

• 自然灾害防治体系 •
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自然灾害评估技术体系*

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[摘 要] 在全球复合链生自然灾害风险持续升级与国家治理体系深度转型的背景下,构建具备动态响应与系统集成能力的新一代自然灾害协同评估体系,已成为统筹发展与安全的核心科技任务。现有体系在多灾种耦合建模、动态适应性、数据—决策协同等环节存在结构性制约。本文系统梳理了当前灾害评估体系的理论基础、技术路径与制度框架,识别其主要挑战,并提出了以“理论—技术—国家框架”三位一体为主线的系统构建思路。在理论层面,该框架强调重构危险性、暴露度与脆弱性三要素的时变耦合机制,建立涵盖触发、条件改变与级联作用的多灾种交互参数与因果关系库,并构建灾害链演化的动力学模型,揭示复合灾害过程的内在耦合机理,为动态化、量化风险认知奠定基础。在技术层面,该框架提出构建覆盖“全灾种—全链条—全维度—全过程”的一体化评估体系,发展物理机理与人工智能深度融合的高精度、高效率建模引擎,推动风险表达由等级划分向概率量化范式转型,使风险评估从静态、单灾种向动态、智能化、情景化方向演进。在国家框架层面,研究强调跨部门协同的制度与法治保障,建议建立覆盖全灾种与灾害链的国家级数据库,统一评估方法与指标标准,完善跨灾种法律与治理框架,构建“评估—规划—应急”联动机制,实现评估成果在空间规划、工程布局与应急决策中的有效转化。总体而言,该理论、技术与制度框架为现代自然灾害风险治理提供了系统集成路径。通过实现风险可量化、决策可追溯、治理可评估,推动防灾减灾体系现代化,支撑以韧性为导向的国家总体安全战略实施与高水平安全能力建设。

[关键词] 自然灾害协同评估体系;复合链生灾害;多灾种耦合建模;动态风险表达;智能化评估;国家安全与治理框架

在2024年12月11日至12日于北京召开的中央经济工作会议上,习近平总书记强调要加快推进自然灾害防治体系建设。该体系涵盖基础理论研究、隐患识别、监测预警、风险评估、工程治理、应急救援与综合调控等关

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键环节。当前,自然灾害风险评估技术正日益成为我国灾害防治体系现代化的核心科技支撑。这一地位的提升,受到全球风险格局演变与国家治理体系深度转型的双重驱动。根据政府间气候变化专门委员会(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC)第六次评估报告,全球气候变暖显著增加了极端事件的频率与强度,进一步诱发多介质耦合、多过程交互和复合链生型灾害的高发态势^[1-7]。如2008年汶川地震不仅造成强震破坏,还引发大规模山体滑坡,部分滑坡体堵塞河道形成堰塞湖,进而威胁下游安全,形成“地震—滑坡—堰塞湖—洪水”的典型级联灾害链。这一过程凸显单一自然灾害往往通过地质与水文的耦合作用,放大为多阶段、多环节的系统性风险^[8-10]。2022年四川泸定地震在强震作用下,触发大量山体滑坡和崩塌,部分滑坡体阻断道路、破坏村镇和电力设施,形成“地震—滑坡—交通阻断—救援迟滞”的灾害链。这一事件揭示,西南高山峡谷区地震触发的次生地质灾害会迅速放大灾情,亟需在风险评估中引入地震—地质灾害链的情景化建模^[11,12]。2021年郑州“7·20”特大暴雨中,短时强降水使排涝系统超负荷,城市多点严重内涝。内涝不仅直接致灾,还使地铁及地下空间成为脆弱环节,导致重大人员伤亡,形成“暴雨—内涝—地下空间失效”的复合链。这一事件表明,极端气象触发的城市系统性风险,远超出传统单灾种评估所能刻画的范畴^[13,14]。近年,持续强降雨导致多地出现洪涝并发地质灾害。洪水冲刷和坡面软化引发大规模滑坡、泥石流,造成山地聚落和交通干线严重受损,表现出“暴雨—洪涝—滑坡/泥石流”的并发性灾害格局。这表明,在气候变化背景下,洪涝与地质灾害的复合并发正趋于常态,传统分灾种的静态评估方法难以反映风险的整体性和系统性^[15-18]。2023年土耳其大地震除强震直接破坏外,还触发建筑群大面积倒塌、基础设施失效与次生火灾,医疗、能源与交通系统耦合失灵,导致救援迟滞^[19,20]。该事件表明,在高度城市化与网络化的社会系统中,大震往往演化为跨行业、跨系统的复合性风险。这些案例表明了传统防灾减灾体系亟需重构。在国家层面,灾害评估已从技术工具跃升为安全治理的前置机制。“十四五”规划明确将风险评估成果纳入国土空间规划,构建“区划—数据库—图谱”一体化架构,推动“统筹高效、防治结合”的治理转型。

