

二、電子採購全民 e 化

推廣「政府採購資訊公告系統」，98年度公告招標資訊27萬餘筆，查詢人數1,439萬人次，平均每月約有120萬人次使用。

推動電子領標，提供廠商24小時網路領標，98年度機關傳輸招標案26萬餘件，廠商領標數106萬餘次，機關提供電子領標之案件比例達99.59%。推動「共同供應契約電子採購系統」，98年度網路訂購數達32萬餘筆，金額為335億餘元。

98年度政府採購決標金額及件數統計表

Numbers and Amounts of Government Procurement Bid Awards in 2009

採購種類 Type of Procurement	決標金額(億元) Bid Value (NT\$ billion)	百分比 Ratio	決標件數 No. of Awards	百分比 Ratio
工程 Construction	5,661	45.04%	63,421	31.71%
財物 Property	4,719	37.55%	68,724	34.36%
勞務 Service	2,188	17.41%	67,877	33.93%
合計 Total	12,568	100.00%	200,022	100.00%

98年度登載於「政府採購資訊公告系統」之決標金額及件數分析如下：

三、採購申訴調解案件管控

(一)依採購履約爭議調解規則第20條第1項規定，調解事件自收受調解申請書之次日起4個月內完成調解程序。但經雙方同意延長者，得延長之。

(二)其調解時間之起算情形有三：

1. 申請人書面申請且繳調解費，不須再補正文件者，自申請之次日起算。
2. 申請人未繳費或申請書尚未補正者，自補繳及補正之次日起算。
3. 調解期間，當事人續以書面補具理由或擴張請求並補繳調解費者，自最後收受理由書之次日起算。





▲電子採購網
Government procurement announcement system



▲採購申訴審議委員會開會實景
A meeting of the Complaint Review Board

e. Tender opening, reviewing, and Contract awarding procedures

An agency shall open tenders-submitted at the time and place specified in the tender documentations, and then review them in accordance with the requirements set forth in the tender documentations. When submitted tenders meet the requirements set forth in the tender documentations, the agency shall conduct the award of contract in accordance with the set contract-awarding principles. When the contract is awarded, the outcome should be announced and the procurement contract signed.

f. Administration of Contract Performance, inspection and acceptance, and warrantee procedures

The items provided or completed by a company in accordance with a procurement contract must comply with the provisions of the contract. The agency may perform an inspection by segment during the contract, and the outcome of inspection may be used for acceptance. If a deficiency in the performance of a contract by a company is discovered, the supplier may be given a deadline for improvement or the item accepted at a reduced price, or the contract may be terminated and the supplier may be asked to pay damages. If a contract contains a warrantee provision, the supplier must fulfill its obligation of warrantee accordingly.

g. If a government agency and a company fail to reach a negotiated agreement in a contract performance dispute, the two sides may apply for mediation. The mediation procedure is shown in Chart 2.

h. If an abnormality occurs in a government agency procurement operation as described above, audit-based oversight may be carried out. The auditing procedure is shown in Chart 3.

2. Implementation of Electronic Procurement

The number of tenders announced via the Government Procurement Information System in 2009

topped 270,000, and 14.30 million enquiries were received for an average of 1.2 million enquiries per month.

Companies can download tender documentations 24-hour online; in 2009 agencies posted more than 260,000 projects, and the number of tender document retrievals amounted to 1.06 million. The ratio of e-bidding cases reached 99.59%. Due to the promotion of the E-procurement System for Inter-Entity Supply Contracts, the number of orders submitted using the system had topped 320,000 with a total value over NT\$33.5 billion in 2009.

3.Control of Procurement Complaint and Mediation Cases

a.According to Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing the Mediation of Disputes Regarding the Performance of Contracts for Government Procurement, the mediation shall be completed within four months from the day following the date of receipt of the application. The period may be extended, however, upon agreement by both parties.

b.There are three ways of calculating the starting date of a mediation period:

- (1) When the applicant submits an application and pays the mediation fee, and no supplementary documents are required, the starting date is the day following the date of the receipt of the application.
- (2) When the applicant has not paid the fee or supplementary application documents are needed, the starting date is the day following the date on which the fee is paid and the supplementary documents submitted.
- (3) When a party to mediation provides supplementary written reasons or expands his or her request during the mediation period, and pays the mediation fee, the starting date is the day following the date of receipt of the final mediation brief.



