

RESEARCH ON DISASTER PREVENTION CAPACITY OF LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS IN THE CURRENT PERIOD

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The Central Highlands region in our country has been strongly affected by natural disasters. In recent years, natural disasters such as floods, tube floods, flash floods, landslides have occurred more frequently. The change of climate has made the natural conditions of the Central Highlands more severe, the frequency of natural disasters is increasing with strong intensity and unusual and unpredictable developments. For sustainable socio-economic development, while natural disasters and climate change are a global issue, proactively improve capacity to prevent, avoid and mitigate natural disaster risks for the ethnic minority community living in the Central Highlands, especially for local ethnic minorities has become urgent and meaningful more important than ever. The author of this article has detailed research results at the national level on factors forming disaster response capacity of local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. Through the data, there has been an in-depth study of the capacity to respond to major types of natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands today.

Keywords: *Natural disaster prevention; Local ethnic minorities; Responding to climate change; Sustainable Development; Central Highlands.*

1. Introduction

The Central Highlands region in our country has been strongly affected by natural disasters. In recent years, natural disasters such as floods, tube floods, flash floods, and landslides have occurred more frequently. The change of the climate makes the natural conditions of the Central Highlands more severe, the frequency of natural disasters is increasing with strong intensity and unusual and unpredictable developments. Droughts in the dry season and floods in the rainy season each year have caused hundreds of billions of VND in direct damage, dozens of people died, the damage to environmental degradation and living conditions cannot be counted.

The Central Highlands region has 13 local ethnic minorities with more than 1.5 million people, accounting for about a quarter of the population of the whole region, but they are long-standing residents who understand the nature, heaven and land of the Central Highlands. However, in reality, the people's experiences and knowledge have been facing many challenges from the changes in development policies, natural and social conditions. The system of knowledge, customary laws and precious traditional practices of the local ethnic minority community on environmental protection is in danger of being eroded, has received widely little attention, dissemination and application. Therefore, for sustainable socio-economic development, while natural disasters and climate change are a global problem, proactively improve capacity to prevent, avoid and mitigate natural disaster risks for communities living in the Central Highlands, especially for local ethnic minorities, is becoming more urgent than ever. In recent years, there have been a number of studies mentioning natural disasters, but there are no general studies on the situation of natural disasters in recent years in the Central Highlands.

2. Research overview

2.1. International research

- *Group 1: Theoretical studies on natural disasters*

In two years (2010 and 2011), the devastation caused by natural disasters was very heavy. This, mentioned by Tham, DH in the study "A Suggested Approach for Riverbank Erosion Prediction" [2010] and the World Bank in 2010 also assessed the damage and loss after the disaster "Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment Guidance Notes. Volume 2: Conducting". However, in their research,

Tham, D.H and World Bank have not mentioned solutions to improve disaster response capacity for those affected by natural disasters.

- *Group 2: Research on disaster prevention capacity and measures*

People will also have access to information on natural disasters and climate change to be able to cope with changes in nature; Authors Brooks N, Adger WN and Kelly PM in the study "The Determinants of Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity at the National Level and the Implications for Adaptation, Global Environmental Change, Part A" [2005] studied on adaptability factors and factors influencing the ability to adapt and change the global environment; Scientist (Japan) Jonhua Hamer in his comprehensive research on tsunami and earthquake phenomenon "Yokohama burning: The Deadly 1923 Earth Quake and Fire that Helped Forge the Path to World War I-Jonhua Hamer-New York...Freepress, 2006" has given a number of solutions to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters, limit catastrophic earthquakes and tsunamis. However, improving the ability of Japanese people to cope with catastrophic earthquakes and tsunamis has not been mentioned in his research work by Jonhua Hamer.

2.2. Research in the country

- *Group 1: Studies on natural disasters*

Author Nguyen Duc Vuong: "Investigating and surveying the current state of flash floods and areas potentially dangerous when flash floods occur to serve the work of forecasting, preventing damage, mitigating natural disasters - Central and West Nguyen" [2006] has investigated the current state of flash floods and areas that may be dangerous when flash floods occur in Central and Central Highlands, from which we can make forecasts, warn residents to promptly evacuate, minimize damage caused by natural disasters.

