

與

降低社區災害風險

International Conference on
Community-Based Disaster
Risk Reduction
and Recovery

災後復原
國際學術研討會



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「降低社區災害風險與災後復原」國際學術研討會

臺灣位處於環太平洋之火環區域內，其特殊的地理環境，地震、颱風、水災以及土石流等都是常見的天然災害，這些災害輕則影響個人日常作息與社會秩序，減弱社區機能與社會功能，重則迫使整個社區遷村或異地重建，嚴重影響受災居民的社會支持網絡與生活習慣及文化的保存與延續，因天災所引發的生命傷亡與財產損失更是不容小覷。

有鑑於此，2015年3月18日來自世界187個國家的2,800名政府代表，在日本仙台經過五天馬拉松式的討論後，通過了今後十五年的全球減災策略——〈仙台減災綱領〉，除了強調社區防災的重要性，並致力於減少生命損失及人民生計的推動工作，其七大減災目標為：

1. 大幅減少全球災害死亡率。
2. 大幅減少受災害衝擊之民眾人數。
3. 減少災害造成直接之經濟損失。
4. 實質減少災害對重要基礎設施的破壞，以及造成服務的中斷，並發展抗災、耐災的能量。
5. 在2020年前，增加制定國家和地方減災對策的數目。
6. 促進國際合作，透過彼此間之聯絡與支援，大幅強化開發中國家的能力建構，以落實此防災綱領。
7. 實質改善民眾對複合型災害之早期預警系統，以及災害風險資訊與評估的瞭解。

四大優先推動項目包括：

1. 瞭解災害風險
2. 用災害風險治理來強化災害風險的管理
3. 投資減災工作，以改進抗災耐災能力
4. 增強防災整備以強化應變工作，並在重建過程中達成「重建得更好」之目標。

主辦單位：

國立屏東科技大學、佛教慈濟慈善事業基金會、澳洲查爾斯達爾文大學

時間：2016年9月11日（一）～9月12日（二）

地點：國立屏東科技大學國際會議廳

International Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

The Sendai (2015) Agreement called for greater attention to be directed to proactive approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster recovery. Disaster risk reduction strategies encompass policies, strategies and practices intended to manage risk arising from the interaction between people, hazards and environment. DRR and disaster recovery were linked in the Sendai Agreement using the concept of Build Back Better (BBB). The Build Back Better concept argues that disaster response and recovery initiatives should include not just recovery, but also ways of developing societal and citizen capability to both develop social capital in affected areas and capability to deal with future hazard events and disasters. Central to this is understanding how knowledge of community development and community empowerment theories and practices inform DRR and BBB strategies.

Taiwan has developed and adopted many practices that inform how these relationships can be developed and applied. Prominent examples include reconstruction projects and the role of NGO's in supporting community recovery. However, to date, there has been no systematic review of research and practice in ways that allow them to be aligned with DRR and BBB practices and that can provide a model for the adoption of the scientist-practitioner model as a medium for the development of DRR and recovery interventions and how they can be integrated. Social service agencies and NGOs in Taiwan already have strong community development and engagement philosophies and practices. This conference will explore ways in which these existing agency strengths can support the DRR and BBB practices being developed and applied by risk management agencies.

This two-day conference will provide an opportunity to bring people, representatives of agencies and NGOs, practitioners and researchers together to discuss how the lessons and experiences from past events can be integrated to lay the foundations for developing guidelines for community-based DRR and recovery practices. The conference will include international and domestic speakers.

Conference presentations will cover, for example, how the role of governance practices in setting a societal perspective on DRR and BBB, international and domestic examples of DRR



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and recovery practices and their implications for developing best practice, examples of agency and NGO best practice in community development and community-based DRR and recovery, community case studies of how art, culture and economic issues can be accommodated in community-based activities, and developing empirically validated models of DRR and BBB practices. A plenary session will provide an opportunity to lay the foundations for best practice guidelines that agencies and NGOs can use to complement their existing community development and engagement practices to integrate them with DRR and BBB goals. In doing so, the conference will demonstrate how the proposed approach can develop social capital in Taiwanese communities in everyday life and not just when disaster strikes and how this approach can provide more cost-effective approaches to disaster response and recovery practices.

Organizers :

National Pingtung University of Science and Technology \ Buddhist Compassion Relief Tzu Chi Foundation \ Charles Darwin University

Date :

September 11~12, 2017

Venue :

International Conference Hall, Pingtung University of Science and Technology

主辦單位簡介

Organizers

國立屏東科技大學校史簡介

本校創立於日治時代的大正十三年(1924)，初名高雄州立屏東農業補習學校；後因規模擴大，於昭和三年(1928)易名為高雄州立屏東農業學校。

臺灣光復後，於1954年改制為臺灣省立農業專科學校，再於1964年更名為臺灣省立屏東農業專科學校。彼時，與臺灣大學、師範學院(臺灣師大前身)、臺中農學院(中興大學前身)、及臺南工學院(成功大學前身)，並稱臺灣五大學府，為揚譽海外的農耕隊和國內各行各業培育了無數菁英，既為國家穩固了邦交，更為臺灣經濟的起飛奠下了厚實的基礎。

爾後，本校於1991年升格為技術學院。與北部的臺灣工業技術學院，是全國技職教育中，唯二的最高學府；1997年又與臺灣工業技術學院、雲林工業技術學院率先改制為科技大學。在臺灣技職教育體系日趨完整的每一階段，本校皆居於龍頭之位。

此外，本校於1986年遷入現在的老埤地區，倚大武山，傍東港溪，校地之廣(298.3公頃)，居全國之冠；校舍依地勢規劃而建，極具淳樸特色，且視野遼闊，優美如畫，園景之好，媲美國家公園，致有「國家公園大學」之美稱，是學生培養專技、陶冶人格、強健身心的最佳天地，也是教師最理想的研究教學環境。

- 1924 高雄州立屏東農業補習學校
- 1928 高雄州立屏東農業學校
- 1945 臺灣省立屏東農業職業學校
- 1954 臺灣省立農業專科學校
- 1959 臺灣省立屏東高級農業職業學校
- 1964 臺灣省立屏東農業專科學校
- 1981 國立屏東農業專科學校
- 1991 國立屏東技術學院
- 1997 國立屏東科技大學
- 2024 百年大學



National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

The predecessor of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST) was founded under the name of Kaohsiung District Pingtung Extension School of Agriculture in Japanese Taisho Year 10 (1924) during the period of Japanese colonial rule in Taiwan. In Japanese Showa Year 3 (1928), the school was expanded and renamed as Kaohsiung District Pingtung Agricultural School. After the Restoration of Taiwan, the school was reformed as Taiwan Provincial Institute of Agriculture in 1954, and then renamed again as National Pingtung Institute of Agriculture in 1964. During that time, it, along with Taiwan University, Taiwan Provincial Normal College (predecessor of Taiwan Normal University), Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University (predecessor of National Chung Hsing University), and Taiwan Provincial College of Engineering School (predecessor of National Cheng Kung University), were honorifically rated Taiwan's top 5 institutes of higher learning. The Institute educated innumerable scholars for the crews of the widely recognized Taiwan Agricultural Teams and for domestic companies. The achievements not only stabilized the normalization of diplomatic relationships between Taiwan and other countries, but also established a solid foundation for the rapid advancement of Taiwan's economy.

The institute was upgraded to National Pingtung Polytechnic Institute in 1991. At that time National Pingtung Polytechnic Institute and National Taiwan Institute of Technology were the only two institutions of higher education within our nation's technical and vocational education system. In 1997, the institute along with National Taiwan Institute of Technology and National Yunlin Institute of Technology took the lead in being reformed as universities of science and technology. At each stage of the development of Taiwan's technical and vocational education system, NPUST always occupied the top position.

NPUST, located on a hillside in northeastern Neipu Township in Pingtung, occupies 285 hectares adjacent to Da-Wu Mountain and Dong-Gang Creek with the largest and most beautiful campus in the nation. The arrangement and construction of each campus building was based upon the topography of the campus landscape. NPUST has enjoyed the reputation of being a "National Park University." The campus is impressively gorgeous like a natural park possessing countryside characteristics with extensive fields of view, picturesque scenery, and peaceful atmosphere. The university provides our students a unique living and learning environment which promotes learning professional technology, the development of their personalities, and the

strengthening of their physical and mental health. It is also an ideal place for the faculty to teach and conduct research.

1924 Kaohsiung State Pingtung Extension School of Agriculture

1928 Kaohsiung State Pingtung Agricultural School

1945 Taiwan Provincial Pingtung Vocational School of Agriculture

1954 Taiwan Provincial Institute of Agriculture

1959 Taiwan Provincial Pingtung Senior Vocational High School of Agriculture

1964 Taiwan Provincial Pingtung Institute of Agriculture

1981 National Pingtung Institute of Agriculture

1991 National Pingtung Polytechnic Institute

1997 National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

2024 A Centennial University



慈濟基金會簡介

慈濟基金會秉承佛陀「無緣大慈、同體大悲」之信念，以「慈悲喜捨」四無量心，從事濟貧教富之志業。自 1966 年成立以來，全球慈濟人已分布於五十多個國家地區。

1966 年證嚴上人成立「佛教克難慈濟功德會」，秉持「一日不作，一日不食」的儉樸精神；成立之初，上人即與五位同修弟子，每人每天多做一雙嬰兒鞋，加上三十位家庭主婦，日存五毛買菜錢，開始從事訪貧救苦之工作，逐步開展出「慈善、醫療、教育、人文」四大志業。從臺灣花蓮一隅，發展為全球的 NGO 組織，2010 年獲聯合國認可其經濟社會理事會非政府組織特殊諮詢地位，善盡地球公民的責任。

慈善志業

慈濟以「人傷我痛、人苦我悲」的人文情懷，超越種族、國家、語言、膚色、宗教信仰的界限。用感恩心付出，以大愛行動膚慰苦難，希冀達到人心淨化、社會祥和、天下無災無難的理想境界。

慈濟志工關懷苦難眾生，不只給予物資上的幫助，更重視心靈的膚慰。透過訪視評估，提供受災及貧病鄉親真正的需求，同時膚慰苦難的心靈。在急難救助、長期關懷、蓋屋建校等各項慈善行動中，重視援助的成效之外，更關注於啟發人性本善的良能。不僅帶動付出者「見苦知福」，體會布施助人的歡喜，找到生命的意義；也讓受助者懂得「感恩回饋」，即使擁有不多也願意涓滴付出助人，形成一股人類互助互愛的美善循環。

醫療志業

累積救貧經驗，證嚴上人體會到許多家庭往往「貧病相依」，因此發願為缺乏醫療設施的臺灣東部民眾籌建醫院，提升東部醫療水平，並以病人為中心，推向「人本醫療、尊重生命」的願景。1972 年在花蓮成立貧民施醫義診所；1986 年，花蓮慈濟醫院落成啟用。此後玉里、關山、大林、臺北、臺中慈濟醫院陸續啟業，建置出全臺完整綿密的慈濟醫療網絡。而在花蓮慈院成立時，亦同步推動「醫院志工」制度，配合醫護團隊，做到全程、全人、全家、全隊之「四全」照顧，達到「身、心、靈」統合療護的目標。

愛心人人皆具，除了慈濟醫院醫護人員之外，一群來自社會各大醫院、私人診所的醫師、藥劑師、護理人員，亦以「醫病、醫人、醫心」為宗旨，於1996年組成「慈濟醫事人員聯誼會」，1998年更名為「國際慈濟人醫會」，投入偏鄉義診、全球急難救助行列。