重建 Reconstruction

台灣在歷經莫拉克颱風的肆虐後，許多地區災情慘重，災後的復建工程推動更顯重要，經政府重建工程有規劃的進行下，災區的重建工程業陸續順利的完工。

The ravages of Typhoon Morakot caused serious disasters in many areas of Taiwan, making post-disaster reconstruction efforts more important than ever. With the planned implementation of reconstruction engineering by the government, reconstruction projects in the disaster areas are being completed one after another.



圖為莫拉克颱風災後高雄縣月眉大愛永久屋第一期興建工程

- ・完工入住日期：99年1月31日
- ・規劃興建戶數：601戶
- ・參與單位：慈濟基金會、行政院莫拉克颱風災後重建推動委員會、高雄縣政府、內政部營建署、交通部公路總局、行政院農業委員會水土保持局、台灣電力公司、台灣自來水公司、中華電信、台糖公司
- ・安置民眾：高雄縣那瑪夏鄉、甲仙鄉、桃源鄉、茂林鄉、六龜鄉等
- ・興建配置：規劃學校、教堂、活動廣場、訓練教室及行政區等公共設施以滿足多元的族群文化
- ・其他：高雄縣杉林鄉月眉農場永久屋基地面積達59.3公頃，規劃興建1,540戶永久屋，第一期工程自確認基地起至興建完成601戶並取得使用執照，僅歷時約6個月，基地整體工程將於99年6月底前完成。

走過風雨 迎向陽光

Weathering the Storms Welcoming the Sunshine

依據行政院98年1月22日頒布之「中央對各級地方政府重大天然災害救災經費處理辦法」第五條，當各縣、市政府動支災害準備金，或本移緩濟急原則調整年度預算，辦理各項災害救助、緊急搶救及復建等所需經費後，尚不足支應重大天然災害所需經費時，得就不足經費部分，報請中央政府主管機關或行政院協助，並由本會召集中央政府相關主管機關組成專案審議小組，統籌審議工作。

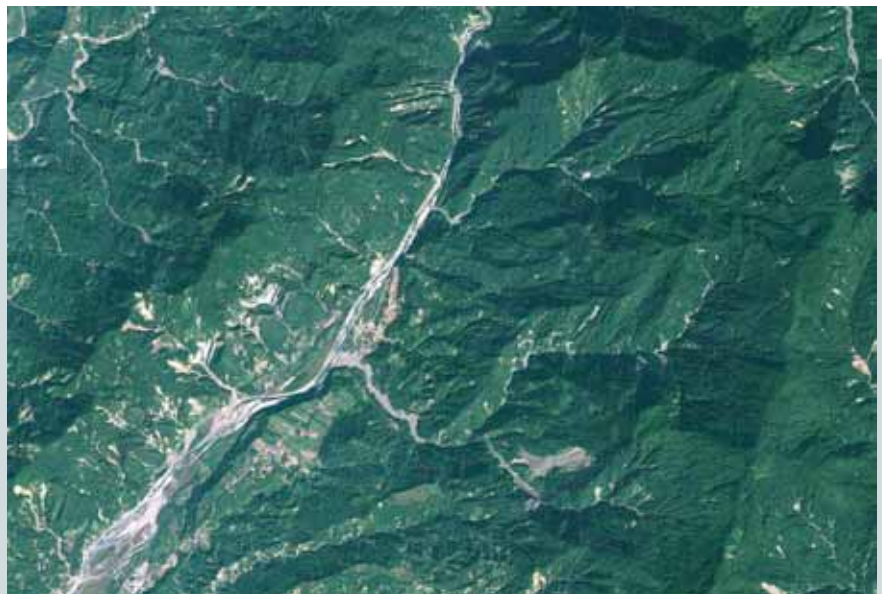
一、災後復建工程之審議與推動

（一）國土復育與災後復建之基本原則

重建、復建工程規劃設計及審查原則應以安全為首要考量，遵循區域重建綱要計畫相關原則及策略，並以國土區域整體思維，評估各項工程之規模與工法之妥適性，並遵守下列原則：

- 1、本尊重自然、順應自然之原則，及全流域管理、國土規劃之理念，適當的復育及保育，降低環境敏感地區的開發。
- 2、確實考量保全對象、設施使用情形、地形地貌改變後現況等因素，評估重建必要性或重建規模適宜性，合理分配有限資源。
- 3、對於重大山崩、重複致災或高度環境敏感區域，應列入專業檢討，考量分期、分階段辦理，以兼顧重建時效及成效。