尽管近年来评估技术取得重要进展,如全国自然灾害综合风险普查实现风险底数全域覆盖,但也暴露出数据标准不统一、孕灾机理表征能力弱、评估模型完备性与工程适应性不足等问题。当前评估体系难以有效响

应复合链生灾害的动态演化,面临理论建构不全、耦合建模滞后与跨部门协同薄弱三重挑战。自然灾害风险评估既是支撑风险识别、资源配置与应急响应的技术底座,也是实现源头治理与主动防控的战略工具。本文提出以“理论—技术—国家”三位一体为主线,重构“全灾种—全链条—全维度—全过程”的协同评估体系,推动我国灾害评估范式迈向动态化、智能化与决策驱动型新阶段。

1 灾害评估理论的发展现状与挑战

1.1 单灾种风险评估理论

本文所称“自然灾害”指由自然致因过程引发、对人员与资产造成损害的事件,涵盖地震灾害、地质灾害(滑坡、崩塌、泥石流、地裂缝、地面沉降、岩溶塌陷等)、气象灾害(暴雨、干旱、台风/热带气旋、强对流、寒潮、极端高温、暴雪/冰冻等)、洪涝与水文海洋灾害(洪水、内涝、风暴潮、海啸、海侵等)、冰冻圈灾害(雪崩、冰川/冰湖溃决、融雪型洪水、冻融退化等)、森林草原火灾及生态环境灾害等。“复合链生灾害”指两种及以上灾种在时间与空间上出现并发、相互触发或级联放大,形成“诱发—成灾—致灾—次生”连续效应的情形,主要类型包括并发型、触发型、条件改变型与级联型,典型组合如强震→滑坡→堰塞湖→溃决洪水,台风(风+雨+潮)→山洪/滑坡,持续高温干旱→森林火灾→暴雨后泥石流与水土流失,冻雨寒潮→电网覆冰→大范围停电与次生公共安全风险等^[21-26]。自然灾害风险评估理论源于“发生概率×潜在损失”的双重内涵,联合国仙台框架将其解构为危险性、暴露度、脆弱性三要素的乘积关系,成为国际标准化评估的理论基础^[27-29]。地质灾害评估聚焦断层破裂动力学与岩土体失稳,常用震源参数、斜坡稳定性系数等指标建模^[30-33];水文气象灾害评估结合重现期、极端值理论与暴露面演变,构建多情景暴雨洪涝模型^[34];气候相关灾害正由静态历史统计向气候情景驱动的动态预测转型,强调暴露与脆弱性的演化机制;冰冻圈灾害如雪崩和冰湖溃决,评估模型从静态判别向过程模拟转变,关注热力学敏感性与坡面稳定性;海洋与海岸灾害评估分为风暴潮等过程驱动型与海啸等构造驱动型,前者强调海气相互作用与近岸动力过程建模,后者侧重地震激发与波浪传播过程^[35,36]。

不同灾种在建模方式、情景适配性与概率结构上差异显著。地震、洪水、海啸等已建立成熟的概率评估体系^[35-40];而滑坡、火山、干旱、野火等仍以确定性场景为主,概率建模较为薄弱。总体趋势是从“历史统计—静态建模”向“情境驱动—动态演化”转变,理论重心转向

