



91—96
年度農村建設重要成果彙編

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A Compilation of Rural Village Planning
Important Reports from 2002 to 2007



行政院農業委員會
水土保持局
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行政院農業委員會水土保持局



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Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, COA

中華民國九十七年十二月
December 2008

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編者 黃宏斌

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序

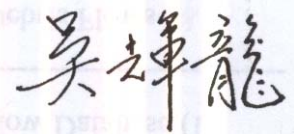
水土保持局為求突破與創新，近 6 年來持續不斷投入經費，辦理水土保持及農村建設之研究計畫，至目前為止，所獲得之資料與研究成果相當豐碩，為能將水土保持及農村建設之研究成果廣泛分享給各界，本局篩選出近 6 年來各項委託辦理計畫之重要成果，並以能詮釋研究精髓之中、英文摘要編撰成冊，將冊本分送各水土保持相關機關、團體、學術單位、法人團體、技師公會及各大圖書館等參考，期能廣為宣導應用，並喚起大眾對水土資源保育之重視，俾利後續推動各項水土保持工作。

本計畫蒐集所有 91—96 年度之水土保持及農村建設研究計畫，邀請長期投入水土保持與農村建設研究發展領域之專家學者篩選出 200 篇以上，水土保持篇分為：土石流防災與宣導、工程技術、工程管理、生態工法、坡地管理、集水區規劃共六項，另農村建設一大篇，共將本彙編分成水土保持領域上冊、水土保持領域下冊及農村建設領域乙冊等共 3 冊。。

本計畫「水土保持及農村建設研究發展成果彙編」在收集資料過程中，因資料取得不易，因難重重，能如期編輯完成付梓，感謝各計畫執行人之配合、編審委員的專業審閱，以及本局同仁之策劃與協調，方得以如期出版，謹此深致謝忱。

行政院農業委員會水土保持局

局長



謹識

中華民國九十七年十二月

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農村建設

Rural community development

計畫名稱	水土保持結合農村新風貌推廣計畫 The Promotion Plan of the New Rural Villages Integrated with Soil and Water Conservation
主持人	穆青雲 Mu, Cing-Yun
計畫年度	96

摘 要

「發展農業、建設農村、照顧農民」是我國農業施政的一貫理念，遵循農委會推動「新農業運動-讓台灣農業亮起來」的施政主軸，營造優質、安全、休閒生態的鄉村新風貌，並以全方位水土保持為理念採就地取材、因地制宜、適地適作，整合農村整體規劃治理、治山防災、土石流防治、坡地保育、水土保持監測與管理、環境綠美化及鄉村發展資源，讓水土保持與農村發展緊密結合創造加值效果，達到永續發展目標為主要原則，近年來更以推動社區總體營造為重要施政方針，以凝聚社區意識結合民眾力量進行防災治理兼顧社區發展、改造社區環境、提昇地方文化產業與建立社區文化特色，營造富麗、和諧，讓人民可以安心居住，子孫可以永續經營、世代相傳、無虞匱乏的土地，在多方積極努力下，已有相當卓越的成效。

本計畫以水土保持結合推廣農村新風貌為目標，並整合不同行銷推廣方式，營造產業共榮意識，在遵循水土保持全方位治理精神的前提下進而創造農村產業整體的競爭力，提升農村規劃地區整體競爭優勢，以開創農村新風貌。

水土保持局積極推動全國各地水土保持建設及農村產業發展，並配合個別鄉鎮農村需求，以綜合性發展規劃及社區營造方式，針對各個農村規劃區實際需求，本計畫為將魅力農村推廣至全國，有計畫地以報紙媒體、書面文宣、廣播宣傳、魅力農村七十二變社區領袖研習會及網路活動等，呈現水土保持局於全省各魅力農村結合水土保持成效展現之成果。

本計畫之成效與目的：

- 1.透過多重媒體管道，將水土保持建設結合農村新風貌成果推廣至全省各地區，供民眾了解目前政府單位推行之相關工作及水土保持局對於推廣農村新風貌之努力及用心，另外藉由魅力農村連載之專輯報導，讓閱報民眾增加對魅力農村之印象，並藉由農村專輯集冊加強農村宣傳，電子報直效行銷能有效行銷及增加宣傳廣度。
- 2.網路徵文徵照活動，鼓勵民眾將心目中對台灣農村的點點滴滴，真實的描繪出來，展現台灣各地豐富多元的農村風情，並增加民眾深入體驗農村風情之機會。
- 3.透過魅力農村七十二變大型展覽活動及社區領袖研習會，展覽會場以農村風貌磚屋形式為主，並設有現場贈獎活動人氣鼎沸，宣傳成效佳，社區領袖交流研習會，凝聚全省工程所與社區領袖「共生」、「共營」、「共好」之團結意識，並特別安排市集活動帶入當地特色展現工程所與社區之團結合作、創意、活力及特色。
- 4.提供民眾參與農村新風貌景觀平台，透過 Web 提供圖片的方式、景觀元件之方式，讓民眾直接透過網際網路，以簡易的方式表達當地景觀建議並轉換為圖面表達，未來還可以此平台，舉辦農村整體營造競賽活動。
- 5.以多元宣傳活動串聯全省 26 處農村新風貌地區，帶動農村旅遊風氣，整合農村可行銷資源並帶入全方位水土保持觀念，成功營造農村新風貌。

(關鍵詞：農村、行銷、推廣)

Abstract

“Agricultural development, rural renovation, and farmers welfare” has always been the consistent philosophy of agricultural administration in Taiwan. Following the main administrative policy of “Taiwan New Agricultural Movement—Taiwan Agriculture Brightens Up” pushed forward by Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, the government creates the new village style and features of high quality, safety, and leisure, takes the omnibearing soil and water conservation as the philosophy, adopts the methods of obtaining material from local sources, and suiting the measure to local conditions to integrate the rural village’s overall planning and administration, mountain management and hazards mitigation, mudflows and landslides control, slope land conservation, soil and water conservation monitoring and management, environment greening, and rural village development resources, so as to combine soil and water conservation and rural village development tightly to yield the value-added effect, and achieve the goal of everlasting development, which is the main principle. In recent years, propelling the community integrated construction has been the important administrative policy to solidify the community consciousness and combine the people’s strength to do the disaster prevention administration, give consideration to the community development, reform the community environment, elevate the local cultural industries and establish the community cultural features, and create the splendid and harmonious land that people can be relieved to live, that the descendents can operate and manage perpetually, that can be handed down for generations, and that there is no fear of deficiency. Under the energetic efforts in many ways, there have been the remarkable results.

The project took soil and water conservation combining promoting the new rural village style and features as the target, integrated different ways of marketing and promotion, produced the co-prosperous consciousness of industries, created the overall competitiveness of rural industries under the prerequisite of adhering to the

omnibearing administrative spirit of soil and water conservation, and boosted the overall competitive advantages of the planning area in rural villages to initiate the new rural village style and features.

Soil and Water Conservation Bureau promotes soil and water conservation construction, and rural industries development positively in entire Taiwan, cooperates with the individual demands of each township and rural village, and uses the methods of comprehensive development planning and community construction to aim at the realistic requirements of each rural village planning area to satisfy them. The project was to promote the charming rural village to entire Taiwan, and according to plan, it made use of the newspapers, media, paper propaganda, broadcasting, the charming rural village 72-magic-change community leadership workshop, and internet activities, and so on to present Soil and Water Conservation Bureau's achievements of combining soil and water conservation in each charming rural village in Taiwan.

The effects and objectives of this project :

1. Through the channel of multi-media, it promoted the achievements of combining soil and water conservation construction, and the new rural village style and features to each district in Taiwan for people to understand the relevant work pushed forward by the government units presently, and Soil and Water Conservation Bureau's efforts and motive of promoting the new rural village style and features, and it also displayed their fruitful results; besides, by means of the special reports about a charming rural village published in installments, the people who read newspapers could be impressed by the activities, and also, the rural village albums collected in books could intensify the propaganda in the rural village, and the e-news could do the marketing directly and effectively, and enlarge the extent of propaganda.
2. The article and photo soliciting activities on the internet could encourage people to truly depict each tiny part of Taiwan rural villages in their hearts, exhibit the abundant and diversified rural scenery in each district in Taiwan, and increase

the people's opportunities of experiencing the rural life deeply.

3.The charming rural village 72-magic-change large-scale exhibition activities and the community leadership workshop: The site of exhibition was mainly of a brick house of rural scenery, and there was on-site gift-presenting activity, which was bustling with noise and excitement, and of good effect of propaganda; the community leader interchange workshop could cohere engineering office and community leaders' united consciousness of "co-existence," "operating and managing together," and "creating a good environment together;" moreover, the fair activities blending with the local features were arranged specially to show engineering offices and communities' solidarity, cooperation, creativity, vigor, and features.

4.It offered the people the chance of participating in the landscape platform of new rural village style and features, and by using pictures and landscape elements through Web, it enabled the people to express the suggestions for the local landscape in an easy way through the internet directly to be switched into pictures; in the future, people can even use this platform to hold the rural village overall construction contest and activity.

5.It linked the 26 districts of new rural village style and features in Taiwan with diversified propaganda activities to promote the tourist atmosphere in rural villages, integrate the rural village resources that were available for marketing, introduce the omnibearing soil and water conservation concept, and create the new rural village style and features successfully.

(**Keywords : Village, Marketing, Promotion**)

計畫名稱	台灣十大經典農漁村 2007 Top Ten Rural Villages in Taiwan
主持人	張孫逸 Chang, Edward
計畫年度	96

摘 要

台灣的農漁村真美！擁有豐富迷人的多變風貌，蘊藏美麗多樣的生物形態、更孕育了台灣農業的發展與演變；風情萬種的農漁物產、樸實多元的生活文化與溫馨濃郁的人情味，在在值得國人親臨感受、重視發掘、細細品味。

爲了讓國人重新認識農村並支持農業，行政院農業委員會積極推動「新農業運動」，希望引進新觀念，均衡農村發展，以建構「創力農業」、「活力農民」及「魅力農村」的台灣農業新紀元。新農業運動特別強化行銷策略，即在發覺台灣農業既有的豐富面貌，重塑農漁民對自己鄉土產業的自信，因此規劃「經典系列選拔」活動，鼓舞農漁民熱情參與，重視在地價值，並激發國人的迴響與共鳴。

「十大經典農漁村選拔」爲該系列的首部曲，辦理期間，全國農漁村反應熱烈、報名踴躍，角逐參選的每個農漁村無不團結一致，卯足全勁，展現當地生產、生活、生態之經典魅力，農漁民也以愛鄉惜土、樂天知命的態度，經由創意的巧思規劃，改變了台灣農漁村落後的傳統印象，化身爲物產豐饒、怡然樂活、風情萬種的魅力好所在。最重要的是，經由這次選拔活動，農漁村的居民深化了自己的愛鄉情懷、更找回了對自己農漁村的自信，可以大聲的向全國宣示台灣農漁村的榮耀，也爲各地農漁村的發展樹立了新典範。榮獲 2007 十大經典農漁村的地區爲：雲林縣古坑鄉華山村、彰化縣田尾鄉打簾社區、花蓮縣光復鄉馬太鞍地區、宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮港邊里、苗栗縣大湖鄉栗林村薑麻園及三義鄉雙潭村雙潭地區、臺東縣鹿野鄉永安社區、苗栗縣通霄鎮福興社區、南投

縣魚池鄉大雁村澀水社區、花蓮縣瑞穗鄉舞鶴村、新竹縣新埔鎮照門地區等。

值得一提的是，這次選拔活動經由宣導行銷，農漁民所展現的創意，和優質農漁村的魅力，獲得廣泛的迴響，入圍、得獎的農漁村均聲名大噪，前往旅遊、消費的民眾絡繹不絕，不只重塑國人對台灣農漁村的印象，亦活化當地的傳統農漁產業，已成為國內外農村體驗遊的熱門景點。

為擴大十大經典農漁村之國內外行銷，本會已與交通部觀光局通力合作，結合旅遊業者、縣市政府及觀光運輸業者，全面推動經典農漁村觀光，希望將台灣農漁村的魅力風情行銷全世界，讓更多國內外的遊客，見識台灣的農漁村之美，進一步帶動農漁村的活力、開創農漁村的新契機，讓台灣農業真正亮起來！

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(關鍵詞：新農業運動、創力農業、活力農民、魅力農村、十大經典系列選拔、十大經典農漁村選拔、雲林縣古坑鄉華山村、彰化縣田尾鄉打簾社區、花蓮縣光復鄉馬太鞍地區、宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮港邊里、苗栗縣大湖鄉栗林村薑麻園三義鄉雙潭村雙潭地區、臺東縣鹿野鄉永安社區、苗栗縣通霄鎮福興社區、南投縣魚池鄉大雁村澀水社區、花蓮縣瑞穗鄉舞鶴村新竹縣新埔鎮照門地區)

Abstract

The rural villages of Taiwan are so beautiful! Having numerous different styles and sights, with various beautiful life forms, these splendid rural villages gave birth to Taiwan's agriculture. With abundant agricultural products and diversified culture, these friendly rural villages are worthy of discovery and appreciation.

To let the nation grasp the value of rural villages and to support agricultural sector, Council of Agriculture (COA) of the Executive Yuan actively gives impetus to the "New Agriculture Movement". By introducing new concepts to balance rural villages' development, COA craves to achieve the goals of "creative agriculture", "vital farmers", and "charming villages". The New Agriculture Campaign emphasizes on marketing, which includes discovering the wealthiness of agriculture and building the rural villagers' confidence. The series of competition activity within agricultural sector, namely "The Top Ten Competition Series of Agricultural", can motivate farmers and fishermen to passionately participate in and to respect the value of their lands, meanwhile inspiring the echoes of the whole nation.

"The Top Ten Rural and Fishing Villages Contest" is the first episode of the competition series. During the process of the competition, rural and fishing villages across the nation responded enthusiastically; all the participants cohesively worked together to present their farm products, lifestyles, ecological surroundings, and other charms. With their creativity, villagers also demonstrated their passions for the land and their nature of sanguinity, changing the traditional image of backwardness in rural areas. Most importantly, the participants rehabilitated their self-confidence and proudly announced their glory to the whole nation, thereby setting good examples for other villages.

The winners of the 2007 contest are: Hua-Shan Village of Gu-Keng Township (Yunlin County), Da-Lian Community of Tien-Wei Township(Changhua County), Ma-Tai-An Area of Guang-Fu Township (Hualien County), Gang-Bien Village of

Su-Ao Township(Yilan County), Jian-Ma Garden at Li-Lin Village of Da-Hu Township and Shuan-Tan Village of San-Yi Township (Miaoli County), Yon-An Community of Lu-Ye Township (Taidong County), Fu-Shin Community of Tong-Shiao Township (Miaoli County), Se-Sui Community at Da-Yen Village of Yu-Chih Township (Nantou County), Wu-He Village of Rui-Sui Township (Hualien County), Jhao-Men Area of Sin-Pu Township (Hsinchu County).

Most notably, the creativity of participants and the charm of villages have won praises through dissemination. All the winning villages became famous, drawing visitors to these areas. Not only did they change the image of Taiwan's rural villages, but also reactivated the farming and fishing industry, upgrading the villages into hot spots for tourism.

To expend the marketing power of the top ten rural villages, COA also works together with the Tourism Bureau, traveling agencies, county and city governments, and transportation industry, to promote rural tourism. We hope to display the charms of Taiwan's rural villages to the world, thus attracting foreign tourists. We are pledged to reactivate the vitality of rural villages, once again creating new chances for the agricultural sector in Taiwan.

(Keywords : New Agriculture Movement, Creative Agriculture, Vital Farmers, Charming Villages, The Top Ten Competition Series of Agricultural, The Top Ten Rural and Fishing Villages Contest, Hua-Shan Village of Gu-Keng Township (Yunlin County), Da-Lian Community of Tien-Wei Township(Changhua County), Ma-Tai-An Area of Guang-Fu Township (Hualien County), Gang-Bien Village of Su-Ao Township(Yilan County), Jian-Ma Garden at Li-Lin Village of Da-Hu Township and Shuan-Tan Village of San-Yi Township (Miaoli County), Yon-An Community of Lu-Ye, Township (Taidong County), Fu-Shin Community of Tong-Shiao Township (Miaoli County), Se-Sui Community at Da-Yen Village of Yu-Chih Township (Nantou County), Wu-He Village of Rui-Sui Township (Hualien County), Jhao-Men Area of Sin-Pu Township (Hsinchu County))

計畫名稱	永續生態村規劃與效益評估 Planning, Design and Benefit Evaluation of Sustainable Eco-Village
主持人	歐聖榮 Ou, Sheng-Jung
計畫年度	96

摘 要

近幾年來，台灣多數的農村社區面臨轉型的議題，未來如何發展才能同時兼顧永續與社區居民需求是所有社區追求的目標。根據國外成功的案例與相關研究的結果，本計畫倡導以「生態村」(Eco-village)的理念，作為社區發展的指導原則，以求得社區之自然資源永續利用、居民生活需求的滿足與品質的提升，並且使社區產業經濟得以獲利均衡。

本計畫之規劃目標，係以農村社區為單位，制定社區發展之上位計畫，本計畫延續 95 年度完成之成果，選擇具生態村發展潛力的台南縣龍崎鄉牛埔社區與雲林縣林內鄉的湖本社區作為今年度之示範操作地點，根據目前已建構完成之指標與示範操作模式進行規劃。此外，透過指標效益評估分析瞭解居民對生態村概念的接受程度、居民對各面向的配合度、實際執行時困難度較高的面向...等，以作為面向指標修正的依據，並建立適用於鄉村地區的分期分區執行計畫。

實質示範操作分為七大面向，針對牛埔社區及湖本社區的現況提出規劃建議。土地計畫方面，建議社區就現有開發區進行開發，並盡可能分出生活、生產、生態區以減少對自然環境的干擾。居家環境方面，建築部分應宣導改用省能環保形式與資材，並使用省能省水之家電設施，環境部分建議使用生態性綠化改善私人庭院。資源利用方面，應鼓勵環保行為，並推行替代能源使用。交通運輸部分，創造舒適的候車空間並推行共乘制度，盡可能減少汽機車使用

率。生態環境部分，劃設出具潛力的棲地與廊道，並營造多孔隙之生物棲息空間。社區發展部分，透過活動舉辦增加居民情感，鼓勵居民參與社區各項事務。經濟產業部分，運用社區固有之自然及人文資源開發社區特色產業，並透過專業包裝行銷推廣，使特色產業成為社區經濟來源。透過上述規劃手法，來形塑能與環境共生、永續發展的健康社區。

效益評估結果顯示，居民對於生態村政策的執行多願意配合。結果亦顯示生態村的七大面向是適合用來指導台灣鄉村聚落的發展。指標的檢驗則指出：居民對於經濟產業有極大的期許，可能原因是一級產業已無法提供鄉村社區足夠的工作機會，因此居民希望尋求替代產業增加社區工作機會。這部分結果與國外生態村狀況不同，若要在台灣發展生態村概念，經濟產業的提供成為一項重要的關鍵因子，故本研究在經濟產業面向加入「社區特色產業」這項指標。

雖然結果指出居民對七大面向的配合度都很高，但土地計畫與交通計畫的分數相對較低。所以在推動生態村的建構時，應將土地計畫與交通計畫列為需長期經營的面向。實際推動生態村的建構時，各面向執行期程如下：1.短期—著重社區發展、居家環境、資源利用與土地計畫四大面向；2.中期—著重社區發展、資源利用、交通運輸、生態環境和土地計畫與經濟產業六大面向。長期—對七個面向做通盤全面的考量。

（關鍵詞：生態村、效益評估、綠建築）

Abstract

In the past few years, most of rural communities in Taiwan faced the issues of economic restructuring. The major goals of the rural communities are to create a sustainable development and satisfy residents' living demand simultaneously. According to the successful projects and relational researches, we initiated that the concepts of ecovillage could be used to plan the rural communities in Taiwan. Two major tasks were done in this study. First, the study selected two sites, Niu-Pu community and Hu-Ben community, for operating practical planning based on the indicator system and the planning model built last year. Second, we assessed the benefits of indicator system by residents' questionnaire survey contents. The contents of questionnaires included cognition of ecovillage, attitude of participate in ecovillage's planning, and the motive of participation. Based on residents' responses, we added the "feature industry of community" in economic industry dimension. At the same time, we built a process for practicing planning that suits the condition of rural communities.