▼ 莫拉克颱風前甲仙鄉小林村影像。
Hsiaolin Village before Typhoon Morakot



中央大學太空及遙測研究中心提供

Photo provided by Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research, National Central University

In accordance with Article 5 of the Regulations of Fund Allocations for Natural Disaster Rescue from the Central Government to Local Governments, as promulgated by the Executive Yuan on Jan. 22, 2009, when the use of disaster preparation funds or the adjustment of annual budgets under the principle of using long-term funds to meet emergency needs by county or city governments in order to provide disaster relief, emergency rescue, or reconstruction, and the funds available are still not sufficient to meet spending needs for major natural disasters, the local governments may apply to Central Government agencies or the Executive Yuan for help in making up the insufficiency. In such cases, the PCC will call the relevant agencies of the Central Government together to organize an ad hoc review committee to handle unified review work.

1. Review and Promotion of Post-disaster Reconstruction

The design and review principles for construction and reconstruction projects should take safety as their foremost consideration and should follow the principles and strategies of regional reconstruction framework plans. In addition, the appropriateness of scale and engineering methods of each project should be assessed with overall national regional lands considerations in mind, and the following principles should be observed:

a. The principle of respect for nature and following the laws of nature should be the primary consideration, the concept of watershed management and national-lands planning should be observed, appropriate restoration and conservation should be carried out, and development of environmentally sensitive areas should be minimized.

b. Such factors as safety, status of facility use, and condition of terrain features following alteration should be considered thoroughly, and the necessity of reconstruction and appropriateness of the scale



▲南投縣德魯灣橋復建工程

of reconstruction should be assessed, in order to assure the rational allocation of limited resources.

c. Projects in areas of major landslides, repeated disasters, or high environmental sensitivity should be listed for professional review and staged implementation should be considered so as to assure the timeliness and efficiency of reconstruction.

d. Overall consideration of the causes of disasters should be carried out with integrated regional rectification methods.

e. Reconstruction principles for soil and water conservation facilities should be followed.

f. Reconstruction principles for water conservancy reconstruction should be followed.

g. Reconstruction principles for roads and bridges should be followed.

▼ 莫拉克颱風後甲仙鄉小林村影像。

Hsiaolin Village after Typhoon Morakot



中央大學太空及遙測研究中心提供

Photo provided by Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research, National Central University

- 4、以區域整合治理方式，整體考量致災原因。
- 5、水土保持設施重建原則
- 6、水利設施重建原則
- 7、道路橋梁設施重建原則

（二）災後復建工程審議、推動及列管作業機制

1、法令依據

- (1)「中央對各級地方政府重大天然災害救災經費處理辦法」
- (2)「公共設施災後復建工程經費審議及執行作業要點」

2、審議流程（如圖右）



▲后豐大橋施工情形。

Construction of Houfeng Bridge



▲開通後的后豐大橋。

Houfeng Bridge in use

3、列管機制

（1）里程碑管控

災後復建工程核定經費未達1000萬元者應於災後6個月內完工、1,000~5,000萬元工程於次年5月底前完成主體工程，災後10個月內完工、5,000萬以上工程應依工程會專案核定之期限內完工。如有因不可抗力因素致未能依限辦理之復建工程，應具體敘明遭遇不可抗力因素之起始日期、影響天數，並檢附往來公文、協調會紀錄、氣候統計資料或相關責任檢討等佐證資料送審。

（2）資訊管理系統

工程主辦機關、直轄市、各縣（市）政府應確實登錄「公共工程標案管理系統」，並即時更新進度，網頁中定期公佈各縣市執行統計資料。

（3）現地訪查作業

為瞭解及監督歷次風災地方公共設施復建工程之進行，訪查各縣市政府，以瞭解各項復建工程之執行情形，並提供相關建議及協助，以提升復建工程之設計、施工品質與執行效能。

b. Post-disaster reconstruction review, promotion, and monitoring mechanism

(1) Legal basis

Regulations of Fund Allocations for Natural Disaster Rescue from the Central Government to Local Governments

Operating Directions for the Review and Implementation of Post-disaster Infrastructure Reconstruction Spending.

