

*National Science & Technology Program
for Hazards Mitigation in Taiwan*

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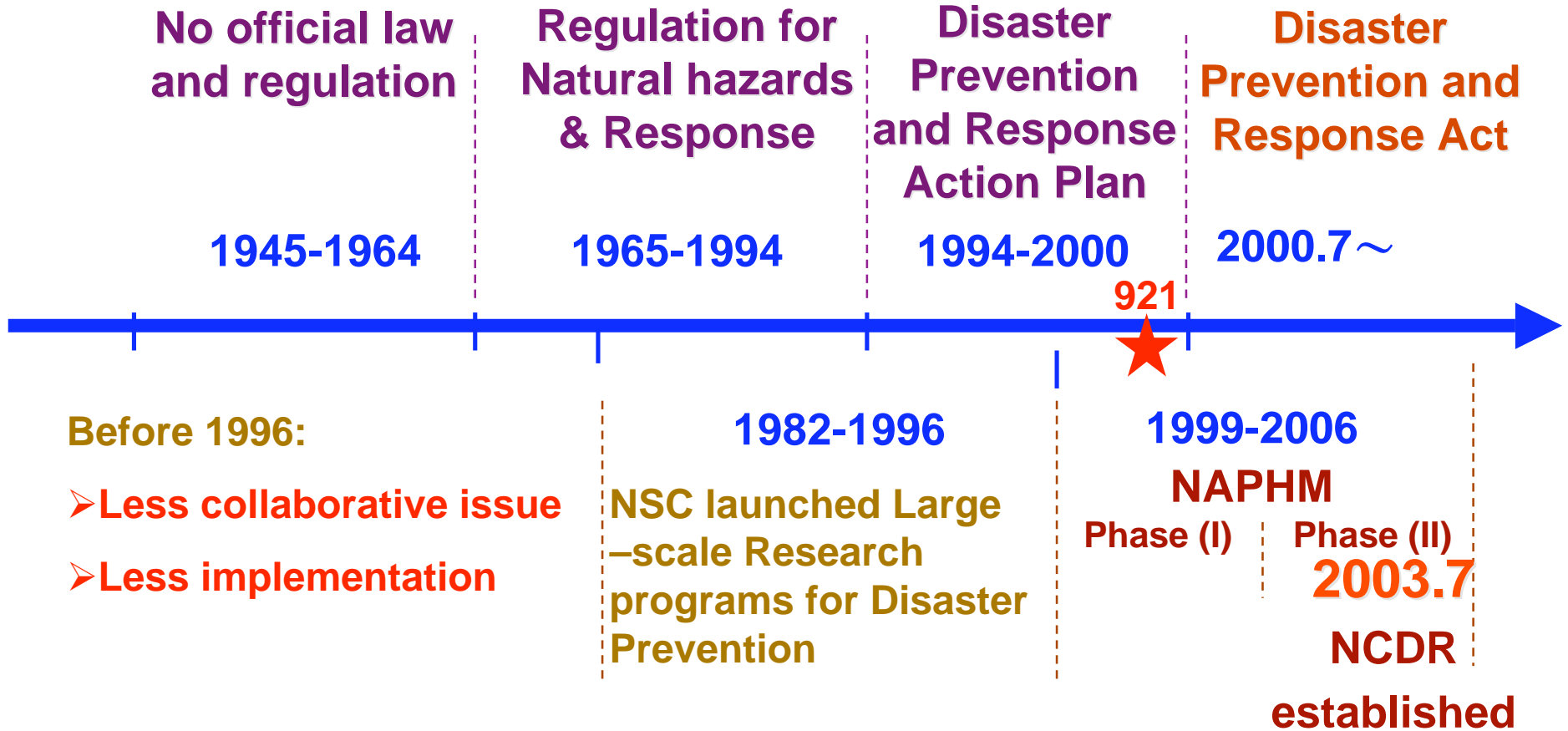
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I. BACKGROUND

1. Natural Disasters in Taiwan

- Taiwan is located in typhoon tracks and earthquake zones.
- It has suffered severe losses in the past due to disasters.
- The general public has long been very concerned about natural disaster events, and the government has taken this matter seriously.

