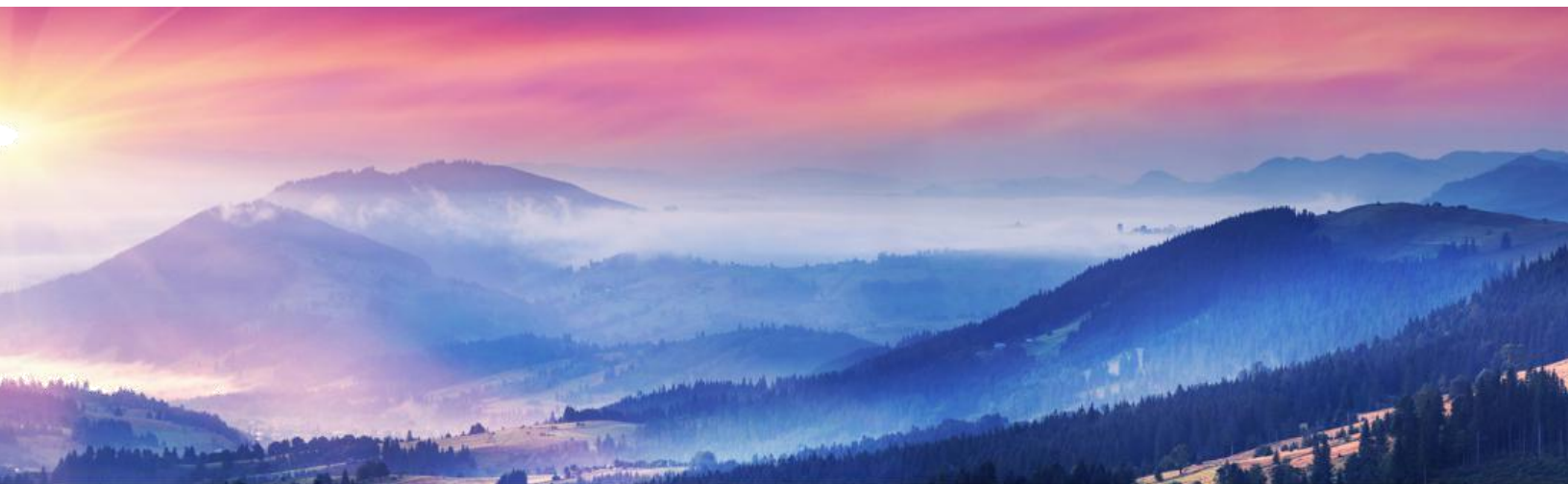




PARTNERSHIP WITHOUT BORDERS

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Introduction

The Common Development of Volunteer Disaster Intervention Capability project, its significant development activities cannot be without a specific, integrated methodology of a common integrated network program area for procurement, training, testing (team testing) and systematization methodology. Integrated national disaster management systems and extensive damage management cannot do without well-trained and equipped human power of the voluntary organizations. The significantly increased and multiple impact system, occurring, risks, caused by the system of tasks, can only be countered by the development of intervention capacities. Creating security, as expected by the population, also requires multi-stakeholder, integrated, network project cooperation. So, there is a need for a common methodology in the program area, but also considering international and national standards. Planned developments in the field of crisis management assume several actors (voluntary organizations, local governments, church organizations).

The basis for joint action is a societal security demand based on a realistic threat. The program area “Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Program 2014-2020” covers most of the area of the Eastern Carpathians and the catchment of the Tisa river” (HUSKROUA / 1901,2019, p.5-7). In society, in the field of production and consumption, changes in the impact of the environment, significantly increased the hydrological risks in the Carpathian region.

According to the project survey, several processes causing environmental change, perhaps surface water systems, and large-scale storm damage, forest, and scrub fires, pose the greatest challenge to voluntary intervention organizations. Increasing and amplifying existing natural hazards, the changes have caused many new man-made disaster challenges in the field of emergency management and defense. It is likely that increasing, multi-factor, damage events can only be addressed by increasing capacity and using a new integrated approach. The growing number of damage incidents, and the increase in the extent of the harms, make it essential to bring together the supporting forces of society, both at the level of national and cross-border international relations.