(Keywords : Eco-Village, Benefit Evaluation, Breen Building)

計畫名稱	污水生態淨化池對於農村生態輔助效益之研究 Study on Ecological Subsidy by Rural Ecological Sewage Purification Ponds
主持人	張時獻 Chang, Shih-Hsien
計畫年度	96

摘 要

農村地區污水大多在未經處理情況下，即排放至溝渠或溪流，除影響河川生態外，環境亦遭受嚴重的污染破壞，對生產、生活、生態及遊憩休閒之功能亦受到影響。簡易污水生態淨化池除具低建設成本及操作容易之特性外，並可有效淨化排放污水、改善農村景觀、再造農村生態環境、營造優質生活環境，提升農村生活環境品質，進而達到三生共存共榮的願景。

本計畫業已完成以下工作，包括研擬簡易污水生態池補助原則，及設置勘選程序，並編製指導手冊，俾提供農村地區居民施設時之參考。蒐集探討常用於污水生態淨化池之水生植物種類，並提供相關微棲地設計原則。探討簡易污水生態淨化池之植物多樣性對生態之補助效益，以耐污性試驗評估適用於處理高污染污水之水生植物。完成四處示範性農村簡易污水生態淨化池設計、施工及操作等輔導工作。完成六處農村簡易污水生態淨化池示範池之水質檢測及淨化功能評估工作，並提出相關操作建議事項。完成 2 場次農村簡易污水生態淨化池示範池之觀摩研習，使其對污水生態淨化池設計及操作有深入之了解，有利於未來本項業務之推動。

95 年設置完成卓也小屋示範池，已有顯著生態淨化效果，其污水有機物(BOD₅)及氨氮(NH₃)去除率分別為 68.9%及 91.2%。另桃米坑示範池因其進流水僅輕微污染，其生態淨化能力較無法顯現。96 年度設置之四座示範池，設計及施作皆符合生態設計原則。目前四座示範池皆在啓動階段。其中青山農場已具

良好生態淨化能力，BOD₅、NH₃、SS 去除率可分別達到 85.4%、98.2%及 92.3%，其餘三池包括福祥仙人掌示範池，果農之家示範池及舞鶴茶園示範池，因剛施工完成，要待生態淨化池操作穩定後，進行其淨化效果評估。95 年度完成二處示範池卓也小屋及桃米坑示範池，水生植物相穩定，優勢水生植物各 10 餘種，展現生態淨化池植物多樣性。

（關鍵詞：污水生態淨化池，生態效益，水生植物，污水淨化）

Abstract

The untreated village sewage may seriously contaminate aquatic environment. Additionally, it may greatly degrade the production, life quality, ecosystem and recreation in the countryside. The rural sewage ecological purification ponds (SEPP) has the advantages of low installation and operation cost, pollutant removal, landscape improvement, providing the excellent living environment, and promoting life quality.

In this study, the following works have been conducted, including to propose the guideline for village residents to apply the installation of constructed wetlands, to select the macrophytes which are suitable to grow in the SEPP, to provide the design of micro-habits, to investigate the subsidiary ecological benefits of SEPP, to evaluate the pollution-resistant macrophytes, to provide suggestions for design, installation, and operation of SEPP, and to hold two field training courses for related government staffs and residents.

Both Cho-Yeh SEPP and Tao-Mi-Keng SEPP have been finished in 2006. Four new SEPP s, including Fu-Hsiang, Kuo-Nung, Ching-Shan, and Wu-Hao have been finished recently (2007). Cho-Yeh SEPP had excellent pollutant removal capacity. 68.9% of BOD₅ removal and 91.2% of NH₃ removal were achieved. However, Tao-Mi-Keng SEPP did not show significant pollution removal because of the low contamination levels in the inflow sewage. Ching-Shan RSEPP has shown excellent pollution removal capacity, even though it was at start-up stage. The BOD₅, NH₃, and SS removals were 85.4%, 98.2%, and 92.3%, respectively. The pollution removal of the other three SEPP including Fu-Hsiang, Kuo-Nung, and Wu-Hao will be evaluated after acclimation periods. The vegetation systems of Cho-Yeh and Tao-Mi-Keng installed in 2006 have become almost stable and shows plant variety. There are above ten species of predominant macrophyte present in each two SEPP.

Further evaluation of pollution removal and surveys for ecological subsidiary effects of the SEPP should be conducted in the future.

(Keywords : Sewage Ecological Purification Ponds (SEPP), Ecological Subsidy, Macrophyte, Sewage Purification)

計畫名稱	鄉村空間資料庫與系統開發 The Countryside Spatial Database and GIS System Development
主持人	沈明佑 Shen, Ming-Yu
計畫年度	96

摘 要

本計畫以苗栗縣薑麻園地區為研究區，應用航照判釋技術建立鄉村空間資料庫，探討有關地景美質評估與環境敏感區的研究，主要目的是為了探討地景美質評分標準，以利相關單位作為開發時的參考，而環境敏感區的研究，可提供管理者或當地居民開發時，可加以防治並避免災害發生。

由研究結果顯示在薑麻園 10 區的地景美質評估中，屬於 A 級高等美質景觀有 1 區；B 級中等美質景觀有 6 區；C 級普通景觀有 3 區，整體而言，本研究區的地景屬於中等美質景觀，本區擁有美麗的地貌與純樸的人文特色，透過完善的經營規劃將人為設施與周圍景觀互相搭配，維持人與自然的和諧，為本區的特色加以發展並展現農村嶄新的獨特風貌。

在環境敏感度方面，本研究採用行政院農委會公布之水土保持技術規範-簡確法評估法進行分析。將每個地形均質區劃分成一坡單元，將以上屬性資料建置在 GIS 資料庫中，並加以分類分級，以簡確法作業規範進行環境敏感度分級。

針對水保局在農村相關業務需求及未來綜合管理目標，本研究配合建置開發各式主題之管理子系統及功能，如基本圖資查詢、農村設施景點查詢、地景調查與評估、土地變遷查詢、影像對照視窗查詢、動態集水區劃設及查詢、土壤沖蝕分析、崩塌土石量計算、環境敏感度分析、環境資源套疊功能等，以利於與相關業務結合及後續應用。

(關鍵詞：鄉村空間資料庫、簡確法)

Abstract

In this study, we merit photogrammetry techniques to build Chiangmayuan area the countryside spatial database, the landscape and environmental sensibility investigation can identify the high quality landscape area, which can be the protect area and prevent further development. The environmental sensibility investigation can provide more information for local people and developer to control and ward off natural disasters.

In the 10 special sites, we identify 1 site in level A, 6 sites in level B and 3 sites in level C. Generally speaking, the whole area is with medium landscape quality with beautiful landscape and prosperous culture.

In the environmental sensibility analysis, we comply with the Simpercise Methods in the Soil and Water Conservation Technical Guideline from Council of Agriculture. By using local data to identify homogeneous slope units with environmental sensibility level and hazard type information. All the data will also be in GIS database.

In the system, we also design more functions and sub-systems to meet the demands of Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, including 1:5000 map inquiry, countryside facility inquiry, landscape investigation and evaluation, land use change inquiry, image comparison window inquiry, dynamic watershed inquiry, soil erosion analysis, landslide volume calculation, environmental sensibility analysis and environmental data overlapping systems. Those can not only facilitate the application in this project, but also can be used in the future.

(Keywords : The Countryside Spatial Database, The Simpercise Methods)

計畫名稱	德國農村競賽制度規劃與發展評析計畫 A Commentary Study on Planning and Development of German Village Competition Program
主持人	王俊豪 Wang, Jiun-Hao
計畫年度	96

摘 要

德國農村競賽計畫自 1961 年開辦，迄今已滿 46 年，其悠久的發展歷史與豐富的實施經驗，且透過農村競賽機制不但可激發農村自主性發展的潛能；同時獲獎農村的成功經驗，則具有示範觀摩的相互學習效果，更重要的是，該競賽機制亦成爲德國行政部門推動農村相關計畫的整合平台。因此，本計畫的研究目的，包括：1.彙整歷年來德國農村競賽的實施成果，特別是申請案與實際核獎情形、獲獎農村案例，以及對農村發展的影響與效果；2.瞭解德國如何建置參賽農村的基本資料與內容；3.釐清德國農村競賽分級的制度設計；4.檢討德國農村競賽的評審項目與標準；5.分析獲獎農村的獎勵措施與行銷推廣模式。最後，依據德國經驗研究成果，研擬具體建議供我國辦理鄉村選拔計畫之參考。

根據本研究結果，針對我國辦理鄉村選拔計畫，分別由評審團組成的專業與客觀性、評鑑項目增設總體評價、制訂標準作業程序、以鄉鎮遴選擴大參與，以及銜接農村競賽與整合式鄉村發展的關係，提出下列建議：

一、增強評審團組成的專業與客觀性

基於客觀性與在地性的競賽考量，建議日後在舉辦經典農漁村選拔時，可借鏡德國經驗，權責委由公正獨立的第三部門或民間組織，負責籌組與執行鄉村選拔活動。

二、評鑑項目增設總體評價

有鑑於我國農漁村選拔評分表中，已制訂出三生功能的評審項目，宜能進一步增設總體評價一項，則更能益增三生功能的完整性。其中，總體評價的評審內容，需包括不同時期發展程度的比較，特別是過去的條件與現在的改變之間的差距，以期在評審過程中，能建立相對客觀的評價基礎。

三、制訂標準作業程序

農村競賽過程的透明度、評鑑審查的公正性，及榮譽頒授的公開化，均決定國家級經典農漁村的可貴性，而年年舉辦、長期經營的「激勵、宣傳、準備、評審、檢討與頒獎」的農村競賽模式，則能鼓舞農村社區真正用心營造自身的生活品質。

四、鄉鎮遴選以擴大參與

我國第一屆經典農漁村選拔的管道，係分為縣市政府辦理遴選與中央相關有鑑於德國農村競賽制度，具有各級政府分年舉辦、逐級擴大的宣傳效應。故建議我國辦理鄉村選拔活動時，可將初選階段改由鄉鎮遴選方式進行，以擴大地方農村參與的機會。

五、銜接農村競賽與整合式鄉村發展的關係

有鑑於德國農村競賽具備輔導與推動農村發展的功能，更能定期性檢測國家鄉村發展政策的脈搏。在民間參與的操作模式下，可以預期以往中央補助高的單一補助項目，如農村更新計畫，未來將會併入整合鄉村發展政策之中，亦即轉向強調地方投入比例較高的模式來運作。

（關鍵詞：德國、農村競賽、整合鄉村發展）

Abstract

This study focuses on the planning and implementation of the German Village Competition Program since 1961. Based on research results, Taiwan could learn some valuable experiences and lessons from German model by holding “classical village contest”, as follows:

1. Strengthening the profession and objectivity of the “village contest jury“: Considering the objectivity, representativeness, and locality, Taiwan government could recruit an independent third party, especially a non-profit but professional organization, to organize and implement the village competition.
2. Introducing an overall village appraisal item: The existing village appraisal criteria have included production, living, and ecological functions. But how and what are the main results from the three-facet functions co-operated, is still neglected in Taiwan. Therefore, we suggested that an appraisal framework should add an integrated performance item to perceive the change and development of candidate villages.
3. Formulating the standard operational procedure for the candidate villages: To participate a village competition includes motivation, communication, preparation, discussion, presentation, and evaluation processes. Therefore, the host should offer series of standard operational procedure to support the candidate village.
4. Providing more opportunities and encouraging the participation: By the experience of implementing “classical village contest” in last year, there were limited opportunities for villages to joint. According to the German system of village competition, we suggest that the village competition should be held by all levels of government authorities in different year. The local villages could get more formal chances to compete with another and increase willingness to

participate.

5. Linking the village competition program and the integrated rural development policy: The German experience shows that a village competition is not only a national contest, but also a policy tool to impetus and examine the rural community development regularly. In the German bottom-up operational mode, we could expect that continued and periodical village competitions could contribute the integrated rural development policy in national level.

(**Keywords : Germany, Village Competition Program, Integrated Rural Development**)

計畫名稱	樂活農村 魅力農村旅行趣 Fun in Charming Rural Village Tours
主持人	穆青雲 Mu, Cing-Yun
計畫年度	96

摘 要

農業是台灣傳統的經濟產業，是國內不可忽視的產業，許多人可能不知道哪些農漁村最具代表性、最令人印象深刻。

台灣農漁村獨特的樸拙之美深具魅力，本書集結的 34 個農漁村介紹，包含了行政院農業委員會水土保持局舉辦首屆之十大經典農漁村選拔中 20 個入圍的農漁村，本書的介紹以展現農漁村之生產、生活、生態魅力為主，佐以豐富的圖文與地圖，是一本兼具導覽與展現農村風情的工具書。

本書中的農漁村，因地理位置及特色各有不同，各有引人入勝的美景及豐美多元的產物。政府與地方居民攜手共同努力，才能創造更多的資源與特產，本書中的許多景點，值得民眾親臨體驗農村最原始的風情及人文。

(關鍵詞：農村、旅遊、導覽)

Abstract

Agricultural is the most important traditional economical industry. A lot of people can name the most impressive or most representative rural villages they know in Taiwan.

Because the most rural villages in Taiwan possess unique and charming beauty, this project would edit the guide book to introduce rural scenery. This guide book would collect information about 34 charming rural villages including those villages attending “Top 10 Classic Rural Villages Election”. The features of the book mainly express production, culture, and ecological attractions of rural villages with abundant illustration and maps. It’s like a guide book presenting village attractions.

Each of rural villages possesses unique geological traits, natural beauty and special agricultural products. Due to efforts from local residents and government units, magnificent resources and special products were worthy of tourist’ visits. The most rural spots in this guide book really attract the public attentions to experience the most original and rich humanistic culture in Taiwan.

(Keywords : Village, Tour, Guide)

計畫名稱	95 年度鄉村風貌綱要規劃總顧問計畫 The General Consultant on the Structure Plan for the Rural Landscape in Taiwan
主持人	曾旭正 Tseng, Shu-cheng
計畫年度	95

摘 要

農委會水土保持局爲了讓各縣轄區內的鄉村建設有整體性思考，特別編列經費補助全國 16 個縣之縣政府進行「縣級鄉村風貌綱要規劃」，總共分兩批各在 1 年內完成規劃。爲使各縣的工作能有齊一的成果，特別委託台南藝術大學擔任總顧問，建構一學習與交流平台，共同爲台灣鄉村的總體規劃努力。

以下即分別介紹計畫的性質與工作內容：

◆「縣級鄉村風貌規劃」的計畫性質

縣級鄉村風貌規劃的目標在於產出一份完整的「縣級鄉村風貌綱要計畫」，此一綱要計畫有幾項性質：

一、以國土計畫中的「農業發展區」爲範圍

依目前推動中的國土計畫構想，全國土地將分爲三大功能分區：依著明確條件先劃設出「國土保育區」和「城鄉發展區」，其餘則歸爲「農業發展區」，此即我們所界定的「鄉村」地區。

在「農業發展區」中，包括了提供住居功能的農業聚落（農村、漁村和山村）、供作生產的農田、漁塭和山林，也包括了尚未被開墾的低海拔原野，我們總稱之爲「鄉村」。就空間構成而言，都市通常爲鄉村地區所包圍，靠鄉村提供諸種生活資源，包括水電能源、菓菜魚肉糧食、休閒去處乃至自然學習。而鄉村同時也與保育地區相接，是舒減都市對自然生態產生直接衝擊的緩衝帶。鄉村更是提供另種居住品質的生活基地，農民藉以安居，嚮往自然生活者亦得以稍離市囂。

二、以「三生」之均衡發展為目標

鄉村風貌綱要計畫是引導鄉村發展的工具之一，基於鄉村的獨特地理角色，其發展必須同時兼顧農業生產、自然生態和居住生活三個面向的需求。我們期望綱要計畫描摹出不同於都市的發展願景，讓人們對於「鄉村」能有所期待：鄉村應該提供鄉村居民好品質的生活條件，讓現居者安居甚至吸引新住民；它應該便於生產出安全健康的農漁產品，讓生產者樂業而消費者安心健康；它應該儘可能地支持生態多樣發展的條件，讓農村的田野生態更豐富更具特色；它應該維持獨特的鄉村風貌提供休閒，讓住民驕傲地與來客分享原鄉特色。

三、以支持三生發展的「環境整備」為內容

本計畫所含「風貌」一詞指的是，「實質空間的構成與景觀展現」，因此鄉村風貌綱要計畫的重點內容是指，針對鄉村地區因應生活、生產與生態三個向度的發展願景而擬定的實質空間行動，包括設施建設、修景、保護、復育、自力營造、管制、獎勵等行動，由於這些行動最後都將塑造鄉村的實質景觀，因此我們稱之為風貌計畫，日文中的「環境整備」頗能說明我們的期待。

四、作為縣府跨局室經營鄉村地區的中長程藍圖

本計畫最終的產出應該清楚、具體且可行。包括足以清楚呈現三生課題的各類「現況分析圖」；高度整合的「全縣鄉村風貌發展願景圖」以凝聚各單位的共識；為逐步達成願景而擬定的「行動計畫」讓各局室確實分工；以及具體可行的「分期分區環境整備計畫」，作為爭取中央補助或運用縣費的執行依據。

五、規劃過程應充分發揮「整合」的功能

鄉村發展一向較被忽略，縣府的農業部門過往也比較缺乏整體規劃的觀念，因此我們期待本計畫的規劃過程能夠發揮「整合」的功能：分散的農村資訊能夠整合；投入農村的行動能夠整合。

首先，在中央積極鼓勵縣府重視本案的基礎上，規劃團隊應充分動員相關局室，從中挖掘出種種有助於現況分析的資料，加以整理、統計、圖繪，如此既有助於規劃工作的進行，同時也協助各局室有系統地掌握鄉村資料。其次，在規劃的中後段，規劃團隊應運用更多溝通手段，促成局室間的對話與創意思考，規劃團隊從旁作專業的協助，最後提出的規劃願景與行動計畫，應能充分

看出局室整合的合作表現。

(**關鍵詞：鄉村風貌、綱要計畫**)

Abstract

The Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB) of the Council of Agriculture is responsible for the rural planning and community development. In order to wholly deliberate the countryside construction of the rural area, the SWCB especially budgeted for every local governments to carry out ‘the Structure Plan for the Rural Landscape Management in County Scale’ beforehand. There are 16 counties in two groups to accomplish the Structure Plan. Furthermore, with the purpose to have the unified performance, the SWCB delegates TNNUA as the chief consultant to set up a platform for learning and communication and to devote for the overall scheme of Taiwan countryside together.

So as to realize the task, the characters and contents of the Structure Plan are identified as follows:

The characters of the Structure Plan for the Rural Landscape Management :

The goal is to accomplish an entire report of ‘the Structure Plan for the Rural Landscape Management’, and there are some characters:

1. The scope of the structure plan is focus in the ‘agriculture district’ according to the National Land Use Plan

According to the blueprint of Nation Land Use Plan, there will be 3 mainly functional areas: ‘conservation district’ and ‘urban and rural developing district’ which are zoned with definite conditions, and the rest is the ‘agriculture district’ and that is the planning target ‘rural area’.

The agriculture villages (farming, fishery, and forestry village) providing resident capacity, and farm, fishpond, and forest providing production capacity, and low-altitude wild field are all included in the ‘agriculture district’. And we denominate the region as ‘rural area’ in a whole. The urban area is usually

surrounded by the rural area, and depending on it for a variety of living resources, such as water, electricity, energy, foodstuff, leisure place, and the Nature-studying. Furthermore, the rural area is adjacent to conservative region, and being the buffer zone to eliminate the urban area's impacts on the nature ecology. In addition, the rural area is not only resided by farmers but also supply a different environment for those who aspire to live within the Nature.

