

# Building model of information, education and communication clubs for preventing natural disasters to improve disaster prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities

## Results and lessons learned\*

(Case studies of Gie Trieng ethnic group in Kon Tum province and Co Ho ethnic group in Lam Dong province)

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*Climate change and sea level rise are an existing threat of humanity in the 21st century. The victims of natural disasters and climate change are none other than people who suffer with increasing levels of disasters for a country and a region. Therefore, the study proposes and implements solutions to minimize negative impacts of natural disasters and adapts to the process of global climate change, which is an urgent task of every country. One of the solutions to improve the capacity of natural disaster prevention and mitigation for ethnic minorities is to educate and raise awareness for people in natural disaster prevention. Thus, building a model of clubs for information, education and communication for preventing natural disasters to improve disaster prevention capacity of ethnic minorities is of utmost importance.*

**Keywords:** Model; Information, education and communication clubs; Natural disasters prevention; Local ethnic minorities; Gie Trieng ethnic group; Co Ho ethnic group.

### 1. The problems

Climate change, natural disasters and other extreme climatic phenomena are increasing in most parts of the world. Vietnam is one of the countries in the region affected by climate change. Climate change makes the natural conditions of Vietnam more harshly, the frequency of natural disasters is increasing with strong intensity, unusual developments and difficult to predict. Drought in the dry season and floods in the wet season, landslides, flooding, flash floods... have caused hundreds of billions of damage, hundreds of people died, and the damage of environmental degradation and living conditions are impossible to count. In addition, other natural disasters such as forest fires, landslides, cyclones, hail have also caused many obstacles to living and production of people,

especially ethnic communities minority. The ethnic minority people in our country now account for over 14% of the country's population, however, reside in a large area, more than 2/3 of the country's area. The people live in the North West, the Central Highlands and the South West - where the climate is harsh, the terrain is difficult, divided by many rivers and streams (Northwest), or in salt-marsh areas, often subject to saltwater intrusion or soil salinity. These are areas of ethnic minorities with the lowest educational level in the country. Due to the influence of the market economic, along with increasing population density, the forest land in these areas is increasingly narrowed, leading to the natural disasters are increasingly fierce. Therefore, for sustainable socio-economic development, while natural disasters and climate change are global issues, the proactive improvement of natural disaster

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prevention, reduction capacity for ethnic minorities has becoming more urgent than ever. One of the solutions to improve the capacity of natural disaster prevention and mitigation for ethnic minorities, is to educate and raise awareness for people to prevent natural disasters. In particular, pay special attention to building a model of information, education and communication clubs.

**2. Scientific basis for building a model of information, education and communication club for preventing natural disasters to improve disaster prevention capacity of local ethnic minority communities**

For building the model, we based on the theoretical basis of the model of Information, education and communication club for preventing natural disasters. At the same time, to investigate and survey the situation of natural and social conditions, impacts of natural disaster factors, and the ability of the ethnic minorities to respond to natural disasters for a long time. Specifically for the Gie Trieng ethnic group in Dak Chap village, Dak Pet commune, Dak Gleï district, Kon Tum province and Co Ho ethnic group in Gia Bac 2 village, Tan Nghia commune, Di Linh district, Lam Dong province.

***- Situation of capacity to respond to natural disasters of Gie Trieng ethnic group in Dak Gleï district, Kon Tum province***

The model worked team with the Department of Ethnic Minorities, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Red Cross Association of Kon Tum province on the management, prevention, response and mitigation of natural disasters for local ethnic minority areas. There are two districts most affected by natural disasters in Kon Tum today are Tu Mo Rong and Dak Gleï districts. Two ethnic minorities are most affected by natural disasters, are the Gie Trieng ethnic group and the Xo Dang ethnic group. Some areas of Dak Gleï district have been affected by huge storms and floods in recent years. However, the awareness of people about natural disasters is limited, experience of preventing and responding to changes in the weather is no longer suitable with today's practice. Disaster situation is increasingly complicated, the frequency and extent of damage is increasing. While the life of the people is very difficult, the livelihood is mostly farming, the living place of the households is mainly on stilts along streams and hills, so it is greatly affected by floods and landslides. Some concave areas are severely affected by flooding from hydroelectric dams. The most common type of natural disasters, and the most complicated developments of the locality are floods, flash floods and landslides. In

particular, Dak Gleï is one of the districts with heavy losses, but the building model of natural disaster prevention, response to ethnic minority communities has not been implemented in this area, especially there is no support to prevent, respond to natural disasters from international organizations.