Emergency management, and disaster protection, the performance of its tasks, is inconceivable without the support of the voluntary forces of society. The resources of the voluntary movement, useful and integral parts of national defense systems, their development is an important interest for the state, the municipality, and the residential community. The resources of the voluntary movement, useful and integral parts of national defense systems, their development is an important interest for the state, the municipality, and the residential community. Disaster protection means the struggle of communities against natural and man-made dangers that are almost as old as humanity.

The history of defense, shows that the forces of nature, man's transformative activity against nature, against its harmful effects, first instinctively and then with the defense organization of societies, gave a response at a level appropriate to the development of society, technology, and science.

For societies struggling with a series of twenty-first centuries, info-communication revolutions, and crises, it is clear, that defense is an integrated, multi-level system of tasks. This system of protection requires integrated cooperation between state and local government bodies, economic and social organizations, unified management based on modern information management, communication, conscious, modern human resource development, and increasing the resilience of the population and emergency information. An effective method of risk reduction, effective response, creation, experiential, research development and innovation. The question arises as to what tools can be used to optimize research and development activities. Which method is the most effective in the field of disaster management, vital defense intervention, investment preparation? In the field of development, increasingly dominant, the project is a methodical development approach. The European Union encourages and provides funding for research and development activities. We hypothesize that volunteer intervention, research development and innovation, a network-based approach, can be an important tool for volunteer organizations working in disaster management and developing resilience. In the Carpathian region, the project aims would like to provide this study a taxonomy for the development of a network of project partner countries, security network, resilience and mutual cross-border intervention and humanitarian aid, development, and innovation.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-BORDER NETWORK CAPACITY IN THE FIELD OF DISASTER PROTECTION

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Ensuring and protecting the safety of life and property of the population, the economy and critical infrastructure elements, is an extremely important public safety task. Disaster management, throughout the program area, is a vital societal task. The effectiveness of the European Union's civil protection strategy is one of the main segments of the security of Hungarians, Slovaks, Romanians, and citizens living in the program area, but the principles of emergency management in Ukraine also include the principles of this strategy. The principle focuses on achieving the collective ability to prevent disasters and to prepare for and respond and interventions. As declared by Decision No 1313/2013 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. „There has been a significant increase in the number and severity of natural and man-made disasters and the fact that future disasters are likely to be even more extreme and complex, with profound and long-term consequences, especially due to climate change and the potential interaction of many natural and technological hazards., an integrated approach to disaster management is becoming increasingly important”. The European Union must promote solidarity and support and complement the action of the Member States in the field of civil protection.

It should also facilitate the coordination of efforts to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

Tasks of national disaster management:

- **Authority activities to prevent disasters**
- **Implementation of the intervention in the event of an emergency**
- **Organization and management of protection**
- **Elimination of harmful consequences**
- **Implementation of recovery-reconstruction**

The operation of systems based on national strategies is based on the principle that citizens have a right to security, but that they themselves must play an active role in creating it. Sustainable development, for the safe living of communities, cyclically recurring, emergencies, disasters, are the biggest challenges. To address this issue, it is essential that community collaboration, cooperation, civil society, full capacity, involvement. In the program area, in an ever-changing security environment, challenges, risks and threats now emerge on several levels - at the level of individuals, communities, states and regions, and globally - and individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and a wide range of transnational actors.

It has now become essential to jointly address the security, political, military, economic, and financial, social, including human and minority rights, and environmental dimensions. The decision, which is part of the values of the European Union and is in line with the main principles of the European Union, shows the direction for the implementation of the new necessary system elements. In order to develop the elements of the system, it is necessary to develop a project-oriented strategic voluntary capacity based on the needs of all participants.

Among the risk factors, several new it is a source of danger that was formed in the 21st century and that developed today because of modern globalization processes, or that has transformed as a result of geopolitical and natural processes. An essential part of the capacity development strategy, for all four countries, is the role of voluntary intervention organizations. The role of civil protection, the maintenance of safe living and working conditions, integrated into the country's security system in a unified system of prevention, protection, and recovery, is unquestionable in the Carpathian region. Civil protection intervention, basically a law enforcement task, in close cooperation, from the population through the administration to business and charitable bodies, through all actors in society. Recent events have appreciated, and today, protection against natural and civilizational disasters is one of the most pressing national tasks in this region. Security is not simply a technological and technical problem, but a complex social issue, not a simple local, narrow, limited, professional task, but a European and even global issue based on national interests, and we cannot expect short-term solutions in this area. So, based on long-term network collaboration, voluntary intervention requires development.