山、海啸等灾种的强度模拟与空间影响评估^[66-70],具有工程适用性强、物理可解释的优势。但其依赖高精度输入,适用于高价值目标或数据完备区域。统计模型通过历史灾害数据拟合强度—暴露—损失之间的经验关系,如信息量模型、逻辑回归、风险曲线等,已广泛用于滑坡、泥石流等易发性区划工作^[71-73]。其计算效率高,但在复合事件、样本外泛化与交互机制刻画方面存在局限。人工智能模型具备强大的非线性建模能力,广泛用于风险识别、变化检测与决策支持^[74,75]。深度学习、迁移学习与图神经网络在多灾种识别与关键基础设施失效建模中表现优异^[76-79]。当前研究注重模型的可解释性与不确定性量化,以增强其实用可信度^[80]。

在多灾种与灾害链评估方面,现有方法主要包括两类:一是多层单灾种叠加法,逻辑上将各类风险进行叠加估算,但常忽略灾种间的因果关联;二是交互建模法,基于灾种间触发机制,采用如动态贝叶斯网络等方法刻画级联路径和放大效应^[50,81]。目前交互模型仍处于发展阶段,尤其在链式灾害过程的动态模拟与耦合建模能力方面仍有较大提升空间。总体来看,风险评估技术体系正在由传统方法向高精度、多情景、自适应建模方向演进,需在物理与智能模型融合、复合过程内生模拟与跨灾种建模标准等方面取得突破,构建面向全链条风险管理的技术框架。

2.2 数据质量与可用性

数据是自然灾害风险评估的核心基础,然而现有数据体系仍存在覆盖不全、标准不一与动态更新能力不足等问题,严重制约了模型精度与实用性^[82]。灾害事件数据在空间分布与灾种类型上均不均衡,发展中国家、海岛等区域数据缺失尤为严重^[83]。当前,虽已建立一些滑坡数据库^[8,84-87],但对城市内涝、短时对流等高频小灾监测仍较薄弱。同时,多数数据库仍以单一灾种为主,缺乏对灾害链演化过程的标准化描述,如地震—滑坡—堰塞湖—洪水链的连续观测。暴露度数据发展较快,人口与GDP网格数据已普及至1千米分辨率,成为全球评估的关键指标。但其对建筑物、基础设施等关键风险因子的刻画仍不够精细。地震与海啸领域在建筑价值标定方面进展较大^[88,89],其他灾种仍需加强。众源平台如OpenStreetMap虽提供快速更新手段,但全球一致性与数据可持续性有待提升。脆弱性数据标准化程度更低,当前多依赖宏观社会经济指标^[90],在空间精度、动态性与对比性方面存在明显不足,不利于跨区域分析与长期趋势识别。损失与影响数据碎片化严重。尽管国际上的紧急事件数据库EM-DAT、自然灾害数据库NatCatSERVICE等数据库积累了大量案例,但在归因—

致性、时空精度及灾链表征方面仍存在较大局限。近年来,公民科学、社交媒体与高分遥感数据为灾时感知提供了新手段^[91,92],但其应用仍面临隐私保护、平台接入与数据噪声控制等挑战。综上所述,构建覆盖全面、标准统一、动态更新、可共享的数据体系,是提升风险评估科学性与业务适用性的前提,亦需依赖跨部门协作、数据合规机制与智能技术的协同推进。

2.3 技术体系的核心挑战

尽管当前自然灾害风险评估体系在建模路径与数据集成方面取得进展,物理模型、统计模型与人工智能模型已形成互补格局,但支撑“全灾种—全链条—全过程—全维度”风险治理的能力仍面临三方面系统性挑战:(1)协同建模机制缺失。多灾种评估仍以单灾种风险叠加或空间叠置为主,难以刻画灾种间的因果触发、时空耦合与非线性放大效应,限制了对复合链生灾害的模拟预测能力。(2)动态适应性不足。现有模型多采用静态结构,未能有效融入暴露与脆弱性随时间变化的过程,尤其在应对气候变化驱动下的人口迁移、设施老化等背景变化方面表现不足,难以满足多情境动态风险表达的需求。(3)成果转化闭环薄弱。数据—模型—应用未形成有效联动,风险区划成果难以动态反映损失场景,评估模型尚未与监测、预警、应急和恢复等环节深度耦合,实际应用多停留在技术报告阶段,缺乏面向保险精算、应急调度等实战场景的闭环优化。综上,构建面向灾前—灾中—灾后全流程评估能力的新型技术体系,亟需在协同建模、数据时效性、可解释性与治理接口方面实现系统突破,推动风险评估从“模型孤岛”向“实战链路”跃升。