教育志業

慈濟教育志業體辦學的共同理想和目標，是以「慈悲喜捨」為校訓，「尊重生命、肯定人性」為宗旨；實踐「品德教育、生活教育、全人教育」為目標的優質教育。

1989年為了培育現代護理人才，提供臺灣東部地區少女就學、就業的機會，證嚴上人籌設創辦慈濟護專。至2000年，完成慈濟幼兒園、小學、中學、大學以迄研究所、社會教育推廣中心等全程、全面、全人之「完全化教育」。並於海外開辦多所大愛幼兒園、慈濟中小學、慈濟人文學校等，涵養學生品格、推廣人文。

慈濟人文教育理念除於校園內推展之外，慈濟志工亦積極在社區成立多種教育功能團體，從「兒童班」、「親子班」、「青少年成長班」、「讀書會」，到校園內的「慈濟大專青年聯誼會」，提供各階段人格薰陶的教育資糧。教師們也成立「慈濟教師聯誼會」，推動「靜思語教學」，以善念、好話淨化心靈，並與社區志工及學生家長結合成立「大愛媽媽成長班」，在校園中推廣生命教育，引領孩子們建立正確的人生觀。期待藉由淨化心靈到淨化社會，從善美的教育養成善美的人格，進而在人與人之間展現出感恩、尊重、愛的生活涵養。

人文志業

何謂人文？「人」就是人品典範，「文」就是文史流芳。慈濟以人為本，期待人人依循倫理，敬天愛地，培養內在品德，而儀表言行都能守分合宜，讓人歡喜。慈濟展開慈善志業的同時，人文就已深蘊其間，而後醫療、教育等志業亦與人文息息相關。

慈濟人文志業肩負「為淨化心靈作活水、為祥和社會作砥柱、為聞聲救苦作耳目、為癡狂慌亂作正念」的使命，為時代作見證、為人類寫歷史，創造愛與善的循環。

大愛電視臺及大愛廣播為非營利公益頻道，以全球愛心清流自許製播節目，發



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揚佛教慈悲濟世、人苦我悲之精神，秉持「報真導正」的原則，為淨化人心、祥和社會而努力。

人文需要智慧的陶養，證嚴上人的開示法語《靜思語》，則是以深入淺出的生活語彙，闡述真實人生的道理，希望每一位讀者都能從中獲得心靈上的澄明與自在，體會到人生的價值；而為了傳揚慈濟人文理念，更有一群「人文真善美」志工，藉由文字、圖像、影音能力的培養，求真、求善、求美，為慈濟留歷史也為世間樹立「人品典範」，讓真善美「文史流芳」。

Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation

“All people are capable of the same great compassion as the Buddha; and that compassion leads us to reach out and relieve others' suffering with concrete actions” – Dharma Master Cheng Yen's guiding principle in 1966, upon establishing the Buddhist Tzu Chi Merit Association in Hualien, Taiwan.

Dharma Master Cheng Yen and her first five monastic disciples supported themselves and their charity work frugally—for example, making and selling one more pair of baby shoes every day. Her teachings inspired 30 housewives to put one NT 50-cent coin (worth about US 1 cent) into their personal bamboo banks every day before grocery shopping. These humble donations became charity funds that directly helped local poor, elderly and sick individuals. Tzu Chi has since grown into an international movement with branches and offices in 56 countries and regions. Millions of tireless supporters and tens of thousands of trained volunteers dedicate themselves to Tzu Chi's missions around the world, one compassionate act at a time. The foundation was granted a special consultative status from the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Mission of Charity

Tzu Chi volunteers care for all people regardless of race, nationality, language, color or religion. They share the philosophy: "When others are hurt, we feel their pain; when others suffer, we feel their sorrow." Volunteers provide direct support to ones in need and offer comfort with sincerity, integrity and honesty. They strive to create a more caring, inclusive world.

Tzu Chi pays attention not only to the effectiveness of its aid and assistance; it also focuses on bringing out the good in everyone. Direct assistance activities remind rich people of the joy of giving and the true meaning of life. Tzu Chi volunteers also inspire love and equanimity among

the people in need, so they can open their hearts and rise above current problems to help even less fortunate people, thus reaping the personal benefits of Great Love.

Mission of Medicine

Among the four sufferings of life, illness is the most painful. During her charity visits, Dharma Master Cheng Yen realized that many families became poor after following some major illness. Therefore, she founded the Tzu Chi Free Clinic for the Poor in 1972, which began Tzu Chi's mission of medicine. In 1986, the Hualien Tzu Chi General Hospital opened, and its guiding



principles were “respect life” and “Patient-centered” . Tzu Chi Taiwan's medical network was completed by the openings of additional hospitals in Yuli, Guanshan, Dalin, Taipei, and Taichung. The medical staff, supported by large teams of volunteers, aim to perfect the “Four Entireties” of patient care: the entire treatment process, the patient's entire body, the patient's entire family, and the entire medical team. The goal is to ensure proper care of the body, mind, and soul of the patient. From city to countryside, from the mountain to the sea, Tzu Chi's comprehensive medical network provides the people of Taiwan with top quality medical service that consists of the latest technology and the warm human touch.

Tzu Chi International Medical Association, TIMA, established in 1996, has become active around the world. It has provided free medical services in 48 countries around the world. It is recognized as a well-organized, systematic and effective global medical service network. TIMA volunteers from different countries regularly visit remote mountain areas, islands and villages that lack medical services and provide treatment and check-ups. After major disasters at home or abroad, TIMA members provide their services tirelessly.

Mission of Education

In 1989, Dharma Master Cheng Yen established the Tzu Chi Nursing College to educate future medical professionals and inspire greater compassion. She also wanted to increase educational and employment opportunities for Aboriginal girls. In July 2000, Tzu Chi completed its education system, from kindergartens to master degree programs. The motto of the schools is: "loving kindness, compassion, joy and equanimity." Their objective is to teach students to respect life and establish the best values of human nature. In response to the 12-Year Compulsory Education Plan of Taiwan's Ministry of Education, Tzu Chi's primary and secondary schools merged on August 1, 2011. In 1999, the Nursing College upgraded its status to College of Technology; in 2015, it was renamed Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology.

Mission of Culture

Each of Tzu Chi's missions is people oriented. Dharma Master Cheng Yen founded Tzu Chi based on her deep conviction that every human being has inherent goodness and purity—their true nature. This true nature's noble qualities are represented by the Chinese term, 人文 or “renwen,” which the Master considers the core value of Tzu Chi's culture. The culture aims to promote wholesome values throughout society with compelling cultural activities. Such values

promote the growth of peace, harmony, and stability. The mission also records human history to help create a cycle of love and goodness.

Da Ai TV (Da Ai means “Great Love” in Chinese) is a non-profit television station supported by donations, and the proceeds from hundreds of thousands of Taiwanese environmental protection volunteers' recycling efforts. Da Ai Television is dedicated to the pursuit of goodness, truth and beauty around the world. Rather than profits, its focus is the good of the public. Its accurate, non-partisan reporting and emphasis on kindness set a high moral standard in the community and inspire good in people.

Da Ai TV can be watched via 12 satellites around the globe. In 2005, it became the first Taiwanese TV station to produce digital programs. Beginning the first day of 2012, Da Ai TV has also begun broadcasting HD programs.

Jing Si Aphorisms are the teachings of Master Cheng Yen presented in simple language that is easy to understand. They explain the Master's philosophy of life so that every reader can find new comfort, understanding and respect for all life.



查爾斯達爾文大學簡介

查爾斯達爾文大學位於澳洲北領地達爾文，並在北領地地區的帕默斯頓、凱瑟琳、賈比魯、愛麗斯泉、烏魯魯、紐倫拜、泰能特溪等地設有校區，在雪梨和墨爾本也有校區，學生總數達 23,000 人。作為北領地最大的高等教育機構，查爾斯達爾文大學吸引來自當地、全澳洲和海外的學子。學生族群包括原住民、國際學生、高中畢業生和成人學生。根據獨立機構公布的大學排名，在全世界的高等教育機構中，查爾斯達爾文大學的卓越表現備受肯定。在 2015 年，查爾斯達爾文大學名列全世界校齡 50 年以下的頂尖大學之一。而在具有高影響力的泰晤士高等教育世界百名校齡 50 年以下之大學排名中，查爾斯達爾文大學國際排名為第四十八名。查爾斯達爾文大學在環境、原住民和災害管理研究方面，成就輝煌。

Charles Darwin University

Charles Darwin University (CDU) is based in Darwin in the Northern Territory, Australia. It also operates campuses at Palmerston, Katherine, Jabiru, Alice Springs, Yulara, Nhulunbuy and Tennant Creek within the Northern Territory, and has a campus in Sydney and Melbourne. In total, CDU teaches 23,000 students. As the largest tertiary institution in the Territory, CDU draws students from the local area, across Australia and overseas. The student body consists of indigenous and international students, school leavers and mature age students. Independently published university rankings highlight CDU's excellence amongst higher education institutions throughout the world. In 2015, CDU was named as one of the top universities in the world under 50 years old. CDU ranked 48th internationally in the influential Times Higher Education (THE) 100 under 50 global rankings. CDU has a strong track record in environmental, indigenous and disaster management research.

「降低社區災害風險與災後復原」國際學術研討會
International Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

09/11 (Mon)	
時間 Time	行程 Activities
08:30-09:00	報到 REGISTRATION 地點 (Venue)：國立屏東科技大學國際會議廳 International Conference Hall, NPUST
09:00-09:20	開幕式 OPENING CEREMONY 戴昌賢校長 國立屏東科技大學 Prof. Chang-Hsien Tai, President of NPUST 羅錦福教授 查爾斯達爾文大學 Prof. Douglas Paton, Charles Darwin University 何日生主任 慈濟基金會 Dr. Rey-Sheng Her Director of Humanity Development of the Tzu Chi Foundation
09:20-10:25	第一場主持人：戴昌賢 校長，國立屏東科技大學 Session 1 Chair: President Chang-Hsien Tai, NPUST
	主題演講 KEYNOTE SPEECH 羅錦福教授 查爾斯達爾文大學 Prof. Douglas Paton, Charles Darwin University 降低社區災害風險與災後復原：社區發展與風險管理的整合 Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery: Integrating Community Development and Risk Management
10:25-10:40	休息 Break
10:40-11:45	第二場主持人 羅錦福教授 查爾斯達爾文大學 Session 2 Chair: Prof. Douglas Paton, Charles Darwin University
	主題演講 KEYNOTE SPEECH 安娜·克魯茲教授 京都大學 Prof. Ana Maria Cruz, Kyoto University, Japan 合併天然與人為 (複合式) 災害的風險評估與疏散撤離計畫 Joint Natural and Technological (Natech) Risk Assessment and Evacuation Planning
11:45-13:00	午餐 Lunch (地下一樓用餐區 B1 Dinning Hall)



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13:00-14:05	第三場主持人：許木柱榮譽教授 慈濟大學 Session 3 Chair: Emeritus Prof. Mutsu Hsu, Tzu Chi University
	主題演講 KEYNOTE SPEECH 綠比卡·馬穆拉 - 西頓博士 西頓顧問研究公司負責人 Dr. Ljubica Mamula-Seadon, Director of Seadon Consulting & Research 透過培力建構社區復原力：不同文化背景的社區營造 Building Community Resilience through Empowerment: Place-making in Different Cultural Contexts
14:05-14:20	休息 Break
14:20-16:45	第四場主持人：王仕圖 副院長，國立屏東科技大學 Session 4 Chair: Prof. Shu-Twu Wang, Department of Social Work, NPUST
	發表人 PANEL PRESENTER 徐文信副教授 屏科大災害防救科技研究中心 Dr. Wen-Shinn Shyu, Assistant Prof, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Technology Research Center, NPUST 屏東縣易淹水社區防救災工作之推動 Disaster prevention and protection initiative in flood-prone communities in Pingtung County
	王价巨教授 銘傳大學建築系 Prof. Jieh-Jiuh Wang, Department of Architecture, Ming Chuan University 以學校作為社區防災基地—學校與社區合作模式之探討 School-Based Community Disaster Prevention: A Study on Collaboration Between School and Community
	艾絲·紐瑞·卡拉奇教授 中東科技大學 Prof. Ayse Nuray Karanci, Middle East Technical University 影響復原力的因素：從地震倖存者的角度探討 Factors Affecting Resilience: A View From the Standpoint of the Earthquake Survivors
	沙特·沙加拉助理教授 萬隆技術學院 Dr. Saut Sagala, Assistant Prof, Institute of Technology Bandung 印尼火山爆發受災社區復原力的比較研究 Comparative Study of Community Resilience to Volcanic Hazards in Indonesia
	綜合討論 Open Discussion