The principle of subsidiarity of the European Union supports development initiatives based on the cooperation of local communities against local threats.

The aim of the network strategy is to precisely identify the areas in the field of crisis management where there is the greatest discrepancy between the current situation and the objectives set in the project. In order to develop the security ecosystem, which is largely self-governing, in order to counterbalance the development, take advantage of the sector's governance and threaten equal opportunities or sustainability, the state must constantly monitor the development of the system, ensuring that the security system does not tip over. out of equilibrium permanently and can be always used effectively.

Voluntary organizations, local governments, church organizations, however, if they want to participate in the task system, they must meet the requirements of the disaster protection system. So, the project is part of development, procurement, and human resource development, all in consultation with national disaster protection authorities. As partners operate in different national disaster management systems, there cannot be a single, survey-based consultation, but a common methodology is needed for network-based, joint actions.

The applicability of the systems is determined by the available capacities. One of the greatest challenges of the 21st century is rapid change, both socially and technologically, which often calls into question the effective feasibility of an organization's tasks. In the field of emergency management, the need for effective capacity development is exacerbated. Of course, this is extremely important not only in the professional task system, but also in the field of voluntary organizations. In the operating environment of both civil and professional disaster management organizations, technological, economic, and social changes have unfolded that make it essential to implement projects for resource development purposes. The development of industry and technology, its accelerating development, increases the threats and risks affecting society to an extraordinary extent.

This growing vulnerability can only be addressed with state-of-the-art procedures and tools. Voluntary organizations, project-based material and technical development, the issue of equal and close connection with human resources. Voluntary civil protection organizations, development direction, task-oriented nature, basically preparation for employment will be the focus of development. The modernity of individual equipment, and operational rescue equipment, is a difficult concept to define. Other technologies correspond to relatively unskilled volunteer forces such as well-trained, professional or specialized volunteer organizations.

The concept of modernity, at each level, means different and different things, which are determined by the circumstances of the intervention, for the target groups involved in the development of the intervening voluntary organizations. So, to create the conditions for procurement and safe operation, it must be based on the continuous exchange of information.

The matching of the acquired devices in the system ensures the possibility of use in an efficient integrated system. In line with the issues of voluntary civil protection organizations, it is expedient to determine the direction of the disaster management and technical developments so that continuity and the building of developments on each other can be realized in the future.

The changing natural and social environment, the challenge caused by it, some of the resulting events, such as violent thunderstorms, minor forest fires, stubble fires, can become "everyday". As the primary intervention personnel of the emergency management, the fire brigade, the management of these events - which are a new challenge due to their quantity and size - requires further developments, specialized task system procedures not only within the framework of professional but also voluntary organizations. For the initial steps of development, using the experience of voluntary intervention organizations, the network can be used to create project communities. The network-approach is also an optimal tool for multi-stage negotiation and development of operating conditions.

2. NETWORK STRATEGY FOR CIVIL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

One of the pillars of the sustainability of non-governmental organizations is integrity, which must also be enforced in the network activities of voluntary intervening organizations. Only taking part in the network, non-governmental organization, nor can afford, transparency and social control dispatch.

Voluntary intervention organizations working in the field of crisis management also help and support the overall social cause of disaster management according to the following civil principles:

- **Volunteering:** Our NGOs are voluntary, and our activities include only voluntary activities.
- **Institutionality:** Unlike informal and ad hoc organizations, our NGOs have a formal and institutionalized form. They have a charter with a charter, restrictive regulations governing their scope of activities, a document (e.g., network work plan), so anyone can know our goals. Our activities are public. We can be accountable to their members and supporters.
- **Independence:** As a non-governmental organization, all member organizations of the association are independent of government and other public institutions, nor are they affiliated with political parties or business organizations at any level. This is without prejudice to the obligation to qualify for participation in the integrated disaster management system.
- **Public Benefit:** Our NGOs do not act in their own interests. Their purpose is public service. It is not in the business or professional interests of their own members, but in helping our fellow human beings in distress to protect their material possessions.