For many years, local authorities have also implemented many the Central and local authorities programs on natural disasters and prevention and response to natural disasters. However, the provincial budget is limited, so Dak Gleï has many shortcomings in improving the capacity to prevent, respond and mitigate the harmful effects of natural disasters for local ethnic minority communities. According to the Red Cross Association of the province: The province's participation in disaster relief is only at the task of helping disaster relief and emergency relief. The Association organized training courses on risk prevention knowledge; build disaster maps where floods, landslides happen, mobilize people to avoid deforestation, indiscriminate burning of forest..., first aid training to avoid further injury before emergency treatment. But due to limited resources, this activity is still difficult. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is the focal point to carry out propaganda and training tasks... but the implementation budget is mainly from donor organizations. Therefore, the management and response to disaster reduction of Dak Gleï district are still limited.

Through the study of the current situation, on the ability to cope with natural disasters of the Gie Trieng ethnic group in Dak Gleï district, we found that: Gie Trieng people have lived for a long time in Dak Gleï district, and to adapt to the living environment, for many years, they have accumulated a lot of local knowledge about disaster prevention. These experiences helped them survive and develop. But now, because upstream forests are cut down, the development of hydropower and mining industries taking place near where people live (Dak Pet commune is a hot spot of illegal gold mineral mining) causing landslides and drought, which has led to abnormal climate and natural changes. Local traditional experiences accumulated by local people in forecasting and recognizing natural disaster risks for many years are no longer appropriate. Besides, many people have not fully aware of the unexpected risk, occur at any time of natural disasters. Due to the low educational level of the Gie Triêng ethnic group, and in a place where socio-economic conditions are difficult and limited exchanges, so they have not seen all the harmful effects of natural disasters. Along with that is the habit of cultivation and forest clearance for cultivation, causing ecological imbalance and

consequently serious disasters often occur.

Derived from the practice of the ability to identify and respond to natural disasters of Gia Trieng people; Based on natural and socio-economic conditions of Dak Chap village, Dak Pet commune, Dak Glei district (the village area is relatively steep, the village has been affected by flash floods and flood); Based on the psychological characteristics, lifestyle, and production life of the compatriots, we realize that this is a geographical area that needs to be implemented the Model Club for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to improve disaster prevention capacity for ethnic minorities.

***- The situation of Co Ho ethnic minorities' ability to cope with natural disasters in Gia Bac 2 village, Tan Nghia commune, Di Linh district, Lam Dong province.***

Through studying the actual situation of forecasting, warning, preventing and coping with natural disasters of the Co Ho ethnic group in Di Linh district, we found out: To adapt to the living environment, for many years, Co Ho compatriots have accumulated a lot of experience in preventing floods and landslides. But now, because upstream forests are severely destroyed, due to the habit of deforestation for cultivation lately, and the hydropower industry has developed strongly in the area which causing landslides and droughts, have led to changes climate abnormalities and natural disasters. The traditional experience of local people accumulated in forecasting, preventing and responding to natural disasters for many years has not been much helpful. Every year, local authorities have organized communication sessions, trained skills in preventing natural disasters for people, but due to limited funding and not being communication educated regularly, the effectiveness of prevention, response, mitigation and recovery after disaster of local ethnic communities is still limited. Derived from the practice of the Co Ho people ability to recognize and respond to natural disasters; Based on the natural and socio-economic conditions of Gia Bac 2 village, Nghia Tan commune, Di Linh district, it is quite low compared to the common area of Di Linh district, especially near factories, hydropower, therefore natural disasters, floods and landslides are quite severe heavy in recent years; Based on psychological characteristics, lifestyle, production life of the Co Ho people, we realize that this is a locality which needs to be implemented the pilot model for information, education and communication club, aimed at improving the capacity of natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation for local ethnic minorities.

The model is implemented in 2 villages of two

local ethnic minorities, with the aim of building and effectively organizing the activities of 2 Information, Education and Communication Clubs in 2 communities in 2 provinces in the Central Highlands, thereby orienting and spreading to other communities. IEC clubs and IEC models operating in the community will enhance the capacity of natural disaster forecasting, warning, prevention, response and mitigation and disaster recovery (6+ capacity) for ethnic minorities. The construction of the model is aimed at raising awareness for people about natural disasters and its danger in the context of current climate change. In addition, it helps the people to improve their livelihoods and have new livelihoods suitable to natural conditions. At the same time, through the construction, implementation and replication of the model, it will promote the activeness and creativity in responding to natural disasters of local communities, of community groups by age and gender and the impact of the community group in the society (village) of the local ethnic minority. The increasing adaptation to the natural and social living conditions of ethnic minorities, along with the superior ethnic policy system are the key actors to improve living standards, reduce poverty for ethnic minorities.

