行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書 (出國類別:出席研討會暨參訪)

參加「第 34 屆防災研究與應用 國際研討會」報告

服務機關:行政院國家科學委員會

姓名職稱:魏良榮研究員

派赴國家:美國

報告日期:98年8月25日

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一、摘要

「防災國際研討會」係一兼具學術與實務之傳統性的年會,研討內容包括防 救災先進技術應用、體系運作、教育官導與人員訓練等,過去美國與其他國家透 過此研討會,建立了許多合作契機。第34屆會議於2009年7月15-18日,在美 國科羅拉多州 OMNI 飯店舉行。計有世界各國 400 位以上的防救災學者、專家 及政府官員與會,會議形式藉由小組面對面座談的討論方式,達成最深入且有效 的成果與經驗交流。本年度研討會係由美國科羅拉多大學內之自然災害研究與應 用中心(Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center, NHRAIC)負 責,NHRAIC屬於美國極富盛名防災資料的流通中心,其主持人 Kathleen Tierney 教授,曾於 2005 年初接受國家災害防救科技中心的邀請,來台擔任防災成果發 表會專題演講的貴賓,與台灣關係良好。此次參加研討會與出席的代表有許多交 談,學習很多國外的經驗,對於日後推動防救災管理技術研發及落實應用方面有 實質的助益。國家災害防救科技中心的同仁攜帶許多國內的出版品,除與其他國 家交換外,亦蒐集了相當豐富的參考資料,可供我國未來推動相關工作之參考。 同時,藉由此次交流溝通,已與美國日本之災害防救相關研究單位建立了良好的 互動關係,對於日後的合作與交流打了相當紮實的基礎。個人此次與會,有幾點 心得與建議如下

1、本次防災研討會是美國防災的實務界(聯邦與地方官員)與學術界每年例行的會議,以交換工作經驗爲主,發表學術成果爲輔。此種研討會值得我國效法,因爲我國的相關防災研討會都以學術發表爲主,在學術研討會中,實務界都是聽眾,他們比較沒有機會發表其工作成果與交換經驗,因此建議國家災害防救科技中心今後可考慮舉辦以實務爲主軸的研討會,可提高實務界能量。

- 2、FEMA 署長在大會的專題演講,提出三項重要觀念
 - (1) 提高大眾對於緊急災害之認識,其方法應不只限於教條及學術性之宣傳,應對於確實的災情作真實性的說明。針對各項天然災害之造成之原因,作真實性及視覺性的陳述。
 - (2) 於教育大眾各項災害嚴重性及真實性時,不需顧慮太多詞彙的選用,由 於若過於小心,大眾無法確切瞭解災害來臨時之破壞性,因此選擇 真實之描述將有較好之效果。

(3) 應重視社群或社區之力量,不應排斥私部門之加入,並將具有自發性 的大眾帶進參與推動工作。公部門之人員應走出框架,看到大眾真正 的需要,而今社群之力量已不容忽視。

此次台灣的莫拉克颱風滾滾泥水撕裂大地,斷橋、樓垮、路崩及人亡,在在都令我們觸目驚心。希望我們都能深記教訓。未來在重建及復原的過程中上述三個觀念是很有用的。

3、土地使用規劃與天然災害防治

在 2001 年桃芝颱風前,我國政府對天然災害的對策,多偏向防災工程面的手段,而較忽略受災地區實質社經環境之有效管理,尤其是土地使用的規劃與管理。每年雖有龐大經費支出,但隨愈來愈大的災害,這些工程經常無法發揮太大功能。此事實可反映在兩個層面: (1.) 過去 20 年來高災害潛勢地區的開發不減反增; (2.) 地方政府無力抵擋高災害潛勢地區的開發。此兩種現象使許多社區的脆弱度(vulnerability)大幅提昇。此次台灣的莫拉克颱風的災害即深刻反映此現象。

本次會議中看到防災的領域中有許多都市及區域規劃背景的學者、官員及實務專家的參與,令人印象深刻。

國內在經歷 921 之後土石鬆動,加上全球氣候變遷之影響及此次莫拉克颱 風的摧殘,國土保安已然成爲土地使用規劃與天然災害防治重要課題,如何整合 防救災計畫於土地使用計畫、地方發展計畫及重大經建計畫,是全國國土規劃、 區域規劃及都市規劃等應充分考量的。亦即未來各級國土規劃應能達成國土保安 之目標,透過土地使用規劃管理,驅吉避凶,並防止因國土開發建設造成水土破 壞,傷害環境系統及造成人民生命財產之損失。