2.The aim of the structure plan is the balanced development of 'production, ecology, and life' in rural area

The Structure Plan for the Rural Landscape Management is one of the instruments to lead the development of the rural area. Based on the unique geographic property, the development must meet all the requirements of production, ecology, and life. We expect that the Structure Plan can draw up the vision which differs from the urban area, and allow people to look forward to it. The rural area should :(1) providing good living conditions for present residents and even more to appeal newcomers; (2) producing safe and healthy farm and fishery commodities for the benefit of producers and consumers; (3) supporting biodiversity as much as possible to distinguish the field ecology; (4) sustaining unique countryside feature for the residents to proudly share with visitors.

3.The content of the structure plan is the 'environmental construction' supporting the development of 'production, ecology, and life'

The definition of 'landscape' in this plan is 'the composition of physical space and the exhibition of scenery'; hence the key point of the Structure Plan is the physical space actions for the rural area under the developing visions of the three dimensions 'production, ecology, and life'. The actions include facility construction, feature mending, protection, conservation, self-building, regulation, incentive, etc... Those finally mold the physical scenery of the rural area, so we call the plan the Landscape Management, and the 'environmental construction' in Japanese expresses

our expectation well.

4. The structure plan as an intermediate and long run blueprint for inter-departments of local government to manage the rural area

The ultimate output of the plan should be clear, concrete, and feasible. It contains (1) the figures of 'present condition analysis' which clearly describe the tasks of 'production, ecology, and life'; (2) the highly integrated figure of 'the vision of the rural landscape' which coheres the common consensus of every departments; (3) the actions to achieve the vision step by step with every departments' duties; (4) and the feasible 'staged environmental construction plan' to seek the subsidy from central government or to be the basis of using budget.

5. The planning process should emphasize 'integration'

The development of rural area is neglected comparatively, and the department of agriculture was also lack of the conception of comprehensive planning. Therefore, we look forward to emphasizing 'integration' in the planning process: to integrate the scattered information of countryside, and to integrate the actions putting in the countryside.

Firstly, on the base of the central government's active encouragement, the planning team should organize relevant departments and dig out all kinds of helpful information of the present conditions which we can analyze, sort, gather statistics, and chart. By the way it is beneficial for the planning work and the collection of the information of rural area for all the departments at the same time. Secondly, in the intermediate and late phase, the planning team should professionally promote and help the inter-departments communication and creative thinking. Finally, the proposed visions and actions should express the achievements of all the departments.

(Keywords : Rural Landscape, Structure Plan)

計畫名稱	台灣鄉村景觀風貌型塑示範 The Style and Features Type of Rural View of Taiwan is Moulded and Demonstrated
主持人	蔡淑美 Tsai, Shu-Mei
計畫年度	95

摘 要

本計畫乃承繼「台灣鄉村景觀風貌調查分析計畫」案，就該計畫所提八類鄉村景觀，擇定適當地點進行景觀型塑示範計畫，且落實於空間架構與意象元素之運用上，並可作為未來鄉村地區進行各項發展時維護鄉村景觀風貌之參考依據。在整體景觀上，就自然景觀、廊道景觀、場所空間、植栽設置與建物景觀等五項提出鄉村地區整體景觀經營管理原則；在管理制度上則提出全面性管理制度、獎勵補助、各案提昇景觀品質與鄉村景觀營造督導等四個方案。在個別示範計畫執行時，以自然地形、產業特質、行政界線、相關計畫與地域均衡等原則，擇定台南東山高原地區代表近山林野型態、宜蘭玉蘭代表梯田茶園類型、桃園台地代表高台旱作景觀、南投上安代表溪谷雜作類型、台中清水代表平原稻田類型、嘉義布袋代表濱海水鄉類型、花蓮瑞穗為縱谷果鄉類型與台東東河代表海岸田園等八處進行示範計畫；分析操作手法包括景觀照片拍攝、景觀拼貼、連結分析(Syntagmatic Analysis)、講述分析(Lay discourses)、再呈現的系統、景觀意象闡述；示範計畫之結果，提出各區空間涵構建議，而各區之構形、色彩、材質、植栽、意象傳達等建議如下表所示；最後，就上安地區之永天宮廟埕廣場進行細部設計，就樹下空間、公共祭祀空間、埕、竹圍綠籬、砌石護坡、結構物等六項重要空間，著重其形、色、質、植栽等提出示範書圖。

(關鍵詞：鄉村景觀型塑、鄉村景觀意象)

Abstract

This plan adopt as the plan ' The survey and analysis plan of Taiwan rural landscape ' case, eight kinds of rural landscape that plan mentions, select definitely proper place to carries on the landscape type and form the demonstration project, and implement the application to the space structure and image element, and go safeguard the rural area of future the reference basis of the rural style and features of landscape every development. On the whole view, propose rural area whole view management and administration principle on five items, such as natural landscape, corridor view, place space, planting and setting up and building the view of things, etc.; Propose the comprehensive management system, reward subsidizing, four schemes that every case promotes view quality and rural view and builds and supervises, etc. on the management system. When the demonstration project is carried out individually, with such principles as natural topography, agriculture's specialty, administrative boundary line, relevant plan and region are balanced, than, we select the Tainan county represents the" near-mountain forest" style; the Yilan county represents the" tea terraced fields" style; the Taoyuan county represents the" tableland field" style; the Nanto county represents the " mixes valley" style; the Taichung county represents the" plain paddy field" style; the Chiayi county represents the" seaside waterfront" style; the Hualien county represents the" vertical valley fruitscape" style; the Taitung county represents the" coast fields" style ,etc.; the analyzed ways including landscape photo, landscape collage, syntagmatic analysis, lay discourses, the system appearing again, view image are explained; representation landscape, landscape image discourses. The result of the demonstration project, propose that every district contain the landscape, and the detail space contains the suggestion of shape, color, material, planting, etc.; Finally, that fitted the area designed the detail on village square of temple of Heavenly

Palace forever, on six items of important space, such as space under the tree, offering sacrifices to the space, village square, hedgerow, stone and bank protection , structure, etc., focus on its shape, color, quality, plant, propose the detail design map.

(**Keywords : Rural Landscape Type Format, Rural Landscape Image**)

計畫名稱	台灣鄉村景觀個案圖說彙編 A Picture Showcase of Rural Landscape Case Study from Taiwan
主持人	鍾溫清 Chung, Wing-Jing
計畫年度	95

摘 要

行政院農業委員會水土保持局致力台灣非都市計畫地區之農村景觀改造工作，注重環境景觀與生態協調，更期望藉由農村居民自主規劃與自力營造之過程，帶動地方產業、風俗文化的整體再發展，建設符合「新農業運動」精神之魅力農村。

為此整合性的輔導構想，由水土保持局辦理的九十五年度「鄉村景觀總顧問」計畫，由具有社區文化、社區生態、景觀管理、地質工程、鄉村建築、水土保持、生態保育等專業背景專家組成景觀生態諮詢小組，勘查水土保持局各工程所之農村建設工程，提供客觀、專業與務實之諮詢、審查意見、決策建議與及後續工程規劃建議，並將各地勘查資料轉化為教育訓練之教材，辦理景觀及生態教育訓練，收集國內鄉村景觀個案資料，參考國外鄉村景觀案例，編輯成「台灣鄉村景觀個案圖說彙編」。

本圖說彙編內容，以國內鄉村景觀議題為重點，簡介國外借鏡實例，國內個案評估囊括：建物涼亭設施，排水、保水設施，整體景觀，指示標誌及意象設施、步道鋪面設施等項目，期盼提供現場工作人員規劃設計之參考，避免重蹈覆轍，共同營造台灣優質魅力農村的生態環境與景觀!

(關鍵詞：農村景觀、圖說、案例分析)

Abstract

Soil and Water Conservation Bureau Council of Agriculture had put the efforts on the reform of the Rural Landscape in Taiwan. It has been focused on the coordination between the environmental landscape and the ecology. It is expected that by following the process planned and constructed by the rural people themselves, the fully redevelopment of local industry, custom, and culture can be excited. Also the charming rural villages which match the spirit of 'New Agriculture Movement' can be built up.

For this, the aggregated guidance concept is introduced through the plan of General Consultant Group of Rural Landscape conducted by the Water and Soil Conservation Bureau in the year of 2006. The Consultant Group include the member with the specialties including community culture, community ecology, landscape management, geology engineer, rural architecture, water and soil conservation, and ecology conservation.

This consultant group visited the rural construction projects conducted by Soil and Water Conservation Bureau Council of Agriculture. It offered subjective consultation at both professional and practical level, the review opinions, decision suggestions, and the follow up construction plan suggestion. They also turned the survey results into the training materials, conducted the training on the topic of landscape and ecology, collected rural case study materials in the country, referred the rural landscape case study in foreign countries, and edited these information into "A Picture Showcase of Rural Landscape Case Study from Taiwan"

The contents of this illustration focus on the topics of the rural landscape in the country. It introduce foreign and local cases including the facilities of pavilion construction, drain & conservation on aggregation landscape, direction sign, image and walk way pavement. It gives the reference to the on-site workers when doing

planning and design jobs in order to prevent the wrong doing which is previously existed and enable to construct the ecological rural environment and landscape with quality and charm in Taiwan.

(Keywords : Rural Landscape, Picture Showcases, Case Study)

計畫名稱	<p>地表逕流之截蓄保水設施對於生態農村輔助效益之研究（第二年）</p> <p>The Study of Benefit Evaluation on the Interception and Storage Facilities for Surface Runoff Located in the Ecological Farm Area (The second year)</p>
主持人	<p>林昭遠</p> <p>Lin, Chao-Yuan</p>
計畫年度	<p>95</p>

摘 要

以往農村開放空間，如廣場、停車場、住家前院、人行步道、農路等，常採用不透水鋪面施作，造成大地喪失良好的吸水、滲透、保水能力，減弱滋養植物的能力且喪失生物棲息空間，更無法發揮大地自然調節氣候的功能，甚至引發居住環境日漸高溫化的「熱島效應」。此外，過去的防洪觀念，都希望把基地內的雨水盡速往鄰地排出或引流至排水系統，造成集流時間縮短及洪峰流量增大的效應，導致公共排水設施極大的負擔，低窪地區每到大雨即淹水的窘境。因此藉由促進基地的透水設計並廣設貯留滲透水池或滯洪池的手法，以促進大地水之循環、改善生態環境、調節微氣候、緩和氣候高溫化現象，以及降低排水設施建造成本。

目前常用地表逕流之截蓄保水設施主要為滯洪池、農塘、溼地及透水鋪面等截水設施，以降低洪峰流量。基地保水藉由促進基地的透水鋪面設計並廣設貯留滲透水池的手法，以促進大地水之循環能力、改善生態環境、調節微氣候。本計畫利用第一年度研發之生態農村保水設施配置效益分析系統，以雲林縣古坑鄉華山地區作為示範區驗證，分析生態農村基地內各項地表逕流截蓄保水設施之配置效益，瞭解整體配置後之具體成效與動態分析成果，進一步做為農村土地管理對策及研擬農村公共建設規劃之依據，並提供公共建設成效評估及理

念推廣之參考。

在降雨逕流部分，溪口集水區因所控制之集水面積較小，故模式推估之洪峰到達時間與實際情形較吻合； β 值多數大於 1，主要因模式模擬為清水流狀況而一般多為含砂水流，故導致模式低估。北港集水區面積較大，土地利用情形複雜以致於北港集水區之 α 值分布較廣； β 值亦受土地利用影響使其呈現偏低趨勢。示範區調查部分，主要針對華山集水區及桂林集水區進行調查區位，華山地區近來轉型為觀光區，道路與華山野溪兩旁的住宅區增多，多數家庭廢水排入河道，造成河川優養化嚴重；而桂林集水區內之住宅區集中於中游段，距離河道約 50 公尺且河道兩旁為植生良好的綠帶，河川所受干擾少，水質較好。截蓄保水設施普查及設施配置效益分析部分，利用第一年所開發之系統配合現地保水設施普查進行保水效益評估，華山集水區及桂林集水區皆符合法定保水指標規定，分別為 0.688 及 0.744，但華山集水區民眾引水截流問題嚴重，旱季時易造成河道優養化，應為目前最需注意關切問題。

(關鍵詞：截蓄保水設施、地表逕流、效益分析系統、生態農村規劃)

Abstract

The impermeable surface treatments are normally used in farm opened area such as concourse, parking area, yards, and sidewalks. However, the soil infiltration capacity, water resources conservation capability, and wildlife habitat are deteriorated. The weather improvement by the nature effects can not be reached. Even the worst, the hot island effect will increase the living environment temperature. Based on the traditional concepts on flood prevention, the precipitation is usually draining to neighboring area or drainage system. This method causes a big challenge to public drainage system for shorter concentration time and higher peak discharge. Normally, the depression area will be suffered in storm events during this condition. This project hopes to improve hydrologic cycle, wildlife habitat, micro-environment weather, drainage system cost, and greenhouse effect through site infiltration improvement and permeable facilities or wetland system establishment.

Currently, the most used interception and storage facilities for surface runoff are detention tanks, agriculture ponds, wetlands, and permeable pavement. The purposes are focused on peak discharge reduction, peak arrival time retention, and providing aquatic spaces for biodiversity. This project based on a benefit evaluation system that developed in the first year to analyze the total placement effect and each facility unique value in Gukeng township in Yunlin county. Through the developed computer program, the site water resources conservation index can be quantified. The calculated results can be provided to farm area planning authorities and construction evaluation. This study also can be the support to slopeland conservation policy-making basis by the benefit evaluation system and on-field investigation.

From the rainfall-runoff simulation results, the contribution area for the Hsiko watershed is smaller, the estimated arrival time for the peak flow is coincident with

the real situation and most of the simulated β values are greater than 1. The model is developed for the clear flow instead of debris flow, so the model may underestimate the value in real situation. The distribution of the Pekoun watershed simulated α values is widespread because of larger area and complicated landuse. Also the simulated β value is lower for the same reasons. The demonstrative areas are focusing on the Whasan and Kuelin watersheds. Recently, the Whasan area becomes a popular recreation location, buildings has increased rapidly along the roadsides and streams. Most of the households drain the wastewater to the streams nearby and cause the water eutrophication. However, the water quality in the Kuelin watershed is much better. Because residential area is located at the midstream with at least 50 meters from streamside and well maintained riparian vegetation strips. Using the first-year developed model for beneficial analyses, both of the Whasan and Kuelin watersheds achieve the regulation requirements for water conservation index with 0.688 and 0.744, respectively. However, the excessive interception from in-stream flow in the Whasan watershed causing eutrophication in draught seasons should be deeply concerned.

(**Keywords : Interception and Storage Facilities, Surface Runoff, Benefit Evaluation System, Ecological Farm Area Planning**)

計畫名稱	促進民間參與公共建設專案計畫委託總顧問服務 Project of General Consultant for PPP (Public-Private Partnership)
主持人	張渝江 Chang, Yue-Jiang
計畫年度	95

摘 要

為健全國內民間參與公共建設投資環境，「促進民間參與公共建設法」，擴大民間參與公共建設範圍包括以公益性為主之社會勞工設施，及商業性強之重大商業設施等十四項二十類公共建設，放寬以往土地、籌資等法令限制，提供融資優惠、租稅減免等諸多誘因，並合理規範政府與民間機構間投資契約之權利義務，明確訂定主辦機關甄審與監督程序。水土保持局2006年度相關促參案包括農林業育樂設施、森林遊樂區、休閒農業區或休閒農場等項目之促參案件約為3-5件，水土保持局擬透過本專案計畫委託總顧問服務與經驗合格之廠商或團體，依「促參法」進行接受民間機構之申請或由政府機關之辦理公開徵求合適之促參計畫案，審查會辦理、審評評選、計畫廣宣手冊、計畫成果彙編等工作，以推動促進民間參與公共投資專案計畫進行，進而提升公共服務水準，加速社會經濟發展。

本計畫協助審理民間機構依「促參法」第四十六條所提出計畫申請案及文件供主辦機關之參考，包括技術、法律及財務等之可行性。協助召開各計畫案之審查會議，及提供書面意見及建議。協助處理促參申請案審理成果匯集。水土保持局六處工程所訪查、辦理水保局相關人員促參案講習與廣宣訓練。水保教室BOO之評估與水保局促參專案評估土石流監測與M Taiwan計畫BOT/BTO。集村興建農舍BOO之評估。期盼各界瞭解民間參與公共建設之精義，從中發掘商機，共創政府、民間及企業之三贏。

(關鍵詞：BOT B00 促進民間參與公共建設)

Abstract

For promoting the private sectors join infrastructure developing, Taiwan government with PPP law releases the constraints of land, financing etc. for PPP projects. Soil and water reservation bureau books 3 to 5 projects of PPP in 2006. For facilitating the projects and streamline the progress, the general consultant contract is signed by ChartGreen and the bureau. The scope of work is review of existing projects, training internal/ external members to understand PPP concepts.

The general consultant helps the bureau review 2 BOO projects and 2 BOT projects. The review is composed of technical, legal, finance etc. aspects. The final report of PPP projects is drafted and the training is completed. The feasibility study of soil and water conservation classroom as BOO projects, debris flow monitoring BOT projects, rural village community as BOO project are finished. The project expects the three win basis for government, private sectors, and enterprises would be realized.

(Keywords : BOT BOO Public-Private Partnership Law)

計畫名稱	<p>建立農村永續生態社區之規劃設計原則及實證研究</p> <p>Establishing Planning and Design Principles for Sustainable Eco-community in Rural Areas</p>
主持人	<p>歐聖榮</p> <p>Ou, Sheng-Jung</p>
計畫年度	<p>95</p>

摘 要

受到永續發展思潮之影響，世界各地正積極推展生態村之建設，以求得自然資源永續利用、居民生活需求的滿足與品質的提升，並使社區產業經濟獲利均衡。目前台灣生態社區大多以單一主題作為發展重點，缺乏整合性之考量；更通盤考量，建立層面更廣泛的生態社區。

本案初期先確立生態社區之發展理念、建立生態社區之發展指標與規劃設計原則、國內外案例彙整、示範社區之計畫範圍擇定。經由文獻蒐集與國內外案例的彙整，本研究提出六大類 18 項指標以做為規劃操作的指導原則。

選定花蓮鳳林鎮的大榮二村與苗栗頭屋鄉的獅潭社區作為本案的示範操作地點。除了進行現地調查外，還分別於兩個社區進行兩場座談會，將生態社區的概念介紹給社區居民。同時也繼續擴充文獻的廣度與深度，最後修訂出的指標為七大面項 28 項指標，後續的示範操作即依循此七大面向進行規劃，分別為：土地計畫、居家環境、資源利用、交通運輸、生態環境、社區發展以及經濟產業。

在土地計畫的方面，根據生態村的概念，將就聚落區、生產區與生態區進行分區；居家環境則針對不同房屋類型提出可行之改善方式，如：透水性鋪面使用；資源利用部分，提出可行之替代能源的使用，如：水力、生質能等；交通運輸則加強區間性的小型公共運輸與共乘制度的建立；生態環境依循水圳設

立生態廊道；社區發展為強化社區組織或增加與區外團體的聯繫；經濟產業的部分力求有機農業與生質能源作物的種植。透過上述規劃手法，來形塑能與環境共生、永續發展的健康社區。

(關鍵詞：生態社區、生態村、綠建築)

Abstract

The development of eco-village or eco-community has been actively promoted and constructed in many parts of the world under the influence of sustainable development concept. The major goals of eco-community are to have resources being sustainably used, satisfy residents' living demand, enhance environmental quality, and benefit community economy. In Taiwan, current development of eco-community mostly focused on singular dimension which is only part of the comprehensive eco-community development. Therefore, for achieving the goals of eco-community development, it is critical to think and act more completely before preceding the development.

Two-stage process was used in this study, including the stage of the exploration of ecocommunity development, index and the stage of practical planning for different areas. In the first stage, the major tasks included the establishment of eco-community development concept, and index, analyses of domestic and international development cases, and the selection of practical planning areas. At this stage, six dimensions involving 18 indicators were proposed to be the guidelines for practical planning in the second stage.

In the second stage, the planning processes for two different areas, Da-Rong and Shi-Tan, were firmly prosecuted. In addition, two forums were also held in each community. Through enthusiastic discussion, residents not only had the basic eco-community concept, but also reached the consensus on community development. At this stage, the study continued to modify indicators of eco-community development. Consequently, the study identified seven dimensions involving 28 indicators which were used as guidance in the follow-up planning. The seven dimensions were landuse plan, living environment, usage of resource, transportation, ecological environment, community development, and economic

industry.

