Hiszako Indie
NONPROFIT AGENCY

Józsefváros Sustainability

Strategic Directions and Integrated Proposal Package

Environmental justice, community participation and locally grounded climate action

Priority pilot recommendation

Frontline Community Climate Intelligence (FCCI)

document prepared by Hiszako Indie Production Nonprofit Ltd.

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DOCUMENT NOTE This document consolidates and professionally develops the content of the first Sustainability Pack, prepared by Green Legal Platform, lead author was Gergely Papp.
All original intervention ideas, territorial priorities, partnership roles and detailed sample projects are retained. The added text provides structure, links and implementation logic; it does not introduce independent research findings or unverified quantitative claims.

1. Executive summary

Józsefváros faces a closely interconnected set of environmental, housing and social pressures. Dense urban form, limited green space, heat exposure, poor-quality and energy-inefficient housing, waste-management difficulties, traffic-related environmental burdens and unequal access to public facilities reinforce one another. These pressures are particularly significant for residents experiencing income poverty, housing insecurity or energy poverty, including many Roma households. A credible sustainability response therefore needs to combine physical improvements with social inclusion, community knowledge, accessible services and meaningful participation in local decisions.

This proposal package organises the original concept ideas into four mutually reinforcing pillars: green housing and energy justice; waste, public spaces and reuse; climate resilience of green spaces and public institutions; and community participation and knowledge sharing. The package retains all thirteen proposed interventions and develops them as a connected portfolio rather than as isolated activities. The interventions range from community energy mentoring, cooling points and small green renovation grants to repair and reuse systems, courtyard greening, safer routes to preschool, participatory climate mapping and community green monitoring.

The package is deliberately place-based. The Magdolna–Diószegi–Dankó area, the Teleki Square area, the Népszínház Street–Baross Square corridor and the Auróra–Vay Ádám area each present a different combination of needs and local assets. The proposal therefore links each territory to an appropriate bundle of actions, while retaining a district-wide framework for coordination, learning and later scaling.

CORE RECOMMENDATION Among the proposed interventions, the establishment of a Frontline Community Climate Intelligence (FCCI) mechanism is recommended as the priority pilot action. FCCI provides a participatory governance model through which vulnerable communities, including Roma residents, can identify environmental challenges, generate community-based evidence and contribute directly to local climate planning and implementation. As a horizontal mechanism, it can also support the design, targeting, monitoring and continuous improvement of every other intervention in this package.

In practical terms, FCCI can be established through the proposed Józsefváros Roma Community Climate Platform, the “My Own Climate Map” process and Community Green Monitoring. These elements create an operational cycle: residents identify and document problems; the Platform interprets and prioritises the evidence; municipal, civil-society and service-provider partners jointly select responses; and residents help assess whether those responses work in daily life. This makes FCCI a practical entry point for the full package rather than an additional layer placed above it.

The three more developed sample concepts—the Community Material Bank, Local Green Renovation Teams, and the Roma Community Climate Platform combined with an Environmental Justice Fund—illustrate how the portfolio can move from strategic direction to implementation. Together they connect circular use of resources, employment pathways, housing improvement, participatory decision-making and small-scale community finance.

Intended result: A coherent, inclusive and learnable district-level approach in which environmental improvements reduce vulnerability, local residents participate in defining priorities, and pilot actions generate practical evidence for further municipal and community investment.

2. Purpose, scope and document status

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to present a structured set of strategic directions and project concepts that can guide sustainability action in Józsefváros. It translates a collection of draft ideas into a single proposal package with a common rationale, a clear relationship between interventions and an implementation-oriented narrative. The document is suitable as an annex to an EUKI report and as a basis for municipal, community and partner discussion.

2.2 Scope

The package addresses local environmental inequality where climate exposure, housing conditions, service access and social vulnerability overlap. It focuses on interventions that can be piloted at neighbourhood or district level and that can be delivered through cooperation between the municipality, civil-society organisations, Roma communities, other local residents and public service providers. It is not a detailed engineering design, procurement plan or final financing decision. Operational parameters are therefore presented as a framework to be refined through co-design and feasibility assessment.

2.3 How to read the package

Sections 3 and 4 establish the problem definition, objectives and horizontal principles. Section 5 presents the full intervention portfolio. Sections 6–8 translate the portfolio into territorial focus, partnership, sequencing and monitoring. Section 9 explains why FCCI is recommended as the priority pilot. Section 10 then provides expanded concept profiles for the three sample projects contained in the original draft.

