the village or families in the relocation process.

In addition to village reconstruction work, World Vision was also actively involved in helping the newly resettled Rinari Village develop local industries that could provide sustainable sources of income for the villagers, and empowering the village development association to become a central facilitator of village construction and industrial growth. Today Rinari Village boasts a growing industry offering tourists homestay experiences and guided tours of the area.

C. Vision for Future Development

World Vision wants every child to be able to enjoy a basic standard of living that allows for healthy development and an enriched life. In the future the organization will continue to strengthen its ministry, dedicate resources to training social workers and cultivating professional skills for community development, and establish a service method that is both professional and deeply humanistic. Combining the power of advocacy and World Vision's religious and core values, the organization will develop community transformation plans that are uniquely Taiwanese, establish an assessment index for the results of its child welfare work and build relationships with the government and other organizations.

Fig. 34 Rinari Village—Rebuilding homes while upholding the spirit of humanism and the local culture and religion



Furthermore, in addition to upgrading its expertise in emergency aid and post-disaster rehabilitation domestically and abroad, the organization will also help local communities build up their own capabilities for disaster prevention, disaster evaluation and post-disaster rehabilitation.

(2) Yunlin Aquaculture Development Association

A. Introduction

The Yunlin County Aquaculture Development Association (Yunlin Aquaculture Association for short) is founded upon the Yunlin County Xialun Aquaculture Production Zone's seawater supply system, built with funding from the Council of Agriculture's Fisheries Agency, and serves as a platform consolidating resources related to the local aquaculture industry.

In addition to its main job of managing the seawater supply system, the association has since 2011 been helping to make Yunlin County's aquaculture industry more competitive through assisting the local government with promoting subsidies for fish farming equipment and indoor fisheries, and capacity building for the industry and its products.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

As manager of the Xialun seawater supply system, the Yunlin Aquaculture Association is a self-sufficient operation. It charges users in return for providing a steady supply of high-quality seawater, and helps fish farmers develop fish fry breeding techniques and raise high-quality saltwater fish fry, shrimp fry and clam seeds to improve the local aquaculture output. The system currently supplies water to 220 fish ponds, which cover a total area of about 140 hectares.

In terms of sustainability, due to the stable production of fish, shrimp and clams from these seawater ponds, there is now less overfishing from the ocean and decreased dependency on marine resources. Environmentally speaking, seawater aquaculture operations have also reduced the need for pumping groundwater, thus mitigating the risk of land subsidence. The Yunlin Aquaculture Association has promoted capacity building on various levels to support the sustainable development of the local aquaculture industry. On the technology front, it has helped aquaculture farmers upgrade their professional skills through government subsidy programs, capacity building



courses, operations and management training for aquaculture farmers and development of crucial technologies for the preservation and processing of seafood. The association has also been advising its members on getting Traceability Agricultural Product (TAP) certification and traceability QR codes for their products, and encouraging them to extend the selling period of aquaculture products to avoid supply-demand imbalances caused by fluctuations in market demand and product availability.

On the marketing side, the Yunlin Aquaculture Association has been providing guidance to its members on building up their brand through organizing aquaculture production-marketing teams, and hosting experience sharing and demonstration workshops and promotional events for aquaculture products. With the help of the association plus government subsidization, local aquaculture operations that were otherwise capital-deficient have been able to upvalue their products and even build their own brands.

When paired with home delivery services and online marketing campaigns, this has allowed the farmers to expand their businesses and increase their income, which in turn create more jobs in the local aquaculture industry. The Yunlin aquaculture industry's success story has put it on the world map and led to exchanges with other countries, and was included in the syllabus of the government-sponsored "2017 Ni-Hao Taiwan Study Camp for Future Leaders: Asia Pacific."

C. Vision for Future Development

In the future, the Yunlin Aquaculture Association will continue with its efforts in promoting eco-friendly and diversified aquaculture to ensure the sustainability of land and marine resources. The association will also strive to help more self-made brands increase the value of local aquaculture products, create more job opportunities and improve the local economy, for only then would the community see less outward migration and attract talented young blood, and ensure that the industry and its collective experience and knowledge be passed on to future generations.



The association's long-term plan is to help transform these fish farming villages into worthy tourist destinations that can offer unique local experiences and leisure activities, which would diversify and make the industry more sustainable.

