

## 2017 年 APEC 第 4 次林業部長會議 部長報告 中華台北林業未來發展方向

主席先生、尊敬的部長、各位代表及各位女士先生：

很高興再次向各位代表報告中華台北未來林業發展的方向。

延續昨日的報告，中華台北致力森林復育，是因應氣候變遷調適行動的具體展現，並儘一切努力抑止任何森林濫伐與退化，以確保森林在環境、社會及經濟面的價值。

森林是陸域最大的生態系，與人類生存所需基本資源及生物多樣性有密切之關係，並提供無數的環境財和服務，因此，聯合國在 2015 年通過的 17 項永續發展目標中，已將對森林的保護、復育和永續利用，以及推動實施所有類型森林的永續管理、增加造林，作為實現永續發展的有力工具。

中華台北已經在今年，對應聯合國永續發展目標，訂定 2020 年森林覆蓋率達 60% 以上，維持森林零損失，以及全部國有林均能實施永續性森林經營計畫為目標。

中華台北也深刻認知，人是永續發展的核心，多年來 APEC 不斷地強調永續森林經營以及努力促進依賴森林為生的居民的利益，特別是創造工作機會及增加收入。

未來，中華台北除啟動串連海岸、農田、淺山到高山的生態保育綠色網絡建置，並將朝以下重點努力，以實現林業永續發展

指標：

### （推動森林的永續管理）

中華台北的森林，依據聯合國糧農組織(FAO)之分類，僅 12% 屬於生產性人工林，目前已完成清查，將依地理環境、林況盤點出未來可發展產業生產的林地。並針對生產性人工林，積極導入森林認證與木材合法性驗證，確保供應鏈體系每一環節都是低風險，至 2016 年全國已有 5 件通過國際 FSC 驗證。並參考 FSC 認證項目訂定國有林永續經營準則與指標，發展符合永續森林管理的林產業。至其餘地區，將以棲地復育及維持生物多樣性為其經營目標。

為協助私有林主可永續經營森林，中華台北已啟動建構從木竹材生產、加工利用、新技術與研發能量導入到行銷的產銷鏈結，建立產銷資訊平台，以兼顧保障林主、木竹產業發展及環境永續之新典範。

### （林下經濟）

為促進林主營林意願及山村經濟發展，中華台北在森林永續性經營原則下，已初步盤點林下養蜂、山胡椒、金線連與段木香菇及木耳等項目，並進行科學技術體系的研究，以建立兼顧生計及環境友善的林下經濟政策。

### （山村綠色經濟發展）

永續森林經營除維護自然生態系統功能，也在從整體社會發展角度，尋求人類與自然的和諧共生，因此，需要山村、部落的

參與，中華台北自 2017 年起，鼓勵以山村（社區、部落）作為實踐綠色經濟轉型的示範單元，以由下而上的共同參與方式，促進山村綠色經濟發展。政府部門將協助盤點及開發山村特色之林業六級產業，規劃發展策略；以串聯成軸線或帶動區域發展方式，發展生態旅遊產業；並導入輔導團隊專案經理人，協助山村之行政事務及人才培力，維護山村傳統生態知識體系；並嘗試將傳統與創新技術整合，引導新型態山村林產業之協同經營體系，提供就業機會。

（關照與森林永續發展緊密相連的原住民族）

中華台北的原住民族大多生活於國有林周邊，與國有林依存甚深，過去常因原住民族為維持生活生計而運用森林資源的行為，與政府部門為維護國家資產而執行公權力，因對原住民族沒有足夠的理解，常造成衝突與緊張。

中華台北自 2002 年起，推動社區林業計畫，協助部落發展生態旅遊、水梯田復育、木工藝品創作，參與國有林地巡護，開啟與原住民族部落的合作。目前更積極以自然資源共治為目標，中華台北將與原住民開啟對話，建立良性溝通平台，以回復原住民族自然資源利用權利，包括林產物採取及狩獵自主管理，並與部落合作復育森林生態，讓國有林自然資源在結合原住民族傳統山林智識與現代科技下，得到最好的治理。

（結語）

主席先生，

最後，中華台北再次表達，我們將以實現永續發展目標，加強森林的保護、復育，並推動永續森林管理，追求一個更美好、更永續的環境。

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**  
**Future Developments of Chinese Taipei's Forestry**

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

It is my great pleasure to deliver this report on the future development of Chinese Taipei's forestry.