3. Environmental inequalities and problem map – Józsefváros

3.1 District context

Józsefváros, Budapest's 8th district, is among the capital's most densely built-up and socially vulnerable neighbourhoods. The district has a notably high proportion of Roma residents, alongside concentrations of income poverty, housing insecurity and environmental risk. Climate impacts, outdated infrastructure and differences in the quality and accessibility of public spaces intensify these inequalities. Environmental pressures are therefore not experienced evenly: the households with the least financial and institutional capacity to respond are often the most exposed.

The problem is multidimensional. An overheated courtyard is not only a microclimate issue when residents live in small, overcrowded or poorly insulated homes. A lack of accessible information is not only a communication issue when households cannot afford costly upgrades or do not know which municipal and civil support channels are available. Waste accumulation, limited recycling and underused community infrastructure likewise affect the liveability, safety and social cohesion of the same neighbourhoods. The proposal package consequently treats housing, public space, service access, employment and participation as connected.

3.2 Geographical delineation of environmental and social vulnerabilities

1. The Magdolna–Orczy neighbourhood and the area around Népszínház Street: a high proportion of Roma residents, energy poverty, poor-quality rental buildings, enclosed courtyards and a lack of green space.
2. The Diószegi–Dankó Street corridor: low-comfort housing and limited climate-adaptation measures, including insufficient shading and thermal insulation.
3. The Auróra Street–Teleki Square area: underused community infrastructure and public spaces, waste-management issues and insufficient thermal insulation.
4. Csarnok Quarter and the Baross Street–Kőris Street area: overcrowded inner courtyards, poor air quality and heavy through traffic.

3.3 Key interconnected issues

Energy access and energy poverty: Low energy efficiency, limited access to reliable and understandable information, and the practical difficulty of saving energy in cramped apartments increase household costs and reduce residents' capacity to manage heat and cold.

Heat stress and microclimate: Concrete courtyards, unshaded playgrounds and a shortage of green space increase exposure during hot periods. The absence of low-threshold cooling and drinking-water options can turn seasonal heat into an immediate health and everyday-liveability concern.

Waste management: Limited access to recycling, insufficient information and recurring problems with bulky waste and yard waste reduce environmental quality and place additional pressure on densely used courtyards and public spaces.

Housing vulnerability: Informal or insecure housing conditions and poor-quality rental units constrain residents' ability to invest in improvements, influence building-level decisions or benefit from mainstream renovation schemes.

Access to public facilities: Weak local infrastructure, insufficient green space and transport difficulties—especially for families with young children—limit equal access to safe, comfortable and climate-resilient public environments.

These issues define the package's central implementation challenge: interventions must be technically appropriate and socially reachable at the same time. This requires targeted outreach, trusted community

intermediaries, simple participation channels and a feedback mechanism that can identify when a formally available service remains inaccessible in practice.

4. Strategic framework and horizontal principles

4.1 Overall objective

The overall objective is to support a just local green transition in Józsefváros by reducing unequal environmental burdens, improving everyday climate resilience and ensuring that vulnerable residents—including Roma households—can shape, access and benefit from sustainability interventions.

4.2 Specific objectives

5. Improve access to practical energy advice, small-scale housing improvements and local green skills.
6. Reduce exposure to summer heat through cooling, shading, greening and water-access measures.
7. Strengthen repair, reuse, recycling and community-based management of materials and waste.
8. Make courtyards, schools, kindergartens and walking routes safer and more climate-resilient.
9. Create durable channels through which residents contribute evidence, priorities, decisions and monitoring.
10. Generate transferable learning from neighbourhood pilots for future district sustainability action.

4.3 Horizontal implementation principles

Environmental justice: Resources and attention should be directed first to places and groups facing the strongest combination of environmental exposure and social vulnerability. Prioritisation should remain transparent and based on need rather than on residents' ability to navigate complex systems.

Meaningful inclusion: Roma residents and other vulnerable groups should participate as knowledge holders, co-designers, implementers and monitors—not only as recipients of services. Participation formats should recognise time constraints, care responsibilities, digital exclusion and varying levels of institutional trust.

Practical accessibility: Information, applications and feedback routes should be available in clear, plain language and through both digital and non-digital channels. Outreach should be linked to trusted local organisations, buildings, schools and community spaces.