### **3. Operation content of the model**

***a) Information system should be transmitted to the community of local ethnic minorities affected by natural disasters:***

- Characteristics of types of natural disasters in the area where the model is implemented
- System of experience and knowledge of local ethnic minorities on disaster prevention.
- 6+ capacity requirements of local ethnic minority individuals and communities to prevent natural disasters in the area.
- Developing disaster maps and disaster prevention maps in the area where the model is implemented.
- Developing a detailed prevention plan.

***\* Information, education and communication programs:***

- Program on disaster prevention education for high school students from lower secondary schools.
- Training program for local ethnic minority people.
- Training program for district, commune and ward officials.

***\* Information, education and communication materials:*** Developing materials in the form of books for high school students; develop a communication kit: Playing posters - learning posters, brochures,

leaflets, videos ...; establish a website to prevent natural disasters in each locality.

**b) Organizing educational activities to improve the capacity of the community**

- Integrating the content of education to improve the capacity of natural disaster prevention with relative subjects: Physical education, geography, civil education, biology, overtime education... for high school students, boarding ethnic minority and semi-boarding ethnic minority students.

- Organizing training courses on knowledge according to programs designed for people and officials at district and commune levels.

- Organizing training courses on skills to prevent natural disasters that often occur in the area for the subjects.

- Organizing disaster prevention exercises.

- Putting documents and topics into teaching at community learning centers, continuing education centers.

**c) Communication organization to improve the capacity of the community**

Organizing communication sessions for local ethnic minority communities in the locality to improve disaster prevention capacity in the form of: Local media (local television, radio, speakers radio, communication materials...)

**d) Teams performing tasks to improve community capacity**

- For high school students, use teachers.

- For people and officials at commune and district levels, teachers and reporters are used at the training schools.

**e) Establishment of the Club Management Board model**

The Management Board of the Club includes: Commune leaders, village heads, prestigious people in the community, commune police, women's union, village conflict youths ...

**g) Providing equipment for the Club to operate**

**h) Steps to build the model**

- District survey, planning

- Establishing the Steering Committee of IEC Model Club to manage the activities of the Club (professional activities, financial mobilization ...)

- Building a team of volunteer propagandists, reporters...

**4. Deployment of the model of Information, education and communication club**

**4.1. Deployment of the Information, education and communication Club in Dak Chap village**

After conducting research, surveying the actual

situation of prevention and coping with natural disasters of the Gie Trieng people; based on experience in building models of foreign countries and some other localities in the country; Based on natural and social conditions of Dak Chap village, Dak Pet commune, Dak Glei district, Kon Tum province, cultural characteristics, ethnic psychology of the Gie Trieng people, the model building group agreed the content of developing and implementing IEC model for Gie Trieng people is as follows:

- The model was implemented in Dak Chap village, Dak Pet commune, Dak Glei district, Kon Tum province. Dak Chap village has a large population of Gie Trieng people (95%), a place where flash floods, floods occur... This is the residence of Gie Trieng ethnic minorities with unique lifestyle and psychological characteristics, ethnicity, cultural identity.

- Establishment of the Club Management Board including: Representatives of Commune People's Committee leaders, Fatherland Front, Commune Police, Women's Union and village heads. Assigning specific tasks to each member of the Management Board and coordinate with the Dak Glei district Agriculture and Rural Development Division to implement the model.

- Developing a plan to coordinate with Dak Pet commune secondary school to inform, educate and communicate disaster prevention and response in the village.

- Preparing the necessary equipment for information, education and communication. Specifically: The club signboard with letters: "Information, Education and Communication Club to improve capacity for disaster prevention of local ethnic minority communities"; warning signs of natural disasters (landslides, floods, flash floods) where formerly happen or are likely to occur; providing swimming equipment and communication materials...

