

客家心 世界情



Hakka
Association of NY

大紐約客家會
2020年年刊

Crystal Window and Door Systems Sponsorship Queens Corona Park Museum Opening Ceremony



2020年 Hakka

大紐約客家會年刊

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Keep Safe & Healthy !!

大紐約客家會章程

壹、總則

一、名稱

本會定名為「大紐約客家會」，以下簡稱為「本會」，英文名稱為(Hakka Association of N.Y., Inc.)，本會在紐約州政府登記為非營利組織。

二、宗旨

1. 本會為非營利性，非政治性，非宗教性組織，其為以連繫客家鄉親情誼，供給資訊，發揮守望相助，有福同享的精神，從事關心社區，服務社區，並致力於聯合世界不同族裔，進而推廣客家傳統文化為宗旨。
2. 本會認同聯合國維護世界和平的崇高成立精神，及其全球社會發展的政策，並得加入聯合國非政府組織(UN NGO)，與其他登記有案的NGO合作，在本會財務能力範圍內，協助推廣其全球社會發展事務，同時爭取國際支持，宣揚客家文化精粹。

三、會址

本會會址設於紐約州大紐約區，地址為：
133-35 41st Rd., Flushing, NY 11355

貳、會員

一、會員分類

1. 凡來自世界各地之客家鄉親，得申請入會，並每年繳納會費 \$20美元，成為普通會員。
2. 凡本會會員一次繳納十年會費者，成為終身會員。終身會員終身免繳年度會費。
3. 凡本會會員贊助捐款每年500美元或以上者，為榮譽會員。
4. 凡認同並喜愛客家文化之非客籍鄉親，亦得申請入會，並依照普通會員每年繳納會費，成為贊助會員。贊助會員得享有參加本會舉辦之各項活動包括會員大會，但不具選舉或被選舉權。

二、會員權利

除本章程另有規定外，本會會員享有本條下列權利：

1. 會員得享有參加本會舉辦，協辦之各項活動之權利。
2. 會員得參加會員大會，享有發言，提案及表決權。
3. 已繳納會費之會員，年滿18歲以上，並得享有選舉及被選舉之權利，但贊助會員不具選舉或被選舉權。
4. 會員每年繳納會費 \$20美元以戶為單位。

三、會員義務

1. 會員須遵守本會章程，維護本會名譽。
2. 會員須每年繳納會費。
3. 會員亦須履行會員大會及理事會之各項決議事項。

四、會員資格之終止

1. 會員因本身死亡，退會，或被開除時，即終止其會員資格。
2. 會員得出具理由以書面向理事會要求退會
3. 逾期末繳納會費之會員，經繼續三次通知仍未繳納者其會員資格及權利自動消失。
4. 會員若有違背章程規定或損傷本會名譽，經理事會查實，得由全體會員三分之一以上或全體理事五分之二以上連署，向會員大會提案，經出席會員三分之二同意，開除其會籍。
5. 退會之鄉親於退會一年後，得再申請入會。
6. 被開除之鄉親於被開除一年後，經會員大會出席會員三分之二以上同意，得再申請入會。

參、行政組織

- 一、本會設會員大會及理事會。
- 二、會員大會由全體會員組成之，為本會最高決策機構。

三、理事會由會員大會所選出之理事組成之，為本會執行機構。

肆、會員大會

- 一、會員大會每年召開一次，會長為會員大會當然主席。
- 二、理事會得於下列情形之一時，得召開會員大會臨時會：
 1. 為本會之重大利益有必要時。
 2. 由全體會員三分之一以上書面向理事會陳述目的和理由，請求召開時。
 3. 理事會於接受本條第二節之請求後，必須於壹個月以內召開臨時會。
- 三、會員大會之召集
 1. 會員大會之召集，應經理事會決議，由會長以書面為之。
 2. 召集通知書之內容須載明大會開會之時間，地點及議程。
 3. 召集通知書須至少於開會前二週為之。
- 四、會員大會之職權
本章程規定會員大會職權如下：
 1. 理事之選舉及罷免。
 2. 會員之開除。
 3. 本會章程之制定及修訂。
 4. 本會之解散。
 5. 其他由理事會提案之重大會務。
- 五、會員大會之提案
 1. 理事會經決議，得向會員大會提案。
 2. 會員提案應以書面向理事會提出。
 3. 除違背本會章程之規定外，任何提案若有會員五位以上之連署，必須列入議程，連署人數不足之提案，經理事會同意，亦須列入議程。
- 六、會員大會之決議
 1. 會員大會之決議，應有全體會員三分之一以上之出席，以出席會員過半數之同意行之。
 2. 凡在當次會員大會中不克達成決議，或召開會員大會有重大困難時，會員大會之決議，得以書面執行。
 3. 會員大會書面之決議，應由理事會通知全體會員，並有全體會員過半數同意行之。
- 七、理事名額及選舉
 1. 理事總名額訂為十五名。

2. 原則上每年應選半數理事。未當選理事之候選人成為候補理事。
3. 理事總名額之更改，須經會員大會過半數同意。
4. 理事之任期為兩年，得連選連任。
5. 理事候選人之登記須於會員大會開會前二週向理事會提出。
6. 任何具被選舉權之會員皆得登記為理事候選人。
7. 理事候選人在選票上之排名順序，由理事候選人抽籤決定。
8. 會員圈選理事候選人人數，以選票上規定之應選人數為限。

八、理事之辭職，罷免及暫時補缺

1. 理事之辭職須以書面向理事會提出，經理事會同意後立即生效，理事會對理事之辭職需以書面公告之。
2. 理事需參加理事會召集之常會，任一理事未參加常會三次以上，經理事會連續三次書面通知，又不提出缺席的適當理由時，視同辭職，由理事會書面公告，停止其全部理事權責。
3. 理事死亡，或經宣告無行為能力時，視同辭職。
4. 會員對理事得提出罷免案，罷免案需有全體會員三分之一之連署，以書面申訴理由，向理事會提案。
5. 理事會應於收到罷免案後三個月內，召集會員大會或臨時會，進行表決。
6. 理事之罷免案，需有出席會員三分之二以上之同意後，立即生效。
7. 理事若因任何原因，其名額少於規定之總名額時，理事會得就候補理事依理事選舉時得票順序遞補之。

伍、理事會

- 一、本會設理事會，由會員大會選出的15位理事組成。
- 二、本會設會長一名，第一副會長及第二副會長各一名，需諳客語，由理事互相推薦投票選出。會長及副會長任期兩年，在其理事任期內，連選得連任一次。
- 三、會長對外代表本會，對內綜理會務。會長若於任滿前出缺時，由第一副會長及第

二副會長依序遞補，直至任期屆滿。

- 四、理事會至少應每三個月召開一次常會，由會長召集及主持，會長不克出席常會時，由第一副會長代理。
- 五、本會設顧問若干位，由會長或理事推薦，理事會同意任之。會長於卸任後，轉任顧問，顧問任期兩年。
- 六、理事會得視會務推動及分工須要，由會長派任總幹事，財務長等榮譽職各一位，執行行政會務。
- 七、理事會得設會籍，活動，通訊，UN NGO等小組，推動會務。各小組之參合理事以自願為原則，自願人數不足時，方以理事互相提名指派，各小組參加之理事人數不應限制，任一理事亦可同時參加不同小組。
- 八、理事會亦得視需要，決議設置特別委員會，邀請理事及會員參加，承辦特殊會務。
- 九、未經理事會決議通過，會長或理事不得以本會名義對外發表任何意見或聲明。如有違背本條規定，經理事會查實，得視事件輕重，向會員大會提案給予除職或除籍處分。

陸、會務及活動

- 一、本會舉辦之活動，其性質須符合本會宗旨，由會長，副會長，總幹事，全體理事及義工策劃執行。
- 二、本會活動應於活動前召開理事會會議，其會議應有半數以上理事參與，其決策須經出席理事半數以上同意。
- 三、本會每年舉辦春節聯歡會，年會，端午節聯歡會，及中秋旅遊各一次。
- 四、本會得配合政府單位或民間團體，主辦或協辦活動，推廣客家文化。
- 五、本會得與傳統社區團體，共同舉辦或協辦講座或活動，推廣文化，保健，財經等教育事務。
- 六、本會得與其他族裔團體，共同舉辦或協辦活動，藉以向其他族裔宣揚及推廣客家文化。

柒、財務

- 一、會員於入會時，或本會定期聚會時，繳納年度會費。
- 二、本會得接受會員或外界捐贈或補助，俾供會務推展。

三、本會各項活動之經費及開銷，由理事會負責募集及審核。

四、理事會以本會名義設立存款專戶，負責人為會長，經理人為財務長。財務長應於理事會常會中，提供財務報告，並於年終提供書面年度財務總報告，公布各項收入及支出，以昭公信。

五、凡會長，總幹事，理事或義工代墊各項經費，必需憑收據並說明用途，向財務長核銷領款。

捌、附則

本章程之修訂，須五位或以上理事連署提出，由理事會議半數以上理事出席，經出席理事三分之二同意，向會員大會提案，經出席會員半數以上同意通過後，生效實施。

大紐約客家會第十一屆服務團隊

服務團隊

會長 范增昌
 副會長 黃光榮(總務長)
 邱琴正(監察長)
 秘書長 黃瑞循(陳金英代)
 財務長 張琴桃
 理事 張書鑑・范桂蘭・黃開榮
 賴碧雲・劉桂榮・馬秋蘭
 黃雪珠・陳愛枝・徐秀媚
 范秀玲・黃國明・李永志
 葉素宜・葉恬好・黎瑞玉



顧問團隊

顧問 王金智・胡慶祥・魏文吉
 陳隆豐
 李捷緒
 周燕霞
 于金山
 吳禮春
 蕭貴源
 顧雅明
 鍾文忠
 楊毓淑



會長的話

新常態的挑戰

自二〇一八年三月從楊毓淑會長接任「大紐約客家會」會長迄今已屆兩年，原本預定於二〇二〇年二月九日舉行新任會長選舉，並於二〇二〇年三月十五日舉行年會及交接典禮，然因COVID-19疫情爆發，紐約又是重災區，大型活動一律不得舉辦，我們的活動被迫取消，一延再延。

我對於改選下任理事及會長的選舉，將依慣例，在文教中心或臺灣會館以「公開」、「公正」、「透明化」的方式舉行，但在考量各位出席理事、會員、會員之友及社區領袖的健康安全的前題下，只得另擇日舉行。我時時念茲在茲，一直密切留意疫情發展情況。

紐約州府及紐約市府一再強調，為了遏止疫情的擴散，民眾除了勤洗手外，更必須遵守「出外戴口罩，人與人之間需保持社交距離六英尺」的規定。由於這項規定，再加上疫情的報導，導致大家不敢出門，稍有感冒流鼻涕、或花粉過敏等症狀，都懷疑是否中標被感染，時間一久，心裏的壓抑越大，一些會員表示「漸漸的有憂鬱症現象出現」。

所幸的是：雖然紐約州及紐約市是疫情重災區，「大紐約客家會」只有兩名的會員被感染，一位被感染的會員，住院三天就出院，居家隔離十四天後，已經康復完好如初，且有COVID-19抗體；另一位本身是醫生的會員，感染後則較辛苦，住院出院又再住院，輸入有抗體的血液後，現在情況穩定，只是健康進步緩慢，祝福並希望他早日康復！

各位親愛的會員，我個人對疫情的發展是相當樂觀的，雖然我不是醫護人員，但五月中我與一位在細菌實驗室工作十幾年的美國朋友(Riviezo, Rene)談到COVID-19，她說紐約市民隨機抽樣檢驗(antibody testing IgG blood test)，數據顯示已經有百分之六十以上的人已經有COVID-19的抗體；據此她認為今年秋天，應該可以恢復正常活動。

話雖如此，人們經歷這百年一次比第二次世界大戰還可怕的大疫情後，心裡多少會留下陰影；原本期望疫情漸漸穩定，生活可以慢慢恢復正常，但因黑人非裔使用假鈔買香菸，而被警察執法過度致

死的意外事件(the continued outpouring of grief and anger sweeping the country over the death of George Floyd...)，示威遊行在有心人的操縱下演變成暴民砸商店、搶超商、銀行等，使得要恢復昔日平和、安穩的工作與生活，好像還很遙遠。

回歸主題：雖然艱難的挑戰很多，大紐約客家會要如何才能在大環境之下關懷會員及維持會員的向心力呢？

利用電視會議(ZOOM)、電視直接轉播、email、Line等電子媒體傳達會務資訊給會員。

將會員分組，由每位理事當小組長，利用Line、電話或其它方式關懷會員的生活狀況，並傳達會務、活動計畫等消息給會員。

雖然「No news is good news.」我們還是有一個窗口可以接受會員的要求，並搜集會員在這大環境變遷之下是否有新的需求與機會，以便隨時支援或分享心得與機會給會員。

考量是否可以Online virtual教學合唱團，以便保持團員唱歌的興趣，同時可以紓解因為疫情所帶來的鬱悶。

聯合國非政府組織(UN NGO)雖因COVID-19疫情而休會，大紐約客家會NGO的申請籌備，在執行秘書長賴江椿的督促下，仍然馬不停蹄的在進行。

總之，紐約州及紐約市對疫情的控制，似乎漸能掌握，雖然距離疫情爆發前，人與人之間、會員與團體、社團與社團之間的互動方式，都需要調整，我們還是需勤洗手、戴口罩、人與人之間保持六呎社交距離，學習日本政府規定的新生活公約、與COVID-19 Virus和平共生的新常態下過活，確保自身的健康安全，並祈求疫苗早日研發成功。

謹此

順頌 平安！健康！

大紐約客家會

會務 蒸蒸日上！更上層樓！

范增昌敬上

客家基本法

修正日期：民國107年1月31日

第1.條 為落實憲法平等及保障多元文化精神，傳承與發揚客家語言、文化，繁榮客家及客庄文化產業，推動客家事務，保障客家族群集體權益，建立共存共榮之族群關係，特制定本法。

第2.條 本法用詞，定義如下：

- 一、客家人：指具有客家血緣或客家淵源，且自我認同為客家人者。
- 二、客家族群：指客家人所組成之群體。
- 三、客語：指臺灣通行之四縣、海陸、大埔、饒平、詔安等客家腔調，及獨立保存於各地區之習慣用語或因加入現代語彙而呈現之各種客家腔調。
- 四、客家人口：指客家委員會就客家人所為之人口調查統計結果。
- 五、客家事務：指與客家族群有關之公共事務。

第3.條 客語為國家語言之一，與各族群語言平等。

人民以客語作為學習語言、接近使用公共服務及傳播資源等權利，應予保障。

客家語言發展事項，另以法律定之。

第4.條 客家人口達三分之一以上之鄉(鎮、市、區)，應以客語為通行語之一，並由客家委員會將其列為客家文化重點發展區，加強客家語言、文化與文化產業之傳承及發揚。

直轄市、縣(市)、鄉(鎮、市、區)於本法中華民國一百零六年十二月二十九日修正之條文施行時，客家人口達二分之一以上者，應以客語為主要通行語，但其同時為原住民族地區者，則與原住民族地方通行



語同時為通行語。

以客語為通行語之辦法，由客家委員會定之。

第5.條 行政院為審議、協調本法相關事務，必要時應召開跨部會首長會議。

第6.條 客家委員會應考量全國客家事務及區域發展，並廣納全國客家會議之意見，每四年擬訂國家客家發展計畫，經行政院核定，作為各級政府客家相關施政之依據。

客家委員會應定期召開全國客家會議，研議、協調及推展全國性客家事務。另每三年針對國家客家政策及相關法規進行整體

檢討並向行政院提出修正建議報告。

第7條 政府政策制定及區域發展規劃，應考量客家族群之權益與發展。

第8條 政府應積極鼓勵直轄市、縣(市)及鄉(鎮、市)成立客家文化區域合作組織。
直轄市之區由鄉(鎮、市)改制，且屬客家文化重點發展區者，政府應考量轄內客家族群意願，保障客家族群語言文化之自主發展。

第9條 推行客家語言文化成效優良者，應由各級政府予以獎勵。
服務於客家文化重點發展區之公教人員，應有符合服務機關所在地客家人口之比例通過客語認證；其取得客語認證資格者，應予獎勵，並得列為陞任評分之項目。
前項客家文化重點發展區，同為原住民族地區者，由客家委員會會同原住民族委員會商定實施方式。
服務於客家文化重點發展區以外之中央或各級地方政府客家專責機關(構)之公教人員，準用第二項規定。

第10條 政府應於國家考試設立客家事務相關類科，以因應客家公務之需求。

第11條 政府應捐助設立財團法人客家語言研究發展中心，辦理客語研究發展、認證與推廣，並建立完善客語資料庫等，積極鼓勵客語復育傳承及人才培育；其設置及相關事項，另以法律定之。
前項客語認證辦法，由客家委員會定之。

第12條 政府應輔導客家文化重點發展區之學前與國民基本教育之學校及幼兒園，參酌當地使用國家語言情形，因地制宜實施以客語為教學語言之計畫；並獎勵非客家文化重點發展區之學校、幼兒園與各大專校院推動辦理之。
客語師資培育、資格、聘用等相關事項應積極推動，其辦法由中央教育主管機關會同客家委員會定之。

第一項獎勵額度、標準及方式之辦法，由客家委員會定之。

第13條 政府應建立客語與其他國家語言於公共領域共同使用之支持體系，並促進人民學習客語及培植多元文化國民素養之機會。

第14條 政府機關(構)應提供國民語言溝通必要之公共服務，於公共領域提供客語播音、翻譯服務及其他落實客語友善環境之措施。
辦理前項工作著有績效者，應予獎勵。

第15條 政府應提供獎勵措施，並結合各級學校、家庭與社區推動客語，發展客語生活化之學習環境。

第16條 政府應積極獎勵客家學術與在地知識研究，鼓勵大專校院設立客家學術相關院、系、所與學位學程，發展及厚植客家知識體系。
前項獎勵額度、標準及方式之辦法，由客家委員會定之。

第17條 政府應捐助設立財團法人客家公共傳播基金會，辦理全國性之客家公共廣播及電視等傳播事項；其設置及相關事項，另以法律定之。
政府對製播客家語言文化節目之廣播電視相關事業，得予獎勵或補助。

第18條 政府應保存、維護與創新客家文化，並得設立客家文化發展基金，積極培育專業人才，輔導客家文化之發展。

第19條 政府應積極推動與全球客家族群民間及政府之文化與政策交流，並建設臺灣成為全球客家文化創新、交流與研究中心。

第20條 政府應訂定全國客家日，以促進各族群認識與共享客家文化價值，彰顯客家族群對臺灣多元文化之貢獻。
國家之各種紀念日、地點、地景及其他文化象徵，應納入客家族群之文化與記憶。

第21條 本法自公布日施行。

文正公生平足跡巡禮

榮譽理事長／范揚盛

二〇一九年九月上旬，我有機會到中國探尋范仲淹先賢文正公的生平事蹟，尋找先賢為官任事的地點，探究他為何贏得後人世代代的景仰。我們走訪了洛陽、鄧州、商丘及寧陵等地。

在洛陽市伊川縣彭婆鄉許營村萬安山下的范園，墓園內除文正公外，其母親謝氏及四子純佑、純仁、純禮、純粹也埋葬於此。每次造訪此地，伊龍集團董事長、也是世界范氏宗親聯誼會副會長范振國(文正公第三十代)，親切地安排參拜文正公等先賢的儀式，從台灣去過的宗親都能領會到那隆重的祭拜儀式。

當天下午，在與當地宗親座談中，有位編著《一代名臣范仲淹》一書的學者李耀曾指出，根據范氏族譜推論，他認定目前在台灣的范姓後裔，百分之九十歸屬於文正公先賢長子純佑公的裔孫。



