公共安全工程 常态与应急统合管理

R outine and Emergency Coordinated
Management of Public Security Programme

刘宁/著

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斜 学 出 版 社 京

内容简介

本书基于作者长期从事灾害应对管理和处置实践的经验与心得,通过研究国际、国内公共安全工程管理,在探讨公共安全理论的基础上,提出了公共安全工程常态与应急统合管理的概念及理论。

本书主要内容分八章。第一章介绍了公共安全的基本概念、事件分类、特点以及公共安全工程管理的发展历程与系统框架。第二章阐述了国际公共安全工程管理理念的变迁及理论方法。第三章梳理了中国公共安全工程管理发展历程和体系架构。第四章通过分析当今公共安全挑战与管理目标,由实际的观察和认知,对公共安全工程管理方向进行了探究。第五章提出了构建常态与应急统合管理的基本概念、理论框架、决策方法及实施路径。第六章在统合管理的概念下对近年来国内外发生的典型公共安全事件进行了分析。第七章提出了公共安全工程统合管理的总体构想及重点措施。第八章以中国水资源安全管理为实证探索,剖析并构建了基于水文全过程的水资源安全管理方法、途径及适应性对策。

本书可为公共安全工程管理及相关领域的工作人员、科研人员和管理 人员提供参考借鉴,也可作为高等院校相关专业的本科生、研究生教学参 考用书。

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作者简介

刘宁,博士,教授级高级工程师,国家注册咨询工程师,中国工程勘察设计大师,首批"新世纪百千万人才工程" 国家级人选。先后获国家优秀设计金奖3项,国家发明 专利3项,国家科学技术进步二等奖2项以及省部级科

技进步特等奖 2 项、一等奖 1 项,发表论文 100 多篇,撰有《工程目标决策研究》等多部著述。

公共安全的公共安全的 努為

作者将自己长期的管理经验与心得,经过国际视野的 提炼和实际案例的审视上升为理论方法,这是一种创新性 的建树。在我看来,这本书不仅是作者访学的成果,更是 对公共管理的深度思考,它向人们揭示了实际需要并已在 其中,但又必须进一步深化规律性认识,进而以这种管理 规律配置资源、强化方法措施的公共安全工程统合管理的 魅力,有助于政府治理能力现代化的实操方法探究。

全 国 政 协 常 委 弟 家 弟 孔 新世界发展有限公司主席

作者将应急与常态管理有机联系起来,构建了两者统合管理的理论框架、决策模型,并探索了这一概念下的适应性策略和措施,具有现实意义和价值,有助于公共安全管理领域的理论探索和实践。期冀统合管理理论能够为健全公共安全管理体系的理论创新和实践运用作出贡献。

国 务 院 参 事 国务院应急管理专家组组长

山湾岛

作者通过大量系统的研究工作,提出了公共安全工程常态与应急统合管理的理念,将公共安全管理过程中可能遇到的各种先期制约和实时需求进行统筹考虑,寻求不同管理阶段之间有机结合的解决方案,通过常态管理与应急管理间协同衔接,有效避免管理方式的缺位或错位。作者在本书中提出了统合管理更加适应对于安全保障和应急响应具有关键功能的工程和实际问题的管理需求,并探索构建了一种新型"常态——应急"统合管理模式。这一理论的提出有望促进公共安全管理领域的理论发展、探索与实践。

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去年九月初,我的一些朋友和学生聚在一起,在长沙为我举行了一个简单而情深意切的活动——"从事科教工作60年暨地球物理与工程管理学术研讨会"。在这个会上,刘宁谈到了他的新书《公共安全工程常态与应急统合管理》初稿即将完成,并结合他的工作把这本书的主要观点和内容做了简要介绍,这本书也是他2012年在美国哈佛大学肯尼迪学院ASH中心访学的研究课题内容的汇总和延续。听去,这是一本难得的工程管理方面的论著,为此我欣然应邀为这本书写下这篇文字。