3 灾害评估制度及应用的现状与挑战

3.1 我国灾害评估制度与实践现状

我国自然灾害评估体系在“灾前预防”战略转型中发挥日益重要作用。党的十八大以来,通过体制改革、数据普查与技术平台建设,逐步形成制度引导、数据支撑、技术赋能、应用深化的协同格局^[93]。2018年,应急管理部组建,实现统一指挥、专常兼备的新型体制。《“十四五”国家综合防灾减灾规划》提出构建覆盖全灾种、全链条的风险评估标准体系,推动评估成果嵌入国土空间规划与城市韧性建设。2020年启动的第一次全国自然灾害综合风险普查完成了23类致灾因子与27类承灾体的全域调查,建立了国家—省—市—县四级数据库,支撑评估建模的数据基础不断夯实。在技术平台方面,形成“国家业务平台—科研创新平台”双轨推进格局。应急管理系统打造“智慧应急一张图”等综合平台,

集成遥感、物联网、AI等技术,实现风险识别与指挥调度功能^[93,94];科研机构方面,如中国科学院成都山地灾害与环境研究所建成山地灾害模拟平台,应急管理部国家自然灾害防治研究院主导滑坡概率评估与标准化建设(如T/CADP 13—2024),填补多项技术空白。在区域层面,评估成果加快融入国家重大战略实践。京津冀构建洪涝全过程模型并支撑基础设施布局优化;长三角建立灾害复盘—标准更新—治理闭环机制,推动评估技术向动态治理演进。总体而言,我国灾害评估体系已具备制度—数据—平台—区域四位一体的建设基础,正由单一灾种、静态分析向复合场景、动态嵌入迈进,成为支撑多维度国家安全治理的重要力量。

3.2 国际政策实践与技术标准现状

国际灾害评估体系的发展始终聚焦多灾种协同治理与风险前置管理。联合国“国际减灾十年”首次确立跨灾种整合框架,后续《兵库行动框架》与《仙台减灾框架》进一步强调构建多灾种综合风险评估与预警体系,贯通“识别—监测—响应”全流程治理^[27]。欧盟通过灾害风险管理指数INFORM模型构建危险性、暴露度、脆弱性与应对能力的标准化指标矩阵,支持跨国量化评估与灾前干预^[95]。

在技术演进方面,国际主流平台逐步实现模型集成化与空间精细化,突出“危险性—暴露度—脆弱性”三位一体评估框架。如HAZUS-MH(美国多灾种风险评估系统,Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard)由美国联邦应急管理局(Federal Emergency Management Agency,FEMA)开发,基于模块化结构,支持地震、洪水与飓风多灾种评估,广泛应用于规划与保险场景^[96]。RiskScape(欧盟多灾种风险建模引擎RiskScape平台,RiskScape Multi-hazard Risk Modelling Engine)是由欧盟开发的开源引擎,支持多灾种联合损失评估,为城市韧性诊断与适应性管理提供技术基础^[97]。J-RISQ(日本地震实时信息系统J-RISQ,Japan Real-time Information System for Earthquake)是由日本开发的融合强震观测、建筑属性数据库与土—结构相互作用模型,支撑实时地震响应评估,已在日本防灾体系中得到规模化应用^[98],并影响了美国的ShakeAlert系统(美国地震预警系统)^[99]。总体来看,国际评估体系已构建起“多灾种—动态模拟—决策嵌入”的成熟技术范式,技术路径持续向风险概率化、动态情景化、实战平台化演进,值得我国在标准制定与制度融合方面借鉴。

