

2017 年 APEC 第 4 次林業部長會議
部長報告
中華台北致力增加森林覆蓋率之努力

主席先生、尊敬的部長、各位代表及各位女士先生：

本人謹代表中華台北，由衷地感謝韓國籌辦本次的會議，也感謝主辦單位的熱情接待，能夠參與本次第四屆 APEC 部長會議本人深感榮幸，更高興能分享中華台北對增加森林覆蓋率的作為。

各位嘉賓，從 2011 年、2013 年、2015 年所舉辦的三次林業部長所發表的宣言，中華台北肯認森林在環境、社會及經濟面都具有關鍵性角色。

主席先生，中華台北自 1990 年起，已全面禁伐天然林，為呼應 2007 年雪梨宣言，也構思增加森林面積的策略，從高山到海岸，透過獎勵措施，公私部門攜手進行新植造林及更新造林，尤其，針對崩塌地、火災跡地、濫墾地及劣化林地，更是努力復育造林的地區。

根據中華台北最近一次的全國森林資源調查資料(2015 年)，森林總面積有 219.7 萬公頃，森林覆蓋率已達 60.71%，與 1995 年資源調查的結果 58.53%相比，已經增加了 2.18 % 的森林面積。中華台北地狹人稠，可供造林的土地有限，未來將積極鼓勵民間團體及企業參與認養造林，以擴大廣植樹木、保護森林的能量。

(未來努力重點)

中華台北因四面環海且海岸線長達 1,566 公里，面對氣候變遷的潛在威脅，將持續強化災害崩塌地區之森林復育及海岸保安林營造。因此，將自 2018 年起推動一個新的計畫，「國土生態保育綠色網絡建置計畫」，首先，將整體規劃構築綿密的海岸保安林，強化海岸地區對自然災害的防衛能力，並透過複層林營造提高森林生物多樣性，及提供海岸生態環境保育教育的機會。

其次，將整合東西向河川綠帶，以友善生態環境方式，建立原生樹種之複層林，增加森林面積，也是新計畫的重點工作，完成後將可鏈結高山與海岸生態系，從線到面，構建成國土綠色網絡，成為因應氣候變遷最堅實的防線，同時，也是友善動物的生態保育廊道，減低棲地破碎化的衝擊。

這個計畫，將高山與週邊漸次遞降的淺山丘陵、平原和海岸，以河川系統貫串，所發揮的森林、水系和海洋生態系服務功能，有助「里山倡議」農村居民與周圍自然環境之連結性和互惠關係，也是實現「愛知目標」—與自然和諧共生的重要工具。

結語

主席先生，

最後，中華台北再次表達加倍努力達成森林復育，並儘一切努力抑止任何森林濫伐與退化的決心，與各經濟體共同為減緩地球暖化、建構永續環境與自然和諧共生而努力。非常感謝您的耐心傾聽！主席先生，謝謝。

2017 Fourth APEC Forestry Ministerial Meeting
Minister's report
Chinese Taipei's efforts in increasing forest cover rate

Mr. Chairman, Ministers, delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of Chinese Taipei, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to Korea for organizing this conference and hospitality. Let me take this opportunity to share with you the experience of Chinese Taipei's efforts in increasing forest coverage rate.

Mr. Chairman, from the Ministerial Declarations of 2011, 2013 and 2015, Chinese Taipei recognizes the key role forests play in terms of the environment, society, and economy.

Chinese Taipei has fully banned the logging of primary forests as early as 1990. In response to the 2007 Sydney Declaration, Chinese Taipei has conceptualized strategies to increase forest area. From high-elevation mountains to coast lines, both the public and private sectors have worked together to bring new and renewed existing afforestation efforts under the incentive measures. In particular, landslide areas, fire sites, over-cultivated land, and deteriorated forest land are the focus of our forest restoration efforts.

According to the most recent national forest resource survey in 2015, Chinese Taipei has a total forest area of 2.197

million hectares and a forest coverage rate of 60.71%. Compared to 58.53% in 1995, our forest coverage rate has increased by 2.18% in the last two decades. Chinese Taipei's densely populated land provides a very limited amount of land for afforestation. In the future, we will actively encourage civilian communities and businesses to participate in afforestation in order to expand planted areas and to protect forests.

(Future key targets)

With a coast line of 1,566 kilometers, Chinese Taipei will continue its efforts in reforestation of landslide areas and afforestation of coastal areas in face of the potential threats of climate change. With that in mind, we will launch a new project in 2018, namely “Green Network Establishment Project for National Ecology Protection”. The project begins with the planning and structuralizing of dense coastal forests to strengthen the defense abilities of coastal regions against natural hazards. Multi-layered forests can boost forest biodiversity and provide educational opportunities in coastal ecology and environmental protection.

Secondly, by afforesting a multi-layered forest with native trees of the region to increase forest area, we will build green belts along the east and west flowing rivers in an environmentally friendly way, and thus integrate different

ecosystems. This is a key point of the new project. Upon its completion, ecosystems of high-elevation mountains and coastal regions can be linked. The green network will put together piece by piece in a line-to-plane fashion, and form a solid defense line against climate change. It also provides animal-friendly ecological corridors that will reduce the impact of habitat fragmentation.

Furthermore, the project helps the residents of nearby villages to boost their connectivity and mutually beneficial relationships with their surrounding natural environment as highlighted by the Satoyama Initiative of 2010. This is also key to realizing the Aichi Targets of IUCN and achieves the state of harmonious coexistence with nature.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman,

Lastly, Chinese Taipei would like to express our determination in forest restoration and doing everything in our efforts to prevent deforestation and forest degradation. We are willing to work with all economies to slow down global warming, and to build a sustainable environment and achieve harmonious coexistence!

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.