4、社區及地方參與防災規劃及推動

本次會議許多的經驗交流及報告中皆提到防災計畫之擬定應由地方或社區發起或參與。其理由是地方對於包括災況、災害特性等天災之資訊較上級政府要清楚,每個地區對於災害風險的認知有差異,實際推動工作落在地方或社區居民,唯有透過地方及社區參與之計畫可能得到地方的支持及願意推動。反觀國內有許多與防災有關的政策、法案及計畫,其規劃或研擬工作,大多由中央政府主導及推動,地方及社區民眾參與極有限,以致實際執行常遭地方及民眾抗拒。未

來如何強化地方及社區參與,並中央與地方,政府與民間建立夥伴關係,應是推動防災相關工作之重要課題。

二、目的

「防災國際研討會」係一兼具學術與實務之傳統性的年會,研討內容包括防救災先進技術應用、體系運作、教育宣導與人員訓練等,過去美國與其他國家透過此研討會,建立了許多合作契機。第34屆會議於2009年7月15-18日,在科羅拉多州OMNI飯店舉行。計有世界各國400位以上的防救災學者、專家及政府官員與會,會議形式藉由小組面對面座談的討論方式,達成最深入且有效的成果與經驗交流。本年度研討會係由美國科羅拉多大學內之自然災害研究與應用中心(Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center, NHRAIC)負責,NHRAIC屬於美國極富盛名防災資料的流通中心。此次參加研討會與出席的代表有許多交談,學習很多國外的經驗,對於日後推動防救災管理技術研發及落實應用方面有實質的助益。國家災害防救科技中心的同仁攜帶許多國內的出版品,除與其他國家交換外,亦蒐集了相當豐富的參考資料,可供我國未來推動相關工作之參考。同時,藉由此次交流溝通,已與美國日本之災害防救相關研究單位建立了良好的互動關係,對於日後的合作與交流打了相當紮實的基礎。

三、參與成員

單位	人名	職稱
國家災害防救科技中心	陳亮全	主任
國家災害防救科技中心	周學政	資訊組 召集人
國家地震工程研究中心	蔡克銓	主任
國科會	魏良榮	研究員
銘傳大學	吳杰穎	助理教授

四、會議行程

參加「第34屆防災研究與應用國際研討會」行程表

時間	行程	地點
7月14日	1.台北→美國科羅拉多州丹佛機場	美國丹佛市
(星期二)		
	34 屆防災研究與應用國際研討會	美國丹佛市
	1. 註冊、報到	
	2. 大會及分組研討會	
	(1) 大會專題演講	
	-Geographies of Urban Disaster	
7月15日	-Great Southern California ShakeOut	
(星期三)	-The Big Lesson from Katrina	
	(2) 分組研討	
7月18日	- Evolving Inter-Organizational and	
(星期六)	Governmental Relationships	
	- Community Planning and Recovery	
	- Characterizing and Assessing Risk	
	- Training and Prepardness	
	- Cutting Across Disciplines and Cultures	
	3. 台灣 921 地震 10 週年研討	
	1.美國科羅拉多州丹佛機場→台北	美國丹佛市
7月19日-20日		
(星期日-星期一)		

五、過程

(一) 研討會議程

第34屆防災國際研討會正式會議於7/15~7/18舉行,討論議題相當豐富,茲整理分類如下:

專題演講 Keynote Address

- 1: Craig Fugate/FEMA Administrator
- 2: James Lopez/Senior Advisor to the Deputy Secretary,
 - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

大會議題 Plenary Session

- 1: Geographies Of Urban Disaster: Developed Country Wildfire Risk
 - Management in a Warmer World
- 2: Plenary: Great Southern California Shake Out
- 3: Hurricane Katrina and the Catastrophes to Come

共同議題 Concurrent Session Track

Track1: Evolving Inter-Organizational and Governmental Relationships

- 1. The Stafford Act 20 Years Later: Which Way from Here?
- **2.** Responsibility for Reducing Flood Risk vs. Paying for Flood Response and Recovery
- **3.**The Evolving Face of Local, State, and Federal Emergency Management Law
- **4.** Scales of Disaster Governance and the Hyogo Framework
- **5.** Civil Defense and Aid to Civil Authority
- **6.** Legal Authority and Perceived Liability in Disaster Response

Track2: Community Planning and Recovery

1. Model Sustainable Development Codes and Natural Hazards

- 2. Overcoming Obstacles to Hazard Mitigation in Local Planning
- 3. Presentations by New Researchers
- **4.**Planning for Postdisaster Redevelopment
- 5. Planning for Disaster in Disadvantaged Communities
- **6.** Long-Term Recovery: A Neglected Component of Emergency Management?

