

永續發展目標下的文化遺產維護觀念與行動

Concepts and Actions of Cultural Heritage Conservation based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



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文化資產保存與維護的實務工作 需要具備理想性的目標設定與驅動力

滿足文化資產保存相關法令的要求，那都是生活日常；
超越法令規章的價值管理目標才是文化保存工作者需要努力的方向。



聯合國「永續發展目標」的存在意義是在提醒我們，文化資產保存與維護的工作，未來若要持續前進，我們都必須意識到他必然超出傳統文化部門的治理範疇，跨域思維的整合將會是未來趨勢。



I . 甚麼是永續發展目標?

What is the Sustainable Development Goals ?

永續發展是要滿足當前的需求，但不能損及未來的世世代代滿足其自身需求的能力。

世界環境與發展委員會，1987年

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

World Commission on Environment and Development, WCED, 1987

What is Sustainable Development?

Global Change (environment)

Globalization (economic)

Human Development (social/culture)

Sustainable Development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



17項目標、169細項目標，目標年為2020或2030年

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HoyHomebdOM>

和平 (peace)  夥伴關係 (partnership)

ECONOMY

繁榮 (prosperity)



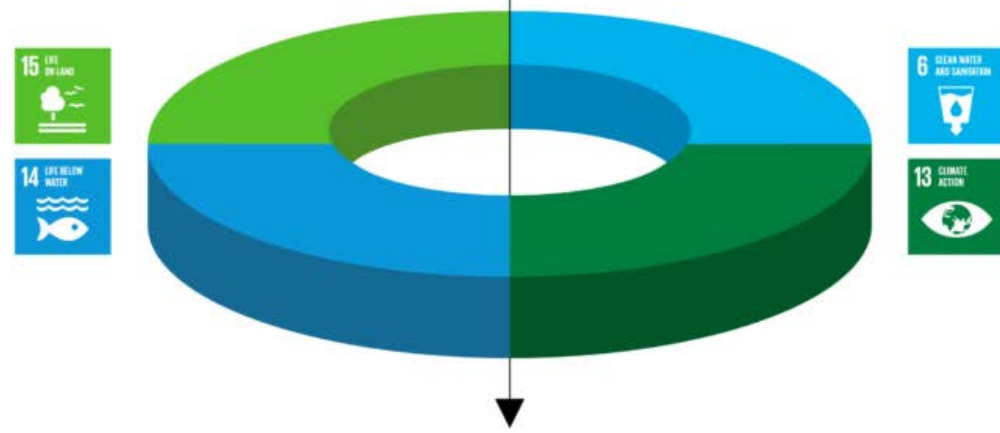
SOCIETY

人 (people)



BIOSPHERE

地球 (planet)



永續發展目標 與 文化 有甚麼關聯?



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Sustainable
Development
Goals

CULTURE FOR THE 2030 AGENDA





CULTURE | 2030

INDICATORS



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Sustainable
Development
Goals

Culture in the 2030 Agenda

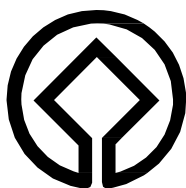
- 2015年聯合國大會在193個國家的支持下通過了《2030年永續發展議程》，最終仍將「文化」納入在永續發展的議題之中。並且隨即由UNESCO制定《2030年議程》文化主題指標 (Culture | 2030 Indicators)
- 2030年文化指標深入分析了以「文化」推動經濟、社會和環境發展的多種方式，其中，UNESCO所屬的各種文化型的國際公約大多可以直接連結到涉及夥伴關係的永續發展目標17，特別是其中的具體目標17.9（能力建設）和17.16（全球夥伴關係）。其他類型的文化公約也可以透過橫向的方式，關切與性別平等有關的永續發展目標5，特別是其中關於女性參與和進入領導階層的具體目標5.5。



1954年的海牙公約，作為文化資產紅十字會的「藍盾」標誌，當年公約的文字雖然沒有直接提到永續發展原則，但這些法律文件仍指出：發展的文化、人道主義和安全等幾方面之間存在著交集，聯合國大會和安全理事會的多項決議現已提及並廣泛承認了這個部分。



1970年的《關於禁止和防止非法進出口文化財產和非法轉讓其所有權的方法的公約》是確保維護全球安全與落實建設和平議程的重要力量，而這些正是關於建設和平與包容社會的永續發展目標16的核心內容。關於文化遺產的具體目標11.4和關於返還被盜資產的具體目標16.4 都直接涉及公約的根本任務。



1972年的《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》是致力於保護文化和自然遺產的唯一一部國際規範性文件。公約的問世提供了一個平臺，用於開發和檢驗可以證明文化和自然遺產對於永續發展具有重要意義的新方法。公約的任務正是永續發展目標11.4的核心內容。



2003年的《保護非物質文化遺產公約》承認非物質文化遺產是塑造文化多樣性的重要基礎，同時也是推動永續發展的重要動力。保護非物質文化遺產可以有效地促進《2030年議程》的經濟、社會和環境等各方面的永續發展。在農業和糧食系統、傳統醫藥、自然資源管理、生態系統服務和生態資源管理等眾多領域世代相傳的知識和做法，有助於糧食安全（目標2）、健康福祉（目標3）、優質教育（目標4）、性別平等（目標5）、就業與經濟成長（目標8）、永續城市（目標11）和氣候行動（目標13）。為強化《2030年議程》的潛在影響，根據公約精神在現階段將永續發展目標4（優質教育）列為優先重點。特別是注重探索無形文化遺產在擴展永續發展教育（具體目標4.7）方面的角色。

永續發展目標 4.7

- 在西元2030年以前，確保所有的學子都習得必要的知識與技能而可以促進永續發展，包括永續發展教育、永續生活模式、人權、性別平等、和平及非暴力提倡、全球公民、文化差異欣賞，以及文化對永續發展的貢獻。



2005年《保護和促進文化表現形式多樣性公約》
目標4.4、5、8.3、10 a、16.6、16.7



2001年《保護水下文化遺產公約》
目標4.7、13.3、14.5、14.7、17.6



INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage acknowledges the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a mainspring of cultural diversity and a driver of sustainable development. Intangible cultural heritage is transmitted by communities, groups and individuals who actively exercise its ongoing stewardship, thereby contributing to sustainable development by promoting well-being, dignity and creativity for peaceful and inclusive societies.

Intangible cultural heritage can effectively contribute to sustainable development within each of the dimensions set out by the 2030 Agenda – economic, social and environmental – as well as addressing peace and security.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOODWAYS

Target 2.4



Traditional foodways and local farming, pastoral, fishing, hunting and food preservation systems are based on knowledge and practices transmitted from generation to generation. They can significantly contribute to food and nutrition security. With the pressure of rapidly-growing markets, industrialization and urbanization, there is a tendency in many countries to abandon traditional foodways in favour of industrial food production. To address this, an international assistance project in Kenya aimed to involve youth in the identification and inventorying of traditional foodways. The project focused on two communities to raise awareness about the endangered diversity of traditional foodways, and has wider benefits in strengthening sustainable food production systems in Kenya.