「降低社區災害風險與災後復原」國際學術研討會
International Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

09/12(Tue)	
時間 Time	行程 Activities
08:30-09:00	簽到 REGISTRATION
09:00-10:05	<p>第五場主持人：羅錦福博士 查爾斯達爾文大學 Session 5 Chair: Prof. Douglas Paton, Charles Darwin University</p>
	<p>主題演講 KEYNOTE SPEECH 何日生主任 / 副教授 慈濟基金會人文志業發展處 / 慈濟大學 Dr. Rey-Sheng Her, Director of Humanity Development, Tzu Chi Foundation/ Associate Professor, Tzu Chi University</p> <p>證嚴上人的慈善思想與實踐 Dharma Master Cheng Yen's Ideal and Practice of the Mission of Charity</p>
10:05-10:20	休息時間 Break
10:20-12:25 每篇論文 30 分鐘	<p>第六場主持人：綠比卡·馬穆拉 - 西頓博士 西頓顧問研究公司負責人 Session 6 Chair: Dr. Ljubica Mamula-Seadon, Director of Seadon Consulting & Research</p>
	<p>發表人 PANEL PRESENTER 呂芳川主任 慈濟基金會慈善志業發展處 Mr. Fang-Tsuang Lu, Director of Charity Mission Development, Tzu Chi Foundation</p> <p>災難救助與復原 - 以慈濟賑災經驗為例 Comprehensive Work for Post-disaster Recovery: Tzu Chi's Experience in Disaster Relief</p> <p>邱國氣高專 慈濟基金會宗教處 Mr. Kuo-Chi Chiu, Senior Specialist, Religious Culture and Humanitarian Aid Department, Tzu Chi Foundation</p> <p>慈濟救災的組織動員運作及志工功能與志願精神的養成 Tzu Chi's Mobilization, Operation and the Volunteerism Spirit, and Function of the Volunteers' Development in Disaster Reliefs</p>



降低社區災害風險與災後復原國際學術研討會

	<p>馬丁·斯穆特克助理教授 赫拉德茨 - 克拉洛韋大學 Dr. Martin Smutek, University of Hradec Králové 水災經驗中團結和生活世界 / 系統關係的影響 Solidarity and the Influence of Life-world/System Relationship in (Flood) Disaster Experience</p> <p>張麗珠副教授 屏東科技大學 Dr. Li-ju Jang, Associate Professor, NPUST</p> <p>龔聖淵社工師 高雄市社會局 Mr. Sheng-Yuan Kung, Licensed Social Worker, Social Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government 臺灣的災害救助任務分工機制 Collaboration in Disaster Relief Work</p>
12:25-13:40	午餐時間 Lunch
13:40-14:45	<p>第七場主持人：何日生主任 / 副教授 慈濟基金會 / 慈濟大學 Session 7 Chair: Dr. Rey-Sheng Her, Tzu Chi Foundation</p> <p>主題演講 KEYNOTE SPEECH 許木柱榮譽教授 慈濟大學 Emeritus Prof. Mutsu Hsu, Tzu Chi University 災難援助與永續發展：慈善人類學的觀點 Disaster Rescue and Sustainable Development: A Perspective of Anthropology of Charity</p>
14:45-15:00	休息 Break
15:00-15:20	<p>閉幕式 CLOSING CEREMONY</p> <p>戴昌賢校長 國立屏東科技大學 President Chang-Hsien Tai, NPUST 羅錦福教授 查爾斯達爾文大學 Prof. Douglas Paton, Charles Darwin University</p> <p>許木柱榮譽教授 慈濟大學 Prof. Mutsu Hsu, Emeritus Professor, Tzu Chi University</p> <p>呂芳川主任 慈濟基金會 Mr. Fang-Tsuang Lu, Director of Charity Mission Development, Tzu Chi Foundation</p>

議事規則

一、本會議使用之語言為中文、英文。

二、論文發表規則：

1、主持人

- (1) 引言及介紹講者 5 分鐘。
- (2) 中間更換講者上場發言，每次以半分鐘為限。

2、發表人

剩 3 分鐘時按鈴一聲提示，請發表人於 3 分鐘內結束發言，時間到按鈴兩聲提示。

3、綜合討論

- (1) 綜合討論時間若有剩餘，論文發表人可酌予回應；若時間不足，回應可免，請主持人酌情控制。
- (2) 請就論文相關主題發問，若超出論題範圍，主持人與發表人可不予回應。

三、聽講規則

- 1、請提早入坐，勿中途退場，以示對本研討會之尊重。
- 2、會議進行時，未經大會同意，請勿攝影、錄音。
- 3、維持議場秩序，會議進行時，請勿私下交談。
- 4、茶水、點心請在議場外使用。



Conference Guidelines

1. Languages: Chinese and English

2. Guidelines for “Conference Section”

A 、 For Chair

- (1) Chair has five minutes to introduce each presenter.
- (2) Change of Presenter: 30 seconds.

B 、 For Presenter

The bell will ring once when 3 minutes remain and twice after the allotted time ends.

C 、 Open discussion

- (1) During the discussion, the chair will ensure that each participant who wishes to comment may do so; he will control the use of time.
- (2) Please ask questions within the topics presented; otherwise both chair and presenters cannot respond.

3. Guidelines for audience

- A 、 To be respectful, please enter the conference room before the start of a session and do not leave early.
- B 、 During any session, please do not take photos or film video without the consent of the conference committee.
- C 、 To maintain the correct atmosphere, please do not chat during any session.
- D 、 No food or drinks are allowed inside the conference room.

主題演講者簡介

Brief Biography of Keynote Speakers



羅錦福 教授 澳洲查爾斯達爾文大學
Prof. Douglas Paton, Charles Darwin University, Australia

羅錦福博士為查爾斯達爾文大學的心理學教授、印尼萬隆復原力開發計畫的資深研究員及紐西蘭聯合災害研究中心的研究員、世界衛生組織在風險溝通方面的技術顧問、聯合國國際減災策略組織（UN-ISDR）之整合減災研究委員會的成員，以及澳洲研究委員會國際常設專家。

在 2005 年，羅錦福教授是聯合國教科文組織亞太地區天然災害整備教育方案的澳洲代表，該方案期能從 2004 年的南亞海嘯中吸取經驗，並傳播相關知識。他的研究重點包括發展和測試天災後的社區及組織復原力模型、全方位的災後復原力分析如何提供我們對復原力的認知，以及如何在社區中發展和落實，以及發展跨領域降低社區災害風險的研究和實務。

他執行各類災害及跨文化比較的研究。曾經在澳洲（森林火災、洪水、海嘯）、紐西蘭（地震、火山爆發）、日本（地震、火山爆發）、印尼（火山爆發）、台灣（地震、颱風）和葡萄牙（森林火災）等地進行研究。目前已經出版 21 本專書、118 篇書章、及 169 篇有審查機制之論文。羅錦福教授是大規模災害國際期刊 (International Journal of Mass Emergencies) 及災害期刊 (Disasters) 的編輯，也是災害期刊 (Disasters)、災害溝通期刊 (Disaster Communication)、降低災害風險國際期刊 (the International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction)、國際心理學期刊 (the International Journal of Psychology) 以及澳洲災害及創傷研究期刊 (Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies) 的編輯委員會成員。



Douglas Paton is Professor of Psychology at Charles Darwin University. He is also a Senior Research Fellow at the Bandung Resilience Development Initiative in Bandung, Indonesia and a Research Fellow at the Joint Centre for Disaster Research in New Zealand. Douglas is a Technical Advisor on risk communication to the World Health Organization and a member of The Integrated Research for Disaster Reduction Committee established as part of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR). He is an Expert of International Standing with the Australian Research Council. In 2005 he was the Australian representative on the UNESCO Education for Natural Disaster Preparedness in the Asia-Pacific program established to learn and disseminate lessons from the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. His research focuses on developing and testing models of community and organizational resilience for natural hazards, how comprehensive analyses of community disaster recovery can inform understanding of resilience and how it is developed and enacted in communities, and developing transdisciplinary approaches to disaster risk reduction research and practice. His work adopts an all-hazards, cross cultural approach. Work is being conducted in Australia (bushfire, flooding, tsunami), New Zealand (earthquake, volcanic), Japan (earthquake, volcanic), Indonesia (volcanic), Taiwan (earthquake, typhoon), and Portugal (bushfire). He has published 21 books, 118 book chapters and 169 peer reviewed articles. He is Editor of the International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters and is on the Editorial Boards of Disasters, Disaster Communication, the International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, Disasters, the International Journal of Psychology, and the Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies.



安娜·馬莉亞·克魯茲教授 日本京都大學
Prof. Ana Maria Cruz, Kyoto University, Japan

安娜·馬莉亞·克魯茲為京都大學災害預防研究所教授。她是合併天然與人為(複合式)災害方面的工業風險管理及災害應變規畫國際專家。克魯茲教授為化學工程師，並擁有美國紐奧良杜蘭大學環境工程博士學位。她的研究興趣包括因洪水、暴風雨、地震、海嘯和氣候變遷引發對工業及其他基礎建設系統衝擊的風險分析、複合式災害事件的調查及後果分析，以及整合性災害風險管理。

Ana Maria Cruz is a Professor at the Disaster Prevention Research Institute of Kyoto University. She is an international expert in industrial risk management and emergency planning for conjoint natural and technological (Natech) disasters. She is a chemical engineer and holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Engineering from Tulane University in New Orleans, USA. Her research interests include risk analysis of flooding, storm, earthquake, tsunami and climate change – induced impacts on industry and other infrastructure systems, Natech accident investigation and consequence analysis, and integrated disaster risk management. ate change.



綠比卡•馬穆拉 - 西頓博士 紐西蘭西頓顧問研究公司負責人

Dr. Ljubica Mamula-Seadon,

Director of Seadon Consulting & Research Ltd., New Zealand

綠比卡博士在環境風險管理、永續發展、復原力、風險降低、復原及災害管理之跨領域研究，以及政策和實務方面，已有三十多年的經驗。

綠比卡博士為澳洲暨紐西蘭環境研究中心紐西蘭分部的創始成員暨前主席，也是紐西蘭風險管理協會的創始成員。她在紐西蘭和國際上，對於國家及機構防救災復原力與災害管理政策方面貢獻卓著。她同時也是內閣層級的跨國復原力政策小組的成員和召集人，相關國家包括美國、英國、瑞典、荷蘭、德國、加拿大、澳洲、新加坡和日本。綠比卡博士有大量的著作，經常受邀至研討會和座談會發表演說。她研發並主導了紐西蘭民防暨危機管理部的災後復原力計畫，主責復原力、重建、基礎建設暨福利計畫等工作。

在 2013 年，綠比卡博士於奧克蘭大學土木暨環境工程系創立了災害復原力、復原暨重建中心。綠比卡博士於 2014 及 2015 年在京都大學災害預防研究所擔任客座副教授。

綠比卡博士目前為紐西蘭奧克蘭市西頓顧問研究公司（Seadon Consulting & Research Ltd.）的獨立研究員暨顧問，同時也是奧克蘭市議會種族諮詢委員會的成員。

Ljubica Mamula-Seadon has over thirty years of experience in trans-disciplinary research, policy and practice in the area of environmental risk management, sustainability, resilience, risk reduction, recovery and disaster management.