3.3 我国灾害评估制度与应用面临的主要挑战

尽管我国灾害评估体系在制度建设、数据普查和技术平台方面取得显著进展,但在支撑精细化治理与实战

转化方面仍存在三大结构性瓶颈:(1)数据基础不完整,标准不统一。首次全国普查虽奠定风险底数,但历史灾情数据在质量、更新和灾链过程表征上仍显不足。高频小灾如城市内涝、风暴潮等缺乏长期系统观测。跨部门数据标准不一、敏感数据确权与共享机制不明,制约模型标定与评估结果一致性。(2)评估标准碎片化,法律支撑薄弱。现有法规多聚焦单灾种,缺乏“全灾种—跨部门”统筹框架。不同主管部门在指标选取、评估逻辑与成果表达方面标准分散,难以实现区域对比与评估集成。部分技术导则滞后于新型灾害过程与技术发展,影响复合灾害风险评估持续推进。(3)成果转化机制薄弱,实战嵌入不足。风险评估与应急响应、空间规划、保险精算等应用环节衔接不畅,“评估—决策—执行”闭环尚未打通。基层单位专业能力不足,评估成果难以嵌入预案优化与现场指挥系统,停留在技术报告层面,治理牵引力有限。综上,我国评估体系正处于从“体系初建”向“深度融合”的转型阶段,亟需在数据合规共享、评估标准统一与治理机制耦合等方面持续突破,提升其服务国家安全战略与多元场景决策的实用价值。

4 新一代自然灾害评估体系建设路径

在全球气候变化与极端灾害频发背景下,我国自然灾害评估体系面临理论、技术与制度多重瓶颈。为应对复合链生灾害带来的系统性风险,亟需构建集理论突破、技术革新与制度协同于一体的新一代评估体系。该体系应以动态风险演化机制为核心逻辑,以智能化融合技术为技术基础,以国家治理需求为价值牵引,推动评估效能根本性跃升,支撑全链条、全过程的灾害治理能力现代化。

4.1 理论体系构建

未来评估体系的理论框架应以复杂系统科学为主干,重塑灾害风险的认知范式,突破静态、线性建模的局限,建立多尺度、时空耦合的动态风险认知体系(图2)。(1)应重构“危险性—暴露度—脆弱性”三要素的时变耦合机制,推动承灾体动态暴露理论的发展,构建表达城市化进程下人口迁移、产业集聚与基础设施演化的模型,刻画风险的时空迁移与集聚。脆弱性建模应引入生态系统服务功能退化机制及其响应阈值,识别不同地域灾害敏感区的非线性失稳特征。在高密度城镇与村落聚居区,应融合复杂网络理论,解析交通、能源、水利等基础设施网络的级联失效路径及其对系统韧性的影响。(2)在多灾种协同方面,应聚焦灾种间的非线性耦合与级联放大机制,构建风、雨、洪、地质等灾种的多源驱动响应链模型。探索大气扰动条件下的多灾联动机制,明

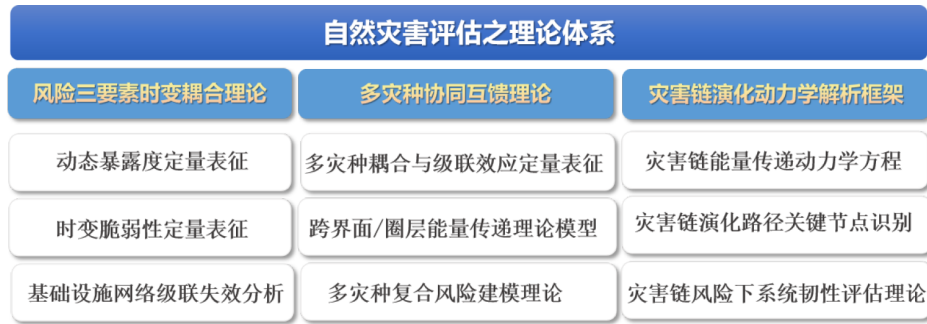


图2 自然灾害评估之理论体系

Fig.2 Theoretical System of Natural Disaster Assessment

确热带气旋、暴雨、风暴潮与滑坡泥石流等灾害的触发关系。发展基于系统动力学与风险网络的协同损失建模体系,突破传统“灾种独立、线性叠加”的评估逻辑,实现灾害影响的动态综合表征。(3)应构建灾害链演化的动力学分析框架。以“地震—滑坡—堰塞湖—洪水”等典型灾害链为对象,建立能量传递与临界状态转换的多过程耦合模型,提升链生灾害关键节点(如堰塞坝形成、溃决流量)的识别与预判能力。进一步融合因果推理与图结构建模方法,发展灾害链路径识别与系统韧性评估理论,为灾害链的动态阻断与干预策略提供科学基础。

