

CHAPTER 5

第 五 部



TZU CHI FOUNDATION

賑災模式

直接重點 尊重務實

TZU CHI'S DISASTER
RELIEF PRINCIPLES

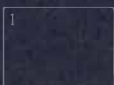
TIMELINESS, DIRECTNESS, PRIORITY, RESPECT, PRACTICALITY

當急難救助的需求逐漸平緩下來，慈濟在尼泊爾的賑災就開始進入「中長期關懷」的階段，若要了解這兩階段賑災模式如何劃分，首先必須知道慈濟國際賑災的模式是如何建立的。慈濟國際賑災緣起於1991年孟加拉發生水患，當時慈濟將所募款項透過美國紅十字會援助孟加拉災民，揭開國際賑災的序幕；同年夏天，中國大陸華東水災，兩億人流離失所，證嚴上人不忍蒼生受苦難，第一次由慈濟志工組成勘災團隊，走出臺灣，前往災區，提出直接、重點、尊重的賑災原則。

慈濟前往尼泊爾賑災始於1993年，因水患為受災鄉親興建一千八百戶永久屋。當年國際賑災才剛開始發展，還未有一套完整的賑災模式，僅略具雛形。

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當年7、8月間，尼泊爾遭逢暴雨及山洪暴發的襲擊，湍急的洪水吞噬廣大的農業地帶，村莊、學校、橋梁、良田遭淹沒，奪走一千多條寶貴生命，並造成四十多萬民眾流離失所。9月中旬，慈濟組成勘災小組深入尼泊爾勘災，經擬定救災方向，決定於南方馬克萬普縣的巴當波卡里、勞特哈特縣的寶拉衣和桑塔普、薩拉衣縣的敘卡波卡里等三縣四地，為尼泊爾災民重建家園。



1. 慈濟賑災團成員等待了三天，才得以準備搭乘小飛機前往奇旺縣災區，搭乘的飛機以草皮為跑道起降。（攝影 慈濟基金會提供 1993年）
On a grass runway, Tzu Chi relief team finally could board on a small airplane. They have waited three days until they can head to the disaster area, Chitwan. (Photo provided by Tzu Chi Foundation, 1993)

TZU CHI'S DISASTER RELIEF PRINCIPLES

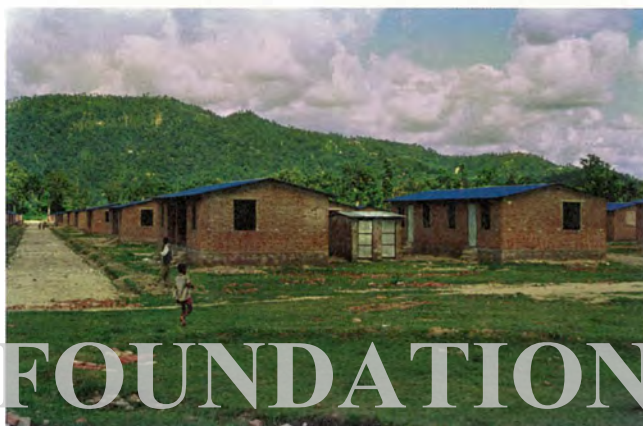
TIMELINESS, DIRECTNESS, PRIORITY, RESPECT, PRACTICALITY

As the need for emergency relief gradually subsided, Tzu Chi's disaster relief in Nepal started to enter the mid- and long-term phase. In order to understand the division between immediate relief and mid- to long-term care, it is necessary to understand first how Tzu Chi built its model for international disaster relief.

The mission for international disaster relief was born during the 1991 flooding in Bangladesh. At the time, Tzu Chi raised funds to support flood survivors in Bangladesh. This was the prelude to Tzu Chi's own disaster relief work. In the summer of the same year, eastern China suffered severe flooding, which drove 200 million people from their homes. Dharma Master Cheng Yen could not bear to see so many suffering. So, for the first time, Tzu Chi volunteers formed a disaster assessment team and ventured from Taiwan to the disaster area. Master Cheng Yen set out the principles of the foundation's disaster relief -- directness, priority and respect.

The first time Tzu Chi went to Nepal was in 1993. The foundation provided disaster relief and built 1,800 permanent homes for survivors of severe flooding. At the time, Tzu Chi had just started its mission of international relief and only had an outline of its relief model.

