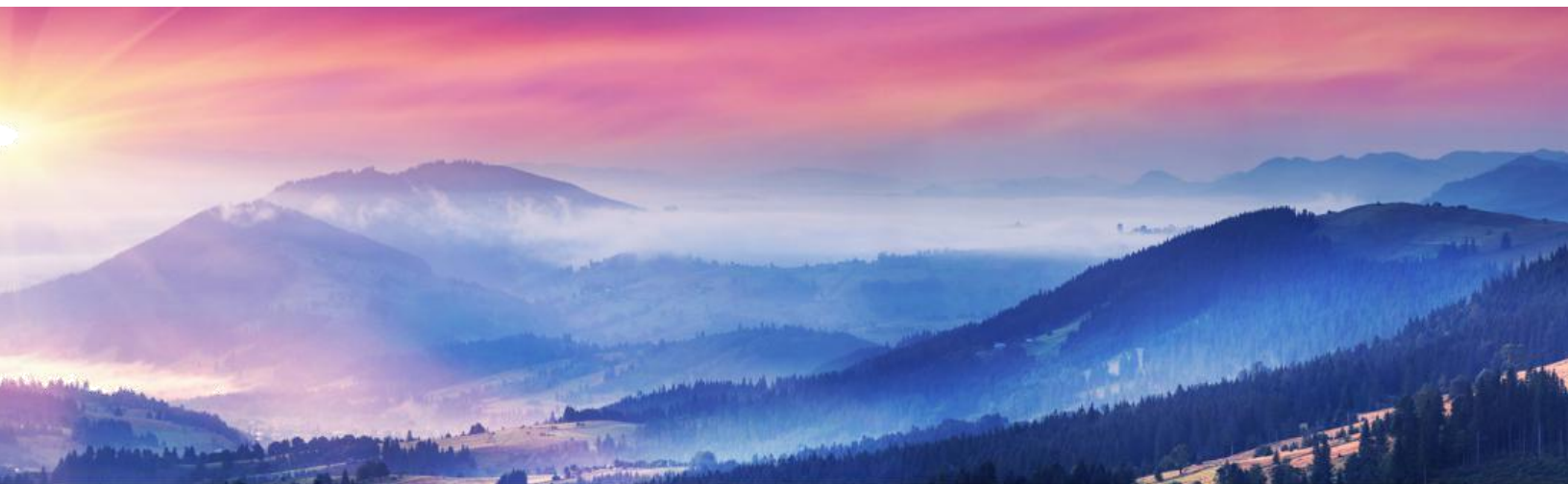




PARTNERSHIP WITHOUT BORDERS

CODE VDIC (HUSKROUA/1702/8.1/0035)

Output 2.1.
Training Program

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This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the CODE VDIC project and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

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Introduction

Population growth and changes in the structure of production have created a number of environmental changes in the North-Eastern Carpathians. In addition to existing threats, the changes have created a number of new challenges in emergency management. Increasing, multi-factor claims can only be addressed through increased capacity and a new integrated approach. The increasing number of damage events and the increase in the extent of damage make it essential to involve voluntary organizations.

The main objective of the **CODE VDIC project** is to create new voluntary capacities in the Carpathian Euroregion, to jointly develop procedures and to coordinate intervention resources in case of emergencies, in the framework of quadripartite cross-border cooperation. By creating a **joint cross-border volunteer network**, the main goal of the project partner organizations is to prevent natural and man-made disasters and to develop resilience in the program area. The development ideas of the project will significantly contribute to increasing the safety of the population living in the area.

One of today's challenges is the growing number and scale of damage events for communities, both nationally and internationally. It is clear that this trend can only be countered by making greater and more efficient use of society's resources. Despite significant developments at the national level in Hungary since the introduction of the new Disaster Management Act, integrated disaster management and extensive damage management require the involvement of well-trained and equipped voluntary organizations. The project supports the possibility of increasing incidence of damage and reducing damage to the community, on the one hand by increasing the resilience of threatened communities, and on the other hand by developing the human and equipment of intervening voluntary organizations. **The project is supported by the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI CBC 2014-2020 Programme.**

Increasing the human resources of volunteers means, on the one hand, the involvement of wider and wider sections of society (recruitment), and, on the other hand, the retention / development / training of the existing staff. Voluntary human resource management means the purposeful influencing of the individual as a subject of development in order to improve his / her adaptability and preparedness, which is fully supported by the training opportunities of the project. Accelerating industrial and technological developments and increasingly frequent extreme weather conditions are extremely increasing the threats and risks affecting society; this growing vulnerability can only be addressed with state-of-the-art procedures and tools.

The project-based material and technical development of voluntary organizations is treated by the project partners as an issue on an equal footing with, complementary to and closely related to human resources. The project development direction of the participating organizations (voluntary, church organization, municipalities and a university) is task-oriented; the focus is on preparation for practical application. Developments in the program area will significantly increase the safety of the population. The joint development activities of the partners are the basis for an effective, joint cross-border voluntary, helpful intervention in the future. Increasing capacities based on joint work will allow for a higher level and faster intervention at both national and regional levels at local, national and border regions.

The effectiveness of voluntary organizations is ensured by the high level of applicability of human resources based on training and the use of modern means of intervention. Building on the results of the project, increasing capacities will promote a high level of application of prevention and intervention in the damage area. The level of security is noticeably increasing for the population. The network-based cross-border voluntary intervention, the safety of life and property of the people living in the program area, is aimed at its extremely important public safety task.

Disaster management, in all four participating countries, is a vital societal task enshrined in law. The outcome of countries' security strategies provides a key segment of population security. Official disaster prevention is essential for all nations in the program area; carrying out rescue in the event of a civil emergency; organization and management of defense; elimination of harmful consequences; implementation of recovery-reconstruction. Although these are vital public tasks and a centralized responsible public organization is available everywhere for implementation, voluntary organizations are an important part of the disaster management and crisis management system. Systems based on national strategies are based on the principle that citizens have a right to security, but that they themselves must play an active role in creating it.

The biggest challenge for sustainable development and the safe living of communities is cyclically recurring disasters. Community co-operation and co-operation involving all the capacities of civil society are essential to address this issue. Many of the current risk factors are products of modern industrial society. The impact of globalization processes, geopolitical and accelerating natural processes due to human activity can also be felt in the area of threats. An essential part of the project-based capacity development strategy is to increase the capacity of voluntary civil protection organizations intervening in the program area. It integrates the role of disaster, civil protection and emergency management into the security systems of the countries, in a unified system of tasks of prevention, protection and recovery.

An important part of security, its place is among law enforcement tasks, in close cooperation with the public, through the administration, through entrepreneurship and charities, with all actors in society. In the field of security, development is not simply a technological problem, but a complex social issue. Developing the intervention capacity of voluntary organizations is not simply a task for the local narrowly defined profession, but a regional, European and even global issue based on national interests. The special attention of the public, political and professional leadership accompanies the activities of not only professional but also voluntary organizations. The effectiveness of the capabilities of voluntary organizations determines the development of the country and fundamentally affects the preservation of the material assets and the lives of citizens. Voluntary organizations, human resource development activities, fundamentally influence their ability to intervene. The strategy for the development of cross-border intervention skills and capacities must be based on the knowledge of the risk factors of the program area and the experience and needs of the organizations participating in the project. Within this, human resource construction, training, practice, inspection and qualification practice are essential for the safe use of the acquired equipment and the achievement of a higher level of intervention capability through their use.

The aim of the Manual is its modules to be introduced and discussed at the Training of Trainers, involving the project partners and also at the time of local and cross-border trainings as part of the training programmes.

Module 1: Guidelines for cross-border assistance in international humanitarian application

The severity and frequency of disasters have steadily increased in recent decades, in part due to climate change, urbanization, population growth, and environmental damage. Annual losses caused by natural disasters rose from more than € 9 billion in the 1980s to more than € 13 billion in the 2000s. Preventive and risk management policies designed, organized and managed at the international level are essential to address this trend.

The increase in the number, extent and impact of disasters has also led to an increase in the number of international interventions, in which the role of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations has become decisive. The criterion for effective cooperation between SAR¹ groups of different nationalities is a common set of procedures that is developed at a universally accepted, international organizational level.

At the international level, the common standards and procedures for the intervention of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations are provided by the professional guidelines developed by the most important organizations involved in crisis management, the United Nations, NATO and the EU.

United Nations Organization for International Humanitarian Aid, practice

The UN is the only global player on the international stage with a global reach. The organization is a key player in the international life, thanks to the weight, prestige and experience of the 193 member states, in supporting the populations and areas affected by disasters in dealing with the harmful consequences of disasters. In the field of disaster management, the main decision-making body in the UN governance system is the General Assembly of 193 member states, which consists of up to five representatives from each member state. The General Assembly may discuss matters relating to the principles of the United Nations and make recommendations to the members or principal organs of the Organization.

The day-to-day work of the United Nations General Assembly and other major organs of the Organization is carried out by the Secretariat, which consists of the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international staff of the United Nations. The Secretary - General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization and shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a renewable term of five years. UN staffs are recruited internationally and locally, and they work in duty stations and peacekeeping missions around the world.

¹ Search and Rescue Organization

The coordination of international operations and UN humanitarian action on the ground was given to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, established by Resolution 46/182, adopted in December 1991. From 1998, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs continued to operate under the auspices of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), responsible for coordinating activities related to natural disasters and complex emergencies, coordinating the humanitarian response, and providing humanitarian assistance. Members and partners of UN OCHA include governments, civil and humanitarian organizations, UN agencies, foundations, and the Red Cross.

United Nations Strategy for Disaster Response

With its interdisciplinary and multisectoral scope, the UN system is a special leader in the Global Dialogue on Disaster Reduction.

In this role, it announced at its General Assembly on 11 December 1987 a new initiative for the 1990s, the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), which ensures coherence between humanitarian aid and disaster prevention, and provided for the strengthening of cooperation between countries in the field of disaster protection.²

In its resolution of 22 December 1990, it called on national governments to draw up national disaster prevention programs and to take part in UN-led international action against disasters.³

In the Yokohama Strategy adopted at the Global Conference in Yokohama, Japan, on 23-27 May 1994, the United Nations set out 10 principles as the main outcome of the mid-term review of the IDNDR, providing guidance on natural disaster prevention, preparedness and response.⁴

In 1999, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, the International Confederation Office for International Disaster Response (UN ISDR) was established within the United Nations to facilitate the implementation of action plans for effective assistance to the affected country, and coordination of consultations. The closing program forum⁵ of the IDNDR was organized by the office, where the UN Secretary-General evaluated the awareness of the serious danger of disasters in the international community and the creation of a global culture of prevention as a result.⁶

²A/RES/42/169 United Nations, General Assembly, Distr: General, 11.12. 1987
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/42/a42r169.htm>

³ A/RES 44/236, <https://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/44/a44r236.htm>)

⁴ Yokohama strategie https://www.unisdr.org/files/8241_doc6841contenido1.pdf

⁵ The program forum was held on 5-9 July 1999 in Geneva, Switzerland.

⁶ Program forum studies,
https://www.unisdr.org/files/31468_programmeforumproceedings.pdf

Building on experience, the 15-16 June 2000 the action plan⁷ adopted at the Fribourg Forum held in 2006 was already aimed at supporting the creation of a social and political environment that would develop the state's resilience to disasters and its national crisis management capacity. The UN recommended that states coordinate their disaster response training programs internationally and, in the event of international disaster relief, provide the country with a logistical background, and called on states to work with neighbouring states on capacity building, significantly improving bilateral disaster relief and mechanism. The International Disaster Strategy adopted at the Hyogo Conference, the Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Hyogo Framework for Action), set the goal of increasing the resilience of nations and communities to disasters as a UN task for the period 2005-2015.⁸

The Hyogo Framework for Action prioritises the establishment of early warning systems to reduce the impact of disasters and the development of a culture of disaster resilience through education. It strongly supports the increased involvement of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations in disaster relief, which will ensure the effectiveness of national and local disaster relief.

The strategy adopted at the Conference in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the Sendai Framework), set out objectives and priority areas for the period 2015-2030 as a further development of the Hyogo Framework for Action, including disaster management, risk management and reducing the consequences of disasters.⁹

The Sendai Framework, developed as a result of three years of consultations and negotiations supported and coordinated by UN ISDR, identified four specific priorities for action to prevent disasters and reduce risks:

- disaster risk assessment;
- disaster risk management;
- investing in disaster preparedness;
- increase the effectiveness of disaster response.

⁷ The action plan focused on the general principles of humanitarian action, measures to be taken at national and regional levels, the improvement of coordination mechanisms and the harmonization of disaster relief.

⁸ A/RES/60/195 United Nations, General Assembly, Distr: General, 02. 03. 2006

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/60/195.

⁹ UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 14-18 March 2015, Sendai, A/RES/67/209 United Nations, General Assembly, Distr: General, 12.03.2013 http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/209)

The role of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations in implementing the UN Disaster Strategy

The UN's strategy, action plans for disaster risk reduction focus on recognizing the importance of prevention, broadening the range of actors involved in defense, standardizing training backgrounds to increase the capacity to intervene at international level and building national resilience within international cooperation.

By Resolution A / 57/150 of the General Assembly of 16 December 2002, the United Nations recognized the results of the 1991 INSARAG¹⁰ network for urban search and rescue and operational field coordination, managing the intervention of international rescue organizations.¹¹

The INSARAG Secretariat has been located within the UN, ensuring the international role of the INSARAG guidelines and methodology.

The task of INSARAG is to:

- field coordination support;
- making emergency preparedness and response more effective, saving human life, minimizing adverse consequences;
- improving cooperation between international USAR teams working in disaster response and rescue operations at the scene of a disaster;
- support for activities to improve search and rescue preparedness in disaster-stricken countries;
- and development of internationally accepted procedures and systems, development of USAR procedures, guidelines and best practices for effective cooperation between national USAR teams in the international arena.

Decision 57/150 stated that each state has a responsibility to protect against natural disasters within its borders, but that international forces must complement that country's capabilities, especially in such an event of damage the country is insufficient to deal with.

¹⁰ INSARAG was founded in 1991 following the initiatives of the international search and rescue teams responding to the 1988 earthquake in Armenia. INSARAG consists of a steering group, three regional groups (Africa-Europe-Middle East, Americas, Asia-Pacific) and a secretariat. The Field Coordination Support Section of UNOCHA's Geneva Emergency Service Branch acts as the secretariat of INSARAG. Each year, international USAR team leader meetings are held worldwide to address specific issues.