北京故宮南薰殿珍藏的范仲淹圖像。

范仲淹(989年10月1日-1052年6月19日)，字希文，諡文正，好彈琴，尤其《履霜》一曲，人稱范履霜。北宋政治家、文學家、軍事家、教育家。

振國宗親幾年前曾計劃擴建范園墓地，這次他說當地政府計劃提供更大面積的土地籌建「范仲淹思想文化廉政教育園區」，我們盼望能早日動工。

我與振國宗親相識多年，他也到過台灣。他經營酒店、製藥廠，事業有成。

他常說：只要是姓范的到伊川，他免費招待住宿，他是一位重情重義的宗親。

離開洛陽，我們來到鄧州。此次最值得一提的是，范仲淹先賢在鄧州的花州書院裡，揮筆寫下《岳陽樓記》這千古名篇。今天兩岸華人朗朗上口的「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂」名句，就是出自於《岳陽樓記》。它是范仲淹於一〇四五年，應被貶至岳陽的朋友巴陵郡守滕子京之請為重修岳陽樓而創作的一篇樓記。

同年(公元一〇四五年)、同一地點(鄧州)，范仲淹先賢所推動的慶曆改革，受到當時既得利益者的反對，加上宋仁宗迫於壓力，終而下詔廢除一切改革措施，並除去范仲淹參知政事的職務，將他貶到鄧州，歷時一年四個月的「慶曆新政」終告失敗。



范仲淹墓，位於洛陽城東南十五公里處伊川縣彭婆鄉許營村萬安山南側。分前後兩域，前為范仲淹及其母秦國太夫人、長子監溥公范純佑墓，中央祭廟一所，內殿懸有光緒皇帝御筆《以道自任》匾額及宋仁宗篆、高逾四公尺的《褒賢之碑》，另有翁仲、石羊、石獅等。後域為次子范純仁、三子范純禮、四子范純粹及後代之墓。佔地逾六十公畝，植有古柏千餘株，規模宏大。

來到鄧州當天，我熟識的楊德堂先生，中午席開三桌，宴請我們十三位團員，加上當地的領導們。之後，引導我們參觀花州書院。振國宗親在我們離開伊州時告訴我們，楊德堂先生為了整修花州書院募得人民幣壹仟肆佰多萬，而政府只給人民幣拾萬元。他的熱情與義舉，廣受中國全國范姓宗親的讚許。

楊德堂先生著作等身，編著無數有關文正公的著作；他不姓范，卻熱衷於文正公事蹟研究，十分了不起。近期他主編《范仲淹研究》四本一套，同行的成祥宗親在啟程前向他訂購十五本，每本一百廿元人民幣，當天付款時，看在來自台灣范氏宗親的面子，楊德堂先生竟然一毛不收，我們深感歉意，但他的重情重義令人感動。

告別鄧州來到商丘應天府書院，它是宋代著名的四大書院之一，另外有江西廬山的白鹿洞書院、湖南長沙的嶽麓書院以及河南鄭州的嵩陽書院。文正公曾在應天府書院就讀當學生，後來主持書院。

文正公廿一歲時獨自到山東淄州長白山上的醴泉寺讀書，經常孤身伴燈苦讀，每至天亮，僧人均已起床，方才和衣而臥。那時，他的生活十分艱苦，每日只煮一鍋稀飯，等到涼了就劃成四塊，早晚各取兩塊，拌些韭、加些鹽，就算是一餐。這件事被人們用「劃粥斷齋」的成語流傳下。

文正公廿三歲(公元一〇一二年)時得知身世，明瞭自己並非姓朱，而是范姓之後；毅然辭別母親到南京(商丘市)應天府書院求學。記載指出，臨走時，母親十分不捨、再三挽留；范仲淹先賢留著眼淚與母親定下十年之約，待他學有所、考中科舉，再回來接母親侍奉。五年寒窗苦讀，范仲淹於公元一〇一五年考中了進士，立刻返家與母親分享喜悅，其孝心著實令人感佩。在應天府書院五年，文正公閱讀大量書籍，拜著名學者戚同文為師，學習經邦治國之道，立志報國為民。

在商丘的孫綱先生，這次也不辭辛勞的全程為我們解說商丘的歷史文化並提供資料，一如二〇一六年我們參訪時的熱誠。在應天府書院內，不厭其煩地講述文正公在院內五年期間的求學經過，他對文正公思想文化的研究及學術素養精湛的見解，引得我們無限讚賞。十三位團員中，有五、六位認真聆聽他講解，其他則四處走動觀覽。

接著我們來到商丘市最小的寧陵縣。孫綱先生介紹了寧陵縣史志研究辦公室主任馬學慶先生迎接我們，一位旅遊局的女性局長陪同我們參觀；還有

寧陵縣城關鎮鎮長為我們解說，文正公故居遺址在此，當年往返應天府求學。文正公繼父朱文翰先賢有兩個子嗣，他們當然都是姓朱；另外還參觀了范公井。

孫主任告訴我們，這裡才是文正公母親的墓地。當年在這裡的朱家後代反對他們的母親埋葬在洛陽伊川縣，因此實際在萬安山下墓園裡的范母之墓是衣冠塚。這些都是令人好奇、興味盎然的傳說。

當天中午，我們另設兩桌，宴請當地范家、朱家後裔，場面十分溫馨熱鬧。(二〇一九年十二月七日)

范仲淹紀念館



客家台灣人的血緣

朱真一

前言

一提到祖先，從小不管是學校的教育、家庭或社會的討論，絕大部分說客家台灣人是從中國長山(唐山；廣東/福建)來的「純漢人」。說客家人本是中原望族，因為各種戰亂，幾度為逃難而南遷，到廣東/福建後再渡海來台灣發展。

最先因自己專業的血液科的病人，如G6PD缺乏症引起的血溶性貧血，以及地中海貧血，找各種文獻來探討這些問題時，發現客家人有同樣的問題。所以去搜尋資料，先從生物學上的數據，探討台灣客家人的血緣，以後更去找其他各種文獻，後來對語言、社會、文化、考古等也盡量去搜尋來探討。

像司法的審判，檢查官、控方、辯方或各類證人可能有不同的說法，因每人角度、立場、觀點不同有不一樣的說法，若有客觀的科學尤其是生物學如DNA的證據，法官或陪審員最會接受。同樣地，用文字記載或口頭傳說的歷史，漸漸地有以客觀的生物學證據來改變。

最好的例子是美國傑佛森(Thomas Jefferson)總統到底有沒有跟黑奴女管家生下小孩，他及他的後代曾一直否認，最近有人找Jefferson及黑奴家族的後代，去分析其DNA，的確生物學上可證明，Thomas Jefferson最可能是黑奴小孩的父親，現在連傑佛森白人女兒的後裔也接受這事實。

這裏討論我們的祖先時，多談「緣」而少用「源」，討論祖先時，不只討論生物學上的源頭而已，其他的語言、文化、社會等數據，甚至政治，都是很重要的因素。最重要的是數據要客觀。「漢」人或「中華民族」的定義，其實就很難大家同意，顯然這不只是人類學或社會學上的問題，政治上有爭論的名詞。雖然社會及世俗上經常使用，不同人可能有不同的定義。

討論客家台灣人跟其他族群的關聯時，首先要強調各族群本沒有優劣、貴賤、高低之差別。如下討論，說我們客家台灣人的祖先主要源自亞洲南方族群，而非來自中國的「中原」，還參入台灣原住

民的血統，這種說法不可恥、不背族或污蔑祖先。出身南方族群並不是劣等、賤民或低級，不是蠻、番之民。依據科學的數據找出的最正確的知識，就是求真理。以後會一再討論，有正確的知識，對我們健康及醫療，還有不少可助益的地方。

客家台灣人的血緣

人類學或生物學稱的「解剖學現代人；現代智人(Anatomically modern human；Homo Sapiens)」，只不過20萬年前才出現。約10萬年前才離開非洲，大約在18,000-60,000年前，最早的一批的現代人進入東亞的南部。有一支逐漸北進，成為東亞族群的北支。留在南亞先民的一支，進入中國，主要到今中國長江以南，所謂的百越或越人。另一支跟台灣人有關聯的，是從東南亞大陸開始，向東再逐漸進入太平洋群島的南島語系，就是台灣原住民的族群。

血緣就是從生物學上來比較異同，追蹤到底就是DNA的不同，但有些會受環境影響而表現不同。人類DNA有30億對的核苷基(Nucleotide)，所以只能探討部分的DNA。每種研究只取其中極小成分所產生的特徵來比較，調查出來的結果，自然可能會有不太一樣的結論。這些特徵如膚色、牙齒、血型、酵素的功能、蛋白質、抗原等，每種產物之間的差異自然可能不同。

下面來討論，從生物學有關血緣的資訊中，找到客家台灣人的資料。先來討論，自己去找資料的分析，再來簡單寫別人的發現。

主要自己探討發現的生物學資訊

(一)免疫球蛋白(Immunoglobulin)

中國的趙桐茂、日本的松本秀雄及美國的Schanfield對此的研究都有一樣的結論，他們都發現東亞族群(蒙古族；黃種人)有南北之分，中國的漢人也有華北及華南兩起源。

趙的研究沒有台灣人的數據，但有中國客家人的資料。他們用各群體免疫球蛋白的異型體的頻率來比較，他們發現梅縣客家人跟華南幾個少數民族

血緣較近，與離遠些的漢人較疏遠。趙的研究有中國74個群體，由其基因頻率可算出中國的梅縣附近的客家人，只有約20%是源自中原，而80%來自南方族源，其他華南的漢人也有相近的結論。

松本及Schanfield的研究有台灣人的數據，松本文雖提到台灣漢人有閩南、客家之分，但沒分別調查客家及福老，只有不分福客的台灣漢人數，Schanfield也一樣只有台灣漢人。兩人結果一樣，都把台灣漢人歸類為南亞(南蒙古族)群中，跟華南漢人較類似，都跟華北(中原)漢人較疏遠。

松本有台灣原住民數據，結論也屬南亞族群，不過台灣原住民免疫球蛋白異型體的基因頻率，跟華南少數民族(非漢人)相當不同，台灣原住民族群間的差別也不少，松本只有Atyal、Bunun及Paiwan的數據，若只用此三族的平均，跟漢人來比較計算，目前的台灣所謂的漢人有23%的原住民血統。免疫球蛋白只有四組基因組合頻率，解析度不高，漸少人用來研究血緣關係。

比較各種異型體組合的頻率時，台灣漢人跟華北的差異較多，跟華南漢人較相似，但還是有相當的差異。詳看華南少數民族及台灣原住民的各種頻率，可推斷其原因。台灣原住民漸漸漢化，原住民的基因溶入到以後台灣的漢人中，同時在華南的漢人，接受了更多繼續漢化的華南「原住民」(就是所稱百越；現在中國華南的少數民族)的血源。因華南「原住民」及台灣原住民之間DNA的不同，使目前華南及台灣的漢人兩者間有更多的差異。

從免疫球蛋白看台灣族群的血緣

朱真一

前言

客家人或Holo(有福老、福佬、河佬、河洛、鶴佬等不同漢字寫法，本文以下用福老)人。不管在台灣或華南，大多數的福老及客家人都自認祖先是來自華北的「中原」「河洛(黃河洛水)」地區，因戰亂或種種原因，幾度南遷到華南或再東渡到台灣。大部分的福老及客家人都自認為是「漢人」，是北「正統」的「漢」族南遷的後代。

客家人及福老在另一方面，也被其他族群尤其是廣東人認為「非漢人」，甚至在早期地理教科書中，幾次將客家人譏笑為「野蠻部落」或「苗蠻別支」，稱客

係，因為分子生物學更進步，有更好的方法可直接研究DNA異同，找族群血緣(血源)的關係。從收集到的免疫球蛋白異型體文獻中仍有不少有價值的資料，可分析整理出來探討從免疫球蛋白的角度來探討台灣族群的血緣。

此文用血「緣」而不用血「源」，因討論主要是族群間的關係而不敢確定其血統上的淵源，但兩個名詞仍是很難分別清楚。

這裡要再強調，族群構成及其間的關係，不只是血統上的遺傳基因而已；語言、文化、風俗、習慣、歷史等都是很重要的因素，但從生物學上來探討血緣關係，自有其意義。

順便在此來提江運貴的說法，他寫的文章及書一再說客家人是塞外民族或匈奴後裔。他說是根據松本的研究，他說「松本秀雄校長用三十年的時間收集世界各地的不同血液，對各種族的DNA廣泛抽樣調查，發現日本人、韓國人和客家人皆帶有相同

的DNA。這發現足可證實客家也屬塞外民族」。

找遍松本的論文，如上討論。松本根本就沒有研究台灣或中國的客家人的數據，寫信問江先生，他寄來松本的論文，那文中根本沒有客家人的數據，當然也沒寫上述的發現。是江先生自己的推想寫出，毫無根據，不是來自松本的論文。

趙桐茂同樣研究免疫球蛋白，有中國客家的人數，以及從下各種生物學的研究，客家人跟其他華南漢人主要源自南方族群，不可能源自中國北方的塞外民族。

(二)葡萄糖六磷酸去氫(G6PD)酵素的突變體

G6PD的缺乏，就是俗稱的蠶豆症(英文用favism)，拙文中的G6PD缺乏症與蠶豆症互相通用。因為G6PD基因在X的女性染色體上，若一有基因突變，男人只有一X染色體，所以比較多缺乏症。在台灣，客家人比較多，福佬台灣人或來自中國南部者，雖少些但仍不少，來自中國北方的幾乎沒有。

台灣G6PD缺乏症者最少有十五種以上的突變體，客家人跟福佬人的突變體種類幾乎一樣。

用此G6PD突變體來分析，不少台灣人有的突變體，在華南的漢人或非漢人(少數民族)及東南亞各族群也有一樣有，華北人則沒有這種G6PD缺乏症。從這G6PD的突變體看來，台灣人很多的蠶豆症基因，源自上述的南亞族群，台灣客家人不可能主要源自華北中原。

更有意義的是台灣第三多的突變體(493A/G)，在中國及新加坡華人都沒有，台灣賽夏族的蠶豆症都是由於這種基因，也是菲律賓人常見的突變體。這493A/G突變體，佔台灣突變體的10%多，由此可估計台灣客家及福老人有相當多的原住民血統，台灣原住民尤其平埔族，一樣漢化成客家及福老台灣人。

(三)地中海型貧血(Thalassemia)基因

地中海貧血基因很複雜，跟上面所寫的蠶豆症一樣，客家人較多，來自華北者幾乎沒有人有。台灣原住民中，居住於較低丘陵地帶的阿美族最多，住高山地帶的族群幾乎沒有。

蠶豆症及有地中海貧血基因者，在瘧疾盛行區多，因為媒介瘧疾的細小瘧蚊，最容易生長的地方，就是客家人居住的丘陵地帶。有蠶豆症及地中海貧血基因者，可保護人少受瘧疾的傷害，在瘧疾盛行區有保護及生存的優勢。

系統地去探討及分析其中之一型， α 地中海貧血基因，跟蠶豆症一樣，不同的族群有不同基因。 α 地中海貧血基因中最普遍的一種，最主要的是SEA(Southeast Asia)及FIL(Filippino)兩種。

台灣的漢人最多的此種 α 地中海貧血基因之一，90.8%是屬SEA，8.6%是FIL，但FIL類在台灣的阿美族佔79.1%之多。

中國廣東、廣西及香港的這種地中海貧血基因，沒有FIL型的基因，但是來台灣的菲律賓人的FIL類佔40%，在Hawaii的菲律賓人佔66%，請看表一。可見目前的台灣所謂「漢」人(客家及福老)的地中海貧血基因，跟蠶豆症基因一樣，有不少來自原住民。

亞洲人一種 α -地中海貧血的基因型(%)

地區	人數	SEA	FIL	THAI	Other
台灣	752	90.8	8.6	0.5	
阿美	43	20.9	79.1		
排灣	7	57.1	42.9		
廣東	236	98.6	0	0.9	0.9
廣西	60	96.7	0	3.3	
香港	196	99.0	0	1.0	
菲律賓人	?	?	66	(在夏威夷的菲人)	
菲律賓人	147	60.5	39.5	(來台灣的菲人)	

*來自《台灣醫界》2005年6月號的論文

台灣漢人、華南的漢人及少數民族跟東南亞各族群的 α -地中海貧血基因比較時，就會知道SEA基因，來自同一血源，主要源自同一祖先。這地中海貧血基因的數據，再度證實台灣所謂的漢人，不可能主要從華北(中原/河洛)來，主要是源自南亞族群，還參入不少的台灣原住民族群。

從其他人研究的資訊

(一)林媽利的研究

林媽利教授本是專攻輸血醫學研究的醫師及學者，從輸血醫學的血型、HLA(human leukocyte antigen；人類白血球抗原)探討族群的差異。檢驗HLA是移植醫學，尤其骨髓移植上必須，所以有相當多願當骨髓捐輸者的資料可分析。以後林教授對族群的研究更加用心，還進一步用mtDNA(mitochondria DNA，粒線體DNA)、Y(男性)染色體DNA等探討族群關係。

利用HLA的資料，林教授一樣地發現，中國漢人有南北兩起源。台灣的原住民跟台灣的福老/客家也有些相同的抗原，可能台灣漢人有不少原住民血源。分析台灣人各族群及鄰近各國HLA的資料，推算出目前台灣的客家及福老人有不少原住民的血統，從HLA來看，台灣原住民尤其平埔族，可能漢化成客家及福老人而漸減少或消失。

中國人HLA資料也一樣，華南的少數民族與南方漢人聚類，而北方漢人則與蒙、滿、回、藏合為一類。陳光用和用中國的HLA資料分析，他有類似的結果，他發現華南的漢人跟鄰近的少數民族，比較遠處的華南漢人較親近。他提出兼併及融和說，少數北方漢人入侵華南，入侵者被接受，多數的原住民反被同化(漢化)而喪失自己身份。融和則發生

台灣及附近地域的 α 型地中海貧血並從其基因談族群血緣

朱真一

前言

地中海貧血基因可能是全世界最普遍可致病的基因之一。台灣是世界上較高的盛行區之一^[1]。正常的血紅素(hemoglobin, Hb)平常由兩對蛋白質合成，人體最主要的血紅素 A(Hb A) 就由兩個 α 及二個 β 蛋白鏈而成，平常就用 $\alpha\beta$ 來表示。胎兒血紅素(fetal Hb 即 Hb F)則由 $\alpha\gamma$ 組成，在胎兒及新生兒是極多數的血紅素，正常嬰兒幾個月後就變少，由 Hb A($\alpha\beta$)取代。

血紅素的 β 、 γ 各蛋白鏈由第11染色體各白的基因控制合成， α 鏈基因則在染色體第16上，若各基因出現遺傳缺陷，則由這些基因所控制的 α 、 β 、 γ 各蛋白鏈的合成會減少或完全不能產生。若 α 基因有缺陷

方法

先從各專書^[2]去找有關文獻，從這些文獻找原來引用之文章，也從網路的資料庫尋找，尤其是美國 National Center of Biotechnology Information 的網站 PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.gov/entrez/query.fcgi>)。找出台灣以及鄰近各國包括中國、越南、泰國、馬來西亞、緬甸、印尼、菲律賓、日本等國家有關 α 型地中海貧血的各種文獻。若此地圖書館沒這些雜誌，經由大學或醫院圖書館資料辦公室找到雜誌原文的影印副本。只有極少數一些找不到原文，可由上述的網站找到其摘要，引用其可用的資料，不少從原文所發表的資料，重新計算列表。

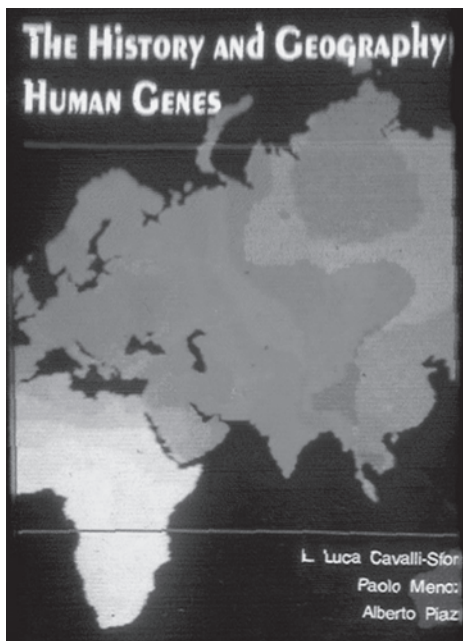
台灣血緣

從基因研究解答台灣族群起源

林媽利

《我們流著不同的血液》全新改寫、增訂易讀版
彭明敏教授——專序推薦

於華北，入侵者(如蒙、滿、金)被同化，原本多數住民仍保有自己身份。這些數據說明為何以前華南的南方族群，主要因為漢化成漢人而減少或消失。從這些數據，更不難推論為何客家人(福老人、廣東人一樣)有那麼多基因來自南亞，血統上源自南亞族群，不是源自華北的中原或河洛。