4.2 技术体系构建

新一代灾害评估技术体系应以智能化为核心驱

动,围绕“全覆盖、强能力、高精度、快响应”的目标,系统构建“四全”对象体系、“三高”能力体系和“概率表达”方法,打破传统评估在灾种覆盖、模型精度和响应效率方面的局限(图3)。(1)应构建“全灾种—全链条—全维度—全过程”的一体化评估技术体系。“全灾种”方面,研发适配不同致灾机制的多灾种统一建模框架,支撑地震、洪涝、地质、风暴潮、火灾等风险的协同评估,并建立风雨地质联动模型,提升复合灾害识别能力。“全链条”方面,开发原生一次生—衍生灾害的触发关系库与传播算法,支撑链式灾害滚动评估。“全维度”方面,突破自然因子、社会暴露与生态脆弱性数据的集成难题,构建多源异构数据融合标准,实现自然—



图3 新一代自然灾害评估技术体系示意图

Fig.3 Schematic Diagram of the New Generation Natural Disaster Assessment Technology System

社会—生态三类风险因子的系统表达。“全过程”方面,开发灾前风险区划、灾中快速评估、灾后重建决策的工具链,实现全周期技术支持。(2)应构建“高精度—高可靠—高效率”的技术能力体系。高精度方面,发展百米级空间、小时级时间分辨率的动态风险模拟方法,实现复杂地形与多灾驱动下的灾害演化精准表达。高可靠性方面,融合物理机理与人工智能技术,研发具备物理约束的AI模型与物理信息神经网络,通过典型案例回溯和跨区域验证,增强模型的场景泛化能力。高效率方面,依托高性能计算与数字孪生平台,构建“建模—计算—响应”一体化框架,将重大灾害模拟时间压缩至分钟级,提升评估成果对快速决策的支撑能力。(3)应推动评估方法从传统等级划分向概率分布范式转型,构建基于概率理论的定量表达体系。重点发展多灾种联合概率模型^[100,101],结合CMIP6(耦合模式比较计划第六阶段,Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6)等气候模拟成果,构建暴雨路径概率图、极端事件趋势模型等工具,支撑前瞻性风险评估。在建模范式上,应借鉴IPCC和加州地震评估等国际经验,构建从致灾因子到损失函数的链式概率表达体系,支撑国土规划、保险定价、工程布局等高精度应用,提升评估结果的科学性与可用性。

4.3 国家体系构建

国家治理体系指面向国家治理与防灾减灾战略层面的制度与政策体系,是新一代灾害评估体系落地实施的根本保障。当前亟需建立统一—高效、职责清晰的数据、标准与协同运行机制,强化跨部门协同与风险管理能力建设,形成制度化、常态化的评估支撑体系(图4)。(1)应夯实多灾种数据基础与共享机制。构建涵盖原生至衍生灾害链核心要素的数据库,提升空间网格化和时间序列化管理能力。建立标准化的数据采集、处理与动态更新机制,保障数据的一致性与时效性。推动应急、气象、水利、地震等多部门建立统一共享平台,实现数据

互通、模型共建与结果互认,支撑“数据—模型—应用”的高效闭环。(2)应完善评估法律法规与标准体系,推进评估制度法治化。制定明确风险评估责任、对象与成果效力的法律文件,建立覆盖评估方法、精度要求与成果表达的统一技术规范体系。推动国家标准、行业导则与地方细则协同更新,提升标准体系在规划审批、保险精算、工程布局等领域的嵌入深度,强化评估结果在公共治理中的制度牵引功能。(3)应构建区域协同与决策衔接机制。通过“试点—区域—全国”的渐进路径,明晰各级评估工作的职责边界,形成纵横联动的协同格局。推动基于智能终端的灾情直报系统建设,提升信息流转与响应效率。强化评估成果与政府治理流程的深度耦合,在应急预案、资源配置与空间优化等关键环节,建立“评估—决策—执行”的闭环机制,真正实现从评估结果到治理成效的转化。