- Organizing club activities. The Information, Education and Communication Club has 3 main tasks: 1) Information; 2) Education; 3) Communication through activities: Organizing practice training, practical learning, equipped with basic knowledge and skills such as teaching wearing life jackets, using life buoys, teaching swimming, training for rescue (first aid when getting burns, drowning...); Providing information through education and communication. Specifically, organizing training courses to improve the capacity of local ethnic minority people through the training of knowledge on forecasting, warning, prevention, response and mitigation of disaster risks and post-disaster recovery for local ethnic minority people.

Carrying out 3 main tasks, the Club Management Board has developed a detailed and detailed implement plan: every 2 weeks in the wet season is; every 2 months in the dry season. Activities at the club on the topic of natural disaster prevention have specific contents, with specific objects and forms of education and communication.

\* *About information, education and communication subjects:* The Club Management Board has divided communities of ethnic minorities in villages and communes into small community groups according to their age, gender, position and prestige influence that community group for local ethnic minority people. Specific community groups that are educated and communicated are: Youth; school-aged children; prestigious people in villages and communes; household owners; those who hold local knowledge... in order to have effective communication methods and content. Children are the most interested subject in media campaigns. The Club Management Board has proposed integrating, swimming training content, communication on improving capacity to respond to flash floods, flooding into the school program of children in Primary and Secondary schools of the commune.

Young people are the most targeted subjects in building models. They are the main force in the village and commune to actively get information on the situation of flash floods, landslides and forest fires, coordinate with agencies to deploy forces to timely rescue and fight forest fires to help the community. Young people will also be family mobilizers (they are also the owners of young families) to not cultivate and build houses in areas where the terrain is at high risk of landslides, along streams. In the content of training for youth, IEC Club model focused on rescue training, rescue, first aid, drowning and recovery from disaster such as landslides, forest fires...

Village and commune officials and prestigious people in the community are provided knowledge of disaster response and knowing how to integrate disaster risk reduction into socio-economic development plans of local, creating positive effects on activities to enhance the coping capacity of people.

\* *Information, education and communication contents:* Provide training materials and communication materials for IEC Club. Club training, knowledge dissemination according to each topic. The Club model is responsible for maintaining propaganda through training once every 2 weeks to 2 months/1 times. Ethnic minority people come to the training to receive financial support.

Perform practical rehearsals through practice swimming, lifesaving and drowning drills, rehearsed by the Model Board and Clubs.

\* *Information, education and communication forms:*

In addition to information, education and communication with specific rehearsals; providing communication materials for the Club; providing leaflets in Vietnamese, the Club uses the form of mass media, radio stations in villages and communes and through community communication boards on natural disasters, ways to prevent and respond to natural disasters, in Vietnamese and ethnic languages. At the same time, strengthening oral propaganda, implementing propaganda, in meetings and activities in village and commune communities. Besides, transferring documents on management and improvement of disaster prevention and response capacity to provincial, district and commune community centers.

4.2. *Deployment of the Information, Education and Communication Club in Gia Bac 2 village, Tan Nghia commune, Di Linh district, Lam Dong province.*

Based on natural and social conditions of Gia Bac 2 village; based on the cultural and psychological characteristics of the local Co Ho people, after investigating the actual situation of Co Ho's disaster response capacity, we agreed on the content of constructing and develop IEC Club Model for ethnic minority people in Co Ho:

- The model is implemented in Gia Bac 2 village, Tan Nghia commune, Di Linh district, Lam Dong province. Gia Bac 2 village is quite low compared to the general area of Di Linh district, especially near Dong Nai 2 hydropower project, so natural disasters are flood and landslide.

- Organization of model building: Establishment of the Steering Committee of IEC Club Model; establishment of the Club; Prepare the necessary equipment for information, education and communication.

- Club activities in Gia Bac 2 village, implemented as the Club's activities in Dak Chap village, Dak Pet commune, Dak Glei district, Kon Tum province. The difference when implementing the model for ethnic minority community in Co Ho compared to the ethnic minority community in Gie Trieng has some changes in information content, communication, and education and communication objects. This difference comes from the geographical location of Gia Bac 2 village and the cultural, ethnic and religious factors of the Co Ho ethnic group.

\* *About the content of information, education*

*and communication:* In addition to providing training materials, communication materials, the Club of training and propagating knowledge according to each topic like in Dak Chap village, Dak Pet commune, but there is an increase in the number of practical rehearsals such as swimming exercises, lifesaving and drowning exercises. Because Gia Bac 2 and Tan Nghia villages are less dense compared to other areas in Di Linh district, closer to hydropower projects, so natural disasters, floods, and landslides often occur.