(二)其他生物學的資料

其他的生物學資料都有類似的發現。譬如 Cavalli-Sforza、Menozzi、Piazza三人共寫了一本很有份量的書《The History and Geography of Human Genes》，這書有一千多頁，有很多的資料，他們用各種統計學方法來研究及分析許多的基因，都很明顯指出亞洲人包括中國漢人，有南北兩起源之分，此書內容豐富，很有意義的參考書。另外休斯頓的中國人學者金力，用Microsatellites方法去分析，也一樣說中國人有南北兩起源。

(三)語言學的資料

有些人認為客家話，是中國最「純」的中原漢語保存下來的。不過國際語言學上，較多說是源自華南原住民(「百越」)語言漢化而成，跟其他南方語言如福老話及廣東話一樣。這些南方語言，包括客家話，有入聲韻尾 [-p]、[-t]、[-k]。

客家話形成時，依中古的漢語，所以用客家話讀中古的唐詩及宋詞，比用現在的北方官話順暢。華南原住民語言漢化，一些原住民的語法、詞句仍保留下來，如一些有音無字的詞句。

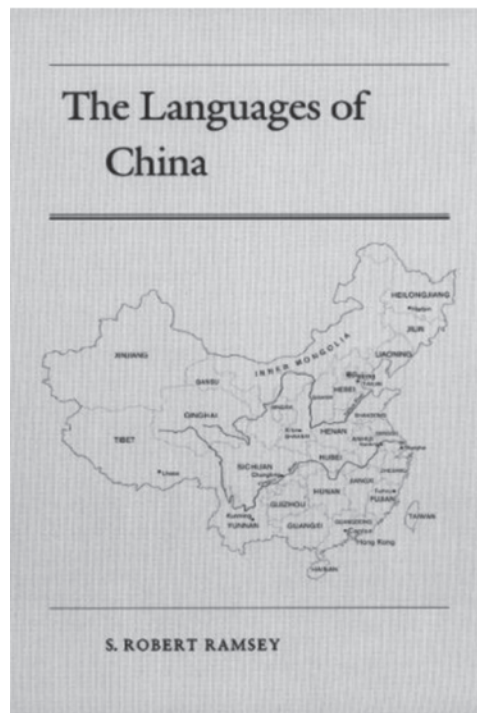
羅美珍及鄧曉華的《客家方言》，就認為客家

話是漢語，吸收華南原住民的語言，造成有音無字的詞句，不是原住民語言漢化成客家話而保留的。順便一提，台灣語言學家羅肇錦，認為客家話源自原住民語言漢化而來。《客家方言》的解釋：

在親屬稱謂上，客家話使用「媿」表示女性長輩，如「伯媿」(伯母)、「舅媿」(舅母)、「叔媿」(嬸嬸)，當面稱「母親」有叫「媿媿」、「阿媿」的。這個「媿」字是客家土俗字，讀「尾」(me)音。

在漢文辭書中，「媿」字並無「母」意，但能從侗-傣、苗-瑤語族語言中找到來源。稱「母」，傣語是me⁶、泰語是mia³、壯語是me⁵、苗(湘西)語是mji³³、畲語是a¹me⁶。

中國的語言學家較有意識形態，外國語言學家的說法不同。下圖 S. Robert Ramsey 著作的《The Language of China》中，他說客語是在華南形成的語言，跟附近的南方語言如粵、閩語一樣：「Hakka is linguistically Southern Chinese. The Hakka dialects are historically allied to the other Southern dialects around them (Yue or Min). The Hakka dialects were formed in the South.」



結論

總之從各種生物學及語言學證據看來，客家台灣人是主要源自南亞族群，只有很少數來自華北的漢人血統，另外還有不少台灣原住民(南島語族)的血源。客家人不可能如前言中所說，是從北方漢人南遷到華南再到台灣。

客家人在紐約

林文棟

客家人移民紐約的人數沒有確切的統計數字，台灣政府在陳水扁執政時期成立了客委會，曾經委託海外華人研究機構，設法統計大紐約地區客家族群的人數，但是由於缺乏可靠的資料，無法統計出正確的數字。

根據筆者的觀察，客家人居住在大紐約地區，分佈零星廣泛，除了紐約市五個行政區之外，還包括了長島、紐澤西、紐約上州等區域，人數無法估算。

客家人僑居他鄉，他們連絡相聚的方式，主要靠同鄉會，目前在大紐約地區有幾個客家僑團；在曼哈頓華埠有崇正會，他們屬於早期的移民，遠在清朝末年從中國廣東、廣西、福建、江西等省移民過來。還有世界客屬總會紐約分會也在曼哈頓。我們習慣稱這兩個僑團為老僑，國父孫中山先生到紐約的時候，還曾經向他們募捐過革命的軍費，並曾經在崇正會留影。

紐約曼哈頓的華埠由於地狹人稠，居住環境擁擠，房價昂貴，新僑難以入住，近二、三十年來，紐約在法拉盛發展出第二華埠、在布魯克林發展出第三華埠。尤其是法拉盛，在1979年中美建交後聚集了大量華人。後來成立的客家僑團紛紛在法拉盛設立據點。

目前活躍在法拉盛的客家僑團有：美東台灣客家聯誼會、大紐約客家會、紐約客家會、美濃客家同鄉會以及屏東客家鄉親會等，他們都由熱心的客家鄉親出錢出力，團結客家人聚集在一起，傳承客家精神，宣揚客家文化。

我們一家四口於1985年從台灣移民到紐約，經過兩年多的適應期，我們開始尋找華人圈的認同，1988年在一個偶然的機會，參加美東台灣客家聯誼會的活動，在遙遠的他鄉能夠認識同鄉，能夠用熟悉的鄉音交談，備感親切，參加同鄉會的時間越長，認識的鄉親就越多，近三十年來，我們幾乎未曾間斷的參加客家會的活動。據陳會長告知；美東客家會成立於1979年，他是創始人之一，美東客家會

絕大多數是台灣來的客家人，是美國東岸最早成立的台灣人社團之一，後來在法拉盛成立的大紐約客家會，以及客家會館等，都是從美東客家會分枝出去的，對於這種情形，陳會長是抱著開放樂觀的態度去看待，一個團體組織逐漸壯大，人數愈來愈多，人多自然意見就多，有些人要另立山頭，開疆拓土，何必去阻擋呢？客家社團愈多，客家人的聲勢就愈大，鄉親們也有更多的機會選擇參加不同的活動，何樂而不為呢？

大紐約客家會是由前立委范揚盛先生創立的，到今年也有二十多年了，目前在法拉盛華人社區中，是最活躍的客家社團，平均每年都舉辦多次活動；每年的春節，舉辦年會慶祝中國新年，組隊參加法拉盛一年一度的春節遊行，五月的端午節，在郊外公園舉行烤肉野餐，八月的中秋節，舉辦郊遊踏青採蘋果活動，以及其他不定期的慶生活動等等。

現任會長范增昌博士，無私無我的奉獻服務鄉親，經常舉辦各式各樣的活動，聯繫同鄉的情感。范會長夫人游秀貞女士，台灣師大音樂系畢業，專精鋼琴演奏，他們兩人更在2017年成立「大紐約客家合唱團」，團員們在他們夫妻熱心的指導下，參加2018年台灣客委會在台中舉辦的客家歌曲觀摩賽中贏得甲等獎，把大紐約客家會的名號帶回家鄉，使我們在僑界聲名大噪，更加強了我們海外遊子與家鄉的連結，不但凝聚客家人的向心力，豐富了客家鄉親在異國他鄉的生活，使我們寂寞單調的日子增添不少色彩。

大紐約客家會，目前有鄉親約八百多人，大部分是來自台灣的客家人，他們的原鄉是桃園、新竹、苗栗，我們俗稱的桃竹苗客家原鄉，也有一些人來自高雄市美濃六堆地區，少數來自花蓮、台東，還有台中地區，我們這些客家老鄉在一起相處久了，鄉親的情誼濃厚，彼此稱兄道弟，不時抱團取暖，互通有無，有不少鄉親很享受這種溫暖的氛圍，大家一起相處融洽，覺得很自在。希望我們客家會能夠薪火相傳，一代代傳承下去。(2020年5月於紐約)

財務報告

銀行帳目報表 & 零用金收入/支出明細表

陳金英

二〇二〇年一月至八月份零用金收支明細表

付款日期	內 容 摘 要	收入金額	支出金額	金 額
1/31/2020	As of 1/31/2020餘額Same as 12/31/2019			\$3,086.43
2/28/2020	陳愛枝理事+鄉親朋友們共10位參加法拉盛1/25/20農曆新年大遊行，恰逢下雨買雨衣給遊行者@1.50x10=\$15.00		\$15.00	\$3,071.43
2/28/2020	請參加1/25/20新年遊行者喝咖啡+麵包點心等		\$65.00	\$3,006.43
Remark	As of 2/29/2020餘額			\$3,006.43
	As of 3/31/2020餘額Same as 2/29/2020			\$3,006.43
	As of 4/30/2020餘額Same as 3/31/2020			\$3,006.43
	As of 5/31/2020餘額Same as April			\$3,006.43
	As of 6/30/2020餘額Same as May			\$3,006.43
	As of 7/31/2020餘額Same as June			\$3,006.43
	As of 8/31/2020餘額Same as July			\$3,006.43

二〇二〇年六至八月份銀行帳目收支明細表

Date	Description	Credit	Debit	Balance
	As of 5/31/2020 Bank Ending Balance			\$14,274.09
6/09/2020	Deposit: 僑委會贊助范增昌會長 Jan. 2020 Concerts at Taipei	\$3,000.00		\$14,274.09
6/23/2020	CK#1660 6/15/2020 付給范會長在台北舉行的音樂會開銷		\$3,000.00	\$14,274.09
Remark	As of 6/30/2020 Bank Ending Balance			\$14,274.09
	As of 7/31/2020 Bank Ending Balance Same as the end of June (6/30/2020)			\$14,274.09
8/17/2020	CK#1662 8/03/2020 Paid Kai Rong Huang For: A.代訂陳英隆先生奠儀---花籃(\$100.00) B.Hakka Association of NY 網站費(\$155.82) A+B=\$100.00+\$155.82=\$255.82		\$255.82	\$14,018.27
Remark	As of 8/31/2020 Bank Ending Balance			\$14,018.27

我的客家情結

Taiwanese Hakka Associations of America
美洲台灣客家聯合會(2018-2019)會長／黃開榮

生長於苗栗鄉下，我是傳統的客家農家子弟，自小放牛割草，並在稻田及菜園辛苦瑣碎的工作中成長。

小學時打赤腳走完上學的道路，中學以腳踏車代步，而高工於升學班幸運的考上二年制工專 修習電子工程，同班潘姓同學來自苗栗頭屋客家子弟，首次離家即巧遇鄉友，倍感親切。

進修二年畢業後，一年十個月的大專義務兵役中，於裝甲部隊擔任通信士，認識了來自美濃的客家青年，我們以習慣的客家話交談，在平淡的軍旅生活中，彼此的友情更加濃厚，有時被拜託幫忙寫情書，有時互相照顧。每逢休假一起出遊，去過美濃中正湖，旗山等地。

不幸的是，摯友於農曆春節期間，因為部隊射擊演練步靶，受到迫擊砲炸成重傷，送醫不治。親自送他最後一程後，心情的悲傷久久無法釋懷，永別了至友「黃貴賢」。

退役後進入代理理光牌(Ricoh) 影印機公司服務維修及銷售影印機等工作，在機會中歷練，並得到苗栗分公司經營管理的寶貴經驗，也因此改變了我的人生！因地緣關係一直都生活在客家鄉土的文化習俗中，直到移民美國。

1988年來到了紐約，工作於旺加旺魚肉蔬果店舖當殺魚工及開卡車送蔬菜等，學到很多廣東話，並寄居兄長家與母親同住，家庭生活以客家話為主。

1991年於紐約市註冊，成立榮威科技公司重操舊業，憑藉客家人勤儉持家，刻苦經營的精神，在曼哈頓中國城以維修影印機服務華人社區。要特別感謝華人客戶的支持愛護，在商務成長中也加入法拉盛華人工商促進會理事陣容，參與服務社區。

因為客家話的交談，服務客戶時的巧緣中認識竹東來的客家鄉親大紐約客家會彭會長，經其介紹進入大紐約客家會擔任理事服務鄉親。自此之後，才意識到自己一直都似隱性的客家人，怎麼在海外



紐約才體會到客家人文化的重要及傳承的使命？親不親，故鄉親！隨即一頭栽進服務鄉親父老的陣容，出錢出力，樂此不疲。

2012年適逢大紐約客家會第六及第七屆的彭會長任期屆滿，經過理事會選舉，本人有幸擔當大紐約客家會會長的重任，開始大紐約客家會第八屆會長的職務，服務社區及鄉親！

任內機緣中與紐英倫客家鄉親會的張桂英會長互動交流，每次逢年過節均受邀請，與紐約鄉親共赴波士頓參與紐英倫客家鄉親會的盛會，共同打拼，為客家文化的傳承而努力！

尤其感激陳裕逢會長的是非分明，正義相挺的情操，支持我於大紐約客家會第九屆的會長任期內發生客家會分裂及官司的訴訟。

風風雨雨中，期間以刻苦與無奈的心情經營大紐約客家會，更於2015年8月初，在大紐約客家會會長任期內(同時兼任美洲台灣客家聯合會副會長)，首次於紐約市成功圓滿的舉辦美洲台灣客家聯合會《2015年全球客家懇親大會》活動，以「台灣心，客家情」為主題，在魏武雄會長的領導及支持，活動順利圓滿成功落幕！

感謝紐英倫客家鄉親會的鄉親們以客家硬頸精神，給予我最大的鼓勵與支持，也多謝所有來自世界各地的鄉親朋友，您的光臨支持，展現客家人的團結精神，承蒙大家！有情的相惜！恁仔細！

2015年，周一男會長以豐厚的學識及涵養出任紐英倫客家鄉親會會長，雖然我已經卸任大紐約客家會會長職務，仍然繼續的受邀請及支持大紐約客家會。

2018年，周會長帶領紐英倫客家鄉親會加入「美洲台灣客家聯合會」組織的陣容，強化了美洲台灣客家聯合會扮演服務世界客家文化交流的平台。

2019年美洲台灣客家聯合會於華府DC再次舉辦了《2019年年會暨全球客家懇親大會》活動，以「落地生根，承先啟後」為主題，非常的感謝紐英倫客家鄉親會宋玉琴會長與鄉親們的蒞臨支持。來自世界各地的客家社團鄉親朋友，再次的展現客家人好客團結，熱情奉獻的精神，於三天兩夜的活動行程，融入豐富的客家文化、美食推廣、表演及專題演講等交流活動，再次感謝所有參與的鄉親朋友們的盛情支持與奉獻！

最後，本人謹代表美洲台灣客家聯合會暨全體理事會，恭喜並祝賀紐英倫客家鄉親會十週年 慶祝活動圓滿成功，為客家文化的傳承，「共下」打拼！落實永續發展經營的理念！

祝福大家新年快樂，身體健康，生意興隆，恭喜發財！



過定和老師與我

大紐約客家會顧問／楊毓淑

今年3月初，從國北護(國立台北護理健康大學)校友群組得知護理前輩 過定和老師，已於2020年2月3日凌晨4點安息主懷，享壽102歲。

看到校友群組湧進大量緬懷過定和老師的PO文，國北護校友們，有尊老敬賢、尊師重道以及護理薪火相傳的倫理和精神，實在令人敬佩。

國北護校友們都稱過定和為過老師。我沒有上過她的課，我稱呼她過主任，因為我和她有密切接觸時，她是學校實習和輔導處主任。而我是畢業後留校被派駐台北榮民總醫院指導學生實習。我每週都要回校和過主任開會，報告和討論學生在榮總實習在生活上或實習中所遭遇的問題或計劃。

我入學國立臺北護理健康大學前身省立台北護理專科學校時，校舍是在漳州街，我們是參加大專聯考的，過主任在共同校長系統下在內江街的四年制台北護理職業學校(初中畢業考進)教書，後來內江街職護的校舍擴建，台北護專搬入新校舍時我已是在校最後一年，在醫院實習，因此我沒有在內江街的校舍上過課。後來北職護改制成五年制護專。因此學校有三年制護專和五年制護專。

我出國後，榮總正對面的校舍興建完工，母校送出國深造的助教們相繼拿到高學歷回校服務。加上有些學姊學妹們在台北醫學院或台大護理系進修而獲得高學位，現代化的校舍成立，師資到位，母校升格為國立臺北護理大學。後來又增設了許多健康和管理有關的科系，並可進修碩士甚至博士學位，還是以護理為主，因此又改名為國立臺北護理健康大學。

我以母校為榮，學妹們何其有幸，能在現代化的環境中學習受教育。而我那時候修了128個學分，卻無法得到學士學位，因為是專科學校。郭主任經常鼓勵我們，只要好好學習，有自信，有愛心，就會是好護士。

過主任沒有顯赫的學歷，卻有寶貴的經驗。她是無錫普仁醫院附設護校畢業的，經歷了抗日戰爭和國共內戰的洗禮，在戰地不顧自己的性命，悉心

護理患者。她隨政府遷台來到台灣，就和這所國立台北護理健康大學結下良緣，成為她的共同體，直到她退休。

就如她在一篇文章裡所說的，她自民國廿一年考入護校至六十二年退休，四十年間，除了由於抗戰期間，輾轉流徙，除了來台後赴日三年和在赴美一年外，從未離開過護理工作。

她說她一直記得她由護校畢業的那一天，校長對她說的那句話：「護理工作，不僅是醫院所必須，也是整個社會、整個人類所必需。」幾十年來她都拳拳服膺這句金言，盡忠職守，並傳授她的學理和經驗給她的學子。她見證這所學校的歷史演變。

過主任經常鼓勵我們對工作要負責，要有熱忱，要應對挑戰，要積極學習；挑戰挫折，趕上醫療科技不斷提升的時代。她說實習場所就是一本很好的教科書，可以從中學習到很多東西。

我的工作計劃和分派學生輪流到各科不同的病房實習，和各病房的護士長和護士構通，共同擬定實習計劃，安排醫生在我們每週一次的實習檢討會時演講，讓學生不斷的學到醫療方面的新知識，和到各病旁查看學生的工作和學習情況，並幫忙他們解決問題。

我每天跟著專科醫師查房，從專科醫師對住院醫生和實習醫生的講解中我學習到很多臨床上的醫學知識。也從各病房的管理制度和方式得到啟示。將它傳授給學生。有學生還向教務主任建議把我調回學校授課。

過老師雖然沒有顯赫的博士或碩士學位，但過老師的經驗和不斷跟上潮流自我學習獲得的知識，及熱心的教學，學生們受益良多，也受到在校生成和校友們的愛戴與尊敬。尤其是早年上過她的課，受過她教導的護職校友。據說她退休後移居洛杉磯，那裏的校友每逢聚會都會邀請她參加。

過老師還是學生們(尤其是在各醫院的實習生)生活上和心靈上的導師。她和已故教務主任朱寶鈿

一樣，常常會仔細傾聽實習生們在一月一次回校開的實習檢討會上吐露的委曲或困難，並加以開導。

我是第九屆畢業生。我第一名畢業後留校，被派到台北榮民總醫院指導學生實習，經常要回校和朱教務主任及過老師開會。

我離職前一年多，調回學校，跟隨已故朱主任，幫忙她教學。朱主任也讓我在她監督下教授病房行政和管理課程。過老師還幫忙和指導我準備授課內容。我在辦公廳坐在過老師隔壁，我受益非淺。我和她的關係是亦師亦友。