(2) Review process



二、參與莫拉克風災重建工作

（一）莫拉克颱風概述與特別條例

98年8月7日莫拉克颱風登陸，為台灣帶來超大雨量，大部分降雨集中於中部、南部及台東地區，降下高達2,800多公釐的雨量，其平均降雨量均超過200年重現期距的雨量，造成人民生命與財產重大損失。

為利各機關救災、收容、安置、搶險，能採取最有效率之作業方式，工程會即時訂頒相關作業措施，以利執行，並設立採購作業諮詢窗口，協助各機關處理相關工程、財物、勞務等採購作業事宜，積極投入相關重建工作。

行政院特制定「莫拉克颱風災後重建特別條例」，經立法院加開臨時會審查，於災後三週內即完成立法，於8月28日總統令公布施行，作為莫拉克重建的最高指導原則。

（二）相關重要措施

1、通函各機關如何迅速辦理救災搶險、搶修及復建工程98年8月8日函請各部會及各地方

政府應即辦理事項包含：

- （1）優先以今年度之災害準備金支應或以移緩濟急原則，依政府採購法第22條第1項第3款，及第105條第1項第2款，辦理災後救災搶險、搶修，以及災後復建工程之規劃、設計工作，以利復建工程及早完成設計及發包施工。
- （2）復建工程經費不敷時，得依行政院頒訂之災害經費處理辦法等規定向行政院請求補助復建經費。
- （3）各級地方政府辦理復建工程，若有人才或專業不足情形時，可採遴選有國家專業證照且有實務經驗之專案管理顧問(PCM)協助辦理復建工程計畫之管理及規劃設計書圖



▲ 范主委與重建會陳副執行長等同仁合影

PCC Minister Fan, Deputy Minister Chern and others from the Morakot Post-Disaster Reconstruction Commission



▲貨櫃加勁工法搶修工程（台21線）

Container reinforcement construction (Provincial Highway No.21)

c. Monitoring mechanism

(1) Milestone control

Post-disaster reconstruction projects with a cost of less than NT\$10 million should be completed within six months following the disaster; the main parts of projects with a cost of NT\$10 million to NT\$50 million should be completed by the end of May the following year, and the entire project within 10 months following the disaster; and projects costing NT\$50 million or more should be completed within a deadline set by the PCC. If reconstruction work cannot be completed on time because of irresistible factors, a detailed explanation should be submitted as to the date on which the irresistible situation began and the number of days of its influence, together with such supporting information as related documents, records of coordination meetings, statistical climate data, and review of responsibility.

(2) Information management system

Agencies in charge of construction as well as municipality, county, and city governments, should be sure to enter projects in the Public Construction Projects Management System, update progress in a timely fashion, and regularly publish implementation statistics on their web pages.

(3) On-site visits

To understand and monitor the progress of local infrastructure reconstruction following typhoon disasters, visits are paid to county and city governments and suggestions and assistance are offered with the aim of upgrading reconstruction engineering design and construction quality as well as the efficiency of implementation.

2. Participation in Reconstruction Work Following Typhoon Morakot

a. Morakot : Description and special statute

Typhoon Morakot struck Taiwan on Aug. 7, 2009, bringing enormous amounts of rainfall that were concentrated mostly in the central, southern, and eastern parts of the island. The amount of rainfall exceeded 2,800 mm, an intensity that happens, on average, less than once in 200 years. The typhoon caused severe loss of life and property.

To help the different agencies adopt the most efficient means of providing relief, rescue, and housing and resettlement for those made homeless, the PCC immediately mapped out necessary operating measures to facilitate execution and set up a procurement consultation window to assist the different agencies in handling procurement related to construction, property, and labor. The PCC also devoted itself to reconstruction efforts.

The Executive Yuan formulated the Special Statute for Reconstruction for Post-Typhoon Morakot Disaster, which the Legislative Yuan passed during an extraordinary session. The Statute completed the legislative process within three weeks after the disaster and was implemented on Aug. 28 to serve as the supreme guiding principle for post-Morakot reconstruction.

b. Related Important Measures

(1) Notification of various agencies of how to rapidly carry out relief, rescue, emergency repair, and reconstruction measures. The ministries, commissions, and local governments were notified on Aug. 8, 2009 to carry out the following:

- I. Carry out priority planning and design work for post-disaster rescue, relief, emergency repair, and reconstruction under the principle of using the current year's disaster reserve fund or making use of long-term funds for emergency work and in accordance with Article 22, Paragraph 1, subparagraph 3 and Article 105, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Government Procurement



▲重建會執行長蔡勳雄

Tsai, Hsung-hsiung, Executive
Director of Reconstruction
Commission

之審查等事項，工程會訂有範本於網站可供下載參考。

2、函釋各機關辦理緊急採購所依據之政府採購法規定

工程會98年8月12日即通函各機關，針對災害需緊急處置之採購事項，得依政府採購法第22條第1項第3款採限制性招標者，應依採購法施行細則第23之1規定，就個案敘明符合該款之情形，簽報機關首長或其授權人員核准。其得以比價方式辦理者，優先以比價方式辦理，邀請比價對象得為過去表現優良之廠商，或工程會建置之優良廠商資料庫名單參考；另依採購法第105條第1項第2款所訂如屬人民之生命、身體、健康、財產遭遇緊急危難，需緊急處置之採購事項，機關辦理採購得不適用本法招標決標規定，另得參照「特別採購招標決標處理辦法」規定辦理。

3、結合專家學者及技師公會力量，投入搶救災及復建工作

98年8月14日將各技師公會推薦建立之專業技師名冊送災區各縣府及相關主管機關，視勘災、救災需要參考該名冊徵調技師協助。並邀集學者專家召開災後復建策略討論會議，提出相關辦理原則，以協助各地方政府提升災後復建工程之執行效率與品質。再於8月22日召開「莫拉克颱風災損調查及工程重建策略座談會」，邀集產、官、學界參加，會議並獲致之相關共識事項，提供災後重建之參考。

4、成立災後應變專案小組，因應災情研商相關對策

98年8月11日起工程會成立災後應變專案小組，密集研商針對災害搶險、救災及災後復原重建相關措施，計召開會議15場，會中重要結論與共識事項，適時提供相關機關參照辦理。



▲莫拉克風災毀損高雄縣雙園大橋

The typhoon-ruined Shuangyuan Bridge in Kaohsiung County

Act so as to facilitate the timely design and contracting of reconstruction work.

- II. When the reconstruction budget was insufficient, apply to the Executive Yuan for reconstruction subsidies in accordance with the Regulations of Fund Allocations for Natural Disaster Rescue from the Central Government to Local Governments and other related regulations.
- III. When personnel or professional skills were insufficient or inadequate to handle reconstruction work carried out by local governments, professional construction managers (PCMs) with national professional certification and practical experience could be hired to help with the management of reconstruction projects and the review of plans and designs. The PCC has a standard contract for this that can be downloaded from its website.

(2) Interpretation of the basis of emergency procurement as provided in the Government Procurement Act

The PCC notified the various agencies via a circular letter on Aug. 12, 2009 that procurement that needed to be handled on an emergency basis and that could be carried out by limited tendering under the provisions of Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of Article 22 of the Government Procurement Act should, according to Article 23-1 of the Enforcement Rules of the Government Procurement Act, submit an explanation of how the procurement conforms to those provisions to the agency's chief or the authorized officer for approval. For cases that could be handled by price comparison, priority should be given to price comparison with companies invited to participate being those with a past record of excellent performance or those taken from the list of companies with excellent performance in the databank established by the PCC. In addition, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of Article 105 of the Government Procurement Act provides that where emergency procurement is required because of

imminent danger to life, body, health, or property, the agency handling the procurement need not apply the provisions on invitation to bid and award of contracts as contained in the Act but may instead apply the provisions of the Rules for the Handling of Invitation to Tender and Awarding of Contract for Special Procurement.

(3) Disaster relief work combining the resources of experts, scholars, and professional engineers associations

A roster of professional engineers recommended by engineers associations was compiled and sent to county governments and agencies in charge of construction in the disaster areas on Aug. 14, 2009 for use in drafting engineers to help with disaster investigation and relief work. Scholars and experts were also invited to hold post-disaster reconstruction strategy discussions and propose principles for handling reconstruction work, with the aim of helping local governments enhance the efficiency and quality of reconstruction. In addition, a "Morakot Typhoon Damage Survey and Reconstruction Strategy Seminar" was held on Aug. 22 with participation by representatives from industry, government, and academe, and these items on which the meeting reached agreement were provided for reference in post-disaster reconstruction work.