Ljubica is a founding member and a former president of the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand, NZ Chapter and a founding member of the NZ Risk Management Society. She has contributed to national and operational resilience and disaster management policies both in New Zealand and internationally. Ljubica is a member and convener of the Cabinet-level multi-national resilience policy group from the US, the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada, Australia, Singapore and Japan. She has published extensively and is regularly invited to speak at conferences and symposia. Ljubica developed and led the Resilience programme at the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management in New Zealand where she was responsible for Resilience, Recovery, Infrastructure and Welfare programmes of work.

In 2013 Ljubica established the Centre for Disaster Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The University of Auckland. She was a visiting associate professor at the Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI) at Kyoto University for the year 2014 / 2015.

Currently, Ljubica is an independent researcher and consultant at Seadon Consulting & Research Ltd. in Auckland, New Zealand and a member of the Auckland Council Ethnic Peoples Advisory Panel.



何日生副教授 / 主任 慈濟大學 / 慈濟基金會

Dr. Rey-Sheng Her

Associate Professor of the Institute of Religion and Culture,
Tzu Chi University

Director of Humanity /Development of the Tzu Chi Foundation

慈濟基金會人文志業發展處主任，慈濟大學副教授、北京大學哲學博士、臺灣資深新聞主持人兼製作人。多次代表慈濟前往哈佛大學、牛津大學、北京大學、人民大學、香港大學等進行專題講座；2011年於哈佛大學商學院發表「慈濟賑災理念與模式」。

曾親自參與尼泊爾大地震、臺灣莫拉克風災、高雄氣爆事件等前線急難救助及協調；南亞海嘯、日本 311 大海嘯、菲律賓海燕風災、大陸汶川大地震、臺灣八仙塵爆事件等，亦投入救災協調中心運作。

著有《一念間》、《慈濟實踐美學》、《建構式新聞》；策劃編著《慈濟宗門的普世價值》、《環境與宗教的對話》等書。製作《清水之愛》世界骨髓移植史影片，獲國際艾美獎最佳亞非地區新聞紀錄片。

Dr. Rey-Sheng Her is the director of the Humanity Development Department of Tzu Chi Foundation and an associate professor of Tzu Chi University. He received his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Peking University. As a veteran media professional, he was a senior news anchor and TV program producer. Dr. Her has delivered speeches on Tzu Chi at Oxford University, Peking University, Renmin University of China, Beijing Normal University, and the University of Hong Kong, and many international symposia. In 2011, he presented Tzu Chi Experience in Disaster Relief and Humanity Culture at Harvard University.

Dr. Her also has rich experience in disaster relief. He acted as an on-site coordinator during the disaster relief work after the 2015 Nepal Earthquake, Typhoon Morakot (Taiwan), and the 2014 Kaohsiung Gas Explosions. During the relief work after the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the 2011 Japan earthquake and tsunami, Typhoon Haiyan (Philippines) and the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, he served in the disaster relief coordination centers.

His publications include *The Philosophy and Practices of Buddhist Tzu Chi (Parts I and II)*, *The Moment of Inspiration*, and *Constructive Journalism*; he edited *The Universal Value of Buddhism & the Dharma Path of Tzu Chi*, and *Religion and Environment*, etc. The documentary he produced "The Great Love as a Running Water: Testimony to the Development of Bone Marrow Transplantation", was selected as the best documentary in the regions of Asia and Africa of the 32nd Emmy Award International.



許木柱 榮譽教授 慈濟大學

Emeritus Prof. Mutsu Hsu, Tzu Chi University

慈濟大學人類發展與心理學系榮譽教授，柏克萊加州大學人類學博士。曾任慈濟大學副校長、人文社會學院院長、人類所所長、人類發展學系主任；以及中央研究院民族所研究員兼副所長；科技部人類學門召集人；臺灣清華大學人類學研究所合聘教授；臺灣人類學與民族學會常務理事等職。主要專長為心理人類學、教育人類學、慈善人類學等。

自 2000 年開始，在花蓮縣原住民地區開展教育人類學研究，並組成跨領域研究團隊，進行慈濟基金會在印尼雅加達紅溪河整治效應的研究 (2006-2009)、臺灣 2009 年莫拉克風災慈濟援助的實證研究 (2010-2011)。主要研究成果包括臺灣原住民族適應、慈善援助的應用人類學研究專書 (含合著與編輯) 14 本，期刊與專書論文近 80 篇。曾獲科技部優等獎、甲等獎、柏克萊獎學金、哈佛大學博士論文獎助等。近十年來進行的慈善援助研究，促進臺灣慈善 (災難) 人類學與發展人類學的研究能量。

Dr. Mutsu Hsu has been a professor of anthropology and vice-president at the Tzuchi University. Currently an emeritus professor. He received his doctoral degree in anthropology from UC Berkeley and was a researcher and deputy-director at the Inst. of Ethnology, Academia Sinica. Being specialized in psychological and educational anthropology, Dr. Hsu has published and edited 14 books and about 80 articles on Taiwan indigenous peoples' psychosocial adaptation and development. In the past ten years, he has conducted research on Tzuchi Foundation's charity works in Taiwan and abroad so as to expand the research capacity of charity (disaster) and development anthropology.

主持人及發表人簡介

Brief Biography of Chairs & Presenters



主持人 Chair

戴昌賢 校長 國立屏東科技大學

Prof. Chang-Hsien Tai, President of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

現職：

國立屏東科技大學 校長 (2014.8~)
國立屏東科技大學 車輛工程系教授 (1999.8~)
中華民國航空太空學會 諮議 (2010~)
台灣綠色大學聯盟 監事 (2016.9~2018.9)
中華民國國立科技大學校院協會 常務理事 (2016.9~2018.8)
臺灣產學策進會 理事 (2016.10~2017.10)
財團法人中華民國南部科學園區產學協會 (2016.3~2019.3)
中華民國國立大學校院協會 理事 (2016.2 ~ 2018.2)
中華民國農科園區產學協會 理事長 (2016~2018)
中華民國國立科技大學校院協會 常務理事 (2016.9~2018.8)

學歷：

美國密西根大學航空工程學系 博士 (1987~1990)
美國密西根大學航空工程學系 碩士 (1986~1987)
國立台灣大學機械工程學系 碩士 (1986~1987)
中正理工學院機械工程學系 學士 (1975~1979)

經歷：

中華民國國立科技大學校院協會 理事 (2014.9~2016.8)
中華民國航空太空學會 理事長 (2010~2011)
國立屏東科技大學 學術副校長 (2006/08~2014/07)



降低社區災害風險與災後復原國際學術研討會

國立屏東科技大學工學院院長 (2002/02~2006/07)
國立屏東科技大學車輛工程系系主任 (1999/08~2002/01)
國立屏東科技大學車輛工程系教授 (1999/08~)
中正理工學院機械工程學系系主任 (1996/09~1999/07)
中正理工學院機械工程學系教授 (1995/08~1999/07)
NASA Langley ICASE 研究員 (1994/07~1994/08)
IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center 訪問學者 (1993/09~1994/07)
中正理工學院機械工程學系副教授 (1990/08~1995/07)

Educations

BSc: Dept. of Mechanics Engineering, Chung-Cheng Institute of Technology, TAIWAN(1975-1979)
MSc: Dept. of Mechanics Engineering, Taiwan University, TAIWAN(1981-1983)
Dept. of Aerospace Engineering, University of Michigan, USA(1986-1987)
PhD: Dept. of Aerospace Engineering, University of Michigan, USA(1987-1990)

Current Position:

President, NPUST, TAIWAN (2014-present)
Professor, Department of Vehicle Engineering, NPUST (1999-present)
Director, Testing Center for Technological and Vocational Education, TAIWAN (2016-2020)
Executive council member, Association of National Universities of Science and Technology of Taiwan, TAIWAN (2016-2018)
Council Member, Taiwan Academia Industry Consortium, TAIWAN (2016-2017)
Council Member, Association of National Universities of Taiwan, TAIWAN (2016-2018)
Chairman, Academia-Industry Consortium for Pingtung Agricultural Biotechnology Park, TAIWAN (2016-2018)
Advisory Committee Member, Aeronautical and Astronautical Society of the Republic of China, TAIWAN (2010-)

Experiences:

Chairman, Aeronautical and Astronautical Society of the Republic of China, TAIWAN (2010-2011)
Academic Vice President, NPUST, TAIWAN (2006-2014)
Dean, Institute of Technology, NPUST, TAIWAN (2002-2006)

Chairman, Dept. of Vehicle Engineering, NPUST, TAIWAN (1999-2002)
Chairman, Dept. of Mechanics Engineering, CCIT, TAIWAN (1997-1999)
Professor, Dept. of Mechanics Engineering, CCIT, TAIWAN (1995-1997)
Director, Numerical Simulation Lab., CCIT, TAIWAN (1994-1999)
Researcher, NASA Langley ICASE, USA (1994-1994)
Visiting Professor, IBM Watson Research Center, USA (1993-1994)



主持人 Chair

王仕圖 副院長

國立屏東科技大學人文暨社會科學院

Prof. Shu-Twu Wang, Department of Social Work, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

國立屏東科技大學社會工作系教授、國立中正大學社會福利博士、東海大學社會學碩士與學士。主要研究領域在非營利組織相關議題、社會企業、方案設計與評估。近年來主要研究工作著重於非營利組織研究、臺灣社會企業的發展分析、非營利組織的相關評估等，參與國內相關非營利組織學會並擔任理事。

Shu-Twu Wang is professor of Department of Social Work at National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Pingtung, Taiwan. He earned an undergraduate degree and MA in sociology at Tunghai University and Ph.D. in social welfare at National Chung Cheng University. His research focuses on the issues of non-profit organizations (NPO), social enterprise, program design and evaluation. He has done several projects with respect to the analysis of NPOs, the development and characteristics of social enterprise in Taiwan, and social performance evaluation of NPO. Dr. Wang is a member of a number of academic associations on non-profit organizations, social welfare, and social work. Now, he is the vice dean of college of humanities and social science, National Pingtung university of Science and Technology.



發表人 Panel Presenter

涂文信副教授 國立屏東科技大學土木工程系

Dr. Wen-Shinn Shyu, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering,
National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

學歷：

博士—臺灣大學土木工程研究所
碩士—臺灣大學土木工程研究所
學士—臺灣大學土木工程系

經歷：

屏東科技大學土木工程系助理教授
屏東科技大學微積分專案教師
臺灣大學土木工程研究所博士後研究員

專長：

土壤動力學
地震工程學與地震學
土壤與結構互制問題
數值計算

Education：

Ph. D., Department of Civil Engineering,
National Taiwan University
M. S., Department of Civil Engineering,
National Taiwan University



Experience :

Assistant professor, Department of Civil Engineering, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology

Assistant professor, Center for Teaching Excellence, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology.