Track3: Characterizing and Assessing Risk

- 1. Rethinking How We Characterize and Communicate Risk
- 2. Managing Risk in Agriculture
- 3. Catastrophic Events: More than Just Big Disasters
- **4.** Are We Ready for a Hurricane Impact Index?
- 5. The Relationship Between Flood Policy and Community and Individual
- **6.** Alternative Conceptualizations of Social Vulnerability and Resilience

Track4: Training and Preparedness

- 1. Preparing for Disaster Using Scenarios
- 2. Vital, Cultural, and Historic Record Preservation
- **3.**Disaster Preparedness for Schools
- 4. Leadership and Professionalization in Emergency Management
- **5.** Mutual Aid Agreements and Public Works
- **6.** Emerging Technologies in Disaster Management

Track5: Cutting Across Disciplines and Cultures

- 1. Rethinking the Emergency Alert System
- 2. Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation, or Preparedness?
- **3.** Bridging the Gap: Where's the Applied Multidisciplinary Research?
- **4.** Overcoming Barriers to Engaging Climate Change in Research and Practice
- **5.** A Survey of Ethical Issues in Disaster Research
- **6.** Overcoming Barriers to Applying Lessons Learned in Local Emergency Management

Research to Policy to Practice

- 1. Who Needs More Research or Policy? Just Apply What You Have
- 2. Effective Emergency Management: A Geographic Approach in Japan
- **3.** Revisiting the 2001 Ankara UN Policy Recommendations on Gender, Natural Disaster, and Environmental Management
- **4.** Risk Management of Interdependent Infrastructure Systems: The California Sacramento Delta Region
- 5. The 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake: 10 Years Later

Roundtable

- 1. Gender and Disasters Roundtable
- 2. GIS and Disasters Roundtable
- 3. Healthcare Research and Disasters Roundtable

(二)主要討論議題

1、專題演講

(1)、開幕時由今年五月剛上任之聯邦政府緊急事務署 (Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA)署長 Craig Fugate 主講

Fugate 為今年五月剛上任。在此之前,曾於 2001-2009 擔任佛羅里達州緊急應變中心主任。在他任內,有 138 名全職的員工並掌管近 745 百萬美元之預算。其單位主要任務為協調災害應變、復原、整備及各項減災工作並與其州內共 67 個郡和各地方單位合作。在其佛州任內,從 2004 年,佛州遭遇四個颶風(Charlie, Frances, Ivan and Jean)。2005 年又再次遭受三個更大的颶風侵襲(Dennis, Katrina, and Wilma)。也因這些巨大災害,佛州展開了史上規模最大的援助計畫。其演講內容摘述:

- 主張提高大眾對於緊急災害之認識,其方法因不只限於教條及學術性之宣傳,應對於確實的災情作真實性的說明。針對各項天然災害之造成之原因,作真實性及視覺性的表現。
- 2. 於教育大眾各項災害嚴重性及真實性時,不需顧慮太多字詞的選用,常因字詞選用過小心,大眾無法確切瞭解災害來臨時之破壞性,因此選擇真實之描述將有較好之效果。
- 3. 應重視社群或社區之力量,不應排斥私部門之加入,並將具有自發性的大 眾帶進參與推動工作,並要公部門之人員走出框架,看到大眾真正的需

要,而今社群之力量已不容忽視,諸如 Twitter 此樣的社群。

(2) 閉幕時由美國 Department of Housing and Urban Development 的資深顧問 James Lopez 主講。

Lopez 先生針對 Department of Housing and Urban Development (<u>HUD</u>)所提出之永續社區發展的提案作討論。此項提案之目標爲改善交通與住宅兩項投資之整合使其能更符合該區域之永續發展模式,並減少溫室效應。並提出長期永續發展的社區也是較能從氣候變遷當中存活的社區觀念。除了針對現有的社區作更多的支持並投入經費,並令舊社區再生,都是使社區達到永續發展的方法之一。同時引介現有的優良模範社區之模式,加強其原有之價值及原有之特色,使其更臻於永續發展。會議當中,也有各方建議將成功社區之例子多作介紹及推廣,並建議HUD's 與其他政府單位或民間單位合作,創造更多工作機會,以達社區活絡及重生的效果。

2.大會議題

(1) Geographies of Urban Disaster: Developed Country Wildfire Risk Management in a Warmer World

主持人: <u>John Handmer</u>, RMIT University Centre for Risk and Community Safety 與談人:

Sarah McCaffrey, U.S. Forest Service

Richard Thornton, Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre

Alan Rhodes, Country Fire Authority of Victoria

研討內容摘要:

- 因近年來大型都市急遽開發,再加上氣候變遷之因素,使得大型都市暴露於 火災之機會更爲增加。
- 2. 此兩項因素也促使災害模式及類型的轉變規模更大及更令人難以推測,以往 以計區形式為主的方法及各項災後復原之模式,已面臨被挑戰。
- 3. 雖現今各項策略已可面對如此之風險,但這些策略必定是要能面對諸如:經費之考量、領導階層之訓練以及社區居民的各項期望。
- 4. 將針對今年初於澳洲維多利亞州發生之野火事件討論,並提出檢視未來此項問題之趨勢。
- (2) Great Southern California ShakeOut

主持人: David Applegate, U.S. Geological Survey

與談人:

Mark Benthien, Southern California Earthquake Center

Lucy Jones, U.S. Geological Survey Multi-Hazards Demonstration Project

Kate Long, California Emergency Management Agency Earthquake and Tsunami Program

John Bwarie, Office of Los Angeles City Councilman Greig Smith 研討內容摘要:

The Great Southern California ShakeOut 此項活動於 2008 年 11 月時舉辦,當時共計吸引超過五百萬居民橫跨整個南加州,以廣泛性的活動主軸作爲出發點,配合媒體及公開宣傳活動,結合了數百個不同單位及組織所完成的大型活動。以幾個世紀以來從地震當中學習到的經驗,廣泛宣傳爲何我們必須做好防災的各項準備工作。而此項活動也因當地閒歇常態性發生的地震之故,更引發了民眾對此項活動的興趣並願意爲將來有可能發生的災害作更積極的準備及參與。此項活動最大的成果乃是,讓民眾、各單位、社區爲緊急事件做完善的準備,去演練如何才能讓自己在危險當中尋求安全的保護方法,並從演練當中了解計畫是否得當,是否有任何需要改進之處。此項計畫已規劃將規模擴及到全加州,並預計於今(2009)年 10 月擴大舉行。

(3) Hurricane Katrina and the Catastrophes to Come

主持人: **Shirley Laska**, University of New Orleans CHART 與談人:

William Freudenburg, University of California, Santa Barbara

Ed Thomas, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

<u>Kathleen Tierney</u>, University of Colorado Natural Hazards Center 研討內容摘要:

對於分析各項社會因素造成甚或引致天然災害的可能性並無較多的研究進行探,從卡崔納颶風過後,災後的各項事實告訴我們必須要對於災害防救的工作做更多的努力。卡崔納颶風不單只是大自然反撲人類的例子,也並非只是紐澳良地區獨特的地域性,也並非只是這次的經驗是大型的災害。這是人類第一次真切的感受到大自然反撲的力量,因爲這樣的經驗,讓我們確切了解早期災害預警對於住在任何各處的居民都是同等重要的。

此議程針對同樣在美國其他屬於易淹水地區及居住了全美第二密集人口的加州 DELTA 區域(此區亦低於海平面),還有更多有此同樣現象的區域作探討。某些層面上,災害越趨嚴重的原因之一是因爲人類爲了各項政治或經濟的因素而忽略災害的可能性並做了某些錯誤的決定所造成的。

3. 共同議題

(1) The Stafford Act 20 Years Later: Which Way from Here?

主持人: Ken Topping, Topping Associates International

與談人:

Thomas Birkland, North Carolina State University

Ben Billings, U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Staff

Arrietta Chakos, Harvard University

William Siembieda, California Polytechnic State University

研討內容摘要:

Stafford Act 正式立法並執行至今已 20 年,然而這些年執行下來,也確實遇到各項不同的挑戰。除了在此議程當中對 Stafford Act 做其歷史的介紹也針對其內容作簡要性的瀏覽。雖歷經此 20 年,此項法令雖受到各項挑戰,但也因此開啟各種不同新的契機。而於此議程當中,針對下列幾個問題做探討:

- 1. 此項法令是否有完成臻至其原先之立意?
- 2. 此項法令與現今偏向較多關於國家安全之立法,其中間有何相互關係?
- 3. 何種修正案是需要被現在的新政府及國會關注的?
- 4. Stafford Act 是否有在聯邦政府及州政府甚或地方政府三方之間發揮適宜的功效?
- (2) Responsibility for Reducing Flood Risk vs. Paying for Flood Response and Recovery

主持人: Edward Thomas, Michael Baker Jr., Inc

與談人:

<u>Peter Rabbon</u>, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Flood Risk Management Program

Chad Berginnis, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

Roy Wright, FEMA

Paul Perri, Colorado Safety of Dams Program

研討內容摘要:

由水災引起的各項災害雖爲地方現象,但是其復原能力及後續工作已成爲是整個國家所關心並應全力處理之問題。從過去幾世紀以來,水災之各項問題之復原及重建責任,已逐漸從個人之責任轉至地方政府之責任甚或到現今的聯邦政府之責任。然而從土地利用之決定(地方政府)而到負起各項責任之聯邦政府之間,這兩者之間卻存在著明顯溝通上之斷層。而這將會是爲何有可能淹水之土地仍持續一直被開發,導致水災各項問題及損傷仍日漸嚴重的主要原因。

而我們必須知道水災並非純然是天然災害,這裡面涉及許多人爲因素。然而與居 民溝通當時,我們必須提高民眾之認知,並指出並非只有淹水之問題,也或許包 含了更多其他的問題,如水壩之安全問題及土地利用等問題。雖因地方政府積極 與居民溝通,告知居住於危險水壩下游將會暴露於各項危險當中,然而居民在欠 缺教育之下,各項安全措施雖已設置,卻不知如何正確使用。堤防 過去3世紀 曾是抗洪的主力,也有很好的成效,但如今是否仍是主力,已是個問號。

- 1. 美國有四個層級的堤防管理,聯邦 federal 、洲 state、地方政府 local government、及私部門 private.
- 2. 由於建造的層級不同,故目前美國管理堤防的第一個問題,有太多的堤防不知在那裡,因此第一步要找到所有的堤防。
- 3. 處理對策是建立保險制度及與居住於潛勢區的居民進行觀念溝通及宣導的工作。
- (3) The 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake: 10 Years Later

主持人: 陳亮全主任

與談人:

國科會魏良榮博士、國家地震工程研究中心蔡克銓主任、資訊組召集人周學政老師、銘傳大學吳杰穎老師

研討內容摘要:

此議程乃專爲台灣 921 集集大地震十週年設立。議程之摘要及文章請詳見附錄。

(4) Catastrophic Events: More than Just Big Disasters

主持人: Tricia Wachtendorf, University of Delaware Disaster Research

與談人:

John Aucott, FEMA

Ellis Stanley, Dewberry

研討內容摘要:

大型災害之後帶來的巨大的損失、破壞各項重要的資源、接連而來的大量無處可歸的災民甚或遇難者,這些是災害復原工作及長期復原工作當中最大的挑戰。 巨災事件使得各層級及單位都背負了龐大的壓力舉凡從當地政府、州政府直至聯邦政府,都是需要各種多元及不同的方式去作規劃及整備,並非一項措施即可適用於各項巨災。

(5) Scales of Disaster Governance and the Hyogo Framework

主持人: Dennis Wenger, National Science Foundation

與談人:

Ali Ardalan, Tehran University of Medical Sciences Institute of Public Health Research

Charles Kelly, Aon Benfield UCL Hazard Research Centre

Emily Wilkinson, Aon Benfield UCL Hazard Research Centre

William Waugh, Georgia State University

研討內容摘要:

以兵庫宣言爲例,此議程討論並檢視各國際之間甚或中央及地方各災害管理組織的互動模式。並將聯合國減災策略小組及其他關注於災害議題的組織其針對災害風險及減災趨勢方法作討論。並瞭解到這些單位及層級之間,看待此項議題之角度及定位。並提出兵庫宣言是否具有任何影響力,致使各國家及地方政府更重視災害風險減災的工作。並從中討論國際組織是否可以影響到地方性的政策決定或選擇。

(6) Planning for Disaster in Disadvantaged Communities

主持人: <u>Philip Berke</u>, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Center for Sustainable Community Design

與談人:

John Cooper, MDC, Inc.

John Kiefer, University of New Orleans

Ponmile Olonilua, Texas Southern University

研討內容摘要:

弱勢族群:諸如低收入家庭、孩童、老年人、行動不便的人、各種不同種族之族群。這些弱勢族群於災害來臨時,都可能會遭受不平等的對待。而這項問題有可能來自於社區本身資源不足,包括從災害當中復原之整備能力、存活能力及整體性的資源不足。而地方性的緊急應變組織通常都對於此多樣性或不同的族群缺乏充分的準備。因此,有效性的災害管理計畫必須將各種特殊情形、關注及能量做整體考量。在對於處理弱勢族群的方法都應大幅度調整,並非一項措施即可適用於所有的現今的災害管理。

對於弱勢族群,溝通常是很大的問題,族群本身並不認爲自己爲弱勢,並且不想要被外人稱爲弱勢族群,除此之外,互信的關係建立,亦是取得其族群認同的一大要因。因爲普遍弱勢族群,皆不信任政府所能給予的,因爲其族群認爲政府總是長時間的忽視他們的需要。而對於語言不同的族群,其語言之障礙,更會阻擋各項觀念的宣導,因此認識弱勢族群並用其瞭解之語言設計宣傳手冊等,將會是另一重要考量。