An important part of the network's strategy is human resource development in the field of cross-border voluntary disaster response. One of the most important conditions for the effectiveness of disaster management operations is the applicability of a high level of human resources. The area deserves special attention because, of the skills required to maintain the system and perform the tasks applied for, the most difficult to replace is the trained and prepared expert. Recent history shows that material and technological needs, are much easier to replace, than lost unusable human power. Human resource management, a general normal practice, is much more complex to apply in the field of emergency management.

The task of human resource management in the field of voluntary intervention is to ensure the most effective use of those involved in operations to implement tactical operations arising from the disaster management strategy. In voluntary organizations, great emphasis should be placed on continuous communication, involvement of volunteers, maintenance of motivation, identification with the tasks undertaken, these are the factors influencing the strategy of the voluntary organization and basically determining the existence and survival of the organization.

Its special characteristics require the constant support of those involved in volunteering and the organization, the preservation of capacities, as the volunteer does not run out during the application, and even becomes more valuable, gaining experience.

The volunteer cannot be stored, if we cannot continuously maintain his interest, he will leave the organization as an individual, innovative (renewable), making decisions, that is, able to influence the performance of the organization. In this area, the biggest challenge is to retain and continuously develop the volunteer staff, which is an important societal interest, as the employment of voluntary organizations, anywhere in the world, is the most cost-effective solution. Increasing the human resources of volunteers means, on the one hand, involving more and more sections of society (recruitment) and, on the other hand, training to retain existing staff. Voluntary human resource management means the purposeful influencing of the readiness of individuals as the subject of development.

The essence is the planned organizational training. Disaster management human resource management, human resource development means planned membership staff development, it is a continuous series of activities that means organized learning with skill level practice to enable the individual to participate in emergency operations.

Objectives of human resource development from the side of professional disaster management decision makers:

- **Increasing responsiveness**
- **Increasing flexibility**
- **Increasing motivation and integration**
- **Providing a trained volunteer guard**

Voluntary intervention organizations and leading activists in the field of disaster management generally agree on the need to further develop the institutional forms of general interest enforcement in the Hungarian non-profit sector in disaster management.

Non-profit legal and financial regulation, the quantity and quality of public funding, the shortcomings of the social participation system, non-profit services, the need for quality assurance, are all challenges that require the cooperation of the entire civil emergency sector. Voluntary intervention organizations based on membership derive their legitimacy from the support of their members and from their application efficiency and the success of the services provided by the disaster management as a state task.

Experiments in the field of Hungarian emergency, civil protection and general civil self-organization are proved by the fact that local organizations consciously undertake to involve and expand new voluntary intervention activities at the project level. The project, a network development activity, is also based on risk and activity analysis.

The use of the working material and methodological knowledge promotes the establishment and operation of the network, which is an essential condition for increasing the border security factors of the Carpathian region.

3. THE ROLE OF NETWORKS IN VOLUNTARY CROSS - BORDER VOLUNTARY INTERVENTION IN DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

The success of complex voluntary intervention and resilience development activities, nowadays, is increasingly based on the interconnectedness, integrated, interactive, connection system of heterogeneous users and knowledge fields. Most organizations operating in the field of defense are no longer able to handle the challenges of developing all relevant technologies. Voluntary intervening organizations, increasingly, seek and involve external sources of knowledge and practices in their internal development processes. The experience of the past period is that the role of innovation connection systems and cooperating networks has increased in the knowledge-intensive defense sectors as a means of coordinating R&D processes. Developments, primarily approaching traditional innovation theories as opposed to what kind of voluntary intervention and population resilience research development and application practices, can be found in the system theory and in the literature on social connection, network theory, and methodology. Existing users of the results will help the flow of knowledge, research and development, national and cross-border regional processes, patterns, mapping. Development collaborations, decades of successful activity, show in the economy. In addition to economic co-operation, economic co-operation is also gaining ground. It is not possible to analyse the volunteer intervention and resilience, development network, without getting to know the conceptual framework, the system of theoretical interpretation.

A certain form of introduction of the concepts of innovation and networking is needed for a methodological approach. In a network-oriented approach to innovation processes, it is essential to describe some basic elements. The reason for the description is the different use of both the terms “innovation” and “network”, “relationship system”.

The concept of innovation has become clearer by now. The most common view in the domestic and international literature is based on the OECD recommendation, which is based on research and experimental development. According to the recommendation “*Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge –including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge.*” (OECD, Frascati Manual, 2015, p.44) R&D interpreted in this way encompasses three types of activities: basic research, applied research and experimental development.