Fig. 35 Promoting self-made brands to upvalue local aquaculture products and improve the Yunlin's economy



4. Government Agencies

(1) Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior—One-Stop Service for Requests Regarding Environmentally Sensitive Areas

A. Introduction

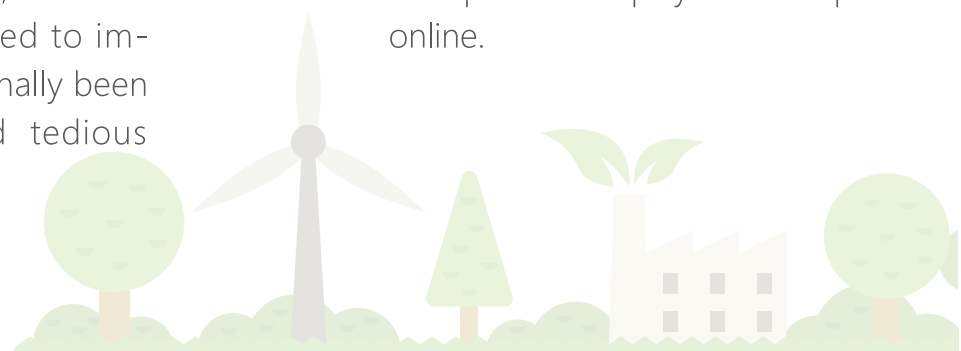
In 2013, the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior (CPAMI) initiated the project to create a one-stop service for inquiries regarding environmentally sensitive areas, an innovative platform intended to improve what had traditionally been a time-consuming and tedious process.

The revamp required consolidating 52 categories of environmental sensitivity mapping resources and persuading at least 28 different agencies to agree to participate and reach a consensus before the “One-Stop Platform for Requests Regarding Environmentally Sensitive Areas” (One-Stop Platform for short) could officially be launched in January 2016. The platform also includes a user survey, and all feedback from users is taken into a rolling review process and used to make adjustments to the platform to improve its service and performance.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

- i. Increasing convenience by simplifying a public service and going paperless

The One-Stop Platform allows the user to fill out and submit a request online, which the user needs to do just once within the system to reach all the relevant agencies. The search function allows the user to track the progress of his or her inquiry at all times, making it more efficient, and payment is made more convenient as the user can print the payment slip online.



- ii. The platform makes practical use of national land information and provides references for decision making

In accordance with the National Development Council's long-term policy regarding national land information, the CPAMI digitized data on environmentally sensitive areas and put the result to practical use. The agency's One-Stop Platform has collected digital mapping resources from various government agencies and organized them into a database, which can serve as the foundation for future projects related to environmentally sensitive areas. The One-Stop Platform's database and mapping resources search function can also provide other government agencies with a fast and convenient way to obtain useful information, which they can effectively use in their day-to-day work, developing new projects or making important decisions.

Fig. 36 “One-Stop Platform for Requests Regarding Environmentally Sensitive Areas” Website



C. Vision for Future Development

The CPAMI will continue to actively promote the One-Stop Platform for Requests Regarding Environmentally Sensitive Areas, as it significantly saves time for those requesting data and administrative costs for all government agencies involved. The CPAMI will also consolidate all its mapping resources for environmentally sensitive areas and establish a standardized process for conducting searches, make documents in the search system entirely (or at least partially) available electronically, and enhance the one-stop system's database and mapping platform functions.



The aim is to provide users with a fast and convenient way to request data, and to enable government agencies to quickly obtain useful information, which they can effectively use in their day-to-day work, developing new projects or making important decisions that will support the sustainable development of the nation's land.

(2) Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan — “Agro-Ecosystem Conservation and Green Conservation Label” Project

A. Introduction

Due to the widespread use of conventional farming methods and common practice of using arable land for non-agricultural activities, many animals and plants in agricultural ecosystems in the plains and low hills have been gradually losing their habitats. After an incident in late 2009 where a large number of pheasant-tailed jacanas in Guantian, Tainan perished from accidentally ingesting pesticide-laced rice, the Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture (Forestry Bureau for short) developed an action plan that would promote agricultural production without harming the ecosystem.