過老師不但在工作上幫忙我，也很關心我的生活與前程。我曾經在榮總住院一星期，她每隔一天就下了班從台北趕來石牌榮總看我，還帶東西給我吃。她的溫馨關懷我至今難忘！

她對我的建議和開導並影響我對婚姻和人生目標的選擇，也足以證明她的學識和哲理足以比擬婚姻或心理顧問。

第一件事：

當時我認識了我的先生，他一切條件尚可，但是年齡比我大10歲，我的父母反對我們結婚。我很苦惱不知如何抉擇，過老師拿兩個茶杯(一個是新買的，一個她已經用了很多年的)問我，我是否能告訴她，保證新買的可以用的比較久？她接著說說不定新茶杯不小心掉下去破了，而舊的小心使用，可能可以用的很久。

她又說實際的年齡不是問題，只要對方身體健康，思想上沒有代溝就可以了。很有道理。

第二件事：

當我決定要結婚搬到屏東內埔，當時未婚夫正準備出國深造，因此我婚後可能會隨他出國，必須辭職。因為校方正要積極培養師資，準備陸續送助教們出國深造。朱教務主任說她計劃送我去夏威夷大學深造，當時我也已經在徐州路英語中心學習英文，期待這個機會並做準備。

朱主任驟聞我要辭職。把我叫到她辦公廳想說服我不要辭職，她說婚後也可以住台北，如果出國深造後就回校服務，這又困擾著我，當時過老師又適時給我開導。

她叫我好好想想，我的人生目標是什麼？是成功的事業對我重要，還是選擇結婚，組織家庭，以後也可再隨機發展，甚至繼續深造。

她叫我仔細考慮。那種選擇我會更覺幸福和心安。而我選擇了辭職結婚。

婚後，先生拿了UC Davis的獎學金來美深造，我一年後也到美國。順利考取專業註冊護士(相當

於台灣的護理師)執照，後來搬來紐約，投入護理工作。在同一醫院從護士，升為護士長，再升為護理部督導，最後成為員工健康部主管。負責員工健康篩檢，員工傳染病管制和預防，意外傷害包括污染針頭和利器扎到的報告，追蹤，和預防等等。而且是醫院Emergency Preparation Committee(院內或院外緊急事件的準備和應付委員會)的一員。

由於全職工作壓力大，還要照顧兩個小孩和家務，因此去學校上課有困難，所以我選擇了遠程教學；專科學校畢業很吃虧，我修了很多課程才拿到Health Care Administration學士學位。

之後我修了幾門碩士課程、考取美國護士資格鑒定中心American Nurses Credentialing Center, the board on Certification for Nursing Systems and Administration的考試，獲得護理行政證書，每五年要參加150小時的有關講習課程，類似在職教育，才可獲准重發證書。況且我當時已在醫院擔任護理行政工作，就放棄繼續修碩士課程。

我自認為我和過老師很類似，沒有顯赫的學歷，靠著經驗和不斷的學習，有著國立臺北護理健康大學傳承下來的優良DNA，負責熱心的工作，也可正面的貢獻給工作的機構，而落實護理的理想境界。

我雖然已從職場退休，卻還在社區熱心服務。我已受聘為好幾屆的僑委會僑務顧問，以及客委會諮詢委員。雖然都是榮譽職，是要身負責任的，除了要幫忙僑委會推廣僑務，並參加各社團的活動。而做為曾經當過三屆大紐約客家會會長和客委會諮詢委員，也要配合客委會達到傳承和發揚客家文化的目標。

雖然我的一生並沒有什麼大成就，但我無論在職場，在社區都努力的貫徹我的責任。我的形象還是很正面的。

我自認為我沒有辜負栽培我的故朱寶鈿教務主任和愛戴我，輔導我的過定和老師。我也一直以我的母校國立台灣護理健康大學為榮，畢竟我在母校上學及服務有近10年的時光，而那是我最美好的青春時光。

謹以此文緬懷過定和老師。
過主任，我會永遠懷念您！

第九屆校友楊毓淑
於美國紐約

疫情趨緩・防疫仍須努力

美國註冊護士／楊毓淑

終於盼望到些微的曙光！我居住的長島納蘇郡(Nassau County)和紐約州其他郡一樣，在Pause(居家防疫)40多天後，第一階段在5月27日解封復工了。當天一早就看到附近一棟尚未興建完成的公寓大樓工人開工了。紐約市也將在6月8日第一階段復工。但離疫情遠離還遠。我們必須繼續嚴謹的防疫。希望不久的將來，黑夜終將過去，黎明真正來臨。

2020年一月初在中國武漢發現新冠狀病毒肺炎，之後，陸續在全球蔓延。世界衛生組織將它定名為COVID-19(2019年冠狀病毒疾病)，有人稱它為新冠狀病毒肺炎，如果將來不幸再爆發一種新冠病毒，難道要稱為新新冠肺炎？我個人還是覺得稱武漢肺炎，以地名命名很合理，不涉歧視。就如其他傳染病都是以爆發地為名，從沒人反對，如日本腦炎、德國麻疹、西班牙流感等等。

武漢肺炎在全球肆虐，奪走不少生命。美國疫情也很嚴重，尤以紐約最為嚴峻。根據統計，截至5月30日(我截稿日期)全球確診已逾6百萬例，死亡36萬人，美國確診170多萬例，死亡已超過10萬人。尤以紐約州最嚴峻，36萬例確診死亡近3萬人，其中，紐約市最慘重，確診逾20萬，死亡逾2萬。

我們一般民眾最好不要每天看確診病例和死亡人數，確診人數及死亡人數就給政府，衛生機構，和傳染病有關的專家統計，研究對策和預防的方法吧！即使很多人因染病而亡，但只要我們確實做到防疫的努力，就會是僥倖者，天天注意死亡人數會增加心理恐懼與焦慮，而每天生活在恐懼和焦慮中，會降低我們的免疫力。而變成容易被感染的人。

要知道如何預防感染武漢病毒，首先要了解人傳人的傳染疾病，它們都有一個傳染鏈鎖由幾個扣環緊緊扣住。這個鍊環緊扣住就會被感染，但只要解開一個扣環就可以防堵被傳染。這些扣環包括病原體、宿主、傳播方式(途徑)，和易受感染的人。不同的傳染病由不同的病原體和不同的傳播途徑而傳染，例如肺結核是由結核桿菌經由空氣感染，愛滋病是由愛滋病毒經由血液傳染。

武漢肺炎的病原體是冠狀病毒，傳播途徑(方式)是飛沫(打噴嚏、咳嗽或大聲講話時噴出來的口沫)。飛沫傳染又有兩種方式傳染，可經由直接吸

入口沫或經由手接觸到沾有武漢冠狀病毒的物體表面，如門把，電梯按鈕等，沒洗手而碰觸到眼睛，鼻子，或嘴巴而被傳染。吸入了飛沫或眼、口、鼻接觸到武漢肺炎病毒，就有可能被傳染。如果是抵抗力低的易受感染的人就會生病了。

預防武漢肺炎的方法是要避免吸入別人咳嗽或打噴嚏噴出的飛沫，以及避免武漢病毒接觸到眼睛、鼻子和嘴巴。預防方法如下：

1. 保持社交距離——

飛沫不同於空氣，空氣很輕，帶有細菌或病毒的空氣會瀰漫在密閉的空間。而飛沫帶有水氣顆粒，較重。咳嗽或打噴嚏時。飛沫不會噴到6呎(2公尺)以外，且會向下沈落在下面的物體表面或桌椅和地板上。因此，室內密閉空間人與人之間要保持6呎距離(室外空氣流通處最少3呎)，可以預防被飛沫直接濺到臉上，和避免吸入尚在空氣中漂浮的細小飛沫。

2. 打噴嚏或咳嗽時，用紙巾遮住口鼻。

用完的紙巾丟棄在垃圾桶，再洗手。如果來不及拿紙巾，就把手肘提高，靠近口鼻，用手肘內側來擋，不可用手掌來遮住口鼻，因為用沾了飛沫的手去碰觸物體表面，再經由別人碰觸了它，如果該人沒洗手去摸眼睛或口、鼻，病毒就會從眼、口、鼻進入了呼吸道。

3. 出門戴口罩——

美國文化原本對戴口罩很排斥。美國人普遍認為只有生病的人才需要戴口罩，根據美國疾病防治中心最初的說法，預防飛沫傳染更重要的是勤洗手，以及生病的人才需要戴口罩。原理上沒有錯，但事實顯示，很多感染了武漢肺炎病毒的人沒有症狀，他們不知道自己帶有病毒，不但不會戴口罩，他們也會在社區趴趴走，而會傳染給別人，更何況，有些專家認為細小的飛沫有可能會散佈在空氣裏。所幸政府在4月15日宣佈鼓勵民眾出門戴布口罩(因為外科口罩缺乏，要留給醫療人員用)。

戴口罩可保護我們自己，也保護別人。戴口罩要注意，要調整或脫下口罩時，要從兩端的耳扣取下，不可用手抓口罩外面。如手碰過口罩外面，則一定要洗手。

4. 勤洗手

未清洗過的手絕對不要碰觸眼、口、鼻。

(1) 什麼時候該洗手？

飯前，大小便後，外出回到家，手處理完咳嗽，打噴嚏後，手接觸過公用的物品或設備後。公共設施如如電梯按鈕、門把、樓梯扶手、公用電腦鍵盤等。下了地鐵，火車，或巴士，要用乾洗手液洗手。

(2) 洗手時間20秒。唱兩遍生日快樂歌的時間。

(3) 洗手方法

背誦「內外夾攻大力腕」字訣，想像內外(腹背)受到攻擊，需要力氣大的手腕來對抗。取其諧音，用來做洗手步驟，改成「內外夾弓大立腕」先打濕手，倒入洗手液(或擦肥皂)在手心：

↓兩手掌互搓(內)；

↓一手掌心在另隻手背搓再換手搓(外)；

↓十指相扣搓洗手指縫(夾)；

↓一隻手五指併攏、屈曲如弓狀(攻)搓洗指甲面，在另一隻手掌心搓，再換手；

↓搓洗大拇指(大)；

↓立(力)五指併攏立在另一隻手掌心上搓，以洗指甲縫。

↓最後，不要漏了搓洗手腕。

內外夾弓大立腕搓完後，手掌向下水龍頭下沖洗，紙巾擦乾就完成了。如果不是自動式的水龍頭開關，可用紙巾墊著關水龍頭。當熟悉了洗手方法，每次洗手就不需唸字訣，和唱生日快樂歌。

如果在外面，沒有水和肥皂，可用含60%酒精的乾洗手液(hand sanitizer)和用肥皂一樣的方式搓手。讓它自然乾。

外面回到家，立刻洗手再洗臉、漱口。外套單獨掛在櫥櫃外，不要碰觸。武漢病毒在布上存活時間比在塑膠或金屬表面短。如果懷疑衣服碰過病毒，還是換掉清洗較安全。

5. 戴手套，尤其是買菜和加油時。

買菜時店家的購物車手把要先消毒。戴著手套不要亂摸臉，頭髮等。加油時用disposable手套拿加油pump的手柄，加完油上車前脫手套丟在垃圾桶，沒有垃圾桶時，自備些小型垃圾袋放在車裏和皮包裹，並消毒信用卡。回到車上，再用乾洗手液洗手。

用紙巾按電梯鈕，或門上把手，用手抓住紙外層往內揉成一團丟棄在垃圾桶。

買菜回來的處理：準備兩個大盆子，一個是裝乾淨的食物，一個是裝尚未清洗處理的。戴手套，

丟棄包裝的塑膠或紙袋，金屬或塑膠包裝的罐頭或食品及帶皮的水果等可以用肥皂水擦拭再用清水擦拭或沖洗。外面紙盒包裝的早餐穀片裡面往往還有一層包裝。可以小心把外面一層拿掉：倒入乾淨的盆子，裡面的包裝就是乾淨的了。其他青菜用流水沖乾淨或放一大匙醋或小蘇打泡兩三分鐘再用清水沖乾淨，晾乾，再用ziploc塑膠袋包裝放進冰箱。封ziploc前把空氣壓出來，可保持新鮮久一點。以此類推，總之，應根據不碰觸物體表面原則，設法避免直接碰觸或碰觸後洗手。

6. 維持正常良好的免疫力

如要拆除(解開)傳染鍊鎖的最後一個扣環「容易被感染的人」，也就是要加強最後一道防線，使我們成為不易被感染的人。若不幸接觸了感染源武漢肺炎冠狀病毒，如果有很好的免疫力，是不會生病的。即使有了症狀，症狀也會較輕微。症狀嚴重時，也有足夠的抵抗力來恢復，減少死亡的機會。

要維持好的免疫力，要每天吃均衡飲食，多吃青菜水果、堅果、魚，家禽肉取代紅肉。豆類等。如有營養或食補方面的疑問，可請教營養師。千萬不要聽信未經專家證實有效且安全的偏方，亂補一通，反而有害健康。

規律運動和充足睡眠會增加體力和放鬆情緒，進而增加免疫力，

要減少每天看疫情擴散，死亡人數眾多的新聞因為這些新聞非常負面，會引起我們的焦慮和恐慌，使免疫力下降。正面的思考也很重要，因為正面的思考可以增加「自我療愈」的能力。因此，除了看政府、CDC、衛生局有何新的建議，規定，或新的防疫措施外，減少看確診或死亡的報導。在家也可做運動、聽音樂、和朋友及親人電話或視訊聊天，以及打坐、冥想、氣功等都是可以預防憂鬱和焦慮而提升免疫力。

祝大家健康平安！我們會平安渡過的。盼望黑暗終將過去，天光再現。希望不久的將來。我們能在社區見面，一起參加活動。(2020年5月於紐約)

【註】我以前在醫院上班，工作的部門和疾病防治部門(Infection Control Department)息息相關，互相聯繫和合作。我也在Hunan Outreach inc.亞美殘障福利中心兼職任OSHA(Occupational Safety and Health Administration)當顧問並給員工(非醫護人員)上OSHA課，直到兩年多前因要照顧先生才辭職。授課內容以傳染病防治和簡易急救法為主，因此對傳染病防治有些經驗。我以自己的專業知識以及對這次武漢肺炎疫情的關切和對CDC公佈的信息以及政府政策的注意，謹以此文和大家分享。

Hakka Association of New York, Inc.

UN SPECIAL COLUMN 聯合國專欄

UN DESA Voice August 2019

聯合國經濟社會處通訊 2019年8月

David C. Lai, Dr. J.C. Fann and Yu Shu Liou / September 5, 2020

As we move forward in our preparation for registration with the UN Department of Public Information as its NGO, we want to start spreading the information released monthly by the UN DESA (Department of Economic and Social Affairs) on its social development programs. In the issue of August this year, we have selected two articles to share with our members. The first one is related to the Indigenous Languages of The World. Although Hakka language is spoken by a large population worldwide, it is used by minority public everywhere. It is under a great pressure in its survival environment. As countries promote single national language, our minority language suffers because Hakka youngsters no longer speak Hakka in their daily routines. The situation even prevails in Hakka families. This is a grave situation for survival of our culture. The UN article "A Day to Celebrate Indigenous Languages of The World" presents the UN understanding of the danger of survival of indigenous languages and its efforts to save the world asset of indigenous languages. We share the UN goal dearly as we work hard to carry on our language.

當我們正準備加入聯合國資訊處NGO的時候，我們要開始傳播聯合國經濟社會處報導其全球社會工作內容的月刊，在其八月份月刊，我們選擇了兩篇報導與大家分享。第一篇是有關全球少數民族語言問題，雖然客家語言擁有很大的客家人口用戶，但是客語在世界各地都是少數民族語言，客語的生存受到極大的威脅，因為各國都執行單一國語，客家青少年日常生活已不使用客語，甚至在家裡也是如此，因此客語的承傳面臨極大的危機，嚴重威脅客家文化的永續生存。這一篇「慶祝世界少數民族語言節」報導聯合國對少數民族語言生存的危機的認識，及其維護少數民族語言為世界文化資產的政策及努力。我們努力維護客語，對聯合國在這方面的努力感同深受。

The second article we selected to report is related to misuse of plastic today. The article "Planet or Plastic - The Choice is Yours" presents the grave situation about the pollution of plastic waste worldwide. The document presents reviews of 2 experts of their works in preservation of the plastic world. They share their perspectives in proper management and correct use of plastics in our daily lives, in support of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

我們選擇的第二篇報導是有關當今塑膠被濫用的問題，這篇「你愛地球還是塑膠」報導全球塑膠污染的嚴重情況，這篇報導引用兩位國家地理學會專家維護塑膠工作的經驗，她們談論大家在日常生活應如何正確使用塑膠製品，是聯合國正推動的永續開發目標維護美好環境重要環節之一。

The above 2 articles reflect a small part of the UN social programs. We want to share the important messages of UN. We also want to remind all to sustain the pursuit of a better world for our future.

以上兩項聯合國政策報導供大家共同警惕，要我們追求將來的世界更加美好的理想永遠延續。

The full text of the UN DESA Voice newsletter of August, 2019 may be found in the website link presented at the end of this document.

八月份UN DESA Voice通訊全文的網站編列在本專欄的末端供參考。

UN DESA Voice Vol 23, No. 08

August 2019 Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/undesavoice/2019/08>
聯合國經濟社會事務處通訊第23冊第8期2019年8發行

We need a new multilateralism to shift the world to sustainable tracks

In September, world leaders will gather at the UN Headquarters in New York to signal how they will boost action to protect the planet and ensure the well-being of people, everywhere. Discussions and outcomes will seek to address climate change, accelerate progress on sustainable development and deliver results for the people who are being left behind.

我們需要一個嶄新的多元群策群力的共識藉以驅動全球走向永續開發的康莊大道

全球領袖將於九月在紐約聯合國總部商議他們將如何加強維護地球和確保全球民眾幸福的行動，會議將尋求地球暖化，加速永續開發目標及提供落後民眾生活改善的種種行動。

Selected Articles 選項報導
Highlights 重點報導**A Day to Celebrate
Indigenous Languages of The World**
慶祝世界少數民族語言節

"The health of our languages is connected to the health of the earth [...] We lose our connection and our ancient ways of knowing of the earth when our languages fall silent. [...] for the sake of future generations, we must ensure they too can speak the language of our ancestors."

「全球語言的健全維護與地球村的健全發展是緊密相連的，當我們的語言消逝時，我們就失去這緊密的連結和我們先人探索這個地球奧秘的工具，為了未來世代子孫的福祉，我們必須確保他們也能精通我們先民的語言。」

On 1 February 2019, when the International Year of Indigenous Languages officially launched at the UN Headquarters in New York, Kanen'to:kon Hemlock, Bear Clan Chief of the, in a moving speech, explained why indigenous languages matter. On 9 August, indigenous languages will once again hit the spotlight as the main theme of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

聯合國於2019年2月1日在紐約總部正式開啟今年為國際少數民族語言年的儀式中，Mohawk Nation 印地安人 Bear Clan 部落酋長 Kanen'to:kon Hemlock 發表了一席感人的演說，他說明了為什麼少數民族的語言是非常重要的。少數民族的語言在今年八月九日再度被宣揚為全球少數民族國際節的主要議題。

Of the approximately 7,000 languages spoken worldwide, 5,000 are estimated to be indigenous languages. With fewer and fewer speakers actively using them, around half of these languages are in danger of falling silent forever.

在全球約7,000語言中，約有5,000少數民族語言。由於越來越少族人積極維持母語日常活用，有一半的這些寶貴的母語將會永遠消失。

Indigenous languages are extensive and complex systems of knowledge, including knowledge of our environment. Protecting languages means protecting biodiversity, cultures and livelihoods. But despite their immeasurable value, many languages are disappearing at alarming rates due to forced relocation of indigenous communities, disadvantages in education, illiteracy, and poverty affecting indigenous peoples.

少數民族語言是非常廣博和複雜的知識領域，包括我們地球的環境。維護語言就是維護生態萬物，人類文化和社會生態。聳使人類體認語言的無限價值，少數民族在被迫遷徙，缺乏教育，普遍文盲，及極度窮困的影響之下，許多語言還是在加速消失之中。

This year's International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples will showcase not only challenges, but also opportunities and innovative solutions for preserving and developing these unique tongues. It will highlight the fundamental importance of implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to save and strengthen indigenous languages, traditions, cultures and communities.