對於弱勢族群之對待方式,也應是以合作之模式,而非以命令的角度強制執行各項任務,應當以溝通及合作之模式,讓其族群瞭解本身暴露在何種危險性當中,並鼓勵非政府組織的介入,而決策層級也應將資訊作更公開及明確的說明,並吸引更多的人參與此項事務。

(7) Long-Term Recovery: A Neglected Component of Emergency Management? 主持人:

Claire Rubin, Claire B. Rubin and Associates

與談人:

Jennifer Dunn, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Institute for Water Resources

Jon Wallace, FEMA

Gavin Smith, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Ken Topping, Topping Associates International

Robert Olshansky, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

研討內容摘要:

當災害發生時,更多的民眾受到影響時,其災後的復原及演變成爲重要的問題。而不可否認的,長期的復原過程當中存在著災害管理課題中最多的問題而卻也最

少被拿出來檢視的。復原重建過程包含了各項複雜的步驟,舉凡經濟、各單位之間的問題甚或社會重建的過程。適切的管理過程可以大幅減輕長期復原過程當中引發的負面影響。而 Emergency Support Function 14 (ESF-14)在國家應變架構下專門處理關於社區長期復原之問題,其本身卻也存在著待解決的各項的疑難及不確定性。

六、心得及建議

此次參加研討會與出席的代表有許多交談,學習很多國外的經驗,對於日後推動防救災管理技術研發及落實應用方面有實質的助益。國家災害防救科技中心的同仁攜帶許多國內的出版品,除與其他國家交換外,亦蒐集了相當豐富的參考資料,可供我國未來推動相關工作之參考。同時,藉由此次交流溝通,已與美國日本之災害防救相關研究單位建立了良好的互動關係,對於日後的合作與交流打了相當紮實的基礎。個人此次與會,有幾點心得與建議如下

- 1、本次防災研討會是美國防災的實務界(聯邦與地方官員)與學術界每年例行的會議,以交換工作經驗爲主,發表學術成果爲輔。此種研討會值得我國效法,因爲我國的相關防災研討會都以學術發表爲主,在學術研討會中,實務界都是聽眾,他們比較沒有機會發表其工作成果與交換經驗,因此建議國家災害防救科技中心今後可考慮舉辦以實務爲主軸的研討會,可提高實務界能量。
- 2、FEMA 署長在大會的專題演講,提出三項重要觀念
 - (1) 提高大眾對於緊急災害之認識,其方法應不只限於教條及學術性之宣傳,應對於確實的災情作真實性的說明。針對各項天然災害之造成之原因,作真實性及視覺性的陳述。
 - (2) 於教育大眾各項災害嚴重性及真實性時,不需顧慮太多詞彙的選用,由 於若過於小心,大眾無法確切瞭解災害來臨時之破壞性,因此選擇 直實之描述將有較好之效果。
 - (3) 應重視社群或社區之力量,不應排斥私部門之加入,並將具有自發性 的大眾帶進參與推動工作。公部門之人員應走出框架,看到大眾真正 的需要,而今社群之力量已不容忽視。

此次台灣的莫拉克颱風滾滾泥水撕裂大地,斷橋、樓垮、路崩及人亡,在在都令

我們觸目驚心。希望我們都能深記教訓。未來在重建及復原的過程中上述三個觀念是很有用的。

3、土地使用規劃與天然災害防治

在 2001 年桃芝颱風前,我國政府對天然災害的對策,多偏向防災工程面的手段,而較忽略受災地區實質社經環境之有效管理,尤其是土地使用的規劃與管理。每年雖有龐大經費支出,但隨愈來愈大的災害,這些工程經常無法發揮功能。此事實可反映在兩個層面: (1.) 過去 20 年來高災害潛勢地區的開發不減反增; (2.) 地方政府無力抵擋高災害潛勢地區的開發。此兩種現象使許多社區的脆弱度(vulnerability)大幅提昇。此次台灣的莫拉克颱風的災害即深刻反映此現象。

本次會議中看到防災的領域中有許多都市及區域規劃背景的學者、官員及實務專家的參與,令人印象深刻。

國內在經歷 921 之後土石鬆動,加上全球氣候變遷之影響及此次莫拉克颱 風的摧殘,國土保安已然成爲重土地使用規劃與天然災害防治要課題,如何整合 防救災計畫於土地使用計畫、地方發展計畫及重大經建計畫,是全國國土規劃、 區域規劃及都市規劃等應充分考量的。亦即未來各級國土規劃應能達成國土保安 之目標,透過土地使用規劃管理,驅吉避凶,並防止因國土開發建設造成水土破 壞,傷害環境系統及造成人民生命財產之損失。