¹¹ A/57/150, Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance, https://www.insarag.org/images/stories/GA_Res_57-150_English.pdf

The decision highlighted the need for technically sound international assistance, especially in the aftermath of earthquakes and other structural collapse events, where voluntary civil protection rescue organizations have a key role to play. Voluntary civil protection rescue organizations involved in disaster management, coordinated by the United Nations, must have the intervention capabilities set out in the INSARAG guidelines and methodology. USAR troops equipped to search for survivors (dogs, electronic devices) conduct search and rescue operations between collapsed buildings, dilapidated infrastructures, and provide emergency medical care to those in need. They must have adequate knowledge of the operation of utilities and the process of identifying hazardous substances. In order to properly assign interveners, INSARAG has developed an international peer review process for the classification of international USAR teams (IEC), which classifies teams as “Medium Rescue Teams” or “Heavy Rescue Teams,” depending on their capabilities. This classification ensures that the appropriate USAR resources are applied. International USAR teams may apply for certification through the INSARAG Secretariat.

UN-delegated international USAR teams provide effective assistance in all disasters where the spatial and temporal extent of the incident has exceeded the defensive capacity of the national government agencies assigned to liquidation.

An example of this is the Armenian earthquake of December 1988, in which voluntary civil protection rescue organizations from several European countries took part in repairing the damage. 55 search dogs from France, 178 members of civil protection rescue organizations, 19 doctors present, 38 people from Sweden, 16 search dogs, 37 people from Switzerland, 20 search dogs, 2-2 rescue teams from Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Uganda, England, USA, Algeria, Bulgaria, Italy, Norway and Israel received or sent rescue teams.

Building on the experience of international cooperation, the INSARAG system has developed an effective management capability to help repair the damage caused by the earthquakes in Turkey in the second half of 1999.¹² The rescue involves significant international civil protection rescue organization intervention, with 40 international search rescue teams from 24 countries working in the area, deploying 1,411 people and 257 search dogs.

The effectiveness of the UN-coordinated INSARAG was also demonstrated by the earthquake relief work in Wenchuan County in Aba Prefecture, China, which started on 12 May 2008.

¹² In the second half of 1999, two massive earthquakes shook the northwestern part of Turkey, the most densely populated region and industrial center in the country. The first occurred on August 17, 1999, and in the industrial city of Izmit, 17,100 people died and another 44,000 were injured. Two months later, on November 12, 1999, a second major earthquake occurred in Bolu (Duzce region), the death toll reached 845 and nearly 5,000 people were injured. 400,000 buildings collapsed or were seriously damaged.

With the intervention of civil protection rescue organizations, 83,988 people were rescued from the rubble.¹³

EU International Humanitarian Aid organization, practice

The EU is an economic and political community of 28 European Member States, whose sustainable operation is based on the common security policy. The EU is based on the rule of law, so all EU action must be based on treaties that have been approved voluntarily and democratically by all EU Member States. Where no policy area refers to a policy area, the Commission may not propose legislation in that area. The treaty is a binding agreement between EU member states that sets out the EU's objectives, the rules for the EU institutions, the way decisions are taken and the relationship between the EU and its member states. Under the Treaties, the EU institutions can adopt legislation, which is then implemented by the Member States. Consequently, EU security policy decisions have an impact on Member States' national security policies, giving professional direction to decisions in this area.

EU civil protection policy

Developing disaster relief through cooperation is key to the EU's disaster response policy. Article 196 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union empowers the EU to adopt measures on risk prevention, preparation of civil protection actors, management of natural or civilized disasters, operational cooperation between national civil protection rescue organizations, coherence of action at international level the question.¹⁴

This is reflected in the European Parliament's resolution of 21 September 2010, in which the Community approach on the prevention of natural and civilized disasters pays particular attention to the importance of cooperation in improving intervention capacity, sharing information, experience, technical applications and scientific results, spreading.¹⁵

All EU Member States have procedures, tools and capabilities for dealing with disasters and dealing with their harmful consequences. However, the disaster protection systems built are designed differently, depending on the disaster risk of each country.

¹³ On May 12, 2008, an earthquake of 8.0 M hit Wenchuan County in Aba Prefecture, China. On May 27, the China National Seismological Network registered two aftershocks of 5.4 and 5.7 in Qingchuang County (Sichuan Province) and Ningqiang County (Shaanxi Province). About 5.46 million homes were destroyed; an additional 5.9 million homes were severely damaged, becoming partially unsuitable for additional housing. The number of fatalities was 67,183, an additional 361,822 people were injured and 20,790 people disappeared. The disaster affected more than 45.61 million people and required the evacuation of about 15 million people. The earthquakes damaged 2,380 dams, 69 of which were threatened with a complete rupture, and the Chinese government estimated that 700,000 people were threatened.

¹⁴ Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union 2010 / c 83/01, Chapter 1 XXIII. Title, Article 196 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN-CS-RO/TXT/?uri=CELEX:C2010/083/01&from=HU>

¹⁵ European Parliament resolution of 21 September 2010 on the Commission communication on a Community approach on the prevention of natural and man-made disasters (2009/2151(INI)) http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2010-0326+0+DOC+XML+V0/HU#def_1_1

The solution to the duality of different protection conditions at national level and the same goal at Community level is provided by the Union through the principle of subsidiarity, where disaster protection is the responsibility of the Member States and at Community level coordination and support for cooperation between Member States. In line with this principle, the Community has made important progress since 1985 in the field of prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters. It has issued a security manual presenting the protection systems of members and candidates and has developed the interoperability of disaster management systems through expert study programs and joint exercises. With a view to joint action and mutual assistance, the Member States decided on 29 July 1991 to introduce the single European emergency call number 112.¹⁶

By Decision 98/22 / EC of 19 December 1997¹⁷, the European Council laid the foundations for the operation of the future EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The support period of the first Civil Protection Action Program, which entered into force on 1 January 1998, was determined until 31 December 1999, with a decision on its annual renewal.

The direction of support of the program has appeared in the proposed projects in the areas of preparedness, prevention, technical and methodological development for protection against natural and civilized disasters. The development concept is shown by the fact that the measure allocated 75% of the total cost of € 7.5 million to projects aimed at improving techniques and methods for responding to disasters and providing immediate assistance at Community level following disasters. Emphasizing the importance of co-operation, the decision highlighted joint workshops and professional trainings for experts and technicians of the Member States, which enabled the exchange of experience in the fields of defense, the establishment of professional networks and effective operational co-operation between Member States.

The 2007/779/EC¹⁸ established a Community Civil Protection Mechanism in which financial and policy support provided by the Union is intended to mobilize Community civil protection, it is developing its effective response capacity. Funding for the EU Civil Protection Mechanism was provided by Council Decision 2007/162/EC, establishing a Civil Protection Financial Instrument.¹⁹

¹⁶ 91/396/EEC: Council Decision of 29 July 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/0691fe73-4881-4858-ae8f-b0bb4266c474/language-en>

¹⁷ 98/22/EC: Council Decision of 19 December 1997 establishing a Community action programme in the field of civil protection. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31998D0022>

¹⁸ Decision 2007/779 / EC, Euratom of 8 November 2007 establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism OJ L 314, 1.12.2007, [https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7aba5be5-1c33-49a5-b7da-4993d82a6d2d / language-en](https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7aba5be5-1c33-49a5-b7da-4993d82a6d2d/language-en)

¹⁹ Decision 2007/162 / EC, Euratom of 5 March 2007 establishing a Civil Protection Financial Instrument OJ L 71, 10.3.2007, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32007D0162>

The decision provides for EU financial assistance to contribute to a more effective response to major disasters and to make prevention and preparedness measures for all types of disasters more effective.

A coordinated European response is needed to avoid duplication of rescue efforts and to ensure that all aid provided meets the real needs of the country concerned. Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council, adopted on 17 December 2013²⁰, established a policy framework to support the development of civil protection cooperation between the Union and the Member States in an integrated system by pooling material and financial resources.

The EU Civil Protection Mechanism is a flexible system that can respond to the changed security policy conditions of a changed world. In the spirit of this principle, the European Parliament adopted on 31 May 2018 amendments to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, which include a new element on terrorist attacks as a disaster of civilization and the conservation of water resources, which it identifies as essential for resilience to climate change. The amendment extends the policy target group to people with disabilities and the elderly and treats training, research and innovation as an essential element of cooperation in the field of civil protection.

The overall objective of the single structure mechanism, in the spirit of the implementation of the solidarity clause in Article 222 TFEU, is to strengthen cooperation between Member States in the field of civil protection and to provide a supportive framework for disaster response in the Member States concerned. The Civil Protection Mechanism, based on a voluntary system, is based on additional capacities that Member States can offer to other countries in need. The support provided may consist of assistance (assistance in kind), operational tools or the provision of experts. "The protection afforded by the Union Civil Protection Mechanism shall primarily cover the protection of persons, the environment and property, including cultural heritage, in the event of any natural or man-made disaster occurring inside or outside the Union."

As part of this role, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism will improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters by supporting, coordinating and complementing Member States' actions in the field of civil protection.

The areas of action of the policy framework are accordingly to bring disaster prevention policy to the Community level, to use information, forecasting and detection systems and to develop a European emergency response capacity, and the EU Civil Protection Mechanism Financial Instrument, which provides the financial backing for the development and operation of these systems and capabilities.

²⁰ Decision 1313/2013 / EU was adopted by the leading organizations of the EU on 17 December 2013 (with effect from 1 January 2014). on the Civil Protection Mechanism, Official Journal of the European Union, L 347/924, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32013D1313>

European emergency response capacity

The European Emergency Management Capability (EERC)²¹ a predictability tool consisting of Member States' response capabilities made available to the EU on a voluntary, temporary and ex ante basis. A consolidated toolkit in which participants commit to securing different types of capabilities and using them in EU civil protection missions.²²

At the end of 2018, 23 types of device modules and 90 other responsiveness were registered, concluded by 20 different participating countries. These include equipment such as fire brigades and aircraft, flood protection and water purification capabilities, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defense, detection and sampling capabilities.

The capability includes Civil Protection Modules based on the staff of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations built on Member States' resources, as well as technical assistance and support teams, asset groupings, which have the capability to cooperate with each other or with other international organizational response teams. In the specific circumstances of a disaster, effective intervention can be established within a short period of time.

Following the forest fires in Sweden in July 2018, 7 aircraft, 6 helicopters, 67 vehicles and more than 360 interveners were relocated from Italy, France, Germany, Lithuania, Denmark, Portugal and Poland as part of the Emergency Response Capacity. In addition, the Commission co-financed transport costs with a co-financing cost of € 1.15 million and the Copernicus program produced nearly 40 satellite maps.

- **Civil Protection Modules**

Civil Protection Modules are based on the staff of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations built on the resources of one or more Member States, are able to perform pre-defined response tasks, operate autonomously, have the capacity to cooperate with other modules and other EU and international organizations, in particular UN response units. According to the Commission's 2015 report on EU humanitarian aid and civil protection policies, the combined toolbox capacity should reach 41 types of tool modules by 2020.²³

²¹ European Emergency Response Capacity, https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/european-civil-protection-pool_en

²² In February 2016, the so-called European Health Corps, set up primarily for the protracted Ebola epidemic in Africa and the lessons learned. The European Health Corps was set up in collaboration with several Member States and the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commission, offering Member State resources. The corps mainly includes medical teams, health and epidemiological care, laboratories, and special transport capacities.

²³ COM (2016) 71 final, Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, Annual Report on the European Union's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Policies and their Implementation in 2015 Brussels, 01 December 2016, <http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/HU/COM-2016-751-F1-HU-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>

- **RescEU – An instrument for coordinated defense at European level**

The RescEU system for dealing with natural disasters, voted by the European Parliament on 12.02.2019, aims to strengthen the EU civil protection mechanism by developing national capabilities. RescEU aims to build search and rescue capacity provided by voluntary civil protection rescue organizations, which will be deployed under the direct control of the Commission. A reserve of instruments to be used when Member States themselves are unable to cope with a disaster and request additional EU assistance, which must be delivered quickly. The costs of RescEU are funded by the EU and decided by the Commission. The composition of RescEU includes emergency capacities responding to uncontrolled vegetation fires, large-scale floods, earthquakes, terrorist attacks, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks.

RescEU operates in a crisis situation as follows:

- 1) in the event that a disaster-stricken Member State is unable to cope with a crisis situation, it decides to activate the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and request assistance through the Emergency Response Coordination Center. Activation can also be done by other countries and international organizations. It is important to note that the Commission cannot activate the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
- 2) The Emergency Response Coordination Center manages the information system through which Member States request assistance and detail their support needs. Upon receipt of a request for assistance, the information system shall notify all States participating in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism of the request without delay.
- 3) If the capacity of the Civil Protection Module provided by the EU Civil Protection Mechanism is no longer sufficient to deal with the disaster, the Commission may decide to mobilize its own RescEU capacity to support Member States' actions. These skills appear in four areas of activity; fire-fighting aircraft, high-performance pumping equipment for floods, urban search and rescue capabilities based on the capacity of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations, and camp hospital and emergency medical assistance.
- 4) Once the requested grant has been identified, it is sent to the country concerned. Operational management of the RescEU assets is exercised by the Commission. During the operation, the country concerned shall ensure that the activities involving the RescEU capacities comply with the operational application agreed with the Commission.

In 2018, the EU Civil Protection Module was activated 20 times. The request for assistance in the field of summer forest fires in Sweden, Lithuania, Greece, Portugal, earthquakes in the Indonesian archipelago, major floods in India, Nigeria and Colombia, and assistance as well as expert advice on preparing for the prevention of the consequences of marine pollution damage.

Country requesting assistance	time of damage event (2018)	nature of the damage event
Sweden	June July	forest fire
Lithuania	July	forest fire
France	October	marine pollution
Portugal	April, August	expert advice, forest fire
Romania	March	medical help
Bulgaria	August	marine pollution
Greece	July	forest fire
India	September	flooding
Bangladesh	November	expert advice,
Indonesia	October	earthquake
Papua New Guinea	February	earthquake
Nigeria	September	flooding
Democratic Republic of the Congo	May, August	epidemic
Guatemala	June	volcano eruption
Colombia	April May	flooding

1. Table

Cases of activation of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism in 2018

Source: reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20181218_DailyMap_UCPM_activations_2018.pdf

• Training and exchange of experts

To ensure the training of those involved in civil protection operations for effective crisis management, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism operates a comprehensive, multi-stage training program to which Member States may second experts on the basis of the quota available to them.