In landuse plan, zoning method was adopted based upon the eco-community concept, and three zones were formed including village area, production area, and ecological area. In living environment, improving strategies for different building types were proposed, such as the use of permeable pavement. In usage of resource, feasible alternatives for the use of resources were suggested, such as water and biomass energy. In transportation, mini bus transportation system and sharing ride system were also suggested. In ecological environment, an integrated ecological corridor system along the waterway was established. In community development, the strategies for strengthening community's organizations and increasing the linkage with other groups in adjacent areas were proposed. In economic industry, adopting organic agriculture and planting biomass energy crops were strongly suggested. Through above-mentioned planning results, a healthy community with the characteristics of sustainable development and friendly environment could be created.

(Keywords : Eco-Community, Eco-Village, Green Building)

計畫名稱	<p>建構鄉村人力培訓成效指標與學習型組織發展模式</p> <p>Constructing the Indicators of Effectiveness for Human Resources Development Programs and Exploring Learning Organizations in Rural Taiwan</p>
主持人	<p>賴爾柔 Lai, Erh-Rou</p> <p>王俊豪 Wang, Chun-Hao</p> <p>蔡必焜 Tsai, Bi-Kun</p> <p>蔡宗偉 Tsai, Tsung-Wei</p>
計畫年度	95
<p style="text-align: center;">摘 要</p> <p>本研究分為兩部分，第一部份為設計一個鄉村人力培訓成效評估的指標評估表。第二部份選擇曾經參與相關人力培訓且其居民有社區總體營造行動參與之鄉村社區，進一步瞭解其內部的組織動態，並針對其中主要組織之成員，進行問卷調查，以瞭解其「組織學習」的現況。研究結果可作未來在建構鄉村人力培訓成效指標及學習組織或學習型社區之參考依據。</p> <p>(關鍵詞：鄉村人力培訓成效指標、鄉村社區發展、鄉村學習型組織、社區賦權)</p>	

Abstract

This content of this paper consists of two parts, one is to construct a set of indicators of effectiveness for human resources development programs, and the other one is to explore the learning organizations in rural Taiwan. For analyzing the dynamics of rural community learning organizations, the researchers observed three rural communities which had held training programs and had implemented community development projects in recent years. The research findings of this study have some implications in constructing the indicators of rural human resources development programs and in considering the formation of learning organization of learning communities.

(Keywords : Rural Community Development, Rural Learning Organization, Community Empowerment)

計畫名稱	探討鄉村人才能力指標評鑑機制 Discussion on the Assessment Mechanism of Rural Human Resource Capability Indexes
主持人	鄭晃二 Jeng, Hoang-ell
計畫年度	95

摘 要

本計畫的目標是以「鄉村人才社區營造能力指標與學習綱領」為基礎，建立鄉村人才能力指標之應用平台，探討鄉村人才能力指標評鑑機制的發展。

本計畫的重點在於探討個人推動社造能力指標的操作策略，建立學習者個人能力的自我評量表，使學習者可以進行自我檢驗，個人可以依據已有的認知與技能等能力的程度，自行評估適用於何種能力階段，適合學習什麼樣的課程，期使規劃課程的單位可以針對社區需求掌握人才培力的方向，落實鄉村社區培力的工作。

本計畫採取文獻分析法以及實證研究，藉由觀察法以及對鄉村社區學習者社造能力情況的資料蒐集，進行兩次實測分析，並進行系統歸納，建立實例操作架構，以作為應用指標的模式基礎。

本計畫的成果為實用的評量手冊一式，包含能力指標與綱要的說明，自評表格與換算方式，並有四個等級、基本能力與專業能力課程分列的課程規劃參考表。

(關鍵詞：鄉村、培力、社區營造、能力指標)

Abstract

The purpose of this plan is to build up an applicable platform for rural human resource capability indexes and to probe into the development of the assessment mechanism of rural human resource capability indexes by using “Rural Human Resource Community Empowering Capability Indexes and Learning Outlines” as the basic framework.

The essence of this plan is to probe into each individual’s operational strategy of promoting community empowering capacity indexes, establish learner’s individual capability evaluation form, and allow learner to conduct self inspections. Each individual may conduct self-evaluation according to his or her own cognition, capabilities and other skill levels, and find out the suitable capability levels and learning courses. Consequently, the course planning units can control the direction of human resource empowerment and implement rural community empowerment works by pinpointing community needs.

This plan adopts the research methodologies of documentary analysis and empirical studies. Through observational studies and data collection of the conditions on rural community learners’ empowerment capabilities, the study carried out performance analysis twice. And then it proceeded with systematic induction and established an actual operational structure as the foundation for applicable index model.

The achievement of this plan is a practical evaluation manual, which includes explanations of the capability indexes and outlines, the self evaluation form and its conversion method, and also a course content reference chart divided in four ranks, with the basic capabilities and professional capabilities listed separately.

(**Keywords : Rural, Empowerment, Community Empowering, Capability Index**)

計畫名稱	鄉村景觀永續設計－永續經營與景觀改造 Sustainable Design of Rural Landscape: Sustainable Management and Landscape Transformation
主持人	侯錦雄 Hou, Jing-Shoung
計畫年度	95

摘 要

台灣傳統社會以農業為根基，自給自足的生活方式形成台灣農村特有的景觀風貌與環境：豐富變化且多彩的鄉村景觀具有倫理、美學、文化保存與風景、產物效益及生態平衡等重要價值，然而隨著社會結構的改變，農業社會的生活方式因不能適應新的生活形態而被瓦解，在工業發展與經濟因素的考量下，鄉村景觀風貌迅速的被都市化甚至庸俗化，而農業的發展也呈現停滯的現象。

本計畫以鄉村永續經營作為鄉村產業與景觀改善之根基，提出體驗農業、永續栽培設計、水資源管理的理論與策略，並蒐集國外相關鄉村案例作為台灣鄉村改造之借鏡；在確認鄉村永續經營的理念後，進一步研擬鄉村永續設計核對單，提供予鄉村景觀改造執行者一個綱要性的推動流程與依據，同時依據永續設計核對單發展適合鄉村環境的景觀規劃設計準則，最後藉由案例的示範，落實本計畫依據相關文獻與理論所研擬之策略與準則，計畫內容簡述如下：

（一）計畫背景說明

定義鄉村與鄉村景觀，說明台灣鄉村面臨的困境與問題癥結，具體提出計畫的主要目標與重點工作項目。

（二）鄉村景觀之理論與案例

第一階段蒐集休閒農業與產業轉型之理論，提出體驗農業與健康永續產業之策略。第二階段以永續栽培作為基礎，提出適合鄉村地區之永續設計策略。第三階段以鄉村水環境管理為主軸，提出水資源循環理

念以及農業用水估算方式。最後蒐集並整理澳洲、日本、德之鄉村案例，作為台灣鄉村日後改造之願景想像。

(三) 永續經營模式與規劃設計準則

研擬鄉村景觀永續設計核對單，依「土地資源定位」、「基地調查」、「設計準則」、「營建施工」，以及「維護管理」五大流程建立鄉村還環境永續經營之綱要準則，並依據設計核對單發展鄉村景觀規劃設計準則。

(四) 鄉村案例分析與應用

第一階段以水資源系統作為基礎，挑選彰化縣田尾鄉作為建立水資源循環以及水資源坵塊劃設之示範，第二階段挑選北中南、平地坡地聚落共六處基地，藉由調查聚落環境美化現況以及偏好分析確認基地之問題癥結，最後提出景觀改造規劃構想、景觀永續設計以及環境維護之建議。

(關鍵詞：景觀設計、鄉村景觀、永續)

Abstract

Taiwan's traditional society was based on the conventional agriculture industry, and the self-sufficient way of living of country folks have contributed the unique scenery, and environment of their surroundings. Important values such as ethics, aesthetic, cultural heritage, production efficiency, and harmony of ecology are essentially distinctive for the country villages in Taiwan. Nevertheless, along with the structural change of the modern society, the agricultural society was found unfit to the new way of life style, particularly by the effect of industrial development, economic issues, and the urbanization that had put the development of agriculture to a halt.

This project aims at management of country villages with a prospect of continuous and sustainable development, and proposes theories and strategies for experiencing- agriculture, design of sustainable plantation, and management of water resources. Altogether, this paper also provides an insight for similar cases in other countries as study examples. The proposal starts with a checklist for analyzing the design of sustainable development for country villages to provide a guideline and series of procedures and references for implementation of the village development. The checklist will be completed with an actual subscription of the plan on the studied cases accordingly. The plan is briefed as follow :

A. Background

Define villages, and village scenery. Introduce the obstacles and difficulties faced by the villages in Taiwan, and the plan's primary objectives and main tasks.

B. Theories and case studies on village scenery

Stage 1 involves with the collection of theories on leisure agricultural industry, and the industry transformation. And it proposes the strategies of carrying out

experiencing agriculture, and the sustainable industry development. Stage 2 bases on sustainable plantation, and propose the continuous development strategy for rural areas. Stage 3 then evolves on management of water resources in the villages. The concept of recycling of water resources and the method of estimation water usages for agriculture are projected. Lastly, case studies the consists of cases from Australia, Japan, and German are referred as models for village development in Taiwan.

C. Models for sustainable management, and references for the planning design.

Sustainable village scenery design checklist is drafted according to five main procedures as “positioning of land resources”, “site studies”, “principle for design”, “construction works”, and “maintenance”.

D. Analysis of case studies and application.

Starting with water resource system in Tain-wei Village in Chung-Hua County for recycling water resource system, and defining of water resource patch. Secondly, select six sites scattered in plains all over Taiwan. Each site is analyzed for their current environment condition, and the preferences for determining their problems, and the suggestions for scenery make-over, sustainable scenery design, and the maintenance of the environment.

(Keywords : Landscape Design, Rural Landscape, Sustainable)

計畫名稱	鄉村景觀總顧問 Project Executive Results from The General Consultant Group of Countryside Landscape
主持人	鍾溫清 Chung, Wing-Jing
計畫年度	95

摘 要

近年來行政院農業委員會水土保持局持續推動並補助各縣市政府辦理農村建設各項方案，使得所轄範圍之農村空間及其景觀視野逐一蛻變，各地景觀優美的農村環境也成為假日遊客前往的景點。而環境景觀的維護實為當前政府施政的重要課題，為提昇工程規劃理念及品質，以避免建設工程破壞環境景觀，行政院函請各主管部會聘請景觀顧問，對每年預定進行之各類工程建設，提供諮詢與建議。因此，藉由顧問團之經驗，檢視國內鄉村環境景觀維護的現況議題，包括鄉村環境景觀美質、發展特色及定位等，並以「95年度營造農村新風貌重點建設地區」預算科目執行之各項工程作為工程檢視之主要重點，結果則提供未來農村環境規劃願景及具體改善對策；本案另於10月12日至11月8日間，於所轄6處工程所辦理教育訓練之課程，參與總人次近100人次，藉此提升工程設計人員之景觀及生態工程設計之素養；本案最後製作鄉村景觀個案圖說，針對本年度檢視之各項案例予以彙整討論並廣為宣導。

本案希望提供專業的諮詢與課程的安排，俾使鄉村景觀永續經營、環境景觀品質之提昇及經營管理達到國際水準，落實行政院政策，於擁有農村文化資源與田園自然景觀之地區，協助提昇其工程規劃觀念及品質，以避免建設工程破壞鄉村環境景觀，將是未來營造具有內涵的鄉村風貌發展之成敗關鍵。期望本計畫的執行能提昇鄉村景觀及生態環境品質，塑造兼具景觀及生態的優美農村。

(關鍵詞：景觀總顧問、農村景觀、農村示範)

Abstract

Recently The Water and Soil Conservation Bureau of the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan consistently promote and subsidy every local government to work on various projects of rural development. This results the changing in the rural space and the landscape scope of its magistracy. Each rural environment with beautiful landscape becomes visiting spot of holiday tourists. The maintenance of landscape environment actually becomes the major issues of government's affairs. In order to raise the quality of engineering planning concept so the environment landscape won't be ruined by the construction from the development. The Executive Yuan ordered each authority in charge to hire landscape consultant for the consultant and suggestion on the yearly scheduled construction projects. By applying the experiences of consultant group, reviewing the current issues on the landscape maintenance of countryside environment in Taiwan including the landscape beauty quality of countryside environment, the development characteristics and orientation. The constructions under the lodge set for the constructions of country village new looks in the major construction areas are as the main points of engineering review. The results offer the visions and concrete improvement strategies for future rural environment planning. During the period between October 12 and November 8, the training lessons were given in the bureau's six working stations with near 100 persons attended. The landscape and ecologic engineering design capability of engineering design personnel thus can be raised. Finally the countryside landscape case study illustrations are made in order to give overall discussion and wide promotion by focusing on the cases reviewed in current year.

The project expects to provide professional consultants and lesson arrangement so the countryside landscape sustainable maintenance and environment landscape

sustainable can be raised. Also the management can reach international level, and the project given by the Executive Yuan can be carried out. The assistance is to raise engineering planning concept and the quality in the areas with rural cultural resources and nature landscape, so the things like that the countryside environment landscape ruined by development constructions can be prevented. This will be the key to the successes of shaping countryside appearances with contents. It is to be expected that the results from the execution of this project will raise the quality of countryside landscape and ecological environment, also the beautiful rural village with high quality landscape and ecological environment can be shaped up.

(Keywords : Consultant on Landscape, Rural Landscape, Case of Rural Landscape)

計畫名稱	集村興建農舍實施現況調查與改善策略研究 The Survey and Research of Cluster Farm House Construction and Public Facilities, and the Improvement Methods
主持人	鍾溫清 Chung, Wing-Jing 曾秉希 Tseng, Bing-Shi
計畫年度	95

摘 要

「農業發展條例」從民國 62 年制訂以來，農地農有以及農地農用政策，穩定了台灣農業的發展。然而加入 WTO 對於台灣農業的重大衝擊，使得農民除了經濟結構的變動之外，勞動力老化以及人口流失，都讓農村經濟面臨重大的轉變；因此，農業發展條例歷經數年來的折衝修正，在民國 89 年修訂「農業發展條例」放寬農地農有的政策，成為農地無需農有但需農用；內政部與農業委員會於民國 90 年依據「農業發展條例第 18 條」規定，制定「農業用地興建農舍辦法」，並於民國 90 年及 91 年分別發布「集村興建農舍獎勵及協助辦法」及「集村興建農舍與公共設施申請補助程序及作業要點」，農民除了在自有農地可以興建農舍之外，也得以集村方式興建農舍；政府並鼓勵農民集村興建農舍，以提高集村興建農舍的獎勵措施為誘因，營造富裕及優美的農村景觀。

在「農業發展條例」於民國 89 年修正之前農民所興建的農舍，多半與農業經營有關，農民因農業經營而居住在農舍內，農村景觀形成散村型態，偌大的田野間，散居著幾戶農家，政府公共設施建設無法集中、農舍興建凌亂、農田分割、污廢水隨意排放對於資源環境造成衝擊。

政府推動集村興建農舍政策的立意良善，考量了農民的農宅需求同時也兼顧農村環境的維護；然在執行時，卻因為宣導不足以及農民對於法令上的不瞭解，推動至今僅有二十餘件個案申請。農業發展條例修正後，集村興建農舍及個別單一農舍的興建法令上採雙軌制度，也因為個別單一農舍之興建審查門檻

較低，農民捨棄政府集村的美意仍大量興建單一農舍造成農村景觀的凌亂及農地的破碎問題叢生；為此進行政策的檢討，經探究原因後發現在現行法令制度下，集村興建農舍需加強宣導及就法令上向農民說明以提高其參與興建的意願；就中期策略而言，則需進行部分法令的調整，而以長期發展的方向，則需制訂國土計畫與鄉村計畫等上位計畫及配合農地重劃和農村社區更新計畫來規範未來集村農舍的發展。

（關鍵詞：集村、農舍、農村景觀）

Abstract

A study on the survey of current implements of cluster farm house construction and related improvement strategies. Since 1973 when the “Agriculture Development regulation” was established, the policy of “farm land owned only by farmer and farm land used only for farm purpose” stabilized Taiwan’s Agriculture Development .However, the entrance to WTO resulted huge impact to Taiwan’s Agriculture. To the farmers, this not only suffered the changes from economic structure, but also the aging force and population shrinking. All these have made rural economy facing tremendous changes. Thus the “Agriculture Development regulation” had been revised for the years past. At 2000,the “Agriculture Development Regulation” was revised and launch the policy of “farm land used only for farming but not necessary owned only be farmers”, this made the farm land can be owned not only by farmers but still need to be used only for farming purposes. In 2001 the “Interior Affair Department and the Council of Agriculture established. Rules for the farm house construction on Agriculture land according to item 18. Further, the ”Rubes for the rewards and assistances to the cluster construction of farm house” and “The process and executive methods for applying the subsidy of cluster farm house construction and public facilities” in 2001 and 2002. Beside that farmer can build farm house on their farm land, they can build their farm houses in cluster way. The government also encourage farmers build cluster farm house. Using the strategies on encouraging the construction of cluster farm house, the government expects the abundance and beautiful rural landscape can be build up.

Before the “Agriculture Development Regulation” had been revised in 2000, the farm horse built by farmers mostly related to the agriculture operation. Farmers live in farm houses because agriculture operation. Scatted farm village form the rural landscape. A small number of farm house located in open farm field. The

public facilities can't concentrate offered by the government. Scattered farm house, divided farm land, ejection of waste water have produced tremendous impact on the environment resources.

The policy from government to promote cluster farm house construction is good. It not only considers the farmer's needs of farm house, but also take care the maintenance of environment. However, during the executive period, because of the lack of promotion, and less understanding law by farmers, only twenty or more applications since the policy had been launch. After, the revision of "Agriculture Development Regulation". Both cluster farm house and single farm house construction codes are adapted. Because single farm house has the lower barrier in construction evaluation, farmers tend to abandon the good will of promoting cluster farm house from government. Still great amount of single farm houses are built. This produces the problems of poor landscape and divided farm land. For these reasons, the policy requires the evaluation.

After probe the source reasons, it is discovered that the cluster farm house construction still need to be promoted in more efforts under arrant regulations. It is needed to explain more in terms of the regulations, rural landscape, environ mint protection, life support, and neighborhood security watch, to farmers. This is to raise the willingness of participation the construction. For the midterm strategy, it needs partial adjustment in laws. For the long tem, it needs to establish the upper level of plans related to the country territory and rural land. Also, along with the farm land reset and rural community renew plan, the between development of cluster farm house can be regulated.

(Keywords : Cluster Farmhouse, Farmhouse, Rural Landscape)

計畫名稱	農村周邊植被生態調查及應用 The Ecological Investigation and Application of the Plantings around Farming Villages
主持人	張俊彥 Chang, Chun-Yen
計畫年度	95

摘 要

本計畫進行景觀綠化植栽設計個案及農村周邊植物調查，除蒐集歷年來農村有關植栽設計及綠化生態調查等參考文獻進行彙整分析外，並利用調查成果資料，依據生產、生活、生態空間，提出坡地農村周邊植生綠化設計之原則及相關之應用類型分析，以作為未來農村周邊植生規劃設計之參考依據。

本計畫另以九份二山為對象，進行其周邊植被之調查分析，共發現 82 科 163 屬 192 種植物，選擇其中 147 種在九份二山紀念公園內各環境類型代表性、特殊性或常見的植物，配合紀念公園內明顯的地標，編印「九份二山紀念園區植物手冊」，此手冊除了可作為後續研究計畫之基礎外，另可提供給民眾從事旅遊活動時參考之用，更進一步可做為訓練解說教育人員之教材。藉由九份二山周邊植被及紀念園區平面配置資料，利用 3D 地理資訊系統及資料連結技術整合九份二山 3D 衛星影像及植物名錄資料庫，可直接於影像中點選以物件超連結方式搜尋當地植物之相關資料，使紀念園區除了有平面式的解說資料外，更進一步利用資訊系統以電腦 3D 導覽方式直接搜尋紀念園區內之相關資訊。

(**關鍵詞**：坡地農村、生產、生活、生態、植栽設計、九份二山、3D 衛星影像、植物資料庫)

Abstract

This plan investigates the landscape planting designs and the vegetation species around the rural villages. Both the related documents of the planting designs and the greenery ecological investigation reports were collected, organized and, analyzed. With the on-site investigation and the organized documents to propose the landscape planting design principles of 1) crop type, 2) living type, and 3) ecological type of rural villages. The principles are suggested for further planning and design works of landscape planting design of rural villages.

