

OVERALL SOLUTION TO RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPROVE DISASTER PREVENTION CAPACITY OF LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

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Consequences of natural disasters and climate change for Vietnam are serious and present an existential threat to the goal of poverty reduction and hunger eradication, the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development of the country. Natural disasters continuously occur in all of the country with increasing levels in both scale and repetition cycle with unpredictable mutations, causing great damages. In particular, the Central Highlands region of our country has also been severely affected by natural disasters. The study of the ability to respond to natural disasters and the proposal of overall solutions to improve the prevention capacity of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands is a very urgent issue with very practical and practical significance, have a fundamental, long-lasting effect. The article analyzed and clarified the ability to respond to natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, thereby proposing a system of overall solutions to improve the disaster prevention capacity of the local communities, local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands include 7 groups of solutions with specific goals, contents and implementation methods. This system of solutions needs to be implemented synchronously with high determination, which will surely bring about effects positive results.

Keywords: *Total solution; Responding to climate change and preventing natural disasters; Local ethnic minority communities; The context of industrial revolution 4.0; Central Highlands Region.*

1. Introduction

Climate change and sea rise level are the existential and great threats that humanity will face in the 21st century. Natural disasters and other extreme climate events are increasing in most parts of the world. The consequences of natural disasters and climate change are suffered by no one else but also to an increasing extent, sometimes becoming a disaster for an entire country or region. Therefore, researching, proposing and implementing solutions to minimize the negative impacts of natural disasters, climate change and adapting to the global climate change process is an urgent task of all countries and of everyone on Earth.

Vietnam is not an exception to the trends of impacts and complex developments of natural disasters and global climate change.

Consequences of natural disasters and climate change for Vietnam are serious and present an existential threat to the goal of poverty reduction and hunger eradication, the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development, stability of the country. Natural disasters continuously occur in all regions of the country with increasing levels in both scale and repetition cycle with unpredictable mutations, causing great loss of people, property, economic, cultural and social infrastructures, adversely affecting the environment. In recent years, mountainous areas and areas where ethnic minorities live often have natural disasters and the next year is often more terrifying and fierce than the previous year. In particular, the Central Highlands region of our country has also been strongly affected by natural disasters. In recent years, natural disasters such as floods, pipe floods, flash floods and landslides have occurred more often. Almost every year in the rainy season, floods, flash floods and dozens of landslides occur. Climate change makes the natural conditions of the Central Highlands more harsh, the frequency of natural disasters is increasing with strong intensity and unusual and unpredictable changes. Drought in the dry season and floods in the rainy season have caused direct damage of hundreds of billions of dong, dozens of deaths, damage to environment and living conditions cannot be overestimated. In addition, other natural disasters such as forest fires, landslides, thunderstorms, hail, have also caused many difficulties and obstacles to the daily life and production of the people of the Central Highlands, especially the local ethnic minorities communities of the Central Highlands.

Scientists in Vietnam and the world have shared views, methods and voices in disaster prevention.

In international forums, a natural disaster is considered a sudden and intense change of nature due to unusual causes, having a great impact on natural and environmental conditions on Earth, causing disasters to human health, human life. Disaster management covers all of the above aspects of disaster planning and response, including activities before, during and after a disaster. Community-based disaster management is a method of approaching and involving all members of the community in the disaster management process: information collection, analysis, assessment, planning, implementation, control. Monitoring and mobilizing resources and capabilities in the community to reduce vulnerability and risk in disasters. Community-based disaster management is considered an effective, long-term solution to reduce the damage caused by natural disasters.

From the above reasons, it is necessary to study the overall solution to respond to climate change and improve the disaster prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands in the context of the industrial revolution 4.0 is very important and urgent.

2. Research overview

2.1. International Studies

2.1.1. Theoretical studies on natural disasters

Research on the comprehensive and extensive impact of natural disasters has been mentioned by many scientific works, notably: the study “Guide Liaison Participatory Planning and Management for Flood Mitigation and Preparedness” [New York Publishing: United Nations, 2005] analyzed and assessed the harms caused by floods in the Pacific region, thereby making plans for disaster control and management; typically China, India, Indonesia and Vietnam have analyzed the damage caused by floods in these countries; Research work “Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis/Maxx Dille, Roberts.Chen, Wed Deichmann...” by Arnol, Margret [Washington, DC: the World, 2005], did not stop there. in the aftermath of natural disasters, which this work has introduced to places at risk from natural disasters around the globe, where there is a high risk of loss due to one or more natural hazards nature, location analysis of earthquakes, floods, droughts; Ed.: Jonathan had a fairly complete report on world disasters “World Disasters Report: Focus on Information in Disasters” [2005] gave disaster information. At the same time, Wisner B mentioned that the subject of disaster damage is the community “At Risk: Natural Hazards, Peoples Vulnerability and Disasters, 2nd ed., Abingdon: Routledge”.