Between July and August 1993, Nepal was hit by torrential rain and flash floods from the mountains. Fast-flowing floodwaters submerged an enormous agricultural area, including villages, schools, bridges and fertile farmland. Over 1,000 people lost their lives and more than 400,000 were displaced. In mid-September, a Tzu Chi team went to Nepal to assess the damage. The foundation decided to rebuild homes for the survivors in four towns: Padam Pokhari in Makwanpur District, Paurai and Santapur in Rautahat District and Sukhepokhari in Sarlahi District.



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2. 1993年尼泊爾水患災情慘重，薩拉衣縣受災鄉親以塑膠布、竹編、木條搭建臨時的避難所。(攝影 慈濟基金會提供 1993年)

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Due to the severe flood, survivors in Sarlahi used plastic sheets, bamboo and woods to build temporary shelters. (Photo provided by Tzu Chi Foundation, 1993)

3.

二十多年前大愛屋的設計，規劃兩戶及十戶一棟的連棟式住屋，棟與棟之間為八至十米寬的道路，外圍道路則有二十米寬，並附設道路排水溝。每間居屋十坪，樣式是砌磚牆、頂覆金屬浪板的平房。圖為勞特哈特縣寶拉衣慈濟村。(攝影 黃錦益 1994年)

At that time over twenty years ago, Great Love houses were designed as either two-unit or ten-unit blocks. A path eight to ten meters wide ran between units, and the surrounding roads were twenty meters wide and complete with drainage. The buildings were one-level with brick walls and corrugated metal roofs. Each unit was more than thirty square meters in area. Photo is the completed Tzu Chi Village in Paurai, Rautahat District in 1994. (Photo credit: Jin-Yi Huang)



4

4. 桑塔普慈濟村啟用揭牌典禮，慈濟志工魏滿子與村民歡喜互動。（攝影 楊碧珠）
During the opening ceremony of Santapur Tzu Chi Village, Tzu Chi volunteer Man-Tzu Wei joyfully interacts with villagers. (Photo credit: Pi-Chu Yang)



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5. 大愛屋在1994年2月上旬開始動土，由當地建商負責承包，慈濟基金會營建處派員長期在尼泊爾監造，分別完成桑塔普六百戶、寶拉衣三百戶、敘卡波卡里五百戶及巴當波卡里四百戶等，完工後舉辦揭牌典禮。
圖為寶拉衣慈濟村啟用揭牌典禮上，慈濟志工參與盛會。左起：李宗吉、陳紹明、李正富。（攝影 楊碧珠）

The groundbreaking ceremony for the Great Love homes took place in early February, 1994. The houses were built by local contractors and supervised by the department of construction of the foundation. Tzu Chi had built 600 houses in Santapur, 300 in Paurai, 500 in Sukhepokhari, and 400 in Padam Pokhari. Tzu Chi then held an opening ceremony in each village.

Photo is the Tzu Chi Village opening ceremony in Paurai. Tzu Chi volunteers from left: Tsung-Chi Lee, Shao-Ming Chen, Cheng-Fu Lee. (Photo credit: Pi-Chu Yang)

尼泊爾慈濟村——重返

為了解 1993 年尼泊爾水患賑災所蓋的慈濟村在此次地震中是否無恙，慈濟賑災醫療團 5 月 19 日特別組成十二人團隊，搭乘「佛陀航空」從加德滿都往南，越過地震後危險難行的山路，抵達納拉亞尼錫馬拉小鎮，再驅車前往四個慈濟村。

團員像是去探望二十多年不曾見過面的親友，既興奮又陌生，更不曉得會面的一剎那會發生什麼事？

「我還以為你們不會回來了！」當車子甫抵達第一站馬克萬普縣的巴當波卡里慈濟村時，團員下車後還來不及整隊，便有村民一眼認出穿著「藍天白雲」制服的志工。人潮從四面八方湧來，其中戴菲阿嬤萬般驚喜地拉著慈濟志工羅美珠的手往她家裡走，彷彿想把這二十多年來的心情，都在這短短的時間裡跟志工分享。

戴菲阿嬤家的大愛屋有兩個房間整潔中透著溫馨氛圍，窗外打理有序的田，種植一片生長茂盛的玉米。有屋、有田，歡喜盡寫在阿嬤的臉上。地震後，慈濟村一切無恙，僅有部分房舍在窗角、門邊出現局部裂痕，足見當年建造品質良好。