The training consists of a theoretical and a practical part in English; the participants receive a diploma for completing the training. Participation in the training is a precondition for an expert to join the EU team on an international deployment. In order to further improve the knowledge gained during the courses and to achieve effective cooperation between the modules and other response capabilities, a number of core management and simulation field exercises are held annually with the participation of the Member States. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism's system of exchanges of experts allows for the exchange of civil protection experts between EU Member States, providing participants with useful knowledge and experience of the different approaches of national systems to the practical implementation of interventions.

- **EU Civil Protection Mechanism's Financial Instrument**

Pursuant to Article 19 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU, the financial envelope for the implementation of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism for the period 2014-2020 is EUR 368.4 million, of which EUR 223.8 million from Heading 3 (Security and Citizenship) and consists of a contribution of EUR 144.6 million from Heading 4 (Global Europe). In addition, administrative and human resources costs will be financed under Heading 5, for a total amount of EUR 52.5 million.

Directions of financial framework support:

- strengthening the collective capacity of Member States and the EU to respond to disasters;
- co-financing the capacities made available by the European Toolkit;
- strengthening the focus on prevention and increasing coherence with key EU policies;
- strengthening cooperation with neighboring countries.

The EU Civil Protection Mechanism's Financial Instrument provides in-kind assistance from the authorities of the affected country to deal with a disaster and financial support from voluntary civil protection rescue organizations through tenders for the development of their defense capabilities and the development of European cooperation and defense capabilities.

NATO's International Humanitarian Aid Organization

NATO has primarily military tasks and no civilian and disaster protection tasks and responsibilities. At the same time, as the response to certain humanitarian emergencies and disasters may require capabilities that are only available to the military community, NATO is playing a role in disaster response.

The changing nature of modern conflicts, natural disasters and crisis situations makes dialogue and interaction between civilian, humanitarian and military actors increasingly important, resulting in various forms of civilian-military coordination of humanitarian operations.

Such services include communication support, logistics, insurance tasks, infrastructure repair tasks (e.g., road and bridge repairs). NATO can be deployed in humanitarian operations, in the event of disasters of natural or civilian origin, to protect civilians when other international organizations and the state are no longer able or willing to guarantee the security of civilian lives and property. As a matter of principle, intervention can only be initiated upon a request from an official of the State concerned to the United Nations or a NATO member state, and then, similarly to peace support operations, NATO decides on the response in the possession of member states' capabilities and capabilities.

Within NATO, the aim of Civil Emergency Planning (hereinafter: CEP) is to coordinate activities, and its activities extend not only to member countries but also to cooperating partner countries. According to NATO principles, emergency planning is a national responsibility. The task of the CEP is to support nations in planning and preparation, and to promote an effective international response. Recognizing the new security challenges of the 21st century - terrorism, cyber-terrorism, energy security, climate change - NATO has added a new role to the CEP. Formulating an effective response to new types of challenges requires close cooperation between NATO's military and civilian actors. The Civilian Emergency Planning Commission (CEPC) provides administrative activities and cooperation between NATO's military and civilian bodies. Through its recommendations, the CEPC assists national CEP organizations in adapting the CEP Ministerial Guidelines, which summarize NATO's tasks and guidelines for disaster management, and oversees the activities of the NATO Disaster Response Coordination Center (EADRCC).²⁴

NATO forces are mandated to carry out humanitarian operations in tasks that do not require armed intervention as a result of natural disasters, famine, threats to civilization, radioactive or chemical pollution, or individual wars. In disaster response, NATO carries out its tasks in close cooperation with UN OCHA, using all the information that comes within the UN information system.

Voluntary rescue access to international information and forecasting systems

The European Commission, with funding from the Civil Protection Financial Instrument, operates early warning and surveillance systems focusing on the territory of EU Member States to ensure effective preparedness for natural disasters. The information is openly available on the web interfaces of the forecasting systems.

- **Copernicus Emergency Service System**

The aim of the Copernicus Emergency Services System (hereinafter: CEMS)²⁵ is to develop European information services based on satellite earth observation and in situ (non-spatial) data, and to produce satellite maps in support of civil protection operations.

Accurate CEMS geographic data effectively support the identification of affected areas and the planning of disaster response operations.

²⁴ In the wake of the 1999 earthquakes in Turkey, the EADRCC coordinated humanitarian assistance from NATO member states, the deployment of search and rescue teams, the provision of health care, the provision of warm clothing and blankets, and the deployment of psychologists. In 2000, during the floods in Romania and Hungary, sandbags and water treatment equipment were delivered in consultation with OCHA. In connection with the Kosovo crisis, assistance was provided to Kosovo by cargo planes in 1998-1999 at the request of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

²⁵ Copernicus Emergency System, <https://emergency.copernicus.eu/>

Parts of CEMS are developed by the Commission's Research Center (JRC):

- European Flood Alert System,²⁶ which supports the production of forecasts with a meteorological archiving and retrieval system and a climate data warehouse service,
- European Forest Fire Map and Information System,²⁷ which provides the European services responsible for forest fire protection and the European institutions with up - to - date and reliable information on fires affecting European vegetation.

The most recent activation of CEMS in Hungary was the decision support assistance provided on 3 August 2017 in the eradication of a devastating fire in the village of Nagyiván, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County.

- **Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System**

The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS), developed and operated jointly by the EU and the UN, functions as an automatic 24-hour alarm system, collecting data on natural events (earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical storms, floods and volcanoes).

The GDACS system issues disaster alerts, for which risk analyzes and notifications are provided by the Commission's Research Center.

The On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, (OSOCC)²⁸ online platform provides a virtual space for all actors affected by a disaster to exchange information and collaborate in real time. Information updates from the country concerned and the international intervention forces are moderated by a special team. The Virtual OSOCC is managed by OCHA and, once registered, is open to the use of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations.

²⁶ European Flood Awareness System, <https://www.efas.eu>

²⁷ European Forest Fire Information System, <http://effis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

²⁸ On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, <https://www.unocha.org/our-work/coordination/site-operations-coordination-centre-osocc>

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CURRENT GDACS ALERTS		
●	Green earthquake alert (Magnitude 6.2M, Depth:10km) in Northern Mid-Atlantic Ridge 14/02/2019 19:57 UTC, No people within 100km.	Thu, 14 Feb 2019 19:57:05 GMT
●	Green earthquake alert (Magnitude 5.9M, Depth:129.98km) in Northern Mariana Islands 12/02/2019 12:34 UTC, No people within 100km.	Tue, 12 Feb 2019 12:34:15 GMT
●	Green alert for tropical cyclone OMA-19. Population affected by Category 1 (120 km/h) wind speeds or higher is 0.	Thu, 14 Feb 2019 12:00:00 GMT
●	Orange alert for tropical cyclone GELENA-19. Population affected by Category 1 (120 km/h) wind speeds or higher is 42300.	Thu, 14 Feb 2019 12:00:00 GMT
●	Drought is on going in Colombia	Fri, 15 Feb 2019 18:37:00 GMT
●	Drought is on going in Peru	Fri, 15 Feb 2019 18:37:00 GMT
●	Drought is on going in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe	Fri, 15 Feb 2019 18:37:00 GMT
●	Drought is on going in China, India, Myanmar, Nepal	Fri, 15 Feb 2019 18:37:00 GMT

1. Figure
GDACS system alarm information
Source: <https://vosocc.unocha.org>

• METEOALARM

The METEOALARM²⁹ an online warning platform set up by European meteorological services to provide information on preparing for extreme weather events in Europe.

Warns of the possibility of dangerous weather events such as:

- heavy rainfall,
- heavy thunderstorms,
- stormy wind,
- heat waves,
- forest fires
- mist,
- snow,

²⁹ METEOALARM - the portal provides the most necessary information to prepare for extreme weather events in the European region. The portal is coordinated by ZAMG (the Austrian National Meteorological Service) on behalf of the member countries of the EUMETNET (Network of European Meteorological Services). EUMETNET and the Meteoalarm project have the support of the WMO (World Meteorological Organization) behind it. <https://www.meteoalarm.eu/>

- blizzards,
- avalanche,
- or the phenomenon of storm tides on the coasts
- **European Mediterranean Seismological System**

The European Mediterranean Seismological Center (EMSC)³⁰ a system for the rapid identification of European and Mediterranean earthquake epicenters. Its task is to determine the main parameters (epicenter, depth, magnitude, focus mechanisms) of large seismic events in the Euro-Mediterranean area and to share the results widely with the relevant international authorities.

- **Tsunami warning system for the Mediterranean region**

The Commission shall cooperate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Committee (IOC-UNESCO)³¹ to set up a tsunami alert system in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. As part of a comprehensive, multi-threat disaster response strategy, IOC-UNESCO is making efforts at the global level to establish ocean-based tsunami warning systems. Its role is to ensure the proper design and development of tsunami warning systems and, ultimately, to provide adequate protection at the local, regional and global levels.

Voluntary rescue access to Hungarian information and forecasting systems

The information, forecasting and detection systems in Hungary operate within the systems of the EU and UN organizations, using and supplementing their data.

- **RSOE systems**

The information systems developed and operated by the National Association of Radio Emergency Calling and Info communications (RSOE) have open internet access, providing free use for voluntary civil protection rescue organizations to support the intervention.

RSOE operates the radio, storm signaling and microwave systems - Lake Balaton, Lake Tisza, Lake Fertő and Lake Velence, information and emergency call systems, as well as the Lake AIS and information system.

The Nevada Duo FIS Portal³², and the PannonRIS³³ river information systems provide dynamic and static data on the current water level, ice situation, short circuits, fords, and constrictions of the Danube, as well as the structures on the river.

³⁰ European-Mediterranean Seismological Center, <https://www.emsc-csem.org/#2>

³¹ Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, <http://www.ioc-unesco.org>

³² Nevada Duo FIS Portal, <http://www.danubeportal.com>

The information provided by these systems provides decision support to the voluntary civil protection rescue organization during the Danube flood protection.

The Emergency and Disaster Information Service (RSOE EDIS) monitors, processes, and provides information to stakeholders on emergencies anywhere in the world. Part of RSOE EDIS is the web-based emergency notification system, Rapid Information System (EDIS RIS)³⁴, which supports effective intervention by sending real-time e-mail messages.

- **Flood forecasting systems of the Hungarian National Water Directorate**

In flood protection, preparedness is ensured by flood forecasting systems operated by the National Directorate General for Water Management (OVF). The monitoring of the inflowing rivers is ensured by the water flow measuring stations established in the border sections. Real-time measurement of river water flow is provided by telemetry stations and the data is transmitted to a telemetry center set up for this purpose. Telemetry systems use state-of-the-art sensing, data acquisition and communication tools. Data arriving at the system center can be graphically and tabularly displayed, processed and transmitted to other processing systems. The data collected by the hydrography are entered into a single hydrographic database.

Within this, the Operational Hydrology Module contains the data of the rapid reporting and automatic, remote signaling stations of the hydrographic network, which is essential for the performance of the water damage prevention activity in the preparation of the decision. The Hungarian Hydrological Database (MAHAB)³⁵ is the largest database of the hydrological service, containing quantitative hydrological time series, with the largest size and content, for internal use.

³³ PannonRis, <https://www.pannonris.hu>

³⁴ National Association of Radio Emergency Calls and Info communications, www.rsoe.hu

³⁵ Hungarian Hydrological Database, <http://www.ovf.hu/hu/vizrajzi-adatok>

Database name	Database description	Database name	Database description
SQL database ³⁶		Lotus Domino database ³⁷	
OHM	Operational Hydrology Module	ARVIZKESZFOK	Flood preparedness levels
MAHAB 2000	Hungarian Hydrological Database	BELVIZKESZFOK	Inland water readiness levels
OTR	Water object and Master Data Management System	TAVMONDAT	Phrase database
TAVM	Area telemetry system input database	ARVIZNAPIJEL	Flood daily report
HO	MAHAB snow processing	BELVIZNAPIJEL	Inland water daily report
VFNAPLO	Hydrological Log	JEGNAPIJEL	Icy daily report
HIDROMORFOLOGIA	hydro morphology	HELYIVIZKNAPI	Local water damage daily report
		HELYIVIZKKESZ	Local water damage preparedness levels
		VIZMINKESZFOK	Water quality readiness levels
		KORNYKAR	Environmental damage events

2. Table
Databases managed by OVF
Source: <http://ovf.hu>

The databases are in a closed system, under the internal use of the OVF, however, the flood map³⁸ operated on the basis of the data provides on-line decision support information to the voluntary civil protection rescue organizations during the implementation of their water damage prevention activities.

- **MET.HU**

In connection with the METEOALARM system, the National Meteorological Service publishes its warning forecast and alarm on the MET.HU website in the event of heavy thunderstorms, rainstorms, gusts of wind, freezing rain and blowing snow.

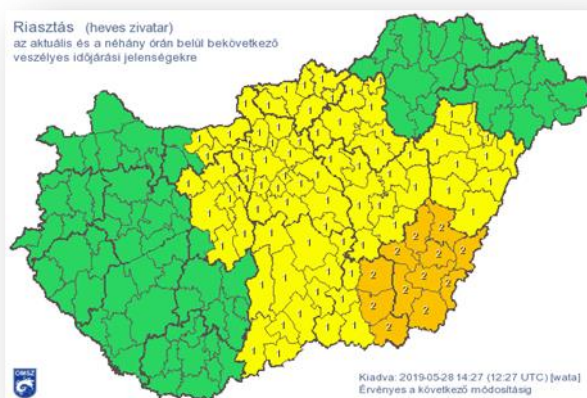
³⁶ MS SQL systems: for managing structured data, <http://ovf.hu>

³⁷ Lotus Domino systems: application, document-oriented database, web, mail, fax server and more. The Lotus Notes / Domino system is integrated into the national water IT system, in which 16 organizations - the Water Management Center and Public Collections, the 12 Environment and Water Management Directorates, the Central Organization for Flood and Inland Water Protection, the VITUKI Environmental and Water Management Researcher. <http://ovf.hu>

³⁸ <http://geoportal.vizugy.hu/elontes/>

The meteorological service distinguishes between three levels of danger during warnings and alerts:

- areas where no dangerous phenomenon is expected are marked in green on the map; at the first level, marked in lemon yellow, weather events are not unusual but can be a potential hazard, so it is advisable to pay attention to activities that are more exposed to the weather;
- the color of the second level is orange, when a dangerous weather phenomenon is expected, which can lead to damage events or even personal injury or an accident;
- the highest, third level is marked in red on the map, at which point dangerous, severe damage, in many cases life-threatening, weather events are expected, which usually affect large areas.