5 结论

自然灾害评估技术体系是国家总体安全与可持续发展的基础支撑,在高频极端事件与复合灾害演化日益常态化的背景下,其理论、技术与制度体系面临系统性重构。传统以静态统计为核心的评估范式已难适应现实需求,急需向动态、协同、智能方向演进。本文从风险三要素时变耦合、多灾种协同建模与灾害链演化解析三个方面,系统梳理了当前体系的核心短板,提出了以“理论—技术—国家”协同为主线的重构路径,明确了四全评估对象体系、三高评估能力体系与概率表达方法的建设方向。面向未来,应持续推进复杂灾害机制与智能建模的融合,推动成果向规划编制、工程布设、保险精算与应急响应深度转化,使自然灾害评估体系成为支撑国家治理现代化的重要力量。

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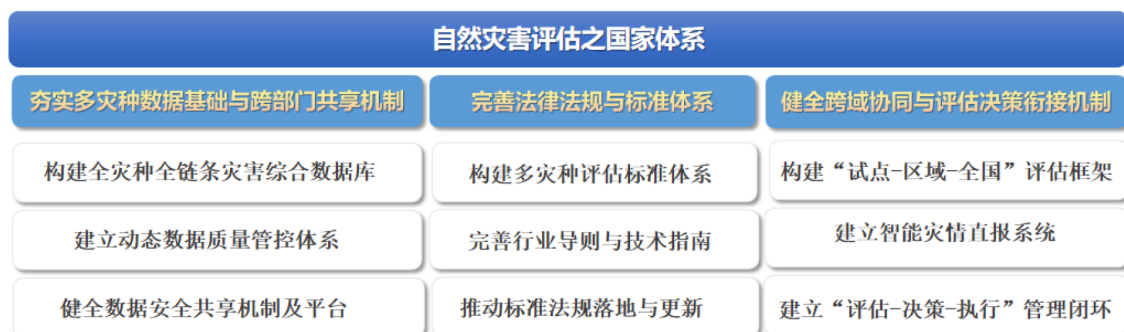


图4 自然灾害评估之国家体系
Fig.4 National System of Natural Disaster Assessment

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Natural Hazard Assessment Technology Framework

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Abstract Against the backdrop of escalating compound and cascading natural disaster risks worldwide and the profound transformation of national governance systems, constructing a new generation collaborative natural disaster assessment framework with dynamic responsiveness and system integration capabilities has become a core scientific and technological mission to balance development and security. Existing systems face structural constraints in multi-hazard coupled modeling, dynamic adaptability, and data-decision collaboration. This study systematically reviews the theoretical foundations, technological pathways, and institutional frameworks of current disaster assessment systems, identifies their major challenges, and proposes an integrated construction route along the three dimensions of theory-technology-national framework. At the theoretical level, the framework emphasizes reconstructing the temporal coupling mechanism of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability; building a comprehensive database of multi-hazard interaction parameters and causal relationships (covering triggering, conditioning, and cascading effects); and establishing a dynamic model for the evolution of disaster chains. These elements jointly reveal the intrinsic coupling mechanisms of compound hazard processes and lay the foundation for dynamic and quantitative risk cognition. At the technological level, the framework advocates the development of an integrated assessment system covering all hazards, all chains, all dimensions, and all processes. It advances the deep fusion of physical and artificial intelligence models to create high-precision, high-efficiency modeling engines and promotes a paradigm shift in risk representation—from categorical classification to probabilistic quantification. This enables risk assessment to evolve from static and single-hazard evaluations toward dynamic, intelligent, and scenario-driven modeling. At the national framework level, the study highlights the importance of institutional and legal mechanisms for cross-sector collaboration. It proposes establishing a unified national database covering all hazards and disaster chains, standardizing multi-hazard assessment methods and indicators, and building a legal and governance framework that integrates assessment with planning and emergency response. The “assessment-planning-

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emergency” linkage mechanism ensures that assessment results can effectively inform spatial planning, engineering design, and emergency decision-making. Overall, this theoretical, technological, and institutional framework provides a systemic integration pathway for modern disaster risk governance. By achieving quantifiable risk expression, traceable decision processes, and assessable governance effectiveness, it advances the modernization of national disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities and contributes to the implementation of a comprehensive, resilience-oriented national security strategy.

Keywords integrated natural hazard assessment system; compound and cascading disasters; multi-hazard coupled modeling; dynamic risk representation; intelligent assessment; national security and governance framework

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