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1. 慈濟賑災團員搭乘「佛陀航空」前往位於尼泊爾南部的慈濟村。(攝影 張清文)

Tzu Chi relief team takes Buddha Air to the Tzu Chi Villages in South Nepal. (Photo provided by Ching-Wen Chang)

短短三天內，慈濟賑災醫療團繼續走訪各個慈濟村，所到之處，村民都表達出驚喜和感念之情。在最後一站敘卡波卡里時，團員自述來自臺灣，小男孩卻納悶地說：「臺灣？我們這裡就是臺灣！」進一步交談才知道，原來為了紀念臺灣來的團體幫他們蓋房子，敘卡波卡里慈濟村的別名即是「臺灣村」！

REVISIT TZU CHI VILLAGES IN 2015

On May 19, Tzu Chi Disaster Relief and Medical Team sent a group of twelve to assess whether the Tzu Chi Villages built after the 1993 flood had escaped from the earthquake. They first flew south from Kathmandu by Buddha Air, bypassing the mountain roads made hazardous after the quake. Upon landing in the town of Simara, Narayani Zone, they then drove to the four Tzu Chi villages.

It was as though they were visiting an old friend they hadn't seen in over twenty years. Filled with a mix of excitement and unfamiliarity, they wondered what would happen in that moment they met.

"I thought you weren't coming back!" As soon as the cars reached the Tzu Chi Village, Padam Pokhari in Makwanpur, some villagers had

immediately recognized the blue-and-white uniforms before the team members had a chance to line up after getting out of the cars. Villagers began pouring out from all directions. Among them, Site Devi was pleasantly surprised and hastily grabbed volunteer Mei-Chu Lo's arm leading her to her home. It was as though she wanted to share all her feelings for the past twenty years in this very short time with the volunteers.

Site's home had two rooms emitted a warm aura in clean and tidy. Corn was steadily growing outside the neatly arranged field. With rooms and fields, happiness was inscribed on the old lady's face. The Tzu Chi villages were unaffected by the earthquake. Only a few partial cracks were visible at the edge of some doors and windows. The excellent quality of the buildings was clear.

In a brief three days, Tzu Chi Disaster Relief and Medical Team visited every Tzu Chi villages in Nepal. Villagers expressed pleasant surprise and deep gratitude wherever they arrived. In their final visit to Sukhepokhari, volunteers explained to the villagers that they were from Taiwan. One little boy confusedly asked, "Taiwan? Here is Taiwan!" After further inquiry, the volunteers learned that the villagers had named their village as the additional title of "Taiwan Village" to commemorate the group from Taiwan that helped rebuild their homes.



TZU CHI FOUNDATION

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2.

巴當波卡里慈濟村啟用紀念碑矗立在村子中間，四年前這塊碑文曾經嚴重地毀壞過，圖中這兩位村民發起籌募整修，每一家捐一點點錢，把這塊紀念碑重建起來，讓這段動人的歷史能流傳給下一代子孫了解。碑文三面分別以中文、英文、尼泊爾文記載著慈濟援建的因緣。（攝影 陳志強）

The memorial tablet from the grand opening still stands in the middle of Padam Pokhari Tzu Chi Village. Four years ago, it was severely damaged, so the two pictured villagers raised funds to repair it. Each family pitched in a little to rebuild the memorial so that this moving history could be passed on to the next generation. The three sides of the monument share the story of Tzu Chi helping to build the village respective in Chinese, English, and Nepali. (Photo credit: Chi-Keong Tan)



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3. _____

巴當波卡里慈濟村現況。(攝影 張清文)

Current Padam Pokhari Tzu Chi Village. (Photo credit: Ching-Wen Chang)

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4. _____

慈濟志工造訪勞特哈特縣桑塔普慈濟村，慈濟志工詢問在場有誰曾經建造過慈濟村，許多人都高舉雙手。大家共同祈願桑塔普的未來會更好！（攝影 張清文）
Tzu Chi volunteers visit Santapur Tzu Chi Village in Rautahat District, and ask villagers there who had participated in building the Tzu Chi Village and many villagers raise their hands to say yes. Everyone is praying for the better future of Santapur. (Photo credit: Ching-Wen Chang)