4、社區及地方參與防災規劃及推動

本次會議許多的經驗交流及報告中皆提到防災計畫之擬定應由地方或社區 發起或參與。其理由是地方對於包括災況、災害特性等天災之資訊較上級政府要 清楚,每個地區對於災害風險的認知有差異,實際推動工作落在地方或社區居 民,唯有透過地方及社區參與之計畫可能得到地方的支持及願意推動。反觀國內 有許多與防災有關的政策、法案及計畫,其規劃或研擬工作,大多由中央政府主 導及推動,地方及社區民眾參與極有限,以致實際執行常遭地方及民眾抗拒。未 來如何強化地方及社區參與,並中央與地方,政府與民間建立夥伴關係,應是推 動防災相關工作之重要課題。 附錄一:

Taiwan Session: The 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake: 10 Years Later 發表論文摘要

01

Introduction of Taiwan Session: 10-year Lessons from the Chi-Chi Earthquake

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The 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake claimed thousands of lives, leveled tens of thousands of houses and brought tremendous loss to the whole society. The Chi-Chi Earthquake, the most devastating one in the 20th century in Taiwan's history, had specifically identified the insufficiency from emergency response to disaster mitigation in Taiwan. A strong voice arose among the general public to demand more positive and proactive measures in facing of the challenges triggered by natural disasters. The integrated contribution, devotion, consensus and determination reached by government, private sectors, NGOs, NPOs and academic fields boost Taiwan to cross the gap and move forwards. Ten years later, we humbly review the healed scars and closely reexamine what we have learned from. We would like to initially propose the idea to present and share how the affected people gradually recover and rebuild their homeland. Especially, comprehensive process of disaster risk reduction ever happened and continues developing in Taiwan. The five selected topics are to be delivered for sharing with and learning from the participants. These five topics includes fields of 1) National investment and policy on technology on disaster risk reduction; 2) Improvement and innovation of earthquake engineering; 3) Empowerment of local governments on disaster reduction; 4) Community-based strategy of disaster mitigation; 5) Development and implementation of information system on disaster management.

Keywords: earthquake, disaster risk reduction

National Science & Technology Program for Hazards Mitigation in Taiwan

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In order to improve the efficiency of hazard mitigation, the National Science Council of Taiwan has taken a number of initiatives in the development of hazard mitigation technology since 1982, including the 1st, 2nd and 3rd five-year plans for hazards prevention research, and the National Science and Technology Program for Hazards Mitigation (NAPHM). In this article, the contents and achievements of the NAPHM are briefly reviewed. On the one hand, the NAPHM has provided a mechanism for integrating and translating the research results into technologies that can be implemented. The NAPHM was transformed in 2003 into the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction to further enhance the development and implementation of disaster technology.

The plan of establishing the NAPHM was first proposed in November 1997, followed by a year of preparation. The first phase of the program started in 1999 and ended in 2001. The second phase started in 2002 and ended in 2006. This is an integrated program across ministries and councils. The participating ministries/councils joined force with the NSC to work out plans, and carry out promotion, execution, and integration, and finally transfer research results into application to hazard mitigation. A total of 12 ministries and councils, participated in the program. The planned total budget of the program is NT\$ 1,038 million for the first phase and NT\$ 3,007 million for the second phase.

Keywords: hazard mitigation

Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Research and Practice in Taiwan: 10 Years after the 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake

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The Chi-Chi Earthquake of magnitude of 7.3 occurred at 1:47AM on September 21, 1999. This devastating earthquake caused the loss of about 2500 human lives and severe damages on built environment in a very wide spread region in the entire country. Since the occurrence of the earthquake, a number of earthquake engineering researches have been launched and the results have been implemented for practice of earthquake hazard mitigation. It includes the advancement of the Taiwan Earthquake Loss Estimation System (TELES) and the update of the national seismic force requirements for building and bridges incorporating the considerations of site and near fault effects. The Chi-Chi Earthquake has also shown the vulnerability of school buildings under the attack of earthquakes. In this presentation, the research results of the seismic retrofit and performance evaluation of school buildings are introduced. It includes the development of the simplified and detailed evaluation procedures utilized by the school administrators and professional engineers, respectively. Cost effective school building retrofit methods were first examined in the full-scale laboratory experiment then verified in the in-situ collapse tests of several old school buildings before applications in the nation-wide government-funded retrofit program to be conducted from 2009 to 2012. The presentation concludes with the applications of cost-effective seismic energy absorbing braces, developed in the National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering, in a number of retrofit and new construction projects of office, hospital, residential and industrial buildings.