我和刘宁相识于2000年、彼时、他在水利部长江水利委员会工作、 负责长江重要堤防隐蔽工程和中国乃至世界上最大跨流域调水工程——南 水北调的设计研究和技术管理工作、积淀了丰厚的工程设计经验。时隔不 久,他便进入中南大学管理科学与工程博士后工作站,我是合作指导导 师,与他共同研究工程管理方面的课题。在此期间,他十分关注工程管理 方面研究的新动向、时常提出一些经过深入思考的观点和认识。博士后出 站后,我邀请他参加过几次中国工程院主办的工程管理论坛和有关研究工 作,他亦就工作实践、研究所思的一些想法与大家交流讨论。与我不经意 言谈间,他表达过在"减灾工程管理"方向的研究兴趣,我也认为这是工 程管理学科应当关注和着力研究的课题,有利于提高管理效率、保障发 展。此后,便不断看到他在这方面的研究文章,或为工作体会,或为研究 心得,涉猎面广,思维活跃,积淀颇丰。后来,他由减灾工程管理的实 践、通过进一步理论探讨、提出了将常规管理与应急管理相结合、针对公 共安全工程管理领域实施统合管理的想法和概念,使我感到他在工程管理 科学研究方面有了更深刻的认识。十多年的时光已将我和刘宁的师生情谊 淬炼升华,可谓既有师生情,也有朋友谊。现在,为他的辛勤笔耕之作题 记,油然为他生出许多收获的喜悦之情。

纵观人类文明的发展史,从一定意义上讲,也是一部不断遭遇挑战、战 胜挑战的历史。预防和应对各种类型、大大小小的突发性公共安全事件,贯 穿于人类历史发展的全过程。从历史早期的灾荒饥馑、瘟疫兵祸,到近代工业革命后的技术事故、环境灾难,再到现代全球化背景下的金融危机、恐怖袭击,公共安全事件的种类和形态随着时代的发展而日趋多样。随着全球化、现代化的日益泛化和深化,以及生态环境的恶化与自然界本身活动的周期性变化,不仅潜在的风险在不断增加,而且由各种风险转化、引发的影响公共安全的突发性事件也频繁发生。

在应对这些种类繁多的公共安全突发事件过程中,各国政府不断总结经验教训,从监测预警、防范准备、抢险救援、恢复重建等各个环节,从政策、法律、规划、预案、队伍等各个方面,不断提高应急处置能力,形成了各具特色的公共安全工程管理模式。但如何从提高效率、资源节约、科学配置的角度,将应急处置和一般的常态管理结合起来,却是共同面对的新课题。

当前,我国正处于全面建成小康社会的关键时期,美丽中国和生态文明建设正稳步推进,公共安全工程管理的重要性日益凸显。2006 年发布的《国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要》将"公共安全"喻为"国家安全和社会稳定的基石"。另外,近年来,经济增长放缓、气候变化加剧、各方利益交织冲突,而群众期望增高、长期积累的各种矛盾显现,突发事件时有发生,公共安全形势严峻。鉴于此,对公共安全工程管理方面的重大理论和实践问题进行深入研究,积极推进我国公共安全工程管理体系建设,是一件十分有意义的事情。

公共安全事件突发性强,发生前具有潜伏性,往往是在意料不到的情况下突然爆发,其发展途径、演化规律以及严重程度受多种因素影响,很难预测,而且经常伴随次生灾害,引发一系列相关反应,形成一个公共安全事件链。因此,公共安全工程管理制约因素、实现目标、管理主体与客体都较多,需要综合统筹、不断实时优化调整。

近年来,刘宁多次参加过许多重大突发事件应急处置,如易贡滑坡堵江、青海玉树地震、甘肃舟曲特大山洪泥石流……当然,最为读者所熟知的是四川唐家山堰塞湖的排险除险。在成功处置这些影响公共安全的重大突发事件中,他积累了丰富的应急减灾管理经验,同时也很有感悟。他体会到,减灾不仅是减小损失、保护发展成果,从某种意义上来说,减灾也是发展。为此,他结合一些突发事件进行研究,发表了不少颇有见地的减灾工程管理

方面的论文。鉴于此,2008年,达沃斯世界风险论坛专门邀请他赴会发表主旨演讲、参加专题论坛,并于2009年聘其为亚洲研究中心副主任,对综合灾害管理、灾害风险管理等方面进行研究。2012年初,我得知他将要赴美访学,脑海里就不经意浮现出他在博士后工作站研究期间的结合实际积极探索、认真研讨的研学印象。我想,他在异国访学亦会如此。这本书研究分析了众多案例,对统合管理的理论基础进行了阐述,并探讨了构建常态与应急统合管理的实现路径和适应性策略,为公共安全工程管理乃至工程管理学科的研究和实践提供了有益的理论基础和探索方向。为此,他被清华大学特聘为教授、博士生导师,公共安全研究院国际咨询专家组专家。