GENDER EQUALITY IN DECISION-MAKING

Target 5.5



A project in Morocco aims to safeguard the female chants of Taroudant, which is practiced by women's music troupes during social events. The chants not only enliven gatherings of women, but convey values that all communities in the region recognize as part of their identities. A local NGO has started working to revitalize the tradition among the communities concerned by bringing women together who are still practicing these chants. The project will support this work through awareness-raising, capacity-building, safeguarding and revitalization activities based on widespread participation among communities.

EDUCATION FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND PEACE

Target 4.7



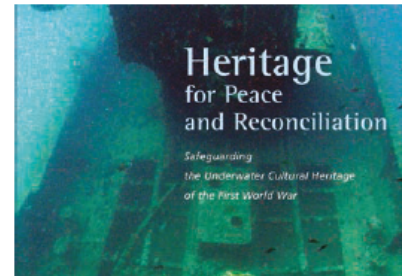
A pilot project in four countries in Asia Pacific (Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Viet Nam, and Palau) aimed to integrate intangible cultural heritage into formal education and raise awareness about the links between intangible cultural heritage and education for sustainable development. Lesson plans were developed based on identifying entry points in existing curricula through mapping and analysis. All lesson plans integrated specific topics, intangible cultural heritage practices identified with local partners, and education for sustainable development principles. For example, in a course on the natural sciences, community songs related to the harvest were used to learn about agriculture and the harvest cycle, incorporating the education for sustainable development principle of sustainable agriculture.

UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

Through its implementation, the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage contributes to the 2030 Agenda and, more specifically, SDG 14. It supports education through ocean literacy and ocean heritage teaching, and helps to make coastal societies sustainable and to protect their cultural identity. Underwater cultural heritage can also provide vital evidence about how human populations have adapted to, or have been impacted by, climate change in the past. Similarly, underwater cultural heritage is important for understanding the historic relationship between humanity and the ocean. Research and safeguarding activities contribute to improved conservation of coastal and marine areas for future generations, and increase economic benefits through sustainable tourism.

EDUCATION FOR SKILLS

Target **4.7**



UNESCO's teacher manual 'Heritage for Peace and Reconciliation: Safeguarding the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the First World War' aims to educate youth on the First World War and its underwater cultural heritage with the aim of strengthening awareness of the importance of peace and reconciliation. This educational material contributes to knowledge and skills on the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, and the appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES

Target **14.7**

Barbados features pristine reefs and historic shipwrecks that can be visited by diving, snorkeling or by submarine. While some of these historic ships were sunken for tourist purposes, many sunk due to natural disasters. Today, submarine tours of shipwrecks off the shores of Barbados allow non-divers to



experience underwater cultural heritage. Giving recreational and cultural tourists the opportunity to visit underwater cultural heritage *in situ* not only contributes to the economy of Barbados, but also benefits local strategies for the sustainable management of tourism and fisheries. As such, the Barbados example of sustainable underwater cultural tourism shows how Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) can facilitate sustainable tourism by utilizing pre-existing resources.

In certain cases, *in situ* access to cultural heritage sites might even generate a higher financial return for the host community than land-based access. Throughout the Caribbean Islands, tours to shipwrecks are highly sought after by cruise ship tourists. To attract this target group, the location of a dive trail or site is crucial. Shallow warm water sites, such as those in Barbados, may be more appealing to divers than remote or deep cold-water sites. Studies of heritage sites on land have shown that for every US\$ spent at a heritage site itself, up to US\$ 12 may be spent on related activities around the site. This effect is particularly evident in the sector of tourism (transport, accommodation, food, guides, souvenirs, etc.). As divers visiting submerged sites spend more time in a region than tourists visiting artefacts displayed in

museums on dry land, the financial return for underwater heritage sites is even higher.

While land-based museums require objects to be taken out of their natural environment, direct access leaves artefacts in their original location on the seabed. Doing so preserves the scientific integrity and authenticity of the site and reduces costs related to object display, storage and conservation. As such, shipwrecks provide long-term opportunities for cultural and recreational tourism, and could also contribute to related urban development. Responsible public access to underwater heritage, in the form of museums or dive trails, ensures preservation awareness while promising lasting financial returns.








MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

Target **17.16**



In order to foster knowledge of underwater cultural heritage sites worldwide, multi-stakeholder partnerships for technical assistance are key. In 2015, the UNESCO Scientific and Technical Advisory Body (STAB) provided assistance to Madagascar by

UNESCO CONVENTIONS AND THE SDGs¹

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
ER 1: Tangible heritage identified, protected, monitored and sustainably managed by Member States, in particular through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention				4.7	5.5 5.c	6.6	
ER 2: Illicit import, export and transfer of cultural property combatted by Member States, in particular through the effective implementation of the 1970 Convention and the works of the ICPRCP, as well as the role of the museums enhanced by stakeholders implementing the UNESCO 2015 Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, their Diversity and their Role in Society				4.7	5.5 5.c		
ER 3: Protection of cultural property improved by Member States, in particular through the wide ratification and effective implementation of the 1954 Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols				4.7	5.5 5.c		
ER 4: Underwater cultural heritage identified, protected and sustainably managed by Member States, in particular through the wide ratification and effective implementation of the 2001 Convention				4.7	5.5 5.c		
ER 5: Culture protected and cultural pluralism promoted in emergencies through better preparedness and response, in particular through the effective implementation of UNESCO's cultural standard-setting instruments				4.7	5.5 5.c		
ER 6: Intangible cultural heritage identified and safeguarded by Member States and communities, in particular through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention		2.4		4.7	5.5 5.c		
ER 7: Policies and measures to promote the diversity of cultural expressions designed and implemented by Member States, in particular through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention				4.4	5.c		
ER 8: Culture integrated into policies and measures at the national and local levels by Member States for their effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		2.4		4.4 4.7	5.5 5.c	6.6	



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
8.9			11.4		13.1	14.5 14.7	15.1		17.9 17.14 17.16 17.17 17.19
			11.4					16.4 16.a	17.9 17.16 17.17
			11.4						17.9 17.16 17.17
						14.7			17.9 17.16 17.17
			11.4 11.b		13.1			16.4 16.a	17.9 17.16 17.17
			11.4						17.9 17.14 17.16 17.17
8.3		10.a						16.7 16.10	17.19
8.3 8.9		10.a	11.4 11.b		13.1	14.5 14.7	15.1	16.4 16.7 16.10 16.a	17.9 17.14 17.16 17.17 17.19

Supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Agenda will be approached **transversally** through the Culture Conventions and programmes, which will be used as **platforms** to promote and support a **culture-engaged implementation of the 2030 Agenda** by Member States. The focus will be on **policy support, capacity-building, monitoring and operational projects.**

1. Refer to Annex
The table shows a selection of targets linked to UNESCO's Culture Conventions, but culture also contributes to several other targets.

