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SOCIAL RESILIENCE "SECURITY IS WHAT WE DO!"

Abstract

My goal in this study is to present the effects of natural, industrial, and environmental disasters and crisis situations on the system of social cooperation. I would like to provide information on how the Professional Disaster Management Organization within the Public Safety Protection Sector is related to social sensitization and awareness, and in general, what are the professional tasks and basic tasks of Disaster Management that affect the entire Society and it is important that Society has everything your actor should have adequate knowledge of this.

Keywords: Security, Social Resilience, Public Security Protection, Disaster Prevention, Response Capability, National Risk Assessment, Risk Communication, Transnational Cooperation, Awareness, European Union, Horizon Europe Framework Program, Interreg Tenders.

TÁRSADALMI ELLENÁLLÓ KÉPESSÉG „BIZTONSÁG AZ, AMIVÉ TESSZÜK!”

Absztrakt

A tanulmányban célom, hogy bemutassam a természeti,- ipari,- környezeti katasztrófák és válsághelyzetek hatásait a társadalmi együttműködés rendszerére. Tájékoztatás adjak, hogy a közbiztonság-védelem ágazaton belül a hivatásos katasztrófavédelmi szerv, hogyan is kapcsolódik a társadalmi érzékenyítéshez, a tudatosításhoz, illetve általánosságban milyen olyan szakfeladatai, alaprendeltetésű feladatai vannak a katasztrófavédelemnek, amelyek az egész társadalomra hatással vannak és fontos, hogy a társadalomnak minden szereplője ebbe megfelelő ismerettel rendelkezzen.



Kulcsszavak: Biztonság, társadalmi ellenálló képesség, közbiztonság-védelem, katasztrófavédelem, reagáló képesség, nemzeti kockázatértékelés, kockázati kommunikáció, transznacionális együttműködés, tudatosítás, Európai Unió, Horizont Europe keretprogram, Interreg pályázatok.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Hungary today, security is the most important community value, and as far as the government is concerned, the security of the Hungarian people comes first. Threats, risks and challenges are present in everyday life. Risk is inherent in every individual and organizational decision, in the way or in how quick we react to the effects and dangers that affect us, or which of the available options we choose, accept, or discard certain processes and actions. The results of these decisions influence whether or not we will be successful in achieving our goals.

If we look at current events in the world, we can agree that natural, industrial, and environmental disasters and crisis situations have a direct impact on the system of social cooperation. In Hungary, the public safety and protection sector, including disaster management, performs social awareness tasks through preventive tasks.

2. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL RESILIENCE

The issue of social resilience has paramount importance for our organization, as the disaster management has such specialized and basic tasks that has affect on the entire society, and it is important that all members of society have adequate knowledge of this. I consider it important to shed light on the law enforcement aspects, avoiding the deep analysis of security policy aspects. If we look at the basic definition of security, the Latin equivalent of security is "securitas sine cura", i.e. based on the two components of the word, it stands for a state without any threat, fear, or simply the absence of any kind of danger.



Considering the complexity of security – which theorists now consider a completely complex concept – the components of security, under its broader, comprehensive interpretation, include: the social (incl.: legal), political (diplomatic), economic, environmental (transport, supply, ecological), military (national defense), IT (cyber), financial, health (epidemiological), internal affairs (internal security, public security, law enforcement, disaster management, national security) security. If we look at the approach to security in an international context, I prefer the approach of Professor Ken Booth¹, the security politician at the University of Wales, "Security is what we do!"², i.e. it depends on us as individuals, regardless of position or location, how well our closer and wider environment can respond to each challenge – with security preparedness – accordingly, meaning we are individually responsible for the security of our own environment.

In our country, Hungary's national security strategy clearly articulates the country's current security situation. According to this, "Hungary's security situation is currently solid, and NATO and EU membership will further increase this security. The changing nature of the challenges and some trends in the security environment predict a gradual deterioration, whose primary elements are suddenness, variability, complexity, the growing competition between power centers, the intention to redistribute global public goods, climate change, the geostrategic challenges of our smaller region, the frozen conflicts, the decreasing enforceability of international law, root causes and consequences of migration, overpopulation, scarceness of resources, fundamentalist religious trends and terrorism, the transformative nature of crises, the technological revolution and increasing digital and financial vulnerabilities. The worldwide trends that have a negative effect on the stability of the international system are expected to remain permanent."³

„In order to guarantee security, the primary goal is to strengthen the efficiency and flexibility of national measures, as well as the strength of national cooperation. The prevention, management and elimination of the identified challenges is primarily a national responsibility, which is the task of the Government, in cooperation with society.