Place-based integration: Actions should be bundled according to local conditions. For example, courtyard greening can be linked to cooling, community monitoring and small renovation support, while repair workshops can connect to youth skills, material reuse and waste education.

Learning and adaptation: Pilots should be designed to produce usable evidence. Community experience, delivery data and professional assessment should be reviewed together so that interventions can be adjusted before expansion.

4.4 FCCI as a horizontal governance and learning principle

Frontline Community Climate Intelligence (FCCI) is the proposed horizontal mechanism for putting the above principles into practice. It is not a separate thematic silo. Rather, it is a repeatable way of working across housing, energy, public space, waste, mobility and institutional greening. FCCI begins with the everyday observations of residents living closest to environmental pressures and connects those observations to municipal planning, professional knowledge, project selection and implementation.

In Józsefváros, the FCCI approach can be operationalised through the Roma Community Climate Platform, participatory climate mapping and Community Green Monitoring. The Platform provides the deliberative forum; "My Own Climate Map" creates a shared spatial picture using photos, audio recordings and short descriptions; and the monitoring system records lived experience of heat, shade and air quality in simple digital or paper-based formats. Together, these elements form a district-level intelligence cycle.

1. Identify and document environmental pressures and barriers in daily life.
2. Interpret community evidence together with technical and service-provider information.
3. Select, design and target interventions through transparent joint deliberation.
4. Follow implementation and collect resident feedback on accessibility and effects.
5. Adjust the intervention, communicate results and transfer learning to the next pilot.

This horizontal role strengthens the case for choosing FCCI as the first pilot: it creates the participatory infrastructure needed to improve the design and accountability of the entire proposal package while also producing immediate, visible outputs such as maps, prioritised problem lists, recommendations and community monitoring records.

5. Integrated sustainability proposal package

The package consists of four pillars and thirteen retained interventions. Each measure can be implemented independently at small scale, but its strategic value is stronger when connected to complementary actions. The following sections set out the purpose, core activities, delivery logic and relationship to FCCI for every intervention.

Pillar	Retained interventions	Primary contribution
1. Green housing and energy justice	Energy Mentors; Surviving Summers; Small Green Renovation grant; Local green renovation brigades	Lower household vulnerability, improve thermal comfort and create green-skills pathways.
2. Waste, public spaces and reuse	Roma Repair Workshop; Community Material Bank; Sort Smart!	Extend material life, improve recycling access and strengthen practical community skills.

Pillar	Retained interventions	Primary contribution
3. Green spaces and public institutions	Greening Courtyards Together; Green Kindergartens, Safe Schools; Safe Route to Preschool	Reduce heat exposure and improve everyday access to safer, greener environments.
4. Participation and knowledge sharing	Roma Community Climate Platform; My Own Climate Map; Community Green Monitoring	Turn lived experience into priorities, evidence, decisions and continuous learning.

5.1 Green housing and energy justice

This pillar addresses the intersection of energy poverty, poor housing quality, summer heat and unequal access to renovation opportunities. Its measures combine household-level guidance, rapid seasonal protection, small investments and local workforce development. The intended sequence is to identify needs through trusted outreach, provide immediate advice and low-cost improvements, and connect eligible households and trainees to more substantial renovation pathways.

5.1.1 "Energy Mentors from the Community"

Purpose: Train Roma women and young people as community energy advisers who can support households directly, explain practical green steps, help reduce utility costs and raise awareness of available modernisation opportunities.

Core activities: A short practice-oriented training programme; prepared household guidance materials; home visits or community drop-in sessions; referral to municipal, housing-agency, civil-society or utility support; and follow-up to determine whether advice could be acted upon.

Delivery logic: The mentors should be selected for community reach and communication ability, then supported by energy and housing professionals. Their role is not to replace certified technical assessment but to make information understandable, identify barriers early and help households navigate the next step.

FCCI contribution: Mentors can record recurring concerns—such as overheating, damp, high bills, broken windows or inaccessible schemes—in an anonymised and structured way. This community evidence can inform the targeting and design of renovation, cooling and information measures.

5.1.2 "Surviving Summers" – Cooling Stations and Summer Micro-Interventions

Purpose: Provide rapid, visible protection in areas strongly affected by heatwaves, initially including the Magdolna–Teleki area.

Core activities: Install water misters, drinking fountains and shade structures at jointly designated locations. Complement fixed installations with seasonal shade zones, clear information about available cool spaces and small, reversible micro-interventions where permanent infrastructure is not yet feasible.