记得2006年,刘宁出版《工程目标决策研究》专著前,曾让我审读原稿,那也是一本工程管理科学方面涉及工程目标科学决策方面研究的书籍,潘家铮院士和陆佑楣院士都为这本书作过序。几年荏苒,刘宁又撰写了这本工程管理科学方面的专著,我感到他确在这方面下了工夫,这当然与他现在所从事的防汛抗旱减灾方面的工作需求密切相关,也充分体现出了他有志于工程管理科学方面研究和实践的非同一般的兴趣和独立的思考。这本书花了他4年多时间,实属不易。毕竟他不是科研院所的专职研究人员,身上承担着很多管理方面的实际工作,我想这本书的内容和成果应该是他多年工作实践的心得和认识所在,也是他在工程管理科学方面的情结所在。在我从事科教工作60年之际,允诺为刘宁这本书著序,也是我们师生间情谊的自然表达,期望他在工程管理科学方面的研究和探索能够更进一步,并能够藉以在他所从事的工作中发挥应有的作用。

中国工程院能源与矿业学部院士 中国工程院工程管理学部院士 湖南省科学技术协会名誉主席



2014年5月于长沙

Preface II

On January 23, 2012, the first day of the Year of Dragon, visiting fellows from all around the world gathered at the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation, Harvard Kennedy School, to celebrate the beginning of the new semester. Among the visiting fellows getting ready to embrace the coming challenges was Professor Liu Ning from the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources. His fellow scholars at Harvard described him as modest, sagacious, and witty, an assessment with which I heartily agree.

At Harvard, Professor Liu conscientiously studied public safety management models from different countries, and chose to probe into public safety management as his major research topic.

Today, in a world characterized by diversified development, emergencies occur frequently, are varied and bring high risk. The multifarious risks and conflicts intertwine and coexist, whether the emergencies are traditional or nontraditional, natural or social, leading to a grim situation for public safety. In recent years, multiple natural disasters have occurred frequently, including extreme weather and climate events, increasingly active moderate and strong earthquakes, etc. The unpredictability, complexity, and damage of natural disasters and their secondary disasters keep aggravating. To name some examples in point: Hurricane Katrina in the U.S., Nargis Strong Tropical Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, Super Typhoon Saomai in China, the deadly Tsunami in Indonesia, the devastating Zhouqu Mudslide in China, the 2010 Chile Earthquake, the 2010 Haiti Earthquake, and the 2008 Sichuan Earthquake in China. They have all caused significant casualties and great losses. People all over the world are also frequently hit by other natural disasters such as floods, droughts, snowstorms, and forest and grassland fires, some of which have impacted negatively on the stability of a nation as a whole. The 2011 severe flooding in Thailand put the capital, Bangkok, on the ropes, creating serious tests of social stability and political security.

Moreover, mass outbreaks of new pandemics and diseases of unknown origin occur from time to time. Such biological attacks as SARS, bird flu, and the anthrax scares in the U. S. spread rapidly and can cover a wide scope, making them difficult to prevent and control and thus resulting in heavy losses. In addition, severe industrial accidents in mining, oil production, and transportation occur frequently. Some mishaps severely affect the environment and marine ecology, such as oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico, an oil pipe explosion in Dalian, China, and the Bohai Bay oil spills in China caused by the U. S. company, ConocoPhillips. Some other industrial accidents have caused enormous casualties, including gas explosions in coal mines, severe traffic accidents, plane crashes. Last but not the least, the rise of international terrorism along with the aggravation of ethnical, religious, and regional conflicts poses grave threats to global security. Given this context, Professor Liu focused his research on public safety management, a decision that is both timely and significant.

During his fellowship at the Ash Center, Professor Liu immersed himself in the Harvard libraries to read volumes of literature and to collect and analyze cases in different countries. By studying a wide variety of successful practices and lessons of failures, he fulfilled his research project. By the end of his stay at Harvard, Professor Liu modestly invited me to read his research report. I was greatly impressed by the innovative management concept proposed in the report, as were all the other fellow scholars at his final presentation.

With in-depth analysis of public safety management practices in different countries around the world, Professor Liu observes that each country is equipped with distinctive strategies for both routine management and emergency management. However, despite the effectiveness of these strategies, public safety incidents still keep occurring one after another, leaving the administration of each country to struggle with the grave consequences. Following animated discussions with public safety experts from all over the world, Professor Liu Ning carried out indepth analysis on a case by case basis, and located the crux of this thorny problem; currently, in the prevalent management models in response to public safety incidents, routine management and emergency management systems operate relatively independently from each other; in other words, the two models are barely integrated. Based on his experience in many influential public safety management practices, the author proposes the notion of coordinated routine and emergency management, and further gives a theoretical analysis through a discussion of the fundamental theoretical framework and specific measures of this notion. This pioneering notion is forward-looking in nature, providing a useful theoretical basis and practical instruction for public safety management practices.