The second part of this plan is to investigate the vegetation cover of the Joe-Fen-Er-Shan Landslide Area. There are 82 family, 163genus, and 192 species of plants found in this area. One hundred and forty seven species are selected to represent the local feature and the uniqueness species of this area. The booklet of the vegetations of the Joe-Fen-Er-Shan Landslide Area are printed in this plan as the basis of further studies and interpretation materials for visitor's tourism purpose. Furthermore, a 3D Geographic Information System (GIS) are established with the database of the vegetation investigated. The hyperlink connections are provided to display more information of the Joe-Fen-Er-Shan Landslide Area.

(**Keywords : Slope Villages, Crop, Living, Ecology, Planting Design, Joe-Fen-Er-Shan Landslide Area, 3D Satellite Image, Vegetation Database**)

計畫名稱	農村風情網雙語及數位行銷推廣計畫 The Internet Marketing Project of Rural Scenery Bilingual Web
主持人	葉美伶 Yeh, Mei-Ling
計畫年度	95

摘 要

台灣地區多山的環境特質，蘊育著豐富與多元化的自然資源，行政院農業委員會水土保持局自 76 年起以鄉（鎮、市、區）為對象，依各地區特性規劃產業發展、公共及公用設施、生活環境改善、文物設施及環境保護等，各區秉持坡地農村既有資源，各自發展出不同特色。

然而在資訊多元發展的新時代中，資訊傳播已融入生活中，有鑑於此，水土保持局以網路社群為媒介，建置「農村風情網」，將各區之水土保持成效、景觀、生態、綠化等特色行銷全國；並且整合農村建設地區景點、住宿、旅遊、農特產等資訊，深入介紹營造社區之地理人文特色，且擴展至周圍著名景點，同時推廣水土保持局輔導建置農村之相關活動，規劃社區交流園地，將農村社區整體營造成果，結合當地文化產業特色。

農村風情網包含富麗新農村單元，針對各農村地區景點詳盡的圖文介紹，以及培根專區、互動廣場、好康百寶箱、會員專區、最新消息、今日氣象、電子報等，不僅介紹農村美麗景緻與大家分享台灣農村新風情，也是汲取農村新知好所在。

本計畫除網站改版與建置，並提升管理平台的功能、增加英文及日文版本網頁，並開發為無障礙網頁。另配合網站改版，蒐集並參與各大活動，針對魅力農村地區製作動態影片，增加網站的豐富性。本計畫網站已於 95 年 11 月

20 日正式上線運作，配合網站上線進行一系列推廣及宣傳，並與各大網站進行連結宣傳，展現農村新風貌，提振農村生機，帶動各區全面發展。

(關鍵詞：農村風情網、社區整體營造)

Abstract

A great variety of natural resources abound in the Taiwan area featuring a mountainous environment. Since 1987, the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB) under the Council of Agriculture of Executive Yuan has taken rural townships (urban townships, cities and regions) as its objects and depended on the features of each of these areas to plan industrial development, public and utility facilities, improvement of living environment as well as the protection of cultural relic sites and the environment, while each area has independently developed the distinct features based on its own existing rural resources.

However, in a new era of information diversity, the information communication has been merged into the daily life. In this view, the SWCB has counted on network groups as the media to build up the Rural Scenery Website, where they are marketing nationwide such features as the effectiveness of soil and water conservation, views, ecosystem and afforestation, and integrating such information as sites, accommodation, tourism and agricultural specialties to provide an insight into the geographical and humanistic features of the rural communities under construction, and further into the surrounding famous sites. Meanwhile, this site is constructed to promote the relevant SWCB counseling activities for rural construction, plan the garden plots to facilitate the community communications, so that the overall construction of rural communities can be combined with the characteristics of local cultural industries.

The Rural Scenery Website covered a Fascinating Countryside unit, which provides the detailed pictures and text introduction of various sites in the rural area, as well as Countryside Workshop, Interactive Communications, Fortune Box, Membership, News, E-paper etc., which can not only present an exhaustive description of beautiful rural sceneries to you and share the new outlooks of the

countryside in Taiwan with you, but also serve as a great place at which you can assimilate the new recognitions of the countryside.

This project not only revised and reconstruction, meanwhile, we promote the function of conducts on the platform. The English and Japanese versions were developed simultaneously. We also built the web accessibility services. The large activities are collected in this new website and movies of fascination rural area was also done to increase the abundant content. This project was officially started to present on 20, Nov. 2006. It also was connected with some famous websites to exhibit the new look of countryside, vitalize the rural areas and motivate the overall growth of each community.

(Keywords : Rural Scenery Web, Construction of Rural Communities)

計畫名稱	農村景觀生態維護策略之研究 A Study on Maintaining Strategies of Landscape Ecology in Rural Areas
主持人	歐聖榮 Ou, Sheng-Jung
計畫年度	95

摘 要

台灣地小人稠，隨著都市地區不斷往農村地區的擴張，使農村地區的生態環境受到嚴重的威脅。然而目前並無相關法令、政策，可作為保護台灣農村地區之景觀生態環境之依據。因此為避免農村環境持續惡化，提出維護農村自然環境生態之策略，為一刻不容緩的工作。

本研究以景觀生態學為基礎，依結構、功能、改變等三項景觀生態研究原則，探討目前台灣農村景觀生態的現況課題，並配合蒐集與整合國內外相關政策、文獻與法規，擬定適合的景觀生態保護、維護或重建策略。經由研究分析後，提出不同空間尺度之策略，包含大尺度空間發展策略（偏向迴避策略、補償策略），如利用景觀單元分析圖，提供最佳路線...等；及小尺度工法改善策略（偏向縮小策略、增益策略），如針對不同景觀元素，包含河道、圳道、道路、農塘等，進行生態工法的導入...等。

鄉村景觀規劃，應以自然保護區為核心區域，以鄉村地區作為緩衝區、廊道或自然開發地區。因此本研究綜合景觀生態規劃概念及農村景觀生態維護策略，針對示範區（獅潭）提出適合之完整生態網絡。本研究建議相關單位應積極進行以下努力，如建立休耕地及濕地、廊道建置補助方案，轉為生態棲地利用；地方加強本土物種調查，建置物種資料庫，以利後續追蹤並訓練地方居民，協助環境監測，達到農村環境永續利用。

（關鍵詞：景觀生態、策略、農村保育）

Abstract

Ecological environment of rural areas in Taiwan had been seriously threatened by the increasing urban sprawl. However, the related regulations and policies as guidelines for protecting ecological environment of rural areas in Taiwan had not been completely proposed. Therefore, it is urgent to propose strategies for maintaining rural areas' natural environment and ecology to avoid the continuous environmental degradation.

The study is based upon the theory of landscape ecology. By using structure, function, and change as major principles, current issues of landscape ecology in rural areas of Taiwan were discussed. To propose the appropriate strategies for protecting, maintaining, and rebuilding rural areas' landscape and ecology, data collection and integration of literature review, related regulations, and policies were used in this study. After reviewing and analyzing the related information, the study proposed strategies for different space scales, including development strategies (avoiding and compensating) for bigger space scale (e.g., proposing the best route by using the map of landscape unit analysis) and development strategies (shrinking and augmenting) for smaller space scale (e.g., introducing ecological engineering method into the constructions of riverbank, roadside, pond, etc.).

Rural landscape planning should select natural preservation areas as core areas, rural areas as buffer zones, corridors, and development areas. This study had integrated the planning concept of landscape ecology and useful strategies for illustrated areas (Shi-Tan). The comprehensive ecological networks for Shi-Tan were also proposed. The study suggested that related agencies make efforts on establishing fallows, wetlands, and subsidizing corridor development to become ecological habitats. Also, the utmost task is to build up data base of local ecological resources for facilitating the further tracing and residents' training to help

environmental monitoring and achieve sustainable development purpose for rural areas.

(Keywords : Landscape Ecology, Strategy, Conservation of Rural Area)

計畫名稱	農村發展計畫之綜合績效評估 Economic Appraisal of Rural Development Projects
主持人	鄭蕙燕 Jeng, Huei-Yann
計畫年度	95

摘 要

水土保持局多年來實施多種農村發展計畫，以改善農村之生態、生活與生產水準，例如：農村新風貌規劃與建設、植生復育與綠美化、農村聚落重建等。這些計畫之執行從規劃到完工耗時耗資，且具跨多年期耐久之特性，歷年來投入大量人力物力，已於近年收到成效，需進一步予以量化，估算效益貨幣值。

本研究之目標為：一、建構績效評估之量化指標及效益評估方法，二、建置績效評估系統：包括 1. 量化指標調查評估表，2. 研擬計畫績效評比機制。三、實際估算績效與效益：針對農村發展計畫在各工程所具有代表性之實施地點之綜合執行成果進行績效與效益之估算。

本研究根據國際之總經濟價值觀念，配合我國農業措施所著重的三生觀念，建構我國農村發展計畫之總效益架構，強調除了生產以外，農村發展更必須考慮生活及生態面向之重要性。本研究驗證出區域內無形效益在農村發展計畫評估與決策上的重要性。通過績效評比準則的地點，不僅需考慮計畫實施後之有形效益（如遊客人潮所帶來之地方產業產值），計畫實施所帶給整個社會在生活與生態上的效益（如農村的寧適氛圍、保育農村生態資源等）更相形重要，尤其農村計畫多是以改善農村生活品質、災區重建、農村培力、文化傳承等為重點。另外，由於每年投入於農村地區之發展計畫數量龐大，過去一直未能有系統的進行受益者數量之調查或建置相關基礎指標及數據，因此，未來建

議應建立農村完整的受益者數量資料庫並持續記錄之，以利系統性之效益評估，將有助於農村發展措施之決策品質。

(關鍵詞：農村發展計畫、成本效益分析)

Abstract

In order to promote the economic, ecological, and living quality of Taiwan's countryside, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB) for many years has implemented many kinds of projects to fulfill these goals. Purposes of this research are: 1.to constructs an economic appraisal method for rural development projects in Taiwan, 2.to establish the working spreadsheets for such appraisal mechanism and 3.to carry out a field survey on six representative cases.

Results show that countryside development plans in all six cases are justified, according to the criteria of cost-benefit analysis. Among the evaluated items, the intangible benefits play the key role in all projects, confirming that the goals of improving living quality and maintaining ecological resources in the countryside has been fulfilled through the development plans. These results also suggest that the economic appraisal data bank of such development plans should be systematically collected for decision making in the future.

(Keywords : Rural Development Projects, Cost and Benefit Analysis)

計畫名稱	農村綠建築評估體系之適用性與管理 The Application and Management of Green Building Evaluation of Rural Buildings
主持人	林子平 Tzu-Ping Lin
計畫年度	95

摘 要

農村建築是農村環境極重要的單元，而綠建築則為目前建築發展的重點策略，評估其生態、節能、減廢、健康之議題。重要過去本局已進行「農村綠建築評估基準與設計圖例之研究」，針對農村綠建築提出初步的簡易評估基準及簡易檢核表，並以局部之設計圖例提供設計者之參考。本年度計畫將延續過去研究基礎與成果，以具體落實並推廣農村綠建築，塑造農村新風貌。本計畫由調查及實測兩部分進行基礎資料之收集，調查的項目包含10個評估指標共130項評估項目，總計完成了78個案例之調查。實測的部分則包含4個案例各為期5天以上的之夏季室內溫度及濕度的監測。研究成果不僅驗證綠建築規劃之效益，並運用二年度之178個調查案例之評估成果，建立農村綠建築分級評估制度，對於各項評估的得分予以加權統計，並明確建議各等級農村綠建築的分數級距。最後並由行政及執行面探討農村綠建築之推廣方式，包含「決策制度面」及「審查制度面」兩個面向，具體建議由現有農舍獎勵、舊有農舍改造、新建農舍補助三方面進行檢討，配合獎補助相關辦法的研擬、農村綠建築教育宣導、並建立專業審查機制，將可以有效推動農村綠建築的發展。

(關鍵詞：農村建築、綠建築評估體系、應用與管理)

Abstract

Rural building is the most important part of rural community. Green building evaluation is the most important issue in Taiwan to access ecology, energy conservation, waste emission, and healthy of the building. Previous study on the “The green building evaluation and illustrations of rural building” focus on the evaluation system of rural building and offer illustrations for designing the rural housings. The project this year attend to build up the Green building evaluation in Rural building, and offering a simple design guild and checklist to easily evaluate the Rural building, finally creating the new outlook of a village. Both the field investigation and physical factors measurement are included in this research. The 78 cases investigations are formed by ten indices, totally 130 evaluated items. Furthermore, four cases of the measurement are conducted in 5 days during summer. The temperature and relative humidity are recorded during the experiment. The results not only validate the effect of green building planning but contribute to the rural building classification and weighting system. Finally, the research suggest a policy system and a review regulations by funding the existing, old and new rural housing while they attend to constructed by the green building regulation. The development of rural green building may achieved by the complete regulations, educations and review system.

(Keywords : Rural Buildings, Green Building Evaluation System, Application and Management)

計畫名稱	農村簡易污水生態淨化池設計及維護管理圖冊 Manual for Design and Maintenance of Ecological Sewage Purification Ponds
主持人	張時獻 Chang, Shih-Hsien
計畫年度	95

摘 要

農村污水未經處理任意排放溝渠，造成河川及環境污染、病媒蚊滋生、惡臭及景觀問題外，對生產、生活、生態及遊憩休閒之功能亦受到影響。污水生態淨化池具低建設及操作成本特性，並可改善農村景觀、再造農村生態環境，有效淨化排放污水，營造優質生態環境，並提升農村社區生活環境品質，進而達到三生共存共榮的願景。

本研究收集國內外污水生態淨化池資料包括最近期刊、研討會及技術報告，並收集分析國內相關污水生態淨化池案例分析，探討台灣環境條件，污水特性及流量，污水生態淨化池之適用性。並設計編製三種適合農村居民據以辦理自主營造維護管理之農村簡易污水生態淨化池（5 人，1.25m³/day; 20 人，5m³/day; 50 人，12.5m³/day 污水量），同時提供材料分析與管理維護圖冊，供本國農村居民據以辦理自主營造農村簡易污水生態淨化池。本圖冊同時提供各種地形農村簡易污水生態淨化池單元、材料分析、操作維護事項及適合農村簡易污水生態淨化池之水生植物種類。

（**關鍵詞**：污水生態淨化池、設計、單價分析、水生植物、污水淨化）

Abstract

The untreated village sewage may seriously contaminate aquatic environment. Additionally, it may greatly degrade the production, life quality, ecosystem and recreation in the countryside. The sewage ecological purification pond (SEPP) has the advantages of low installation and operation cost, pollutant removal, landscape improvement, providing the excellent living environment, and promoting life quality.

In this study, the data from journal, conference and technical reports were summarized. The real cases of ecological purification ponds in Taiwan also were investigated for the influences of environments, sewage properties and flow on their performance. Three types of ecological purification ponds with different inflow rates (1.25, 5 and 12.5 m³/day) were designed to help the rural residents to construct their ecological purification ponds.

This manual provides the layouts for different topographies, the components, cost analysis, maintenance and suitable macrophyte for ecological purification pond.

(Keywords : Sewage Ecological Purification Pond, Cost Analysis, Macrophyte, Sewage Treatment)

計畫名稱	農村簡易污水生態淨化池圖冊編製 Design of Rural Simplified Sewage Ecological Purification Pond
主持人	張時獻 Chang, Shih-Hsien
計畫年度	95

摘 要

農村污水未經處理任意排放溝渠，造成河川及環境污染、病媒蚊滋生、惡臭及景觀問題外，對生產、生活、生態及遊憩休閒之功能亦受到影響。污水生態淨化池具低建設及操作成本特性，並可改善農村景觀、再造農村生態環境，有效淨化排放污水，營造優質生態環境，並提升農村社區生活環境品質，進而達到三生共存共榮的願景。

本研究收集國內外污水生態淨化池資料包括最近期刊、研討會及技術報告，並收集分析國內相關污水生態淨化池案例分析，探討台灣環境條件，污水特性及流量，污水生態淨化池之適用性。並設計編製三種適合農村居民據以辦理自主營造維護管理之農村簡易污水生態淨化池（5 人，1.25m³/day；20 人，5m³/day；50 人，12.5m³/day 污水量），同時提供材料分析與管理維護圖冊，供本國農村居民據以辦理自主營造農村簡易污水生態淨化池。

本計畫同時指導社區居民施作示範性農村簡易污水生態淨化池 2 座，分別位於苗栗三義卓也小屋及南投埔里桃米坑社區，材料由本計畫提供，用地由社區居民無償提供，目前皆已施作完成，啟動操作。本計畫亦已於本局各工程所辦理農村簡易污水生態淨化池技術轉移教育訓練 6 場次，指導本局業務、縣市鄉鎮、與社區相關人員如何施設農村簡易污水生態淨化池相關技術。參加人數踴躍，並認同並希望本局未來積極推動農村簡易污水生態淨化池，改善農村景觀及生態環境。

（關鍵詞：污水生態淨化池、污水、農村景觀、生態）

Abstract

The untreated village sewage may seriously contaminate aquatic environment. Additionally, it may greatly degrade the production, life quality, ecosystem and recreation in the countryside. The sewage ecological purification pond (SEPP) has the advantages of low installation and operation cost, pollutant removal, landscape improvement, providing the excellent living environment, and promoting life quality.

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This study also held 6 times of training classes to educate and transfer relative techniques and information. All the attendee hopes that Government could promote the installation of SEPPs to improve the rural landscape and ecological environment.

(Keywords : Ecological Sewage Purification Pond, Sewage, Landscape)

計畫名稱	天然災害與鄉村發展區位之研究 Influences of Natural Disaster to Rural Development Area
主持人	陳樹群 Chen, Su-Chin
計畫年度	94

摘 要

本研究針對台灣坡地地區提出典型天然災害區位與影響，並整理國內外災害區域聚落發展與管理經驗，提供未來坡地農村發展之參考。

由本研究蒐集、建立的各種典型坡地災害基本資料可知，山坡地聚落會因所處之地質、地形條件，發展出不同的聚落型態，其所面對的災害威脅也有所差異，如位於堆積區的聚落較易發生土石流災害；位於順向坡上的聚落較易發生地滑災害；沿著台地崖的線型聚落較易發生崩塌災害等。又災害的大小、規模與發生頻率等，亦會對災害發生地點以及其後續發展，造成直接影響。因此，藉由瞭解不同聚落類型可能發生的災害及規模頻率，配合現地環境、社會與經濟等條件，考量風險管理策略之可行性，或加以修正、分工，從中找出最佳的策略組合。此外，必須考慮到不同策略的選擇，可能導引受災地區聚落之不同發展。

本研究蒐集先進國家的鄉村發展問題與政策、防災社區災害管理對策及天然災害危險區劃定方法。以日本經驗為例，在與土砂災害有直接關聯的法條中，明訂劃定危險區及敏感區方式及其分別之涵義。依土砂災害防治法所劃設之天然災害對象，主要可分為急傾斜地崩塌、地滑及土石流災害等三類，各類災害皆可依規定劃為黃色「土砂災害警戒區」及紅色「土砂災害特別警戒區」。而對於不同災害區位，可訂立相對應的防災政策，主要可分為硬體及軟體的防災策略。在奧地利經驗部份，危險區分為紅色危險區、黃色危險區、藍色保留

區、棕色參考區及紫色參考區等五種，而防災策略則依不同顏色區域而有不同規定。對於開發行爲、土地使用等也都有相關的限制。

此外，爲打造安全無虞的農村生活環境，並進行水土保持防災科技及農村永續發展成果之交流，於 2005 年 12 月 17 日舉辦「2005 水土保持與農村永續發展研討會」，邀集國內外專家學者與相關工作人員共襄盛舉。此外，本計畫分別於 3 月 14 日與 12 月 13 日協助辦理鄉村發展諮詢小組會議，會中決議之「鄉村綜合發展方案」推動策略、措施已獲同意備查，爲台灣農村永續發展增添新的活力。

(關鍵詞：防災社區、風險管理)

Abstract

The study proposes the typical area for natural disasters and influences against slope regions in Taiwan. It also organizes the regional settlement development status and management experiences in domestic and foreign disaster stricken areas. The study hopes that these findings can serve as the reference for the development of agricultural villages on slopeland in the future.