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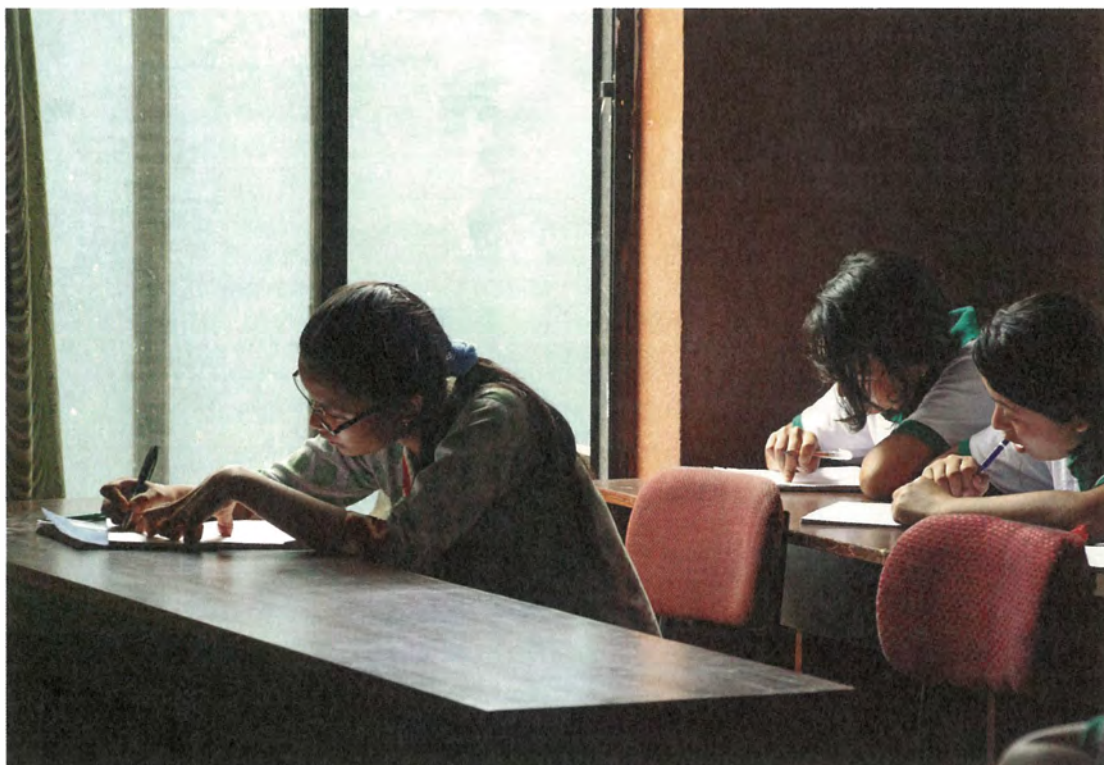
勝偉醫師的朋友馬坤達，曾經在政府單位任職，為慈濟賑災醫療團帶路至慈濟村，在桑塔普慈濟村民的引導下，馬坤達找到慈濟建村時援建的抽水井，二十多年來仍然完好可用。（攝影 陳志強）

6.

Mukunda Bista, friend of Dr. Sarvesh Gyawali and once worked for the government, guides volunteers to the Tzu Chi villages. With the help from villagers of Santapur, Mukunda found the water pump built by Tzu Chi over 20 years ago. (Photo credit: Chi-Chiang Chen)

6. 戴菲阿嬤站在種滿玉米的家門外，向慈濟志工介紹他們的生活環境，有屋、有田，歡喜盡寫在臉上。（攝影 張清文）

Standing in her corn field, Site Devi looks delighted when she introduces Tzu Chi volunteers to her house and land. (Photo credit: Ching-Wen Chang)



TZU CHI FOUNDATION

7

7. 慈濟志工在援建的敘卡波卡里慈濟村中，發現一名十六歲的女孩克莉提，母親往生，父親在印度工作，自小由美國一家非政府組織提供的助學金，讀寄宿學校，克莉提成績極為優異，卻因為家貧而無法繼續升學。慈濟基金會以慈善助學方式，協助女孩至加德滿都的倫比尼學院繼續深造。（攝影 蘇門）

In Sukhepokhari Tzu Chi Village, Tzu Chi volunteers met 16 year-old Kriti Gole, whose mother passed away and father works in India. Since young, she had received study subsidies from an American NGO to a boarding school and maintained outstanding grades. However, due to poverty, she could not continue her education. After discussion, Tzu Chi volunteers decided to help her move to Kathmandu and continue education at Lumbini Academic College. (Photo credit: Suman Prajapati)



TZU CHI FOUNDATION

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8、9.

