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土石流直接災損評估之研究

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摘　　要　土石流災害的發生，通常都會造成非常嚴重的損失。例如 2004 年的敏督利和艾利颱風所引發的土砂災害，就造成了全台共 26 人死亡、14 人失蹤及 347 人受傷的慘況。因此，每次政府都會積極的投入災後整治的工作，只爲了能將災害損失減至最低。但是，歷年來的災後整治和相關衍生之問題，已逐漸造成政府財政上的重擔。因此，爲了讓政府經費使用的更有效率，災前與災後的災害損失評估就佔了重要的角色。災損評估愈精確，就愈能掌握實際的需要，就不會浪費多餘的整治成本。更重要的，災損評估方法的建立，可以進行災前的損失評估，預估災後的損失情況，進而事前進行預防措施，將災害的損失減至最低，提昇政府的防災效率。此即爲文研究的宗旨。

關鍵詞：土石流、災損評估、災害直接損失。

The Study of the Direct Damage Estimation of Debris Flow

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ABSTRACT　Debris flow disasters are usually accompanied by serious loss of property and lives. For example, the disaster caused by typhoon Mindulle and Aere killed 26 people, wounded 347, and left 14 people missing across the island. In recent years, in order to minimize future damage, the government has spent lot of its budget on disaster recovery. However, this action also put a heavy financial burden on the government. This is why disaster damage assessment is crucial to assuring effective usage of government budget. If the assessment can be done accurately, the government can better plan the overall mitigation measurements in the area including prevention measures and rescue procedures. This is, therefore, the aim of this paper.

Key Words:　Debris flow、disaster assessment、disaster direct loss.

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