特定水土保持區劃定之過去、現在與未來

柯勇全[1] 陳樹群[2]

摘 要 民國八十五年三月二十五日「特定水土保持區劃定與廢止準則」公佈實施後,水土保持局即開始進行特定水土保持區劃定工作迄今業已七年有餘,持續共辦理水庫集水區 34區、土石流 123區以及崩塌地 54區之特定水土保持區劃定計畫草案調查規劃工作,目前爲止已公告 59區特定水土保持區。由於特定水土保持區劃定涉及所在地土地之開發使用,使得推動特定水土保持區劃定面臨許多嚴峻挑戰,此外,特定水土保持區亦是我國目前少數具有天然災害風險管理精神之法定區域,不管地方執行機關或者是一般民眾,往往並未完全認知災害管理之觀念,亦增加特定水土保持區劃定工作之困難,本文將討論特定水土保持區之立法精神,分析其所面臨之各項問題,並提出解決問題之各項創新之作法及未來仍須推動之方向,以提供各界對該項工作之認知及參考。

關鍵詞:特定水土保持區、風險管理。

"Designated Soil and Water Conservation Area": Past Research, Present Strategy and Future Direction

Yung-Chuan Ko^[1] Su-Chin Chen^[2]

ABSTRACT Since "Designated Soil and Water Conservation Area Mapping and Repeal Act" had promulgated on March 25., 1996, the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB) had investigated and proposed being 34 reservoir-watershed areas, 123 debris-flow areas and 54 landslide areas, Designated Soil and Water Conservation Area mapping projects. Till now, the SWCB had approved 59 projects and put into implementation. Since the policy of Designated Soil and Water Conservation Area restricts the rights of land use, it causes lots of inextricable problem in promoting the policy. Besides, the Designated Soil and Water Conservation Area is one of a few statutory areas with the concept of nature disaster risk management in Taiwan. The executive offices or locals usually can't recognize the essential of the policy, which consequently increases the difficulty in its implementation. This study discussed the essential of legislation and the problems encountered by the Designated Soil and Water Conservation Area policy. Finally, the paper also illustrated the new strategies and proposed future directions of this policy.

Key Words: designated soil and water conservation area, risk management.

^[1] 國立中興大學水土保持學系博士班研究生(通訊作者) Doctoral graduate Student, Department of Soil and Water Conservation, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung 402, Taiwan, R.O.C. (Corresponding Author) Email: ycko@mail.swcb.gov.tw

^[2] 國立中興大學水十保持學系教授