克莉提在叔叔嬸嬸的陪伴下來到加德滿都，慈濟志工協助她尋找合適的租屋地點，最後住在一位老師家中。慈濟補助克莉提學費、雜費與制服等費用，另外提供生活費，也拜託當地的本土志工幫忙照顧她。（攝影 賴睿伶、陳志強）

9

Kriti arrived Kathmandu with her uncle and aunt. Volunteers have helped her settle in the house of a teacher. Tzu Chi will support her in tuitions, uniform, and living expenses. Volunteers also asked local volunteers to look after her. (Photo credit: Rai-Ling Lai, Chi-Keong Tan)

九二一緊急救難期

二十多年前尼泊爾水患，慈濟國際賑災才剛進入第三年，隨著經驗累積，慈濟賑災模式發展與日俱進，至1999年臺灣發生「九二一大地震」後更臻完備，歸結出緊急救難期和中長期等階段，成為往後慈濟的基本賑災模式。

1999年9月21日凌晨1時47分，臺灣發生近百年來規模最強的地震。芮氏規模7.3的「九二一大地震」，震央位於南投縣集集鎮附近，全臺灣均感受到嚴重搖晃，共持續一百零二秒。造成超過二千四百人死亡、一萬一千多人受傷、房屋毀損全倒及半倒各五萬多棟。

凌晨兩點，證嚴上人獲知各地災情慘重後，立即指示成立救災中心。全臺慈濟志工迅速動員起來，先後在災區成立了三十一處的慈濟救災協調中心提供熱食、帳篷、睡袋等民生物資，另有十七處定點義診及巡迴醫療，服務救難人員與受災鄉親。

TZU CHH FOUNDATION





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1. 九二一地震造成臺中縣東勢鎮「東勢王朝」大樓一夜傾頹，橫躺路中，死傷慘重，倖存者無家可歸。（攝影 許錦鳳 1999年）

During the 921 Earthquake in 1999, Tung-shih Dynasty Community Complex in Tungshih county, Taichung collapsed, killing and injuring many and leaving others homeless. (Photo credit: Jin-Feng Hsu, 1999)

由於死亡人數眾多，來不及安葬恐會引發疫情，中區慈濟志工在地震當天一早就去電花蓮靜思精舍，短短時間內接連打了三通求援屍袋的電話，從五百、一千，增加到二千件。中午過後，更提出殯儀館冰庫不敷使用，需緊急調度冷凍貨櫃，從事海上航運業的慈濟志工立即協助提供空櫃。

而大體陸續重疊置放在冷凍貨櫃，為了不讓大體相互凍黏，也有家屬不忍往生的孩子一直被壓在最下面，懇求志工幫忙，於是慈誠隊志工除了為亡者助念，並開始輪班，每半個鐘頭進去為大體翻身一次……

921 EARTHQUAKE, EMERGENCY RELIEF STAGE

Tzu Chi's international relief mission just started in its third year when the Nepal Flood happened in 1993. Over the years, Tzu Chi gradually developed its own disaster relief model. After experiencing the relief efforts of 921 Earthquake, the model became more completed and can be distinguished into emergency relief phase and mid- and long-term relief phase.

On September 21, 1999, at 1:47 am, Taiwan was hit by an earthquake that registered 7.3 on the Richter scale. It was the strongest earthquake to hit Taiwan within the past 100 years. The epicenter was near the Town of JiJi in Nantou County. The entire island experienced severe shaking, which lasted 102 seconds. The earthquake took over 2,400

lives and injured another 11,000. More than 50,000 houses were damaged or collapsed.

At 2:00 am the same day, after learning the devastated situations around Taiwan, Master Cheng Yen immediately requested volunteers to set up disaster relief centers. Tzu Chi volunteers quickly mobilized and set up 31 disaster relief centers across the country to provide hot meals, tents, sleeping bags and other supplies. In addition, they set up 17 on-site and mobile free clinics to provide.