(4) Establishment of a Disaster Response Task Force to study response measures

On Aug. 11, 2009 the PCC established a Disaster Response Task Force for the intensive study of disaster rescue, disaster relief, and post-disaster restoration measures. The Task Force held 15 meetings, and the major conclusions made and agreements reached during the meetings were provided to relevant agencies in a timely fashion.

(5) Stationing in the Southern Taiwan Reconstruction Office to help with reconstruction and restoration work



▲高雄縣雙園大橋復建工程

Reconstruction of Shuangyuan Bridge, Kaohsiung County



▲重建會副執行長陳振川傾聽民意

Chern, Jenn-chuan, Deputy Executive Director of Reconstruction Commission, listens to public opinion

5、進駐行政院災後重建南部辦公室，協助推動災後復原及重建工作

行政院於98年8月15日發布「行政院莫拉克颱風災後重建推動委員會組織規程」，並指派工程會陳副主任委員振川擔任重建會副執行長進駐南部辦公室，陳副執行長並於98年8月21日率工程會技術處顏處長久榮進駐設於陸軍第8軍團之重建會南部辦公室，展開災後復建重建相關作業。

6、及時發布修正採購法相關規定，縮短行政採購程序

98年8月27日修正發布「特別採購招標決標處理辦法」第6條，刪除「以限制性招標方式辦理者，除獨家製造、供應或承做者外，以邀請二家以上廠商比價為原則」之規定，亦即限制性招標得邀單一廠商進行議價，另配合修訂並發布「機關依政府採購法第105條第1項第2款辦理緊急採購作業範例」，作為各機關辦理緊急採購時參考；98年8月28日通函各機關有關「莫拉克颱風災後工程採購及諮詢機制」、「如何提升採購效率一覽表」，以提升各機關辦理莫拉克颱風災後工程採購效率；8月31日修正並發布「招標期限標準」，增訂第4條之1，機關因應緊急情事，辦理100萬元以上採購可縮短等標期；9月1日修正並發布「公共工程招標文件公開閱覽制度實施要點」，增訂各機關辦理需緊急處置之採購，無需於招標前辦理招標文件公開閱覽，可縮短招標流程，以期各機關得以加速辦理災後工程。98年9月4日通函請各機關辦理因應莫拉克颱風造成之災害需緊急處置之採購事項時，應注意效率、品質與清廉。

（三）加速重建工程審議機制－莫拉克颱風災後重建工程經費審議作業要點

工程會針對莫拉克颱風災後重建，以安全為首要考量，遵循區域重建綱要計畫相關原則及策略，並以國土區域整體思維，評估各項工程之規模與工法之妥適性，訂定「莫拉克颱風災後重建工程審議作業要點」，陳報行政院於10月2日頒行。



▲重建會處長顏久榮

Yen, Jiu-rong, Director of Reconstruction Commission



▲高雄縣月眉大愛永久屋興建工程

Permanent housing construction for typhoon victims at Yuemei Farm, Kaohsiung County



▲高雄縣月眉大愛永久屋興建完工

Completed permanent housing construction for typhoon victims at Yuemei Farm, Kaohsiung County

On Aug. 15, 2009 the Executive Yuan announced the Organizational Statute for the Typhoon Morakot Post-Disaster Reconstruction Promotion Committee, Executive Yuan and appointed PCC Deputy Minister Jenn-Chuan Chern as deputy director of the committee, to be stationed in the Southern Taiwan Office of the Committee. On Aug. 21 Deputy Minister Chen, along with Director Yan Jeou-Rong of the PCC's Department of Technology, moved into the office, which was located with the 8th Army Corps, and commenced with the reconstruction work.

(6) Timely revision of the Government Procurement Act to shorten the procurement process

