

臺北市高級中等以下學校田園城市推動情形

吳青娟

臺北市政府教育局體育及衛生保健科 科長

摘要

隨著極端氣候、能源枯竭與人口激增，二十一世紀面臨糧食危機，國際間皆致力於開發兼具發展糧食系統與永續生態的城市，各國人民重新開始用自己的方式種植自己的食物，重新將農耕融入於生活中，如倫敦、巴黎、溫哥華、舊金山、西雅圖、紐約、波士頓、東京，甚至北京等國際都會區都開始進行各種可食性地景的政策。在水泥叢林裡務農看似抽象，但許多都市農耕愛好者正在逐步努力進行革命運動，民眾利用閒置的都會空間，如大樓旁邊的空地、社區、校園菜圃、屋頂農園及溫室，拿著鋤頭，耕田種菜，將城市重塑為永續生態之都，建立「田園城市」。

臺北市於 104 年政策白皮書中提出田園城市政策，立基於食農教育、社區交流、空間創意、社會公益、永續生態與都市景觀的多元價值下，鼓勵市民在有限的都市空間中找尋可以綠化的公有閒置空間、建築屋頂及校園空間與任何有趣的社區角落，種植「可食性」植物，創造生態友善的城市風景。因而擬定田園城市推廣實施計畫，將藉由全面推動綠屋頂、創造田園城市科學底蘊、舉辦田園日及精進田園平臺等等作法，期許有更大的參與面積、更多的家庭及人員參與這場都市的綠色行動。計劃中除了鼓勵社區以符合永續精神的手法來打造田園基地，也運用經營田園基地的機會，促進里民交流與推廣食農教育。

我國食農教育法於 111 年 5 月立法，臺北市政府亦由產業發展局、衛生局、教育局各綜理一個組別，並由產業發展局總彙整，臺北市食農教育推動計畫於 113 年 7 月通過本府食農大會，報送農業部備查。教育局顧名思義以教育為本體，透過政策、法令及預算編列支援，推動校校有田園，透過校園內田園體驗及教育，瞭解食物的原型與營養成份，更得以體會農耕辛苦，藉以學習珍惜食物、降低浪費；臺北市不單是一個城市，每一個地區都具有自己的在地特色，學校的田園體驗教育更是結合在地特色與發展，讓校校有田園的版圖多元化，在都市的學生可以珍惜食物與認識整個糧食系統的關聯性。

關鍵字：食農教育、永續發展、社會與環境影響力、創造共享價值



Implementation of the Urban Agriculture Policy in Senior high Schools and Below in Taipei

Ching-Chuan Wu

Section Chief, Sports and Health Care Section, Department of Education, Taipei City Government

Abstract

With extreme weather, energy depletion, and population surges, the 21st century faces a food crisis. Internationally, there is a concerted effort to develop cities that integrate food systems and sustainable ecology. People worldwide are increasingly growing their own food, reintroducing farming into their lives. Major international cities, including London, Paris, Vancouver, San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Boston, Tokyo, and even Beijing, are implementing policies for edible landscapes. Farming in the midst of concrete jungles may seem abstract, but many urban agriculture enthusiasts are gradually advancing a revolutionary movement. People use idle urban spaces, such as vacant lots next to buildings, community gardens, school vegetable patches, rooftop gardens, and greenhouses, to farm and grow vegetables, reshaping cities into sustainable ecological metropolises and establishing "urban agriculture."

Taipei City proposed the Urban Agricultural policy based on multiple values, including food and agricultural education, community engagement, creative space utilization, social welfare, sustainable ecology, and urban landscape. The policy encourages citizens to find green spaces, building rooftops, school grounds, and corners within the limited urban space to plant "edible" plants and create an eco-friendly cityscape. Consequently, an implementation plan for urban agriculture was formulated, which includes promoting green rooftops, creating a scientific foundation for urban agriculture, organizing Agricultural Days.

In May 2022, the Food and Agricultural Education Act was legislated. Taipei City Government, through the Industry Development Bureau, Health Bureau, and Department of Education, manages this initiative, with the Industry Development Bureau overseeing the overall coordination. The Taipei City Food and Agricultural Education Promotion Plan was approved by the city's Food and Agriculture Conference in July 2023. The Department of Education focuses on education, supporting the initiative through policies, regulations, and budget allocation. The aim is to ensure that every school has an agricultural component. Through hands-on experiences and education within school campuses, students can understand the origin and nutritional content of food, appreciate the hard work of farming, and learn to value food and reduce waste. School-based agricultural education integrates local features and development, diversifying the agricultural experience across schools, allowing urban students to appreciate food and understand the entire food system's connections.

Keywords: Urban Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Education, Agricultural Base, Every School Has Agriculture