The concept assumes an extremely wide, integrated spectrum of activities, the background processes, the complex interdependent nature, and points out the advantages, topicality, and user-friendliness of the network approach.

Looking at examples of research and development networks, it can be assumed that innovation and its process can be optimally managed in structural network models based on integrated interdisciplinary learning and knowledge.

Another important area of research and, network analysis of social phenomena in relation to content that is also often accessible, is a commonly used concept. This tool, initially used in sociology, has become a rapidly evolving, self-contained, mature approach (Tardos 1995; Wellman1991).

If we want to approach the development and application of flood resilience research and the volunteer intervention innovation system on a network basis, then the following assumptions of the generally accepted approach are also worth considering:

- Network participants define each other (interdependence) and not independently, irrespective of research elements.
 - material items (money, goods).
 - non-financial resources (knowledge, information, social support, camaraderie, prestige, etc.)
- Network models relate to the individual in a way that does not ignore the network structural environment, which can provide, support, or at the same time inhibit the activities of each user.
- Network models depict the structure as extensive patterns of relationships between network units and organizations (Wassermann, Faust, 1994: p. 4).

It is increasingly accepted that the success of innovation is significantly based on cooperation between the organization (project partners). If it depends on the resources of the targeted practitioners, and not only on traditional volunteer intervention development mechanisms, then network-based research practice is suitable for planning of research-based innovation activities to compensate for these new challenges.

Due to the negative environmental impacts, there has been an increase in large-scale, cross-border, related damages around the project partners. In addition to existing natural hazards, changes have created several new civilizational catastrophes in the field of emergency management. It is likely that an increasing number of multi-factor damage events can only be addressed through the introduction of new technologies based on research and project development, increased capacity, and a new integrated network approach. The growing number of damage events, and the increase in the extent of damage to the population, make it essential for the supporting forces of society to intervene voluntarily, at the level of both national and border territorial relations.

The emergence of the concept of resilience represents a modern, comprehensive approach to protection, and can be considered as a kind of paradigm shift.

Reviewing the literature, Júlia Hornyacsek formulated, most closely, the essence of the activity: *„Resilience is a condition that results from planned activities in which the individual and the given community are well aware of the expected dangers, their possible consequences and has methods and tools to avoid the hazards, and is able to defend itself effectively when they occur in such a way that it can restore its original (initial) or better quality (sustainability) and functionality relatively quickly. It is also the ability of the individual and the community (the ability to act) to achieve all this.”* (Hornyacsek, 2017: p 29).

Resilience activity seeks to achieve complete protection. The status achieved because of disaster resilience, the classical cycle of prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation can be well understood, and the emergence and ongoing activities of volunteer intervention networks support the development of integrated, multi-national, intervention and program safety. Resilience is an ability, it manifests itself as a social expectation, but it presupposes planned and conscious action, in which the state, non-governmental organizations, economic organizations, the administration and citizens alike have a responsibility. The development of resilience against threatening natural and man-made hazards depends on the nature of the hazard and the characteristics of the area. Research and development activities in this field require the formulation of professional requirements based on user experience.

Building on this recognition, the CODE VDIC project will carry out its work and network. The project supports the development of the program area, disaster resilience, supporting its development, practicing network. The project partners, expanding its national network of contacts into a national and cross-border network. The ever-evolving, multidisciplinary community (policy makers, researchers, scientists, productive sector, NGOs) enables professionals involved in the development of voluntary intervention to form a collaborative community with a strong interest in networking and exchanging information in the region. The CODE VDIC project brings together national communities in an open network ecosystem to promote synergies, innovation, and its diffusion in the Carpathian region.

The user network is able to identify and analyse the relevant innovation gaps and challenges using the experiences of the project partners. The aim is to develop a common development and innovation strategy to improve resilience to threats in the field. Through the network, project professionals will develop a common communication and development information exchange platform. The “bottom-up” networking of professionals provides the basis for joint cross-border voluntary intervention, innovation initiatives, and the possibility of integrated, cross-border intervention.

The networking initiatives developed by the CODE VDIC project allow professionals to formulate and develop their ideas for voluntary intervention, building on the network methodology. Both the roadmap and the initiatives are proactively communicated to national decision makers to monitor compliance with the national requirements of the intervention and to support future innovation development intervention activities.

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