As I mentioned yesterday, Chinese Taipei is committed to increase forest areas, protection, restoration and sustainable management of forest, to ensure the multiple value of forests.

Furthermore, in response to UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Chinese Taipei has set the goal of maintaining a zero forest loss rate and implementing sustainable forest management plan for all national forests.

We are also deeply aware that, people are the kernel of sustainable development. Just as APEC continuously emphasizes that sustainable forest management can benefit local and indigenous people whose livelihoods depend on forests, we also aim to create jobs and increase income for local communities.

Chinese Taipei will start our Green Network Establishment Plan next year. Through this plan, ecological corridors from coastline, farmlands, shallow mountain area to high mountains will be weaved together. The Plan will emphasize on the following points:

First, the implementation of sustainable forest management.

According to FAO categorization, around 12% of Chinese Taipei's forests are productive planted forest. For this part, we are introducing forest certification and timber legality verification to ensure that every stage in the supply chain meets the regulations. As of 2017, we have 5 public and private sectors received FSC (FM) certificates. The government is introducing the criteria and indicators for the national forests management based on the FSC certification. As for other protective national forests, we will focus on habitat restoration, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services.

To assist private forest owners, Chinese Taipei has also initiated a timber and bamboo marketing linking project, to integrate production, processing, crafting, R&D and promotion. By establishing a supply and marketing information platform, we aim to develop a sustainable forestry industry and promote legality of timber trade.

Furthermore, in order to increase forest owners' income and revitalize mountain villages, Chinese Taipei has conducted a preliminary evaluation of under-forest industry such as bees, herbs, edible fungi, spices plants etc., and assessed the ecological impact, aiming to establish a under-forest economy policy with sustainable forest management principle.

Second, investment in mountain villages' green economy.

The goal of sustainable forest management is to maintain the

services of ecosystems, and to reach a harmonious co-existence between human and nature. This requires the participation of villagers.

Since 2017, Chinese Taipei has been encouraging villages (including indigenous communities) to participate in implementing green economy transformation. We adopted the bottom-to-top strategy. The government assists villagers to evaluate and develop local features, then help them in building a community-led six-grade forestry industry which means to integrate their production, processing and services, and create additional value. We are also developing ecotourism by organizing neighboring communities to form a travel belt. In addition, project managers will be introduced to empower local people, and to maintain their traditional knowledge of the environment. By introducing collaborative management in community forestry, we are utilizing traditional management and innovative technology to provide more job opportunities.

Finally, we focus on the indigenous people who are closely tied with the sustainable development of forests.

The indigenous people of Chinese Taipei live in the neighboring areas of national forests and depend on forest resources. In the past, the lack of understanding of their culture caused conflicts and tension between the public sector and indigenous people. The current laws banned the free-use of forest resources for their livelihood and cultural activities on national forests.

To cooperate with the indigenous people, Chinese Taipei has launched a number of community forestry projects since 2002, which assisted them in developing ecotourism, restoring terraces, crafting wood, and won their participation in national forest patrolling.

With the present goal of positive co-management of natural resources, we have further started the dialogue with indigenous people by building a mutual-trust-based communication platform. This will contribute to restoring the indigenous rights to natural resources, including harvesting forest products and hunting under self-management. We are also trying to collaborate with the indigenous people to restore the forest ecosystem. Therefore, national forests and their natural resources can be best managed with an integration of the indigenous people' traditional knowledge and modern technologies.

Mr. Chairman,

Chinese Taipei would like to reiterate that we will realize our visions of sustainable development, enhance forest protection and restoration, and embrace sustainable forest management, for a better future environment and for the coming generations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.