Based on the basic information of various disasters in the slope areas collected and constructed by the study, we can conclude that the types of disasters vary in response to the geological and topographical conditions of each settlement and the patterns they develop. For example, a settlement located in the mud and stone fan area is likely to have debris flow disaster; a settlement in the upward slope area is likely to have landslide; a settlement that is built along the hill edge is likely to have mountain collapse. Furthermore, the strength, scale and frequency of disasters will cause direct influence to the location of disaster and subsequent development. As a result, by comprehending the possible disasters, scale and frequency that might happen in each type of settlement, we are able to reach a feasible solution based on the current geographical environment, social and economic condition and risk management strategies. The best combination of strategies can be reached with further correction and cooperation. Additionally, it is essential to consider the diversified development these various strategies might direct these disaster stricken settlements to.

The study has collected the issues and policies of rural development, risk management of disaster resistant communities and the limitation method of natural disaster hazard zones in the developed countries. To make Japan's experiences as an example, the Japanese government has openly defined the differentiation method and meanings of danger and sensitive zones with the direct relations to the

regulations governing the disasters caused by debris flow. According to sediment related disaster mitigation act, the range of natural disaster is mainly divided into slope land collapse, landslide and debris flow. Each type of disaster is officially divided as yellow zone and red zone. As for the different location of disaster, it is necessary to stipulate responding disaster prevention policies which can be divided into the disaster prevention strategies in constructive and non-constructive. In Austria, the danger zone is separated into five zones which are red and yellow hazard zones, brown as reference areas, blue reservation areas and violet reference area. The disaster prevention strategies have different rules concerning to the differences of colors. As for the development activities and land usages, there are also relating restrictions on them.

Furthermore, to create a carefree agricultural environment, conserve nature resources and soil, exchange the results of disaster prevention techniques and sustainable results in agricultural villages, the 2005 Seminar on Soil and Water Conservation and Sustainable Development of Agricultural Villages was held on December 17, 2005 with the participation of experts and scholars in the country or foreign countries to glorify the seminar. Besides, the project also assists basic officials to hold rural development advisory meetings on March 14 and December 13 to promote strategies of Integrated Development Scheme for Rural Areas. The measures have been passed for further examination, which will increase the energy of sustainable developed villages.

(Keywords : Disaster Resistant Communities, Risk Management)

計畫名稱	<p>加強水土保持教育與訓練及鄉村營造第一分區人力培訓計畫</p> <p>First Division Manpower Development Plan for Reinforcement of Water and Soil Conservation Education and Training, and Rural Empowerment</p>
主持人	<p>蔡志堅 Tsai, Chih-Chienm</p> <p>宋佳錡 Sung, Chia-Chi</p>
計畫年度	94

摘 要

本計畫依鄉村營造種子培力、構築專業支援體系、拓展自主學習意願、累積專業資源介面，以及專案管理協調等五大架構開展，而以鄉村營造種子培力為本計畫最主要之工作方向。

為了整合水土保持及鄉村營造的教學內容，本團隊擬定以永續鄉村為教學理念，從地方意識的養成開始，從「三生」（生活、生產、生態）三大面向切入，並延伸對應「台灣新社區六星計畫」之指標（產業發展、社區治安、社福醫療、人文教育、環保生態、環境景觀），期許能透過人才培訓計畫，培育水土保持與鄉村營造之在地種子，最終靠地方居民之力量，自力協助解決鄉村問題，創造均衡發展的富麗鄉村。

本計劃之主計畫「加強水土保持教育與訓練及鄉村營造計畫」將全國各地分成 6 區辦理鄉村營造人力培訓工作，本公司負責第一分區之業務執行，輔導範圍包括宜蘭、台北、桃園、新竹等四縣市，透過評選機制選出宜蘭縣員山鄉枕山地區、宜蘭縣大同鄉玉蘭地區、新竹縣新埔鎮照門地區、桃園縣龍潭鄉三水村、台北縣三芝鄉以及台北縣平溪鄉等六處，每處各執行 76 小時之培訓課程，有 297 位當地居民參與此計劃，最終獲得培訓認證者共有 181 人。

培訓課程內容分為三大類型，第一層級為「培力課程」，以建立鄉村營造及水土保持概念，重新建立地方認同意識為目的，規劃之課程內容包括社區地

圖工作坊、社區定位及發展策略、國內鄉村營造案例分享...等課程；第二層級「核心課程」，規劃環境生態、永續生活、綠色生產之專業領域的學習課程，包括：簡易生態工法、環境監測訓練、水質檢測...等；第三階段則為「特色課程」及「支援課程」，將以前兩階段之學習經驗為基礎，結合該培訓點地方特色及地方需求，並搭配實務技巧的傳達，例如宜蘭玉蘭社區為著名茶鄉，故安排茶文化在地化經營行銷課程；宜蘭枕山社區民宿發展興盛，故開設民宿空間營造課程；台北平溪鄉鄰近台北市，擁有豐富的生態資源，故開設生態旅遊規劃與跨業整合課程，針對各社區之不同需求，開設符合其所需之課程。

本計畫執行方式依據工作組織執掌，分工合作、彼此相互支援與協調。為了因應外在環境不斷地變遷，透過持續性學習機制之設計，讓組織中的個人、工作團隊、組織整體間能有良好互動，藉由知識的導入，導引行為之改變，並與現有工作、當地資源環境相結合，強調課程的實用性及適切性。在師資的安排上，突破以往相關社造課程的推動或舉辦，專家或學者僅在期初、教學或參訪診斷時的「點狀」時間點提供意見協助，其專業建議雖然對地方有幫助，但實質功能仍然有限。本計畫組成專家課務團隊，運用學者專家的專業職能，以及在地社群資源的結合，採區域支援輔導的方式，充分發揮在地專家學者對地方的熟悉度，充分陪伴課程計畫的進行，改善過去點狀參與的缺點。計畫啟動後隨著相關課程之展開，則由該培訓點分配之駐地執行顧問反應地方需求，進行課程內容之調整與檢討，並提供培訓點社區需求的機動性協助、諮詢。

此種充分善用專家資源並結合地方社團的駐地顧問合作模式，充分運用在地的人力、知識、素材，讓當地居民透過計畫的導入引導出土地自覺及自我意識的提升，並由學者專家引薦可以使用的工具及專業諮詢，確實發揮鄉村營造之效，同時在計畫結束之後，能延續培訓時的動能，達到鄉村人力資源永續經營之目的。

（關鍵詞：社區營造、鄉村營造、人才培力、永續農村）

Abstract

This plan is based on five core structures of seed development for rural empowerment, building professional support system, facilitating independent learning, accumulating professional resource interface, and project management coordination. The main direction of this plan is on seed development of rural empowerment.

To integrate water and soil conservation and rural empowerment education contents, based on the educational concept of rural sustainability, this team aims to focus on three aspects (life, production, ecology) to nurture the local consciousness, and extend the plan to correspond to the “Taiwan New Community Six Star Plan” (industry development, community safety, community welfare and medical treatment, cultural education, environmental and ecological protection, and environmental landscape), in hope to help the local residents using their own power to solve the problems within the community and create a splendid area with a balanced development, through manpower development and cultivating seed talents in water and soil conservation, and rural empowerment.

The main part of this plan “Reinforcement of Water and Soil Conservation Education, Training and Rural Empowerment” divides the country into 6 divisions for manpower development. Our company is responsible for the first division, and provides guidance to the following areas: Yilan, Taipei, Taoyuan, and Hsinchu County/City. We have provided 76-hour training courses in Yilan County Yuanshan Township Chenshan area, Yilan County Datung Township Yulan area, Hsinchu County Hsinpu Township Chaomen area, Taoyuan County, Longtan Township Sanshui Village, Taipei County Sanchi Township, Taipei County Pingsi Township, through our selection mechanism. A total of 297 local residents have attended the courses, and 181 received the training certificates.

The training course is divided into 3 types. The first is “manpower training course”, which establishes concepts on rural empowerment, water and soil conservation concept, and re-establishment of the local identity. The content of this course includes community map workshop, community positioning, development strategy, and domestic rural empowerment cases. The second is “core course”, which includes environment and ecology, sustainable living, green production technologies, such as simple ecological engineering, environmental inspection training, and water quality inspection. The third is “feature course” and “support course”, which are based on the learning experiences of the previous two courses, combine the local features of each training location and local needs, and integrate the practical techniques. For example, Yilan County Yulan Community is famous for tea products, thus, tea culture and localized marketing course is provided. Yilan County Yulan Community is famous for bed & breakfast, thus spatial design course for bed & breakfast is provided. Taipei County Pingsi Township is nearby Taipei City, and has abundant ecological resources, thus eco-tourism and cross-industry integration course is provided. The training courses are tailored toward different needs of the communities.

The execution of this plan is a division of work among different units, with close coordination and support. To respond to the rapid change of the society, this plan aims to promote a better interaction between the individuals, working teams, and organizations through continuous learning mechanism design. The introduction of knowledge is expected to change the current behaviors, and combine with the existing work and local resources and environments, in order to emphasize the practical and appropriate feature of the courses. With regards to the faculty, unlike traditional methods that only invited experts and scholars occasionally in the initial stage, during teaching, or during visitation for assistance, which could only provide limited contribution to the local area, the professional team of this plan has

combined professional knowledge and local resources to provide regional support and guidance, so as to utilize their familiarity with the local areas, and effectively improve the teaching efficiency throughout the courses. During the course period, local consultants have been assigned to each training area, in order to adjust and review the course content timely, and provide mobile assistance and advices to the training area.

This cooperation model of combining expert resources and local consultants has fully utilized the local manpower, knowledge, and materials, so that the local residents could enhance their local consciousness and self-recognition through the systematic guidance, and maximize the effect of rural empowerment through expert recommendations on the usable tools and professional opinions. After the completion of the courses, the force could be maintained to achieve the purpose of sustainable manpower development in rural areas.

(Keywords : Community Empowerment, Rural Empowerment, Manpower Development, Sustainable Farming Village)

計畫名稱	<p>加強水土保持教育與訓練及鄉村營造，第四分區，人力培訓計畫</p> <p>The Enhanced Soil and Water Conservation Education and Promotion and Rural Community Human Resource Training Project, The 4th District</p>
主持人	<p>郭一勤</p> <p>Kuo, I-Chin</p>
計畫年度	<p>94</p>

摘 要

行政院農委會水土保持局為加強水土保持教育與宣導，將全國分為六區，辦理加強水土保持教育與宣導及鄉村人力培訓工作，第四分區範圍包括：台南縣、高雄縣、屏東縣。並依據工程所建議與公開徵選過程，選定培訓點六處，包括：台南縣東山鄉高原及南勢村、台南縣南化鄉東和村、台南縣楠西鄉灣丘及蜜枝村、高雄縣大樹鄉竹寮村、屏東縣三地門鄉、屏東縣鹽埔鄉振興村六處，委由崑山科技大學空間設計系執行。

執行策略係以三生、六星為本的中心理念，擬定以永續鄉村為終極目的，從地方意識的養成開始，從三生（生活、生產、生態）三大面向切入，並延伸對應「台灣新社區六星計畫」指標（產業發展、社區治安、社福醫療、人文教育、環保生態、環境景觀），期能透過人才培訓計畫，陪育水土保持與鄉村營造之在地種子，最終靠地方居民自主力量，自立解決鄉村問題。

（關鍵詞：培訓、鄉村營造）

Abstract

As to enhance the education and guidance of soil and conservation affairs, the Soil and Water conservation Bureau (SWCB) of Council of Agriculture (COA), Executive Yuan, had divided the country into six districts for conducting the enhancement of soil and water conservation education, guidance, and village construction manpower training affairs. The 4th district includes: Nanshih Village and Gaoyuan Village Dongshan Township Tainan County, Donghe Village Nanhua Township Tainan County, Wanciou Village and Mijhih Village Nansi Township Tainan County, Mijhih Village Nansi Township Tainan County, Sandimen Township Pingtung County, Yanpu Township, Pingtung County. The department of spatial Design of Kun Shan University administers the project.

We took sustainable village as our ideas and thinking of lessons design. We started from forming local awareness, followed by three major aspects: Living, Manufacturing, and Eco logy (LME). The three major aspects were extended to correspond to the targets of 'Taiwan new community, social welfare and medical treatment. Cultural education, environment protection, and local landscape preservation. Hoping through the manpower training program to breed local seeds of soil and water conservation and village construction, along with the power of local residents, may we settle local obstacles and finally create a prosperous village with equalized development.

(Keywords : Empowerment, Development Countryside)

計畫名稱	<p>北中寮七村整體營造模式調查規劃</p> <p>Survey and Planning Towards A Comprehensive Enhancement Scheme for the Seven Villages in North Chung-liao</p>
主持人	<p>羅時瑋 Lo, Shih-wei</p> <p>林玲如 Lin, Ring-ru</p> <p>蔡明志 Tsai, Ming-chi</p>
計畫年度	<p>94</p> <p>(摘自 94 年度水土保持重要成果彙編)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">摘 要</p> <p>北中寮七村為樟平河流域型聚落群，本身因此地理因素而形成一生活圈，本計劃對此區域在 921 地震災前與災後狀況進行主題式調查，包括地理、人文與時令三系統層面，並參酌本團隊於災後參與協助重建的 6 年經驗心得，認為本地區作為一鄉村流域型生活圈系統，應該以「超地方性」概念來發展超越既有自足定位的整體營造模式，而積極與外界形成各種產業、文化、社會等跨地域的連結，以此建立一流動態的整體營造模式，並依此建構出全區整體發展規劃、聚落群再造規劃與策略性地點設計等構想。</p> <p>(關鍵詞：整體營造模式、超地方性、超連結)</p>	

Abstract

The seven villages in north Chung-liao form a basin-type group of settlements along Chang-ping River. Such geographical factor helps to create a self-sufficient life circle for this area. This project conducts a thematic survey on the pre- and post-disaster (the 921 earthquake) conditions, including geographical, humane and temporal systems. We, the planning team, also a taskforce team participating and assisting the reconstruction for this area in the past six years, suggest that, as a rural basin-type life circle system, the area should develop a comprehensive enhancement scheme based on the concept of “trans-locality” to transcend the existing self-sufficient mode of positioning strategy. It may build up economical, cultural and social links trans-locally with the outside world. It may thus establish a flowing scheme of comprehensive enhancement. Following this, we formulate notions about the comprehensive development planning, the reconstruction of groups of villages and the design of strategic places.

(**Keywords** : **Comprehensive Enhancement Scheme, Trans-Locality, Trans-Links**)

計畫名稱	台灣鄉村景觀風貌調查與分析 The Style and Features of Rural View of Taiwan is Investigated and Analyzed
主持人	蔡淑美 Tsai, Shu-Mei
計畫年度	94

摘 要

本研究之目的在探討台灣鄉村景觀重要的空間涵構與景觀元素為何，進而整理歸納出景觀之類型並提出景觀風貌形塑建議，透過文獻蒐集的方式歸納出以面狀區塊空間特色、線性空間與小尺度點狀空間為調查項目，透過五千分之一航照基本圖與拍照方法進行現況特色之調查，調查對象以台灣北中南東各區域，就重要鄉村景觀施政重點區並考量不同地形地勢之均衡性，擇定 42 處鄉村地區進行調查，獲得約 8,000 多張照片，再進一步依區塊特性、線性空間、聚焦點等歸類，每區擇取約 60—80 張具代表性照片做為分析之依據。分析步驟一為區塊空間特色歸類，將 42 處鄉村樣本區就空間接近性、區塊完整性與區域產業特徵等併歸為 18 種產業空間特色區；步驟二以照片閱讀、解構再融合；閱讀、搜索與指認等方式針對 18 類產業空間特色區進行景觀元素萃取，並手繪圖示整理其色彩、質感、構形等特色，步驟三為彙整景觀意象類型，考慮立地環境、產業類別與水域型態等交互關係，依特殊性、代表性與雷同性排除等原則將 18 類產業空間特色區歸納為 8 類景觀類型。結果得到重要鄉村線性與點狀元素為古宅古蹟、稻埕空間、樹下空間、公共祭祀空間、農塘、農田竹圍綠籬、水圳藍帶與砌石護岸邊坡等；在細部景觀特性上，鄉村景觀色彩之基色以藍綠色為主；材質上以磚、陶、磁、石材、木料等傳統材料為主；鄉村景觀類型就分析結果初步命名為近山林野景觀、梯田茶園景觀、高台旱作景觀、溪谷雜作景觀、平原田野景觀、濱海水鄉景觀、縱谷米鄉景觀、海岸田園

景觀等八類型，最後提出顧全大局、軟硬兼施、藍綠共榮、風華再現、合作無間、棄而不捨、除亂佈新、洗心革面、同舟共濟、質量相許、歡迎光臨、源遠留長等 12 項鄉村景觀型塑手法。

(關鍵詞：鄉村、鄉村景觀、景觀類型)

Abstract

The goal of this research is to discuss what the important spatial structure and landscape elements are in Taiwan countryside landscape, in order to generalize different landscape types and come up with landscape restructure suggestions. The methods used in this research are collecting references that contain area characteristics, lineal spaces, and small scale focal points. Site information are gathered and investigated by comparing 1:5000 aerial photos and photography. This research targeted the different areas in Taiwan, considered the balance of its landscape policy and geography, and came up with 42 villages to investigate. The 8000 photographs gathered from these villages are further divided by its area characteristic, lineal space, and focal point. 60 to 80 photographs that most represent each area are selected to be further analyzed. The steps of the analysis are:

1. Generalizing area characteristics; compare the photo samples collected from the 42 villages by their spatial similarity, area integral, and agriculture products, etc., and divide them into 18 industrial spatial characteristic areas.
2. Photograph study, deconstructuralization, and recombine; abstract landscape elements from the 18 industrial spatial characteristic areas by studying, searching and identifying the photographs, and organize their color, texture and shape through hand graphics.
3. Assemble landscape imagery, consider the interaction between site environment, products type and water configure, further divide the 18 spatial characteristics through their distinctiveness, representation, and similarity into 8 landscape types.

The result of this research show that important countryside lineal and point elements are historical houses and monuments, agricultural areas, spaces under shade trees, public religious spaces, irrigation ponds, farm hedges, irrigation channels, and stone revetments. On detail landscape characteristics, the base color of countryside landscape color is mainly blue-green color; materials are mainly traditional

materials such as brick, clay, stone, wood, etc. The result of countryside landscape type analysis are named initially as near woods landscape, terraced tea farm landscape, plateau upland landscape, river valley field crops landscape, plain field landscape, seashore water landscape, longitudinal valley rice field landscape, and coastal farm field landscape. Finally come up with 12 different countryside landscape restructure methods.