Efforts to strengthen security must be based on broad public support."⁴ If we approach the issue from the line of law enforcement, then we have to say that security is primarily a matter of internal security

¹ Prof Ken Booth <https://www.aber.ac.uk/en/interpol/staff-profiles/listing/profile/kob/>

² Booth, Ken (2007) *Theory of World Security* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

³ 1163/2020. (IV. 21.) Korm. határozat Magyarország Nemzeti Biztonsági Stratégiájáról, point 44

⁴ 1163/2020. (IV. 21.) Korm. határozat Magyarország Nemzeti Biztonsági Stratégiájáról, point 126



- public security, which can obviously affect the area, family and an ever-increasing population – settlement, county, country, region, continent, even allies. Hungary also has a number of ally obligations, either as a result of NATO membership, as a result of our membership in the European Union, or even in connection with the fulfillment of UN tasks, which must be complied with in order for this certain security to be prevailed in the highest possible degree.

It can already be said that the interpretation of public safety from this point of view is a system of tasks based on risk analysis. The same applies for all the official and specialized tasks of the Disaster Management, i.e. there is data collection, appropriate assessment, indexing and listing of the risks, the selection of the vulnerable points and responding them must be done by the official bodies responsible for this, primarily when we talk about public safety, we must focus on the prevention of risks arising from natural disasters, civilizational activities, and from terrorist threats.

Hungary's national security strategy also states that special attention must be paid to the comprehensive reduction of the risk of disasters. "Hungary must dispose over capabilities that form a complex disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction system, those can respond effectively in order to protect the life, health, and property of the population and to minimize damage in the event of natural or industrial disasters, as well as health crises and attacks involving mass injuries and destruction."⁵

For all the basic functions of our organization (fire brigade, civil protection, industrial safety, integrated authority) it is true that human, physical and IT security must be enforced, in order to be able to prevent disaster events if it is possible. Preparation plays a paramount role in this.

Analyzing the security challenges, we realize that they are constantly changing. In terms of strategic documents: regional, global and local risks and challenges must be continuously monitored and society really needs to be prepared for these security challenges with all available means (communication, planning, infocommunication).

It is now a basic principle that wherever a person lives in the territory of a country, he or she must be aware of the risks of the environment around him or her. If there is an expected norm of behavior, a procedure that one has to fit into, then that person knows what his or her task is. Several such risk analysis and planning related to defense and security preparation have been performed with appropriate elaboration in the past period.

⁵ 1163/2020. (IV. 21.) Korm. határozat Magyarország Nemzeti Biztonsági Stratégiájáról, point 174



3. NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT - DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The report on Hungary's national disaster risk assessment essentially formulates the main courses of action related to prevention: „By applying coherent and comparable methods, it is possible to facilitate the development of a common concept regarding the risks that threaten the member states and the EU, which eases cooperation in efforts to prevent and mitigate common risks, such as cross-border risks. By creating common terminology and developing common concepts, the achievement of the objective of consistency and comparability can be greatly accelerated.”⁶

With the revision of the national risk assessment, our country also fulfilled several of the thematic authorization conditions defined for the foundations of the 2021-2027 European Union financial period: criterion for fulfilling the qualifying condition of an effective disaster risk management framework. related to the policy objective called: adaptation to climate change, promoting risk prevention and disaster resilience.⁷

According to the report, as part of the planning process, estimates of the financial needs of prevention and preparedness measures are prepared in accordance with public finance rules.

Funding sources are determined on an annual basis. In my opinion, various scientific researches and tenders can provide a good opportunity to supplement these resources.