History of System Improvement and Policy Development on Disaster Reduction in Taiwan



(NAPHM) National Science & Technology Program for Hazard Mitigation

II. THE PROGRAM

Large-scale Research Program for Disaster Prevention⁵

1st run: 1983-1987

2nd run: 1988-1992

3rd run: 1993-1997

National Science & Technology Program for Hazard Mitigation (NAPHM)

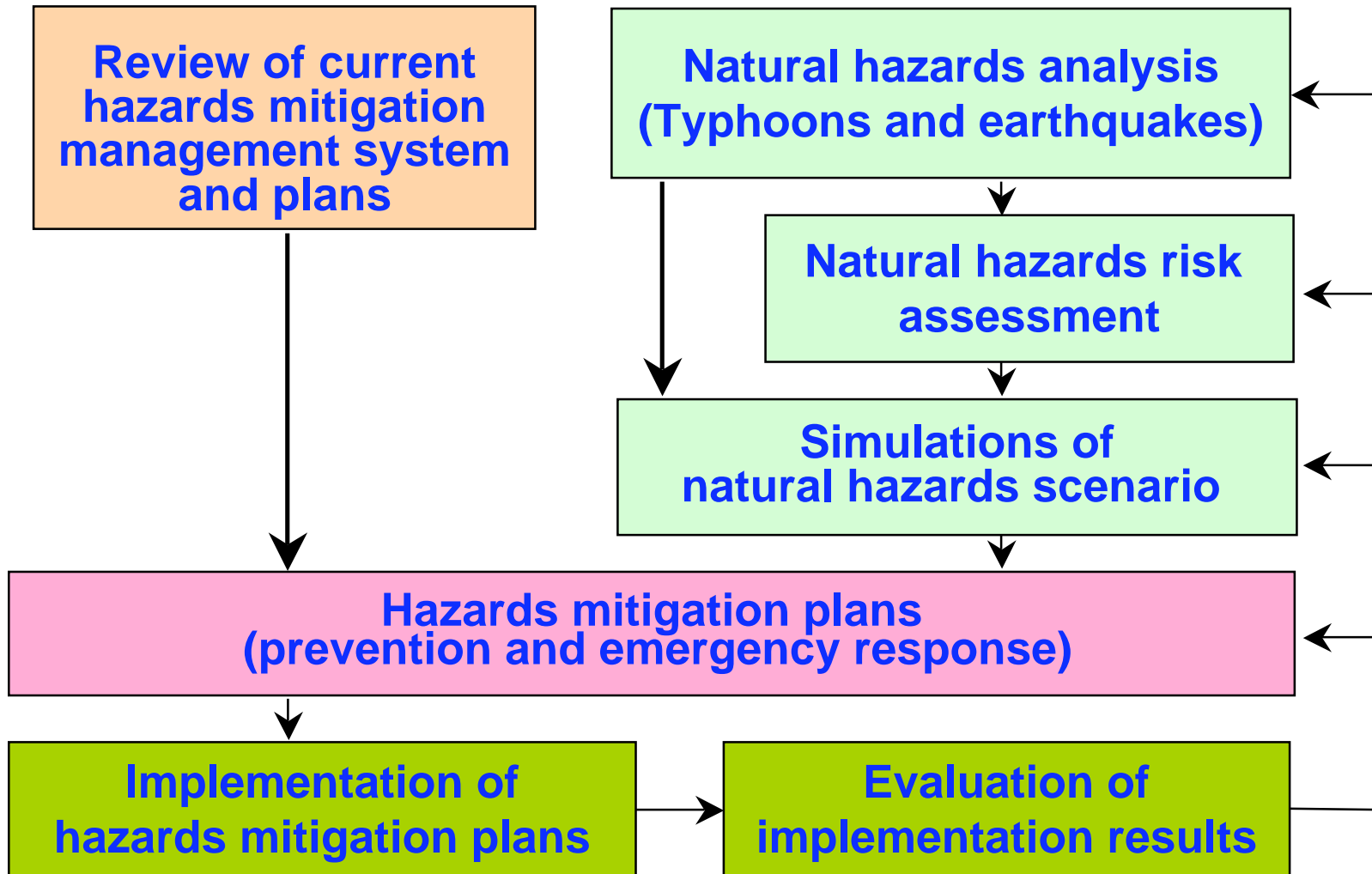
Phase-1: 1999-2001 (3 years): 34 M US\$

Phase-2: 2002-2006 (5 years): 100 M US\$

National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR)