- *Group 2: Research on impacts of natural disasters*

The authors Hoang Tuan, Ha Lien Diep, delve deeply into natural disasters and their impacts on the environment. The authors Nguyen Tien, Nguyen Duc Tuan, when studying "Disasters of the 20th century" [Youth Publishing House, H.2001] have pointed out the terrible disasters of the twentieth century, showing the terrible impact of natural disasters and climate change.

- *Group 3: Research on the community's ability to respond to natural disasters*

Author Le The Trung, "Community prepared to prevent natural disasters" [H: Medicine, 2003]

mentioned the community's concern about the types of natural disasters that may occur, the possibilities to ensure safety, prevention of natural disasters and necessary means to respond to natural disasters in the community.

- *Group 4: Research on solutions to improve disaster prevention capacity of the community*

Author Bich Hanh: "Early warning, good prevention, timely remedy: 3 factors to mitigate natural disasters" [2006]. Author Nguyen Quang Kim, Tran Viet On: "Measures to mitigate natural disasters and droughts" [H: Agriculture, 2009] presented an overview of droughts in Vietnam and the world, some solutions to reduce drought mitigation in the South Central Coast and the Central Highlands, proposing solutions to prevent drought.

- *Group 5: Relevant studies in ethnic minority areas in the Central Highlands*

"Ancient customs and practices tradition of some ethnic minorities in the South Central Highlands "[Nguyen Quang Le, 2007]" The customary values of the Central Highlands "[Pham Thanh Khiet, 2008], "Customary law in the indigenous cultural flow in the Central Highlands " [Ngo Duc Thinh, 2012]... Most of the research, this focuses on describing, analyzing and generalizing cultural activities, festivals, customs, customs and customary laws of the ethnic minority people in the Central Highlands at the same time pointing out potential great and sustainable values hidden inside of each of those cultural activities. Here the indigenous ethnic groups are studied under the perspective of the community that is keeping unique cultural values that need to be promoted, preserved, which is also potential, cultural and spiritual values, priceless of the land, people in the Central Highlands.

*** *General evaluation of the research related to the topic***

Through a general synthesis of domestic and foreign studies related to natural disasters, the community's ability to respond and prevent natural disasters, shows:

- For Vietnam, there have also been many studies focusing on clarifying the phenomenon of natural disasters, its causes and impacts on the community, thereby proposing total prevention solutions. In the Central Highlands, overall research on natural disasters is still very limited, especially research on the ability of local ethnic minorities to respond, prevent and avoid natural disaster risks, in which:

- There are no studies to summarize types of natural disasters and assess the impacts of natural

disasters on socio-economic life and the environment in recent years in the Central Highlands.

- No in-depth research on the capacity to prevent and avoid natural disasters, factors affecting the capacity of natural disaster prevention and avoidance of local ethnic communities in the Central Highlands in recent years.

3. Research method

3.1. Analyze, synthesize, inherit the secondary documents

During the research process, the topic has read related secondary documents at the National Library, Information Center, Ministry of Science and Technology; Central Highlands Program Office 3 and a number of research institutes on Central and Central Highlands belong to the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, and Institute of Geography of the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology. Relevant documents include:

- Study documents and documents on natural disasters, climate change, natural disaster prevention and response, ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands

- Study resolutions of the Party; Law of the State, the National Plan of Action of the Government... on the issue of natural disaster prevention and mitigation.

- Study overview of strategies, master plans and plans for natural disaster prevention and mitigation of the whole country and of the Central Highlands.

3.2. Research, field investigation

To accomplish the objectives and content of the presentation, the research team has designed a set of tools for the field survey to collect primary information: 01 sample form for provincial and district officials (survey for cadres of Provincial Ethnic Minorities Affairs Department, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Red Cross and Provincial Ethnic Minorities Boarding Upper Secondary Schools, People's Council, District People's Committee, District Ethnic Minorities Boarding Lower Secondary schools); 01 form for communal cadres; 01 vote for reputable people and households; 01 in-depth group discussion frame for both officials and residents.

For the sample form for provincial and district officials, the research team chooses the points using the sample form for provincial officials, which are: Staff of Ethnic Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Provincial Red Cross, Provincial School for Ethnic Affairs. Investigators are

staff of the above agencies, including managers and specialists, there are people with expertise in disaster preparedness and people involved in communication activities about prevention and response to natural disasters, and people affected by natural disasters. The survey questionnaire was conducted parallel in-depth interviews with questionnaires with some typical subjects to check information.