Community decision: Locations and practical arrangements should be selected with residents and local institutions, considering where children, older people, caregivers and pedestrians spend time. Community selection is a core feature of the measure, not an optional consultation step.

FCCI contribution: Participatory heat mapping and monitoring can identify priority locations, document use patterns and reveal whether a cooling point is accessible, functional and perceived as safe. The evidence can guide seasonal adjustments and future permanent investments.

5.1.3 "Small Green Renovation" grant

Purpose: Create a mini-renovation fund through a housing-agency programme or in partnership with civil society, with targeted involvement of Roma families and other households experiencing energy poverty.

Eligible intervention types: Replacement or repair of windows and doors, small-scale insulation, reflective shutters and comparable low-cost measures that improve thermal comfort or reduce avoidable energy loss. Final eligibility should be defined transparently and linked to basic technical and safety screening.

Access model: The application process should be simple, supported by Energy Mentors and available through both written and assisted channels. Prioritisation can consider income, housing status, exposure and the expected practical benefit, while avoiding documentation requirements that exclude the most vulnerable households.

Connections: The grant can use recovered materials from the Community Material Bank where suitable, commission Local Green Renovation Teams for appropriate works and use FCCI evidence to identify common barriers or unmet needs.

5.1.4 "Local green renovation brigades"

Purpose: Train Roma teams—especially young people and job seekers—for green trades such as roof repair, thermal insulation and energy-saving renovation, and connect training to local practical work.

Core model: Combine foundational training, supervised practice, mentoring by experienced tradespeople and a pathway towards cooperative, social-enterprise or conventional employment. Practical placements can be linked to municipal housing, subsidised private renovation and participating apartment buildings.

Quality and safeguarding: Works should be matched to trainees' competence and supervised where technical certification is required. The programme should include occupational safety, communication with residents and reliable documentation of completed work.

Strategic value: The measure links climate protection to labour-market inclusion. It also creates local delivery capacity for the Small Green Renovation grant, courtyard improvements and the reuse of appropriate materials from the Community Material Bank.

5.2 Waste, public spaces and reuse

This pillar combines practical repair skills, circular use of construction materials and accessible waste education. It responds to limited recycling access, bulky-waste problems, the constraints of small and

overcrowded apartments, and the loss of usable materials from renovation and demolition. The measures are designed to reduce waste while producing social, learning and employment benefits.

5.2.1 "Roma Repair Workshop"

Purpose: Establish a hands-on programme in which Roma young people repair household appliances and small furniture with support from civil-society mentors.

Proposed location: The Auróra–Teleki area, close to an accessible community centre or another locally trusted venue with suitable workspace and storage.

Core activities: Regular repair sessions; basic diagnosis and safe handling; supervised repair of small items; advice on when an item cannot be safely repaired; and community events that demonstrate repair and reuse in an approachable way.

Connections: The workshop can receive referrals from Sort Smart! events, share tools and learning with renovation teams, and direct reusable materials to or from the Community Material Bank. Community feedback can identify which repair services are most needed and which participation barriers should be addressed.

5.2.2 "Community Material Bank"

Purpose: Enable the socially just and sustainable reuse of materials left over from municipal demolition and renovation projects by registered residents in need, particularly energy-poor households.

Operating concept: The municipality's asset manager, contractors and public service providers separate suitable materials; a logistics hub receives, records and stores them; a civil-society organisation or social cooperative coordinates safe distribution; and short practical workshops explain suitable use.

Priority and access: A transparent registration and priority system can take account of basic income and housing status. The system should remain simple enough to be reachable for households with weak digital access or insecure housing circumstances.

Connections: The Material Bank can support the Housing Agency, small renovation grants, Local Green Renovation Teams and the repair workshop. Its detailed sample concept is set out in Section 10.1.

5.2.3 "Sort Smart!" – Community Waste Education

Purpose: Improve practical understanding of waste separation and strengthen access to recycling in residential buildings, with particular attention to residents of small and overcrowded apartments.

Core activities: Building-level training sessions, plain-language flyers, community events and pilot mobile recycling stations. Materials should explain not only what to sort, but also where, when and how different materials can be handled in the local context.

Implementation approach: Activities should be scheduled with building communities and local partners, using demonstrations and problem-solving rather than one-way information delivery. The pilot mobile stations can test locations and service patterns before longer-term arrangements are considered.