2030年文化指標架構

- 彰顯文化對於永續發展的貢獻
Make visible
- 從主題角度及橫向方式縱觀文化可以扮演永續發展目標穿針引線之用
thematic and transversal overview
- 加強文化宣傳力道
advocacy
- 以證據為基礎作為政策和行動的依據
inform policies and actions
- 為行動建立知識庫
knowledge base
- 監督文化成為《2030年議程》的貢獻來源
Monitor progress



THEMATIC INDICATORS FOR CULTURE IN THE 2030 AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT & RESILIENCE

環境與復原力

1. 遺產支出
2. 遺產的永續管理
3. 氣候適應和復原力
4. 文化設施
5. 開放的文化空間

Commentary



- 2.4 Sustainable foodways & agriculture
- 6.6 Water related ecosystems
- 9.1 Quality infrastructure
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Inclusive public spaces
- 12.b Sustainable tourism management
- 13.1 Climate & disaster resilience
- 14.5 Marine areas conservation
- 15.1 Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems
- 16.4 Recovery of stolen assets

PROSPERITY & LIVELIHOODS

繁榮與生計

6. 文化在國內生產總值的比重
7. 文化就業
8. 文化企業
9. 家庭支出
10. 文化商品和服務貿易
11. 文化的公共資金
12. 文化治理

Commentary



- 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation
- 8.9 Policies for sustainable tourism
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade
- 10.a Differential treatment on trade
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage

KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

知識和技能

13. 永續發展教育
14. 文化知識
15. 多語言教育
16. 文化和藝術教育
17. 文化培訓

UNESCO Culture Conventions



- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.7 Skills for sustainable development
- 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation
- 9.6 Access to information technologies
- 12.a Sustainable consumption
- 13.3 Education on climate adaptation

INCLUSION & PARTICIPATION

包容和參與

18. 文化增進社會凝聚力
19. 藝術自由
20. 文化普及
21. 文化參與
22. 參與式過程

Commentary



- 9.1 Quality infrastructure/equitable access
- 9.6 Access to information technologies
- 10.2 Social inclusion
- 11.7 Inclusive public spaces
- 16.7 Participatory decision-making
- 16.10 Fundamental freedoms
- 16.a Prevention of violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory policies

2030年文化指標的基本概念框架包含四個主題：

- (i) 環境與復原力；
- (ii) 繁榮和生計；
- (iii) 知識和技能；
- (iv) 包容和參與

SDG & TARGETS



II. 居住城市與文化資產之間的關係

The relationship between residential city and cultural heritage

Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Cities

Key Themes and Examples
in European Cities

- 無論是**新興城市**或是**歷史城市**，城市裡的居民都應該要有永續發展的思維。這個思維會同時連結17個SDGs的目標，藉此改善我們的生活環境。
- 文化遺產保存不能只靠文化部門，特別是都市計畫部門不能缺席，這也是SDGs告訴我們的事情之一。
- **歷史性城市景觀**（Historic Urban Landscape, HUL）的概念已經是UNESCO所積極推動的概念，藉此概念來保護與**提升人類生活環境品質**，並且提高城市空間的生產能力與永續發展利用。他是一個整合都市保存與社會經濟發展的雙重目標概念。

①從人權的觀點下的文化遺產

Cultural heritage in a human rights perspective

- 文化公民權，文化資產場所能否關注除了無障礙設施以外，更多公民進入場所其知的權利。
- 我們有義務尊重與保護原住民族的文化遺產，包括：他們的傳統智慧、天然藥物、民俗、祭儀與其他表現形式。
- 我們有義務提供適切的社會教育管道來提高社會大眾的文化保存意識，並且讓他們理解文化資產保存的工作應該是生活裡的一部分。尤其是每個公民都有責任與義務保護文化資產，以及尊重文化多樣性。



②我們需要全方位與未來發展有關的文化資產政策

The need for all-encompassing, development-related cultural heritage policies

- 當代西方社會對於文化遺產的定義變得越來越寬廣，包括自然和文化方面、有形和無形元素，這些都是從過去繼承下來的，對現在和未來都很重要。從Faro公約的定義來說：「文化遺產是從過去傳承下來的一種資源，我們認為文化遺產是人類不斷發展過程中所承載自各種價值觀的演進、信仰、知識和傳統的反映和具體表現。它也包括隨著時間軌跡的移動，人與地方之間的相互作用而產生的一切所有。」
- 基於此，我們需要更多有助於透過文化保存工作，提升城市居民生活品質的文化資產政策。



③文化遺產、經濟發展與都市擴張是不可迴避的任務

Cultural heritage, economic development and urban tensions

- 近幾十年來，促使人們關注文化遺產的主要因素之一就是發現其空間場域對地方經濟發展有潛在貢獻。有形文化資產中的古蹟或歷史建築，以及無形文化資產相關的文化表現形式（手工藝、節日、傳統民俗…），不僅可以吸引觀光和文化創意產業的投資，並可能創造新的商業模式來增加收入和創造就業機會。
- 這些事情看似是一個單棟建築物的活化再利用問題，但當一個城市的文化資產數量龐大到線狀或面狀的發展時，都市保存的議題便隨之展現。於是，主管這些問題的業務單位，遂開始從文化部門，進入到都市發展部門，再進入到地方產業發展部門…。

④文化遺產、融合、多元與社會發展的基礎是價值詮釋

Cultural heritage, inclusion, diversity and social development

- 如何創造以權利為基礎、以人為本的文化資產價值呈現方法，其關鍵是需要讓民眾認識一個從過去到現在，以及面對未來會是如何相關的有效詮釋。這會涉及到文化資產和記憶、回憶，甚至是懷舊之間的關係。好的文化資產政策必須保證每個公民都有機會接觸和詮釋文化資產的價值，並且透過好的管理維護計畫來整合各種有形和無形的文化資源。
- 例如：台灣傳統的民間信仰與習俗，求藥籤的保生大帝廟，當這個傳統習俗面對當前的西方醫學體系，我們該如何與時俱進的詮釋與展現這個不同世代下的產物，甚至讓他成為當代生活裡的一部分？



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The G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will be held in Rome on October 30th and 31st 2021 , with the participation of the G20 Heads of State and Government, of their counterparts from invited countries, and of the representatives of some of the main international and regional organizations.