Keywords: earthquake engineering, seismic retrofit, seismic building code, earthquake loss estimate

Improvement of Capability and Capacity on Disaster Management at Local Governments by Empowerment

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After the Chi-Chi Earthquake, the needs and demands of improving local governments' capability and capacity are frequently mentioned by the media press and the public, but constraints resulting from limited finance and insufficient human power are the bottle-neck required assistance and support from the central government. Furthermore, owning to the pre-mentioned factors, quality of regional plan for disaster management didn't fully satisfy the rapid changes of both social development and disaster itself. This article will summarize the recent work completed in Taiwan to intensify the disaster management at the local levels. By introducing academic institutes jointly working with the local governments, a four-year and three-stage project had been implemented in all 25 local administrations to combine both the academic researches and the practical applications to extensively enrich the local level's ability. Five key criterions are includes: 1. Collaboration and cooperation; 2. Technology transfer; 3. Improvement by training; 4. Finical supports; and 5. Quality control. An influential outcome has droved the local governments to move proactively on disaster management with the localized consideration to cope with the specific threat. And substantial assistance mechanism had been established to further help the local governments toward a healthy and smart homeland with safety and prosperity. The project is a best practice to demonstrate the effective and efficient policy to bring the research result into practical practice. Through annual evaluation of local governments' performance, efforts and contributions of the project have yielded abundant achievements. Keywords: Hazard mitigation, Regional Disaster Prevention and Response Plan

Fostering Community Resilience - Taiwan's Community-Based Strategy for

Disaster Reduction

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Taiwan is recognized as a major area at relatively high risk from significant natural hazards, such as earthquakes, typhoons, floods, landslides and debris flows, due to its specific location and hilly topography. Certainly, natural hazards are a major threat to Taiwan, and no community is safe from them. There is no doubt that community is the key factor in reducing risks, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts. Rapid population growth and highly occupancy in hazard prone areas are also likely to enlarge the effects of natural and human-included hazards. The past devastating disasters demonstrate that the emergency capabilities of local governments may be overwhelmed in the aftermath of disasters, and community then is critical in responding to disasters events. How to strengthen community capability has consequently become a trend for government institutions. This paper describes the recent development of community-based disaster management initiatives in Taiwan. We would like to take this opportunity to share "Taiwan's experience" with practitioners and researchers in the disaster management community. By implementing the Community-Based Disaster Management Project, we are able to apply our research results into practice and help community to promote hazard awareness, reduce vulnerability, strengthen preparedness and response capabilities, as well as build resilience. By implementing the project, it also provides a best platform to formulate the public-private partnership and implant the concept of disaster risk reduction in everyone's daily life. Several successful cases will be presented to experience sharing.

Keywords: Community-Based Disaster Management, Public-Private Partnership

The Experience of Developing Safe Taiwan Information System (SATIS) in Taiwan

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Disaster management is an interagency and interdisciplinary task. It involves many operations, including the disaster mitigation planning, preparedness, monitoring, potential area prediction, early warning, risk assessment and relief management capability, etc. All of these operations are substantially based on the information technology. To reduce the damages and losses caused by the natural hazards, an integrated and complete decision support system for decision maker is necessary. In this study, a Safe Taiwan Information System, which includes two subsystems -response operation system for staff members and decision support subsystem for commanders, is developed for preparedness and response of typhoon hazards. It is based on the Web-GIS framework that the disaster information can be distributed via internet technology. When typhoon is approaching, response operation subsystem is used by NCDR staffs to analyze and manage the disaster information such as the current position and possible path of typhoon, the spatial distribution of rainfalls, and potential areas of flooding, landslides and debris flows. The results of hazard risk analysis which include potential rainfall distribution, inundation and landslide risk areas, early warning messages, and total suggestion over the next 24 hours are finally demonstrated by decision support subsystem in the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) and help the commander to make the right decisions in disaster preparedness and response phases. In the future, SATIS will integrate social and economic information into the assessment of natural hazard vulnerability which can help the commander to know well the high-risk areas.

Keywords: GIS, Disaster Management, Decision Support, Hazard Models.



圖一:展場Poster Session



圖二:於海報展展示此次921十週年紀念研討會之宣傳海報



圖三:大會主席_Natural Hazard Center 凱薩林主任及Plenary



圖四:大會熱烈參與之盛況,此次參與人數近四百人



圖五:台灣場次Q&A



圖六:台灣場次,學者爭相提出各項問題