2. Figure
Meteorological alert for a severe thunderstorm
Source: <https://met.hu>

- **Earthquake forecasting systems**

There is currently no reliable system for predicting earthquake risk in an unequivocal manner, the probability of its occurrence can be estimated by the deterministic method³⁹ or the probabilistic method,⁴⁰ and on the basis of these civil protection measures can be introduced. The National Seismological Network, whose seismological stations are part of the international monitoring system, performs its detection task in the operation of the Kövesligethy Radó Seismological Observatory of the Institute of Geodesy and Geophysics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences⁴¹, which carries out the detection and research of earthquakes in Hungary. The automatic earthquake detection system operating in the Budapest data center of the Observatory uses real-time data from both the online stations of the Hungarian National Seismological Network and foreign stations. Disaster preparedness and the effective management of its consequences are provided by the study of earthquakes and related phenomena, the study of the structure of the Earth, and the rules of conduct developed and communicated to protect the population. Table 3 shows the access of volunteer civil protection rescue organizations to forecasting and detection decision support systems.

Forecasting, detection system	Availability of a voluntary rescue organization
Copernicus Emergency Service System	full online availability
GDACS	full online availability
MeteoAlarm	full online availability
European Mediterranean Seismological System	full online availability
Tsunami warning system for the Mediterranean region	full online availability
RSOE EDIS RIS	limited access, subject to registration
OVF databases	limited access, OVF data provision in case of emergency
MET.HU	full online availability

3. Table

Access of voluntary civil protection rescue organizations to forecasting and detection decision support systems

³⁹ Based on the deterministic method, areas in the wider environment of a given area are surveyed. Based on the intensity of the earthquake at the points of the investigated spring zones closest to the given area, it is possible to estimate the type and extent of soil vibration in the protected area.

⁴⁰ The probabilistic method is based on the observation of changes before the earthquake, the purpose of which is to monitor the processes that take place in the center and in the immediate vicinity of the expected earthquake, thus making it possible to determine the time of the event. These may include seismological, geodetic, geological-hydrological, geophysical, and wildlife behavioral methods.

⁴¹ Astronomy and Earth Sciences Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Institute of Geodesy and Geophysics Kövesligethy Radó Seismological Observatory, <http://csfk.mta.hu/ggi/>

Data provided by EU and UN-operated information and forecasting systems are published on an open, online platform, giving access to voluntary civil protection organizations.

Principles of joint cross - border intervention

- **Principles of law**

As members of the European Union and as affected by disasters in our geographical area, the Carpathian Basin, both national and EU legislation and directives must be taken into account in terms of legal background. Disaster management is the responsibility of the Member States, and the European Commission plays a coordinating and cooperative role at Community level and takes its decisions in this spirit. Thus, in the absence of a generally appropriate single legal instrument for cross-border cooperation and Europe-wide, activities and the implementation of relevant programs continue to be governed by bilateral conventions or inter-state agreements, which depend above all on the political will of the partners involved.

The legal basis for a cross-border community remediation activity is determined by the national regulations in force and the existing cooperation standards between the countries in this area.

The most important regulators of disaster protection in Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine provide a clear, definite legal environment for the implementation of disaster prevention and protection against their harmful effects. Legal regulators regulate the activities of the national, regional and local levels of disaster management with specific standards and determine the participation of natural and legal entities.

In all four program countries, civil protection is state-run and implemented by ministries, other centralized administrative and governmental bodies, regional and district offices, county authorities, legal entities and natural persons. The similar legal environment of the four countries regarding the prevention and elimination of damage caused by disasters requires increasing the involvement of the state while preserving the involvement of local governments, thus guaranteeing the life of the people living in the area, security of property and continuous maintenance. Fulfilling the role of disaster protection expected by society requires making legal corrections adapted to various natural and other changes, so the legal background of disaster prevention shows a constantly expanding and changing content.

- Hazard Principles - Natural and Civilization Risks**

The most important task of the structure of the network and the planning of the joint execution of tasks is to explore the nature of disasters, the probability of the occurrence of risks, and to create the organizational and operational conditions that can be contrasted with them.

The risk assessment of the area was approximated by event tree analysis in the field of natural disasters, failure tree analysis in case of technology and man-made disasters, and a summary analysis of the whole area was based on the occurrence and severity of the events with an integrated method considering the common vulnerabilities in the program area.

Program target area				Occurrence frequency			
				Rare	Uncommon	Common	Very common
Effect	Very serious	Natural disasters	Flood and inland water, (Hydrological)			X	
			Earthquake slip				
			(Geological)				
		Man-made Civilization Disasters	Extraordinary weather events				
			(Meteorologists)				
			Industrial accidents				
			Traffic accidents				
	Serious	Natural disasters	Forest scrub fires				
			Social disasters				
			Flood and inland water, (Hydrological)			X	
		Man-made Civilization Disasters	Earthquake slip		X		
			(Geological)				
			Extraordinary weather			X	

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			events				
			(Meteorologists)				
	No serious	Natural disasters	Industrial accidents				
			Traffic accidents	X			
			Forest scrub fires				
		Man-made Civilization Disasters	Social disasters				
			Flood and inland water, (Hydrological)				
			Earthquake slip				
	Low degree	Natural disasters	(Geological)				
			Extraordinary weather events				
			(Meteorologists)				
		Man-made Civilization Disasters	Industrial accidents				
			Traffic accidents				X
			Forest scrub fires				
			Social disasters		X		

4. Table
Identification of common vulnerabilities in the program area

- Cross-border joint interventions in the program area**

The crisis management cycle (prevention, protection, recovery) involves the continuous review of activities, as only a realistic fault-finding analysis can modernize the procedure, supplement it, make the practice more efficient. The following cross-border threats were examined between the cross-border cooperation partners: hydrological hazards of the Sajó-Hernád water system (under REDCODE project – NEREIDA exercise)

- Hazards of critical infrastructure of Košice-Miskolc road and railway network (practice within the DECHATLON project)

- Košice-Miskolc water and drinking water critical infrastructure hazards (in the framework of the IMPACT project, with special regard to the experience of water pollution in Miskolc)
- Man-made hazards, cross-border threat of industrial activity (CIVPRO project)
- Management of the effects of storm damage and meteorological disasters (Košice: experiences of rescue forces involved in the prevention of storm damage in the Tatras; Miskolc: experiences of storm damage and rapid flooding in the villages of Mád and Bogács)
- **The network created during the project as a support platform in preparation for the joint intervention**

With the help of cross-border cooperation, network policy shows the direction in which areas the social task of disaster prevention can be supported and made more effective.

Reducing the risk and sources of hydrological emergencies in the field of natural disaster hazards is of paramount importance. Through its networking activities, it helps to reduce the effects of rapid floods and periodic floods, and to provide social support for the development and maintenance of flood protection facilities.

When approving and discussing development plans at different levels (area, nature, industry), the support network is responsible for enforcing the interests of prevention. As this sometimes has to be done against short-term forward-looking economic or political interests, the support network is the one that, due to the interregional nature of the creative organizations, can form an unavoidable opinion.

The vulnerability of critical infrastructures fundamentally affects the protection status of the basic life functions of the beneficiary population. The social control of the existing and to be established hazardous technologies and materials, their continuous maintenance and social support is a significant part of the professional policy. Because risk and vulnerability reduction spans multiple disciplines, it assumes the continued interactive activity of a network of volunteers working across disciplines.

With the professional policy of the Preparatory Network for Joint Intervention, the main emphasis is on preparing the affected population at risk. With its special tools and the allocation of project resources, it can support the preparation of professional and voluntary participants, and the creation of the possibility of effective defense by organizing the equipment and services necessary for the performance of their tasks.

Participating organizations can achieve an integrated impact in the emergency preparedness of the population through networking in different areas of society. For example, in the course of its duties, a charity may provide and distribute preparatory and informational material to the population in addition to locating those in need, or a voluntary rescue organization presenting a disability advocacy event may demonstrate self-rescue and first aid, life-saving methods, or may use limited mobility.

Joint tasks are expected in the cooperation of the network

- **Continuous involvement of communities in the work of the prevention support network**

It is important to understand the local relationships between vulnerability and exposure to danger because it carries a basic capacity to prevent disasters and reduce their impact. This often requires not only professional knowledge but also the creation of political, social and economic conditions. Communities, people, are capable of dealing with hazards, be it a natural (flood, landslide, earthquake) or industrial, social (conflict, environmental or industrial accident) disaster. Disaster relief works on the basis of plans in defense planning, while local communities work effectively in their own efforts to prevent and reduce the impact of disasters, despite the potential for little central support. These insights are the most appropriate approaches to the ideal of a self-sufficient citizen. All communities need to be able to be resilient to mitigate the effects of natural, technological and environmental risks while reducing the likelihood of their occurrence, thereby addressing the social and economic vulnerabilities of modern societies.

The opportunity to participate in the work of the Network should be demonstrated, which ensures the development of a disaster-resistant community through partnership. Extensive dissemination of common exercises and studies strengthens community participation and ensures the most cost-effective use of disaster relief.

It has not yet been present in the formulation of professional policy, but in the future, the use of the compulsory community service of secondary school services within the framework of the network can provide a wide range of social support, with which we can achieve a dual goal. On the one hand, we can increase the intensity of volunteer work in the organizations of the disaster prevention network, provide more information to the population, and on the other hand, young people who know the goals of the network can increase the human resources of member organizations and the effectiveness of social assistance.

- **International cooperation, exchange of experiences**

Partnerships, know-how and transfer of experience to organizations outside the network should be encouraged and promoted.

Within the partnership provided by international collaborations, professional development can be interpreted at both individual and community level, which increases the importance of the professional policy of the disaster prevention support network and promotes the sustainability of voluntary human resources as a service of individual professional interests.

- **Data collection and management**

With the help of the participating research universities, efforts should be made to build a comprehensive, complex repository that not only allows for comparability of data and the identification of missing information, but also makes it possible to assess how information sharing between the actors in society and partner regions can be made more efficient.

- **Education and promotion of knowledge applications**

Priority should be given to education, training, awareness-raising, information, exercises and all activities aimed at enabling the population, and in particular young people, to exercise their democratic rights and responsibilities in society by shaping the knowledge, attitudes and behavior provided to students and to take an active part in democratic life in order to protect their built and natural environmental values.

- **Information**

Sustainable public information programs for all ages should be established, and information on hazards and impacts, risk management practices, and disaster prevention activities should be integrated into the formal education process. The implementation of the passive information obligation of local governments should be supported by the provision of information by the members of the Network. The possibility of setting up a real-time information system on the electronic media interface at the municipal level should also be examined, and they can take responsibility for the professional maintenance of the system through the continuous transmission of information provided by the members of the network.

Module 2: Cross-border voluntary development, principles of human capacity building, local training requirements

(Human capacity building as an important tool for the development of cross-border voluntary intervention forces based on joint networking activities)

The aim of the CODE VDIC human resources methodology is to identify the areas in the field of disaster management and crisis management where there is the biggest difference between the current situation of the project partners and the goals set in the project. The development of the security ecosystem is largely self-imposed, but the state needs to constantly monitor the development of the voluntary intervention system to ensure that the national security system does not tip over in order to balance development, reap the benefits of sector governance and address threats to equality of opportunity or sustainability be permanently out of equilibrium and can be used effectively at all times to protect the lives and material well-being of citizens. The applicability of voluntary intervention schemes is determined by available capacities. Rapid change is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century, both at the community and technological levels. This phenomenon often makes it difficult for the capabilities of a voluntary intervention organization to be effectively implemented. There is an increasing need for effective human capacity development in the field of disaster and emergency management. Of course, this is extremely important not only in the system of state tasks, but also in the field of voluntary intervention organizations.

Both civil and professional disaster emergency protection organizations, in the operating environment of the project partners, there are significant technological, economic, social changes that make it essential to implement projects for the development of intervention resources.

Principles of cross-border voluntary human capacity building

The CODE VDIC project is a good example of the development of technical devices based on new technology, in the field of vehicles and protective equipment used by the voluntary intervention staff. The project procurement activity will increase the capacity of the organizations operating in the CODE VDIC network. New cost-saving vehicles and devices suitable for intervention tasks were introduced into the system, and the IT background of the interventions developed. There has also been a significant change in personal protective equipment. Deployment personal equipment has been procured to meet all needs, and the development allows for the adaptability of telemetry remote monitoring systems that provide the fire chief with accurate and realistic data on the physical condition of the interveners, air usage and work time, increasing operator safety. The developments are big steps for the voluntary intervention organizations involved in the CODE VDIC project. The intervening volunteer is the key factor in achieving the new volunteer intervention skills target.

Significant technological investment, motor vehicles, and IT and other developments cannot replace the motivated human resources with modern competencies. An essential condition for this is the implementation of human resource development based on a modern, unified training, further training and vocational education system. The need for development is justified by the fact that in the case of effective voluntary intervention work, we cannot exclude people as a basic influencing factor. The volunteer intervention staff can be equipped with state-of-the-art equipment, but if they do not have the competencies that would be needed, the organization will not be able to carry out effective interventions. The necessary human resources competencies, including the sharing of experience gained during the exercises, the existing professional knowledge and certain technical skill.

The existence and condition of human resources in the field of disaster management operations is one of the most important conditions. The applicability of a high level of human resources can only be achieved as a result of careful planning, organizing and developing activities. The area of voluntary civil protection intervention deserves special attention. Among the skills required for the sustainable development of the task system and the performance of the voluntary public benefit tasks undertaken by the organizations, the qualified and prepared volunteer specialist is the most difficult element to replace.

Voluntary human resource development management is vital in the responsibilities of the system due to the ever increasing number of damage events and catastrophes. The HR development function, which deals with people as a resource in the organization, is designed to ensure the most effective use of volunteer participants in operations to implement damage tactical operations resulting from a disaster management strategy. One of the difficulties of voluntary interventional human resource development is that it must be ensured that both volunteers and professional staff meet largely the same requirements and high-level expectations. The involvement of volunteers, the continuous maintenance of retention motivation, identification with the tasks undertaken are strategic issues for the voluntary organization. Voluntary organizational policy of human resources is basically a factor determining the survival of an organization. Organizational policy requires liaison with those involved in the voluntary organization and the constant ongoing care of the organization in order to preserve human membership and capacity. A well-trained and motivated volunteer is of great value to decision makers and becomes more and more valuable through applications as experience is gained. The volunteer cannot be stored, cannot be deployed at any time, if we cannot keep his interest constantly, he leaves the organization. The volunteer of civil protection and fire-fighting intervention organizations is primarily an individual who is innovative (able to renew) in making decisions, that is, is able to influence the performance of the organization.

Retaining and continuously developing the volunteer stock is the biggest challenge for elected leaders of voluntary organizations and decision-makers in cross-border communities, leaders of state organizations managing integrated damage events and disasters. Experience has shown that this is also one of the most important social and state budget interests, as the use of voluntary organizations is the most cost-effective solution all over the world, including cross-border cooperation. In addition to retaining, developing and training the existing staff, the increase of the human resources of the volunteers can be achieved by involving more and more layers of the community (recruitment).