2.1.2. Study on disaster prevention capabilities and measures

The project “Community-based disaster risk reduction and management” by Care International has designed intervention activities, using community-based disaster management methods such as strengthening the response team of villages, training people on disaster preparedness, prevention and response, equipping early warning systems and testing some livelihood models with trees and seedlings that are resistant to flooding, waterlogging, high tide... People will also have access to information on natural disasters and climate change to be able to respond to 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] have studied adaptability response and factors affecting the ability to adapt and change the global environment; Scientist (Japan) Jonhua Hamer in the comprehensive study on tsunami and earthquake phenomena “Yokohama burning: The Deadly 1923 Earth Quake and Fire that Helped Forge the Path to World War II-Jonhua Hamer-New York...FreePress, 2006” has offered a number of solutions to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and to limit earthquakes and tsunamis. However, improving the ability to respond to earthquakes and tsunamis for the Japanese people has not been mentioned by Jonhua Hamer in his research work.

2.2. Domestic research

2.2.1. Studies on natural disasters

In 1994, Nguyen Minh Tan studied “Climatic zoning of Kon Tum province” to clarify the climate characteristics of Kon Tum province and the differentiation of basic climatic factors that greatly affect production. Climate zoning, description and criteria of climate of regions and sub-regions with its outstanding features. By 2000, with the topic “Preliminary assessment of erosion in the Se San river basin through experimental data”, author Pham Van Son has collected, sorted, analyzed and evaluated all data on the situation Erosion and silt status in the erosion and sediment measurement contract with the Mekong River Commission. Assess the current status of erosion, find the relationship between basin erosion and the main influencing factors. Analysis of Sesan river and mud flow regime. Recommend measures to prevent erosion of the basin and mud in the river.

2.2.2. Research on the impact of natural disasters

The authors Nguyen Tien, Nguyen Duc Tuan, when researching “Twentieth Century Disasters” [Youth Publishing House, H.2001] raised the terrible disasters of the twentieth century, showing

the terrible impact of natural disasters and climate change. In particular, author Ngo Thi Van Anh and colleagues: “Research on scientific and practical basis for environmental management and restoration after natural disasters- A case study in a locality” [2010], has conducted an overview study of studies related to the assessment of environmental damage after a disaster, present the scientific basis of the assessment of environmental damage after a disaster and the management and restoration of the environment after a disaster.

2.2.3. Research on the community's ability to respond to natural disasters

Research work of author Nguyen Trong Yem “Summarizing, forecasting zoning system and proposing policies to effectively respond to environmental incidents in ethnic minority and mountainous areas of our country”; Le The Trung, “Community prepares for disaster preparedness” [H: Medicine, 2003] refers to 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.

More specifically, the author Vo Dinh Dung when researching: “The prevention of floods in 2004 of the road management zone V”; Dao Xuan Hoc “Research on flood drainage and socio-economic-environmental issues for sustainable development in the Dong Thap Muoi region” [2004] has reviewed a number of natural features related to the problem, the exploitation of the Dong Thap Muoi area, mentioned the evolution of floods and the problem of flood drainage; assess the current socio-economic status of the region; Dong Thap Muoi states the methodology, development perspectives, strategies and plans for socio-economic development. Topic: “Assessment of the current situation and proposes policies to ensure health care in mitigating and overcoming consequences of natural disasters and disasters” [2006] by Duong Quoc Trong, the project leader, overviewed the disaster situation, 1996-2006 disaster, introducing disaster management of the health sector, organizing first aid for victims of hospitals, environmental sanitation and disease prevention, logistics assurance and the role of the community. Develop a draft strategic orientation for health assurance in mitigating and overcoming consequences of natural disasters and disasters in the 2006-2015 period. Typical for disaster prevention, some typical individuals in “Community-based disaster risk management: Some good examples in Vietnam” [2007] provide general information and analysis. experiences of 16 good examples in Vietnam on community-based disaster risk

management, to reduce negative impacts from disasters for people living in high-risk areas.

For the Central Highlands, there has not been an overall study on solutions to improve the capacity to respond to climate change and prevent natural disasters for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands.