Digitalization and Research

Trieste, August 5-6

Economy and Finance

Venice, July 9-10

G20 Conference on Women's Empowerment

Santa Margherita Ligure, August 26

Agriculture

Florence, September 17-18

G20 Summit

Rome, October 30-31

Health

Rome, September 5-6

Culture

Rome, July 29-30

Tourism

Rome, May 4

Ministerial Event

Brindisi, June 30

Environment, Climate and Energy

Naples, July 22-23

Trade

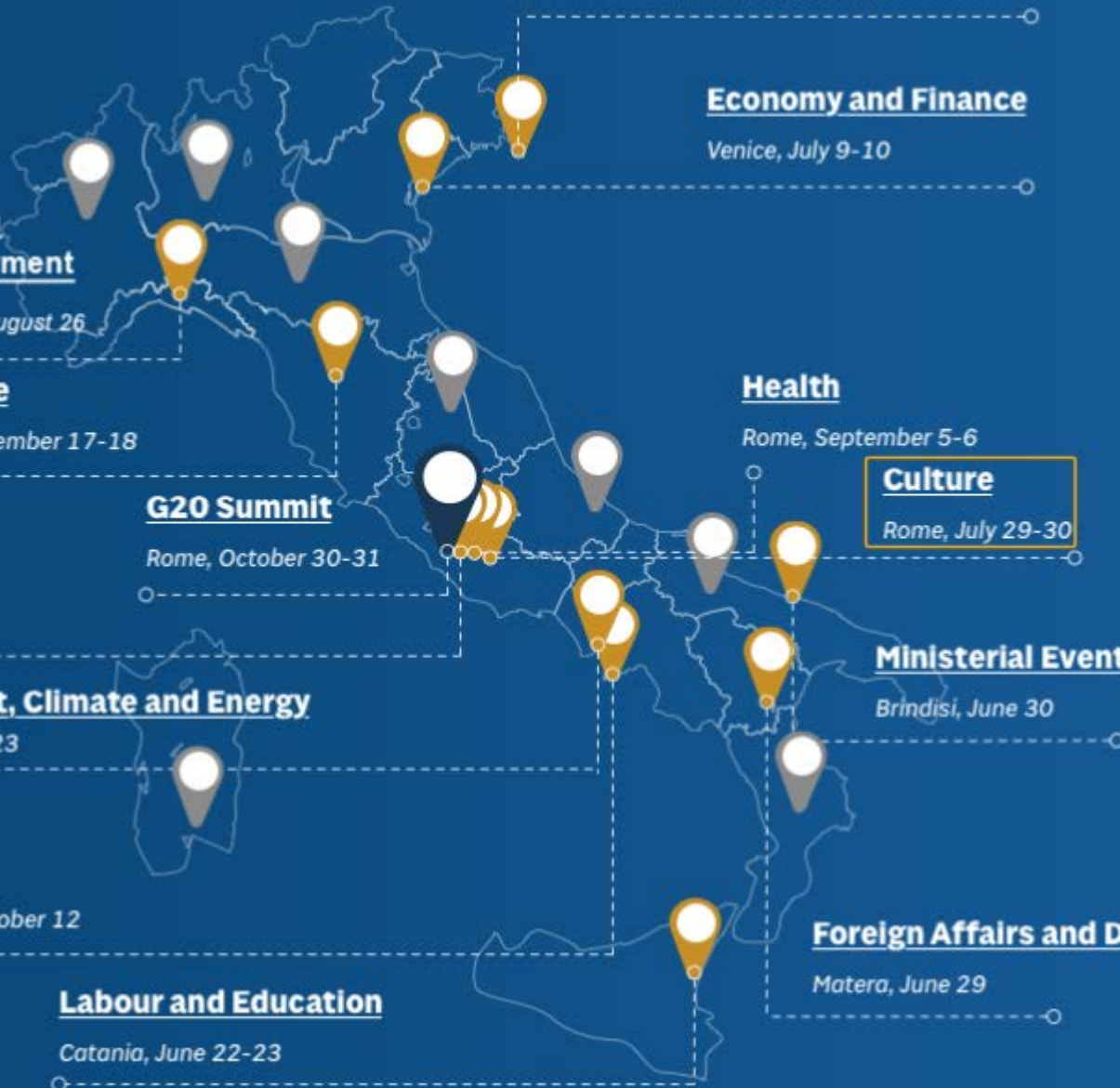
Sorrento, October 12

Foreign Affairs and Development

Matera, June 29

Labour and Education

Catania, June 22-23



G20 a Roma, di cultura si viv

Tutela e promozione, transizione digitale e nuove tecnologie, la formazione e il cambiamento climatico.

27/07/2021 10:51 CEST | **Aggiornato** 27/07/2021 10:51 CEST





CULTURE
UNITES
THE WORLD

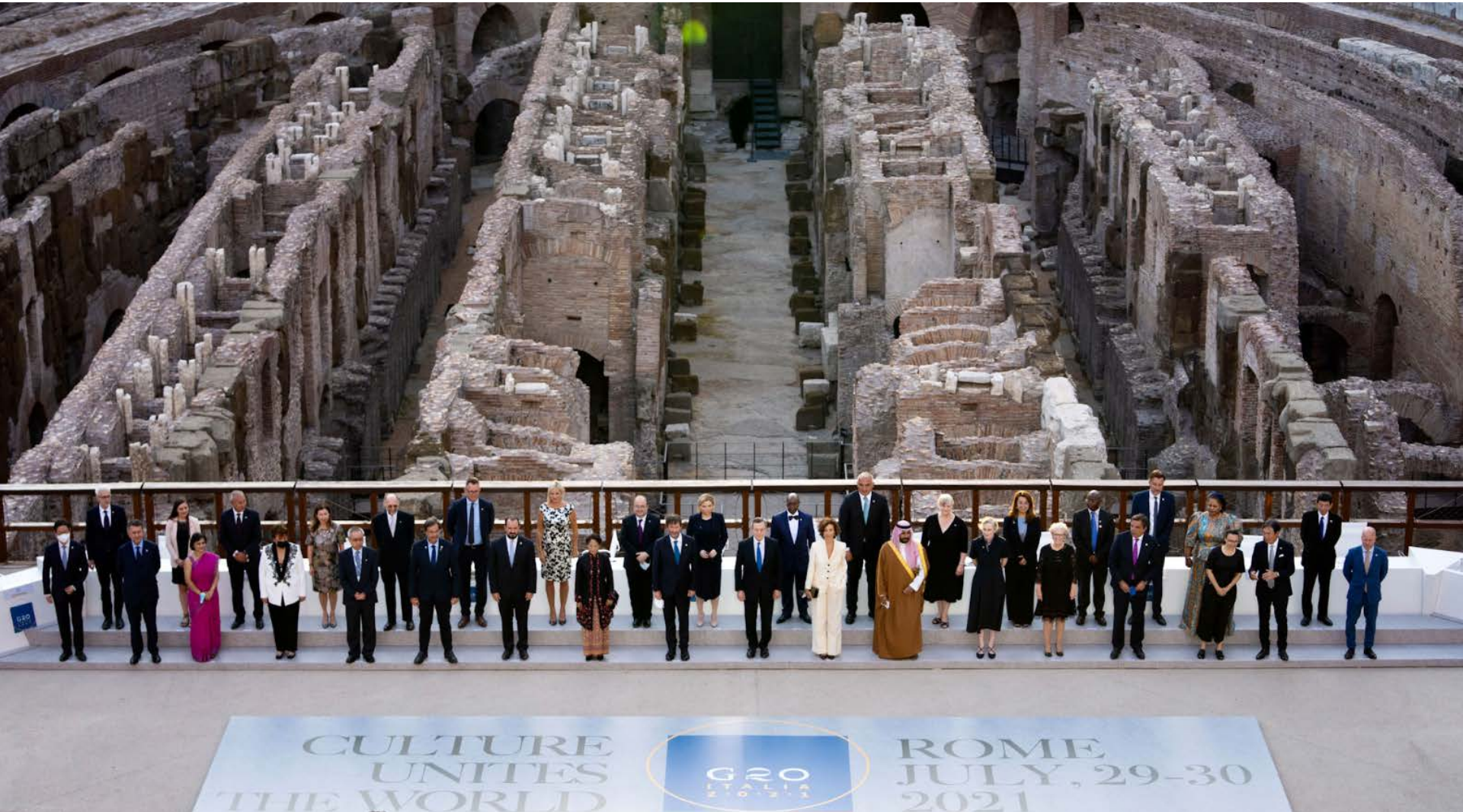
G20
ITALIA
2021

ROME
JULY, 29-30
2021











G20給我們的期待

- 義大利文化部長Franceschini表示，文化有著凝聚世界的力量。疫情再次顯示世界各國彼此依存，各國應共同應對全球性的問題。文化將成為經濟社會復甦的關鍵，會給創新的、永續的和平衡的增長帶來動力。
- G20提出未來五大主要關注議題：對文化和創意領域的保護及推廣，以期其成為永續及平衡發展的助力；保護文化遺產免受自然災害、氣候變化、故意毀壞和非法販運等因素威脅；推動數位化和技術轉型對文化和創意領域有實質的貢獻；致力於培養應對當今世界和文化領域挑戰複雜性的能力；通過文化手段因應氣候變化的衝擊。

III. 我們可以怎麼做?

What can we do?