Voluntary human resource development means the involvement of the individuals who make up the community of the settlement as the target persons of the development, the exploitation of the will to do for the community, and the targeted influence of its preparedness in the direction of humanitarian and emergency interventions. The essence of voluntary interventional human resource development, while maintaining the public community role of the organization, is the planned continuous organizational training and joint activities. By the term disaster management volunteer intervention human resource management human resource development, we mean the development of existing and planned members.

A continuous series of community development activities means learning organized for joining members, skill-level practice to enable the individual to participate in emergency operations.



3. Figure

Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Program 2014-2020 target area
(HUSKROUA/1901 2019, p. 9)

Cross-border volunteer intervention human capacity building, planning, organization, local organizational implementation

The countries of the north-eastern Carpathian region in the program area of the "Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Program 2014-2020", cover most of the Eastern Carpathians and the Tisza river basin district.

The continental countries in the program area were established by long land borders, usually political borders, and do not have natural borders. Where there is a natural border line, such as the Tisza River, as a common flood risk, it encourages the development of joint voluntary intervention along the border. It seems clear that border areas need international cooperation. The geopolitical situation of the region cannot be ignored in the examination of the common disaster and damage event intervention relations along the borders of the program area, and the effects of post-World War II borders separating ethnic groups. There is no ethnic group in the countries of the program area that lives exclusively in the territory of its own state. There are several peoples living in a geographical area who live in significant numbers outside the borders of the motherland. Ethnic factors largely contribute to the development of relationships in cross-border mutual voluntary disaster and incident interventions.

The development of Euroregion in this region has also become decisive in terms of security and stability of peaceful coexistence. Recent events have demonstrated the need for this form of cooperation. The different language and culture are not an obstacle either, helping our human beings in trouble, its humanitarian principle overrides all contradictions and obstacles in this area.

Cross-border joint voluntary intervention cooperation is primarily based on community intentions and does not only depend on politics. Success is primarily determined by the intentions and actions of the cooperating parties, those living at the border. The joint action of the territorial actors of the joint cross-border voluntary intervention - voluntary firefighters, civil and disaster management organizations, local governments, churches and church social humanitarian organizations - can be a factor in strengthening security in the region. Elected organizational leaders or development support activists of voluntary organizations operating in the field of cross-border joint voluntary intervention in disaster management agree that "it is necessary to further develop the institutional forms of general advocacy of 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, the need for quality assurance of non-profit services are all challenges that require the cooperation of the entire civil emergency sector.

The success of membership-based associations is based on the commitment, work and application effectiveness of their members in human development throughout the countries of the program area. An important area in cross-border voluntary intervention for citizens and other producer and non-profit organizations and the success of taking over state responsibility for disaster management. Organizations operating in the field of emergency, civil protection and general civil self-organization must consciously undertake to attract new resources at project level, renew their capabilities and membership. If the quality of their work is adequate, it will lead to an increase in membership and recognition of civil / public / sector, an expansion of the system. A successful cross-border voluntary organization is evolving in the spirit of the idea that a full-service network represents the entire operating system, which is the goal of the CODE VDIC project, is more than the sum of its parts.

The implementation program of the project takes into account the diverse needs of the emergency sector and the work of other organizations operating in the field. Building on the work of other organizations, the network can expand its human resources through the following activities, among others:

By representing a network, you can provide benefits to members and other nonprofits. (e.g. obtains discounts on certain products and services, organizes further training, publishes publications and provides technical assistance).

- It carries out legislative and administrative representation of the organizations participating in the network with greater efficiency.
- Initiates and conducts research developments (new project) related to the task system.
- Using the resources of network members, it informs decision-makers and the public about the important role and activities of organizations.
- It provides an opportunity for the organizations participating in the network to discuss common issues and prepare resolutions.
- It provides an ongoing dialogue between network participants.

When CODE VDIC member organizations or members turn to the network with a specific question - professional advice, some necessary services, information - they may realize that the network can help with other issues (e. g. establishing new relationships with other organizations, tendering advice, etc.). Because members join for a variety of reasons, the network must meet the diverse needs of its members. The network can only meet this challenge by developing and operating an integrated common platform based on knowledge management.

National Training and Certification Institutions Procedures

The basic objective of the CODE VDIC project is the development of voluntary intervention forces, which can only be implemented through only national integrated disaster management and crisis management in connection with integrated systems and meeting its requirements.

The integrated disaster management and crisis management voluntary intervention task system is a part of the security systems of the countries of the program area, an important element of it. The aim and tasks of protection against the effects of disasters can be deduced from the political principles of security and defense of the countries, its specifics can be found in the recommendations of the European Union on the one hand and in the national security and legal environment of the program area.

Disaster management and crisis management, prevention and preparedness, response, intervention and remediation (defense), and a complex system of tasks covering all tasks, including state responsibility, covering all tasks. It is an obligation for the administration, local governments and the productive civil sector. The regulatory legal environment also imposes tasks and responsibilities on citizens, but at the same time allows the participation of non-governmental organizations in case of appropriate conditions (qualification) are met. Integrated Disaster Management and Crisis Management includes a general planning, organization, coordination, management and implementation system, with small differences in the countries of the program area. The objectives and tasks of the system are implemented with the help of the civil protection, fire protection and industrial safety subsystems. The requirements for human resource development, preparation and the training are the same for those serving in both state service and intervening voluntary organizations.

Only a highly trained, well-equipped experienced volunteer is able to perform tasks in the damage area. Carrying out the training and checking the acquired ability, examination for the individual, qualification for the organized person can be the basis for effective and safe intervention. There is a significant tradition of training at different levels of intervening organizations in the countries of the program area. The preparation of the interveners, like many other trainings, is divided into basic, secondary and higher education levels, in the program area, with several fewer differences and national specificities. The skill and knowledge level expectation towards the professional and the volunteer is almost the same at the level of the intervention. Of course, there are differences between a member of a law enforcement body and a volunteer due to differences in expectations in the field of responsibilities, which also need to be enforced in the field of training. The basic and intermediate level of the training, with different names in each country but covers almost the same assigned training place, an institute.

In general, training institutions for state intervention forces have undertaken, prepared, and trained members of voluntary intervention forces, and, of course, participate in the deployment qualification of intervention organizations.

In Hungary, this task is performed by the Disaster Management Education Center as part of adult education. Quoted from the Memorandum of Association of the Disaster Management Education Center, the Disaster Management Education Center (KOK), as defined in the CI Act 2001 on Adult Education, is an institution providing vocational training outside the school system. (Founding document of the Disaster Management Education Center with amendments in a unified structure, 2012p.1.). The institution providing vocational training outside the school system operates in several locations according to the organizational structure of the training base, disaster management (civil protection, industrial safety) vocational training, vocational training.,). These include the various departments, sections, and other institutions. The Educational Organization operates under the direction of the Deputy Director of Education, and comprises the Study Department, Fire and Rescue Department, Technical Application, Foundation Knowledge and Authority, Disaster Management and Industrial Safety and Language Departments.

The KOK sections perform:

- the teaching work in the individual training courses, further trainings;
- participate in the conduct of professional examinations; develop and maintain relevant parts of training programs, curricula, syllabi and other training documents;
- plan, organize and partially carry out the preparation of notes and media necessary for education;
- participate in the preparation and opinion of professional legislation;
- monitor the results of fire, civil protection and disaster management, as well as technical research and development, which will be integrated into the education system;
- make a proposal to modernize training;
- participate in the supervision of territorial outsourced training and examinations in their field;
- participate in disaster protection, fire protection, civil protection bodies and organizations participate
- in the training of its management staff;
- participate in the provision of professional training as required;
- participate in the organization of internal training and vocational training, inform the KOK and others
- departments on major changes and results in the field;

- in order to provide up - to - date, high - quality education, they are in contact with the BM OKF, as well as
- with the organizational units of the county disaster management directorates, as well as the fire brigades working in a similar field, organize the invitation of their members as external lecturers, if justified;
- indicate the equipment and material needs for the training;
- perform material registration, warehousing and maintenance tasks related to their field of activity;
- participate in the radio testing of the organization's EDR devices; (KOK website, 2020.)

The Disaster Management Education Center also provides modern, well-developed and continuously developed, modular vocational training based on professional and examination requirements for the intervening voluntary organizations. It is a clear professional expectation that the professional knowledge, skills and content of full-time firefighters should be the same as those of professional firefighters at basic, intermediate and advanced levels.

The training of voluntary (occasionally available) facility and volunteer municipal firefighters has similar modules. Voluntary Fire Fighting Associations are non-governmental organizations established in Hungary on the basis of the Associations Act. Members of the Voluntary Firefighting Association, only after successfully completing the basic firefighting course, have the opportunity to perform subordinate firefighting, professional activities, within the framework of the organization. If you want to gain more knowledge as a member of the Voluntary Fire Brigade Association (ÖTE), you can take the municipal and facility firefighting course. With this degree, you can become a professional management member within the voluntary organization. Volunteer firefighters also have the opportunity to obtain a primary, secondary and tertiary education arising from the training structure. (Decree 9/2015. (III. 25.) BM, 2015). This triple structure, as defined in the Regulation, is as follows:

Basic level:

- at least a basic course in firefighting (40 hours).

Medium level:

- firefighter II. Part of qualification
- firefighting and technical rescue management course.

Higher level:

- at least a volunteer and facility firefighting command course,
- or any full-time volunteer, facility, or professional firefighter
- specified qualification.

Of course, the possibility of local training is constantly available for those who have joined the voluntary intervention organization. In addition to the acquisition of individual knowledge, the achievement of shared group skills is an important factor in the effectiveness of voluntary intervention.

Emergency and disaster management interventions pose serious threats to participants. The person responsible for each intervention wants to avoid injury to the intervention staff and damage to their health.

There are two prerequisites for safe and effective intervention for participants, on the one hand, the ability to acquire individual and group intervention at the skill level, and on the other hand, the modern and effective system of tools and equipment. In addition to the basic and intermediate levels, it is also important for voluntary organizations to acquire top-level management knowledge material. In the countries of the program area, several higher education institutions are available for this system of tasks.

The value of the implementation of the CODE VDIC project is greatly enhanced by the high level of knowledge and skills provided by one of our Romanian partners, the University of Cluj-Napoca. There are basic and masters training for professionals in the program area, but in almost all EU Member States. Higher-level disaster, fire, flood protection faculties or institutes are usually integrated as an independent specialization into undergraduate and graduate courses in technical, economics, social sciences, or management at universities in a given country. The training is supervised by the state (disaster management) authority. In addition to the Romanian partner, the Faculty of Wood Industry of the Technical University of Zvolen and the Faculty of Security Engineering of the University of Žilina are training in fire protection engineering in the Slovak Republic. Most of these institutions provide training for professionals working in business organizations, local governments and public administration who wish to obtain higher education.

Of course, law enforcement and defense professionals as well as professionals working in voluntary organizations can also study here. Last but not least, some information about higher education available to Hungarian volunteers. At the Zrínyi Miklós University of National Defense, basic and master's degree disaster management training became available in the field of defense administration from 2006. In addition to the disaster management specialization, there was also education in the fire protection specialization. An important part of the safety specialist training was the disaster management engineer training.

With the establishment of the successor National University of Public Service, almost all intervening higher education organizations were established. The quality of specialist training at the Institute for Disaster Management also ensures the need for a specialist in the development of voluntary organizations.

The undergraduate course in Disaster Management covers the areas of administrative, law enforcement and military training, but in terms of the training branch, it can rather be more classified as law enforcement.

After completing six semesters of undergraduate training, which includes both common modular, profession-specific and differentiated professional subjects, students can work in disaster management agencies, professional, municipal and facility fire brigades, administrative and economic agencies, where they will be suitable for disaster protection, fire protection (firefighting) and industrial safety tasks. (NKE website, 2020)

The aim of the training at the Disaster Management Institute is to make the graduates suitable for the sub-areas of general disaster management (disaster prevention, disaster management, recovery, civil protection preparation tasks), fire prevention, firefighting, technical rescue, fire related preparation and primary disaster response activities, as well as general prevention and regulatory tasks related to industrial safety. It is a requirement for graduates to be able to perform their professional tasks independently, under appropriate management, but at the same time to be suitable for joining the master's program and to perform managerial tasks in the field with appropriate practical experience.

The elective specializations of the bachelor's degree program in disaster management are the following:

- Disaster management operations,
- Fire prevention and rescue control,
- Industrial safety.

In addition to water management, the University's Faculty of Water Science is also an important scientific workshop on flood protection. In Hungary, fire protection training is also conducted at the Szent István University, Ybl Miklós University, Faculty of Architecture, majoring in fire and disaster management. In the program area, a variety of multi-directional trainings help professionals preparing for disaster and damage incidents, eliminating their consequences. The possibility of co-operation in cross-border training is enhanced by the European Association of Fire and Disaster Management Schools (EFSCA), an international professional organization of higher education institutions for disaster prevention, fire protection and civil protection in the EU Member States. The organization also promotes the human resource development and scientific activities of international and thus cross-border intervening voluntary organizations.

General curriculum for interventional volunteer training

The volunteer intervention team faces constantly changing situations during every application and damage event. Solving their tasks requires high expectations.

By applying their knowledge and experience, they must try to find the perfect solution to the challenges in every situation. It is seldom possible to find an optimal solution that meets all needs. It is my personal experience that both older and more educated colleagues make mistakes. A lot of training, exercise alleviates and reduces a bit, and by neglecting or abandoning the practice, the mistakes of the intervention can be caused. Volunteers play at least an important a role in the system as professionals. Voluntary intervening social organizations, for the most part, are only prepared to protect their own settlement or immediate environment. In general, intervention numbers are low. The majority of their cases are frequent type application according to local risk, but a case requiring higher skill skills cannot be ruled out either. Due to less experience due to less frequent deployments, even more emphasis needs to be placed on supporting their education and training and closing the gaps in this area.

The importance of their training cannot be stressed enough, at least as much must be sacrificed as that of professionals, both in terms of content, material and mentality. In many cases, volunteers arrive at the site earlier than professionals who are at a disadvantage in terms of travel time and distance. The responsibility of the unit that comes first and performs the first intervention is emphasized because it is crucial to the success of the intervention. The first arranger has the best chance of performing lifesaving and minimizing the extent of the damage. Raising the qualification level of the volunteer, the quality of the training material, is therefore a crucial issue for human resource development. In Hungary, the governing regulations and thus the curriculum are governed by Government Decree 119/1996 (VII.24.) , and Decree 32/2002. (XII.12.) Ministry of Interior.