3. Research Methods

To clarify the above objectives, the study has combined and used the following information collection methods:

- Research on inheritance of primary and secondary documents (Research on theoretical basis and research on practical basis)
- Research and survey experience in Lao Cai and Ha Giang
- Survey and survey in the field in the provinces of the Central Highlands region
- Organizing seminars and scientific talks
- Set up topics to serve the research of the topic

4. A system of total solutions to improve disaster prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands

4.1. Solution group 1: Raising awareness of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands on disaster prevention

Raising awareness for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands about natural disasters and natural disaster prevention and control is the most important solution, creating a foundation for improving the community's ability to prevent natural disasters. Because the people are people who are closely attached to nature and the community here, more than anyone are the ones who have to face directly with frequent natural disasters. Meanwhile, for many different reasons, the compatriots pay little attention to natural disasters. People do not have the right awareness of natural disasters (when they meet with drought, they still pray for rain to Giang); there are few and almost no information on forecasting and warning of natural disasters has been received. Most of the people do not know how to prevent and avoid natural disasters, and are still passively coping. Therefore, raising awareness about natural disasters and natural disaster prevention and control will help local ethnic minorities and the community to have a correct and comprehensive awareness of natural disasters, forecasting, warning, and prevention. , respond to, reduce harm and recover from natural disasters, reduce damage to people and property, limit the destruction of natural resources, environment and cultural heritage by natural disasters, contribute to social economic development.

4.2. Solution group 2: Fostering and developing capacity for forecasting, warning, prevention, response, harm reduction and post-disaster recovery for local ethnic minority communities

This is the most important solution that directly fosters, develops and improves the ability to prevent and avoid natural disasters and brings into play the ability of local ethnic minority communities in forecasting, warning, prevention, response, harm reduction and recovery after natural disasters, contributing to minimizing damage caused by natural disasters. Foster and improve basic and necessary skills in disaster prevention and control for local ethnic minority communities, including the following contents: Improving the level, forecasting, warning and prevention capabilities prevent and respond to natural disasters; the community's ability to prepare for natural disasters through participatory activities; community's ability to manage disaster risk; communication capacity for disaster warning and response for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands to ensure timely information when natural disasters occur; improve the ability to identify, forecast and give early warning of various types of natural disasters in order to provide solutions suitable to each type, contributing to improving efficiency in disaster prevention and avoidance; the ability to access and use advanced technical means in natural disaster prevention; capacity for self-prevention of natural disasters, especially community-based disaster prevention and mitigation; capacity to develop plans for natural disaster prevention and control; capacity to organize production associated with natural disaster prevention and control activities; capacity to adapt to various types of natural disasters...

4.3. Solution group 3: Preserve and promote cultural values in environmental protection and disaster risk prevention

Cultural values, especially traditional culture, have been deeply ingrained in community life (including cultural values related to environmental protection and natural disaster prevention and control). All solutions to improve natural disaster prevention and control capacity for local ethnic minority communities must be based on indigenous cultures and in conformity with ethnic cultures. Preserving and promoting cultural values will arouse and promote the existing living capital of the community, respect and promote good cultural values, bring into play the existing abilities of the people and effectively promote them. Local capacity of the community itself such as: cultural values, practical experiences in disaster prevention, in order to improve efficiency and reduce damage

after natural disasters, ensuring while promoting existing strength, while creating an environment to form and develop new capabilities and capacities for the community.

To step up the conservation and promotion of material cultural values related to environmental protection and disaster prevention and control (cultural works, hydroelectric projects, reservoirs, etc.); Preserve and promote intangible cultural values related to environmental protection and disaster prevention (indigenous knowledge, customary laws, traditions, conventions, spiritual elements, festivals, folk beliefs...).

4.4. Solution group 4: Strengthening the cohesion of ethnic communities living in the same area in responding to natural disasters

Solidarity and closeness are precious traditions of the ethnic groups in Vietnam in general and the local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands in particular. In particular, before natural disasters, the enemy's spirit of solidarity and community cohesion was even more evident. Currently, under the influence of many factors, especially the negative side of the market mechanism, it has also had a great influence on ethnic relations and community relations. Before the raging of natural disasters, the urgent requirement is to strengthen the cohesion and help of communities, to overcome difficulties and challenges together. Strengthen the cohesion of communities in the same area in order to promote the strength of the communities, multiply the strength of the community in preventing and avoiding natural disasters; create unity, solidarity, mutual assistance in the process of responding to natural disasters. This is also an inevitable solution to create a strong enough capacity to cope with the complicated developments and the growing destruction of natural disasters

Strengthen coherence in disaster prevention and avoidance, including: cohesion in forecasting, building disaster prevention and control plans, organizing disaster prevention and control activities, rescue and rescue, organizing production, overcoming consequences of natural disasters... It is not only the unity of awareness, mutual assistance and assistance in the process of responding to and overcoming the consequences of natural disasters, but also solidarity and unity in the process of disaster recovery. the creation of conditions, capabilities and bases for association and cohesion in disaster prevention.

