

Abstract

Restoration of degraded lands has been a national policy in recent years and the legislation process has been undertaken. The draft of the Law of Restoration of National Lands puts much emphasis on the rights and wellbeing of indigenous communities whose livelihoods, to a large extend, depend on security and richness of their surrounding natural environment and resources. However, land degradation has had a marked impact on their livelihoods. For maximum benefit to local communities, a stakeholder participatory approach to planning and implementing the restoration of degraded lands appears to be the key issue and task.

The purpose of the study is to explore various interests of different stakeholders related to restoration of the degraded mine lands as well as the proper ways of participation and collaboration among them. An action research was conducted to explore issues of concern as well as to enhance partnership between the rural school and indigenous community. The results show that there exists a potential symbiotic relationship among well-being of local community, restoration of degraded lands, and ecotourism development. However, there are different priorities to development or conservation among villagers, as well as long-term conflicts among community leaders. The newly elected community organization did not work hard to make a difference. The research suggests, in the future, the related government authorities should adopt a more reach-out approach to actively working with local people on restoration issues of degraded mine lands.

Key words: National Strategy for Land Restoration, degraded mine land, stakeholder participation, community forum, conflict.

一、前言

(一) 研究背景

土地資源一向為人類活動的主要舞臺，提供人類生存的各項所需，包括有形及無形的市場經濟。隨著人口的急增，全球性的環境議題愈來愈多且愈複雜。其中土地劣化 (land degradation) 為全球主要的環境問題之一，在 2002 年 9 月永續發展的高峰會議 (the World Summit on Sustainable Development, WSSD) 中土地劣化議題再度受到各國的關注，而且如何控制土地劣化被認為是 21 世紀全球環境和永續發展的主要挑戰之一 (IISD, 2002)。一般而言，土地劣化指自然土地資源所提供人類服務的功能下降，Blaikie and Brookfield (1987) 定義土地劣化為因自然退化作用和人為干擾所造成生物或經濟生產力和土地功能性的降低或損失。Eswaran, Lal and Reich (2001) 則進一步指出土地劣化大多為不當使用土地所導致，雖然如氣候狀況等的改變也會造成土地的劣化，例如：乾旱和洪水，但主要還是來自人類的活動所造成的結果。

有鑑於臺灣地區土地劣化的嚴重性和復育的迫切需要性，行政院在 2005 年 1 月 19 日第 2924 次院會核定通過「國土復育策略方案暨行動計畫」，並擬定了國土復育條例