Postdoctoral Research Associate, National Taiwan University

Research Interest :

Elastic Wave in Solids

Earthquake Engineering

Soil-Structure Interaction

Numerical Computation



發表人 Panel Presenter

王价巨教授 銘傳大學建築學系

Prof. Jieh-Jiuh Wang, Department of Architecture, Ming Chuan University

東海大學建築學士，國立臺灣大學建築與城鄉研究所碩士，美國哥倫比亞大學（Columbia University）碩士、博士，目前是銘傳大學建築學系教授，主要研究涵蓋災害及風險管理、永續發展及都市規劃與設計。投入災害管理領域超過 20 年，參與過多起災害現地救援及災害調查工作。回臺以後致力於推動災害管理體系規劃、防災教育、防災校園與防災社區等工作，目前協助中央推動防災校園中程計畫、災害防救深耕中程計畫、義消中程計畫及文化資產永續經營相關計畫。

Jieh-Jiuh Wang is a planner, emergency manager and a research fellow specializing in disaster and risk management, sustainable development, urban planning and urban design with special emphasis on systematic planning for specific conditions. He obtained his Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University in May 2006. Earlier in 1998 and 1996, he received the Master of Science from the Graduate Institute of Building and Planning, National Taiwan University and the Bachelor of Architecture from Department of Architecture, Tunghai University respectively.

Dr. Wang is the member of many professional organizations. Currently, he holds the position of professor at Architecture Department of Ming Chuan University, Taiwan. He is now responsible for the planning of future disaster management education, as well as many disaster management projects in Taiwan. His current research focus is on urban planning and design, urban studies and sustainable development in extreme weather and climate change.



發表人 Panel Presenter

蔡寧又助理研究員 銘傳大學建築學系

Ms. Ning-Yu Tsai, Assistant Researcher, Department of Architecture, Ming Chuan University

國立中正大學心理學系學士，國立東華大學自然資源管理研究所碩士，目前是銘傳大學建築學系永續發展與都市設計研究室助理研究員，具備6年以上經濟部風險管理、經濟部水利署防災社區、內政部消防署災害管理、教育部防災校園等相關專案計畫之執行經驗。

Master of Science, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, National Dong Hwa University; Bachelor of Science, Department of Psychology, National Chung Cheng University. Currently, she is an assistant researcher of Sustainable Development and Urban Design Laboratory, Department of Architecture, Ming Chuan University. She has more than 6 years' implementation experience in the risk management project of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), disaster resistant community project of the Water Resources Agency, MOEA, disaster management project of the National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior, disaster resistant campus project of the Ministry of Education, and other relevant project plans.



發表人 Panel Presenter

艾絲•紐瑞•卡拉奇教授 土耳其中東科技大學

Prof. Ayse Nuray Karanci, Middle East Technical University,
Turkey

艾雪·紐芮·卡拉奇博士為土耳其安卡拉中東科技大學心理學系的臨床心理學教授。卡拉奇教授於英國利物浦大學取得臨床心理學碩士學位，隨後於英國赫爾大學取得博士學位。自 1993 年起，卡拉奇教授即大量參與研究及執行計畫，領域包括地震及其他災害造成的心理後果、災害管理及促進社區參與災害管理和編撰災害整備準則，以及培訓課程的訓練。卡拉奇教授以臨床心理學家的身分，幫助過各種災害的倖存者，包括地震和恐怖事件的受害者，並提供個人和團體的心理治療。此外，卡拉奇教授也負責 1999 年馬爾馬拉地震救難人員和倖存者之減災及災害整備的能力建構。卡拉奇教授是中東科技大學災害研究暨實施中心的創始成員之一，並擔任歐洲心理學家協會聯盟會災害、危機暨創傷心理學常設委員會的召集委員。卡拉奇教授長期參與潛在創傷事件之盛行率及其正負向後果、心理社會支持準則、創傷心理學訓練之標準、災害整備、復原力及風險認知等之應用及基礎研究。卡拉奇教授也在國內外發表了許多與其研究興趣領域相關的著作。



Ayse Nuray Karanci, Ph.D. is a clinical psychology professor in the Psychology Department of the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey. She got her M.S in Clinical Psychology from Liverpool University, U.K and her Ph.D. from Hull University U.K. Since 1993, she has been extensively involved in research and implementation projects on psychosocial consequences of earthquakes and other disasters, disaster management and facilitating community participation in disaster management and preparing disaster preparedness guidelines and training of trainees programs. She has worked with the survivors of various disasters, including earthquakes and terror victims as a clinical psychologist and provided individual and group psychosocial interventions. Furthermore, she was responsible for capacity building for disaster mitigation and preparedness for emergency workers and the survivors of the 1999 Marmara Earthquake. She is one of the founding members of METU, Disaster Research and Implementation Center and has acted as the convener of the Standing Committee of Disasters, Crisis and Trauma Psychology, of the European Federation of Psychologists. She has been involved in applied and basic research in the prevalence of potential traumatic events and their negative and positive aftermaths, psychosocial support guidelines, standards of training in trauma psychology, disaster preparedness, resilience and risk perception. She has got numerous international and national publications related to her research interests.



發表人 Panel Presenter

沙特•沙加拉助理教授 印尼萬隆技術學院

Dr. Saut Sagala, Assistant Prof., Institute of Technology
Bandung, Indonesia

沙特·沙加拉博士是印尼萬隆技術學院建築、規劃暨政策發展學院的助理教授。沙特博士對於空間規劃、災害風險管理和氣候變遷適應等領域，擁有豐富的研究和諮詢經驗。他是東南亞國協工程期刊的編委會成員(會員)，也是地理論壇期刊、萬隆理工學院區域及城市規畫學報、及西爪哇創意發展期刊等諮詢委員會的一員。沙特博士不僅是復原力發展計畫(復原力研究中心)的資深研究員，也是萬隆災害研究小組的顧問，讓大學生能在西爪哇地區對兒童和青少年進行災害教育。沙特博士為萬隆理工學院減災研究中心和氣候變遷中心的研究員，並在國內外期刊發表過許多論文，包括：區域及城市規畫期刊、整合災害風險管理期刊(IDRiM Journal)、環境災害期刊、Springer 出版的災害復原、環太平洋心理學期刊、Bumi Lestari 期刊、地理論壇期刊、Tataloka 期刊、空間期刊(Penataan Ruang)、社會論壇期刊(Mimbar Sosial)等。沙特博士也經常在印尼國科會出版之災害及環境管理相關書籍中撰寫書章。



Dr. Saut Sagala is an assistant professor at School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), Bandung, Indonesia. Saut has conducted intensive research and consultancy experiences on spatial planning, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. He is an Editorial Board Member of ASEAN Engineering Journal (member list) and an advisory board for Journal of Forum Geografi, Journal of Regional and City Planning of ITB and West Java Creative Development Journal. He also serves as a Senior Research Fellow at Resilience Development Initiative (resilience research center) and an adviser for Bandung Disaster Study Group, empowering university students to conduct disaster education for children and youth in West Java. Saut is a researcher at Research Center for Disaster Mitigation and Climate Change Center at ITB. Saut has published a number of articles in international and national journal papers, among other: Cities Journal of Regional and City Planning, Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRiM Journal), Environmental Hazards, Disaster Recovery in Springers, Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology, Jurnal Bumi Lestari, Jurnal Forum Geografi, Jurnal Tataloka, Jurnal Penataan Ruang, Jurnal Mimbar Sosial, and constant contributors for LIPI Book Chapters on Disaster & Environmental Management.



發表人 Panel Presenter

呂芳川主任 慈濟基金會慈善志業發展處主任

Mr. Fang-Tsuang Lu, Director of Charity Mission Development, Tzu Chi Foundation

現任慈濟基金會慈善志業發展處主任，負責慈濟國內外慈善援助各項業務，如國內貧困協助、急難救助，國際急難援助等工作。也在慈濟科技大學擔任兼職講師，目前也是花蓮縣原住民健康推動委員會委員、高齡友善城市推動委員會委員。從 1990 年起，每年以志工的身分都參加慈濟的國際賑災，並且在 1997 年協助本會成立慈濟人醫會，平時帶義診團到深山離島去義診，海外有災難，就參加賑災團的義診團隊出國義診。

Fang-Tsuang Lu is director of Charity Development Department of Tzu Chi Foundation that in charge of the domestic and international charity affairs including aid the poverty, emergent disaster relief and international emergent disaster relief works. I am also as a lecturer at Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology. Since 1990, I have taken part into the Tzu Chi international disaster relief activity as the volunteer almost every year. Meanwhile, I was helping to promote the Tzu Chi International Medical Association in 1997. TIMA is a free clinic organization and the free clinic team will go to the remote mountain area and islands usually. And whenever there is the disaster overseas, the members will take part into the international medical care.



發表人 Panel Presenter

邱國氣高專 慈濟基金會宗教處人文教育室

Mr. Kuo-Chi Chiu, Senior Specialist, Religious Culture and Humanitarian Aid Department, Tzu Chi Foundation.

承擔慈濟基金會國際重大天災救災總指揮中心協調與行政組工作，包括南亞海嘯、日本 311 強震、澳洲百年水患、泰國、馬來西亞洪災、菲律賓海燕風災、尼泊爾強震、厄瓜多強震、水災等。亦前往海外十多個國家，關懷輔導當地國家會務，包括美國、中國大陸、日本、菲律賓、泰國、馬來西亞、新加坡、印尼、澳洲、紐西蘭等地。

1993 年加入慈濟大專青年聯誼會，協助大專青年了解及投入慈濟；1997 年進入慈濟基金會工作，至今近二十年，主要負責海外志業、會務推動及國際賑災等工作。

曾經參與國際賑災行動：

- 2011 年日本 311 強震見舞金發放
- 2008 年中國大陸四川強震熱食與物資發放
- 2004~2008 每年參與中國大陸冬令發放
- 2001 年阿富汗物資發放
- 1999 年土耳其地震援建大愛屋及帳篷

Kuo-Chi Chiu has participated as administrator and co-ordinator in many disaster relief operations at the Tzu Chi disaster command center, including the Tsunami in South Asia; the 311 Earthquake in Japan; flooding in Australia, Thailand and Malaysia; Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, the Nepal earthquake, earthquake and flood in Ecuador and others.

In 1993, Chiu joined the Tzu Chi Collegiate Association and led young people in understanding and becoming involved in the spirit and volunteer work of Tzu Chi. In 1997, he joined the Tzu Chi Foundation as a full-time staff. For the past twenty years, he has focused on the development and planning of its branch offices in USA, China, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia,

Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

Personal involvement in international disaster relief:

2011 - Cash distribution in Japan after the 311 Earthquake

2008 - Food and material distribution in Sichuan, China

2004~2008 - Participated in the annual winter distribution in China

2001 - Material distribution in Afghanistan

1999 - Development of Great Love housing and setting up tents after the Turkey Earthquake



發表人 Panel Presenter

馬丁·斯穆特克博士 捷克赫拉德茨 - 克拉洛韋大學

Dr. Martin Smutek, Director of the Department of Social Work, Institute of Social Work, University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

馬丁·斯穆特克博士為捷克赫拉德茨克拉洛韋大學社會工作研究所社會工作學系主任。他畢業於捷克布爾諾市馬薩里克大學社會科學院（碩士及博士）。他長期研究福利國家理論及當代社會之現代化過程，以及知識論在社會科學之問題等。

在 2012 年，他是捷克出版的第一本社會工作百科全書的四位編委會成員之一，並且為書中 11 篇書章執筆，負責的議題如：準市場及市場化、治理、福利國家、社會政策及社會工作、制度理論、結構功能論、執行研究、過程評估及社會計畫之影響、以及社會工作研究方法等。

馬丁·斯穆特克博士撰寫了多篇論文，主要探討現代晚期之福利體制變化及陌生化過程。他也以主要研究員的身份參與了下列研究議題：「社會工作服務之工業化及社會工作專業領域之變遷」、「所謂後工業時代之福利國家及工作彈性化」、「社會工作之歐洲化」、或「歐洲市鎮及社會服務」的比較研究。

自 2005 年起，他奠定了捷克舉辦社會工作領域年度研討會的傳統（訂為「赫拉德茨社會工作日」），並且經常擔任該研討會組織委員會和學術委員會的委員。第九屆 TiSSA（國際社會工作及社會學會）全會於捷克赫拉德茨克拉洛韋舉辦時，由斯穆特克博士擔任當地組織委員會主席。

斯穆特克博士以質性／詮釋性研究法為主，研究興趣在於社會哲學，並透過改良舒茲（Alfred Shutz）的行動理論，嘗試將社會實體互為主體的本質融入理論中。對他而言，過去數年所面臨的關鍵問題，就在於現代社會的工業化過程。他批判的對象，就是現代社會晚期正在進行的工作標準化過程，此舉對服務業造成重大影響，社會服務也不例外，並導致工作的「機器人化」，而且服務的一貫作業也會造成社會工作領域的去人性化。

Dr. Martin Smutek works as the head of the Department of Social Work, Institute of Social Work, University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic. He is graduate of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic (master and PhD level). His long-term focus is on theory of welfare state and modernisation processes of contemporary society and the question of epistemology in social sciences in general.