週年慶超殺優惠!
訂就送24期
送禮P.113

封面故事2) 飆股贏家的獲利細節 P.124 / 接美律總裁兩年 黃朝豐為何敢喊年成長20% P.62

今天 周刊

在今天看見明天

文青宅男一手創辦
Big Hit娛樂上市

成軍7年
IPO創造1千億市值
BTS天團千倍吸金力解密
P.56

BTS防彈少年團



2020.10.19~10.25

邁向聯合國標準

2020

台灣最強城市

六都首次永續發展目標SDGs大調查

全球城市掀永續熱潮，台灣表現名列前段班，
紐約市長辦公室臉書直播，開箱新北市成績單，
六都正在打造「對下一代最好的家園」！

獨家榜單公布) 社會力、經濟力、環境力，誰表現最好？
專訪六都首長) 未來10年城市願景，現在最迫切的事 P.80



今周刊LINE



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ICOMOS
international council on monuments and sites
supports the Sustainable Development Goals





BUILD OUR OWN IDEAL CITY

2019 新北市永續發展
目標地方自願檢視報告

2019 New Taipei City
Sustainable Development
Goals Voluntary
Local Review

- 108年7月24日新北市府團隊也履行3月對外的承諾，於市政會議上公布「新北市永續發展目標地方自願檢視報告」(Voluntary Local Review, VLR)，是國際城市繼美國紐約市之後，第1個公布自願性地方永續發展報告的臺灣城市。

「地方自願檢視報告」是讓地方政府可評估SDGs執行進度的流程。地方政府可以藉此分享經驗、挑戰與教訓，並邀請有地方觀點的新夥伴加入，填滿執行過程的缺口。地方政府也可以邀請民眾一同檢視過程、強化責任與參與治理。自願本土檢視報告的長期目標，在於完成自願國家檢視(VNRs)，以填滿地方現實與國家政策間的落差。

TARGET 11.1



安全可負擔的住宅

在西元2030年前，確保所有的人都可取得適當的、安全的，以及負擔得起的住宅與基本服務，並改善貧民窟。

TARGET 11.3



包容性永續城市化

在西元2030年以前，提高融合的、包容的以及可永續發展的都市化與容積，以讓所有的國家落實參與性、一體性以及可永續發展的人類定居規劃與管理。

TARGET 11.5



減少自然災害的不利影響

在西元2030年以前，大幅減少災害的死亡數以及受影響的人數，並將災害所造成的GDP經濟損失減少y%，包括跟水有關的傷害，並將焦點放在保護弱勢族群與貧窮者。

TARGET 11.7



提供安全和包容的綠色和公共空間

在西元2030年以前，為所有的人提供安全的、包容的、可使用的綠色公共空間，尤其是婦女、孩童、老年人以及身心障礙者。

TARGET 11.B



執行包容、資源效率和減少災害風險的政策

在西元2020年以前，致使在包容、融合、資源效率、移民、氣候變遷適應、災後復原能力上落實一體政策與計畫的都市與地點數目增加x%，依照日本兵庫縣架構管理所有階層的危害風險。

TARGET 11.2



負擔得起和永續的運輸系統

在西元2030年以前，為所有的人提供安全的、負擔得起、可使用的，以及可永續發展的交通運輸系統，改善道路安全，尤其是擴大公共運輸，特別注意弱勢族群、婦女、兒童、身心障礙者以及老年人的需求。

TARGET 11.4



保護世界文化和自然遺產

在全球的文化與自然遺產的保護上，進一步努力。

TARGET 11.6



減少都市對環境的影響

在西元2030年以前，減少都市對環境的有害影響，其中包括特別注意空氣品質、都市管理與廢棄物管理。

TARGET 11.A



強化國家和地區發展規劃

強化國家與區域的發展規劃，促進都市、郊區與城鄉之間的社經與環境的正面連結。

TARGET 11.C



支持最低度開發國家進行永續和有彈性的建築

支援開發度最低的國家，以妥善使用當地的建材，營建具有災後復原能力且可永續的建築，作法包括財務與技術上的協助。

核心目標 11：建構具包容、安全、韌性及永續特質的城市與鄉村。

具體目標 11.1 確保所有的人都可享有適當、安全及可負擔的住宅及基本生活所需的服務，並改善弱勢棲所。

具體目標 11.2 為所有的人提供安全、可負擔、可及性高，且符合永續發展的交通運輸系統。包含改善道路安全、擴大公共運輸及滿足身障及老弱婦孺的運輸需求。

具體目標 11.3 建構落實民眾參與、具社會包容與永續發展的城市與鄉村的規劃與管理。

具體目標 11.4 積極保護我國文化與自然遺產以及在這塊土地上具有人民共同回憶與歷史軌跡的人文景觀。

具體目標 11.5 降低各種災害造成的損失，特別需保護弱勢與低所得族群。

具體目標 11.6 減少都市環境所造成的有害影響。包含空氣品質、水、其他都市廢棄物的管理。

具體目標 11.7 提供滿足通用設計、安全、融和、可及性高的綠色公共設施與空間。特別重視滿足老弱婦孺及身障者的需求。

具體目標 11.8 研訂全國及直轄市、縣(市)國土計畫，提升農地、工業區等土地使用效率。

具體目標 11.9 強化社會安全網，確保社會安定，加強治安維護工作，遏止暴力犯罪。
(同具體目標 16.1)

具體目標 11.10 完善兒少保護體系，建構對暴力零容忍及支持兒少在家庭環境中穩定成長的社會安全網，維護兒少安全及加強人口販運防制。(同具體目標 16.2)

Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Development

by Economía Creativa



**Tangible
Heritage**



**Intangible
Heritage**



**Natural
Heritage**



**Digital
Heritage**

這些問題最後發現，透過**教育**
手段來達成是最好的方式。

**“Education is a key and vital element
in moving sustainability forward...”**

Report of the UN Sec. General



永續發展教育的定義

一個終身學習的過程，可以教導出一個有知識、有參與的公民，具有創造性解決問題的技能、科學和社會素養，並能採取負責任的個人和集體行動，而這些行動可以確保環境健全和經濟繁榮的未來。