4.5. Solution Group 5: Supplementing and perfecting mechanisms and policies for improving the forecasting, warning, prevention, response and mitigation capabilities of natural disasters

and disaster recovery for ethnic minorities minorities and local ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands.

Supplementing and perfecting mechanisms and policies to create a favorable legal basis for natural disaster prevention and control in general, improving the 6+ capacity for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, contributing to the response to natural disasters. effectively respond and minimize damage caused by natural disasters.

Supplementing and perfecting a number of mechanisms and policies for improving the 6+ ability for ethnic minority communities and ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, policies include:

Mechanisms and policies to support financial resources for 6+ capacity building activities to encourage the community to actively participate in 6+ ability improvement activities; Supplementing mechanisms and policies on the management and implementation of activities to improve the ability of 6+ for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands; Formulate and supplement synchronous policies on investment in construction of key natural disaster prevention and control works and support localities in building natural disaster prevention and control works according to the Government's decentralization; Policy on Training, education, training, propaganda to raise public and people's awareness in law observance and participation in natural disaster prevention and control; Increase investment in infrastructure in areas frequently affected by natural disasters; relocate people living in dangerous areas to a safe place; support in life and production for victims of damage caused by natural disasters, giving priority to areas frequently affected by natural disasters and vulnerable people; Policies to encourage organizations, households, individuals and communities to take initiative in taking measures to prevent and combat natural disasters; encourage organizations and individuals to invest in construction of works, research and apply scientific and technological advances to natural disaster prevention and control activities.

4.6. Solution group 6: Strengthening the socialization of resources in preventing and mitigating damage caused by natural disasters

In the face of complicated developments of natural disasters and severe consequences caused by natural disasters, it is necessary to improve disaster prevention capacity for the community, especially ethnic minorities. But this is a difficult and complicated task, requiring the mobilization of resources from the whole society. Implementing the socialization of resources in order to mobilize

all resources, create synergy in environmental protection and reduce damage caused by natural disasters is an important solution, creating conditions in all aspects to implement the contents, forms and methods to improve the community's ability to prevent and avoid natural disasters.

Strengthen the socialization of human resources and financial resources in disaster prevention; Implement socialization policies for disaster prevention and mitigation, in which: creating conditions for people to participate in the process of developing legal documents, planning, planning, management and supervise the implementation of programs and projects in the locality; Continue to build and expand models of socialization in natural disaster prevention and control; Formulate plans for socio-economic development associated with disaster prevention; Mobilize all resources to prevent natural disasters, ensure the safety of life and property, and minimize damage caused by natural disasters.

4.7. Solution group 7: Well organize the prevention and mitigation of damage caused by natural disasters in the localities

In order to improve the ability to prevent, avoid and reduce natural disaster damage, along with enhancing the capacity and promoting the role of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, it is necessary to have conditions and environment to protect the natural disasters. guarantee. The well-organization of disaster prevention and mitigation in the localities will create conditions and environments for the improvement of the community's ability to prevent natural disasters. The goal of this group of solutions is to create favorable conditions in terms of environment, physical facilities, techniques, technology, forces and means for disaster prevention work in localities.

Focusing on creating favorable conditions for residential areas, physical facilities, forces, means and resources to ensure disaster prevention and control.

Planning and rearranging the residences of communities to avoid key areas, places where natural disasters often occur, and areas that are not safe during natural disasters are especially important. This solution will contribute to ensuring the safety of the community when there is a natural disaster; at the same time creating favorable conditions for the implementation of natural disaster prevention and control when in all situations, limiting damage caused by natural disasters.

Raise awareness about rescue and rescue work for full-time and part-time forces and local people's forces so that they can proactively deal with and handle situations when natural disasters

occur; Improve rescue and rescue capabilities for full-time and semi-specialized forces and local people's forces so that they are ready to deal with and handle situations when natural disasters occur; Improve on-the-spot response capacity for organizations, individuals and communities in areas frequently affected by natural disasters, especially in mountainous, remote and isolated areas, and areas where local ethnic minorities live. ; Prepare well resources for rescue and disaster relief work.

5. Discussion

Although, there are many different views when proposing a model for disaster prevention, most scientists and managers agree that when building a model for disaster prevention and mitigation, It is necessary to thoroughly grasp the main point of view: must be based on science, suitable to natural, socio-economic characteristics and bring practical effects. Therefore, the building of a model of disaster prevention and mitigation for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands needs to take the main view of:

Firstly, the building of models for disaster prevention and mitigation for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands must be based on theoretical and practical bases on disaster prevention. The proposal to build the model must have a full scientific basis, meet the scientific requirements and ensure the advanced and modernity.