In 2012 he was one of four members of the editorial board of the first Encyclopedia of Social Work published in the Czech Republic and was the author of 11 chapters in the encyclopedia focused on topics like: quasi-market and marketization, governance, welfare state, social policy and social work, systems theory, structural functionalism, implementation research, evaluation of process and impact of social programmes, research methods in social work.

He is the author of several articles focused on welfare regimes changes in late modern era and de-familialisation processes. As a main researcher he participated on the topics such as: „Industrialization of social work services and changes in social work professiography “, „Welfare state in so called post-industrial era and flexibilization of work “, „Europeisation of social work “ or comparative research „European municipalities and social services “.

He settled the tradition (since 2005) of the only one annual conference in the field of social work in the Czech Republic (Hradec Days of Social Work) and is regular member of organisational board and scientific board of the conference. He was the chair of local organising committee of the 9th annual TiSSA Plenum (The international Social Work and Society Academy) held in Hradec Králové, Czech Republic.

He is oriented on qualitative/interpretative research methods and is interested in social philosophy and tries to catch the intersubjective nature of social reality into the theory using modification of Alfred Shutz theory of action. The key problem of several last years is industrialisation process of modern society for him. The object of his critic is the ongoing process of standardisation of work in late modern societies which has deep impact on service sector including social services and causes „robotisation “ of work and flow production of services which causes de-humanisation of the field of social work.



發表人 Panel Presenter

龔聖淵 社工師

Mr. Sheng-Yuan Kung, Licensed Social Worker , Social Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government

畢業於慈濟大學社會工作系，目前為屏東科技大學社會工作學系研究生，任職於高雄市政府社會局（社會救助科），自2008年起主責轄區內各項災害救助工作，曾實際參與莫拉克颱風及八一石化氣爆災後救助，亦曾協助復興航空澎湖馬公空難及八仙塵暴的高雄市受害者後續關懷協助。

Mr. Sheng-Yuan Kung received his BSW from Tzu Chi University in 2005. He is working on his MSW in National Pingtung University of Science and Technology. He is a senior Licensed Social Worker who has been working for former Kaohsiung County and now Kaohsiung City Government since 2008. His major duties are community disaster preparedness, food and necessities storage, shelter readiness, and disaster relief. He was in charge of disaster relief work after the 2009 Typhoon Morakot and the 2014 Kaohsiung Gas Explosions. He also helped the victims of the 2014 TransAsia Airways aircraft crash and the 2015 Formosa Fun Coast Explosion.



發表人 Panel Presenter

張麗珠 國立屏東科技大學社會工作系副教授

Dr. Li-ju Jang, Associate Prof., National Pingtung University of Science and Technology.

目前任職於國立屏東科技大學社會工作系，也是學生諮商中心主任。他於美國猶他州楊百翰大學取得社會工作碩士學位，科羅拉多州的丹佛大學取得社會工作博士學位。他的研究興趣領域包括人類對天然災害的因應、災害整備、社區復原力、災後成長、他也對災後社區培力計畫深感興趣。

Li-ju Jang is an associate professor in the Department of Social Work at National Pingtung University of Science and Technology. She received her MSW from Brigham Young University and PhD from University of Denver. Her interest areas are human response to natural disaster, disaster preparedness, community resilience, posttraumatic growth, and post-disaster reconstruction. She is also interested in post-disaster community empowerment projects.

主題演講摘要

Abstracts of Keynote Speeches

降低社區災害風險與災後復原：

社區發展與風險管理的整合

Community-Based Disaster Risk reduction and Recovery: Integrating community development and risk management

羅錦福

澳洲查爾斯達爾文大學心理學系教授

Dr. Douglas Paton

Professor, Psychology Department, Charles Darwin University, Australia

摘要

在未來的幾十年，全世界的環境災害數量、嚴重程度、持續時間將會增加，即使地質災害（如地震）發生機率不變，自然環境管理因素如都市開發及人口遷移到都市，正在增加對人類造成的風險。再者，氣候變遷將增加氣象災害（如颱風、水災）所引起的風險，體悟這些變化使得 1. 瞭解及促進高風險族群管理自身風險的能力；2. 開發以社區為本的救災及災後復原能力顯得重要。

本文首先討論都市開發及人口遷移到都市如何影響人們的社區生活經驗；再討論這個生活經驗的重要元素如何提供資訊以發展社會適應理論；接下來審視這個理論可以如何提供資訊，以了解臺灣的降低災害風險（防災整備）情形；然後本文將討論社區重建經驗分析如何確認其學術論文價值與效用及可以如何展開研究。藉由強調社區發展過程如何成為社區民眾防災整備及災後復原的重要影響，本文認為透過社區發展及風險管理策略的整合，可以促進降低災害風險及重建得更好的結果，以及機構（如慈濟基金會）如何可以在發展永續社區的能力上扮演重要的角色。

Abstracts

Worldwide, the number, magnitude and duration of environmental hazards will increase over the coming decades. With hazards of geological (e.g., seismic etc.) origin, even if the probability of events remains constant, factors such as urban development and migration into urban areas, is increasing the risk posed by natural environmental processes to human populations. In addition, climate change will increase risk from posed meteorological hazards (e.g., typhoons, flooding). Recognition of these changes makes it important to a) understand and facilitate the ability of at-risk populations to manage their risk and b) develop community-based response and recovery capabilities. The paper first discusses how the factors that influence both processes derive from people's experiences of community life. It then discusses how key elements of this life experience inform the development of a theory of social adaptation. Following a review of how this theory can inform understanding of disaster risk reduction (preparedness) in Taiwan, the paper then discusses how analysis of recovery experiences confirm the utility of the thesis and identify how it can be developed. By highlighting how key influences on community member's hazard preparedness and disaster recovery derive from community processes, the paper argues that disaster risk reduction and build back better outcomes can be facilitated by integrating community development and risk management strategies and how agencies, such as the Tzu Chi Foundation, can play prominent roles in developing sustainable community capability.



合併天然與人為 (複合式) 災害的 風險評估與疏散撤離計畫

Joint Natural and Technological (Natech) Risk Assessment and Evacuation Planning

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摘要

天然災害可引發人為事故稱為複合式災害 (Natech)，2011 年 3 月 11 日的東日本大地震與海嘯，在千葉和仙台所引發的多種複合式災害，包括火災、煉油廠的爆炸和油外洩事件就是例子。從過去的複合式災害汲取經驗，了解評估及管理複合式災害風險的需要，以便了解其對附近居民所造成的威脅，並制定適當的災害管理計畫。

本文提出複合式災害風險評估的方法，並將它運用在神戶的一個工業園區，然後我們提出一個規劃風險知情疏散撤離 (risk informed evacuation) 的方法，研究結果顯示，居民在風險程度高或低進行疏散撤離或避難，取決於複合式災害的類型。個人或家戶為災害情況具高度不確定性的災害類型進行防災整備是相當重要的，因此，我們進行一項家戶問卷調查，以了解日本神戶的工業區附近居民對複合式災害的整備程度。問卷調查結果顯示，居民對地震與海嘯的防災整備程度高，但對化學及複合式災害的防災整備程度低，且很少或沒有注意到這類的災害，只有一些受試者表示，他們知道複合式災害的緊急應變措施。有鑒於此地區是大地震與海嘯的高風險區，工廠老闆或經營者、以及政府官員應該將複合式災害風險評估列為第一要務，並制定一個將地震與海嘯引發油外洩、浮油火災、爆炸及有毒雲層、以及他們對緊急救災行動的影響等，均納入災害管理計畫的考量。

Abstracts

Natural disasters can trigger technological accidents known as Natechs. The Great East Japan earthquake and tsunami of 11 March, 2011 serve as an example having caused various Natech accidents including fires, explosions and oil spills at oil refineries in Chiba and Sendai, among other events. The lessons from past Natech accidents call for the need to assess and manage Natech risks in order to understand the threat posed to nearby residents and prepare adequate emergency management plans.

In this paper, we propose a Natech risk assessment methodology and apply it to an industrial park area in Kobe. We then propose a methodology for risk informed evacuation planning. The results showed high or low risk levels for residents evacuating or sheltering in place depending on the types of Natech scenarios ensured. Given the high uncertainty regarding the type of accident scenarios, individual or household disaster preparedness for these types of events is crucial. Thus, we carried out a household survey to determine the level of Natech disaster preparedness of residents living near the industrial park in Kobe, Japan. The results of the survey showed high earthquake and tsunami preparedness, but low preparedness for chemical and Natech accidents. Little or no awareness of these kinds of hazards was reported, and only a few respondents said they knew about emergency response measures in the case of a Natech. Given that the area is at high risk from a large earthquake and tsunami, residents, industrial facility owners / operators, and government officials should make it a priority to assess Natech risks, and develop emergency management plans that specifically consider the cascading impacts such as earthquake and/ or tsunami triggered oil spills, floating oil fires, explosions and/ toxic clouds and their effect on emergency response actions.



透過培力建構社區復原力： 不同文化背景的社區營造

Building Community Resilience through Empowerment: Place-making in Different Cultural Contexts

綠比卡•馬穆拉 - 西頓

紐西蘭西頓顧問研究公司負責人

Dr. Ljubica Mamula-Seadon

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摘要

災害的影響在二十世紀驟增，新的複雜性已經改變了以風險評估為基礎的防災政策與實務脈絡，並將注意力轉移到耐受力、彈性、與災後復原的概念，導入復原力的主張。社會復原力一般解釋為社區自我組織及能夠學習、創新與創造的能量，然而，調適能力與學習能力只會在體制架構提倡培力的脈絡下發生，這需要一個有機構們推動有意義的社會參與及強化社會資本的治理制度。

日本早在十六世紀就有一個社區自治的管理系統，稱為 machi-kumi，與現代的社區營造 (Machi-zukuri) 實務相似，社區營造 (Machi-zukuri) 代表公民及居民有都市規劃所有權的趨勢，並與政府積極合作。它已經變成東亞最受歡迎的社區規劃概念之一，遍及韓國 (MAaeul-Mandculgi) 和臺灣 (SheQu-YingZao，社區營造)，影響這些國家規劃社區治理的範式轉變。

紐西蘭採取地方分權及審議式的規劃與決策過程的民主制度，將風險管理整合入更廣泛的永續發展策略，最大的城市奧克蘭最近引進新的治理機制，透過社區營造來支持社區培力，本文分析這 2 個社區營造取向的執行，及他們在建構社區復原力的成效。

Abstracts

The impact of disasters has dramatically increased in the 20th century. New complexities have changed the context for policies and practices based on risk assessment and drew attention to the concepts of endurance, flexibility and rebound after a disaster, introducing the notion of resilience. Societal resilience is commonly interpreted as the community's capacity to be self-organising and capable of learning, innovation and creativity. However, adaptability and learning can occur only in the contexts where institutional frameworks promote empowerment. This necessitates a system of governance where institutions act as enablers of meaningful engagement and the strengthening of social capital.