FCCI contribution: Residents can document recurring service gaps, inaccessible collection points and types of waste that create the greatest local difficulty. This evidence can be discussed with public service providers and used to refine education, collection and reuse measures.

5.3 Climate resilience of green spaces and public institutions

This pillar focuses on the spaces that shape daily exposure: residential courtyards, playgrounds, schools, kindergartens and routes used by families with young children. It combines small-scale greening, shading, water access and safer movement. The aim is not only to add green elements, but to improve comfort, safety and equal access in places where public infrastructure is weakest.

5.3.1 "Greening Courtyards Together"

Purpose: Green the inner courtyards of apartment buildings with residents, with particular attention to buildings inhabited by Roma communities and those experiencing strong heat exposure.

Possible measures: Mobile planters, shade structures, rain gardens and community composting, selected according to available space, maintenance capacity, building conditions and resident preference.

Community process: Participating buildings should jointly define the problem, choose a manageable set of improvements and agree on care and maintenance. Small actions can be phased so that early results build confidence before more complex investments.

Connections: Courtyard projects can use FCCI heat and shade observations, involve green renovation teams where appropriate, receive micro-grants from the Environmental Justice Fund and connect composting to waste education.

5.3.2 "Green Kindergartens, Safe Schools"

Purpose: Improve climate resilience and everyday safety through playground shading, green islands and access to water, targeting locations with high concentrations of Roma children and weak public infrastructure.

Core activities: Participatory site assessment with staff, families and children; selection of shading, greening and water-access improvements; implementation with appropriate technical oversight; and a simple maintenance and seasonal-use plan.

Equity focus: Prioritisation should consider both environmental exposure and the limited alternatives available to children and families. Improvements should be usable during normal institutional routines and should not depend on families' ability to pay.

FCCI contribution: Families, staff and young people can identify hot spots, unavailable water and unsafe or uncomfortable spaces. Their observations can be combined with professional assessment and revisited after implementation.

5.3.3 "Safe Route to Preschool"

Purpose: Designate and improve routes that are safer from both transport and environmental perspectives for pedestrians and people using strollers, especially on streets where families with young children live.

Core activities: Community route walks; identification of dangerous crossings, heat-exposed sections, barriers, poor surfaces and missing shade; prioritisation of quick improvements; and referral of infrastructure issues to the responsible municipal or service body.

Feedback tools: Járókelő.hu or other civic initiatives and applications can be involved to collect and display community feedback. Non-digital reporting should remain available so that participation does not depend on smartphone access.

Connections: The route process can link "My Own Climate Map", school and kindergarten greening, shade-zone planning and Community Green Monitoring into a single child- and caregiver-focused local pilot.

5.4 Community participation and knowledge sharing

This pillar provides the participatory infrastructure for the whole package. It enables residents to define problems, contribute local knowledge, select pilot priorities and observe results. These measures collectively form the local FCCI mechanism and should therefore be designed as connected components rather than three unrelated participation exercises.

5.4.1 "Józsefváros Roma Community Climate Platform"

Purpose: Create a participatory group of Roma residents that contributes to the selection of pilot projects and develops recommendations for the local government, civil-society organisations and professional partners.

Role: The Platform should provide a regular, facilitated forum for reviewing community evidence, comparing needs across neighbourhoods, shaping project criteria, participating in selection and evaluation, and supporting the circulation of accessible information.

Composition and support: Participation should reflect different neighbourhoods and lived experiences, including young people, older residents, caregivers and tenants. Members should receive orientation and practical training on climate awareness, housing and energy inequality, participation and transparent decision-making.

FCCI role: The Platform is the core deliberative body of the Józsefváros FCCI mechanism. It translates frontline observations into recommendations and creates a direct bridge between community experience, technical partners and municipal decisions.

5.4.2 "My Own Climate Map"

Purpose: Enable Roma and non-Roma young people to map green areas, heat-stressed locations and other environmental features of their own surroundings using photos, audio recordings and short descriptions.

Delivery: The activity can be linked to school and youth programmes and supported by facilitators who help participants document locations consistently, reflect on different experiences and present findings to the Platform and relevant local institutions.

Outputs: A community-readable map, a prioritised set of observations and short narratives that explain why specific locations matter in daily life. Sensitive personal information should not be collected or displayed.

Strategic value: The map makes environmental inequality visible in a form that can support project selection, dialogue and follow-up. It also creates a constructive role for young people in district sustainability planning.