Despite a clear system of state requirements, several voluntary organizations have developed training curricula to transfer knowledge about interventions. In the program area, there are two educational directions, on the one hand the field of civil protection intervention and on the other hand the field of firefighting training. The development of civil protection intervention knowledge has been supported by the Hungarian Civil Protection Association for several years. The training materials of the association are free to use. Revised in a separate appendix for participants in the CODE VDIC project. Volunteer firefighter training material is the same for volunteer, facility, or professional firefighters and is an intellectual product of the Disaster Management Education Center. Of course, curriculum development and education are supported by the Hungarian Fire Brigade Association. The curriculum in the program area revolves around three main topics, grouped into Work and Accident Protection, Intervention Operations, Device, Equipment and System Operator Knowledge. Cross-border voluntary intervention in human resource development can also build on this knowledge base. The levels of the training materials focus on individual acquisition and measurement, followed by group acquisition and skill-level practice.

High expectations have been set for both civil protection and firefighting training materials. The development of the curriculum is continuous in the program area, modern teaching methodological procedures and tools are integrated into the curriculum.

Planning, organizing and implementing training according to the training knowledge expansion needs raised on the basis of the project survey

An important part of CODE VDIC project development is to expand existing knowledge. The development plan of the project is based on the general development principles. The equipment of the voluntary intervening organizations will be implemented through a regulated and detailed project progress process. In the event that a new element of tasks is added to the new system of tasks for cross-border voluntary organizations, in most cases new intervention procedures and tools will be needed to carry out the tasks effectively.

The solution is to meet the need for new tasks, or to adapt an existing tool to our own requirements, or to develop a new tool. In both cases, we can talk about research and development and procurement activities based on project needs assessment. During the project needs assessment period, the Technical Requirements for the Intervention must be formulated and specified, which is a complex technical requirement for the application level of the intervention equipment.

Intervention Technical Requirements form the basis of planning, technical, cross-border project-level development of the intervention. The next step in the project development is procurement based on the formulated needs; which means assessing the available procurement options, and then formulating a proposal for procurement decision-making by performing user consultation and price / value ratio evaluation of the assets designated for procurement.

Of course, there are different procurement rules and practices in the program area. But tools acquired on the basis of user demand, also require the formulation of a need to expand training knowledge based on user experience and skills. The development is based on a risk assessment and analysis of the area of operation of the voluntary organization, the municipality, the church and the project program area. In addition to the analysis, an important factor is the development needs of the project partner based on the experience gained during the application of its emergency and disaster response capabilities.

After formulating the needs, the next important area is the selection of the parameters of the device to be procured to increase the capability, the development of the intervention capability device specification, and the coordination of the integrated intervention with the emergency and disaster management organization, clarifying the applicability of the device in national framework.

After the negotiation-based procurement, the licenses and professional training conditions required for the use of the ability (tool) must be clarified. Part of the systematization process of each device is the elaboration of the user manual in which the person responsible for the operation of the device is appointed. The operating instructions must state the material and personal operating conditions and the valid operating documents, e.g. occupational safety training, fire safety exam, small machine operator exam, etc.

There are several methods for assessing and coordinating the requirements for the use of the completed Intervention Ability Development Tool. It is a project requirement that all purchased equipment be agreed in advance and certified by the responsible organization or organizations. Knowing the legal requirements for the operation of the equipment, it must be assessed whether the staff assigned to this task has the necessary authorizations. In the event of a lack or invalidity of licenses and authorizations, a training plan shall be prepared to rectify the deficiency. The training plan is the basic document of the procurement-based human resource development activity.

The basis for the preparation of our volunteers is provided by the CODE VDIC training program developed by the project partners, in which the training plan should be flexibly adapted to the interventional abilities and experience of the civil, church or municipal organization and the abilities and circumstances changed by the project development. Content and chronological detail of the training task developed by the training plan, the assessed needs and legal requirements.

In addition to meeting the educational requirements (occupational safety knowledge) specified in the operation, work and accident prevention legislation, it is recommended to plan the following training knowledge, depending on the survey:

- General civil protection knowledge
- Voluntary intervention organizational and CODE VDIC network support knowledge.
- General first aid and occupational health, knowledge and device user health survey (e.g., respirator)
- Disaster first aid knowledge
- Fire protection knowledge.
- Technical rescue USAR knowledge
- Flood protection knowledge
- Radiological, biological and chemical protection (RBV) knowledge
- News communication skills
- Civil protection operations (distance protection) knowledge
- Intervention and Civil Protection Operations Logistics Support Knowledge

The training plan is, of course, different for each partner. An important stage in the elaboration of Trainers Training work workshop.

Where different needs and national trainings are coordinated. Consultation with the government organization responsible for the intervention is a requirement when developing training plans. The agreement shall be evidenced by the approval of the training plan with the responsible organization or the existence of a letter requesting a resolution, personal agreement (note or minutes).

The training plan must include:

- documents proving the professional competence of trainers and lecturers. and the request mandate documents;
- conditions for carrying out the training for insurance;
- training costs.

Of course, the training planning documents must always be prepared on the basis of the regulations and requirements of the given partner country.

Checking the effectiveness of the training is a qualification

The effectiveness of the training, the skills achieved, are decisive in the applications of the intervening organizations. The principle of the weakest link applies to the efficiency of the application. The basis for taking responsibility for deployment management is a well-equipped, highly trained, motivated interventionist. Monitoring the effectiveness of training serves not only the quality of the intervention, but also the safety of those involved in the intervention. For disaster emergency and emergency response organizations in the countries of the program area, it is common to check preparedness and measure suitability for deployment. "In disaster preparedness, it is important to monitor the readiness, preparedness, alertness, applicability, real-life preparedness of volunteer and obliged civil protection organizations and rescue organizations, as well as to complement professional disaster preparedness forces with volunteers. Target (Endrődi, I. 2012, p.12) states about the audit qualification activities of Hungarian voluntary organizations. Social and charitable organizations may participate in the implementation of intervention tasks related to disaster protection in Hungary only on the basis of an agreement concluded with professional disaster management bodies. Voluntary civil protection organizations and voluntary rescue organizations operating in the country may participate in interventions, protection against the effects of domestic disasters and emergencies only if 13/2013 on the basic requirements of the National Qualification System. They comply with the provisions of the instruction of the Director General of the Ministry of the Interior of the Ministry of the Interior, they received the qualification suitable for intervention in the procedure conducted by the professional disaster management body, its regional body.

Main requirements for qualified rescue services

Staff requirements:

- Have a valid membership, employment or other employment relationship with the rescue organization or be an official of the rescue organization.
- Have the medical, mental and physical fitness specified in the relevant legislation, as well as the professional training and basic first aid knowledge required for the activity undertaken by the rescue organization.
- Have a permit from the public health administration to carry out health activities.

Additional conditions for participating in the rescue:

- Compliance with the basic requirements for professional qualifications and qualifications and the existence of own or accident life and accident insurance for the rescue ability.

Technical requirements:

- The rescue organization - as an operator is responsible for ensuring that the condition of the rescue equipment suitable for its intended use complies with the domestic legal, technical requirements and other administrative regulations.
- The access of the rescue organization to the disaster protection info-communication system is authorized by the central body of the professional disaster management body.

In the field of cross-border intervention, the INSARAG requirements already discussed in the first module apply.

Exercises methodology, planning, organization, implementation

Increasing the capacity of the volunteer intervention staff, mostly in the framework of conducting practical training in the program area. Therefore, in preparation for the provision and application of practical knowledge, training activities for the development and development of skills, should be given high priority. The content of the exercise, the time frame, the necessary means, the sufficient level of its implementation must be included in the CODE VDIC Training Plan.

Exercises organized among the volunteer intervention staff must also take into account the peculiarities of adult education, the characteristics arising from the voluntary nature (positive effect of motivation, some negative effect of lack of compulsory nature), schedule, differences in qualifications, knowledge, learning as a regular, routine activity real time departure (re-learn to learn). Practice - or, based on the name increasingly used in the Hungarian language - training plays a key role in achieving the effectiveness of voluntary organizations.

By methodology, we usually mean the path and procedures leading to the goal. The method of practice means the path leading to the achievement of the voluntary intervention skill, the procedures leading to the acquisition of knowledge, the answer to the transmission of the curriculum, the practice of the teaching process. It defines the “processes” of motivation, recalling prior knowledge, providing and processing new knowledge, applying what has been learned, and evaluating performance. One of the basic conditions for organizing an exercise is to select and prepare the right trainer. Recognizing the importance of this principle, the project is organizing the Preparing Preparers event. The most important factor in organizing CODE VDIC trainings is the relationship between the instructor and the student. Their good relationship is a prerequisite for success; an inappropriate relationship can also condemn training to failure. The project sets the following expectations for the instructor:

- have in-depth knowledge of the subject taught,
- have a sound knowledge of adult education methodology,
- create an atmosphere that maintains the interest of those involved in the exercise,
- support self-management activities,
- take into account and use the experience and prior knowledge of the individual in education,
- learners must be active participants in the training process.

Motivation, the basis for maintaining a voluntary organization, also plays an important role in practice. Training motives are strongly related to the practical problems and needs of volunteering. Practicing is not easy. Maintaining interest until a skill level is reached is a serious task for the instructor. Volunteers require knowledge that can be immediately utilized at the skill level during the intervention. An adult is practical-minded, which means that he or she strives to meet the needs and wants to arise from his or her life situation and wants to apply the learning outcomes. Volunteers learn mainly to find solutions to their practical tasks, so their teaching should be problem-oriented where possible.

The practice of relying on life experience

The deployment experience of volunteers is at least as valuable as the curriculum or the literature, and newer knowledge is formed in part by a critical evaluation of the experience.

Volunteers accept completely new, foreign content only with reservations. It is advantageous if the volunteer's own world, individual experience and education also appear in the training. It is a natural link between learning and life. The development of new concepts is also easier if they can be built on these experiences, and the conclusions drawn from the experiences mean more to the volunteers than the generalizing theory. It is therefore important for the instructor to get to know his group, to know the composition of the participants and their level of prior knowledge.

Activity, cooperation, independence.

Voluntary education and practice prefer a multifaceted interpretation of real-life situations to one-sided “subject” knowledge. The kind of knowledge gained through life-like experiences is appreciated. During the teaching process, it should allow the volunteers to get involved in the educational process, to use the previously acquired knowledge, to develop the thinking of the students. It is important to use teaching methods professionally, to provide demonstration, and exercises based on repetition to achieve the skill level. Within the framework of adult education, the activity, cooperation and operational autonomy of the participants are emphasized. Collaboration should be practiced by group intervention catches. When human relationships are characterized by negative emotions, such as anxiety or envy for the success of peers, we cannot be effective either in practice or during deployment. Comrade empathy, the development of deployment coherence does not go without help. Therefore, it is important that volunteer practice methods develop students’ self-activity and achievement of social skills.

Selection of the methods used

A good choice of methods provides volunteers with information, arouses interest in the curriculum, strengthens the motivations for practice, helps the development of individual thoughts and ideas, and contributes to the acquisition of the necessary deployment group competencies.

The methods that can be used to practice voluntary application knowledge are basically determined by:

- composition of participants by gender, age and education,
- the needs, intellectual standards, learning techniques of the participants,
- the interest of the participants,
- the length of time that has elapsed since the last learning activity.

The geographical aspect of choosing the method is whether there is a training institution in the settlement, whether there is a training offer that meets the needs of the adult learner, whether he can access the training offer in another settlement in time, space (distance), etc.

Its technical aspect is whether it has the technical tools to participate in the training and the knowledge to use them, such as computers in distance learning, internet access and the individual and group tools used in its intervention.

Prerequisites

It is important to clarify what the basic knowledge of the intervention participant has in training outcomes. Therefore, the project is based on a human resource development survey. Many factors need to be considered when choosing methods.

Content to Learn

The contents may differ according to the national requirements of the program area, and different methods may be used to acquire different contents. But the method can also vary depending on the target group. (It requires a different method of conducting a firefighting course or a field kitchen professional training in a highly trained group than a retraining course in an underqualified group.) The volunteer instructor should be able to plan what knowledge is to be demonstrated and what is to be practiced. It is advisable to process it in order to fix it most effectively for the volunteers, considering which part of the material requires more practice, which part requires more group or individual sessions. It is essential for the instructor to go to each student, show them the harder steps, help them move on, practice the operations. The learning environment is important: the equipment in the special classroom should be such that the teacher can approach all the students and help to check.

Provide available training tools

During the training, the verbal message can and should strengthen the existing knowledge with the help of educational tools (overhead projector, slide projector, projector, computer, models, aids, posters, leaflets, etc.) and practice tools (practice, track, removed from the system but still suitable for education). These should be available in the quality and quantity required for the content of the exercise and the number of participants. The use of one's own device is essential for individual equipment.

Control Practice methodology, planning, organization, implementation

Practice is the main form of preparation of the intervening voluntary organizations for use, the basic method in which the participants, in possession of their skills and knowledge acquired in different forms, solve their control tasks by planning, organizing and implementing the following types based on a reality-like assumed situation. The audit qualification practice for voluntary organizations is 234/2011. (XI. 10.) on the disaster protection and the amendment of certain related laws of 2011 CXXVIII. according to the implementation of the law, it is used to check the suitability for intervention. The first paragraph of Article 32 defines the National Qualification System in Hungary, "which is a qualification based on the fulfillment of a system of professional requirements developed by the central body of the professional disaster management body, to be renewed every 5 years." (Government Decree 234/2011 (XI. 10.), p. 1, § 1, point 32).

Achieving this qualification is a requirement for Hungarian organizations participating in the project exercise.

General management exercise:

- the exercise planning, management, and control team theoretically leads a volunteer staff practicing in a hypothetical situation on a paper-based or electronic map, in an unrestricted location;
- can be one-tier, when it is assumed that participants need to solve one (or one) event with the intervention capacities of their own organization, and it can be multi-tier, when the elimination of several (different) events is the goal, involving several organizational units.

A practice based on cross-border joint intervention for complex real situation setting

On the one hand, the practice means further strengthening the group skills of the requirements related to preparation, on the other hand, the control of the acquired skills (individual, group). Another important goal in planning, organizing and implementing the exercise is to test the support of those who carry out the task(s) with the involvement of other organizations. The main goal of the project exercise is even the practice of cross-border voluntary cooperation. An exercise as a training element is an important task in providing practical knowledge and to develop skills.