As early as the sixteenth century in Japan, there existed an autonomous community management system, *machi-kumi*, arguably reflected in the modern practice of place-making (*Machi-zukuri*). *Machizukuri* represents a trend whereby citizens and residents take the ownership of city planning, and work in active partnership with government. It has become one of the most popular planning-related concepts in contemporary East Asia as it spread to Korea (*MAaeul-Mandeulgi*) and Taiwan (*SheQu-YingZao*), influencing a paradigm shift in planning governance in those countries.

New Zealand operates democratic systems with decentralised and deliberative planning and decision-making processes that integrate risk management into broader sustainable development strategies. Its largest city, Auckland, has recently introduced new governance mechanisms to support community empowerment through place-making.

This presentation analyses implementation of the two approaches to place-making and their effectiveness in community resilience building.



證嚴上人的慈善思想與實踐

Dharma Master Cheng Yen's Ideal and Practice of the Mission of Charity

何日生

慈濟大學人文社會學院副教授 / 慈濟人文志業發展處主任

Dr. Rey-Sheng Her

Associate Professor of the Institute of Religion and Culture,
Tzu Chi University

Director of Humanity Development of the Tzu Chi Foundation

摘要

西方的慈善精神是以為富佈施為主軸，開展出企業家族的慈善事業。如馬斯洛所言、個人先實現自我完成，再進一步完成社會實現。

近代西方的慈善概念與理想，源自馬克斯韋伯 (Marx Weber) 所詮釋的企業家之神聖天職。基督徒是否作為上帝的選民，一個基督徒是否為上帝的選民，端賴他在現實的事功，與對於基督教戒律的實踐。經濟的獲利不再是滿足個人慾望的工具，而是人要上帝，是一種先天律令式的倫理，一種神聖天職。獲利之後再去幫助更多的人，也意味著行基督的慈愛。

到了後資本主義時期，是由 Daniel Belle 所述，由一群有理想的知識青年發起社會企業，強調以企業精神以慈善達到社會均富之目的。或是以非營利組織的型態，從事社會正義與社會福利共享之理想。如創立消費者協會的耐德，以及近十年不斷興起的社會企業。

佛教的慈善來自佛陀的慈悲思想「無緣大慈、同體大悲」。「感同身受」是其核心思想。大慈心人人本具，慈悲心與富裕無關，而是著重心的啟發。佛教的慈善並不具備基督教救贖的概念，而是強調眾生與我同一，他們的苦就是我的苦，所以言「無緣大慈、同體大悲」。以慈濟宗門證嚴上人的理念是付出無所求，付出還要感恩；感恩我們能做一個幫助人的人，而不是被幫助的人。

Abstract

The traditional idea of charity in Western society has been to become rich first and then make contributions to the poor. This is adapted from Maslow's principle of self-realization; this states that self-accomplishment should come first and then social realization should be completed. Also important is the idea of Max Weber that the core spirit of capitalism is intertwined with the ideals of Protestantism. A true Protestant shall prove that he or she is the one who has been chosen by God. The criteria of being the chosen one are determined by secular success and the practice of Protestant doctrines. Accordingly, the success of an entrepreneur is not to seek material abundance but to glorify God and help others.

In the post-industrial world, Daniel Bell at Harvard predicted that there will be a group of idealistic elites who will use their careers not to achieve personal wealth but to resolve the problems of society. This group of people we now call social entrepreneurs. They organize NGOs in order to devote their talents and resources to contribute toward meeting the needs of society.

The origin of the Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation derives from the Buddha's teaching, which advocates the ideal of "being compassion to all sentient beings and being merciful to all needy people equally". Feel what they feel is the core concept of the charity of Tzu Chi. This compassion and mercy is shown toward every human being. It emphasizes spiritual inspiration rather than becoming rich and then helping the poor. Tzu Chi believes that to be a giver is not chosen by God or by Buddha; on the contrary, it believes that the suffering of another is the same as our own suffering. Thus helping other is equal to helping yourself. The founder of Dharma Master Cheng Yen expects Tzu Chi volunteers to give selflessly and with gratitude. It is for the giver to express gratitude to the recipients; for, through giving, we arouse compassion and change the way we look at life.



災難援助與永續發展：慈善人類學的觀點

Disaster rescue and sustainable development: A perspective of anthropology of charity

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摘要

處理重大天災問題的重要策略之一有賴於自然科學的防災知識與科技，但科學並非萬能，加上人為的因素，天災的歷史經驗頗難轉化成為歷史教訓，導致悲劇不斷再現。因此，緊急的災難援助就成為無法避免的選項。本文擬從慈善人類學的觀點，以慈濟的災難援助案例為基礎，探討災難援助方案對災區永續發展的影響。本文認為政府復災或 NGO 的慈善援助，必須從全貌觀 (holism) 的角度思考，提供多面向而持續性的援助，並透過基本而必要的經濟與教育方案設計，對災區進行培力 (empowerment)，千瘡百孔的災區才有永續發展的契機。

Abstract

Scientific knowledge and technology is a necessity in dealing with natural disasters. However, science can't cure diseases all the time. Human factors frequently made it difficult to turn the historical experiences of natural disaster into lessons. Therefore, emergent disaster rescue becomes an alternative necessity. This paper intends to adopt the perspective of charity anthropology and take Tzuchi's charity aids as examples to demonstrate the crucial effects of charity aids to sustainable development. It's my conclusion that the charity aids, from governments or NGOs alike, should consider from a holistic point of view so as to provide multi-facet aids and empower the community people with well-designed economic and educational training programs. Only so, the badly damaged victim areas may have a chance of sustainable development.

論文摘要

Abstracts of Papers

屏東縣易淹水社區防救災工作之推動

Disaster Prevention and Protection Initiative in Flood-prone Communities in Pingtung County

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摘要

政府透過災害防救之相關計畫，輔導各鄉(鎮、市)公所建立災害防救計畫與標準作業程序，進行相關災害防救工作的協調、整合、督導與落實工作。而社區為災害防救工作的第一線，因此，屏東縣於縣境內易淹水地區共計建置有 28 處「水患自主防災社區」。各項維運工作的推展，包括協助社區整備工作、協助社區 Line 群組資訊維運、更新防災組織及防災資訊以及辦理幹部教育等，可協助水患自主防災社區的居民於颱風期間取得必要的資訊、檢視現有的避難處所及臨時避難收容所、更新各社區之水災防災計畫內容等工作之持續進行。「水患自主防災社區」的設置不僅凝聚社區自主防災意識及強化社區防災組織，並於水患發生時，有效降低社區居民之生命財產損失。透過自主防災社區的持續運作，藉此協助社區檢視自身防災資源，以及提供更有助益的防災資訊與應用，降低未來災害對民眾生活的衝擊。



以社區為單位，建立災害防救運作機制以及自主防災工作的推動與運作，協助社區的自主防災組織健全與壯大，不僅只是協助防災業務的推展，也為社區打開未來永續經營的大門。

關鍵字：災害防救計畫、自主防災社區、防災組織、防災資訊、社區維運

Abstract

In a disaster prevention and protection initiative, the government has guided each township and city in establishing a disaster prevention plan and the relevant SOP. The initiative aims at coordinating, integrating, supervising, and implementing the disaster prevention, rescue, and relief work. Communities are the frontline for disaster prevention and protection. Therefore, a total of 28 Self-precaution Communities for Disaster Prevention are established in the flood-prone areas within Pingtung County. Disaster prevention and protection initiative consists of assisting communities in disaster preparedness, establishing Line groups as disaster related information sharing platform, updating disaster prevention organizations and information, and conduct disaster preparedness training sessions for community leaders. This initiative can help residents of the flood-prone self-precaution communities continuously obtain the necessary information during typhoons, examine the existing shelters and temporary shelters, and updates the contents of flood prevention and protection plans in various communities. The establishment of the flood-prone self-precaution communities not only unifies a community, enhances the self-precaution awareness, and strengthens the community's disaster prevention organizations, but also effectively reduces the loss of life and property of community members during a flood. The continual operation of the self-precaution communities for disaster prevention can help a community examine their disaster prevention and protection resources and provide beneficial disaster prevention information and application, which can reduce impact of future disasters on the life of residents.

By establishing the disaster prevention and protection mechanism and executing the disaster self-precaution work on a community-based unit, the communities may develop stronger and more comprehensive disaster self-precaution organization, which can not only assist with disaster prevention work, but also ensure sustainability of a community.

Keywords: disaster prevention plan, Self-precaution Community for Disaster Prevention, disaster prevention organizations, disaster prevention information, community operation and maintenance

以學校作為社區防災基地—學校與社區合作之探討

School-based Community Disaster Prevention: A Study on Collaboration between School and Community

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摘要

近年來，從防災社區的推動到以學校做為社區防災核心基地的觀念及做法在國際間逐漸受到認同，並被廣泛接受是藉由平時共同整備達成災時有效應變的積極作為。近幾年來，臺灣在社區營造及防災校園推動各有相當良好之成效，目前更進一步推動社區與學校合作。本研究依據臺灣近年推動的內容，初步擬定學校與社區合作的操作型概念，探討架構的完整性，進而針對4個與社區合作之學校進行個案研究，探討學校與社區整合之模式、既有的困境與對策方向。

關鍵字：社區防災基地、防災社區、防災校園、學校、社區

Abstract

The concepts and establishment of disaster resistant community and school-based disaster resistant community are widely accepted internationally. It is also commonly recognized as usual preparedness and practice is key to active response when disaster strikes. Taiwan, in particular, has been receiving positive feedbacks both on community empowerment and disaster resistant campus promotion and movement in recent years. Collaboration between community and school is now being taken into the next step for disaster risk reduction. This research outlines the conceptual model of community and school collaboration initially based on recent efforts and outcomes as well as examines the completeness of its framework. Then it conducts case study regarding four schools that have been working with communities to explore the current dilemma and possible strategies for the school-community collaboration in the future.



影響復原力的因素：從地震倖存者的角度探討

Factors affecting resilience:

A view from the standpoint of the earthquake survivors

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摘要

本文資料取自於針對土耳其 1999 年馬爾瑪拉 (Marmara) 地震及 2011 年凡城 (Van) 地震的倖存者對復原力相關因素的看法所進行的個案研究，研究重點在於探索最近經歷或之前經歷地震的倖存者及利害關係人對於影響社區及個人復原力因素的看法，對震災倖存者與當地公家機關、民間團體 (NGOs)、以及其他來自這 2 個研究場域的相關機構的代表進行個別深度訪談及焦點團體訪談，並對其結果進行質性資料分析以檢視復原力指標。

質性分析結果提供各式各樣與災害風險管理的救災、復原、重建、以及減災與備災方面相關的因素，如互信，社會團結，及一些人格特質等因素在所有的階段都是復原力的助力，然而有些因素只在特定的階段可提升復原力，在救災階段 (如提供有效的援助與服務)、在復原階段 (如政府提供臨時住屋)、在減災與備災階段 (如風險意識及防災整備)。本文將介紹每個階段的重要因素，最後將討論研究結果對開發社會資本和良好防救災實務工作的意涵。

Abstracts

This presentation will focus on the perceptions of factors related to resilience among the survivors of the Marmara, 1999 and Van, 2011 earthquakes in Turkey, obtained through a case study research. The central research focus was the exploration of factors which are perceived by survivors and stakeholders in the community with a recent and remote earthquake experience as affecting community and individual resilience to earthquakes. Qualitative analysis was used to examine the indicators of resilience from the findings of individual in-depth and focus-group interviews conducted with disaster survivors and representatives of local public institutions, NGOs, and other related institutions in the two case sites.