Starting from July 15, 2003

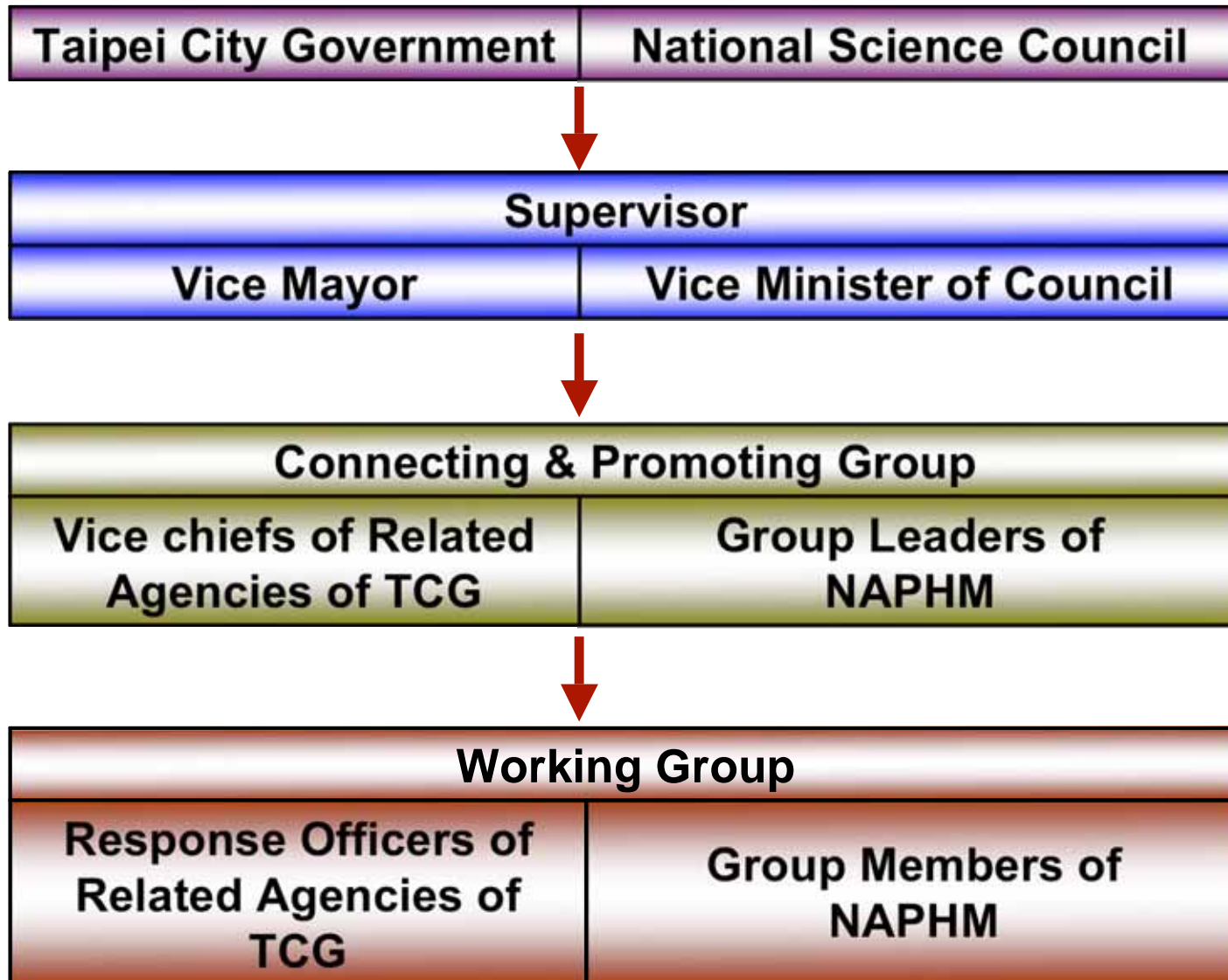
Framework and Major Topics



Collaboration with Local Government

Empower the local-level capability
for disaster reduction in Taiwan

Organization Structure & Members of Collaboration Project

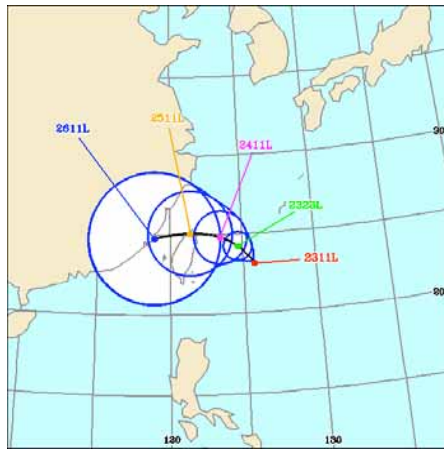


Typhoon emergency responses

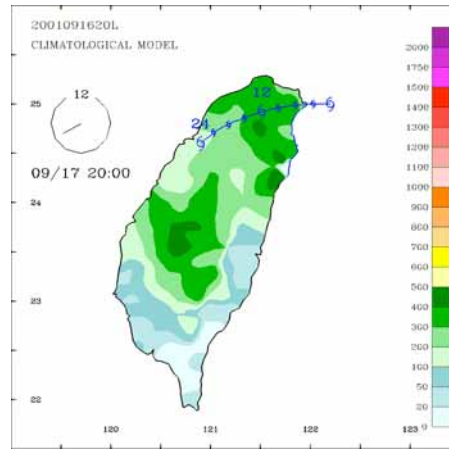
Central Emergency Operation Center (CEOC)



Process of Typhoon emergency responses



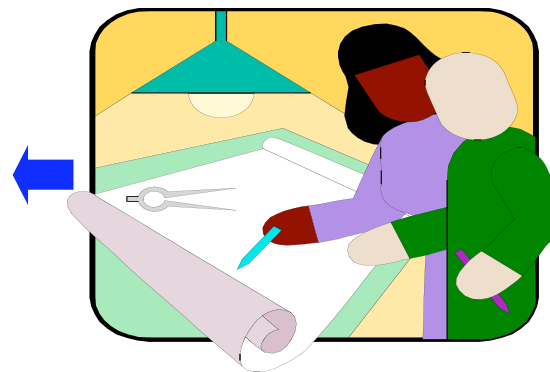
Typhoon Development



**Measured and Predicted
Precipitation**



Potential Inundation Map



Analysis and Assessment



Possible Flooding Areas

Issue of Warning

Outcome by the Active Reduction Measures

Typhoon Event	Max. hourly Rainfall (mm/hr)	Total Accumulated Rainfall (mm)	Landslide (location)	Evacuation (Person)	Ceased and Missing (Person)
2001.7.28 Toraji	147	757	673	----	214
2001.9.17 Nari	142	1,462	475	24,000	104
2004.6.30 Mindulle	167	2,005	1,023	9,500	41
2008.9.10 SinLaKu	97	1,608	571	1,987	22

Decreasing of victims

Passive Rescue
(Toraji)



Proactive assessment and evacuation
(Nari, Midulle, and Haitang)

III.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The R&D program have produced a large volume of scientific and technological results
2. The subjects are highly interdisciplinary and inter-departmental nature . Consolidated planning, coordination and management are critically important
3. For application and implementation of R&D results, special efforts in the forms of technology-transfer, technical support and collaborative work are necessary.

The End

Thanks for your attention