(Keywords : Rural, Rural Landscape, Landscape Type)

計畫名稱	生態農村規劃與評估之研究 The Planning and Assessment of Ecovillages
主持人	李永展 Lee, Yung-Jaan
計畫年度	94 (摘自農資中心)

摘 要

本計畫希望透過生態社區與景觀生態學之理念，探討農村範圍內的生命系統及無生命系統以及農業技術系統與生態環境互動所營造出來的空間體系，分析影響國內農村生態環境之特質及產業型態風貌的因子，作為後續推動農村生態規劃之參考指標，透過生態農村的建設，塑造出結合農村生產方式、生活方式及當地的風土所創造出來的具有地方文化氣息的空間，在維護農村生物多樣性又符合自給自足的精神下營造現代化農村的整體面貌。另一方面，農村的規劃應該有別於都市規劃的方式，因此，本研究希望透過生態農村規劃評估體系的建構整理出在地化的社區操作模式，提出一套以人與自然環境共生為主的生態規劃方式，在原有的農村聚落架構下，建立屬於在地的社區系統，以生態環境為主、人文歷史為輔的區域生態循環概念，創造具有認同感與社區意識的複合空間，並透過田野調查及訪談，檢視真實操作的可能性，進而提出具體化的規劃策略及建議。

1.在臺灣農業轉型的發展過程中合理地保留生態地作為動植物的復育及生活空間等符合永續發展理念的規劃方式。2.研擬農村生態規劃之參考指標，在維護農村生物多樣性又符合自給自足的精神下營造現代化農村的整體面貌。3.透過生態農村規劃評估體系的建構整理出在地化的社區操作模式，提出一套以人與自然環境共生為主的生態規劃方式。

1.建立生態農村永續發展的實質定義，以助於未來推動生態農村建設並確認其發展定位。2.借鏡國內外生態農村及農村發展規劃相關研究的經驗，以建立本國生態農村規劃之參考。3.推動生態農村以建立農村風貌及落實綠色家園及資源保育的願景。(1)提

出農村環境生態多樣性的構成條件，研析如何維護生物生態領域，建立生物廊道系統，擴張生物活動範圍領域，區隔人類活動區域，確保棲地保育環境之安定。(2)如何發展與自然生態共生之人類構造物，應用自然環境脈絡規劃利用模式，輔導建構地方特質之建築構造物。(3)確保聚落維生之安定：建立生態維生機制，確保聚落維生系統機制運作穩定。(4)提升環境保育維護之能力，完善建置鄉村聚落地區公共設施的維護管理機制。4.由傳統的農村生產體系著手，以建構農村環境的生態多樣性為主要發展空間策略，確保生態資源、農村文化的多樣性及，提昇在地農村居民對環境價值的認知與自覺，保障農林資源。5.有效整合資源以推動生態農村規劃，透過研擬農村社區生態評估操作模式，來確認生態農村規劃的可行性及生態實質規範事宜，同時作為未來推動依據。

(關鍵詞：生態農村、社區永續、永續評估指標)

Abstract

Ecovillages are urban or rural communities of people, who strive to integrate a supportive social environment with a low-impact way of life. To achieve this, they integrate various aspects of ecological design, permaculture, ecological building, green production, alternative energy, community building practices, and much more. The motivation for ecovillages is the choice and commitment to reverse the gradual disintegration of supportive social/cultural structures and the upsurge of destructive environmental practices on our planet. Ecovillages are one solution to the major problems of our time - the planet is experiencing the limits to growth, and our lives are often lacking meaningful content. According to increasing numbers of scientists, we have to learn to live sustainably if we are to survive as a species.

(Keywords : Ecovillage, Community Sustainability, Sustainability Assessment)

計畫名稱	各類型農村之永續營造模式研究 A Study on the Sustainable Building Models for Rural Areas
主持人	李永展 Lee, Yung-Jaan
計畫年度	94 (摘自 94 年度水土保持重要成果彙編)
<p>摘 要</p> <p>由於長久以來缺乏重視，所以在台灣鄉村永續發展的問題一直很少被討論。有鑑於此，本研究根據永續發展的議題出發，探討各類型鄉村的永續營造模式。為了達成這項目標，本研究將工作重點分為三個部分：一、定義符合台灣現況的鄉村定義，並且劃分城鄉分界；二、提出台灣鄉村永續指標系統，蒐集村里資料以及加以評鑑現況；三、整合相關計畫（例如：桃園縣綜合發展計畫、鄉村綜合發展方案、台灣健康社區六星計畫等），將各種類型鄉村永續營造模式分別提出，並給予政策建議。</p> <p>(關鍵詞：永續鄉村、城鄉分界、永續發展指標)</p>	

Abstract

Because of the lack of emphasis, the issue of sustainable development of rural area is seldom kept in mind for detailer research in Taiwan. As a result, based on the concept of sustainable development, this study attempts to discuss various kinds of sustainable models of rural areas. In order to achieve this goal, this study focuses on three parts for discussion :

1. Delineating the boundary between urban and rural as well as defining what is rural in Taiwan;
2. Constructing Rural Taiwan Sustainable Development Indicator System, collecting community data from villages in rural area, and evaluating the current situation of sustainability among all the surveyed villages in the area;
3. Integrating related town planning to provide various kinds of building models for rural sustainable development, and to suggest effective policy direction.

(**Keywords : Sustainable Rural Development, Urban-Rural Boundary, Sustainable Development Indicator**)

計畫名稱	<p>地表逕流之截蓄保水設施對於生態農村輔助效益之研究</p> <p>The Study of Benefit Evaluation on the Interception and Storage Facilities for Surface Runoff Located in the Ecological Rural Area</p>
主持人	<p>林昭遠</p> <p>Lin, Chao-Yuan</p>
計畫年度	<p>94</p>

摘 要

農村規劃時，常因使用之便利性而採用不透水鋪面施作，造成大地良好的滲透與保水能力降低，亦造成動植物的棲地環境惡化，除無法發揮大地自然調節氣候的功能，甚至引發居住環境日漸高溫化的「熱島效應」。過去的防洪觀念，大都把基地內的雨水，儘速往鄰地排出或引流至排水系統，造成集流時間縮短及洪峰流量增大的洪水效應，也造成公共排水設施極大的負擔，形成低窪地區每到大雨即淹水的窘境。因此本計畫希望藉由促進基地的透水設計並廣設貯留滲透水池或滯洪池的手法，以促進大地之水文循環、改善生態環境、調節微氣候、緩和環境高溫化現象，以及降低排水設施建造成本等多項目地。

目前常用地表逕流之截蓄保水設施主要為滯洪池、農塘或溼地及透水鋪面等截水設施，其目的便在降低洪峰流量、遲滯洪峰到達時間，以及提供水域空間進而促進生物多樣性等效益。本計畫以水土保持技術規範、綠建築設計技術、基地保水設施功能及其他相關理論，研發生態農村保水設施配置效益分析系統，分析生態農村基地內各項地表逕流截蓄保水設施之配置效益，提供基地保水指標之量化計算，做為農村土地管理對策研擬及農村公共建設規劃之依據，並作為公共建設成效評估及理念推廣之參考。本計畫亦希望透過生態農村保水設施配置效益分析系統之建置與現地調查分析驗證，提供坡地保育治理對策研擬之依據，以及治理成效之評估。

本計畫完成之工作項目為：研發成果可提供相關人員應用之參考、建置地表逕流之截蓄保水設施整體效益評估系統、推廣應用地表逕流之截蓄保水設施於生態農村規劃、建立地表逕流之截蓄保水設施之農村濕地生態系統理論與實務。

(關鍵詞：截蓄保水設施、地表逕流、效益分析系統、生態農村規劃)

Abstract

The impermeable surface treatments are normally used in farm area planning for human convenient reason. However, the soil infiltration capacity, water resources conservation capability, and wildlife habitat are deteriorated. The weather improvement by the nature effects can not be reached. Even the worst, the hot island effect will increase the living environment temperature. Based on the traditional concepts on flood prevention, the precipitation is usually draining to neighboring area or drainage system. This method causes a big challenge to public drainage system for shorter concentration time and higher peak discharge. Normally, the depression area will be suffered in storm events during this condition. This project hopes to improve hydrologic cycle, wildlife habitat, micro-environment weather, drainage system cost, and greenhouse effect through site infiltration improvement and permeable facilities or wetland system establishment.

Currently, the most used interception and storage facilities for surface runoff are detention tanks, agriculture ponds, wetlands, and permeable pavement. The purposes are focused on peak discharge reduction, peak arrival time retention, and providing aquatic spaces for biodiversity. This project are based on the soil and water conservation regulations, eco-building designing techniques, water storage facility functions, and other related theories. A benefit evaluation system is developed in this study to analyze the total placement effect and each facility unique value. Through the developed computer program, the site water resources conservation index can be quantified. The calculated results can be provided to farm area planning authorities and construction evaluation. This study also can be the support to slopeland conservation policy-making basis by the benefit evaluation system and on-field investigation.

The conclusive targets of this study are providing the developed achievements

to related staff, establishing the evaluation system on interception and storage facilities for surface runoff located in ecological farm area, promoting the interception and storage facilities for surface runoff in ecological farm area planning, and establishing the wetland theories and practices on the ecological farm area using interception and storage facilities.

(Keywords : Interception and Storage Facilities, Surface Runoff, Benefit Evaluation System, Ecological Rural Area Planning)

計畫名稱	空間化綠生活農村產業行銷計畫 The Marketing Plan in the Green Life Villages in Agricultural Industry Abstract
主持人	鄭雅芳 Cheng, Ya-Fang 穆青雲 Mu, Cing-Yun
計畫年度	94

摘 要

本計劃依據「台灣社區六星計畫」為主要指導方針，並配合水土保持局積極推動全國農村產業發展，結合個別鄉鎮農村需求，以綜合性發展規劃及社區營造方式，針對各個農村規劃區實際需求，有計畫的推動農村建設與振興農村相關產業，以網際網路及宣導護照呈現各項推動成果，並以農村產業綠生活為目標，整合空間資訊之行銷推廣規劃，營造產業共榮意識，進而創造農村產業整體的競爭力，提升農村規劃地區整體競爭優勢，以開創城鄉發展新風貌。

本計劃工作範圍以水土保持局六個工程所為單位，各工程所擇一重點發展地區為新竹縣新埔鎮照門地區、苗栗縣通霄鎮福興地區、南投縣魚池鄉澀水地區、台南縣楠西鄉梅嶺地區、台東縣太麻里鄉金針山地區及花蓮縣富里鄉羅山地區等。

本計劃針對上述六個地區規劃中長期四年期程行銷推廣計畫，製作農村導覽文宣，並與水土保持局「農村風情網」進行整合發行電子報等，多元化行銷推廣台灣農村之美，將各地區之產業文化、地方生態、景觀及建設活動等宣傳周知。

(關鍵詞：綠生活、農村導覽、行銷推廣)

Abstract

This project follows the administrative principles of "Taiwan community six star projects" and meets the requirements of agriculture promotion and development from the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB). The project integrates needs of individual villages and promotes their rural attractions and products according to the long-term community empowering plans. A variety of promotion achievements would be presented on Internet and propagation, targeting the objective of green life in agriculture industry. The marketing plan integrates spatial information, makes the prosperous atmosphere and creates the competitive advantages in the agricultural industry. Thus, this project would raise the competitive advantages and create the new scenery of region development in the rural villages.

The scopes of the project are based on the main developing regions which were chosen by 6 branches of SWCB, the regions including Jhaomen, Hsinchu County, Fusing, Miaoli County, Cingshuei Village, Nantou County, Meiling, Tainan County, Jinjhen Mountain, Taitung County and Luoshan, Hualien County etc.

This project developed the middle and long-term 4-year marketing plans to promote six rural regions mentioned above. The propagation would print the guide books of rural villages and send e-paper on Rural Scenery Web. A variety of marketing campaigns promote the beauty of rural villages, local culture, ecological attractions, landscape and rural development to the public.

(Keywords : Greed Life, Village Guide, Marketing and Promotion)

計畫名稱	<p>鄉村人力培訓成效指標與學習型組織發展模式研究</p> <p>A Study on the Indicators of Effectiveness for Human Resources Development Programs and Developmental Pattern of Community Learning Organization</p>
主持人	<p>賴爾柔 Lai, Erh-Rou</p> <p>洪貴真 Hong, Jean</p> <p>李芝靜 Lee, Chi-Ching</p> <p>謝昌隆 Hsieh, Chang-Lung</p> <p>邱昭豪 Chiu, Chao-Hao</p>
計畫年度	94

摘 要

本研究旨在分析近年社區發展人力培訓的執行方式，以建構未來人力培訓成效之評估指標，並分析鄉村人力資源發展的模式。透過問卷調查與深入訪談，本研究已完成「人力培訓成效指標」之初步建制。研究建議未來鄉村人力培訓應強調社區發展種子人力的發掘與培養，課程設計更應符合當地社區發展需要，並注重實務操作。

(**關鍵詞：鄉村人力培訓、鄉村社區發展、學習型組織**)

Abstract

This study aims to explore the patterns and implementation of rural human resource development programs in recent Taiwan, in order to develop the Indicators of the effectiveness for these programs. Adopting questionnaire survey and in-depth interview, this study has tentatively developed a set of indicators for the effectiveness of rural human resources development programs. Research findings suggest that the training courses for community leaders should meet local needs and to be more practical.

(**Keywords : Rural Human Resources Development Programs, Rural Community Development, Learning Organization**)

計畫名稱	鄉村人力資源之研究 The Research of Human Resources in Rural
主持人	闕河嘉 Chueh, Ho-chia
計畫年度	94 (摘自農資中心)

摘 要

一、擬定適合農村社區可操作之鄉村發展社會監測指標(social monitoring index)，提出建議監測指標項目的調查精確度與可行性及社會監測指標之基本資料庫示範操作，建立一套可供測量、計算的標的，幫助社區居民檢視發展願景及現況間的落差，作為監督及改善的依據。二、研擬「鄉村社區營造能力指標、學習綱領」，建立鄉村社區營造能力指標與學習綱領，知識領域與技術能力的教材以做為人力培訓的主要參考據，編印教學指引手冊以供各級講師參考。三、利用焦點團體座談，釐清設計人力培訓成效指標之流程步驟，以及建構學習型組織發展模式的參考依據，在透過調查訪問蒐集相關資料，利用鄉村原有的組織，藉以建構出合適的人力培訓指標及學習型組織發展模式。

(**關鍵詞：人力資源研究、社會監測指標、學習型組織**)

Abstract

1. Propose the social monitoring index for the rural communities for Taiwan, and suggest the accuracy and possibility of investigation. 2. Propose the rural communities empowerment index and learning paradigm. 3. Propose the learning organization model and index for empowerment monitoring.

(**Keywords : Human Resources Research, Social Monitoring Index, Learning Organization**)

計畫名稱	鄉村社區營造能力指標與學習綱領研究計畫 Research Plan for Rural Community Empowering Capability Indexes and Learning Outline
主持人	鄭晃二 Jeng, Hoang-ell
計畫年度	94

摘 要

本計畫的目標係彙整鄉村社區營造之論述、師資人才、教材等資料並研擬出具理論基礎與實務參考架構之能力指標，以作為未來推動社區營造的參考依據。

台灣推動鄉村地區社區營造工作多年，面臨人力資源拓展上的瓶頸，政府投注了相當大的資源進行培力課程，卻不一定能幫助社區解決問題，究其原因，多為課程設計與社區的需求有落差，未能處理社區居民對於社造的認知與能力不足，參與度不高等問題。

為了解決這些問題，本計畫擬定一套鄉村社區營造能力指標以及學習綱領，作為未來推動鄉村地區社區營造培力工作的依據以及標準。其研究方法為文獻回顧法以及焦點團體訪談法，並且將初步成果進行問卷調查以驗證結論的有效性。

本計畫的成果是建立四個等級、認知與技能分列的能力指標與學習綱領，並且整理出經濟、環境、社會、體制等四個面向的議題。

(關鍵詞：鄉村、培力、社區營造、能力指標)

Abstract

The goal of this plan is to outline the discourse of empowering, teacher qualifications, teaching materials, and other information about rural community empowerment. Also, to draft capability indexes that hold theoretical basis and practical structure for reference, which will be used as the reference data for promoting rural community empowerment in the future.

Taiwan has been promoting rural community empowering work for many years. Encountering a bottleneck of expanding human resources, the government has devoted a tremendous amount of resources in proceeding with empowerment courses. However, it may not help communities to solve their problems. Reasons for that is mainly due to the discrepancy between course design and community needs, inability in coping with community residence's insufficient ability and acknowledgement of community empowerment, and low-level of involvement, ...etc.

In order to solve these problems, this plan has framed out a set of rural community empowerment indexes and learning principles, which will be used as the reference and standard for promoting rural community empowering work in the future. Its research methodologies are literature review and focus group interview. Also, it carries out questionnaire surveys of the initial research results to verify the validity of conclusions.

The achievement of this plan is the establishment of the capability indexes and learning outlines in four ranks, in which cognition and capabilities are separately categorized. Furthermore, this study will collate discussion topics in the four aspects, which are economy, environment, society, and institution.

(Keywords : Rural, Empowering, Community Empowering, Capability Index)

計畫名稱	鄉村發展社會監測指標之實證研究成果報告 Developing Social Indicators for Rural Development in Taiwan
主持人	闕河嘉 Chueh, Ho-Chia 盧道杰 Lu, Dao-Jye 蔡炯民 Tsai, Chiung-Min
計畫年度	94

摘 要

歷年來各級政府部門積極推動多項鄉村建設計畫，以改善農村之生態、生活與生產水準，俾使農村地區產生確實效益，增加鄉村村民與農民的生活福祉，發展「永續鄉村社會」乃是發展農村的首要目標。因此，有必要架構屬於我國之永續鄉村社會評估指標，建立一套可供測量、計畫的標的，幫助社區居民檢視發展願景及現況間的落差，作為監督及改善的依據，並提供鄉村發展計畫之評估決策參考。

本研究目標依照台灣鄉村地區的自身情況建立一套真正屬於台灣鄉村地區發展的永續指標系統。本研究將繼續綜合國內外文獻與台灣鄉村社會發展專家意見，目的企圖提供台灣鄉村地區發展之永續發展指標系統中之「社會」面向指標，建置台灣農村社區之「社會」發展永續經營指標的代表性、動態性、差異性、前瞻性、清晰性、及預測性。本研究並以宜蘭的珍珠社區、港邊社區、崙埤社區為例，進行實證研究。

(關鍵詞：鄉村、發展、永續、指標、社會監測)

Abstract

Over the last decade, Taiwanese government departments at all levels have devoted a few rural development projects for the purpose to improve ecological, economic and living conditions for rural communities. This project aims to provide Taiwan with a framework of social indicators to monitor Taiwan's rural community development. These social indicators are sets of measurement that help residents to assess and improve their conditions, and to develop their visions for community. Following a thorough literature review on social indicators for rural development, locally and internationally, this project develops a system of sustainable development indicators that are made especially for Taiwan local rural communities. The final section of this project is an empirical study of this social indicators framework, which consists of analyses of three cases of Taiwan's rural communities located in Yi-Lan County, i.e. Zhen-Zhu, Gang-Bian and Lun-Pi communities.

(**Keywords : Rural, Development, Sustainability Indicators, Social Monitoring**)

計畫名稱	<p>鄉村新風貌之經濟效益評估</p> <p>An Economic Evaluation of the New Landscape Project in Taiwan</p>
主持人	<p>鄭蕙燕</p> <p>Jeng, Huei-Yann</p>
計畫年度	<p>94</p> <p>(摘自 94 年度水土保持重要成果彙編)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">摘 要</p> <p>我國對於農村地區發展建設計畫之投入，隨著政府對於廣大農村地區之重視與日俱增，然而，對農村地區之投資計畫，效益卻不易直接反映於收入或產值之上，因此，有必要針對農村發展計畫進行經濟可行性評估。本文根據國際上之總經濟價值觀念，納入生活、生產及生態之概念，架構我國農村發展計畫之總效益觀念，對於釐清農村發展計畫之效益分類有重要意義，透過農業三生的目標與有形、無形效益的分類與定義。從本文的驗證結果，無形效益在農村發展計畫評估與決策上是關鍵性的重要因素。我國未來評估農村發展計畫之經濟可行性，不應僅考慮計畫實施後之有形效益，計畫實施後所帶給整個社會在生活與生態面向之效益將更形重要。</p> <p>(關鍵詞：農村發展計畫、成本效益分析、有形效益、無形效益)</p>	

Abstract

A cost benefit analysis of the project investments has been carried out in this research project. Net present benefit and benefit cost ratio were estimated based on benefit transfer technique. We quantified the tangible and intangible benefits for three villages which implemented the new rural landscape project in 2005. Intangible benefits include rural recreation activities, rural amenity, cultural, human life, ecological, and nonuse benefits. Results show that excluding intangible benefits will lead to the economical not feasible conclusion, while the benefit cost ratio is 1.16 when including both tangible and intangible benefits.