After returning to China, Professor Liu Ning has continued to discuss with me the issue of public safety management. Following multiple edits, he sent me the perfected draft of "Routine and Emergency Coordinated Management of Public Security Programme", kindly asking me to provide a foreword for this book. In the summer of 2012, I visited the Titanic museum in Ireland and I could not help but being reminded that its sinking, a great historical tragedy, was caused by the negligence of routine and emergency coordinated management. In April, 1912,

the Titanic set sail. The gigantic ship was operated by the White Star Line, standing 882 feet 9 inches (269.06 m) long with a maximum breadth of 92 feet 6 inches (28.19 m), her total weight measuring 46 328 gross register tons (net weight 21 831 tons) and her maximum speed reaching 24 knots (44 km/h; 28 mph). It was described as "unsinkable" by The Shipbuilder. However, this liner was broken in two and sank in the Atlantic Ocean after colliding with an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton, UK to New York City, US. The sinking of Titanic caused the deaths of more than 1 500 people among the 2 208 crew members and passengers, one of the deadliest peacetime maritime disasters in modern history. Tracing the cause of this tragedy, the Titanic was flawed from the time of its design. To free up space for the top Boat Deck, Bruce Ismay, the Chairman of White Star Line, decreased the number of lifeboats from the original 48 to 20. After learning that the Titanic would survive with four compartments being flooded, he asked the bulkheads to be lowered, so that the first class cabins would look more luxurious. The Titanic also lacked efficient operational management; it was equipped with only a pair of binoculars for lookout; however, this pair of binoculars was locked in a cabinet by the Second Officer who did not get aboard. As a result, the lookouts had to observe with naked eyes at night. A lack of safety awareness also led to the sinking of the ship. Due to the colder weather in the winter between 1911 and 1912, the icebergs moved farther south than usual. During her cruise, the Titanic's radio operators received many messages from other ships warning of drifting ice. But although the crew was aware of ice in the vicinity, the ship's speed was not reduced, and she continued to steam at 22.3 knots on this dark, cold ocean. Now in retrospect, this disaster could have been avoided if its regular design, operation, and safety management could have taken into consideration its needs in times of emergency.

It's been over a century since Titanic wreck sunk deep under the cold ocean. Since its discovery in 1985, thousands of precious artifacts have been recovered by explorers. In my opinion, the most precious legacy, however, should be reflection on this accident. Unfortunately, a century has passed, but the prevalent reflections are still focused on technicalities. It was not until I read this book that it dawned on me: this precious legacy has been found in the ocean of cognition.

The completion of this book is no easy task. Professor Liu has long been engaged with engineering design and management with fruitful achievements. At Harvard, he often attended cross-disciplinary and cross-national seminars to spark critical thinking. Not only did he study carefully the theories and experience of the US and other countries, but also made field trips to probe into the public safety management mechanism of the US-indeed vivid embodiment of a famous Chinese saying "knowledge comes from both books and experience of the world". Professor Liu Ning is

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equipped with not only a profound theoretical training but also the practical mindset to put ideas into exploration, thus producing such a first-rate book.

The core of the notion of routine and emergency coordinated management illustrated in this book is to be prepared for danger in times of safety anytime anywhere. This should serve as the guiding principle to tackle today's compound public safety threats. I am privileged to write this preface and I highly recommend this book in the hope that it will inspire further innovative practices in the public safety management sector.

Director, Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation

Daewoo Professor of International Affairs

Harvard Kennedy School

Anthony J. Saich May, 2014, Boston

Mount

2012年1月23日,中国农历龙年大年初一,哈佛大学肯尼迪学院正在举行开学仪式,来自世界各地的访学者聚集在艾什民主与治理创新研究中心的礼堂里准备迎接新的挑战,这其中就有来自中国水利部的刘宁教授。他谦逊平和、低调睿智、语言风趣幽默,这是他的同学们后来给予他的评价,我亦深以为是。