今年的全球少數民族國際節將重點宣揚維護工程的挑戰，同時也要把握時機，並搜尋創新的解決辦法，藉以維護和拯救這些獨特的少數民族母語。國際節將強調為拯救和加強教導少數民族語言，傳統，文化及社區發展所制定的聯合國少數民族權益宣言行動計劃，徹底執行的根本重要性。

The main celebrations of the International Day will take place on Friday, 9 August from 10.00 am to 5.00 pm in the ECOSOC Chamber at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Indigenous experts and guest speakers will discuss the role of indigenous language and present creative initiatives for their promotion, preservation, and revitalization. The event will be broadcast live on UN Web TV.

這項國際節的慶祝活動將於八月九日，星期五，上午十時至下午五時在聯合國紐約總部經濟社會理事會會議廳舉行。主辦單位將邀請少數民族專家及學者討論少數民族語言在地球村的功能及地位，並提供教導，維護和振興少數民族語言的創新行動計劃。

Meanwhile, at the main lobby of the UN Headquarters, an innovation hub will open its doors to showcase some of the most innovative approaches that promote the knowledge and use of indigenous languages. The interactive exhibit will feature games, apps, interactive maps, videos and more 21st century tools for preserving centuries-old languages.

同時在聯合國總部大廳，主辦單位將設置一個創新展覽館，公開展示教導少數民族語言的精萃及應用的一些最創新的辦法。這些動態展覽將包括遊戲，應用程式，動態圖表，錄音影片，及許多維護古老世紀語言的當代技術。

Expert Voices 名家專欄

Planet or Plastic - The Choice is Yours 你愛地球還是塑膠

With more than 2,000 participants from all over the world, this year's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was the largest global review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals yet. Among the 2,000 guests were Heather Koldewey and Sara Hylton of the National Geographic Society's "Sea to Source: Ganges" expedition, part of National Geographic's "Planet or Plastic" initiative. Here is what they had to say about the global plastic pollution crisis.

今年的永續開發高峰政治論壇吸引了超過二千會眾，是永續開發目標計劃創始以來最大的全球性進度檢驗大會，重要參與人士包括國家地理學會主辦的「Sea to Source: Ganges expedition」工程負責人Heather Koldewey及Sara Hylton，這個工程是國家地理學會執行的「Planet or Plastic」行動計劃的一部分。下面是她們針對全球塑膠汙染危機的見證。

UN DESA: The fight against plastic pollution has inspired massive global action. Arguably even more so than climate change. What is it about plastic?

Heather Koldewey, National Geographic Fellow: "Plastic really is a very visible part of our society and what we're doing, as people, to the environment. So, I think that connection of cause and effect, of what you choose to buy, what you choose to use, how you choose to live your life, as it links to plastic, is something that's immediately relatable to everybody. And it's also something that everybody can change. That's a very quick action in terms of reducing the amount of plastic or looking for more sustainable alternatives. That means that we can really make quick change very easily."

Sara Hylton, National Geographic Photographer: "I was speaking to a friend yesterday and she bought five water bottles per day and recently just purchased a reusable water bottle. It's not about completely changing our lives, it's about making small, daily steps that make a huge impact in the single-use plastic pollution crisis."

聯合國經濟社會處問題：塑膠汙染問題的挑戰已經激發了龐大的全球行動，甚至於比地球暖化問題更受關注，塑膠問題到底有多麼嚴重？

國家地理學會院士Heather Koldewey回答：塑膠真正是我們社會最常見的一項物料，也是人群對自然環境的創作，因此，我認為這個因果關係，當你選購，選用物品，選擇生活方式，塑膠就馬上與每一個人發生關係，也是一種每一個人都能更改的習慣，減少使用塑膠及選用更能永續使用的代用物品是一個很容易辦到的事情，所以，少用塑膠是我們能很容易很快的改變的習慣。

國家地理學會攝影師Sara Hylton回答：昨天一位朋友告訴我說她每天買五瓶水，不過最近她買了一個能重複使用的水瓶，我們並不需要完全改變我們的生活習慣，我們只是每日一小步，卻能對塑膠汙染危機產生巨大的轉機。

National Geographic has documented plastic pollution around the world - sometimes in the most unexpected places. But have you also seen any progress or local solutions that work? HK: "All the research that we've done, everywhere we looked there is plastic. We haven't found anywhere yet without plastic, in the oceans or in our waterways, which is a massively concerning challenge. But we are seeing many local solutions emerging."

SH: "We had a chance to speak with waste pickers who are part of an informal sector who are working to recycle plastic bottles because there's value in plastic bottles. So, I think if we look at the grass-roots level, we see a lot of things that are happening among these communities that make us hopeful."

聯合國經濟社會處問題：我們調查了全球各地的塑膠汙染問題，有時是在最意想不到的地方，請問你有沒有看到一些進展或是那裡看到有真正有效的解決方法？

HK回答：在我們的所有研究工作中，我們每個地方都看到塑膠，沒有一個地方沒有塑膠，不管是在海洋或是在河川，那是多麼嚴厲的挑戰，幸而我們也看到許多地方正在實施解決問題的辦法。

SH回答：我們有一個機會訪問一家非正式塑膠瓶回收團體的回收工人，他們回收塑膠瓶是因為塑膠瓶還有利用價值，所以，我想只要我們走到草根地方，我們就能看到許多社區已經在做復甦的工程，使我們滿懷希望。

Can we still live without plastic? What are our alternatives? Is it a simple question of swapping one material with another or is there more to it?

HK: "It's not about eliminating plastic, it's how we use it. Over half or about half of the plastic that's manufactured every year is used for single-use plastic. So, we take this remarkable material, we use it for a few seconds or a few minutes, and then we throw it away where we bear the legacy for hundreds—if not thousands—of years on the planet. And it's that use that we're looking to change."

聯合國經濟社會處問題：我們還能生活在不用塑膠的社會嗎？我們的替代方法是什麼？是不是就一物換一物，還是有什麼其他的顧慮？

HK回答：我們並不是要完全不用塑膠，而是要知道如何正確地使用塑膠，每年一半以上的塑膠產品是只用一次就報廢的，所以，我們拿這神奇的物品，只用幾秒鐘或幾分鐘，就丟棄在我們千百年延綿開拓的地球上，這塑膠的使用方法才是我們設法改善的生活方式。

References

The full text of the UN DESA Voice newsletter can be found in the following link:

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/undesavoice/2019/08>

蔡英文總統紐約僑宴@Grand Hyatt New York

7/12/2019



歡迎游錫堃院長蒞臨紐約

9/13/2019



大紐約區臺灣大專院校校友會聯合會年會
@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓 6/22/2019



2019-10-04大紐約客家會合唱團表演「思戀歌和桃花開」共慶108年國慶，與有榮焉！



大紐約客家會合唱團演唱「思戀歌」和「桃花開」共慶108年國慶@喜來登大酒店 10/4/2019

宴請「都會客家部落」參展藝術家 @皇朝豪庭

10/11/2019



紐約華埠雙十國慶遊行後會餐@金豐大酒樓



客籍藝術家莊志輝藝術個展
@TriBeCa/E. TAY/ R Gallery 10/24/2019



大紐約區海外台灣人筆會年會
@ Crowne Plaza Hotel East Fairfield, NJ

1/1/2019



臺灣同鄉會第50屆年會暨新舊任會長交接
@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓

1/27/2019



LIA Special Presentation with
Governor Andrew Cuomo

2/8/2019



法拉盛新春花車遊行

2/9/2019



3月3日大紐約客家會年會會前記者會
@臺灣會館

2/11/2019



美東華人學術聯誼會・美華環境
保護協會「永續財經論壇」

2/16/2019



福爾摩沙之聲音樂會@國立臺南大學雅音樓
音樂廳／台南市政府民族事務委員會，客家
事務科林思伶科長讚賞：「今晚范增昌會長的
演唱與范詠曉主任的小提琴演奏非常精彩
成功，獲得超高的評價！」

1/21/2020



臺灣同鄉會第50屆年會暨新舊任會長
交接@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓

1/27/2019



大紐約區僑界慶祝中華民國109年新春團拜
@紐約華僑文教中心

2/1/2019



紐約松柏愛心會年會活動
@東溢豐大酒樓

2/18/2019



大紐約客家會年會/天穿日暨春節聯歡
@喜來登大酒店

3/3/2019

2019年大紐約客家會年會・嘉賓與表演者合影

3/3/2019





The New Crystal Walkway @ Queens Museum 2/25/2020



大紐約地區僑界支持臺灣參與世界衛生組織WHO
2020年世界衛生大會WHA 記者會 2/28/2020

大紐約台僑歡迎桃園市長鄭文燦蒞臨
@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓 3/6/2019



歡迎基隆林右昌市長蒞臨紐約
@臺灣會館 3/9/2019



台灣關係法立法40週年：台美關係之恆久架構研
討會」@ 紐約台北經濟文化辦事處 3/27/2019



台灣中壢范仲淹紀念館 4/11/2019



拜訪客家委員會 4/11/2019



台灣大專校聯會一日遊@ Bushkill Falls 5/11/2019



加台會年會/范增昌會長夫婦應邀演出@日本東京 4/13/2019



拜訪紐約台灣經濟文化辦事處 5/24/2019



拜訪NGO/DOI Executive Committee
@曼哈頓中城 5/24/2019

Hello NYC 臺灣巡禮 Passport to Taiwan @ Union Square Park

5/26/2019



「國際加盟展」陳秋貴董事長主講「如何在美成為成功企業家」 5/31/2019

大紐約區海外臺灣人筆會/學術研討會@湘水山莊

6/1/2019



端午節一家一菜分享、合唱、陸上行舟活動@皇后區康尼漢公園黃區

6/9/2019





參加台灣會館33週年慶餐會@臺灣會館

6/16/2019



參加大紐約區臺灣大專院校校友會聯合會年會@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓

6/22/2019



北美臺灣屏東鄉親會年會@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓

6/29/2019



中華總商會國際觀光文化暨台灣旅遊節@孔子大廈花園

6/29/2019



大紐約區僑界歡迎蔡英文總統蒞臨紐約晚宴@ Grand Hyatt New York

7/12/2019





歡送蔡英文總統
@Grand Hyatt New York 7/13/2019



大紐約區台灣大專院校校友會聯合會「財產傳承規劃及
信託講座」@紐約華僑文教中心 7/27/2019



八月十日大紐約客家會會員大會
會前記者會@臺灣會館 8/2/2019

大紐約客家會會員大會@紐約華僑文教中心

8/10/2019



他帥 他精力充沛 他熱❤服務 感恩有你們❤



2019 大紐約客家會會員大會
81019 New York



推廣客家文化藝術
點 滴 都是力量
感恩...大家滴❤

美麗的花兒 因綠葉而更美

平安美好

她美 她微笑 她歌唱 她參與...生活增添美麗



再接再厲 展現活力 吉祥如意平安美好

中華民國美東僑生聯誼會@ Alley Pond Park

8/4/2019



美東華人學術聯誼會年會@紐約喜來登大飯店/學術研討會：范增長會長主講客家文化源流

8/17/2019



The 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference @Salt Palace Convention Center

8/26/2019



The 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference @Salt Palace Convention Center

8/27/2019



The 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference @Salt Palace Convention Center

8/28/2019



李式農場採蔬果、印度宮殿NJ一日遊 9/14/2019



國立臺灣師範大學留美校友會教師節音樂會@臺灣會館 9/21/2019



「都會客家部落」參展藝術家 拜訪紐約台北經濟文化辦事處 9/27/2019

大紐約區法拉盛祭孔大典@公立第20小學 9/29/2019



都會客家部落：台灣新竹客家莊藝術家 V.S 紐約客家籍藝術家交流展@ 20 Jay Street | 10/3/2019

慶祝中華民國國慶酒會 10/7/2019
@ New York Marriott Marquis



大紐約皇后區僑學界慶祝中華民國108年國慶慶祝大會@喜來登大飯店 10/4/2019



紐約僑界慶祝中華民國雙十國慶華埠遊行/晚宴@金豐大酒樓/喜運來大酒店 10/10/2019

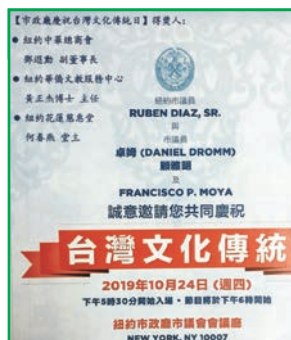


宴請「都會客家部落」參展藝術家 @皇朝豪庭 10/11/2019



臺師大藝術學院前院長黃進龍藝術個展 @QCC Art Gallery/CUNY 10/25/2019

國立台灣師範大學留美校友會歡送張國恩前校長與傑出校友涂鐵雄餐會 @雨林藝術基金會 10/19/2019



慶祝台灣文化傳統日 華僑文教中心黃正杰博士主任獲獎@紐約市政廳市議會會議廳 10/24/2019



紐約松柏愛心會感恩餐會@東溢豐大酒樓

12/2/2019



慶祝中華民國雙十國慶慶功晚會@華僑文教中心

11/7/2019



Congressman Matt Cartwright 聯誼會

@The Phillips Club

12/8/2019



Assemblyman David Weprin 聯誼餐會

@Masala King

12/9/2019





來音學會聖誕餐會
@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓 12/13/2019



祝賀華僑文教中心葉帝余副主任榮升 歡送餐會@五錦軒餐廳 12/21/2019



臺灣藝術家-美國紐約聯展@紐約華僑文教中心 12/14/2019



幫幫忙慈善基金會NJ Assembly for Love The Night of Music & Dance @ Double Tree by Hilton Somerset Hotel, NJ 12/14/2019



美東公眾事務諮詢協會慶祝新年感恩聯歡會@紐約華僑文教中心 12/29/2019

歡聚慶生會@紐約華僑文教中心

12/28/2019



大紐約區海外台灣人筆會年會暨學術研討會/范增昌會長夫婦應邀演出
@Powders Mill Plaza, Morris Plains, NJ

1/1/2020



美東聯成公所週年會慶
@華埠喜運來大酒店 2/17/2020



紐約中華公所新舊任主席交接典禮
@紐約中華公所大禮堂 3/1/2020



法拉盛春節花車遊行 1/25/2020

Hakka Association of New York, Inc. UN SPECIAL COLUMN 聯合國專欄

UN SDG Good Practices and Acceleration Actions

聯合國永續開發目標優異行動 及加速行動計劃典範

David C. Lai / April 26, 2020

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永續開發目標優異行動通報及紐約市政主動檢驗報導

Part 2 About the SDG Accelerations (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgactions>)

永續開發目標加速行動計劃通報辦法

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Introduction

UN DESA launched calls for submissions of Good Practices and Acceleration Actions, in order to encourage exchange of progress and enhanced commitment made by various stakeholders of SDGs. There were 513 Good Practices and 147 Acceleration Actions submitted and the numbers continue to increase.

聯合國經濟社會事務處鼓勵參與永續開發目標的政府單位及社會團體報導優異行動及加速行動計劃，以資交流行動成果及加速計劃，目前已獲通報的共計 513 項優異行動及 147 項加速行動計劃。

As Hakka Association of NY, Inc. (HANY) is working toward being accepted by UN as a registered NGO, members are encouraged to learn about SDGs and the progress being made in various places around the world. The learning curve will better prepare us to contribute to the UN 2030 agenda on achieving SDGs.

當我們大紐約客家會正計劃登記成為聯合國非政府組織之時，我們鼓勵會員熟悉永續開發目標內容及各地的相關行動資訊，這些見識將有助我們社團更積極投入聯合國 2030 年完成永續開發目標的壯舉。

Part 1 of this document presents the UN DESA SDG Good Practices Program that DESA launched to encourage SDG stakeholders to share their successful stories of implementation of SDGs. The submittal by the NYC is an excellent example. The Voluntary Local Review submitted by New York City to UN is monumental. Incidentally, NYC's OneNYC strategy and UN SDGs adopted both in 2015 were very compatible. As the host city to UN, NYC demonstrated its full commitment to supporting the UN 2030 agenda. Its leadership role in the UN SDGs implementation not only would provide a role model for the cities worldwide, but also would benefit NYC's constituents. The NYC VLR is presented in this document for the convenience of the members of HANY to map its own plan.

本文第一節轉載聯合國經濟社會事務處推行的優異行動通報辦法，該辦法鼓勵各地政府單位及社會團體分享其永續開發目標行動的執行成果。紐約市政府報導的該政府所推動的行動計劃是絕佳的優異行動典範，該市政府向聯合國提報的主動檢驗報告深具標榜意義，「紐約市一體策略」與聯合國「永續開發目標」深具可融性，做為聯合國的地主城市，市政府表示全力支持聯合國永續開發目標計劃，它在該計劃的執行行動上的領導地位不僅提供了全球其他城市的模範，而且也造福了紐約市民。紐約市政府的主動檢驗報告轉載在本節，希望有助本會籌劃支持聯合國永續開發目標的行動。

Part 2 of this document cited the DESA Acceleration Actions Program. DESA outlined the goals and expectations of the program and encouraged global stakeholders of SDGs to participate in the program.

本文第二節轉載聯合國經濟社會事務處推行永續開發目標的加速行動計劃通報辦法，該辦法陳明推動加速行動計劃的目的及期望通報的內容，並鼓勵各地政府單位及社會團體分享其加速行動計劃內容，藉以發揮互相激勵作用。

Part 3 of this document presents a partial list of submittals of the Acceleration Actions that demonstrates the broad spectrum of projects being undertaken worldwide. The youth programs are presented at the front of the list in order to emphasize the commitments from the younger generation. We trust mobilization of the youths worldwide would be the essential factor for the successful implementation of the SDGs agenda. At the end of each Acceleration Action, applicable specific item numbers of SDGs are listed. The 17 goals of the SDGs are recited at the end of this article for easy reference.

本文第三節摘錄加速行動計劃通報，藉以展示全球各地行動的多樣性，有關青年世代的加速行動計劃報導列在前端用以顯示青年世代的決心，我們相信動員全球青年世代是成功執行永續開發目標的必要條件。在每一個報導末端的系列數字是該報導的相關永續開發目標。為方便對照，本文結尾重新附錄聯合國「永續開發目標」的 17 個目標。

Part 1 SDG Good Practices Practices (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/goodpractices>)

Four years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), many Governments, UN entities, international and regional organizations, Major Groups and other Stakeholders, are planning or have initiated evidence-based stock-taking of progress.

What are the inspiring breakthroughs and success stories that are showing results and impacts? What are the good practices that can be replicated and scaled up? What are the gaps and constraints and how should we address them? Looking ahead, what steps should we take to accelerate progress?

To help answer these and other questions, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) had launched a call for submissions of good practices, success stories and lessons learned by all stakeholders in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and the results are made available in an online database of more than 500 good practices. To search the submissions including by sorting them by individual SDGs, click [here](#) and select the "SDG Good Practices" checkbox under the "Action Network & Databases" section in the left column.

The outcomes of the first round of SDG Good Practices open call are now available. Check below for more details or click [here](#) to browse.

[\[Read more about the SDG Good Practices\]](#)

*Disclaimer: The SDG good practices online registry provides an opportunity to Member States, the UN system and other stakeholders to showcase SDG-related good practices and success stories. Kindly note that the views presented do not represent those of the United Nations and that the United Nations do not endorse the accuracy or reliability of any advice, opinion, statement or outcomes provided by stakeholders to this platform. The United Nations reserves the right to review submissions and delete proposed SDG good practices at any given time if any content/input is perceived as not aligned with the United Nations Charter and/or the principles and purposes of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Total number of Good Practices: 513

Example Good Practice:

Global Vision | Urban Action: New York City's Voluntary Local Review of the Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction

In April 2015, New York City (NYC) committed to the principles of growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency through its groundbreaking OneNYC strategy. When global leaders committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, NYC recognized the synergies with our local strategy, and established the Global Vision | Urban Action platform to use the SDGs as a common framework to both share our experiences and learn from partners in NYC and worldwide. In July 2018, NYC became the first city in the world to report directly to the United Nations on our local implementation of the SDGs through a Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

Objective of the practice

The VLR transforms the way that cities can use the SDGs as a common language to identify challenges and share solutions. Throughout the 2030 Agenda, there is recognition of the important role that local authorities play in achieving the SDGs, and the VLR demonstrates in practical terms what this means and why it matters. This includes city-to-city cooperation as well as engagement with other key stakeholders, including the United Nations (UN), civil society, academia, and other groups. The VLR is a tool that demonstrates how all stakeholders can engage in the SDG conversations and can be adapted to local contexts.