5.4.3 "Community Green Monitoring"

Purpose: Create a simple digital or paper-based system through which residents—including older people, young people and mothers—document perceived heat, shade and air quality.

Method: Use short, understandable observation forms with agreed locations and reporting periods. Community perception data should be interpreted as lived-experience evidence and, where relevant, discussed alongside professional or administrative information.

Feedback loop: Results should be returned to participants in accessible form and reviewed by the Platform. Monitoring should lead to a visible response: an action, a referral, an explanation of constraints or a decision to collect further evidence.

FCCI role: Monitoring completes the FCCI cycle by showing whether interventions remain accessible and useful after installation. It enables continuous improvement rather than limiting participation to the initial design stage.

6. Territorial focus for pilot projects

A place-based pilot approach allows the district to combine measures around specific local conditions while maintaining a shared framework. The following territorial priorities reproduce the four original focus areas and organise their recommended interventions into coherent bundles.

Area	Key issues	Recommended intervention bundle
Magdolna–Diószegi–Dankó	Energy poverty; overheating of inner courtyards; households with young children.	Small-scale greening and courtyard greening, linked to Energy Mentors, summer micro-interventions and community heat monitoring.
Teleki Square area	Intensive use of public spaces; lack of information; waste-management issues.	Repair workshop, Community Material Bank and youth climate map, supported by Sort Smart! outreach and Platform review.

Area	Key issues	Recommended intervention bundle
Népszínház Street–Baross Square	Traffic-related heat-island pressure; informal housing; lack of recycling.	Safe Route to Preschool and Sort Smart!, complemented by shade mapping, accessible reporting and targeted household outreach.
Auróra–Vay Ádám area	Underused community infrastructure; need for targeted outreach to young people.	Repair workshop, climate map and shade-zone programme, using local community infrastructure as an accessible participation and delivery base.

The bundles are indicative rather than exclusive. FCCI should be used at the start of each territorial pilot to verify the problem definition and again during implementation to review accessibility and results. This allows the district to retain strategic consistency while adapting the practical mix of measures to each neighbourhood.

6.1 Suggested territorial pilot logic

1. Confirm the local problem map with residents, institutions and service providers.
2. Select one visible, achievable action and one enabling action from the relevant bundle.
3. Define responsibilities, access arrangements, maintenance and feedback before implementation.
4. Deliver the pilot with targeted outreach to Roma residents and other vulnerable groups.
5. Review community and delivery evidence, then decide whether to adjust, continue or scale.

7. Implementation partnership and delivery architecture

7.1 Partnership roles

Municipality: Set strategic goals; align the package with participatory budgeting and district planning; provide or coordinate infrastructure; designate responsible units; ensure transparent project selection; and connect pilot learning to future policy and investment.

Civil-society organisations: Facilitate participation, conduct home visits, support outreach and training, operate accessible community venues and help residents navigate services. Potential partners retained from the draft include ULE, Kontúr and other locally active organisations.

Roma communities and local residents: Contribute experiential knowledge, participate in joint decision-making, identify accessibility barriers, co-design interventions and take part in monitoring and evaluation.

Public service providers: Contribute operational expertise and implementation capacity in waste management, energy and the development and maintenance of public spaces; respond to documented service gaps and clarify technical constraints.

The partnership should be organised around defined functions rather than consultation alone. Each pilot needs a responsible lead, a community participation route, a technical or service counterpart where relevant, and a clear process for responding to monitoring findings. A small coordination group can connect these functions and prevent responsibility from becoming dispersed.

7.2 Delivery architecture

District coordination: A municipal focal point or small cross-departmental team maintains the intervention portfolio, coordinates permissions and infrastructure responsibilities, and ensures that pilot decisions are recorded and followed through.

Community interface: The Roma Community Climate Platform and trusted civil-society partners provide accessible entry points for residents, organise mapping and monitoring, and support communication between neighbourhoods and institutions.

Technical implementation: Qualified municipal units, service providers, contractors, mentors and trained teams deliver the physical or service components according to the risk and competence required.

Learning function: The FCCI cycle brings together community observations, participation records and delivery information. The coordination group uses this evidence to make adjustments and to prepare future pilot or funding decisions.

7.3 Indicative phasing

Phase 1 – Mobilise and establish the priority pilot: Form the Platform, agree participation and safeguarding rules, launch initial climate mapping and prepare a simple Community Green Monitoring method. At the same time, identify one or two visible quick actions that can demonstrate responsiveness.