来到哈佛大学后,刘宁教授仔细了解世界各国公共安全管理模式,多次沟通之后,选择了公共安全管理作为他的主攻课题研修。

当今,世界呈现多元化发展的格局,突发事件也呈多样性、多发性、高 危性的特点、各种传统的和非传统的、自然的和社会的风险与矛盾交织并 存,公共安全面临的形势严峻。近年来,自然灾害进入多发频发期,极端天 气气候事件频发,中强地震呈活跃趋势,自然灾害及其衍生、次生灾害的突 发性、复杂性和危害性进一步加重、加大。美国"卡特里娜"飓风、孟加 拉湾"纳尔吉斯"强热带风暴和中国"桑美"超强台风,印尼海啸、中国 舟曲特大山洪泥石流、智利地震、海地地震和中国四川汶川地震等都造成大 量人员伤亡和巨大损失,洪涝、干旱、暴雪以及森林草原火灾等灾害更是频 繁侵袭世界各地,有的甚至影响到整个国家的安全稳定,2011 年泰国洪水 使得首都曼谷经受了岌岌可危、社会稳定、政治安全的严峻考验,就是个很 好的例证。同时,全球新发重特大疫情和群体性不明原因疾病时有发生, SARS、禽流感以及美国炭疽生物恐怖等传播速度快、波及范围广、防控难 度大、造成损失重。矿山、石油、交通等重特大安全生产事故频繁发生,墨 西哥湾漏油、中国大连输油管道爆炸火灾、美国康菲公司渤海溢油等事故对 环境质量和海洋生态造成严重影响,煤矿瓦斯爆炸、重大交通事故、空难等 各类生产事故造成大量人员伤亡。国际恐怖主义抬头,民族宗教矛盾和地区 冲突加剧,对世界安全构成现实威胁。在这样的背景下,选择公共安全管理 作为研究方向,恰逢其时,尤显重要!

在访学研修期间, 刘宁教授在哈佛大学图书馆的浩瀚资料中查阅大量文

献,收集分析各国案例,借鉴公共安全管理成功之经验、失误之教训,完成了研修课题。在访学完成之前,刘宁教授谦虚地送来了他的研修报告,请我阅读。读完之后,报告中所提出的创新型管理概念给我留下了深刻印象——这份报告在毕业演讲时也引起其他学者的浓厚兴趣!

刘宁教授在对世界各国公共安全管理的实践分析中发现,各国在公共安全常态管理或者应急管理方面均有各具特色的对策,也取得了良好的成效,但是近年来世界范围内的公共安全事件仍然层出不穷,形势严峻,各国管理机构似乎正陷入疲于应付的境地。通过与各国的公共安全专家研讨,结合具体案例分析,他找到了导致这种情况的症结所在:当前各国的管理模式在应对公共安全事件时,常态管理和应急管理往往是相对独立的,或者说两个管理模式之间较少考虑两者的衔接。针对这种情况,刘宁结合自己参与的一些重大公共安全管理实践,提出了常态与应急统合管理的理念,并进行了理论分析,探讨了构建常态与应急统合管理的基本理论框架及建设内容。这是公共安全管理方面具有前瞻性的创新理念,为公共安全管理实践提供了有益的理论基础和实践方向。

刘宁教授访学回国后,仍然多次与我交流探讨公共安全管理方面的问 题。这次他又寄来多次修改并完善后的《公共安全工程常态与应急统合管 理》稿件,并索序于我。2012年夏天,我参观了爱尔兰的泰坦尼克博物馆、 不禁让我想到了泰坦尼克号不幸沉没这起历史上的巨大悲剧,就是由于不注 重常态与应急统合管理而导致的。1912年4月,美国白星公司投资建造的泰 坦尼克号下水, 这艘巨轮全长约 269.06m, 宽 28.19m, 注册吨位 46 328t (净 重 21 831t),最大时速可以达到 24 节,被《造船专家》(The Shipbuilder)杂 志认为其"根本不可能沉没"。然而在她的从英国南安普敦至美国纽约的处 女航中撞上冰山,船裂成两半后沉入大西洋,船上2208名船员和旅客中有 1500 多人丧生, 为和平时期死伤最惨重的海难之一。究其原因, 泰坦尼克 号在设计时就有缺陷: 白星航运公司常务董事布鲁斯·伊斯梅 (Bruce Ismay) 为了使泰坦尼克号的顶层甲板更为宽敞,将泰坦尼克号的救生艇数 量从原先的48艘削减为20艘、另外、为了使泰坦尼克号的头等舱更为奢 华、他在得知这艘巨轮能承受4间底舱灌满海水而不下沉后、降低了船身中 段的隔水板高度。运行管理不到位:泰坦尼克号配备了一副双筒望远镜以便 瞭望观察,但是这唯一的双筒望远镜当时被二副锁在了柜子里,而那位保管