The total number of questionnaires was 2500 questionnaires for 5 provinces in the Central Highlands, with 500 questionnaires per province. The object of the survey is the commune's staff who are randomly selected by ethnic composition, age and sex, depending on the total number of staff in each commune. Field surveys were conducted in 5 provinces of the Central Highlands. The survey form for district and provincial cadres was designed with 36 quantitative questions divided into 4 parts to collect information about identifiers, about natural disasters in the Central Highlands, on capacity to prevent and respond, overcoming consequences of natural disasters of ethnic minorities on the spot, proposing and proposing to increase the force of natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation. The questionnaire was designed with qualitative questions, the results of the questionnaire processing were verified through in-depth interviews, group discussions and observations of the research team as well as opinions of the administrative agencies. through which there is a basic view on the current situation of the capacity of commune- level officials to cope with, prevent and reduce the harms of natural disasters in the Central Highlands provinces.

4. Research results

4.1. Factors forming disaster response capacity of local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands

The ability of ethnic minority communities to respond to natural disasters in the Central Highlands is formed based on factors such as: customs, customary laws, customs; festival beliefs and literature; ethnic policy and the role of local government; population planning and distribution; natural disaster training and fostering; role of reputable people, village elders, village chiefs, women...

- *Customs, customary laws and practices in labor and production*

Local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands mainly work on sloping fields on sloping land, use forest ash as fertilizer, do not apply science and technology, all achievements depend on land, forests, rain and sun. depends completely on nature. They think that high or low yields, good or bad

upland rice are not decided by humans, but by gods. They take nature very seriously and protect it from harm. Shifting cultivation plays a role as the main economic activity of local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands.

- *Customs, customary law and social practices*

The 1993 and 2003 Land Laws regulate universal ownership of land and the rights for land users. From collective ownership in the village to the ownership of the entire population is a big gap that can hardly be filled every day. Village ownership with customary laws that protect land, forests and natural resources has obvious rational and sustainable nuclei under natural conditions and old population, while the past decades the implementation of the Land Law lack of calculation and planning makes many households and community forests' areas of rotational cultivation land expropriated, encroached upon, transferred by agroforestry and by newly arrived ethnic groups.

- *Traditional patterns of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands with regard to disaster response capacity*

For ethnic minority areas, response to natural disasters and environmental incidents after natural disasters must firstly be based on experience in forecasting natural disasters. In the past, in the mountainous areas, people mainly observed forest animals, listened to the cries of wild birds to anticipate weather changes. These folk experiences can be handed down in the form of songs, rhymes or simply by word of mouth from person to person.

- *To plan and distribute population with natural disaster response capacity in the Central Highlands, and prevent natural disasters of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands in recent years*

According to many managers, with the wave of free migrants entering the Central Highlands as in recent years, it will be very difficult for the forests of the Central Highlands to ensure watershed functions for the downstream areas soon, hydroelectric and irrigation projects, if there is no strict and effective management measures. At present, to the planned villages, it is easy to see that the houses in the village are spread out along the two sides of the road, facing the road. Villages in the village not only include communal houses, houses, barns, graveyards, but also some new public works such as schools, medical stations, power stations, cultural post offices, many places are water tanks, clean countryside. That fact has led to clear changes

in the living space and living environment of each ethnic minority village in the Central Highlands. Replacing the traditional forest space of a village, including residential forest, production forest, sacred forest, hunter-gatherer forest, is a space where only villages and production land remain.

- Training, fostering and training on natural disasters with the ability to respond to natural disasters in the Central Highlands