Phase 2 – Test integrated neighbourhood bundles: Use FCCI evidence to select territorial pilots, such as cooling and courtyard greening in Magdolna–Teleki, repair and reuse activity around Teleki–Auróra, or a safe-route and waste-access bundle near Népszínház Street–Baross Square.

Phase 3 – Consolidate delivery capacity: Develop the Material Bank, renovation teams and grant mechanisms where feasibility and partnership capacity are confirmed. Connect training, materials, household access and quality assurance.

Phase 4 – Review and scale: Assess reach, community experience, implementation performance and maintenance. Scale only those elements whose operational responsibilities and accessibility are sufficiently clear, while documenting adaptations for other neighbourhoods.

7.4 Inclusion, safeguarding and accountability

6. Use transparent eligibility and prioritisation criteria for grants, materials and pilot selection.
7. Offer plain-language, assisted and non-digital participation and application routes.
8. Avoid publishing identifiable household or sensitive personal information in maps or monitoring outputs.

9. Clarify technical responsibility, safety checks and maintenance before installing or distributing materials.
10. Provide a visible response to community reports, including when an issue cannot be resolved immediately.
11. Review participation patterns to identify who is missing and adapt outreach accordingly.

8. Monitoring, learning and continuous improvement

Monitoring should serve decision-making and community accountability, not only reporting. The package therefore combines implementation data with participation and lived-experience evidence. Indicators should be proportionate to the scale of each pilot and should not create an administrative burden that crowds out delivery.

8.1 Common monitoring questions

12. Reach: Did the intervention reach the intended neighbourhoods and vulnerable groups, including Roma residents?
13. Access: Could residents understand, enter and use the intervention without unnecessary barriers?
14. Delivery: Were the planned activities completed safely, on time and with clear responsibility?
15. Experience: Did residents perceive an improvement in comfort, usability, knowledge or access?
16. Durability: Are maintenance, follow-up and ownership arrangements functioning?
17. Learning: What should be retained, changed or discontinued before the next cycle?

8.2 Suggested indicator framework

Dimension	Illustrative indicators	Evidence source	Use
Participation and inclusion	Number and diversity of participants; participation of Roma residents; use of assisted and non-digital channels.	Platform and activity records; facilitator notes.	Adapt outreach, meeting formats and access arrangements.
Community evidence	Mapped locations; monitoring submissions; prioritised issues; recommendations issued.	Climate map, paper/digital monitoring, Platform minutes.	Target pilots and define the problem more precisely.
Implementation	Activities completed; households/buildings/institutions reached; materials reused; trainees or mentors engaged.	Project and partner records.	Track delivery and identify operational bottlenecks.

Dimension	Illustrative indicators	Evidence source	Use
Resident experience	Reported usefulness, accessibility, thermal comfort, shade, route safety or waste-service usability.	Short feedback tools, interviews and monitoring.	Test whether formal delivery produces practical benefit.
Response and learning	Issues referred and resolved; changes made following evidence; decisions communicated back.	Response log and review notes.	Maintain accountability and improve the next intervention cycle.

The framework intentionally uses illustrative rather than fixed targets. Baselines and realistic targets should be agreed when the scale and location of each pilot are known. Where personal data are not necessary, monitoring should remain anonymous or aggregated.

8.3 FCCI learning cycle

FCCI connects the monitoring framework to action. The Platform should periodically review evidence, distinguish immediate operational issues from longer-term infrastructure needs, assign follow-up responsibility and communicate the outcome back to participants. The quality of the mechanism should be judged not by the volume of data collected, but by whether frontline knowledge changes priorities, delivery or follow-up.

9. Priority pilot recommendation: Frontline Community Climate Intelligence

9.1 Recommendation

DECISION Establish the Józsefváros FCCI mechanism as the priority pilot action, built from the Roma Community Climate Platform, "My Own Climate Map" and Community Green Monitoring, and connect it from the outset to at least one visible neighborhood intervention.

The recommendation does not reduce the importance of the other measures. On the contrary, FCCI is prioritised because it increases their likely relevance, accessibility and accountability. It provides a common method for deciding where to begin, understanding barriers that are not visible in administrative data, and learning from implementation before larger commitments are made.

9.2 Why FCCI should come first

It is cross-cutting: The same mechanism can inform cooling locations, courtyard greening, safe routes, waste access, household energy support, small grants, repair activity and material distribution.