Through this “Agro-Ecosystem Conservation and Green Conservation Label” campaign, farmers are advised on eco-friendly agricultural practices that avoid the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and a specially designed “Green Conservation Label” provides consumers with a way to identify and purchase eco-friendly agricultural products.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

- i. Increased farmland biodiversity and expanded habitable area for wildlife

Following the rules of the Forestry Bureau's “Agro-Ecosystem Conservation and Green Conservation Label” system, a farm is checked for pesticide, herbicide and chemical fertilizer use, its products proven free of any residue, and the farm's ecosystem inspected to verify whether it allows a diverse range of wildlife to feed, reproduce and raise their young, before it is granted the Green Conservation Label.



As of December 2017, a total of 241 farms across Taiwan had been certified with the Green Conservation Label, which add up to 395 hectares of farmland conserving 39 species and creating 46 habitats (including wet, dry and diversified habitats). As they came to understand how wildlife and agricultural production can co-exist and flourish together, more and more farmers became willing to participate in the campaign and make it their mission to conserve the environment and its biodiversity.

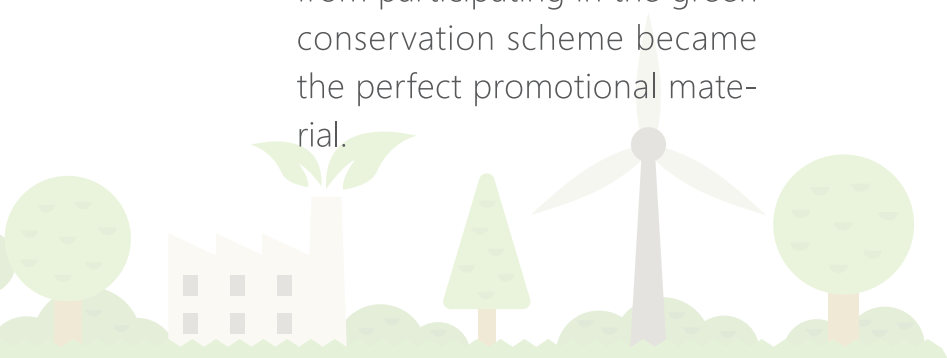
- ii. Raised awareness of ecological conservation among farmers and consumers

To raise awareness of ecological conservation, the Forestry Bureau held info sessions to teach farmers how to apply for the Green Conservation Label, offer assistance to struggling farmers and explain how farm inspections are done. Documentation of the farmers' transition from conventional to eco-friendly farming methods and the actual harvests and intangible value that they gained from participating in the green conservation scheme became the perfect promotional material.

For the general public, the bureau organized lectures on topics including green conservation and farm-to-table education as well as farm visits, emphasizing the correlation between supporting products with the Green Conservation Label and helping the environment.

- iii. Established a variety of channels for exchanges and communication between farmers and consumers

The Forestry Bureau cares deeply about communication between farmers and their customers. It introduced a verification mechanism for the Green Conservation Label called the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), and based on feedback from the first group of farmers subjected to this verification process, the PGS has proven to be an effective form of public participation that brings together farmers, consumers, verifiers and other people who are simply interested. It helps promote data transparency, create more opportunities for exchange and lets consumers learn more about connections between the land, the produce and the wildlife and obtain actual knowledge on food and farming.



To promote the sale of Green Conservation Label products, the Forestry Bureau matched products with both physical and online stores, and even set up themed stalls to showcase Green Conservation Label products that are too low in number to be carried by major sales channels but nonetheless deserved to be noticed by consumers. The first “Green Conservation Label Farmer's Market” was thus born. All these measures have encouraged a smooth flow of communication between farmers and consumers, and strengthened both sides' belief in the Green Conservation Label and the environmentally conscious concepts that it represents.

Consumers' choices can indeed persuade more farmers to adopt eco-friendly farming practices and create more ecological benefits.

C. Vision for Future Development

The Green Conservation Label is the first eco-friendly branding scheme in Taiwan that directly connects protected wildlife species and agricultural products.

In line with the Ministry of Agriculture's eco-friendly farming policy, the Forestry Bureau will continue to promote this campaign in order to conserve wildlife habitats, maintain a well-functioning agricultural eco-service system, and reinforce the link between agriculture and biodiversity. Most importantly, the bureau aspires after the Satoyama Initiative's vision of “societies in harmony with nature” and will keep striving for the mutual well-being of the agriculture industry and the ecosystem as well as sustainable biodiversity.