Key stakeholders and partnerships

Linking NYC's local sustainability work to the SDGs requires both external partnerships and internal coordination with key NYC agencies. Because the SDGs are a common framework that all stakeholders can use to discuss shared challenges and solutions, we formed extensive external partnerships, including member states, local governments, UN agencies and offices, city coalitions, civil society, and academia. Internally, we worked with NYC agencies to educate them about the SDGs and help link them to the external stakeholders to facilitate the exchange of good practices.

Implementation of the Project/Activity

When global leaders committed to the SDGs in September 2015, the NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs established the Global Vision | Urban Action platform to use the SDGs as a framework to discuss and share our best practices with partners in NYC and around the world. First, we mapped OneNYC's goals to the SDGs, and then we used this mapping as a basis for our programming. We invite NYC's diplomatic corps to visit our communities to see firsthand how NYC is implementing SDGs at the local level and to discuss our shared challenges. We also bring City voices to the UN to infuse the local perspective into policy discussions about the implementation of the SDGs.

NYC announced on May 1, 2018, that it would become the first city in the world to submit a review of its progress directly to the UN during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). Modeled after the Voluntary National Review (VNR) that countries are invited to submit to the HLPF every year, the VLR highlights NYC's sustainable development achievements since 2015, using the SDG framework to translate NYC's local actions to a global audience, with a focus on the five priority SDGs for the 2018 HLPF.

To complement the written report, the Mayor's Office for International Affairs partnered with relevant city agencies to develop a series of site visits for the UN diplomatic community, focusing specifically on the SDGs to be reviewed in July 2018. This included a trip to the country's largest recycling facility to explore SDG 12, a ride on a sludge vessel to learn about SDG 6, and a tour of a community garden to delve into SDG 15. During the site visits, NYC agencies also highlighted how their work is integrated with additional SDGs.

Through this process, NYC agencies have actively engaged in linking the City's local sustainability work to the SDGs, and we have identified additional opportunities for deeper engagement with UN agencies, member states, cities, and other stakeholders. We are now building on these connections, and hope other cities will join us in submitting a VLR at the 2019 HLPF, which we are monitoring and consider to be a key indicator of the success of the initiative.

Results/Outputs/Impacts

We use both qualitative and quantitative metrics to measure the impact our work in a three key areas, namely internal coordination with NYC agencies, engagement with other cities who may be interested in using the common language of the SDGs to share our work, and cooperation with other stakeholders.

In terms of internal NYC coordination, we have engaged with more than 20 agencies since the inception of the GVUA platform. This includes organizing 17 events, panel discussions, and site visits for the UN diplomatic community. During the July 2018 HLPF, nearly 20 NYC representatives shared their expertise at events, bilateral meetings, and additional exchanges. NYC also joined a VNR breakfast hosted by DESA to hear from countries who were submitting their own VNRs.

Following the launch of the VLR, NYC agencies expressed increased interest in the SDGs. Most notably, the NYC Mayor's Office will launch an updated version OneNYC strategy in April 2019, and International Affairs has been asked to join the core planning team to ensure that the SDGs are incorporated into the strategic plan.

Regarding engagement with other cities, several have directly approached us to share good practices using the framework of the SDGs, and we expect a number of cities to either submit a VLR or express a commitment to submitting a VLR during the July 2019 HLPF. For example, the Mayor of Helsinki came to NYC in September 2018 to announce that Helsinki would commit to submit a VLR in 2019. Additionally, the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments committed to promoting VLRs, and city networks such as UCLG and ICLEI have requested deeper engagement on this topic. Other groups such as SDSN and the Brookings Institution have also expressed a commitment to support city engagement.

As far as external partners, NYC's SDG efforts have been lauded by the UN Secretary-General, the UN Deputy Secretary-General, the UN Development Programme Administrator, the UN Habitat Executive Director, and numerous other high-level UN representatives. Civil society groups in NYC regularly invite IA to present our work and have requested closer cooperation, and advocacy organizations such as the UN Foundation have identified NYC's VLR as a trend to watch. We regularly brief academia on these topics, too.

Enabling factors and constraints

Enabling conditions that helped the practice to succeed, including but not limited to financing, investment, STI. Specific constraints that needed to be overcome and how this was done. Innovations that the practice may have brought about, or new ideas/technologies/ways of thinking that it was able to leverage.

As host city to the United Nations and home to the largest diplomatic community in the world, NYC recognizes that we are uniquely positioned to advocate for the priorities of cities before the international community, which includes our work localizing the SDGs. Additionally, NYC hosts hundreds of foreign government delegations every year, which provides us with an additional opportunity to connect and liaise with cities and countries around the world.

However, NYC agency colleagues rarely have spare time to commit to additional obligations beyond their assigned duties, so we have endeavored to ensure that our activities are complementary to existing NYC agency activities, rather than an extra burden for them. To do this, we work with agency colleagues to identify opportunities to join their ongoing programming activities.

Furthermore, NYC does not have any travel budget, so our office rarely has the opportunity to attend events outside of NYC where these topics are being addressed. This makes it a challenge to connect with other cities who may share our commitment to localizing the SDGs. To address this, we have a robust social media presence and work to ensure that our work is well represented in the media so that other cities learn about our work.

Sustainability and replicability

Elements that are in place for environmental, social and economic sustainability and resilience. Cost/efficiency implications - benefits relative to costs. Plans for extending the practice more widely or encouraging its adoption in other contexts. (max 500 words)

Cities have always been at the forefront of implementing the topics addressed in the SDGs, though every city has a different language for thinking about problems, a different governance structure, a different way of planning and prioritizing urban challenges, and a different way of implementing strategies and accountability measures.

Therefore, the SDGs are not entirely new commitments for cities, but rather a common language we can use to discuss our different city's existing priorities in practical terms, and also to identify gaps where we could learn from each other.

Because national governments, not local authorities, have committed to the SDGs, the only reason for us to engage is if we can benefit from the process. Here in NYC, International Affairs did not use additional funds to implement programming or to develop the VLR. We built activities that complement the work already outlined by OneNYC. Our office has one staff member who is also responsible for the GVUA platform. NYC agency staff time is occasionally needed to conduct site visits, with the understanding that all participants benefit from these activities by discussing shared challenges and solutions.

Cities have all the information necessary to speak the language of the SDGs, but we need to engage with each other as well as other stakeholders to better understand how we can most effectively use the VLR and other tools to do so. To facilitate this engagement, we are calling on other cities to join us by committing to map their existing city strategies and programs to the SDGs, provide at least one forum where stakeholders can come together to share good practices using the SDG framework, and submit a VLR.

We believe that winning the DESA Good Practices award will provide additional opportunities to bolster these efforts.

Conclusions

As we enter the fourth year of our GVUA platform, NYC continues to demonstrate what the SDGs can be—a common language for cities to exchange and develop strategies for a more just and sustainable world.

NYC agencies are increasingly taking on the language of the SDGs in their work as a way to connect with other cities and stakeholders to share good practices and improve their own service delivery.

Additionally, NYC is leading the SDG Strategy Hub Action Stream on Cities and Local Authorities, and will use the opportunity to continue to amplify the VLR as a tool for localizing the SDGs.

We look forward to strengthening NYC's engagement with cities and other stakeholders that share our commitment to finding equitable solutions to some of the world's toughest challenges. The SDGs are an unprecedented opportunity to learn how we can better serve our own constituents.

Other sources of information

Press Release: "On Global Goals Day, Mayor de Blasio and International Affairs Commissioner Abeywardena Announce Historic Step to Report Local Progress on Global Sustainable Development Goals"

https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/international/downloads/pdf/Voluntary_Local_Review_Release_071118.pdf

Local, National and International Coverage of the VLR

"NYC Acting Locally," Commissioner Abeywardena interview on WNYC's The Brian Lehrer Show, Tuesday, July 17, 2018:

<https://www.wnyc.org/story/nyc-acting-globally>

"Why NYC is reporting its sustainability progress to the UN," CityLab, July 13, 2018:

<https://www.citylab.com/environment/2018/07/why-new-york-city-is-reporting-its-sustainability-progress-to-the-un/564953/>

"New York is first city to show how fairing on goals," Reuters, July 11, 2018:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-un-goals-newyorkcity/new-york-says-first-city-to-show-how-faring-on-goals-to-end-social-woes-idUSKBN1K1365>

Coverage of the VLR in Sustainability and Specialty Media

“Cities are engines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,” Coverage of Commissioner Abeywardena appearance on UN sustainable Development Group panel with UN Deputy Secretary, UNDP, July 17, 2018: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2018/cities-are-engines-for-achieving--the-sustainable-development-go.html>

“NYC Filed a voluntary report to the UN on its 2030 Sustainability Goals,” Inverse, July 20, 2018: <https://www.inverse.com/article/47262-un-nyc-2030-renewable-energy-climate-etc>

“Have we made progress on the SDGs?” UN Foundation for the Global GoalsCast, July 30, 2018: https://globalgoalscast.org/?powerpress_pinw=1781-podcast

“Science X HLPF,” International Science Council, July 17, 2018: <https://mailchi.mp/a0b8a67b8d14/science-x-hlpf-vnrs-lolita-jackson>

“UN forum spotlights cities, where struggle for sustainability will be ‘won or lost,’” UN News Centre, July 12, 2018: <http://www.eco-business.com/news/un-forum-spotlights-cities-where-struggle-for-sustainability-will-be-won-or-lost/>

“NYC submit voluntary sustainability report to UN,” Smart Cities Dive, July 16, 2018: <https://www.smartcitiesdive.com/news/new-york-city-united-nations-voluntary-sustainability-report/527778/>

“New York City is the first city to report on global sustainability goals. It shouldn’t be the last,” Urban Institute’s Urban Wire, July 13, 2018: <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/new-york-city-first-city-report-global-sustainability-goals-it-shouldnt-be-last>

“SDG 11 Review at HLPF Emphasizes Role of Cities in Achieving 2030 Agenda,” IISD SDG Knowledge Hub, July 12, 2018: <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/sdg-11-review-at-hlpf-emphasizes-role-of-cities-in-achieving-2030-agenda/>

Part 2 About the SDG Accelerations (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgactions>)



About the SDG Accelerations

WHAT IS AN SDG ACCELERATION ACTION?

SDG Acceleration Actions are initiatives voluntarily undertaken to accelerate the SDG implementation by national governments and any other non-state actors - individually or in partnership. Any new action or action that builds on existing efforts (scaling up, new phase, etc.) could be considered as an SDG Acceleration Action. Examples include: announcement of a new or enhanced policy, programme, or project—or financing of a project—related to the achievement of one or more of the 17 SDGs or addressing the interlinked nature of the 2030 Agenda.

BACKGROUND

The Political Declaration of the 2019 SDG Summit stresses the urgent need for concerted, accelerated action by all stakeholders at all levels to achieve the 2030 Agenda. In the lead up to the SDG Summit, UN DESA set up an online platform (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgactions>) to capture new and ambitious SDG Acceleration Actions.

Moving ahead on the Decade of Action (click [here](#) for more information) for SDG implementation by 2030 called by the Secretary-General, this platform will continue to mobilize ambitious actions and track their progress.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

To be selected as SDG Acceleration Action, the planned initiative or effort should meet the below criteria at a minimum:

- Facilitate and accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, reflect interlinkages among goals and contribute to policy coherence;
- Respect principles of the United Nations Charter and the 2030 Agenda;
- Build on existing successful efforts/initiatives (scaling up, new phase, etc.) or introduce new ones;
- Include means of implementation such as finance, technology or capacity building as an element to help ensure longevity and sustainability of the initiative;
- Follow the SMART Criteria – a commitment that is Specific, Measurable, Achievable Resource based, with Time-based deliverables;
- Provide access to additional information on the actions (e.g. website, contacts).

Update on SDG Acceleration Actions

Check the latest [two-pager information brief](#) which contains the information on the demographic breakdowns of published actions and featured initiatives.

Impact?

Registered actions will be highlighted at the High-level Political forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) and other key global meetings, including the annual ECOSOC Partnership Forum, and through UN DESA's Acceleration Action platform and social media channels.

How to participate?

Registration is [open](#) online. Submissions will be reviewed by DESA in accordance with a set of criteria discussed above.

Total Number of Acceleration Actions as of February 20, 2020: 147

Part 3 Select SDG Acceleration Actions

Youth Climate Council (Youth Government Initiative)

The Youth Climate Council meets with the Climate Minister several times per year to give policy inputs on behalf of Danish young people. This will accelerate climate action because more ideas are action. put into play, and because young people are more ambitious on the climate agenda than older generations. The Youth Climate Council also participates in external events to gather input from young people and to raise awareness about climate policies in all parts of society. This year they have participated in more than 60 external events. They furthermore contribute to the public debate by frequently making statements in the media and writing opinion pieces to newspapers. This awareness raising builds public support for more ambitious climate.

Organization: Danish Climate Ministry

SDGs: [412131617](#)

Peace Boat's Ocean and Climate Youth Ambassador Programme and Alumni Accelerator (Youth International Initiative)

Having organized three separate editions of the Ocean and Climate Youth Ambassador Programme over three years, Peace Boat has provided capacity development for a total of twenty-six youth leaders from Small Island Developing States. The

countries represented to date are: Fiji, Palau, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Seychelles, Maldives, Mauritius, Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados, St Lucia and Belize. To scale up the programme going in its fourth year, Peace Boat plans to: - Provide an online platform for an alumni network which will allow participants of the programmes to continue to work on projects together once returning to their home communities. Having built the foundations of the network through personal interaction and shared experiences onboard, the work can be continued and scaled up with youth from the Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Caribbean through the online platform. The alumni network will also encourage and facilitate cooperation amongst graduates of different editions of the programme who may or may not have the opportunity to meet in person providing further amplification and acceleration. - Increase the number of youth engaged in the programme and engage youth representatives from Small Island Developing States not yet represented in the programme. - Provide support for youth from the same country and/or region to work together to organize events and training programmes in their home countries including providing media tools and documentary videos related to the programme and the SDGs covered. - Provide opportunities for OCYAP alumni youth to participate in international conferences related to the Sustainable Development Agenda at side events and collaborations with partners and through Peace Boat's position as an NGO with consultative status to UN ECOSOC and with Observer Status to UNFCCC - Provide opportunities for alumni youth to scale up their own community projects through Peace Boat visits to Small Island States as part of the Global Voyages.

Organization: Peace Boat

SDGs: **131417**

Youth Activated (Youth Community Initiative)

Our expectations are that we will be able to reach, through our extended educational, NGO & influencer networks, 500k-1million youth. We are not sure who will engage but our philosophy is that when you empower one passionate changemaker you have the power to change the world.

Description: The acceleration program will be conducted on social media to engage youth in the SDG's. It will run a series of awareness campaigns around each goal using photography and a call to action. It will ask youth to email us a photograph of themselves and a short description of the action they are taking towards the goals and to gather others to take action as well that we in turn will post in our social media. Every participant will receive an e-certificate "Champion of the SDG's"

Expected impact: Our expectations are that we will be able to reach, through our extended educational, NGO & influencer networks, 500k-1million youth. We are not sure who will engage but our philosophy is that when you empower one passionate changemaker you have the power to change the world.

Organization: The Global Sunrise Project

SDGs: **1234567891011121314151617**

Barcelona Climate Plan 2018-2030 (Government Initiative)

The accomplishment of the whole Strategy by 2030 (5 domains, 18 lines of action and 242 actions) includes the following targets: 1. Reduce GHG emissions by 45% per capita compared to 2005 by means of the following measures: - Reduce travel by private motor vehicle by 20%. - Increase solar power generation fivefold. - Renovate, in energy terms, 20% of residential buildings that are over 40 years old. 2. Increase urban green space by 1.6 km², equivalent to 1 m² more per current inhabitant. 3. Obtain 100% clean funding. 4. Achieve a domestic potable water consumption rate of less than 100 litres per inhabitant, per day. 5. Have energy poverty reduced to zero. 6. Allocate €1.2 million in subsidies for collaborative citizen projects (€200,000 every two years).

Description: The Barcelona Climate Plan includes existing actions, along with new ones, to achieve and go a little further from the commitments of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, aiming at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

The Plan includes measures for advancing mitigation, adaptation and resilience, climate justice and citizen action. The foreseen 242 actions are grouped into 18 lines of action, and these in turn into five action domains: 1. Persons first, 2. Start at home, 3. Transform the common space, 4. Climate economy and 5. Collective construction.

Organization: Barcelona City Council

SDGs: **37111213**

Finland will achieve carbon neutrality by 2035 (Government Initiative)

The Government will work to ensure that Finland is carbon neutral by 2035 and carbon negative soon after that. We will do this by accelerating emissions reduction measures and strengthening carbon sinks.

The Government is committed to reforming the climate policies of the European Union and Finland so that we can do our part to limit the global mean temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Finland aims to develop the EU's long-term climate measures so that the EU can achieve carbon neutrality before 2050. This means tightening the emissions reduction obligation for 2030 to at least 55 per cent below the 1990 emissions level. We will continue our Nordic climate and energy cooperation in order to achieve carbon neutrality and will work to strengthen the position of the Nordic countries as leaders in international climate policy. We will decide on the additional actions needed to bring Finland's emissions reduction path in line with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2035. We will strengthen the role of the Climate Change Act as a guiding instrument. We will amend the Act in a way that will enable us to achieve the target of carbon neutrality by 2035. We will also update the target for 2050 in the Climate Change Act. We will add emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2040 to the Act in line with our path to carbon neutrality. We will also include the land use sector in the Act and set a target for strengthening carbon sinks. We will carry out an assessment of our carbon neutrality target in 2025. The assessment will take into account factors including new scientific data, technological development and the emissions commitments of other countries, along with the possibility of adopting international flexibility in meeting the targets. We will update our medium-term climate change policy plan and national climate and energy strategy so we can reach the 2030 emissions reduction level required to achieve carbon neutrality. We will evaluate our solutions based on their efficiency and cost-effectiveness while also taking into account regional differences and impacts on employment. Emissions reduction measures will be carried out in a way that is fair from a social and regional perspective and that involves all sectors of society. We will establish a ministerial working group on climate and energy issues, which will be in charge of preparing climate policy as a whole. Assessing climate impacts will become a part of the normal process of drafting legislation. The Government will establish a round table on climate policy in connection with the sustainable development committee. By bringing together a variety of operators in society, we can ensure that our climate actions are in the best interests of society and have broad approval from the public. The Government will assist local and regional authorities in preparing their own carbon neutrality plans and implementing climate actions. We will strengthen the role of the Finnish Climate Panel as an independent, scientific expert body and allocate sufficient resources for it.

Organization: Government of Finland

SDGs: **1317**

India plans to produce 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022 (Government Initiative)

India has been targeting to add large-scale conventional power capacities, as alternatives were very costly. Now, however, with solar and wind power becoming commercially viable in comparison to marginal mainstream sources (particularly imported coal, and nuclear based generation), there are additional choices available to policymakers concerned with the technical, economic, and environmental characteristics of a future power system that can keep pace with the economic growth. In view of the above, India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) aims to base 40% of the total installed power generation capacity on non-fossil fuel resources by 2030 with international support on technology transfer and financing. This includes Government of India's ambitious target of achieving 175GW of RE by the year 2022 that marks 75 years of our independence.

Organization: Government of India

SDGs: **713**

Sweden's goal – becoming the world's first fossil-free welfare state (Government Initiative)

Sweden's goal of becoming the world's first fossil-free welfare state, reaching net zero emissions by 2045 at the latest, responds directly to SDG 13. Nevertheless, the global shift from carbon-intensive to carbon-neutral development that is needed, will also contribute to the implementation of the whole Agenda 2030 – notably SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12. This major societal change starts with a profound shift in systems and technology to achieve cleaner air, better urban environment and safer energy supply. Financing needs to be redirected from fossil-based energy production to investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency improvements and an energy and resource-efficient infrastructure and buildings with carbon-neutral materials.