The Central Highlands is one of the regions that suffer from strong storms (more than 65% of the total number of storms entering Vietnam), accompanied by major floods, occurring with severe and intense, not just one wave but sometimes it happens in a row, causing damage to people, property, socio-economic infrastructure. The Central Highlands region is also home to thousands of irrigation and hydropower reservoirs built on the systems, rivers but most of them are small reservoirs, so the flood prevention effect in the downstream is limited. Every year, the Government has to spend thousands of billion VND on preventing and overcoming consequences of natural disasters. Therefore, in order to contribute to reducing natural disasters and improving people's capacity in avoiding natural disasters, every year, the Government has instructed relevant departments and agencies to well implement the training and exercise plans, capacity building for natural disaster prevention and mitigation. On the basis of the Government's direction, concerned ministries and agencies have been proactive in training and training officials and communities where there are many complicated developments of natural disasters. The Central Steering Committee for Flood and Storm Control annually organizes fostering and capacity building training for local ethnic minority communities. The contents of the work of fostering, training and training mainly focus on increasing the provision of basic information on natural disasters; raising community awareness in disaster prevention; strengthening capacity and equipment for the contingent of natural disaster prevention workers; take measures to ensure the safety of people's lives and property. The education sector also issues annual disaster prevention training and training programs. Considering it as one of the contents of the Action Plan to implement the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation of the Education Sector for the period 2011- 2020. In order to achieve the above goals, the education sector has set out many specific tasks and solutions such as integrating the contents and

programs into appropriate subjects in the program, the ongoing textbooks, closely coordinated with the educational contents: "Responding to climate change", "Environment", "Life skills", "Injury prevention" and "Minimum standard of education in emergency scene" with the content 'Supporting children's psychology in educational activities in emergency situations' to avoid overlapping and overloading for pupils and students (2012 - 2013). Organizing extracurricular activities for pupils and students related to the prevention, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters (2011 - 2020). Implementing the policies of the Party and State, on September 8, 2011 the Ministry of Education and Training issued the Action Plan to implement the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation. Education 2011-2020 period. In order to implement the Action Plan, the Ministry of Education has implemented the project "Bringing knowledge, skills, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters into schools in the period of 2011 - 2020".

- The role of reputable people, village elders, village chiefs and women in the ability to respond to natural disasters in the Central Highlands in the community-based disaster prevention and response and disaster risk spot in the Central Highlands

Prestigious people, village elders, village chiefs, and women are not only exemplary in implementing and actively mobilizing local people to seriously implement all guidelines, policies and laws of the State, take care of their business, economic development, restructuring crops and animals, applying science and technology to production, but also actively mobilizing and persisting to gradually raise awareness for people about the importance of environmental protection. schools, turn awareness into concrete jobs for people to follow. Recognizing the harmful effects of outdated habits, customs and practices of the people, many prestigious people, village elders, village chiefs, and women in the area actively propagate and raise awareness of the people. in environmental protection as well as measures taken in enhancing the lives of ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands still have many outdated habits and customs that greatly affect the environment such as: the place of keeping animals is too close to the accommodation, and the waste of livestock is not collected. collecting and handling thoroughly... Shifting cultivation practices along with deforestation and environmental destruction have made forest resources, land and water increasingly degraded and polluted. Along

with these problems, the population growth rate in the ethnic minority areas is increasing rapidly, the pressure of the wave of migrants is increasing, causing the forest area to shrink significantly. For natural disaster prevention and response for people and communities, local authorities have actively promoted propaganda and mobilized people to participate in training courses, equip knowledge about natural disasters, causes of natural disasters and how to prevent them. Many reputable people, village elders, village chiefs and women have directly instructed the local ethnic minorities people on how to respond to natural disasters that often occur in the area.

4.2. Current status of capacity to respond to major natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands today

Basically, local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands have a certain awareness of the types of natural disasters that often occur in the area in recent years. This is shown in the survey results for the sample of people that the research team conducted in 5 provinces in the Central Highlands with the number of 1,300 households, specifically: Gia Lai has Ia Broai commune (Ia Pa district) and Doan Ket ward (Ayun Pa town), Kon Tum are Ngoc Tu commune (Dak To district) and Dak Pxi (Dak Ha district), Dak Lak is Krong Na (Buon Don district) and Hoa Phong commune (Krong Bong district), Lam Dong selected Son Dien commune (Di Linh district) and Dak Nong was Quang Phu commune (Krong No district). These are areas where natural disasters such as storms, floods, landslides, thunderstorms, tornadoes, droughts often occur in recent years are affected by hydropower projects and some places are severely damaged in terms of people and property at the same time there are local ethnic minority communities.