(Keywords : Rural Landscape, Economic Valuation, Cost-Benefit Analysis)

計畫名稱	農村建設規劃模式及機制之研究 The Research of the Rural Communities Planning Model
主持人	蔡淑美 Tsai, Su-Mei
計畫年度	94 <p style="text-align: right;">(摘自農資中心)</p>

摘 要

1.以居民為主體下分析各類型農村之發展，並藉由地方文化建設活動以及社區總體營造體制下，重構農村之新動力與重塑農村文化，作為推動縣級農村風貌綱要規劃之參考依據。2.提出客觀的經濟分析方法與決策準則，以做為鄉村風貌投資計畫的參考依據。3.營造鄉村特色風貌，維護自然生態環境，提昇鄉村生活品質。4.再造台灣鄉村永續發展生態、生活、生計之經營機制。

1.建立農村發展型態永續營造之模式，作為推動永續農村之配套措施，發展農村新風貌。2.依據普查資料調查結果，釐析出適合台灣人口與產業發展現況的城鄉社區區別指標，始能明確劃分出社區營造工作的行政權責。3.建立評估鄉村新風貌計畫之經濟面績效評估方法與指標，培訓相關人員建立計畫執行績效之經濟評估觀念與技術，進而提供決策依據。4.建立台灣北、中、南、東四區整體鄉村景觀風貌特色基本資料並探討台灣鄉村景觀風貌變遷，以為未來發展之參考。

(關鍵詞：農村規劃模式、訓練機制、村民參與、社區發展、行動研究)

Abstract

The current method of the rural communities planning and developing is leading by the government then participating by the local people. Through the education to the local people will change them directing and proposing the integrated development program by themselves. This project will combine the academic and research institution to proceed the research of 1. Model of Bottom-to-Top rural communities planning, 2. Training mechanism of the local people and planner. It is expected that this project will be applied in the realistic planning procedure and reach the goal of the rural communities' development.

(**Keywords : Rural Communities Planning Model, Training Mechanism, Citizen Participation, Community Development, Action Research**)

計畫名稱	農村產業振興與虛擬社群整合規劃建 Plan of Invigorating and Integrating Virtual Communities by Rural Industries
主持人	周天穎 Chou, Tien-Yin
計畫年度	94

摘 要

近年來水土保持局積極協助鄉、鎮、市、區，依各地區特性，規劃產業發展、公共及公用設施、生活環境改善、文物設施及環境保護等，各區秉持農村既有資源各自發展不同特色。然而在資訊多元發展的新時代中，資訊傳播已融入生活中，有鑑於此，水土保持局規劃建置「農村虛擬社群」、「數位宣傳媒體」與「農村社群營造活動」等，以虛擬方式配合實體社群營造將資訊完整呈現，透過不同型式之數位宣傳媒體主動出擊，將各區之農村建設成效、景觀、生態、綠化等特色行銷全國，提升農村產、學推廣層面；另將透過社區參與配合空間資訊(PPGIS)導入，使社區活動與水土保持局坡地農村發展相結合。

行政院農業委員會水土保持局建置之「農村風情網」，整合全省農村建設地區景點、住宿、旅遊、農特產等資訊，除了深入介紹營造社區之景點，另一方面為推廣水土保持局輔導建置農村之相關活動，將重建後之農村社區整體營造成果結合當地特色，呈現於網站中，並提供完整地圖查詢、列表查詢及快速查詢功能，以及設計好玩有趣的線上學習區單元，使民眾方便查詢景點相關資訊，亦自遊戲中獲取新知。

綜上所述，本計畫目的以網際網路呈現水土保持局推動農村建設與振興農村相關產業成果，以期達到坡地農村社區於生態、生活及生產介面的全方位發展。

(關鍵詞：農村建設、虛擬社群、社區參與配合空間資訊)

Abstract

Recently, the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB) assists local areas like towns, cities, and districts to plan industrial development, public facilities, living environment, and remnant conservation according to local features or resources. In the new era of digital information, information spreads around daily lives. Thus, SWCB plans to establish “Virtual Rural Community”, “Digital Communication” and “Development of Rural Community”. The achievements of development of rural communities would be display through a variety of digital media. The most important thing is to market all features, such as, effect of rural development, scenery, ecotourism to the whole country in order to raise public awareness about rural development. In addition, adopt the concept “Public Participation GIS” (PPGIS) to make community activities link up with rural development of SWCB.

SWCB establish the web site “Rural Scenery Web” to integrate all information of country sides like scenic spots, accommodation, tourism, local special products through out the country. Rural Scenery Web not only introduces scenic spots of rural communities, but also promotes activities related rural development assisted by SWCB. The whole achievements of community development combined with local features present on the web site, which offers map search, quick search, and funny e-Learning section. It will be very convenient for people to search relative information about country sides and gain knowledge from games.

In summary, the objective of this project is going to adopt Internet to present SWCB achievements related promotion of rural development and expect to reach multidimensional aspects of ecology, living and production in rural communities.

(Keywords : Rural Development, Virtual Community, Public Participation GIS (PPGIS))

計畫名稱	農村集水區連續滯洪池之規劃設計對於減輕 農村洪水災害評估之研究 The Implementation for Reducing Flood Damage of the Consecutive Flood Detention Pond in the Rural Watershed
主持人	段錦浩 Tuan, Ching-Hao
計畫年度	94 (摘自農資中心)

摘 要

台灣地區山坡地每逢豪雨季節常發生洪水災害，年平均降雨量高達 2,515 公厘，山區降雨又大於平地，但降雨時空分布不均，常造成地區性水源不足，影響產業生產與民眾生活用水。而每年遭受颱風侵襲導致洪患淹水之機率也相當高。本研究擬針對農村集水區建立一套水理分析及規劃設計模式，並且擬定連續滯洪池的評估機制，以期能以較低的成本達到防災及減災的目的，並供相關工程人員在設計上做為參考。

(關鍵詞：生態工法、農村建設、連續滯洪池)

Abstract

The flood calamity often takes place in torrential rain season in the hillside of Taiwan, annual average rainfall up to 2,515, mountain area rainfall greater than level land, but rainfall space-time misdistribution, causing the regional source of water to be insufficient frequently, industry produces influence with the people domestic water. It is quite high and every year is attacked by the typhoon and caused suffering from the probability which floods water bigly. This research plans to collect water district and set up a set of water and pay attention to and analyze and plan design to the countryside, and draft the assessment mechanism of the continuous flood detention pool, expect to achieve the goal of taking precautions against natural calamities and reducing natural disasters with lower cost, and is for relevant project personnel to do in order to consult in the design.

(**Keywords : Ecotechnology, Ecovillage, Consecutive Flood Detention Pond**)

計畫名稱	農村綠建築評估基準與設計圖例之研究 The Green Building Evaluation and Illustrations of Rural Building
主持人	林子平 Lin, Tzu-Ping
計畫年度	94 (摘自 94 年度水土保持重要成果彙編)

摘 要

農村建築是農村社區的最重要構成單元，且具有與都市建築不同之的獨特鄉土特質。爲了充分在建築型式、生態環保、綠建築議題上能夠密切結合，本計畫由農村建築及綠建築兩個觀點，結合國內國外之資料，由其評估體系、簡易查核、設計圖例至地方風貌之融合，提出完整而具體之策略與建議，且可確切落實於農村風貌之營造。

(關鍵詞：農村建築、綠建築評估)

Abstract

Rural building is the most important part of rural community. Green building evaluation is the most important issue in Taiwan to access ecology, energy conservation, waste emission, and healthy of the building. The project attend to build up the Green building evaluation in Rural building, and offering a simple design guild and checklist to easily evaluate the Rural building. This research also offer the drawing of rural building illustration and local characteristic program to develop the specialty of the country

(Keywords : Rural Building, Green Building Evaluation)

計畫名稱	<p>鄉村發展潛力分析研究計畫</p> <p>The Economic Evaluation of Sustainable Development for Rural Communities in Taiwan : An Empirical Study of the Application of Integrated Economic Evaluation Framework</p>
主持人	<p>闕河嘉</p> <p>Ho-chia Chueh</p>
計畫年度	<p>93</p>

摘 要

本研究計畫乃依據農委會水土保持局所供之 50 個農村社區為基礎，研擬農村社區發展規劃時所需之資源調查與分析項目，並設計合適台灣鄉村社區發展之評比表。研究所建議之資源調查分析項目與評比表，將提供水土保持局未來進行台灣地區其他鄉鎮之社區規劃與開發時所發展依據及執行方式的評估模式，俾使農村規劃區的實施對農村地區產生確實效益，落實增加鄉村村民與農民的生活福祉，已達永續鄉村發展的目標。

(關鍵詞：永續、鄉村社區發展、資源調查、整合經濟評估架構)

Abstract

Sustainable indicators have been important for sustainable rural development globally and locally. Since the 921 earthquakes in 1999 and Taiwan's join to the WTO in 2002, rural community in Taiwan has faced significant challenges. The changes of local natural environment and global economic politics have resulted in human ecological changes for rural communities Taiwan. The meanings of sustainability for rural community development have called for a lot of discussions among experts, local residents and stakeholders. This paper will present an empirical study which applies an integrated economic evaluation framework in developing sustainable indicators for Taiwan's rural communities. This paper will explore criteria and indicators that experts and local residents care, from the perspective of human ecology. This paper will also show significance that sustainable indicators means to different stakeholders in Taiwan's rural communities.

(**Keywords : Sustainability, Rural Community Development, Integrated Economic Evaluation Framework**)

計畫名稱	農村綜合發展規劃區通盤檢討及評估計畫 Comprehensive Examination and Evaluation of Integrated Development Plans in Rural Areas
主持人	歐聖榮 Ou, Sheng-Jung
計畫年度	93

摘 要

本次計畫將利用現地調查及成立專家學者評審團，針對計畫區進行考察及評估。評估的重點包括：計畫施行對當地的嘉惠情形、當地居民的滿意程度、計畫投資對當地發展的重要性及迫切性、財務投資的可行性等。待計畫區之實地考察及評估完成後，即召開評審團之通盤評估研討會，針對各計畫區域狀況進行重新檢視及綜合評估討論，並結合公部門之意見，以統一的評估準則及機制，對所有計畫區未來之投資發展可行性進行排序、汰選，最終提出評估結果，作為未來計畫的執行之參考依據。

(關鍵詞：農村規劃模式、訓練機制、村民參與)

Abstract

Current plan is using site investigation and to set up expert jury in order to inspect and review plan area. Points of review are: plan application benefits toward local area, satisfaction degree of local resident, the importance and urgency of plan investment toward local development, and the feasibility of finance investment. After area inspection and review, juries will convoke an overall seminar to discuss the situation of the site area, refresh and synthesize the review, combine opinions from public departments. Make arrangement and selection by unified review rules and mechanism; raise a conclusion of the review to make reference for future plan program.

(**Keywords : Rural Communities Planning Model, Training Mechanism, Citizen Participation**)

計畫名稱	<p>農村居民對計畫之開發影響認知與參與意願之研究</p> <p>A Study on Countryside Resident's Impact Cognition on Developmental Plans and Participating Willingness</p>
主持人	<p>歐聖榮</p> <p>Ou, Sheng-Jung</p>
計畫年度	<p>92</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(摘自農資中心)</p>

摘 要

為了使農村發展規劃之內容及成果切合農村居民之需要，產、官、學三方人士皆多認為採用由下而上之「居民參與」規劃模式為一最佳途徑。吾等於91年度之研究發現，居民對計畫內容及其影響情形的認知，與其參與程度有顯著關係。故本研究擬進一步針對居民對計畫案開發之影響認知情形進行及其參與意願間之關係進行探討。依據本計畫之研究目的及目標，預期可達到的預期效益包括：1.了解居民對計畫之開發影響認知之主要因素構面結構。2.了解居民對計畫之開發影響之認知情形與參與意願之關係。3.提供促進民眾參與規劃之具體輔導策略。

(**關鍵詞：參與意願、農村規劃、影響認知**)

Abstract

Most of people from private sector, public sector, and academic sector think that a planning model emphasizing public participation is the best way to fit what countryside residents' need. In 2002, I have done the research "a study on the establishment of planning model and training mechanism in countryside area". The results showed that there was a significant correlation between cognition and participation level when a planning project was implementing in a local area. Thus, this study tries to further explore the relationship between residents' impact cognition on developmental plans and participation willingness. Based on the study purposes, it is expected to achieve the following expected benefits: 1. To understand the major factor dimensions of residents' impact cognition on developmental plans. 2. To understand the relationship between residents' impact cognition on developmental plans and participation willingness. 3. To provide strategies for enhancing residents' participation in a planning project.

(Keywords : Participation Willingness, Planning of Rural Areas, Impact Cognition)

計畫名稱	日本農村建設主體的形成與運作之研究 A Study on Formation and Operation of the Subjectivity on Rural Community Construction in Japan
主持人	蔣憲國 Jeang, Shiann-Gwo
計畫年度	91 (摘自農資中心)
<p>摘 要</p> <p>本年度目標：1.整理日本由下而上規劃模式及訓練機制的建立相關文獻之研究發現與論點，2.針對日本由下而上規劃模式與訓練機制的建立之發展經驗展開實證研究，3.研究出能提供國內系統性的學習及訓練設計之機制，預期效益：(1)從日本發展的經驗中研究出前述規劃計畫形成過程中各階段的由下而上規劃模式與行動方案，將有利於凝聚居民對於規劃、建設農村的共識，促進居民主動參與，並有效管理、利用地區資源，(2)從日本發展的經驗中研究出如何透過系統性的學習、訓練設計以建立訓練機制，對於日後提昇農村居民、建設人員認識與分析當地人力、農漁特產、文化、環境、景觀、生態資源的能力及其他參與規劃的能力，以及促使農村居民成為當地發展主體上，將發生紮根性的重大影響。</p> <p>(關鍵詞：農村建設、建設主體、自主性參與)</p>	

Abstract

Object of this year: 1.Integrating the founding and conclusion of related literatures in the Planned Model of "From Button To Top" and the establishment of Training Mechanism in Japan. 2. Applying empirical research methods to research the development experiences of using the Planned Model of "From Button To Top" and the establishment of Training Mechanism in Japan. 3. Through research, providing the function system of systemic learning and training designs.

Anticipative benefits: (1)Presenting the processing of scheduling plan through the Planned Model of "From Button To Top" and action projects based on Japanese development experiences. This will help gathering residents' common senses on planning and constructing rural community, encourage residents to participate in the projects, and manage and use the community resources effectively. (2)Presenting how Japanese apply systemic learning and training designs to establish the training mechanism based on Japanese development experiences. This will bring out important impacts on (a) improving the recognition of rural residents and construction staffs, analyzing the potential ability of local labor force, specialties of farming and fishing, culture, environment, landscape, ecological resource, and participation in the plan and (b)encouraging rural residents to be the subjectivity of developing their communities.

(**Keywords : Rural Community Construction, The Subjectivity of Construction, Autonomous Participation**)

計畫名稱	自主性農村社區規劃與發展 Participatory Rural Planning and Development
主持人	簡勇成 Chien, Yung-Cheng
計畫年度	91 (摘自農資中心)

摘 要

本計畫是以啓發居民認識社區規劃的重要性，並藉由一系列的訓練課程，教導居民如何調查本地資源、如何利用土地、如何發展觀光、如何調整產業、如何行銷、如何美化環境。期望能凝聚社區共識，提昇居民規劃能力，進而擬定社區未來發展方向與目標。本計畫也期望建立一自主性之規劃模式，可應用於其他農村社區，使台灣農村規劃一改由上而下之傳統模式，開創以居民自主的社區規劃新紀元。本計畫實施完成上述工作項目後，可獲致效益有：1.增進居民的溝通交流，提昇社區意識，發揮守望相助精神，維護社區安全。2.建立社區文史、自然生態資源資料庫，使社區文史、自然生態資源資產得以補遺、保留、傳承、發揚。3.建立居民社區規劃基本概念。4.提昇居民社區規劃實務能力，建立由下而上的規劃模式。

(關鍵詞：農村規劃、社區發展、自主性)

Abstract

The purpose of this project is to show people how important of the community plan. With a series courses to teach people, people know how to find out the resources, how to use the land, how to develop the agriculture, how to beautify the landscape. These skills are the base of the rural planning. During these courses, people can build up their friendship and know each other better. They may be easier then before to set up common goal of their community. This project also attempts to set up a model for the participatory planning. The other community may use this model to build their own community more successfully.

(Keywords : Rural Planning, Community Development, Participatory)

計畫名稱	農村建設由下而上規劃模式之研究 A Study on the Bottom-Up Planning Model in the Process of Rural Construction
主持人	劉健哲 Liu, Chien-Zer
計畫年度	91 (摘自農資中心)

摘 要

農村規劃建設範圍及內容廣泛，涉及生活改善與基礎建設，產業發展與工作環境，鄉土文化以及自然景觀與生態環境等層面，具整體性、綜合性與長久性。實務上，農村規劃是一種地方性的事物，村民為農村規劃建設之主角，由於村民對於地方事物的認識非常清楚，且其對於自己所生長居住村莊的未來發展及變化，有自己的看法、期許與夢想(Vision)，因此，村民在農村規劃之過程中扮演重要的角色，即農村規劃是一種由下而上的規劃，需要透過「村民參與」(Buergerbetiligen)來協助規劃工作之進行，農村之規劃才能順利，而以此規劃為基礎所從事的建設才會成功，村民之夢想才得以實現。然而「村民」應如何「參與」農村規劃？村民應如何對其村莊的未來發展表示意見？吾人如何促進村民參與農村規劃與建設？「村民參與」之過程或步驟如何？農村建設由下而上的規劃模式如何？以上問題之探討，進而研擬對策，為本研究之主要目的。

(**關鍵詞：村民參與、農村規劃建設、由下而上規劃模式**)

Abstract

Village residents have a clear understanding of local affairs and, therefore, they must express their opinions on future village development, working condition, living space and environmental improvement, social and local cultural requirements and historic objects. Furthermore, they must also put forward their thoughts and ideas and carry out discussions with rural planning experts. Then, through planning and construction, the dreams of villagers can be realized. Citizen's participation is an important bottom-to-top link in the rural construction process. However, how should "villagers" "participate" in rural construction? How can they express their opinions on the future development of their village? What is the process or steps for "citizens' participation"? How can their understanding be improved, and how can they be assisted to understand rural planning better, to encourage and facilitate their participation in rural construction? The above issues are worth further investigating.

(**Keywords : Citizen Participation, Rural Planning and Construction, the Bottom-Up Planning Mode**)

計畫名稱	農村規劃模式與訓練機制建置之研究 A Study on the Establishment of Planning Model Training Mechanism in Countryside Area
主持人	歐聖榮 Ou, Sheng-Jung
計畫年度	91 (摘自農資中心)

摘 要

本研究主要針對農村規劃模式之相關課題，藉由相關案例、文獻及法令的蒐集分析，現有參與式規劃模式之執行現況調查，及相關資源的蒐集彙整，研擬一套適切之「農村建設由下而上規劃模式」，並建立一完善的教育訓練機制及相關資訊資料庫，以供相關地區執行計畫時依循參酌。而依據本計畫之研究目的及目標，本研究可達之預期效益包括：一、藉於對當前農村建設及發展規劃中，居民參與的層面、方式及程度的調查分析，了解現有規劃模式中，居民參與的問題及成效。二、提出具體對策，解決現有參與式規劃中之問題，提高由下而上執行模式之成效。三、提出配套之「由下而上」規劃模式，編纂工作技術手冊，供居民、規劃者及決策者參考使用。四、建立一「由下而上」規劃模式之專業資料庫及教育訓練資料庫網站，提供相關專業人才培訓途徑、問題諮詢，及相關法令與案例之資訊。五、提供一套居民參與成效之問卷建立一監測系統，提供檢測由下而上規劃模式中居民參與規劃之成效。

(**關鍵詞：農村、規劃模式、訓練機制**)

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to build up planning models and an education training mechanism for countryside areas. It is expected that research results will help local community plan their future development mostly by themselves based on the proposed planning guidelines. This research tries to achieve the following benefits: 1. To understand the problems and effects of resident participation in current planning model. 2. To propose practical strategies to solve the problems in participating planning model. 3. To propose a bottom-up planning model and technical planning manual for local residents, planners, and decision makers. 4. To establish a professional planning data bank and a web station of education training information for publics interested in planning. 5. To set up a monitoring system for examining the effects of resident participation in the bottom-up planning model.

(Keywords : Countryside, Planning Model, Training Mechanism)

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