

農村再生社區永續發展之規劃基石－氣候變遷風險區位指認

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摘 要

臺灣農村因受自然環境變遷影響及社會經濟型態改變，加上近期加劇的氣候變遷危害下，導致傳統農業社區不得不思考如何轉型發展，以提高整體農村因應未來社會及自然環境變動的調適能力。《農村再生條例》即為一專門銜接及整合農村社區未來發展規劃與管理需求而量身打造法令，其首條條文即突顯農村發展轉型與永續，應兼顧農村社區生活、生產及生態等「三生」關鍵面向。「全國國土計畫」針對推動鄉村地區整體規劃策略中，也以此三面向探討鄉村地區永續發展策略。而《氣候變遷因應法》第17條分別述及，為因應氣候變遷，政府應融入綜合性及以社區及原住民族為本之氣候變遷調適政策及措施，並強化脆弱群體因應氣候變遷衝擊之能力。因此，未來農村發展是否永續，除需整合考量包含社區自然與人為災害、傳統農產業維持與轉型機會、自然生態資源保育、在地生活環境品質與文化等複合面向外，氣候變遷危害對這些面向的相互牽引關係更是其中一大關鍵。

為協助農村再生社區將氣候變遷危害程度納入未來永續發展規劃，本研究應用國科會「臺灣氣候變遷推估資訊與調適知識平台(TCCIP)」計畫產製之AR6推估資料，初步檢視及指認苗栗縣農村再生社區區位未來暴露於坡地崩塌及淹水等氣候變遷危害之情形，期能有助於後續探究氣候變遷實質風險對農村不同發展重點面向之空間關聯性與脆弱度評估。

關鍵詞：農村發展、農業再生社區、氣候變遷、調適策略

The Basis of Planning for Sustainable Development of Rural Rejuvenation Communities—Identification of Risk Location under climate change

Abstract

Taiwan rural areas are affected by changes in the natural environment and socioeconomic patterns, as well as the hazards caused by intensification of climate change in near-term. For this reason, traditional agricultural communities must consider that transform the development in order to improve the overall rural adaptability to future impacts on society and the natural environment.

Rejuvenation of rural communities require integrated consideration in multi aspects relevant natural and artificial disasters, maintenance of traditional agriculture and transformative opportunities, conservations of natural ecological resource, local quality of life and valuable culture. In addition, one of the critical factors to the rejuvenation of rural communities is the dynamic connection between the hazards of climate change and critical socio-ecological aspects in local development.

In order to promote rural rejuvenation that incorporate the hazards extent of climate change into future sustainable development programs, this study applied IPCC AR6 estimation data which produced by “The Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform” (TCCIP) to initial identify the future exposure of rural communities to climate change hazards in Miaoli County, such as future impacts on communities by slope collapse and flooding. This study contributes to further exploration for physical risks of climate change and which promote following the correlation assessment between rural spatial and vulnerability.

Keywords: Sustainable development, rural rejuvenation, hazards, climate change, adaptability