The survey results are also consistent with the report of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Central Highlands provinces, the province's permanent unit on flood and storm prevention, when listing the common types of natural disasters in the Central Highlands. That is flood is a type of natural disaster that frequently occurs (the rate of respondents is 88.1%), followed by drought which is also very serious in recent years (the proportion of respondents is 74.9%), storms are also natural disasters occurring in the area (62.8%), lightning is fourth (60.8%), forest fires are the fifth result of drought (57.3%), hail (56.3%), erosion (46.8%), tornadoes (42.8%), landslides, landslides (41.3%), flash floods (34 , 2%), frost fog (32.6%),

dam failure (25.8%), polluting rain (22.2%), desertification (4.3%) and finally earthquake (4.2%). Surveying on the frequency of natural disasters, the results showed that the types of natural disasters with frequent occurrence are flood (the rate of people choosing the frequency is 58.4%), drought (54.1%), thunderstorms (33.9%), forest fires (34.3%), storms (35.6%), erosion (36.3%). Types of natural disasters with less occurrence rates are landslides, land cracks (22.2% of respondents), cyclones (21.6%), hail (20.8%) fog, frost (17.5%), flash floods, tube floods (16.8%), polluting rain (13.6%), dam failure (12.6%). Types of natural disasters rarely occur: earthquakes (1.2%) and the rarest desertification phenomenon (only 0.7% of respondents). Regarding the status of the capacity to respond to natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands today, the topic has analyzed and raised the current status of the available means and techniques used to respond to nature for forecasting, warning, preventing, responding, minimizing damages, recovering after natural disasters. Especially, the geographical information system (GIS) has been initially applied to build traditional maps/electronic maps of the residence of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, to build Traditional Maps/ Electronic map of the types of natural disasters commonly occurring in the Central Highlands. The topic has also raised the current situation of the capacity to cope with common natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands such as floods, flash floods; drought; thunderstorms, tornadoes; Forest fires; landslides, landslides; storm. The status of the capacity to respond to natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands shows many limitations and shortcomings. It is very urgent and helpful to provide orientations and solutions to overcome the above situation.

4.3. Principle of proposing a system of overall solutions to improve disaster prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands

- Principle of ensuring systematic and synchronous

This is the basic principle in improving the ability of local ethnic minority communities to forecast, warn, prevent, respond and mitigate harms caused by natural disasters and recover after natural disasters. This principle ensures the unity, integrity and practicality of disaster prevention in general, enhances the ability to forecast, warn,

prevent, respond, mitigate harms of natural disasters and recover after. natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands in particular.

- Principle of inheritance guarantee

Prevention and control of natural disasters in general, the process of improving the ability of ethnic minority communities to forecast, warn, prevent, respond, mitigate harms caused by natural disasters and recover after disasters. The Central Highlands in particular is a long-term, continuous process with the community's survival and development. Therefore, when proposing a system of solutions to improve disaster prevention capacity for the community, it must be based on the existing capacity and conditions and environment, bringing into play the positive elements from practice, from inherent capacities of the community, especially indigenous knowledge and experiences of the community's forces, functional agencies in natural disaster prevention and disaster prevention capacity.

- Principle of scientific assurance

The process of improving the ability of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands to forecast, warn, prevent, respond, mitigate harms and to recover from disasters must be based on a guest basis with all the necessary grounds. The contents, both knowledge and skills of forecasting, warning, preventing, responding, and minimizing harms from natural disasters and recovering after natural disasters, need to be carefully selected, must be ensured meet the necessary criteria, have been tested, tested in practice and implemented by the most suitable forms, methods and means. At the same time, there must be orientation, a consistent system, it is necessary to define standards, choose methods, aim to improve the ability to forecast, warn, prevent, respond and minimize harm of natural disasters and post-disaster recovery of local ethnic minority communities in the

Central Highlands to motivate and motivate learners to achieve defined goals.

- Principle of ensuring feasibility

Proposed measures to improve the ability of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands to improve the capacity of forecasting, warning, preventing, responding and minimizing harms caused by natural disasters, suitable with local practical conditions and characteristics of the object. Therefore, building and implementing measures to improve the ability of local ethnic minority communities to predict, warn, prevent, respond,

mitigate harms caused by natural disasters and post-disaster recovery. In the Central Highlands, it is necessary to take into account the actual conditions, the environment and the capabilities and capacities of both actors and implementers to define goals, develop plans and organize the implementation of the plan. In particular, it is necessary to study with a firm grasp of the specificity of the locality and ethnic culture in order to propose suitable contents, forms and implementation methods.