Secondly, models of disaster prevention and mitigation for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands must be suitable with natural, socio-economic conditions, cultural and psychological characteristics of ethnic minorities. ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. This is a cross-cutting point of view that governs and directs the entire process of building as well as organizing the implementation of the model. The model must be derived from the specificity of the region, region, and location to propose the model and organize the implementation of the model.

Third, models of disaster prevention and mitigation for local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands must bring practical effects and contribute to improving the ability of ethnic minorities to avoid natural disasters. ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. The building and implementation of the model must bring concrete and practical effects, create positive changes and improve the capacity of the community. This is the goal to be achieved by the model, which is the basis for evaluating the quality of the model and testing the model's science.

Building a model of disaster prevention and mitigation in local ethnic minority communities in the

Central Highlands must be based on the review and evaluation of international and Vietnamese modeling studies related to the topic of responding to climate change, improving the ability to prevent and mitigate natural disasters in local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands.

6. Conclusion

In the current context of global climate change, inherent natural disasters are becoming more complicated, having stronger impacts and causing more serious consequences for people in all regions of the world. country, including local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands. The study of the ability to respond to natural disasters and the proposal of overall solutions to improve the prevention capacity of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands is a very urgent issue with very practical and practical significance. have a fundamental, long-lasting effect.

The study analyzed and clarified the ability to respond to natural disasters of the local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, which was formed and developed based on the following 7 basic factors: (1) The customs,

customary laws and social practices inherent in the society; (2) Beliefs, festivals and literature and art; (3) Traditional knowledge capital; (4) Ethnic policy and the role of local government; (5) Planning and population distribution; (6) Training, retraining and training; and (7) Promoting the role of prestigious people, village elders, village heads and women.

The study proposed a system of overall solutions to improve disaster prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands, including 7 groups of solutions with objectives, content and methods of implementation. Specifically.

This system of solutions needs to be implemented synchronously with high determination, which will surely bring positive effects

The study has also developed and implemented two models of Information, Education and Communication based on the active participation of the community to forecast, warn, prevent, respond to and reduce the harms of disaster, disaster recovery has achieved positive results and is highly feasible when replicated.

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GIẢI PHÁP TỔNG THỂ ỨNG PHÓ VỚI BIẾN ĐỔI KHÍ HẬU VÀ NÂNG CAO NĂNG LỰC PHÒNG TRÁNH THIÊN TAI CỦA CỘNG ĐỒNG CÁC DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ TẠI CHỖ Ở TÂY NGUYÊN TRONG BỐI CẢNH CÁCH MẠNG CÔNG NGHIỆP 4.0 HIỆN NAY

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Hậu quả của thiên tai, biến đổi khí hậu đối với Việt Nam là nghiêm trọng và là một nguy cơ hiện hữu cản trở mục tiêu xóa đói giảm nghèo, cản trở việc thực hiện các mục tiêu thiên niên kỷ và sự phát triển bền vững của đất nước. Thiên tai liên tiếp xảy ra ở mọi nơi trên cả nước với mức độ ngày càng gia tăng cả về quy mô và chu kỳ lặp lại với những đợt biến khó lường, gây ra nhiều tổn thất to lớn. Trong đó, khu vực Tây Nguyên nước ta cũng đã và đang là nơi chịu tác động nghiêm trọng của thiên tai. Việc nghiên cứu khả năng ứng phó với thiên tai và đề xuất giải pháp tổng thể nâng cao năng lực phòng tránh của cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ ở Tây Nguyên là vấn đề rất cấp bách, có ý nghĩa rất thiết thực và có tác dụng căn bản, lâu dài. Bài viết đã phân tích khả năng ứng phó với thiên tai của cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ ở Tây Nguyên, từ đó đề xuất hệ thống giải pháp tổng thể nâng cao năng lực phòng tránh thiên tai của cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ ở Tây Nguyên bao gồm 7 nhóm giải pháp với các mục tiêu, nội dung và cách thức thực hiện cụ thể. Hệ thống giải pháp này cần được thực hiện đồng bộ với quyết tâm cao chắc chắn sẽ mang lại những hiệu quả tích cực.

Từ khóa: Giải pháp tổng thể; Ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu và phòng tránh thiên tai; Cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ; Bối cảnh cách mạng công nghiệp 4.0; Khu vực Tây Nguyên.