Sweden remains committed to continue taking a leading role on climate action. With the Government's overarching goal of becoming the world's first fossil-free welfare state, Sweden wants to showcase a prosperous, inclusive and equal society without greenhouse gas emissions. To succeed with the transition, the Swedish Parliament decided by a large political majority to introduce a climate policy framework in 2017. The framework consists of a climate act, a climate policy council and new climate targets, including to reach net-zero emissions by 2045 at the latest, and thereafter negative emissions. This framework is the most important climate reform in Sweden's history and sets out Sweden's implementation of the Paris Agreement while providing long-term conditions for business and society in the transition. Sweden encourage all countries to adopt similar institutional arrangements in their own national settings.

The Swedish Government is now speeding up its efforts. In the four-party policy agreement from January, the Government has committed to many new ambitious climate reforms. This fall, the Government will appoint an inquiry to review all relevant legislation to make sure it is in accordance with our climate policy framework, and another inquiry will investigate how to fully phase out fossil fuels and forbid fossil-driven cars in the transport sector. Thirteen different industry sectors have themselves have committed themselves in action plans to become fossil free within the government's initiative "Fossil Free Sweden", which shows that the business side is also driving the transition in Sweden. Even regional and local actors are moving forward.

This fall, Sweden's first Climate Action Plan, as regulated in our climate act, will be presented to the parliament. In the Action Plan the Swedish Government intends to present ambitious policies that take us towards our goal of net zero emissions by 2045 at the latest.

Organization: Government of Sweden

SDGs: **79111213**

Greece's commitment to green growth through Circular Economy (Government Initiative)

The abovementioned foreseen actions are all of a cross-cutting nature and have multiplying effects to more than one SDGs, addressing the strong intrlinkages between SDGs 12, 9, 7, 13, 15, 7 etc. Their implementation is expected to be further accelerated, coupled by a strong education- awareness raising component (SDG 17) by supporting circular consumption patterns through awareness raising and education; enhancing partnerships, synergies and communication between the various involved actors; and giving emphasis on monitoring progress and results through concrete performance indicators. To this end, the Government is relaunching an inter-ministerial Committee comprising representatives from all key involved Ministries, coordinated by the Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy, and has updated its National Strategy and Action Plan for the Circular Economy originally endorsed in April 2018, to now extend up to 2025 (activity linked to SDGs 16 and 17 implementation).

Description: The transition to a low-carbon, resource efficient and circular economy is of paramount importance for Greece to ensure environmental protection but also to boost green growth, to create new jobs, fight unemployment and support innovation in production, consumption, value chain of materials, sharing use methods and reduction, reuse and recycling of waste, in order to extend the life circle of products and optimize the resources, water and energy. The Greek government has set implementation of circular economy objectives in practice, through a Circular Transition Business Plan of Greece, as one of its key cross-sectoral priorities, by accelerating action at three levels:

- Setting criteria for green and circular public procurement including though incentives for enhancing secondary raw material markets and industry, as well as designing, repairing and reuse of products, aiming to "close the loop" of product life-cycles and to promote secondary use of by-products and waste in new production processes as raw primary materials, also applying in practice the "hierarchy approach" in waste management and with specific measures and targets for Plastics (single use plastics, fishing gears, etc) and food waste;
- Promoting industrial symbiosis and clustering of businesses for supporting circular entrepreneurship, environmental industry, digital transformation ;
- Stimulating employment through measures to strengthen sharing or collaborative economy, collaborative economy and small-scale entrepreneurship.

Expected impact: The abovementioned foreseen actions are all of a cross-cutting nature and have multiplying effects to more than one SDGs, addressing the strong intrlinkages between SDGs 12, 9, 7, 13, 15, 7 etc.

Their implementation is expected to be further accelerated, coupled by a strong education- awareness raising component (SDG 17) by supporting circular consumption patterns through awareness raising and education; enhancing partnerships, synergies and communication between the various involved actors; and giving emphasis on monitoring progress and results through concrete performance indicators.

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Organization: Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy - MoEE

SDGs: **678911121314151617**

MEPSEAS: Marine Environment Protection of the South-East Asian Seas (International Initiative)

1. Biodiversity - reduced transfer of invasive species. By encouraging countries to ratify and implement the BWM Convention, improvement in the standards for marine biofouling management will occur which will minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species through the discharge of ballast water. 5 of the participating countries have selected this Convention. <https://mepseas.imo.org/conventions/bwm>
2. Marine environment protection - reduction of harmful anti-fouling paints which damage marine life and can kill sea-life. Parties to the AFS Convention are required to prohibit and/or restrict the use of harmful paints which are applied to the ships' hulls. 3 of the participating countries have selected this Convention. <https://mepseas.imo.org/conventions/afs>
3. Prevention of marine pollution – management of garbage from ships, noxious waste and oil discharge. Annex V of MARPOL covers different types of garbage, specifies the manner and distances from land in which they may be disposed. Annex II pertains to the control of pollution by noxious liquid substances in bulk and prohibits discharge of these substances within 12 miles of the nearest land. Annex I deals with pollution by oil from operational measures as well as from accidental discharges. 4 MEPSEAS countries have prioritised the various annexes of MARPOL. <https://mepseas.imo.org/conventions/marpol>
4. Prevention of dumping – prohibition on the dumping of certain hazardous materials. The London Protocol parties take steps to mitigate the impacts of increasing concentrations of CO2 in the atmosphere by enforcing the ban of dumping low-level radioactive wastes into the sea and the incineration of industrial wastes at sea. 1 MEPSEAS Country has prioritised the London Protocol. <https://mepseas.imo.org/conventions/london-protocol>

Organization: International Maritime Organization

SDGs: **5791417**

Supporting Corporations to implement the SDGs (International Business Initiative)

SDGBI (SDGs Business Index), established by ASD, has been a crucial foundation for major global corporations in Korea, including Samsung, 1) to set up sustainable management strategies. As the world's first business management index based on the SDGs, the sustainability of the corporations were assessed through a criteria, classified into 12 categories in 4 areas. SDGBI has been introduced as the SDGs Best Practice on the Help Desk website of UN ESCAP, additionally from 2019, the SDGBI is expected to expand its scope globally, assessing and analyzing more than 1,000 domestic and international corporations. Through ASD's promotion on the SDGs, corporations are 2) expanding projects on sustainable growth, which is expected to raise the awareness of the general public on the SDGs. Also, member corporations (of ASD) are 3) replacing disposable and plastic products to renewable and Eco-friendly materials. Moreover, by collaboration with CJ Logistics, the Energy Forest Business project is expected to be an 4) effective countermeasure to combat fine dust and deforestation.

Organization: Korean Association for Supporting SDGs for the United Nations

SDGs: **234812131517**

Peruvian National Development Strategic Plan that implements the 2030 Agenda (Government Initiative)

The National Development Strategic Plan (PEDN) is the main management instrument for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, its objectives and goals, so that the country can define its specific contribution to achieve the Agenda from its national objectives, specific objectives and strategic actions. On the other hand, the PEDN guides the formulation and updating of policies and plans at all levels (national, subnational and local). In this way, the 2030 Agenda is proactively integrated into our national planning instruments, policies, strategies and financial frameworks.

Organization: National Center of Strategic Planning - Presidency of the Council of Ministers

SDGs: **1234567891011121314151617**

Dissemination and demonstration of mercury stabilization technology (Business Initiative)

Further, it has been expected that at least a few hundred tons of surplus mercury would be seized, which may damage both of environment and human health due probably to inappropriate management and unsuitable disposal. Nomura Kohsan's effort to introduce mercury stabilization equipment as well as to develop local capacity is to contribute to the target 12.4 of SDGs, which stipulates to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Organization: Nomura Kohsan Co., Ltd.

SDGs: **12**

The Green Deal –commitments (Government Initiative)

From the three deals already made the expected outcomes are: - To decrease the usage of single used plastic bags to 40 bags per person until the end of 2025. - Decrease the average CO2 emissions for new cars at least 4 per cents each year. - Increase vehicles that can use high amounts of bio fuels in heavy transportation - Promote vehicles suited for alternative fuels so that at least 25 per cent of all new cars can run with alternative fuels in 2025 - Increase the recycling of oil waste from 74 % to 80 % until 2020

Organization: Prime Minister's Office of Finland

SDGs: **1217**

The Finnish Citizen's Commitment to Sustainable Lifestyles (Government Initiative)

The average carbon footprint of Finns will go down from 10 000 co2kg to 5 000 co2kg by 2025

Organization: Prime Minister's Office of Finland

SDGs: **12**

The SDG Impact Accelerator (SDGia) (Government Initiative)

SDGia brings together startups that work on SDG-relevant solutions with their users and potential partners, including government department, international organizations, private foundations and corporates. It creates a unique, action-oriented, and focused partnership platform with measurable and scalable results. Starting with refugees in Turkey and solutions on Digital ID and portable toilets, SDGia will scale up to other geographies and challenges in the upcoming years.

Organization: Republic of Turkey – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SDGs: **61617**

Rotary EndPlasticSoup initiative (Community Initiative)

Reduce the use of plastic, change the industry to use less different kinds of plastic, more recycling, no plastic pollution in our environment by 2050.

Organization: Rotary EndPlasticSoup

SDGs: **611121314**

The Global Forum for National SDG Advisory Bodies (International Initiative)

An institutionalized evidence-based multi-stakeholder advisory body such as the Global Forum will add value to its members and thereby strengthen their efforts to accelerate SDG implementation nationally and regionally. By strengthening and connecting existing bodies, and supporting the emergence of new bodies, the Forum's founders pledge to foster co-creation and sharing of issue-based collective knowledge between these bodies, identify common grounds, and support context-sensitive learning for impactful national SD policymaking. The Forum will be unique in its easily accessible and relevant knowledge sharing, facilitating entry-points and pathways on SDG-delivery through trustworthy partnerships. Members can improve performance and clout by learning from and utilizing experience from elsewhere, and with that be better positioned to constructively support their respective governments in achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The Forum will also elevate the impact of the collective of national SDG advisory bodies in SD policy-making across other SDG-relevant networks. Where the momentum of the high ambitions of the 2030 Agenda has to be maintained through intensification of concrete, meaningful and accelerative action, the Forum allows for a pool of knowledge and experience of practitioners in all kind of contexts, and to build capacity for inclusive advisory bodies to support governments' national and local sustainable policy-making and bring to bear the collective knowledge in international policy processes. Early roadmap, coinciding with the HLPF second cycle: • Canvass the landscape of councils and similar bodies that advise SDG-implementation and engage them. • Seek endorsement from councils and similar bodies and their governments to become Forum members. • Produce a 'living' document reflecting the needs or changing needs of councils and similar platforms, laying out good practices. • Identifying shareware options, and shape the modality of the Forum to effectively customize the mentoring and advisory services, offered to those seeking it. • Institutional capacity building through joint learning for continuity of SDG implementation, and addressing emerging issues as determined by National Councils and similar bodies. • Inform the HLPF and broader international community on progress and action catalyzed by the Forum contributing to reducing the distance to the target. The benefit for

governments includes a more direct route to possible options and solutions, and to be positioned to act faster and in partnerships, where applicable, based on collaborative knowledge from practitioner members of the Forum. SDG Units and similar bodies, as they are being set up in the context of Voluntary National Reviews, may include participatory processes and thus, might want to join or collaborate with the Forum. The Forum will facilitate and improve the work of the mandated bodies while abstaining from acting as a political body in its own right. Intended to be a durable and effective partnership, the Global Forum will actively contribute to processes and actions in the context of the next four-year cycle of the HLPF and the national voluntary reviews process.

Organization: Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

SDGs: **1234567891011121314151617**

World Without Waste: (Business Initiative)

We are contributing toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Coca-Cola system in Japan implements sustainability initiatives in three domains—individuals (consumers), community, and environment—split into a total of nine core areas: beverage benefits, active healthy living, community, workplace, women, 2030 Packaging Vision, water stewardship, energy and climate, and sustainable agriculture. We examine the relevance of initiatives in the three domains and nine core areas to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and support meaningful projects and partnerships that help communities achieve the goals. Working toward attainment of the SDGs is one way we contribute to the resolution of social problems in the community. Under “environment” domain, 2030 Packaging Vision (updated July 2019) for a “World Without Waste,” we (1) Promote use of recycled or plant-based PET; (2) Help improve PET bottle and can collection and recycling rates in Japan; and (3) Help keep communities clean, for example through cleanup campaigns, and actively participate in awareness activities about a World Without Waste.

Organization: The Coca-Cola system in Japan

SDGs: **12**

United Kingdom commitment to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. (Government Initiative)

The UK will end its contribution to global climate change by 2050.

Organization: UK Government - Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

SDGs: **13**

Doubling of the UK contribution to the Green Climate Fund (Government Initiative)

Organization: UK Government - Department for International Development

SDGs: **1317**

A £515m package for education including: A new £215 million education quality programme in Africa and £300 million of UK investment in the new International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd) (Government Initiative)

Organization: UK Government - Department for International Development

SDGs: **1458**

Greening the landscapes and infrastructure of Caucasus and Central Asia (International Initiative)

The vision of the proposed greening strategy for landscape and infrastructure is: By 2030, the Caucasus and Central Asia are better connected to the rest of the world through much improved infrastructure, and this infrastructure has helped to make the landscapes of the region more sustainable and resilient, with better livelihoods for rural populations and more biodiversity, less pollution, erosion, soil loss and salinisation, more sustainable rural energy supply and grazing practices, and fewer GHG emissions. An integrated approach to landscape restoration has been put in place, enlisting the expertise of many sectors, including watershed management, forestry, agriculture and biodiversity conservation.

Organization: UNECE

SDGs: **1691215**

University Global Coalition (Global Academic Initiative)

Some universities have already adopted the Sustainable Development Goals as an overarching framework for their global and local engagement activities or have even embedded them into their strategic plans. Yet the efforts remain mostly isolated and far from widespread, and the voice of universities as critical institutions in shaping and implementing the global development agenda has been notoriously absent from critical discussions, summits and conferences. The University Global Compact will be a call to action to universities around the world to engage, to lead and to collaborate. It will be a movement, a platform for collective action, and a mechanism to amplify the voice of higher education and bring it to the table in the most relevant global efforts.

Organization: UNITAR & Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU)

SDGs: **1234567891011121314151617**

Trees in Cities Challenge (UN Community Initiative)

Expected benefits and impact on cities (methodology for measuring is still TBD) include: - Climate change mitigation and greater urban resilience. By absorbing CO₂ and providing a natural way of air-cooling, trees help mitigate climate change and save energy by reducing the need for air conditioning. - Cleaner air and the environment. Trees exchange gases with the atmosphere and capture particulates and urban pollutants. - Healthier cities. Presence of trees in urban areas is known to have a positive effect on human health by reducing levels of stress, preventing obesity, and accelerating the recovery from illnesses. - Improved public spaces for greater biodiversity. Trees provide shelter, food and home to animals and plants, contributing to urban biodiversity. - Stronger communities. Increased presence of urban green areas has been shown to have a positive impact on social cohesion and help to form stronger communities. - Increased property values. Healthy trees can increase surrounding property values by 2-10%.

Organization: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

SDGs: **311131517**

Fish Forward (European Business Initiative)

By 2020 consumers and the corporate sector in Europe are taking responsibility by choosing sustainable seafood as active contributors to Sustainable Development Goals and to climate change mitigation and adaptation: - A multi-channel sustainable seafood campaign engages 60 m European consumers. - 20 companies are committing to improve their seafood portfolio in consideration of climate change, ethical supply chains and SDGs. - Technical guidance papers and engagement activities provide EP, EC, and EU MS with enhanced evidence of policy implementation gaps, best practices

and compliance opportunities. - Sustainability assessments and stakeholder engagement processes inform producers and local in authorities in 5 developing countries.

Organization: WWF Austria

SDGs: **12581213141517**

Dzivarasekwa Community Waste Transfer Centre (African Community Initiative)

The centre had fully employed 8 Anti Litter Monitors and 2 security guards from the local community . Members from the community are now fully engaging themselves in protecting the environment. This is so because the 10 anti litter monitors from the community are carrying out campaigns in their neighbourhoods pertaining the transfer center as this is helping them a lot since most are now participating in creating a safe and sustainable environment which is the current initiative. More so, the people in the community also came up with an idea on creating another transfer center as this one is central. Hence they need it to be decentralized to all centers in Dzivareskwa as it is a big community. More people are now interested in collecting litter from the dumpsite and are bringing it to the centre. This in a way is protecting the environment as a few litter is being seen in the community since the establishment of the waste transfer centre.

Organization: Zimbabwe United Nations Association

SDGs: **581113**

Part 4 List of Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and

promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women

and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of

water and sanitation for all

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and

sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe,

resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production

patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and

its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Hakka Association of New York, Inc.

UN SPECIAL COLUMN 聯合國專欄

The 68th UN NGO Civil Society Conference

鹽湖城-猶他州首府之行

Dr. JC Fann / 范增昌

Gretta and I boarded the JetBlue plane flight at JFK. As I took my seat by the window of the plane's wing, I realized that in five hours, I would land at the long-awaited Salt Lake City Airport in Utah. I was so looking forward to participating in the United Nations' 68th NGO Civil Sustainable Conference!

Although the flight to Salt Lake City was at 9:10AM New York time, Gretta and I had to leave our house for JFK before 7:00AM. As I did not sleep well the night before, I closed my eyes as the plane was taking off and felt asleep at once. When I awoke, the plane had begun to descend; I turned my head to look at the prospect of the wings through the plane's window. It was full of deserted mountains and deserts. Compared with the aerial landing sceneries of the of the Taoyuan Airport in Formosa or the Kennedy Airport in New York, there were marked differences. A spread of mountains, waters, and greenery filled the limited view of my window. While I was contemplating why the Mormons would choose to settle at a place where birds could not inhabit and lay their eggs, a large lake of deep blue waters appeared on the front right below the plane. I thought this should be a lake of salt but there was no sign of a city like a metropolis by the lake. Doing Google search quickly, it was the East Canyon Reservoir. As the plane continued its descent, another lake gradually came into view. The white water on the shore of the lake looked like crystals of salt water and some of the surface appeared to be purple. There were green trees on the lower left side of the lake. Quickly I took a few photo shots as the plane headed on the runway! Finally, we've landed at the long-awaited Salt Lake City!

Compared to New York's Kennedy Airport, Salt Lake City's airport is much smaller, There are fewer passengers and very few taxis waiting in line to wait for passengers.

I asked an airport staff if there were any shuttles to the Hyatt Place Salt Lake City/Downtown. Unfortunately, there were none. At her suggestion, I asked one of the taxi drivers the cost of a ride to the Hyatt. He informed me it would be a flat rate of eighteen dollars to the Hyatt Place Salt Lake City/Downtown and not at metered rate.

About fifteen minutes into the ride, the taxi stopped at a Hyatt Hotel with a different address. I asked the driver why the address was different? He replied that it was this one. So Gretta and I went in the lobby and to check in. The front desk staff said that I didn't make a reservation. After reading my confirmation letter, she said, "You booked another Hyatt. It may take you 10 minutes to walk." So we decided to walk over to the Hyatt on my reservation and exited the hotel. We found that the taxi that initially drove us was still out in front! So we took the taxi to the correct Hyatt Place Salt Lake City/Downtown. I requested the driver to wait for us this time and only let him leave after confirming that it was the hotel I booked.

Immediately after putting the luggage in our room, Gretta and I looked for a restaurant as we were famished. We then settled down to figure out the logistics and details for the opening reception dinner and the three-day conference schedule.

Basically, the three-day 68th UN NGO Civil Society Conference was arranged at the Salt Palace Convention Center under one roof. There were many different themes and seminars occurring at the same time. Participants have the option to choose their own interests. During the three-day seminar, we found that two of the presentations were conducted by Taiwanese NGO members. Since they are from Formosa, we decided to support and attend their presentations.