As concerning about the large number of death might cause the spreading of diseases. Tzu Chi volunteers had contacted the Jing Si Abode in Hualien to request body bags for the deceased victims. They had made three requests for a total of 2,000 body bags. The local funeral home did not have room for so many people, but a volunteer, who worked in the maritime shipping industry, was able to find some freezer containers and deliver them to the funeral home.

Volunteers placed bodies in layers in the containers. In order not to prevent the bags from sticking together and upon received requests from some of victims' family members who couldn't bear to see their children been placed at the bottom of piles, volunteers began to take shifts and rotate the bodies of earthquake victims every half hour.



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2. 慈濟志工將物資送往災區，關懷受災民眾。背景為傾倒的臺北市松山區東星大樓。（攝影 林鳳琪 1999年）
Tzu Chi volunteers provide essentials and initial care for survivors to the disaster areas. The background is collapsed Tung-Hsin Building in Song-Shan District, Taipei in 1999. (Photo credit: Feng-Chi Lin, 1999)



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3. _____
由於死亡人數眾多，來不及安葬，恐引發疫情，由國軍官兵及慈濟慈誠隊志工，將遺體冷凍運送至外縣市火化。（攝影 許錦鳳 1999 年）
Military officers and soldiers work with Tzu Cheng Faith Corps volunteers to deliver deceased victims to places where they are to be cremated. (Photo credit: Jin-Feng Xu, 1999)

4. _____
慈濟香積志工二十四小時供應熱食，溫慰災民的心，也為救難人員補充體力。（攝影 林澤楨 1999 年）
Tzu Chi volunteers provide hot food 24 hours a day, non-stop, for survivors and volunteers. (Photo credit: Tze-Chen Lin, 1999)

5. _____
醫院湧進大量傷患，連點滴架都不敷使用，慈濟志工協助以手高舉點滴瓶應變。（攝影 童芳文 1999 年）
There are so many injured people in hospitals. Volunteers have to hold up IV bags by hand because there weren't enough stands for everyone. (Photo credit: Fang-Wen Tong, 1999)







6

7

6. 慈濟志工造訪住在帳篷裡的鄉親，多數時候常是傾聽、分憂災民露宿街頭的無奈。(攝影 林鳳琪 1999年)

Tzu Chi volunteers visit survivors in their tents. For most of time, they just listen to their concerns and worries. (Photo credit: Feng-Chi Lin, 1999)

7. 慈濟志工合力搬運物資；雲門舞集創辦人林懷民(右前)及團員(車上)一起加入志工行列，為受災鄉親服務。(攝影 莊淑惠 1999年)

Tzu Chi volunteers work together to transport supplies. Hwai-Min Lin (right), founder of the Cloud Gate Dance Theater, joined the effort to help survivors. (Photo credit: Shu-Hui Zhuang, 1999)

九二一中長期援助

九二一地震的急難救助時期著重受災鄉親身心的安頓，範圍涵蓋提供熱食，發放物資及慰問金、義診、助念、訪視關懷、協助清理家園、舉辦祈福會等。中長期援助則以安居、安學、安生為主，項目包含助學、課業輔導，以及簡易教室、臨時屋、永久屋、永久校舍援建，還有就業輔導等等。

災後，慈濟在臺中、南投、雲林興建十九個大愛村，總計援建近二千戶簡易屋。另外，1999年10月22日嘉義大地震及2002年3月31日三三一地震亦有學校受災，其間慈濟共認養臺中、南投、嘉義及臺北等五十一所「希望工程」校園援建工程，並採用SRC工法，以鋼骨架構，鋼筋、水泥包覆的施作方式，提供學子最安全的校舍。

TZU CHI FOUNDATION

921 EARTHQUAKE, MID-AND LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE

921 Earthquake of Tzu Chi's emergency relief focused on comforting survivors including distribution of hot food, cash cards, and necessities, along with free clinics, home visits, clean up, and prayer. After the initial response, Tzu Chi's emergency relief effort evolved into a mid- and long-term assistance phase, which aimed in providing prefabricated classrooms, temporary housing, permanent houses and schools building, job programs, and etc.