Education for Sustainability- an agenda for action, 1992

文化資產的教育

Heritage education



樂高推出史上最大積木「羅馬競技場」 售價1.5萬瞬間搶購一空

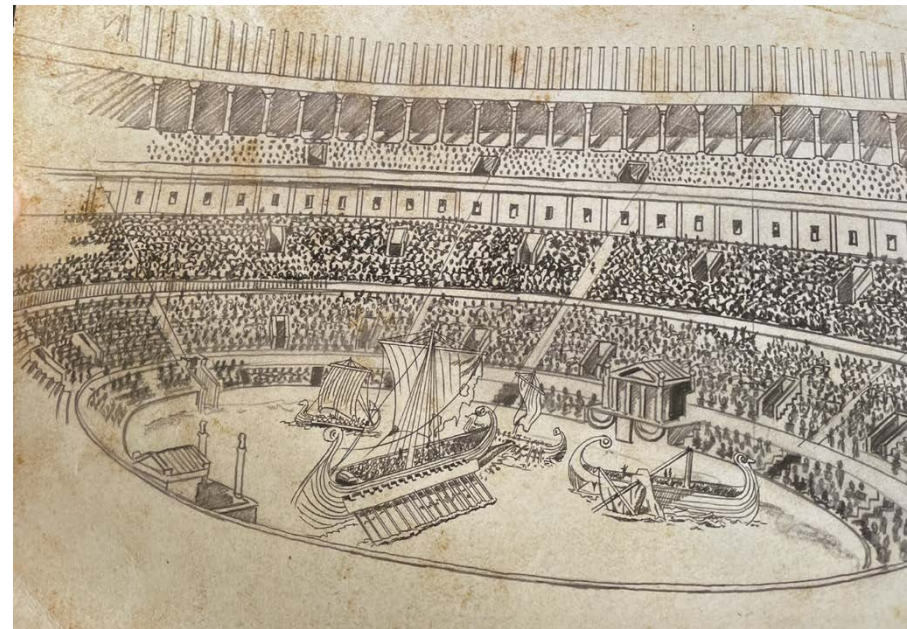
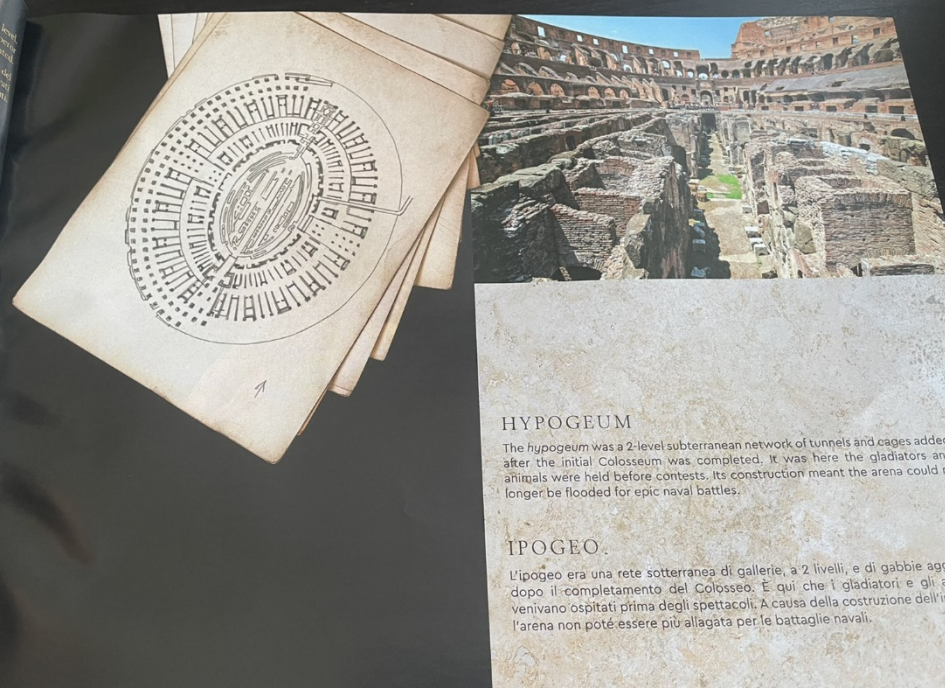


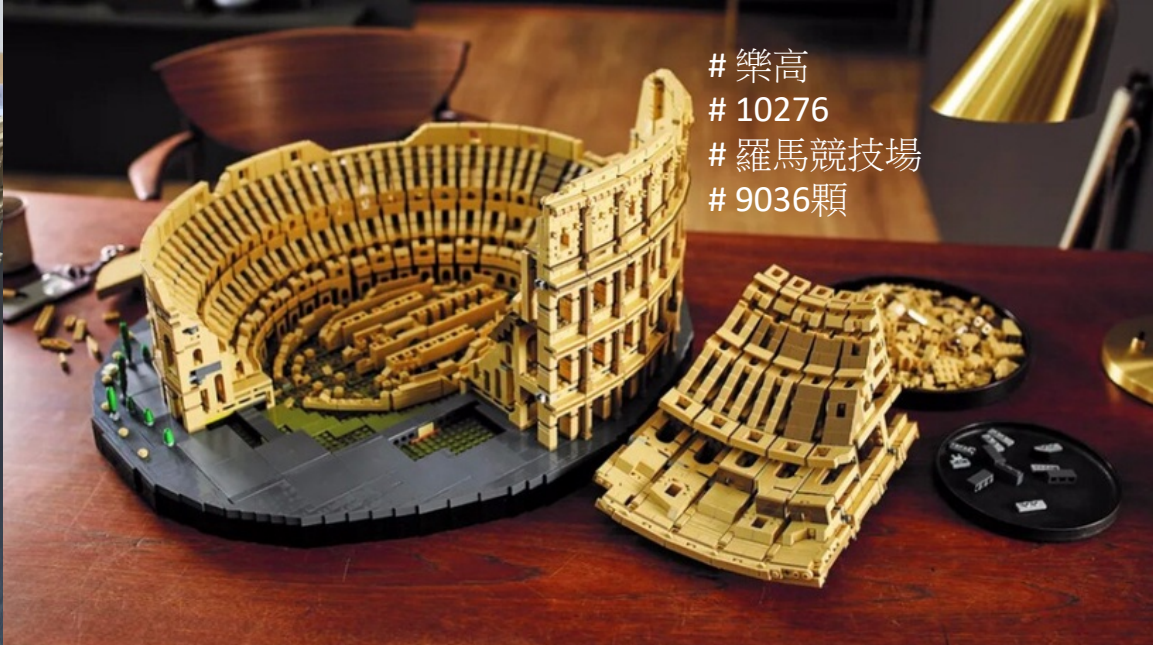
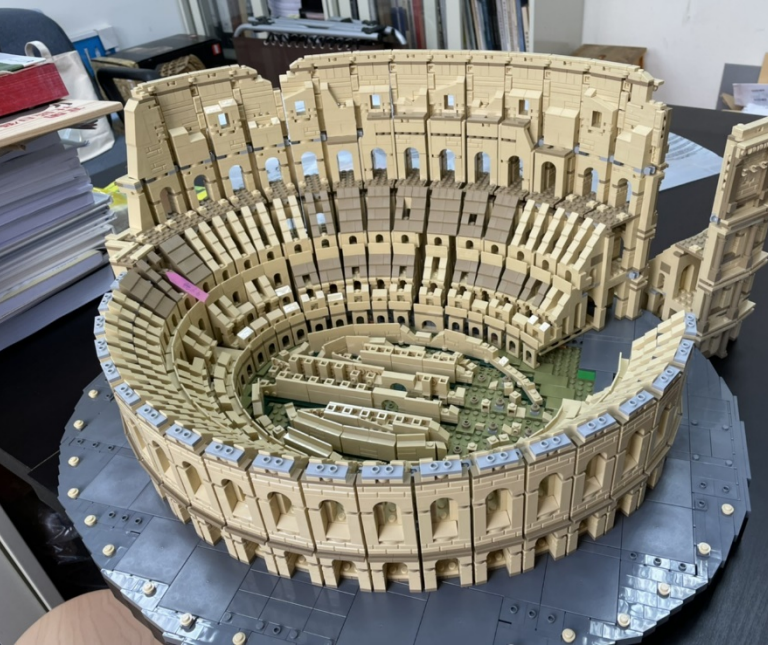
樂高推出公司史上最大的積木「羅馬競技場」。(圖擷自Lego網站)