In recapping the 68th UN NGO Civil Sustainable Conference, there are many great things I learned that I would like to share with you. I would like to mention a few here for reference:

Set the main goal of the conference

Executing/Achieving 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and follow up with the SMART Criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Resource based, with Time-based deliverables)

Conference Concept Note

Today 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas and that figure is expected to reach 68% by 2050(*1). As the complexities of urban life grow, communities and local leaders are at the forefront of finding sustainable solutions to poverty and inadequate housing, hunger and health, clean water, energy, environmental degradation and climate change, infrastructure, transport, education, migration, violence and gender equality. These and other challenges are interconnected with similar issues in rural areas and municipalities of all sizes, where activists and civil society organizations partner with governments and the private sector to ensure that communities are inclusive, equitable and sustainable.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a blueprint for action, advocacy and partnership, and a compass to ensure that no one is left behind, including those who are poor and vulnerable. Women and young people are seizing opportunities to participate fully and prominently as leaders in these efforts, and there are numerous examples of local action contributing to achieving national frameworks and bringing about global impact. The SDGs were designed with direct participation from more than 10 million people globally over a three-year period and were launched in 2015 with the support of all 193 UN Member States. Civil society is key to promoting understanding of these ambitious Goals and achieving them by 2030.

Against this backdrop, this year's UN Civil Society Conference(* 2.), reflecting Salt Lake City's leadership and demonstrated commitment on sustainability issues, will focus on SDG 11, "to make cities and human settlements

inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030". The agenda will explore the interlinkages among all 17 Goals, including critical issues relating to gender.

The three-day conference, co-hosted by the UN Department of Global Communications, Salt Lake City, and the NGO Executive Committee, will feature opening and closing plenary sessions, interactive thematic sessions, NGO-sponsored workshops, exhibits and a youth hub. Speakers and attendees will include leaders and other representatives from NGOs, UN agencies, academia, faith traditions, the public and private sectors and youth from around the world.

Sub-themes and results of the seminar(* 3.)

Proposed Thematic Sessions

1. Inclusive Communities – Leaving No One Behind
2. Climate Change – Communities in Action
3. Peaceful Societies – Recovering from Conflict and Nurturing Peace
4. Youth-led Session – Creating Opportunities and Economic Success for Youth
5. Infrastructure and Natural Resource Use
6. Emerging Technologies and Innovation
7. Impact Investing: Closing the SDG Financing Gap
8. Local and Regional Governments Leading the Way to Sustainable Communities
9. Enhancing the Role of Civil Society to Monitor Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 11
10. Building Inclusive Communities Through Education
11. Civil Society Partnerships for the UN We Need

Below is an outcome statement which has been drafted by civil society under the leadership of the Conference's Chair, submitted for global consultations leading up to and during the conference, and presented at the closing plenary for adoption.

68th United Nations Civil Society Conference Outcome Statement



— THE 68TH —
**UNITED NATIONS
CIVIL SOCIETY
CONFERENCE**


“Building Inclusive and Sustainable Cities and Communities”

68th United Nations Civil Society Conference

Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America

26-28 August 2019

Outcome Statement UNCSC2019

 Outcome Statement UNCSC2019

We, as members of civil society, adopt this document to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on the education and global citizenship focus of Gyeongju (2016) and the concept of people-centered multilateralism we developed in New York (2018). This year, we concentrate specifically on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: “to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable by 2030.” We underscore the need to understand cities and communities as central to the achievement of all SDGs and not only SDG 11. We highlight the importance of inclusivity, peace, family, education, youth, and the empowerment of women and girls. Further, we explore the ethical development of the economy, infrastructure, and technology needed to support balanced, sustainable communities. We recognize the interdependence of rural and urban prosperity, as well as the need to address the specific conditions of mountainous areas and small island developing States. We also highlight the need for collaboration of governments, civil society, and the United Nations in this work and stress the urgent need for climate action. For each of these, we affirm our beliefs and shared values, urge others to partner with us, and commit ourselves to actions that uplift the human spirit, create humane cities in which people can flourish, and enhance the quality of life and dignity for all. Without recognition of the challenges to our quest for sustainable and inclusive communities, we will accomplish nothing.

Therefore, we affirm:

- The importance of inclusivity and respect for the dignity and human rights of all. Thus, sustainable cities and communities must foster opportunities regardless of age; gender; race; nation of origin; sexual orientation; religion; socio-economic status; disability; language; universal, societal, and individual traditions and values; or political opinion.
- “[The] family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up processes [that] continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centered components of policies and programs as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development.”^[1]
- The need for immediate and effective action in response to the climate crisis. It poses a grave threat today, not only to the sustainability of human society, but to life itself, especially in coastal communities and other vulnerable places. Furthermore, the window for effective action is closing rapidly.
- The need to recognize peace as a fundamental component of sustainable societies, defining it not just as the absence of war and civil strife, but as the active presence of justice, security, social stability, inclusivity, accessibility, and lives lived in harmony with one’s neighbors and the earth’s ecosystems. We specifically recognize the need to address forced migration and its impact on both migrants and communities of origin, transit, and destination.
- The engagement of all members of civil society in global and local governance. Good and accountable governance, free of corruption, is key to the achievement of the SDGs, rule of law, and justice for all.
- The significance and potential of youth. More broadly, we affirm the need to empower all generations with education, skills, and opportunities. These will allow youth to sustain themselves; contribute to the health, well-being, prosperity, and resilience of society; and thereby enable all generations to thrive.
- The need for adequate, affordable, accessible housing, public services, infrastructure, mobility, and land management. These will reduce poverty, homelessness, and hunger while sustaining connectedness, human and environmental health, and community-led development.
- The potential for the ethical use and development of technology to address critical challenges faced by communities, harness opportunities, meet the needs of our planet, and re-envision the way we live.
- The need for community-relevant, goal-oriented private and public investment at all levels of society.
- The pivotal importance of education, including technological literacy; it is key to raising awareness of the SDGs and to our capacity to achieve them, especially Goal 11.
- The central role of local governments in the localization of the 2030 Agenda, its 17 SDGs, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the New Urban Agenda. These global agendas are only as good as the positive transformation they trigger for people, planet, prosperity, and partnerships.

Simple recognition of a problem does not generate progress unless stakeholders actively facilitate solutions. Thus, we encourage all stakeholders to form integrated, goal-oriented action plans that are tailored to the unique circumstances of their cities and communities. Stakeholders include individuals, children, youth, families, women, farmers, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, faith-based communities and organizations, scientific and technology communities, education and academia, workers and trade unions, persons with disabilities, volunteers, aging people, business and industry, philanthropies, and governments at all levels.

Therefore, we urge all stakeholders:

- To enhance inclusivity and respect for the dignity of all, from which human rights originate. Accordingly, we work to remove unjust systemic barriers to success, noting that bias and discrimination marginalize and segregate large segments of society. We especially call out racism, religious intolerance, and gender inequality.
- To support the family in its essential educating and nurturing roles, recognizing its important contribution to social integration.

- To recognize the severity and urgency of the climate change crisis and the destructive impact of our human footprint. We must act on clean, renewable sources of energy, low-emission mobility modes, and net-zero energy buildings. This change will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by cities and will protect our air, water, and ecosystems, thus sustaining biodiversity. Further, we recognize that countries and cities will experience climate and environmental challenges differently and have different resources with which to address them.
- To replace excessive consumerism with balanced production, consumption, reuse, and recycling.
- To build and sustain safe, peaceful, and just societies, free from war, civil strife, human exploitation, hate speech, and other crimes. Conflict resolution; respect for the faith, values, and traditions of all; and access to healthcare, including mental and behavioral health, are central to this effort.
- To ensure a vibrant and sustainable future for our youth through educational, vocational, and mentorship experiences that meet individual needs and facilitate inclusive, effective intergenerational dialogue. These will develop skills needed to create or access local socio-economic opportunities.
- To invest in sustainable housing, public services, mobility systems, safe drinking water, sanitation and waste systems, and other infrastructure accessible to all citizens. This investment will enable resiliency and prosperity and reduce poverty and hunger. It will also ensure that development minimizes environmental harm while connecting people with jobs, services, commerce, and each other.
- To develop and appropriately use old, new, and future technology to address challenges to sustainability, inequality, accessibility, human and environmental health, education, climate change, communication, commerce, agriculture, and safety.
- To establish legal and institutional frameworks that enable community and business investments to positively impact every level of society and every social and economic group.
- To ensure that governments and organizations at all levels take human needs and the environment into account while addressing societal, economic, infrastructural, and administrative policy.
- To encourage and support all stakeholders in their efforts to collect, maintain, and monitor relevant SDG data, thereby allowing analysis by all demographic groups and by territory.
- To incentivize all educational organizations to encourage pluralistic mindsets and engagement in civic and political processes. These efforts should emphasize the role of civil society and contribute practically to the achievement of the SDGs.
- To enable local strategies that embrace the universal vision of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the New Urban Agenda while remaining sensitive to local contexts.

Concrete actions and mechanisms for accountability must follow our affirmations and commitments if we are to build cities and communities that are economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable.

Therefore, as global citizens, we commit individually and collectively:

- To apply conscious inclusivity and respect for human dignity and rights in our daily lives while advocating for similar efforts in our corporate and organizational lives; in our laws, regulations, policies, and practices; and in our economy. This should facilitate the inclusion of marginalized, vulnerable, and deprived members of society.
- To practice environmental stewardship by proactively mitigating climate change and its adverse impacts.
- To promote sustainable peace as the presence of harmony, respect, and inclusive collaboration in our communities, within and among countries.
- To inspire and support youth in their visions of, preparation for, and access to a robust future.
- To urge governments, together with community partners, to build, upgrade, and repair infrastructure in ways that maximize sustainability, improve accessibility, minimize adverse environmental impacts, and ensure the ability to withstand climate change and natural disasters.
- To use appropriate technologies to ensure inclusivity and accessibility, economic prosperity, and to mitigate climate change and other adverse environmental effects.
- To mobilize public and private sector funds and investments to impact the implementation of SDG 11 related projects. Namely, these should include efforts to provide housing and basic services; upgrade slums; deliver sustainable transport systems; plan and manage participatory and integrated human settlements; protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage; reduce disaster risk and increase disaster resilience; reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities; develop green and public spaces; create links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas; integrate policy making; and support Least Developed Countries in building sustainable, resilient infrastructure using local materials.
- To form civil society collaborations, including public-private partnerships, in order to formulate policies, mechanisms, and regulations that foster peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable cities and communities. These efforts must include ways to track progress via key performance indicators.
- To protect a free press and make wise and productive use of social and conventional media to communicate, build consensus, and bring together policy makers, businesses, families, and individuals to advance shared interests for the common good.

We urge UN Member States and UN system entities:

- To engage and collaborate with ECOSOC and Department of Global Communications accredited organizations^{[[2]]} in strategic actions that support and advance the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the New Urban Agenda.
- To build on the vision, values, and commitments enshrined in this Outcome to deliver concrete multi-stakeholder discussion spaces, policies, partnerships, and implementation tools for sustainable and inclusive cities and communities.
- To facilitate robust inputs and interactive discussions with UN Major Groups and Other Stakeholders during the SDG Summit on 24-25 September 2019. We call on the Secretariat of the SDG Summit to provide a visible platform and modalities for the public dissemination of relevant analyses and reports produced by UN Major Groups and Other Stakeholders.
- To establish robust monitoring mechanisms for the transformative initiatives that will be showcased at the UN Secretary General Climate Action Summit on 23 September 2019. This should be done via mechanisms existing under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- To provide meaningful spaces and mechanisms for the sustained engagement of civil society in the dialogues that mark the 75th anniversary of the UN. We underscore that this anniversary provides a much-needed opportunity to reflect on the direction of the UN and to ensure its ability to address the global challenges of the 21st century as experienced by people in their communities.

We call on governments at all levels and all other stakeholders:

- To commit during the SDG Summit to actions that accelerate SDGs implementation and localization with people-centered strategies. Furthermore, we underscore the need to understand cities and communities central to the achievement of all SDGs and not only SDG11.
- To give follow-up to their actions to accelerate SDGs through Voluntary National Reviews and UN Major Groups and Other Stakeholders reports.
- To actively support and engage in the tenth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF10), convened by the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) on 8-13 February 2020 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. We underscore the critical importance of WUF to share practices, tools, and knowledge on how to achieve the SDGs and deliver climate change action in cities and communities.

We have only 11 years to deliver on the promises we made through the Sustainable Development Goals. We have less than 11 years to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

Therefore, be it resolved:

We, the participants of the 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference, will continue to actively contribute to our communities individually and in collaboration with other stakeholders to further the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as we move toward the United Nations' 75th Anniversary in 2020.

We endorse and support the Youth Climate Compact, the objective of which is to identify specific actions that can be taken to reduce the devastating effects of the climate crisis and adapt our communities in mindset and structure.

We thank the people and the governments of the United States of America, the State of Utah, and Salt Lake City for the kind welcome and gracious hosting they have given to the 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference and for their efforts to achieve United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

[[1]] United Nations Resolution A/RES/73/144

[[2]] ECOSOC accredited organizations

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Youth Climate Compact



— THE 68TH —
**UNITED NATIONS
 CIVIL SOCIETY
 CONFERENCE**

Drafted in the spirit of the 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference: “Building Inclusive and Sustainable Cities and Communities”

Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America

August 26-28, 2019

youth_climate_compact_uncsc2019.pdf

We, the youth, unite in action against the climate crisis. The Earth’s climate is nearing the point-of-no-return from which life on the planet cannot recover. The cost of inaction is too immense. Threats to the climate menace every aspect of our world; and the sustainable communities we must build for the future depend on our collective will to meet and overcome these existential challenges.

This compact identifies specific actions we can take to reduce the devastating effects of the climate crisis and adapt our communities in mindset and structure. The large-scale changes that the world needs cannot happen without the cooperation of countries, cities, civil societies, and the private sector. However, each individual can play a role in this movement. Recognizing that access to resources varies throughout the world, we urge all to adopt pledges that resonate with them and incite climate action in their own communities. As each signature is added to this compact, a global network of motivated and concerned youth grows. Over half of the world’s population are youth. Such a network will be able to tackle the systemic processes which have enabled and propelled the climate crisis.

Without an immediate paradigm shift, we will continue to see profoundly destructive consequences on human life across the planet. Rising sea levels and temperatures, water acidity and pollution, and abnormally severe natural disasters are causing the rapid decrease of Arctic sea ice extent, the decimation of biodiversity, the gradual disappearance of geographically vulnerable regions, particularly Small Island Developing States, and the disproportionate burden on economically disadvantaged areas in the Global South.

Climate change is aggravating global crises, intensifying drought and the lack of access to clean water and, subsequently, heightening global conflicts. By 2050, over 143 million people will be displaced as a result. Rapid industrial development coupled with inadequate regulation will hasten air pollution, deforestation, and acid rain; consequently undermining the ability both of natural habitats and human societies to support the thriving of their lifeforms, and thereby precipitating negative health outcomes for all species alike.

Overwhelming empirical evidence prove that the rapid intensification of the climate crisis was caused by human activity. We now must undo the damages. The Montréal Protocol successfully scaled back ozone depletion, but new climate crises require that we assert a more

comprehensive global agreement. The future is uncertain, and the devastation to the planet will become irreversible without immediate global action.

Hereby, we the youth pledge to:

1. Raise awareness in our own communities about policy that is detrimental to the health of our planet and promote policy which works to confront the main causes of the climate crisis;
2. Educate ourselves, our families, and our networks through formal and informal channels, including social media, on the impacts that we as individuals and as a collective society have on the climate through daily lifestyle choices;
3. Innovate climate-conscious solutions to local and global challenges and support scaling of sustainable products for widespread use;
4. Advance the widespread education of women and girls, understanding that doing so is a critical step in combating climate change;
5. Be mindful of the effects of our consumption, compounded in the manufacturing, transport, storage, sales, use, and disposal of products;
6. Implement the 6Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair, Rethink, and Refuse in order to fulfill a net-negative carbon future to reverse environmental degradation;
7. Use our purchasing power to encourage businesses to prioritize sustainable models and environmental well-being over short-term profits;
8. Prioritize environmentally friendly mobility options; influence relevant governing bodies to center the “Avoid, Shift, and Improve” framework in their building of sustainable local mobility systems and infrastructure;
9. Properly dispose of waste, and advocate for improved waste management infrastructure;
10. Avoid single-use plastic products and packaging to reduce the accumulation of waste;
11. Shift our diets to be plant-forward and climate conscious, reducing meat consumption and demanding reforms in food production industries as appropriate;
12. Call attention to the environmental harms caused by factory farming and unsustainable agricultural practices; opt for local food and support sustainable producers;
13. Caution against the toxic composition and limit our use of certain cosmetic, personal care, cleaning, and menstrual hygiene products, thereby reducing their contribution to pollution and ozone depletion;
14. Reduce consumption of products that exacerbate deforestation and urge our governments to improve forest ecosystem health and reforest desertified land;
15. Protect forests and rainforests, which produce large amounts of oxygen, from fires and destruction;
16. Use renewable sources of energy such as hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass when accessible; divest from fossil fuels, mining, and other businesses that profit at the expense of our planet;
17. Commit to conserving current energy reserves and sources through sparing usage only when necessary, effectively reducing carbon output and protecting energy security;
18. Invest in climate solutions and green jobs, ensuring our industrial transition toward a net-negative economy is just, equitable, and does not leave people and communities behind;
19. Integrate climate-resilient infrastructures and business models to reduce the effects of natural disasters;
20. Support organizations that strive to reduce negative impact on the environment while actively engaging in innovative and sustainable practices;
21. Actively participate in climate-related political processes, maximizing the voice of the people and challenging the influence of profiteers; urge political representatives to understand the pressing nature of the climate crisis and support policies that promote the health of our planet;
22. Condemn laws and regulations that deny environmental justice to and disproportionately affect marginalized groups; call attention to the disproportionate effects of climate emergencies on developing countries, especially the Least Developed Countries;
23. Mobilize to remedy the disproportionate effects of resource depletion, environmental degradation, and pollution on vulnerable populations, such as indigenous peoples;
24. Foster inclusion when addressing the pledges in this Compact, realizing that collaboration within and between communities is crucial in ending the climate crisis;
25. Acknowledge all forms of life on Earth, understanding that we are all interconnected in the global ecosystem.

Through this collective agreement, we strive to harness the power of the youth to build a future that is certain and free of the devastation of the climate crisis.

We seek cooperation and support from all generations, governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector in achieving the targets of this compact. Thus, we further our commitment to the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, leaving no one behind.

At the advent of the 75th anniversary of the United Nations, we request the United Nations Department of Global Communications Civil Society Youth Representatives Programme submit a report on the progress made by young people to address climate change. The unique challenges of our time also present unique opportunities. We remain hopeful that united in action, we can build a sustainable future for all.

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To learn more, and to register to participate, please visit: www.un.org/csc2019

* 1. According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

* 2. The UN Civil Society Conference was formerly called the UN DPI/NGO Conference

* 3. Outreach. In.org

— 68th United Nations Civil Society Conference —

台南客家文化會館

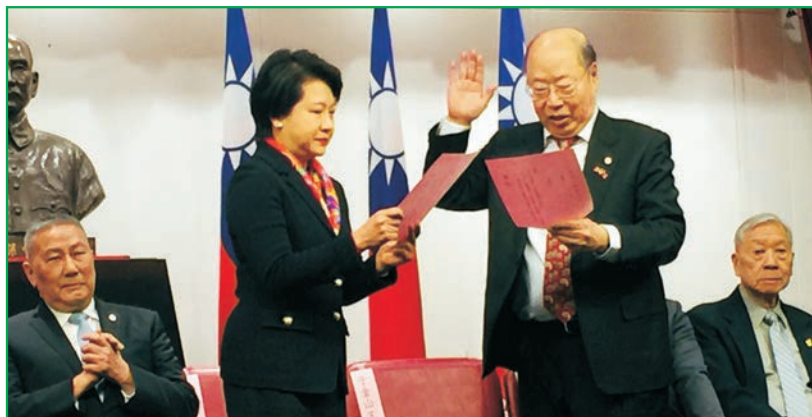


二〇二〇福爾摩沙音樂會台南場



中華公所主席交接典禮

紐約中華公所二〇二〇年三月一日舉行主席交接典禮，由駐紐約辦事處長徐儷文見證。





大紐約客家會年會/天穿日暨春節聯歡@喜來登大酒店 3/3/2019



大紐約區僑界歡迎賴清德前院長餐會@新木蘭海鮮大酒樓 10/20/2019



歡聚慶生會@紐約華僑文教中心 12/28/2019



← 臺僑圓山飯店感恩午宴 1/12/2020

↑ 法拉盛春節花車遊行 1/25/2020