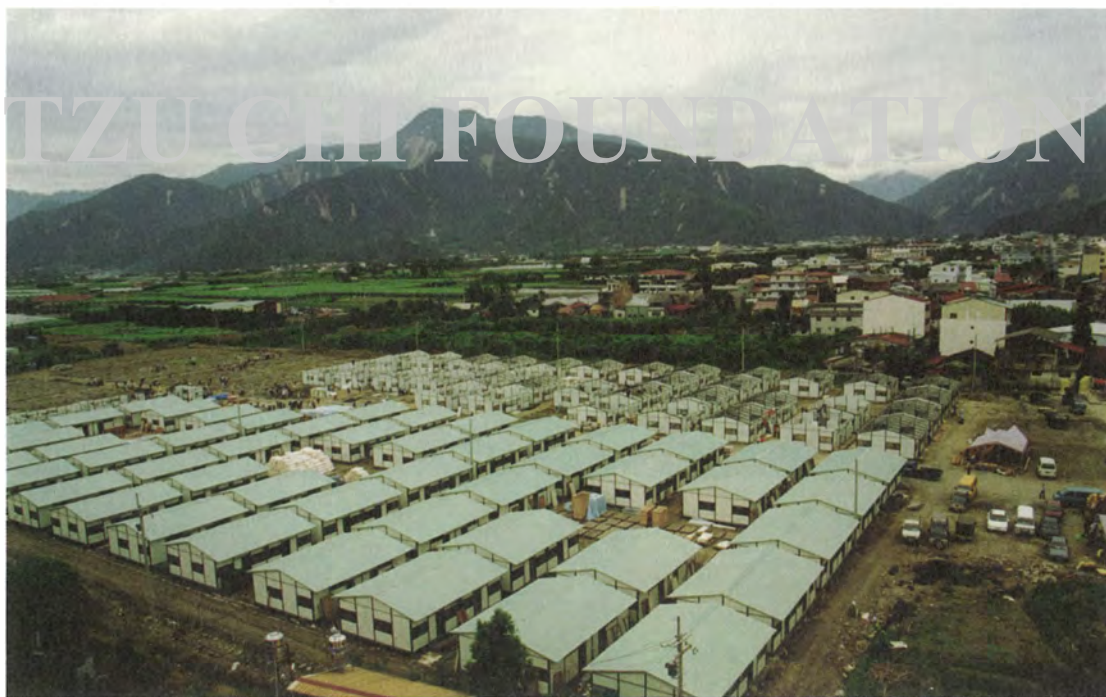
After the 921 Earthquake, Tzu Chi built 19 Great Love Villages in Taichung, Nantou, and Yunlin with a total of 2,000 prefabricated homes. Tzu Chi also helped 51 schools to rebuild their campus, which included schools damaged by another two earthquakes in 1999 and 2002. Those schools were built with the SRC engineering standards using reinforced steel to provide students with the safest possible construction in their schools.