Verification of these capabilities by examining how, in the framework of CODE VDIC network cooperation, how joint cross-border intervention can be implemented by sharing the resources of partners in the event of a large-scale cross-border disaster damage event. The training activity carried out within the framework of the control complex practice, the content and time frame of which, the minimum of the necessary tools are included in the project disaster management human resources training program.

The aim of the exercise:

- performance, capability and preparedness checks;
- checking the conformity of the plans and procedures;
- realistic or near-realistic training;
- checking the functionality and efficiency of new concepts and developments;
- checking the available resources, assessing shortcomings;
- the exercise of cooperative tasks between organizations.

Evaluation of cross-border joint intervention disaster management practices

The aim of the exercise is to develop the joint cross-border emergency management capability, to examine the transferability of the available forces and equipment, and to practice the use of infocommunication tools for defense management purposes.

Management practice is performed based on a hypothetical event, according to a pre-developed scenario. During the exercise the aim is to develop the leadership and management skills of the managers with decision-making authority, to practice the work of the staff planner, organizer, executive, and to assess the emergency communication ability and functionality. Check the condition of the purchased technical equipment and the related knowledge. The aim of the practice based on complex cross-border joint intervention is to develop emergency management capabilities, to redeploy forces and assets.

To examine the real possibilities of redeployment, to examine the feasibility of the tasks in time, and to practice the use of infocommunication tools for defense administrative purposes. The practice based on the complex cross-border joint intervention is an occupation organized for the control of the intervention abilities and capacities for the exercise of the cooperation between the cross-border joint intervention units and specialties of the project partners. The cross-intervention simulation exercise is designed to be complex closely linked to a real emergency event.

The aim is to practice the work and knowledge of the CODE VDIC network with decision-making rights and the national management and leadership levels, the modification and improvement of the planning processes of the complex practice of cross-border joint intervention as necessary. Cross-border joint intervention helps to achieve training and control objectives by simulating the realistic events of a pre-designed scenario in order to implement the planning, coordination, communication and cooperation processes of a complex exercise as efficiently as possible. An important element of the practice is the preliminary site survey and careful furnishing of the location and the application of terrain that is close to reality. Cross-border joint intervention complex practice Full-Scale Exercise (FSX) according to EU and NATO terminology, as the largest part of the exercises carried out within the framework of projects financed by the European Union and implemented in Hungary.

The assessment of the exercise may be pass or fail. Disaster management exercises are evaluated primarily in a subjective way, in the framework of an evaluation meeting by the invited decision-makers and the project partners' lead experts.

Cross-border volunteer intervention human capacity building, population information and communication tasks

Informing the population is an integral part of population protection, primarily a basic civil protection task in the program area. This task includes all civil protection activities, strategies, complex protection activities and procedures guaranteeing security in space and time. Guided activity ensuring the protection of the life and material assets of the population, implementing information and public coercive measures. In Hungary 234/2011. (XI. 10.) on the disaster protection and the amendment of certain related laws of 2011 CXXVIII.

According to the Government Decree on the Implementation of Act No. 234/2011., “Information on Emergency Information: information activities carried out by the professional disaster management body for those concerned after a disaster alert” (Government Decree 234/2011 (XI. 10.), § 1 § 35) point). It is clear that in Hungary, but also in the countries of the program area, it is only possible to operate in this field by creating a joint integrated disaster management system. Providing agreed information is an important option for voluntary organizations. Contact with the public draws attention to the importance of the activities of voluntary organizations. It increases their support and creates an opportunity to increase the deployment of members of the volunteer organization.

Methods of population preparation for non-governmental organizations:

- Vocational training (preparation of trainers)
- Publications (recommendations, professional journals)
- Events (forums, campaigns, lectures, workshops, mayoral meetings, board meetings, etc.)
- Preparation of a Disaster Prevention Program in state, church, municipal and private institutions
- Voluntary population preparation programs.

Objectives of the preparation:

- Reducing the risk by organizing conscious and continuous information and preparation,
- Increasing the resilience of the population to hazards. Increasing the conditions for an effective public response.
- Informing the public about the obligation to protect against disasters, their rights and financial resources (eg: The public should be aware of their obligation to assist in the prevention of disasters by providing information, personal assistance and the provision of equipment and real estate),
- Maximum consideration of the needs and capabilities of the target groups,
- Effective use of local opportunities (natural and built environment, community groups),
- Introducing and developing prevention culture procedures.

Special target groups in the field of protection and preparation of the population

When planning the protection and preparation of the population, the defense development strategy of the CODE VDIC project pays special attention to the target groups of the population in the program area.

- youngsters,
- the elderly,
- those at risk
- citizens in need of care

As part of the project's population campaigns, for elderly and disabled people, it develops complex and integrated supportive support activities, supportive preparation, which is designed for the mentally and physically challenged, for the injured, and supports elderly people in emergency situations throughout the care process. It promotes activities that provide basic and satisfactory living conditions for people in the event of emergencies and disasters. The association places emphasis on the protection of social groups that are increasingly disadvantaged in emergencies.

Those who are less likely to access and use social services. This, in turn, results in a poorer quality of life for them and requires increased attention in an emergency. In addition to physical barriers, information and social barriers can also make it more difficult for certain citizens and social groups. Some of these are eye-catching (such as the stairs for the wheelchair user or the information on the board for the visually impaired). However, other obstacles are far from obvious.) The project aims to provide an opportunity to increase the quality of life and sense of security of older people living here by using an additional resource that affects the microenvironment of an increasingly aging population with a significant number of mentally and disabled people.

We want to develop and operate an effective model, the introduction of which could be exemplary at both local, national and cross-border levels. The negative effects of the development of the info communication society are also increasing in this area. The impact on our environment of the exclusion of low-skilled social groups from the labor market and the associated impoverishment process is the emergence and strengthening of all strata that disregard all coexistence rules, and the problems of an increasingly aging population. In emergencies, this group is the most vulnerable to the effects of events. In order to eliminate the problem, our project may be suitable for strengthening positive social processes, in the case of the appropriate management of which integrated cooperation joint preparation public information can be planned, organized and implemented.

The examination of the possibilities of a complex and integrated assistance system to be developed for the mentally and physically challenged part of the injured shows that the basis of successful activity is always the analysis based on a realistic situation assessment to increase the efficiency of development based on it.

Deportation, evacuation, reception and resettlement (hereinafter: remote protection) is one of the most effective ways of protecting the population, as well as the most complex system of civil protection tasks. The CODE VDIC project considers this area to be as important an intervention as participating in direct defense, rescue and response tasks. Knowing and participating in this system of tasks, as an integral part of the official defense organizations of the program area, we can develop our vision in this program area.

Module 3: Cross-border voluntary intervention capacity development, based on survey of the training requirements, human resource training, planning, organization, and implementation

CODE VDIC Project Capacity Development Tasks

One of today's challenges for communities, both nationally and internationally, is the growing number of damage events and the increasing extent of damage. It is obvious that this fact encourages communities to invest into development at governmental and non-governmental organizations alike.

This challenge encourages voluntary organizations to expand the efficiency of their capabilities, increase their capacity and develop. The increasing capacity of the cross-border voluntary first responder organisation and increasing the effectiveness of intervention and protection, multiplying power and instruments is the biggest current development challenge. Capacity building is not only a tool of the development task, but also a targeted human resource expansion activity.

By communicating the success of the project to the public, we can also win over those who have not yet been able to decide whether to take part in the intervention. The most important task is increasing the motivation of disaster management volunteers and keeping them in an integrated disaster management system. The Zemplén Regional Disaster and Civil Protection Association initiated the participation in the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Program (2014-2020) and the establishment of the project. In the field of disaster management in North-East Hungary, voluntary organizations taking on responsibilities, in order to develop their own activities, their own and the population's resilience, and their capacities, have started to work on the project initiative with their partners.

As the goals of the development, in case of disasters and emergency events, the improvement of their cross-border intervention capabilities and the increase of their capacities were defined. The program's fund support is intended to be used for the development of human resources based on the transfer of knowledge and experience, on the one hand, and for the acquisition of tools and equipment, on the other. Call for proposals TC8: Thematic objective of common challenges in the field of security. Priority 1: Support for joint actions in the field of prevention of natural and man-made disasters and joint actions in emergencies. Accelerating industrial and technological developments, and the increasingly frequent extreme weather conditions, are extremely increasing the threats and risks affecting society.

These growing vulnerabilities can only be addressed with state-of-the-art procedures and tools.

Voluntary organizations, in addition to project-based material and technical development, human resource development is also treated as an integral part and as an equal, closely related issue by the project partners.

Project development direction of the participating organizations (voluntary and church organizations, local governments and a university) is task oriented. The focus is on preparation for practical application. Developments in the program area will significantly increase the safety of the population. The joint development activities of the partners are the basis, in the future, for an effective, joint, cross-border, voluntary, humanitarian intervention. Based on working together, increasing capacities, both at the national and regional levels, allow for a higher level and faster intervention.

The project target areas, each of the territory has a unique geographical feature that determines the type of disaster risks. The first task of the partners is to identify risks such as floods, forest bushfires and extreme weather conditions. During the project, the partners use state-of-the-art tools and methods to further examine and map common cross-border risks and threats. Although capacity building at the national level is ongoing in all four countries.

Due to language barriers and different regulations and decrees, cross-border or international joint forces cannot yet be used to a sufficient extent. The project aims to provide favourable background conditions to reduce these problems. The implementation of the project offers a solution to the following challenges:

- The level of cross-border cooperation on disaster management issues is low.
- Local disaster management organizations must develop their capacities to increase their necessary capabilities.
- The population has little knowledge of emergency response options.

The balancing of project development challenges have targeted the organizations involved in the project on the one hand, the creation of a network enabling cross-border voluntary intervention and the exchange of information, on the other hand, material, technical, and human resource development was targeted by the project participant organizations of the project.

The project-based, material-technical development of voluntary organizations is treated by the project partners as an issue equal to, complementary to and closely related to human resources. The safety of life and property of the population, ensuring and protecting the safe operation of the economy and critical infrastructure elements is an extremely important public safety task. Disaster management is a vital societal task throughout the program area. The effectiveness of the European Union's strategy is one of the main segments of the security of Hungarian-Slovak Romanian citizens living in the program area, but the principles of emergency management in Ukraine also include the principles of this strategy.

Enhancing the collective capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to disasters is in the common interest of the countries in the program area. As declared by Decision No 1313/2013 / EU of the European Parliament and the Council. The following statement concerning the project can be found in the decision. "The number and severity of natural and man-made disasters have increased significantly, especially due to climate change and the potential interaction of many natural and technological hazards, and future disasters are likely to be even more extreme and complex, with profound and longer-term consequences. Integrated approach to disaster management" (EU Decision No 1313/2013, (2013).). 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 their coordination to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

Tasks of the national defence system in the program area:

- official disaster prevention.
- carrying out rescue in the event of a civil emergency.
- organization and management of protection.
- elimination of harmful consequences.
- implementation of restoration-reconstruction.

The operation of systems based on national strategies is based on the principle that citizens have a right to security, but they, themselves, must take an active part in creating it. Sustainable development, for the safe living of communities, cyclically recurring emergencies, disasters, are the biggest challenges. Involvement of community cooperation, and the full capacity of civil society is essential to address this issue. In the program area, in the ever-changing, security environment, challenges, risk factors and threats emerge at individual, community, national or regional level and affect a wide range of GOs, NGOs, as well as the transnational actors.

Today, the joint management of the political, military, economic and financial, social, including human and minority rights and environmental dimensions of security has become essential. The decision of the European Union, which is part of its values and is in line with the main EU principles, shows the direction of the implementation of the new necessary system elements, which requires the development of a project-oriented, strategic volunteer capacity based on the needs of all participants.

Among the risk factors, there are several new, 21st century sources of danger that developed in the 19th century and were created recently because of modern globalization processes or have been transformed and brought to the surface because 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, which, integrated into the country's security system, in the unified system of tasks like prevention, protection and restoration are also implemented in the Carpathian region. It is basically a law enforcement task performed in close cooperation with the responsible public body, the population, the administration, businesses, and non-profit charities and all actors in society. Recent events have enhanced this activity and today protection against natural and civilizational disasters is one of the most pressing national tasks in this region.

Security, not simply a technological, technical problem, but a complex social issue, is not a simple task involving a local narrowly defined profession, but a European and even global issue based on national interests. Unfortunately, we cannot expect short-term solutions in this area. So, it requires development based on long-term network collaboration. The European Union, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, supports development initiatives against local threats, based on the cooperation of local communities. The aim of the 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.

The development of the security ecosystem, although largely self-governing, in order to balance the development, the benefits of the management of the sector and the elimination of threats to equal opportunities or sustainability the state has to constantly monitor the development of the system, ensuring that the security system does not tip over, permanently out of equilibrium and that the intervening organizations can be effectively applied at all times.

Voluntary organizations, local governments, church organizations, however, if they want to participate in the system of tasks, they must meet the requirements of the disaster protection system. So, project development, asset procurement, and human resource development, must be built in consultation with national authorities responsible for disaster protection. As partners operate in different national disaster management systems, there can be no uniform, survey-based consultation, but a common methodology is needed for joint network-based joint action.

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, there is an even greater need for effective, capacity development. Of course, this is extremely important not only in the system of professional tasks, but also in the field of voluntary organizations. In the operating environment of both civilian and professional disaster protection organizations, technological, economic, social, changes have unfolded that make it essential to implement resources and development projects.

The implementation of the tasks of development, in the program area, will significantly increase the security of the population, promotes the convergence of border communities, the objectives of the European Union, our objectives, and the preservation of its values.

CODE VDIC Project Human Capacity Development Tasks

The project human resource development is an important tool for the implementation of the CODE VDIC project, cross-border voluntary intervention, development objectives. The increase of volunteers' human resources is ensured on the one hand by the involvement of the wider and wider strata of society, through the implementation and assistance of public campaigns, and on the other hand by the retention / development / training of the existing staff. Volunteering, human resource, development activity, means the purposeful, knowledge-based, preparation, training, capacity building, activity of the individual, as a member of the cross-border, voluntary, interventional organization, as a subject of development.

The training is based on the needs assessment of a cross-border, voluntary intervention, organizations. The training needs, the formulation of the program area, the risk factors, changes, and the acquisition of new equipment, technology, management are justified. The formulation of the basic need, the activity, determining, risk analysis, and intervention organization, based on its current capabilities. One of the most important conditions for the effectiveness of disaster management operations is a high level of human resources and their applicability. The area deserves special attention, because to maintain the system and perform the tasks that are required, it is necessary, among the abilities, the most difficult to replace, the trained and well-prepared experts.

