

國立臺北大學 112 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：不動產與城鄉環境學系

科目：土地政策與問題分析

第1頁 共2頁

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一、在都市發展與都市計畫推動過程中，公共設施提供與用地取得，乃攸關都市生活與都市計畫品質之重要工作。故請依相關法令與制度，說明公共設施用地取得有哪些可行方法？及分別評論這些方法的優劣勢。（25 分）

二、請閱讀下列從 IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) 報告摘錄之一段短文，並詳述其意涵，及評論其內容。（25 分）

The sustainable deployment of natural capital, that is the world's stocks of natural assets which include geology, soil, air, water and all living things, has an important role in achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. For decades, IUCN has carried out innovative conservation initiatives that have simultaneously helped protect, manage and restore the environment while delivering tangible and sustainable benefits for people. This type of approach is now widely known as Nature-based Solutions (NbS). It is well documented that NbS, such as watershed protection, can generate income for local communities as well as benefits for municipalities that depend on these resources for their health and well-being. From investing in the restoration of degraded lands and shorelines to optimising the performance of traditional infrastructure, such as dams and levees, there is now overwhelming evidence that shows nature plays a critical role to in meeting our societal needs.

IUCN believes that mainstreaming nature conservation into key economic sectors is essential. Increasingly, governments and business alike recognise that NbS are not only useful tools, but imperative for addressing the dual global crises on biodiversity loss and climate change.

Research highlights that NbS could provide around 30% of the cost-effective mitigation needed by 2030 to stabilise warming to below 2°C. They can also provide a powerful defence against the impacts and long-term hazards of climate change, which is the biggest threat to biodiversity. Finding ways to work with ecosystems, rather than relying solely on conventional engineered solutions, can help communities adapt to climate change impacts. Using nature to green cities can also result in significant energy savings and health benefits.

Many countries are already taking action to include NbS in their national climate strategies, which is why it is important to ensure that these actions are developed and implemented based on the best criteria and practices available. To help guide this uptake, IUCN coined the first global definition of NbS in 2016. They are "Actions to protect, sustainably use, manage and

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接背面

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restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges, effectively and adaptively, providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”.

Today, NbS are considered by a wide range of stakeholders as an essential mechanism for achieving sustainable development. The IUCN Global Standard on NbS aims to ensure the application of this approach is credible, and its uptake tracked and measured for adaptive management so that its contributions can inspire others. Furthering this work will require scientific rigour, academic research, good governance and most of all, a willingness on the part of the various parties to help mainstream the Standard, and by doing so, help it to evolve as a key conservation and development tool, together.

- 三、國土計畫法業於 105 年 5 月 1 日施行，直轄市、縣（市）國土計畫公告實施後，應由各該主管機關依各級國土計畫國土功能分區之劃設內容，製作國土功能分區圖及編定適當使用地，並實施管制。若原本屬農業使用之土地被劃入國土保育地區，其土地使用將會受到什麼影響？您認為應如何評估國土保育之土地使用管制與私有產權之權利保障的分界？（25 分）
- 四、原依區域計畫法劃定之鄉村區或工業區範圍外，因為居住或產業發展需要而出現許多的違規使用。請問在國土計畫下，這些違規使用應如何處理？何種情形下會有合法化的可能？此種國土計畫合法化的可能性是否合理？請評析之。（25 分）

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