\* *Information, education and communication subjects:* The model steering committee has divided ethnic minority communities in villages and communes into small community groups according to age, gender, position and prestige influence of that community group for local ethnic minority. Small community groups are young people; school-aged children; prestigious people in villages and communes; those who hold local knowledge. But there is also a difference from the model built in the Gie Trieng community. This is because the Co Ho community still has a matriarchy regime, women have a great authority in their families and lineages, therefore they are the Club most targeted group. They are family heads and decide on the majority of their families' livelihood and living place decisions. The Steering Board of the Club Model has also directed the integration of education and communication to improve capacity on natural disaster prevention and response, disaster risk reduction for Co Ho women during meetings, women's community activities on farming and parenting.

#### **5. Assessing the impact of the model on local ethnic minority communities in 6+ capacity building in general and disaster prevention capacity in particular**

The implementation of the Model of IEC Club is based on active participation of the community to forecast, alert, prevent, respond to and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and post-disaster recovery for Gie Trieng community in Kon Tum and Co Ho community in Lam Dong have contributed to raising awareness for people about natural disasters and knowing how to prevent, respond to mitigate the harmful effects of natural disasters on people. The local ethnic minorities participating in the IEC Club have gained basic knowledge about risk identification, prevention, response and mitigation through training topics, especially swimming lessons and sessions rescue, drowning rehearsals... In addition, implementing the model has also contributed to raising awareness for local leaders for improving prevention and coping capacity with natural disaster risks for people, help

them have the state management methods in this field in the locality more effectively. The IEC Club model not only provides results for households directly participating in the Club but also affects the neighbors in preventing and responding to mitigate the harmful effects of natural disasters and learning how to protect themselves, relatives and community assets.

#### **6. Evaluating the results of building the Model of Information, Education and Communication Club**

The IEC model has brought practical results based on the active participation of the Gie Trieng community in Kon Tum and the Co Ho community in Lam Dong, helps them to forecast, warn, prevent and respond, minimize the impact of natural disasters and recovery after natural disasters. Through the activities of the Club Management Board, it shows the active participation of the community in prevention and response to natural disasters. From provincial, district, commune, village leaders to ethnic minorities. They are the subjects, playing an active and proactive role in the activities of the Club Model. Activities of the Club are friendly, and have a higher interaction with the ethnic minorities community compared to popular propaganda methods through radio, newspapers or panels, posters and leaflets. People often pay little attention to information that is reflected one-sided in newspapers, radio or television, and at the same time have little opportunity to contact and learn about natural disasters documents, therefore, it is very useful to establish an IEC Club Model on disaster prevention. Participating in the Club, people were able to learn knowledge through direct communication with natural disaster prevention officers and experts, its impact and disaster response methods. Natural disasters are recognized within their own communities, through their perspectives. People directly reflect their perceptions of weather and climate change, indicating the impacts of natural disasters on their families. Through the "two-way" sharing, improving the awareness of natural disasters, and natural disaster coping methods. People were also discussed with the livelihood experts for the community, associated with activities to prevent natural disasters and adapt to the current climate change conditions.

In addition to the advantages, the model of IEC Club based on the active participation of the Gie Trieng community in Kon Tum and the Co Ho community in Lam Dong still faces certain difficulties. Due to the low educational level of ethnic minority people, access to new knowledge in preventing and responding to natural disasters in

the context of climate change is still limited.

Model of IEC Club based on active participation of the community to forecast, warn, prevent, respond to and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and post-disaster recovery for Gie Trieng community Kon Tum and the Co Ho community in Lam Dong, have contributed to raising awareness for local ethnic minority people on natural disasters, helping people know how to prevent, avoid, respond and mitigate the harmful effects of natural disasters. People are equipped with basic knowledge about awareness, prevention, response, risk reduction, and learning how to prevent and protect themselves, relatives and property of individuals and communities before natural disasters. The Club model is easy to implement and easily replicated in other villages, communes, districts and provinces in the Central Highlands region and provinces with ethnic minorities in the whole country.

Lessons learned through building a model Club of Information, Education and Communication in local ethnic minority communities:

1. When building a model, the IEC club in the community must first based on the natural and social conditions of the locality; population characteristics, cultural identity, ethnic psychology of ethnic minority communities. The Club model is based on the needs, priorities, knowledge and capabilities of the local community.