Furthermore, the bureau will focus more on raising public awareness so that more people may learn about the core value of Green Conservation Label products, be encouraged to personally experience agricultural production's intimate relationship with the ecosystem and wildlife, and realize that making the right product choices does support eco-friendly farmers and is a participatory form of environmental conservation that benefits not only nature, but agricultural producers and consumers as well.



Fig. 37 Green Conservation Label and “Footprints in the Field” Market Event



(3) Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare— “Accreditation of Age-Friendly Healthcare Services” Project

A. Introduction

Taiwan is moving rapidly toward an aging society. This fact no longer concerns just the elderly, but is something that requires support from all members of society. As it is the government's most urgent responsibility to design a system that can provide customer-centered elderly care, the Health Promotion Administration (HPA) began promoting the accreditation of age-friendly healthcare institutions.

To do so, the HPA systematically introduced the following five major categories of standards for elderly care institutions to follow—Management Policy, Informative Intervention and Communication, Age-friendly Environment, Health Promotion and communities Service and Referral—and compiled service records periodically and reaccredited participating institutions every four years to ensure their service quality.

Guided by this accreditation scheme, geriatric care institutions can develop sustainably and increase society's overall capacity to provide the elderly with care and support aging without relocating.

B. Efforts in Promoting Sustainable Development

The HPA implemented the Accreditation of Age-Friendly Healthcare Institutions Project via a three-stage process.

The first stage was framework construction. The HPA invited various scholars and experts of elderly care-related policies, practices and environments to form an accreditation committee. Through mission-oriented meetings, the committee members reached a consensus for establishing a basis for accreditation in Taiwan based on international standards, which they then used to develop varying accreditation guidelines according to different care service providers' specialties.

The second stage was the implementation of the accreditation system. While only hospitals participated initially, by November 2017 as many as 386 institutions had been successfully accredited, including 170 hospitals, 150 public health centers, 65 long-term care facilities and one clinic. Public health centers play an especially important role in this project, for in order to receive accreditation, they must include community outreach and patient referral in their services, ensuring that elderly care services are extended deep into each local community.

On the hospital side, the HPA consolidated the accreditation guidelines for health promoting hospitals, age-friendly healthcare institutions and tobacco-free hospitals, and added content on energy conservation and carbon reduction to create the Healthy Hospital Accreditation program, which the HPA began promoting in all hospitals from 2017.

The third stage involved the implementation of services. In this stage, the HPA used subsidy programs to introduce accreditation standards into the following service categories: "Management Policies" involves providing top-down support such as manpower and other resources according to an area's demographics, culture and health-related characteristics, and establishing plans for evaluation and continued monitoring; "Informative Intervention and Communication" standards require care providers to reinforce age-friendly training, encourage information sharing and communication, and respect their clients' right and ability to make their own decisions on care-related matters ; "Age-Friendly Environment"

standards promote environments that are accessible, all-purpose and elderly-friendly, as well as energy-conserving and sustainable, to minimize any environmental factors that may be damaging to the human body ; "Health Promotion " standards stipulate how elderly patients with different health conditions or needs can best be evaluated and managed, and ensure that these records are entered into their medical history or care record; lastly, "Community Service and Referral" standards cover matters relating to the assessment and consolidation of local resources, referrals of patients who are no longer suitable for at-home care to better alternatives, rolling evaluations of the effectiveness of each spent resource and active recruitment of service volunteers.



C. Vision for Future Development

The HPA's Age-Friendly Healthcare Institution Accreditation program is now in its eighth year. It combines several of the government's policies designed to promote health and respond to society's aging trend and declining birth rate. Hospitals, public health centers and long-term care institutions have all joined this network to support the aging population. The HPA hopes that elderly care providers will continue to improve and implement their age-friendly evaluation and intervention services and push for an overall organizational change across Taiwan, and in doing so lay down the foundation for elderly care in Taiwan and prepare the country for an aged society. Together with multidisciplinary medical teams, the HPA's system can offer the most comprehensive range of services, including health promotion, disease and condition management, so that senior citizens can stay healthy and age with dignity.

Fig. 38 New and diverse forms of community elderly care services are designed according to senior citizens' needs





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