The report also defines: „The implementation of prevention and risk management measures also covers early warning, activation, mobilization, deactivation, and the development of monitoring procedures. In Hungary, it can be stated that legislation ensuring the prevention of disasters is available for all sectors and provide an opportunity for the individual sectors to take the necessary measures to secure the financial resources necessary for prevention, to carry out the tasks, to take care

⁶ 2297/2020. Korm. határozat Magyarország nemzeti katasztrófakockázat-értékeléséről szóló jelentés elfogadásáról point 5

⁷ 2297/2020. Korm. határozat Magyarország nemzeti katasztrófakockázat-értékeléséről szóló jelentés elfogadásáról point 7



of the reduction of risks, and to control the implementation of their tasks related to prevention and preparation.”⁸

The directions referred to in the report and identified as high priority investment needs by the European Commission are promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience in particular with regard to:

- a) managing the risks identified in the national risk analysis, focusing on prevention,
- b) enhancing cross-border and transnational cooperation in order to identify the most appropriate climate adaptation, risk prevention and management measures, including the sharing of best practices and the development of harmonized data systems.⁹

The adopted report also includes: „Based on the identified main risks and the jointly evaluated results of the capacity assessment, the following development directions serve prevention and preparation, which are specifically necessary to strengthen disaster resilience and reduce disaster risks:

- c) appropriate professional further training, expansion of knowledge, development of skills of those involved in the identification, analysis and evaluation of risks, in risk management planning based on their results, in the implementation of prevention and preparation measures,
- d) strengthening cross-border cooperation, developments necessary for joint planning, prevention and preparation,
- e) the development and expansion of the disaster prevention background infrastructure and necessary tools and mobility capabilities in order to effectively manage long-lasting, large-scale events and mass incidents,
- f) development of databases, measuring and monitoring systems necessary for planning, prevention and preparation, developments and digitization necessary for data and information analysis, modeling, and big data management,

⁸ 2297/2020. Korm. határozat Magyarország nemzeti katasztrófakockázat-értékeléséről szóló jelentés elfogadásáról, point 117

⁹ 2297/2020. Korm. határozat Magyarország nemzeti katasztrófakockázat-értékeléséről szóló jelentés elfogadásáról, point 120



- a) establishment and development of practice and training bases, creation of opportunities for joint special education, training and practice with neighboring countries in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation,
- b) examination and application of the introduction of new, innovative technological solutions,
- c) developments for disaster health purposes.”¹⁰

The list above also shows that the development of citizens' disaster awareness, regardless of whether they are workers or students, or members of other social groups, is a priority in European, cross-border, and domestic relations.

In order to support prevention and preparedness measures against disasters affecting several countries, causing cross-border effects or capable of triggering them the European Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, defined EU disaster resilience targets and developed in the field of civil protection, as well as adopted recommendations for defining them as a non-binding common base. Strengthening disaster resilience must be supported by specific horizontal principles and approaches. When defining the resilience goals, cooperation had to be extended to national and relevant sub-national authorities beyond the field of civil protection, and to essential service providers, including transport sector actors, private sector stakeholders, non-governmental bodies, research communities and cultural heritage experts.¹¹

The resilience goals of the European Union entered into effect on February 15, 2023. Strengthening disaster resilience in the field of civil protection must meet the following criteria:

- a) comprehensive: covering the entire disaster management cycle, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- b) preventive: reduces disaster risks as far as possible and ensures adequate preparedness for an efficient and effective response to disasters;
- c) cross-sectoral and cross-border: it promotes an approach that takes into account the interdependencies between different risks, ensures coherence between relevant policy sectors, and encourages cooperation between Member States sharing common risks. Cooperation and

¹⁰ 2297/2020. Korm. határozat Magyarország nemzeti katasztrófakockázat-értékeléséről szóló jelentés elfogadásáról, points 120-121

¹¹ COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 8 February 2023 on Union disaster resilience goals (2023/C 56/01) point (9)



- coordination should promote coherence and optimize synergies, and promote consistent action across sectors, levels of government, including regional levels, authorities and stakeholders;
- d) based on knowledge and facts: it relies on a thorough understanding of disaster risks, including the economic, environmental and social impacts of disasters. To this end, research and innovation should be supported and knowledge sharing promoted, including the sharing of best practices from research, data exchange, continuous evaluation and learning;
 - e) recipient: takes into account people's specific needs and factors underlying their vulnerability, such as gender, age, economic, educational and social background, disabilities and geographic exposure to specific risks, to implement the principle of "leaving no one behind";
 - f) sustainable: takes into account nature-based solutions, the effects of climate change and environmental degradation on disaster risks, as well as the prevention and mitigation of the environmental effects of disasters, paying particular attention to minimizing the environmental impact of civil protection operations.¹²

Based on the criteria, strengthening disaster resilience requires measures in the following areas in the Union:

- a) forecasting – improving risk assessment, forecasting and disaster risk management planning;
- b) preparation - increasing the population's risk awareness and preparedness;
- c) alert - making early prediction more effective;
- d) response - improving the responsiveness of the EU mechanism;
- e) security – ensuring a solid civil defense system¹³

The European Union formulates unique recommendations in order for the member states to develop joint measures to develop social resilience. Such goals are:

EU Disaster Resilience Target: Forecasting – improving risk assessment, forecasting and disaster risk management planning. Including:

1. Improving the EU's disaster scenario-building capability

¹² COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 8 February 2023 on Union disaster resilience goals (2023/C 56/01) Subject Matter and Purpose point (4)

¹³ COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 8 February 2023 on Union disaster resilience goals (2023/C 56/01) Subject Matter and Purpose point (5)



2. Improving risk assessment
3. Improving forecasting ability
4. Improving risk management planning
5. Improving the ability of civil defense to develop preventive measures

EU Disaster Resilience Target: Preparation – increasing the population's awareness and preparedness regarding risks. Including:

1. Increasing the general level of risk awareness
2. Improving public access to disaster risk information
3. Increasing awareness and acceptance of risk prevention and preparedness measures among the population
4. Improving the culture of risk prevention among the population

EU Disaster Resilience Target: Alert – making early forecasting more effective. Including:

1. Improving the ability to predict, detect and monitor
2. Making public warning more effective

EU Disaster Resilience Target: Response – improving the responsiveness of the EU civil protection mechanism. Including:

1. In response to uncontrolled vegetation fires
2. In response to floods
3. In the field of search and rescue response
4. In the field of CBRN response
5. In response to health emergencies

EU Disaster Resilience Target: Security – ensuring a stable civil defense system. Including:

1. Improving the ability to plan for business continuity
2. Improving the intersectoral coordination ability
3. Developing the ability of cross-border coordination
4. Improving communication and information management skills related to disaster risks



5. Improving the capacity for post-disaster assessment ¹⁴

In connection with this, the European Union runs several projects for the Horizon Europe framework program ¹⁵, and in connection with Interreg tenders, which provide support to member countries in the areas of disaster resilience, risk management and risk communication. ¹⁶ *For example:*

- a) a) Development of preparation measures that connect multi-level interventions, which involve citizens, communities, business organizations, public administration bodies in order to use citizens and their communities to act independently, together with the emergency services and to lead spontaneous volunteers in any disaster or crisis-related emergency (natural hazards, including pandemics, or man-made hazards, including terrorist threats) in the form of best practices and guidelines.
- b) Development of effective communication tools to improve cooperation processes between organizations, e.g. early warning systems and communication chains, the role and responsibility of citizens, communities, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, business associations and professionals, taking into account the legal framework, normal operating procedures and organizational boundaries.
- c) Improved early warning systems, forecasts and strategies to reach different members of the public with appropriate messages in the event of a disaster.
- d) Demonstration exercises with the involvement of citizens, training and educational institutions, local decision-makers, employees of public administration and business enterprises, as well as professionals, to define practices, test guidelines and communication strategies in near-real situations in the context of field exercises, virtual training and serious gaming, school/university curricula and professional training.

¹⁴ COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 8 February 2023 on Union disaster resilience goals (2023/C 56/01) annex

¹⁵ REGULATION (EU) 2021/695 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013

¹⁶ 256/2021. (V. 18.) Korm. rendelet a 2021-2027 programozási időszakban az egyes európai uniós alapokból származó támogatások felhasználásának rendjéről



4. CONCLUSION

The inclusion of science in the discussed topic is therefore essential. In order for the members of the disaster management to be able to carry out their responsible work with well-founded knowledge and routine, it is essential to summarize the scientific results of the present, to research the past, as well as to treatise and exchange ideas about it - science thus serves everyday life.

The implementation of the conclusions drawn and their utilization in practice are indispensable both in the field of firefighting, civil defense and industrial safety.

With the help of communication risk analysis, a significant number of crisis situations can be prevented, because it provides an opportunity to implement communication activities that support understanding and acceptance before they arise.

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39. 23/2013. (IV. 29.) BM OKF intézkedés a veszélyelhárítási tervek kidolgozásáról
40. 63/2012. (V. 9.) BM OKF intézkedés a kockázatbecslés, veszélyhelyzet-elemzés, a hazai és nemzetközi tapasztalathasznosítás, valamint a prognóziskészítés és nóvumkutatás szabályozására

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