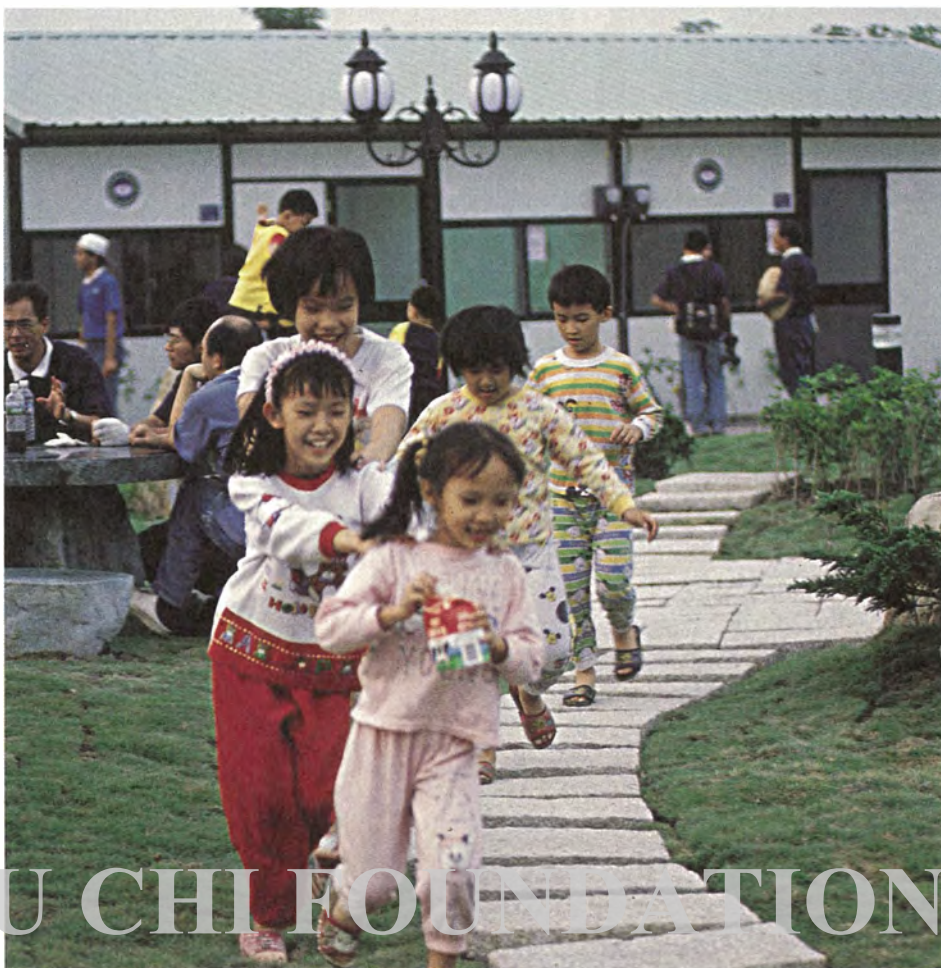


1.

慈濟大愛村最先在南投縣中興新村德興棒球場動工，慈濟志工動員許多人力，一起投入興建簡易屋工程。（攝影 陳美玲 1999年）

The first Tzu Chi Great Love Village is located in the DeXing baseball stadium in Chung-Hsin Village, Nantou County. Many volunteers has joined in building prefabricated houses. (Photo credit: Mei-Ling Chen, 1999)





TZU CHI FOUNDATION

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3

2. _____
大愛村鋪設連鎖磚，不用水泥覆蓋，留給大地呼吸的空間。（攝影 林鳳琪 1999年）

A nearly 40-square-meter prefabricated house in a Da Ai Village in Puli, Nantou City. These homes resist earthquakes, wind, and rain, providing safe shelter. (Photo credit: Feng-Chi Lin, 1999)

3. _____
位於南投市埔里鎮的慈濟大愛村，十二坪大的簡易屋具耐震、防風、防雨功能，提供受災鄉親安居之所。（攝影 蕭錦潭 1999年）

A nearly 40 square meters prefabricated house is designed in earthquake resistant structure, windproof and rainproof to provide safe shelters for survivors. (Photo credit: Jin-Tan Xiao, 1999)

4. _____
孩童快樂地在大愛村的綠地上奔跑，顯見震後的恐懼已遠離。（攝影 林鳳琪 1999年）

In 1999, children happily run on the grass in Great Love Village, which shows the fear from 921 Earthquake has faded away. (Photo credit: Feng-Chi Lin, 1999)



TZU CHI FOUNDATION

1.
證嚴上人巡視慈濟援建學校集集國小工地，歡喜見到SRC工法的鋼架已堅固地矗立在校園。左為校長簡泗淵。（攝影 顏霖沼 2000年）

Master Cheng Yen visits a school being constructed in Jiji. She is happy to see the reinforced steel-frame SRC construction. School principal Si-Yuan Jian (left) accompanies her. (Photo credit: Lin-Zhao Yan, 2000)



TZU CHI FOUNDATION





2	4
3	

2. 慈濟希望工程援建學校東勢國中，師生接力鋪設連鎖磚，為自己的學校建設盡一分心力。(攝影 顏霖沼 2002年)

Tzu Chi's Project Hope helps rebuild Tungshih Junior High School. Here, students and teachers help lay bricks at the school. (Photo credit: Lin Zhao-Yan, 2002)

3. 中興國中教室完工後，新學期開始時師生歡喜地搬桌椅入新厝。(攝影 童芳文 2001)

After completion of Chung Hsing Junior High School, teachers and students bring desks and chairs into their classrooms. (Photo credit: Fang-Wen Tong, 2001)

4. 慈濟援建希望工程校舍，不僅重視安全堅固，也強調校園景觀規劃的人文薰陶。圖為旭光高中新校園一隅。(攝影 洪瑞欽 2002年)

Tzu Chi Project Hope not only emphasizes safety, but also the environment around the campus. The photo shows the new campus of Shihkuang Senior High School. (Photo credit: Rui-Gin Hong, 2001)