The PCC promulgated a revision of Article 6 of the "Regulations for Invitation to Tender and Award of Contracts in Special Procurement" on Aug. 27, 2009, deleting the requirement that two or more companies must be invited for price comparison for limited tenders, so that now a single company can be brought in for price negotiation. The "operating example for agencies carrying out emergency procurement in accordance with Article 105, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Government Procurement Act" was also revised accordingly. On Aug. 28, 2009 a circular letter was sent to various agencies in regard to the "Post-Typhoon Morakot Construction Procurement and Consultation Mechanism" and "How to Upgrade Procurement Efficiency Chart" in order to improve the efficiency of agencies procuring construction following the typhoon. A revision of the "Standards for Time-Limits for Tendering" was revised on Aug. 31, adding Article 4-1 to shorten the bidding period for agencies handling emergency procurement projects amounting to NT\$1 million or more. A revision of the Implementation Directions for the System of Public Viewing of Public Construction Bidding Documents

was promulgated on Sep. 1, adding a provision to the effect that agencies handling procurement requiring emergency disposition need not provide for the public viewing of bidding documents prior to tendering; this shortens the bidding process so that post-disaster construction work can be carried out more speedily. On Sep. 4, 2009 a letter was circulated asking the various agencies to pay attention to efficiency, quality, and free from corruption when engaging in emergency procurement following Typhoon Morakot.

c. Accelerated Reconstruction Review Mechanism – Operating Directions for the Review of Expenditures for Post-Typhoon Morakot Reconstruction

In the work of reconstruction following Typhoon Morakot, the PCC took safety as its foremost consideration and followed the principles and strategies of the Master Plan for Regional Reconstruction and, using the integration of national and regional thinking, assessed the suitability of scale and method of the different projects and formulated the Operating Guidelines for the Review of Post-Morakot Reconstruction Projects, which were submitted to the Executive Yuan and promulgated on Oct. 2.

3. Results of Post-Typhoon Reconstruction

a. Reconstruction following Typhoons Kalmaegi, Fung-wong, Sinlaku, and Changmi

The Executive Yuan approved post-typhoon reconstruction for Kalmaegi and Fung-wong, and Sinlaku and Changmi, in October and December of 2008, respectively. With the efforts of county and city governments, a total of 6,553 projects were carried out.

三、災後復建工程執行成果

(一) 卡玫基、鳳凰、辛樂克、薔蜜復建工程

行政院於97年10月及12月核定「卡玫基及鳳凰」、「辛樂克及薔蜜」災後復建工程，經各縣市政府努力下已完成6553件。

I、卡玫基及鳳凰颱風復建工程辦理情形

Post-Typhoon Reconstruction Following Kalmaegi and Fung-wong

主辦機關 Agency in Charge	核定件數 Approved Projects	已發包件數 Contracted Projects	已完工件數 Completed Projects	發包率 Contracting Ratio	完工率 Completion Ratio
苗栗縣政府 Miaoli County Government	164	164	164	100.00%	100.00%
臺中縣政府 Taichung County Government	193	193	186	100.00%	96.37%
南投縣政府 Nantou County Government	1022	1022	1015	100.00%	99.32%
雲林縣政府 Yunlin County Government	200	200	196	100.00%	98.00%
嘉義縣政府 Chiayi County Government	946	943	930	99.68%	98.31%
臺南縣政府 Tainan County Government	406	406	402	100.00%	99.01%
高雄縣政府 Kaohsiung County Government	275	275	272	100.00%	98.91%
花蓮縣政府 Hualien County Government	63	63	63	100.00%	100.00%
合計 Total	3269	3266	3228	99.91%	98.75%



▲馬總統出席高雄縣月眉大愛永久屋入厝典禮

President Ma, Ying-jiou attends the Yuemei Park housewarming ceremony in Kaohsiung County

2、辛樂克及薔蜜颱風復建工程辦理情形

Post-Typhoon Reconstruction Following Sinlaku and Changmi

主辦機關 Agency in Charge	核定件數 Approved Projects	已發包件數 Contracted Projects	已完工件數 Completed Projects	發包率 Contracting Ratio	完工率 Completion Ratio
臺北縣政府 Taipei County Government	153	153	141	100.00%	92.16%
宜蘭縣政府 Yilan County Government	36	36	35	100.00%	97.22%
新竹縣政府 Hsinchu County Government	254	254	253	100.00%	99.61%
苗栗縣政府 Miaoli County Government	385	384	383	99.74%	99.48%
臺中縣政府 Taichung County Government	161	159	156	98.76%	96.89%
南投縣政府 Nantou County Government	1061	1058	1034	99.72%	97.46%
雲林縣政府 Yunlin County Government	113	110	107	97.35%	94.69%
嘉義縣政府 Chiayi County Government	741	740	730	99.87%	98.52%
臺南縣政府 Tainan County Government	403	403	402	100.00%	99.75%
高雄縣政府 Kaohsiung County Government	74	74	63	100.00%	85.14%
花蓮縣政府 Hualien County Government	22	22	21	100.00%	95.45%
合計 Total	3403	3393	3325	99.71%	97.71%