2. If the Club model wants to bring practical efficiency, contribute to improving capacity in disaster prevention for ethnic minority communities, it must pay attention to the communication on disaster risk reduction and solutions for coping with natural disasters. In order to reduce natural disaster risks, it is necessary to help people living friendly with the environment, using advanced production technology to improve production efficiency and reduce emissions. At the same time, helping people respond to natural disasters, improving livelihoods, improving the local environment, creating new livelihoods suitable to the current climate change conditions.

3. Effective information, education and communication work on forecasting, warning, prevention, response and mitigation of natural disasters and recovery after natural disasters to people in the media must be done.

4. Promoting the active and creative role of ethnic minority communities in building IEC Club models. From provincial, district, commune, village leaders to ethnic minorities are all subjects, playing a vital, positive role in the model's activities. The disasters are recognized within the community

itself, through their views perspectives, affecting their own families, clans and localities. People receive "two-way" direct dialogue with scientists. With local knowledge capital together with advanced scientific knowledge about responding to natural disasters, in building the Club Model, local ethnic minority communities will promote the initiative and creativity in response natural disasters with practical activities of the whole community according to the age, gender, social rank in the community of ethnic minorities. The increasing adaptation to the living conditions of ethnic minorities in the current period will be the basic causes contributing to sustainable development of ethnic minority areas.

5. Implementing the Club Model flexibly in each locality and in each ethnic minority community. Do not apply the Club Model rigidly, instead of that, always have practical learning, flexible and creative application to suit reality. When developing the IEC Club Model, it is not necessary to just narrow the basic contents in improving 6+ capacity for local ethnic minority communities, but there should be measures to harmonize conflict of interests between people may occur during the implementation of the model. Measures to implement the model in accordance with the cultural identity of the local ethnic minority communities and the local socio-economic development conditions.

The building of Information, Education and Communication Clubs to forecast, warn, prevent and respond to natural disasters, mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and recover after natural disasters (6+) in each ethnic minority community, each locality is an effective implement activity of the use of IEC documents including: Learning - Playing Posters (Tree of 6+ capacity building for local ethnic minority people), two-sided fold sheets (Actions to do and actions not to be taken), Thin books (Gentle water, dangerous water) together with basic training classes and training courses on capacity building for ethnic minorities in the community, experience activities with on-the-job characteristic... have created good motivation, helping IEC model spread quickly in the community. This is an innovative and effective activity, being actively replicated to local ethnic minorities living areas.

In order to build results and implement the model more effectively, there is a need for active participation of ethnic minority people. In particular, the deep concern of the authorities at all levels to improve the ability to cope with natural disasters for ethnic minority communities, as well as to create best conditions for people to develop livelihoods and to associate production with environmental protection.

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**Xây dựng mô hình câu lạc bộ thông tin, giáo dục và truyền thông phòng tránh thiên tai, nâng cao năng lực phòng tránh thiên tai cho cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ - Kết quả và bài học kinh nghiệm**  
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**Tóm tắt:** Biến đổi khí hậu (BĐKH) và nước biển dâng đang là mối đe dọa hiện hữu mà nhân loại sẽ phải đương đầu trong thế kỷ XXI. Hậu quả của thiên tai, BĐKH không ai khác cũng chính con người phải hứng chịu với mức độ ngày càng lớn, có nơi, có lúc đã trở thành thảm họa cho cả một quốc gia, khu vực. Do đó, nghiên cứu đề xuất và thực hiện các giải pháp nhằm hạn chế đến mức thấp nhất các tác động tiêu cực của thiên tai và thích ứng với quá trình BĐKH toàn cầu là nhiệm vụ cấp bách của mọi quốc gia. Một trong những giải pháp nâng cao năng lực phòng tránh, giảm nhẹ rủi ro thiên tai cho đồng bào DTTS là giáo dục nhận thức, nâng cao hiểu biết cho đồng bào về phòng tránh thiên tai. Do đó việc “Xây dựng mô hình câu lạc bộ thông tin, giáo dục và truyền thông phòng tránh thiên tai, nâng cao năng lực phòng tránh thiên tai cho đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số” là vô cùng có ý nghĩa.

**Từ khóa:** Mô hình; Câu lạc bộ thông tin, giáo dục và truyền thông; Phòng tránh thiên tai; Đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ; Dân tộc Giẻ - Triêng; Dân tộc Cơ Ho.