Recent history shows that material and technological needs are much easier to replace, than lost and inapplicable, voluntary interveners. Human resource management, normal corporate forms, are much more complex, than the activity in the field of the emergency management, staff replacement. Management, the function of dealing with people as an organization, is a resource designed to ensure the most effective use of those involved in operations, from a disaster management strategy, to the implementation of tactical operations.

Human resource development, implementation, is hampered by the fact that the personnel involved in the operation, the professional staff and the human resources in the voluntary organizations have to meet the same level of requirements. 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 volunteer organization, its strategy, and basically, the organization, its existence, survival.

The interventionist, volunteer training, its special characteristics, require the constant support of those involved in volunteering, and the organization, the preservation of capacities.

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 the interest, he/she will leave the organization. As an individual, they are innovative, make decisions, that is, able to influence the performance of the organization. In this field, the biggest challenge is to volunteer, retain, and continuously improve volunteers.

Volunteering, human capacity, preservation, and enhancement are important, as well as social interests, since the use of voluntary organizations, anywhere in the world, is the most cost-effective solution. The essence of the development, is the planned, organizational training. Disaster management, human resources, volunteer management, human resource development are meant by the development of the voluntary organization, staff.

This is a continuous, series of activities, which means organized learning, skill-level practice, to enable the individual to participate in emergency operations within the framework of the CODE VDIC project.

Objectives of the human resource development project activity:

- Increasing responsiveness.
- Increasing flexibility.
- Increasing motivation and integration.
- Providing a trained volunteer guard.
- Consideration of individual needs.

Organization development requirements:

- The development program should be adapted to the organizational change process
- Training should focus on factors that are important to the voluntary organization.
- It should be treated as a planned, organized activity that requires careful preparation.
- It must be based on the strategy, mission, goals, and organizational culture of the organization.

Membership-based NGOs derive their legitimacy from the existence of their member groups and their effectiveness in application. Their activities also depend on disaster management, as a state task, on the success of the services taken over and provided.

The successes of the Hungarian emergency, civil protection, general, civil self-organization, voluntary first intervention organizations in the field prove that the local organizations, consciously undertake to attract new resources at the project level, and renew their membership. If the quality of their work is adequate, the number of members will increase, and the recognition of the civil / public / sector will increase with the security system.

This is also in the fundamental interest of communities and citizens. The project is based on, risk and activity analysis on human resource development level. An important element is the acquisition of user licenses and the skillful practice of their handling. Only a device user with the right permits, licenses, and practiced at the skill level, can implement effective and fast intervention. Another human capacity development task of the project is a population campaign, activity designed to improve the resilience and preparedness of the population. The focus of the events is on the protection of the life and material goods of the population, and the development of their resilience.

This project task, also, is an essential element of the CODE VDIC project, human capacity development, activities. The campaign should be organized, involving the population; crisis-sensitive, target groups (youth, elderly, disabled). Its purpose is in the context of emergency preparedness, information transfer, information exchange, local forums, open days, various safety-related events. Its purpose is in the context of emergency preparedness, information transfer, information exchange, local forums, open days, various safety-related events. The campaign, on the one hand, taking into account local vulnerabilities, prepares, to deal with emergencies, on the other hand, presents the project, to protect the population, work done, results, project objectives, cross-border volunteer capacity development, impact on their safety.

The campaign is organized on the one hand, through the local media, (newspaper articles, municipal, institutional, website appearances, local television and radio interviews, etc.) and on the other hand, in connection with, as part of a security project event. The campaign, with volunteer interventions at the local level, is a collaborative exercise, jointly designed to strengthen the impact of project developments. The Community Service for High School Students, and the Scout Movement, can also be a significant help in this. Their preparation and action, in accordance with the objectives of the project, their involvement, can significantly increase the presence of voluntary intervening organizations.

To organize the campaign, the project provides communication tools (web page, information brochure, flyers and billboards), the use of which, with precise thoughtful planning, complements and makes the achievement of the project goals more efficient! The organization of campaign events creates a good opportunity, also for the opinion and suggestions of citizens, to reach decision-makers, through the CODE VDIC network, on both sides of the border, further strengthening the effectiveness of defence planning in the program area.

CODE VDIC Project Human Capacity Development Planning

The volunteer, human resource capacity planning of the project aims to achieve the future state of the volunteer, human resource, capacity. Project-level, dynamic and adaptive, processes, accounting, means which can serve to achieve the future state of the project, considering the changing environment.

The project, development needs survey built, design activities, means overlapping steps of logic series, through which the vision, expectation and the assessed need formulated in the mission become feasible. During planning, the goals, the tasks to be solved, form a system, and they are closely related to each other. The first stage of the design process is the collection of information needed for planning.

According to the CODE VDIC project concept, the development is based on the assessment of the risks of the program area and the activities and development needs of the voluntary intervening organizations participating in the project. The project, human resource development, planning and activities are also based on this. In addition to the analysis, an important factor is the project partners' experience in emergency, disaster intervention, capabilities, application, during, experience gained.

Based on the analyses, it is possible to formulate what kind of ability, shortage-based, development need arises. After the demand formulation, the next important area, is the selection of equipment parameters, its capacity and possible enhancement. Intervention capability development equipment, tool, service, specification design, and coordination with the integrated intervention, responsible management, organization of the emergency and disaster intervention. Clarification of the applicability of the instrument in the framework of a national integrated system.

After according to conciliation of procurement must clarify the ability (tool) required, licenses, professional, training, conditions. Part of each tool, systematization process is the elaboration of the operation, instruction manual. In the instructions, the responsible person for the operation of the device is designated. In the operating instructions manual, must be placed, the operating, material, and personal conditions, and the valid operation, authorization documents must be included (e.g., occupational safety training, fire safety examination, small machine operator examination, etc.).

The project requirement is that the designated operator's legal requirements, knowledge necessary authorizations must be assessed for this task. In the event of a license or authorization, in the absence or invalidity, a training plan must be prepared to make up for the deficiency.

The acquisition of the necessary, missing skills, and competencies, and participation in the integrated, joint application, preparation, qualification according to national regulations, national regulations, regulatory, a "Human resource development, preparation and training plan" should be elaborated by all project partners. Human resource needs arise in the following areas.

To use the purchased equipment, the following training needs assessment is necessary to make an efficient organization comply with the requirements of the integrated disaster management system.

- Vehicles that meet the movement, transportation, and application needs of the organization
- Personal equipment
- Equipment required to perform deployment application tasks
- Organization logistics and support services serving equipment materials

SUGGESTED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES (SAMPLE)

Equipment name: (must be prepared for all purchased equipment)

Individual equipment		
Serial number	Description	Quantity
1.	Protective clothing	
Serial number	Standards relevant to specifications.	
	1. 30/2018 (28 II) Gov. Regulation on rules for the designation and review of the activities of entities assessing the conformity of PPE 2. Law XCIII on occupational safety and health and safety of the job. 3. 2/2002 (7) II SZCSM Regulation on the requirements of personal protective equipment and the certification of their conformity. 4. 13/2004 (19 IV) Fmm Regulation on detailed rules for the designation of ppe conformity bodies, certification and inspection bodies and notification to the European Commission and the Member States of the European Union, as well as the administrative service charge for the designation procedure. 5. 65/1999 (22 XII) EüM Regulation on minimum safety and health requirements for the use of personal protective equipment by workers at the workplace. 6. ACT XXXI of 1996 ON FIRE CONTROL, Technical Rescue and Fire Service 7. 45/2011. REGULATION BM On the occupations, jobs, the organisation of education in connection with the fire safety examination and the detailed rules for the fire safety examination. 8. 39/2011 (XI. 15) BM Regulation on the general rules for firefighting and technical rescue activities of the fire service. 9. 15/2010 (V. 12) REGULATION 01/11/IRI On the applicability of fire protection techniques related to fire fighting and technical rescue activities. 10. REGULATION (22/2009) (23 VII) ÖM on the rules for obtaining a fire safety certificate.	

Output 2.1.
Training Program

<i>The necessary training requirements for the necessary licenses and qualifications examined under the legislation.</i>				
Serial number	Description of the training	required number/person	available educated headcount number/person	training needs headcount/ person

Based on legislation the licenses and qualifications have been examined, according to which the authorized user of the device is XY / volunteer firefighter / rescue team member / etc.

I undertake to operate the acquired equipment, and to participate in the necessary training:

Name:

Date:

Signature:

For each device, in a similar way, the legal training conditions of the operation of the purchased device must be examined and assessed. Based on the assessed information the Human Resource Development, Preparation and Training Plan are prepared. Significant differences, in the level of intervention, are not technical and technological development, but in the abilities of the volunteers, who working in the organization. The relationships between the development of human resources and the performance of the intervening voluntary organization point to the importance of planning. The first element of the plan is the selection the participant users, for the development. User analysis, activity planning, and evaluation are the basis for the successful volunteer training. An important element in the design is the training specification, for the participants in the application, which, on a person-by-person basis, determines the requirements for volunteer application and the minimum level of knowledge, ability and practice required for volunteer application.

Information on individual application requirements covers three main areas:

- Knowledge This element usually includes the required qualification, the minimum level of knowledge required for the given task.
- Ability is the physical, mental, responsibility, and skill level requirements that are necessary to perform tasks in each position.
- Skills During the application, expectations regarding observable behaviour, proficiency in performing certain tasks, which can be acquired through practice in a similar field.

CODE VDIC Training Plan Proposal

The Human Resource Development, Preparation and Training Plan is basically adult training, the planning of which can only be continued based on a training program. The formal requirements of the plan are the same as the visibility requirements of the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-border Cooperation Program 2014-2020. <https://huskroua-cbc.eu/documents/visibility-documents>;

The project partners' design practice, can also be applied in compliance with visibility rules.

The training program includes:

- a description of the competencies that can be acquired during the training,
- the conditions for joining and participating in the training,
- the planned training time,
- forms of training (lecture, presentation, practice),
- the units (modules) of the curriculum, their purpose, content, scope, the number of theoretical and practical hours assigned to the units of the curriculum,
- the maximum number of groups, the list of participants in the training.
- a description of the system for evaluating the performance of the trainee, (the required standards)
- the conditions for issuing a certificate on the training or on the completion of certain units (modules) of the training,
- the personal and material conditions necessary for the implementation of the training program, the way of providing them (training insurance).

For the training professionals of the project, this program's certificate is the basic document, required for all the announced and implemented training courses.

For the preparation of the training program, the following outline gives appropriate, practical guidance:

- The exact name and content description of the training,
- Precise formulation of the training goal,
- For each module, the aim, content (name of the topics to be processed), scope and number of hours of the given unit.

Training Program

It is advisable to specify the sources to be used (books, notes, etc.), in the given module⁴², the itemized description of the exercises, the marking of their essential elements, the number of hours.

Defining the methods and tools used for the measurement.

Tasks of the organization: duration, number of people, method of organization, etc.

Detailed indication and description of the personal and material conditions.

During the design, the following must be defined and recorded in the plan:

- who leads the training, who and what is taught in the training,
- who the students will be, from what circle (who the training is for),
- provision (acquisition) of literary sources and notes,
- conditions and requirements of the place of training,
- providing the necessary tools for training,
- to whom, where, how we recommend,
- conditions for participation: qualifications required for employment, age, etc.
- A description of the competence of the training (what the training enables the student to do / what are the knowledge, the level of their practical application, personality traits /), which provides suitability during a voluntary deployment task.
- What document does the training provide (certificate of qualification);
- Formal elements - date signature.

In the case of human resource activities under each project, each project partner must have an education, training program.

Training Plan

The project partners need to prepare a training plan for each course (training) or, in the case of an external service provider, to record the specific tasks. The plan of the course should include the following, according to our recommendation, (according to the national practices of the program area, it may differ, this is not a legal requirement, but a guideline for the exercise). Above all, goal definition is needed. What we want to train, retrain, further train, for what purpose the training takes place. The goal is nothing more than the ability of volunteer intervention to be achieved as a result. So, for a course, we need to specify exactly what we want to achieve and why, for what purpose.

This is not a formal factor, but if it is well articulated and implemented, it becomes a motivational factor (why is it in someone's best interest?).

⁴² Module: A teaching or curriculum unit, which is a part of a logically related knowledge material that can be handled independently, delimited by specific personal and material conditions, with measurable output, and can be taught independently. After mastering the knowledge of the module, the person participating in the training will be able to apply the knowledge, skills, abilities, attributes at a certain level and use them in his / her further studies. "(CI Act 2001 on Adult Education, Section 29 (17))

The plan should specify who the course will prepare, whose knowledge will be made more complete by the course (training). It is necessary to delimit, when planning, what level of education the students should have. The level of preparedness is important so that we can align the goal and the training content. The age composition should also be considered because in some cases, mixed age is preferred, and in other situations, a more homogeneous group structure is preferred. In accordance with the training goal, we plan the content of the course, as well as the applicable methods. Knowing the above, we determine the amount of time required to complete the training task. We assign tools to the content needed to implement it. For example, what kind of book, note, and teacher's guide is needed for effective teaching, training work (preparation). An important part of the plan is where and with whom the training will be implemented, how personal and material conditions can be ensured. In the previous chapters, we have taken into account the most important elements of the long-standing design aspirations, which have also been formulated in the literature, in different forms.

Outline of the project partner training plan

It includes the practical tasks of the partner who organizes the course (training), provides the method of implementation, or the third party (organization, production, or training company, etc.) entrusted by him. The partner implementing the training, or an entrusted organization, must prepare for its own activities, in which all the factors that contribute to the smooth training must be recorded.

The outline is as follows:

- Name of the training, content delimitation,
- The purpose of the training,
- The specific content of the training (theoretical topics to be processed, related exercises, their duration individually, applied tests, etc.),
- Methods used in training,
- Method of measurement, evaluation,
- The planned duration,
- The number of people involved in the training, the conditions of participation,
- The minimum and maximum number of members of the training group,
- The competence to be acquired,
- Personal and material conditions of the training,
- Budget.

We conclude this chapter with the idea that the CODE VDIC project, all the training planning professionals involved, will carry out their work based on the knowledge described.

Common Preparation (Training of Trainers)

In the frame of the CODE VDIC project, a common preparation is planned in a form of a joint educational program for the partners, namely the Training of Trainers.

This training allows the partners to take into consideration the different voluntary preparation, legal environment, and practices, necessary for the partners' human resource development, preparation and training planning, activities, coordination, planning, organization and implementation.

On one hand, the event provides a chance for the discussion and adoption of the common draft methodology and on the other hand - for human resources, professionals involved in its planning - provides an opportunity for the exchange of professional information.

The content of this Training Program is intended to be introduced and discussed at the ToT event and will provide all the necessary information for the human resource planning activities.

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