(二) 莫拉克災後重建工作 Post-Morakot Reconstruction

I、基礎建設 Infrastructure

單位：千元

機關名稱 Agency	重建計畫項數 Reconstruction Plans	重建工程經費 Reconstruction Budget (NT \$ million)	核定案件數 Approved Projects	核定經費 Approved Spending	經費核定比 Budget Approval Ratio
內政部 Ministry of the Interior	8	6,236,878	1,149	4,790,414	76.81%
交通部 Ministry of Transportation and Communications	5	21,570,493	1,192	20,188,796	93.59%
原民會 Council of Indigenous Peoples	4	7,223,000	87	5,204,567	72.06%
教育部 Ministry of Education	1	1,439,487	674	936,720	65.07%
經濟部 Ministry of Economic Affairs	3	10,669,000	837	8,018,933	75.16%
農委會 Council of Agriculture	6	11,231,100	1,612	7,923,004	70.55%
合計 Total	27	58,369,958	5,551	47,062,434	80.63%

2、家園重建 Homeland Reconstruction

(1) 組合屋興建情形 Construction of Prefabricated Houses

縣市別 County	安置鄉鎮別 Township	興建地點 Location	興建戶數 No. of Families	興建團體 Building Organization
高雄縣 Kaohsiung County	六龜.桃源.茂林鄉 Liugui, Taoyuan, Maolin	新威天台山 Tiantai Mountain, Xinwei	60	紅十字會 Red Cross
	甲仙鄉小林村 Xiaolin Village, Jiaxian Township	月眉農場 Yuemei Farm	72	
屏東縣 Pingtung County	來義、泰武鄉 Laiyi, Taiwu Township	潮州忠誠營區 Zhongcheng Camp, Chaozhou	20	
嘉義縣 Chiayi County	阿里山樂野村 Leye Village, Alishan Township	石棹服務區 Shizhuo Service Area	42	
	來吉村 Laiji Village	來吉村 Laiji Village	19	
	里佳村 Lijia village	里佳國小附近 Vicinity of Lijia Primary School	15	
台東縣 Taitung County	金峰嘉蘭.歷坵 Jialan Village, Liqiu, Village, Jinfeng Township	介達國小 Jieda Primary School	50	世展會 World Vision
	大武鄉大武村 Dawu Village, Dawu Township	大武台鐵土地 Taiwan Railway land, Dawu	14	
南投縣 Nantou County	水里鄉新山村 Xinshan Village, Shuili Township	楓康超市後方 Behind Fengkang Supermarket	22	中悅、竹城建設 Chungyuet Group, Chuchen Construction
合計 Total			314	

(2) 長期安置住宅重建基地 **Housing Reconstruction for Long-term Resettlement**

縣市 County	安置地點 Location	面積 (公頃) Area (hectares)	戶數 No . of Households	認養單位 Adopting Organization
南投縣 Nantou	水里林務局閒置宿舍 Idle Forestry Bureau housing in Shuili	0.23	10	張榮發基金會 Chang Yung-Fa Foundation
嘉義縣 Chiayi	轆子腳 Luzijiao	2	43	紅十字會 Red Cross
台南縣 Tainan	芒果蒸熟場 Mango Ripening Plant	1.81	45	慈濟 Tzu Chi
高雄縣 Kaohsiung County	月眉農場 Yuemei Farm	59.29	1,540	慈濟 Tzu Chi
	五里埔 Wulipu	5.8	90	紅十字會 Red Cross
屏東縣 Pingtung	瑪家農場 Majia Farm	27.81	540	世展會 World vision
	牡丹鄉25林班地 Forest Compartment 25, Mudan Township	3	45	世展會 World vision
台東縣 Taitung	德其段 Deqi Section	0.36	22	世展會 World vision
	金富段 Jinfu Section	1.4	30	世展會 World vision
	舊大武國小 Old Dawu Primary School	0.79	31	世展會 World vision
合計 Total	10處 Location	102.49	2,396	



▲重建會陳副執行長出席屏東縣瑪家農場永久屋動土典禮

Deputy Executive Director Chern of Morakot Post-Disaster Reconstruction Commission attends permanent house ground breaking ceremony in Majia Farm in Pintung County