- Principle of ensuring efficiency

The process of improving the capacity of local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands to prevent natural disasters must bring concrete and practical results, directly contributing to raising awareness, fostering and developing their abilities, natural disaster prevention and fighting capacity for the community. Relevant forces need to take all forms and methods to achieve the identified goals. However, this work is done in difficult and complicated areas with very special objects, so achieving the goal is a very difficult process; Therefore, in the implementation and implementation process, it is necessary to define objectives for each stage, each content and specific form to strive to achieve step by step. At the same time, it is necessary to realize that the process does not necessarily perform well all the set objectives, nor does it take lightly of the achieved results, but must try to achieve the most basic and main results. possible.

5. Discussion

In the Central Highlands region, natural disasters are becoming more and more complicated, in order to contribute to building the capacity of the local ethnic minority community in the Central Highlands to prevent natural disasters, it is necessary to:

- Increase budgetary capital for natural disaster prevention activities in the Central Highlands;

- Drastically direct and invest financial resources for awareness raising and disaster response capacity for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, to promote community strength in natural disasters prevention;

- To invest in modern facilities and technical equipment for natural disaster prevention in regions prone to frequent natural disasters and high-risk areas in the Central Highlands;

- To adopt special policies to prioritize the focus on sustainable socio-economic development in association with the prevention of natural disasters in areas prone to frequent natural disasters in the Central Highlands;

6. Conclusion

In the current context of global climate change, natural disasters have become more complicated, have stronger impacts and cause more serious consequences for people in all regions above country, including the local ethnic minority community in the Central Highlands. Researching the ability to respond to natural disasters and proposing overall solutions to improve prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands is a very urgent issue, has a very practical and effective meaning. On the basis of identifying local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, including 13 ethnic minorities and their place of residence and identifying the causes and impacts of natural disasters as: storms, heavy rains causing floods and floods flashes, landslides, droughts, tornadoes, forest fires... for the life and all activities of the ethnic minority communities living in the Central Highlands. Regarding the

status of the capacity to respond to natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands today, the topic has analysed and raised the current status of the available means and techniques used to respond for forecasting, warning, preventing, responding, minimizing damages, recovering after natural disasters.

The topic has also raised the current situation of the capacity to cope with common natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands such as floods, flash floods; drought; thunderstorms, tornadoes; forest fires; landslides, landslides; storm.

The current situation of the capacity to respond to natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the area shows many limitations and shortcomings, causing many difficulties for life and struggling production activities here. It is very urgent and helpful to provide orientations and solutions to overcome the above situation.

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NGHIÊN CỨU NĂNG LỰC PHÒNG TRÁNH THẢM HỌA THIÊN TAI CỦA ĐỒNG BÀO DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ TẠI CHỖ Ở TÂY NGUYÊN TRONG GIAI ĐOẠN HIỆN NAY

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Khu vực Tây Nguyên ở nước ta đã và đang chịu tác động mạnh mẽ của thảm họa thiên nhiên. Những năm gần đây, thiên tai lũ ống, lũ quét, sạt lở đất diễn ra thường xuyên hơn. Sự biến đổi của khí hậu đã làm cho điều kiện tự nhiên của Tây Nguyên ngày càng khắc nghiệt, tần suất thiên tai ngày càng gia tăng với cường độ mạnh, diễn biến bất thường, khó lường. Để phát triển kinh tế - xã hội bền vững, trong khi thiên tai và biến đổi khí hậu đang là vấn đề toàn cầu thì việc chủ động nâng cao năng lực phòng, tránh và giảm nhẹ rủi ro thiên tai cho cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số ở Tây Nguyên, nhất là đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ trở nên cấp thiết và có ý nghĩa quan trọng hơn bao giờ hết. Tác giả của bài viết này đã có kết quả nghiên cứu chi tiết ở cấp quốc gia về các yếu tố hình thành năng lực ứng phó với thiên tai của đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ ở Tây Nguyên. Thông qua các dữ liệu đã có, bài viết đi sâu nghiên cứu năng lực ứng phó với các loại hình thiên tai chủ yếu của cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ ở Tây Nguyên hiện nay.

Từ khóa: Phòng tránh thiên tai; Dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ; Ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu; Phát triển bền vững; Tây Nguyên.