The results of the qualitative analysis provided a rich variety of factors related to response, recovery, reconstruction and mitigation/preparedness aspects of disaster risk management. Factors like mutual trust, social solidarity and some personality characteristics appeared as boosters of resilience in all phases. However some factors appeared as specific for enhancing resilience in the response (e.g. effective provision of aid and services), recovery (e.g. provision of temporary housing by the state), mitigation/preparedness (e.g., having risk awareness and preparedness) phases. Factors that were perceived as important in each phase will be presented. Finally, the implications of the findings for developing social capital and good practices will be discussed.



印尼火山爆發受災社區復原力的比較研究

Comparative Study of Community Resilience to Volcanic Hazards in Indonesia

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摘要

印尼境內至少有 100 座活火山，因此，社區經歷火山災害的風險是相當高的。因為火山爆發類型、過去火山爆發史、及社區特質的不同，所以火山災害對社區造成各種不同的影響。本文介紹在日惹 (Yogyakarta) 的默拉皮火山 (Mt. Merapi) 和北蘇門答臘 (North Sumatra) 的錫納朋火山 (Mt. Sinabung) 的受災社區所進行的研究，以呈現物理及社會因素與社區復原力的關係，不同層級間的關係：個人、社區、國家也在社區復原力扮演重要的角色，了解這些關係對規劃印尼火山災害易致災區的降低社區災害風險政策是重要的。

Abstracts

Indonesia is a country of at least 100 active volcanoes. Therefore, exposures to volcanic hazards are considered high to communities. The volcanic hazards have various impacts to communities due to different type of eruption, past eruption history as well as the characteristics of communities. This paper presents a study of communities exposed to Mt. Merapi (Yogyakarta) and Mt. Sinabung (North Sumatra) to show the relationships between physical and social factors to the resilience of the community. The relationship between different levels: individual, community and institutional also play important roles for the community resilience. Understanding the relationships will be important to propose disaster risk reduction policy to communities exposed to volcanic hazards in Indonesia.

災害救助與復原 - 以慈濟賑災經驗為例

Comprehensive Work for Post-disaster Recovery: Tzu Chi's Experience in Disaster Relief

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摘要

慈濟的災害救助已走過九十多個國家地區，這個工作秉持著六個原則，就是及時、直接、重點、務實、尊重以及感恩，並且全方位照顧災民的身、心、靈需求，以及急難和中長期的關懷。在災害的急難期是以解決災民的緊急需求，並且儘快讓他們恢復正常的生活為主要目標。慈濟經由以工代賑來喚醒民眾整理及重建自己的家園。以工代賑的錢不只代表一份工資，更是讓災民用來購買緊急需要物品的代賑金，同時也能恢復災區的市場經濟。慈濟在急難期同時也做中長期的評估與計畫，像臨時災民帳篷區、簡易教室和臨時醫療診所，以及長期的永久屋、學校與教堂等，特別是陪伴災民早日走出受災症候群的陰影。慈濟在從災害急難期提供熱食及醫療照顧，同時並鼓勵災民加入志工行列，從為人群付出中感受到尊嚴和喜悅，從而減緩他們的災害創傷；因此，災害症候群的最佳良藥就是當志工。



Abstract

Tzu Chi Foundation has conducted disaster relief work in more than 90 different countries and regions. The relief work adheres to six principles, which are timeliness, directness, priority, pragmatism, respect and gratitude. To solve the emergent needs of the victims and return them to their normal life as soon as possible is the main task in the emergent period. Not only helping by the means of material distribution, Tzu Chi also arouse the survivors to clean and rebuild their houses and communities by means of “relief for work” . The meaning of the relief fund participants received is not only a wage, but also for them to purchase urgent necessities that will result in reviving the economy of that area. During the emergent period, Tzu Chi also makes a survey and plans for the middle period, such as the temporary tents area, schools, clinic station, and also plans for the long-term projects, such as permanent houses, schools or church. The other main focus/goal is to help survivors to recover from PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) earlier. Tzu Chi provides hot meals and medical care for the victims from the beginning of the emergent period and also inspires them to be volunteers to help their fellow people. They often gain dignity and respect from the devotion to the people which can ease their disaster trauma. Therefore, volunteering and contributing are the best medicine of PTSD.

慈濟救災的組織動員運作及志工功能與 志願精神的養成

Tzu Chi's Mobilization, Operation and the Volunteerism Spirit and Function of the Volunteers' Development in Disaster Reliefs

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摘要

慈濟救災的組織動員，分為大型急難——全區、全國甚至跨國動員救援；以及區域性救災——社區動員兩大模式；其救災精神皆以及時膚慰，供予所需，給予安身、安心、安生依靠為力行初衷。

然要達「共知、共識、共行」，第二線救助、支援的目標，以及迅速、及時到位的關懷、服務，所憑藉的，是志工平時落實於社區慈善關懷及人員培訓，而其背後，則含藏著「無緣大慈，同體大悲」、「人傷我痛，人苦我悲」的宗教情懷。

慈濟志工熱心助人，始於「助人為樂」的本然情懷；慈濟志工組織動員迅速、有效率，源於「以戒為制度，用愛來管理」的精神理念；慈濟志工行善不輟，遇難不退，肇於「付出無所求，而輕安自在」；懷「感恩、尊重、愛」，而能縮小自我，成就大我。

「對的事，做就對了！」慈濟的力行法門；自己去做，不僅感動自己，又得成長收穫；無形中進而感染、帶動其他人，讓他們也能「歡喜投入，甘願付出」。如此善的效應，愛的循環，形成慈濟志工組織動員運作的共行默契，所以，「慈濟不是動員迅速、不是效率驚人，而是志工每天都在歡喜投入付出，都在關懷社區鄰里，都在覺察成長自我，這分愛與善，從來就沒停過！」



Abstract

Tzu Chi's disaster relief are split into two sections, the first is, focused on large scale disasters and the other is focused on city area disasters. Large-scale disasters are aimed towards nationwide and transnational mobilization rescue, while city-focused disasters center on the spiritual comfort and physical needs of the recipients, be it a shelter or a peace of mind, the recipient can rely on the volunteers.

In order for volunteers to carry out the principle of “mutual knowledge, mutual understanding and mutual action” during relief missions, they normally practice the same in the charity care in their community and regular volunteer's training. Aside from this, the volunteers also share the same sentiment of “Great Compassion is Empathic and Unconditional” and “when others are hurt, we feel the pain; when others suffer, we feel the sorrow” as a religious thinking.

Tzu Chi volunteers' have a genuine and sincere compassion for helping those in need, making their operation efficient and effective, while using love, care and tenderness to manage as a philosophy. Tzu Chi volunteers will not cease to do good and when encountered with difficulty they will not withdraw. In “giving and expecting nothing in return” helps volunteers feel no pressure and relaxed, while using “gratitude, respect and love” to be selfless.

“If it is the right thing to do, just do it!” This is Tzu Chi's practice. If you can do it by yourself, not only can the process inspire you but it can be rewarding. This inspiration can influence others, encouraging them to get involved and to give back willingly. It is not that the efficiency and effectiveness of mobilizing that is shocking, it is that the volunteers happily give back every day, as they are always caring for the community, always improving themselves and letting this love run endlessly.

水災經驗中團結和生活世界 / 系統關係的影響

Solidarity and the influence of life-world/system relationship in (flood) disaster experience

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本論文的目的，在於呈現捷克以水災協助及合作做為團結象徵之背景的主要議題。此背景的主要問題是：為什麼應該合作？誰應該合作？根據哈伯瑪斯（J. Habermas）的理論，生活世界（l-w）/系統關係的概念化，以及生活世界被系統殖民化的概念，也許會符合當代捷克社會的情境。

本論文的第一部分呈現主要的歷史因素，說明捷克的水災經驗，以及社會中所謂的「水災記憶」。本論文的第二部份描述在 2010 年捷克遭遇大水災時，非政府組織和志工活動在風險承擔方面的主要參與形式。本論文的最後一部份則著重於民眾在遭遇水災以及相關的心理社會協助時，對非政府組織和志工協助之期待的哲學背景。本論文的結論重點，則是非政府組織及其工作人員之日常例行工作的去殖民化層面。現實生活中的目標，是在水災管理方面，對相關機構和組織抱有較合邏輯、預先定義的期待，而非所謂的「漸進調適」方式。



Abstract:

The aim of the paper is to present main topics backgrounding (flood) disaster help and cooperation as a symbol of solidarity in the Czech Republic. The main question in the background is why and who should cooperate. The conceptualization of life-world (l-w)/system relationship and the concept of colonisation of l-w by a system based on the J. Habermas (1981) theory may be fit for in the context of contemporary Czech society.

The paper presents main historical reasons to speak about flood disaster experience in the context of the Czech Republic and about so called “flood memory” in the society in the first part of the paper. There are main forms of participation of nongovernmental organisations and voluntary activities involved in the risk coverage of big flood disaster in 2010 in the Czech Republic described in the second part of the paper. Latest part of the paper focuses more on philosophical background of expectations of population on nongovernmental organisations and voluntary help in the case of floods and related psycho-social help. The conclusion of the paper is focusing on de-colonisation aspect of daily routines of nongovernmental organisations and its workers. The goal in real life is to have more logical and pre-defined expectations of involved bodies and organisations rather than so called “muddling through” approach in flood disaster management.

臺灣的災害救助任務分工機制

Collaboration in Disaster Relief Work

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Technology

摘要

臺灣現行的災害應變體系建構在災害防救法上，依據不同的政府層級、災害種類與災害規模，分層分類執行各項災害救助任務，各層級政府機關與民間團體透過協同合作的機制共同處理，即使發生大型的災害事件，藉由豐富的實務經驗，似乎均能快速掌控災損程度。以高雄市政府社會局為例，其以整體角色訂定適宜的災害應變防救計畫，讓災害救助任務層級提高至整個社會局，強化跨科室的分工與合作，此做法有助於各單位在短時間內進入狀況，簡短災害整備與任務解說的時間。如何建構更完善順暢的跨單位、跨縣市、跨機構、以及跨領域的協同合作機制？如何串聯下至鄉鎮市區公所，甚至村里辦公室，上至中央主管單位的計畫與機制？如何落實平時的災害救助任務訓練及熟習任務分工機制？期待相關單位以重大災害對易致災地區居民的生命財產所造成的威脅為考量，以謹慎嚴謹的態度看待災害救助任務分工機制，雖然人力無法阻擋天災甚至人禍的發生，期許能透過例行訓練，熟習災害救助任務分工機制，強化災害救助的能量，進而將災害所造成的損失降至最低。

關鍵字：災害救助、災害應變防救計畫、協同合作



Abstract

Taiwan's current disaster response system is built upon the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act. The act defines missions and responsibilities of all levels of government and disaster organization, such as Central Disaster Prevention and Protection Council and Local Disaster Response Center. All levels of government may delegate disaster relief tasks to civil societies based on disaster types and disaster scale through collaborative mechanisms. With a familiarity of such a collaborative mechanisms, even if the occurrence of large-scale disaster events, seems to be able to quickly control the impacts of disaster. For example, Social Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government set up a disaster response plan that distributes disaster relief tasks to all divisions within the Bureau, not like most of the local governments keep the responsibility to Social Assistance Division. This approach not only strengthens the collaborative relationship between divisions, also shortens the time for disaster preparedness and disaster relief task explanation shall the disaster occur. How to build a better and workable cross-unit, cross-city/county, cross-agency collaborative mechanism? How to work through the disaster communication line from the township office, even the village office, up to Central Government? How to implement disaster relief tasks and integrate them into all levels of government's routine duties? It is expected that the authorities put disaster relief tasks into their first priority because Taiwan has been identified as a country high in being explored to multi-disaster risk. We cannot stop disasters from happening, but we can reduce the disaster risk and its impacts through disaster preparedness.

Keywords: disaster relief, disaster response plan, collaborative mechanisms