2020/11/29 09:59

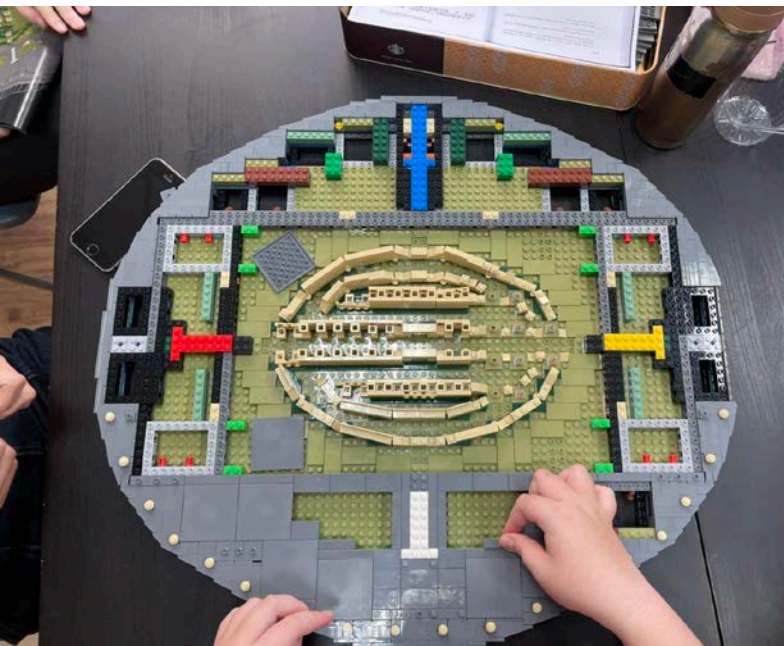
〔即時新聞／綜合報導〕樂高推出該公司史上最大的積木套組「羅馬競技場」，維妙維肖地仿造義大利古羅馬時期的圓形角鬥場，一共由9036個積木所組成，售價549.99美元（約新台幣1.56萬元），結果立刻銷售一空。

據《CNN》報導，樂高的羅馬競技場在組裝完成後高10.5英寸（約26.6公分）、寬20.5英寸（約52公分）。在此之前，樂高最大積木巨影《巨影十獸》中的宇宙飛船千年鷹號（Millennium Falcon）





樂高
10276
羅馬競技場
9036顆



我們有無機會，重新打造一個文化資產研究的新契機，結合文化資產場域未來最需要的價值詮釋與呈現工作，讓遺產研究(heritage studies)工作可以開展另一個新的跨領域研究機會，並開創新的職場藍海。

STEVE SLACK

INTERPRETING HERITAGE

A Guide to Planning
and Practice

Routledge Guides to Practice in
Museums, Galleries and Heritage



文化遺產的詮釋

Heritage interpretation





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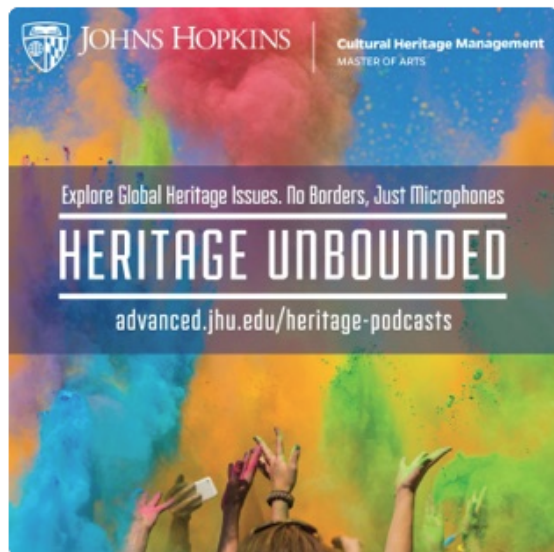
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7 個單集

Explore Global Heritage Issues: No Borders, Just Microphones

Join your host, Dr. Sarah Chicone, Director of Johns Hopkins University's Cultural Heritage Management graduate program, as she helps [更多](#)

Heritage Unbounded

Cultural Heritage Management, Advanced Academic Programs, Johns Hopkins Uni

課程

在此聆聽: [Apple Podcasts](#) ↗



2020年3月14日

Heritage Stewardship: A Call to Action >

A conversation with Wanda Raschkow, Utah Site Stewardship Program Coordinator, Friends of Cedar Mesa, and Elizabeth Hora, Public Archaeologist for the Utah State Historic Preservation Office reveals some of the possibilities along with the some of the challenges for implementing a state

[▶ 播放](#) 43 分鐘

2020年1月9日

Archaeogaming: the archaeology of and in gaming >

We welcome Kaitlyn Kingsland, for a conversation about Archaeogaming. Kaitlyn is the editor of Archaeogaming.com, a blog dedicated to the discussion of the archaeology both of and in video games. Be sure to visit Archaeogaming.com and follow Kaitlyn on twitter at @Archaeogaming.

[▶ 播放](#) 23 分鐘

2019年9月12日

Born Digital: Rock Art at the British Museum >

Join us for a conversation with anthropologist and digital humanities specialist, Elizabeth Galvin, as she shares with us her previous work at the British Museum as the project manager and leader of a major digital research project on African Rock Art. We discuss issues of technology, digital curatio

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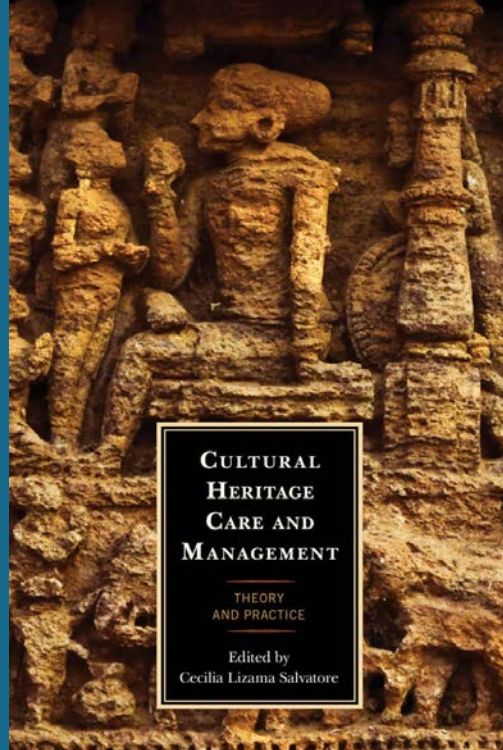
CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

