編者序

　　臺灣位處於環太平洋之火環區域內，其特殊的地理環境，地震、颱風、水災以及土石流等都是常見的天然災害，這些災害輕則影響個人日常作息與社會秩序，減弱社區機能與社會功能，重則迫使整個社區遷村或異地重建，嚴重影響受災居民的社會支持網絡與生活習慣及文化的保存與延續，因天災所引發的生命傷亡與財產損失更是不容小覷。

　　有鑑於此，2015 年 3 月 18 日來自世界 187 個國家的2,800 名政府代表，在日本仙台經過五天馬拉松式的討論後，通過了今後十五年的全球減災策略——〈仙台減災綱領〉，除了強調社區防災的重要性，並致力於減少生命損失及人民生計的推動工作，其七大減災目標為：

1. 大幅減少全球災害死亡率。

2. 大幅減少受災害衝擊之民眾人數。

3. 減少災害造成直接之經濟損失。

4. 實質減少災害對重要基礎設施的破壞，以及造成服務的中斷，並發展抗災、耐災的能量。

5. 在 2020 年前，增加制定國家和地方減災對策的數目。

6. 促進國際合作，透過彼此間之聯絡與支援，大幅強化開發中國家的能力建構，以落實此防災綱領。

7. 實質改善民眾對複合型災害之早期預警系統，以及災害風險資訊與評估的了解。

四大優先推動項目包括：

1. 瞭解災害風險

2. 用災害風險治理來強化災害風險的管理

3. 投資減災工作，以改進抗災耐災能力

4. 增強防災整備以強化應變工作，並在重建過程中達成「重建得更好」之目標。

基於對全球環境的關懷，以及致力於減災與災後復原之學術研究與經驗之交流，故國立屏東科技大學、佛教慈濟慈善事業基金會、澳洲查爾斯達爾文大學於 2017 年 9 月 11-12 日共同主辦「降低社區災害風險與災後復原」國際學術研討會，邀請來自臺灣、澳洲、日本、紐西蘭、土耳其、印尼、捷克相關領域學者專家共同參與研討。

本書即為此國際學術研討會發表之論文結集，期望在全球暖化，天災頻仍之際，能為降低社區災害風險及災後復原提供明確的方向，以及找到適當的應變之道。

Editor's Preface

This book contains the papers published by the scholars and guests at the International Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery held in Pingfang on September 11-12, 2017. It was co-organized by the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology and the Buddhist Compassion Relief Tzu Chi Foundation, and Charles Darwin University of Australia. The scholars and guests came from Taiwan, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Turkey, and Czech Republic.

As climate change worsens and the world is struck by natural disasters that are increasingly serious, we hope that this book can benefit others by spreading awareness of the principles of Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery.

The conference took as its base the Sendai Agreement that was passed on March 18, 2015 at a meeting in Sendai, Japan. It was supported by 2,800 government representatives from 187 countries; they reached the agreement after five days of marathon negotiations.

The Sendai Agreement calls for greater attention to pro-active approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster recovery. DRR strategies include policies, strategies and practices intended to manage risk arising from the interaction between people, natural hazards and the environment. The Agreement linked DRR and disaster through the concept of Build Back Better (BBB). This concept argues that disaster response and recovery initiatives should include not just recovery, but also ways to develop the capacity of society and citizens to develop social capital in affected areas and the ability to deal with future disasters and unforeseen events. Central to this is the understanding of how knowledge of community development and community empowerment theories and practices inform DRR and BBB strategies.

Taiwan has developed and adopted many practices of how these relationships can be developed and applied. Major examples include reconstruction

projects and the role of NGOs in supporting community recovery. However, to date, there has been no systematic review of research and practice of ways that allow them to be aligned with DRR and BBB practices and can provide a model for adoption of the scientist-practitioner model, to develop and integrate DRR and recovery interventions. Social service agencies and NGOs in Taiwan already have strong community development and engagement philosophies and practices. This conference explored ways in which these existing agency strengths can support the DRR and BBB practices that are being developed and applied by risk management agencies.

The two-day conference provided an opportunity to bring together people, representatives of agencies and NGOs and practitioners and researchers to discuss the lessons and experiences from past events and how they can be integrated to lay the foundations to develop guidelines for community-based DRR and recovery practices. The conference included international and domestic speakers.

The presentations covered, for example, the role of governance practices in setting a societal perspective on DRR and BBB; international and domestic examples of DRR and recovery practices and their implications for developing best practice; examples of agency and NGO best practice in community development and community-based DRR and recovery; community case studies of how art, culture and economic issues can be accommodated in community-based activities; and developing empirically valid models of DRR and BBB practices. A plenary session also provided an opportunity to lay the foundations for best practice guidelines that agencies and NGOs can use to existing community development and engagement practices, to integrate them with DRR and BBB goals. In doing so, they demonstrated how such an approach can develop social capital in Taiwan communities in everyday life. This is not only when disaster strikes, this approach can also provide more cost-effective approaches to promoting the development of social capital in everyday life.