A Global Perspective

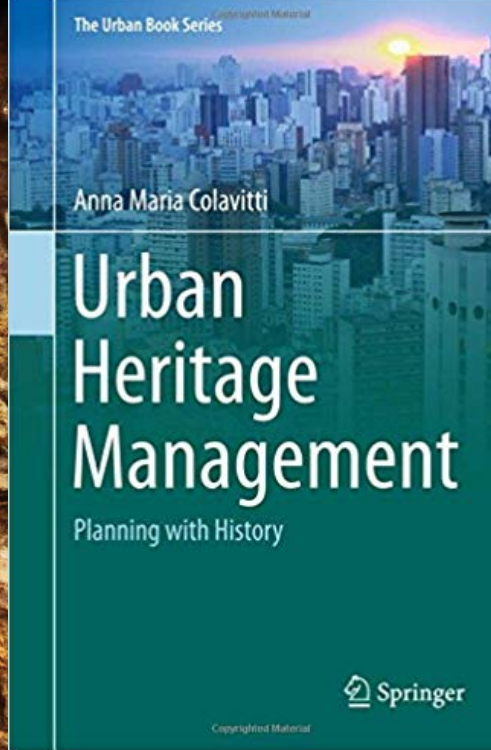


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The Urban Book Series

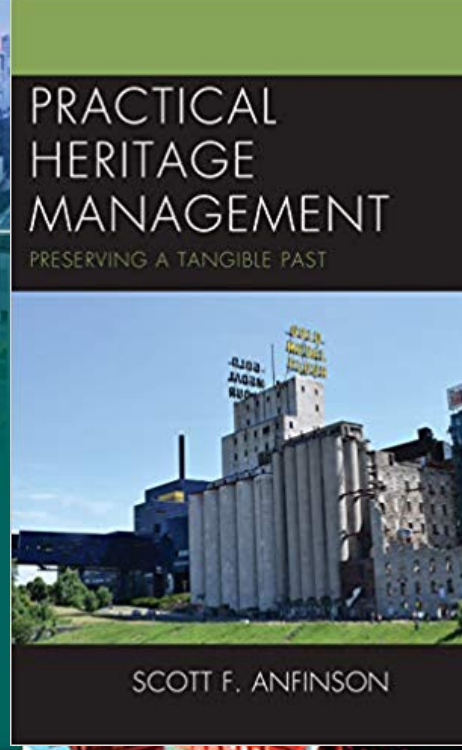
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Urban Heritage Management

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PRACTICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

PRESERVING A TANGIBLE PAST

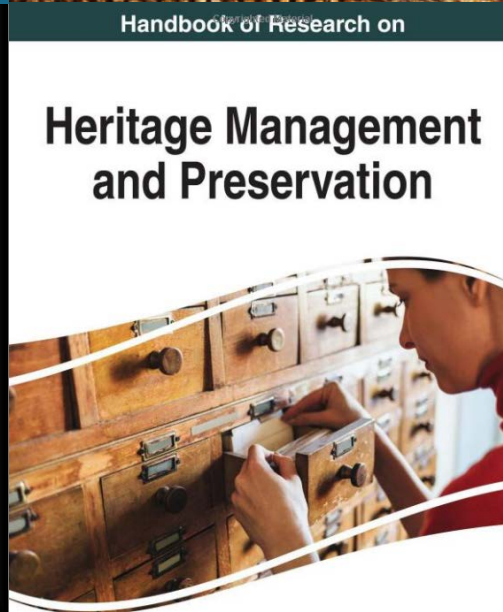
SCOTT F. ANFINSON



Managing Cultural Heritage

An International Research Perspective

Luca Zan
Sara Bonini Baraldi
Maria Lusiani
Daniel Shoup
Paolo Ferri
Federica Onofri



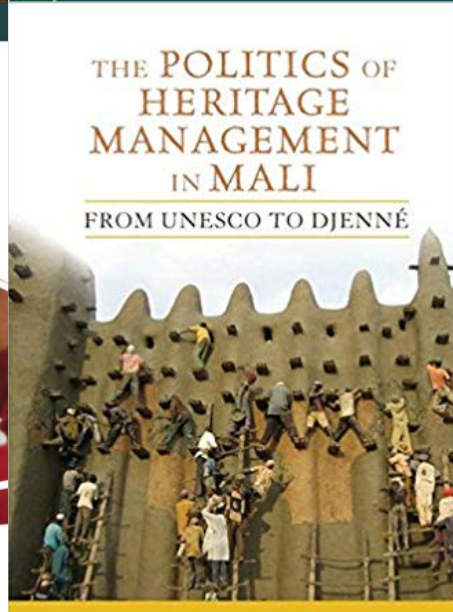
Handbook of Research on

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Patrick Ngulube



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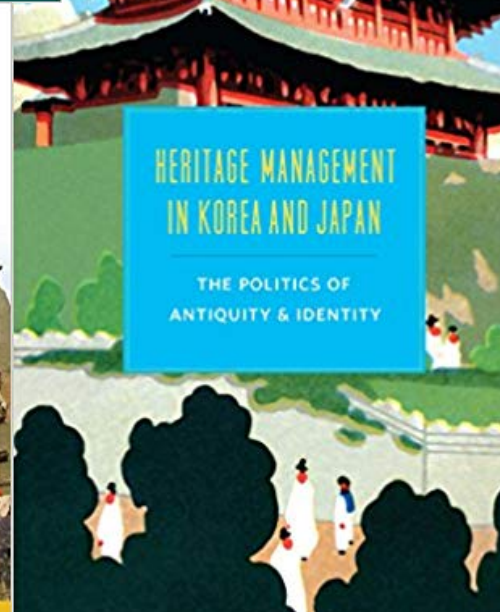


THE POLITICS OF HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN MALI

FROM UNESCO TO DJENNÉ

CHARLOTTE JOY

UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY CRITICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SERIES 7



HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN KOREA AND JAPAN

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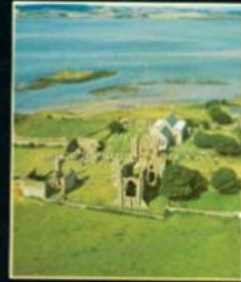
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EDITED BY RICHARD HARRISON


Harold Kalman

HERITAGE PLANNING


PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS



Managing the Historic Rural Landscape



edited by Jane Grigg



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IV. 結語



IV. 結語

- 文化資產保存工作雖然是文化部門的業務範疇，但現實世界的文化保存工作已經是跨領域的任務。
- 永續發展目標並不是文化資產保存工作的負擔，相反的，他是在提醒文化保存工作者，我們做的事情是對地球的永續發展有正面的助益。
- 如果，我們從今天起可以正視永續發展目標的存在，並且確實從文化資產場域裡找到各種目標的連結關係，2030年，我們會發現文化資產場所的價值會開始變得豐富且多元。



我們今天談的是永續，不是永恆。

永續是需要一步一腳印，付出行動的持續作為。

**Today, We are talking about sustainability,
not eternity.**

2021 年全國古蹟日國際講座

*International Forum of National
Cultural Heritage Day 2021*

「文化遺產」應該是一種傳承自過去，然後與當代生活相結合，
並且謙虛地將這個「遺產」繼續傳遞給下一個世代的「動作」。

演講結束，敬請指教!

榮芳杰

fj.rong@mx.nthu.edu.tw