It builds implementation legitimacy: Residents participate in identifying needs and shaping decisions, while the municipality and professional partners retain clear responsibility for technical, legal and resource decisions.

It improves targeting: Community mapping and monitoring can reveal when environmental pressure, housing vulnerability and service barriers overlap at building, street or neighbourhood level.

It creates an early feedback loop: Problems with access, use, maintenance or unintended effects can be identified during a pilot rather than only after completion.

It supports later scaling: A documented cycle of evidence, decision, action and review produces practical learning that can be transferred to subsequent interventions and locations.

9.3 Minimum viable pilot

1. Appoint a municipal focal point and confirm civil-society facilitation capacity.
2. Recruit a diverse initial Platform membership with targeted Roma participation and clear, supported roles.
3. Agree a concise charter covering purpose, decision influence, inclusion, data handling and feedback.
4. Run one youth-oriented "My Own Climate Map" cycle in a selected focus area.
5. Introduce a simple paper and digital Community Green Monitoring form for heat, shade and air-quality experience.
6. Select one visible response—such as a shade zone, cooling point, courtyard micro-greening action or route improvement—using the collected evidence.
7. Review implementation with residents and publish a short, accessible account of what changed and what will happen next.

9.4 Conditions for credibility

The Platform should have a defined route into municipal decisions, realistic expectations about available resources and a commitment to feedback. Participation should be compensated or otherwise supported where appropriate to the local delivery model, especially when sustained input is required from residents with limited time or income. Facilitation should prevent a small number of voices from dominating and should create space for different experiences within Roma and non-Roma communities.

FCCI should also remain proportionate. It does not require a complex technology platform in its first phase. Paper forms, facilitated walks, photographs, short audio records and a simple shared register can be sufficient if they are used consistently and connected to an actual response process. Digital development should follow a demonstrated practical need.

10. Detailed sample project concepts

The original draft identified three project ideas for more detailed development. The following profiles retain every original element and clarify the delivery logic, relationships and initial decisions required. They are concept-level proposals and are intended to be refined through FCCI-supported co-design and operational assessment.

10.1 Community Material Bank

Goal: Support the socially just and sustainable reuse of construction materials left over from district renovations and demolitions in energy-poor households in Józsefváros, particularly Roma families.

10.1.1 Core concept

Usable construction and renovation materials are often dispersed across individual projects. The Community Material Bank would create a controlled pathway through which suitable surplus materials can be identified, collected, stored and made available to registered residents in need. The concept combines circular resource use with targeted household support and local learning.

The Bank should not function as an unregulated collection point. Materials need basic acceptance criteria, safe handling, transparent records and clear information on intended use. Distribution should be coordinated with the recipient household, the Housing Agency, renovation teams or other qualified support where installation or technical judgement is required.

10.1.2 Retained key elements

8. Collaboration with the local government's asset manager, contractors and public service providers to collect materials.
9. Establishment of a logistics hub, for example at the Diószegi site or in the Gólya area, subject to operational suitability.
10. A registration and priority system for residents in need, based on basic income and housing status.
11. Operation and distribution by a civil-society organisation or social cooperative.
12. Short, practical workshops on use, including how windows, tiles, insulation and similar materials may be reused appropriately.
13. A target group of households living in energy poverty in Józsefváros, with particular attention to Roma families.
14. Formal links to the Housing Agency, local renovation brigades and repair workshops.

10.1.3 Proposed operating flow

1. Agree eligible material categories, acceptance checks and partner responsibilities.
2. Notify participating municipal and contractor projects of separation and handover requirements.
3. Receive, record and store accepted materials at the logistics hub.

4. Register potential recipients through a simple, assisted process and apply transparent priority criteria.
5. Match materials to realistic household or building needs, with technical advice where required.
6. Provide or refer practical training and supervised installation support.
7. Record distribution, unresolved demand and learning for future collection and procurement decisions.

10.1.4 Relationship to the wider package

The Material Bank can supply appropriate inputs to Small Green Renovation grants and supervised renovation-team projects, while the repair workshop can handle small furniture or household items that fall outside construction-material categories. FCCI can identify material needs, test whether the registration process is accessible and gather feedback on whether distributed materials could actually be used.

Early feasibility decisions: Confirm the operator, hub location, storage and transport capacity, material acceptance and liability rules, prioritisation method, links to installation support and the treatment of materials that cannot be safely reused.

10.2 Local Green Renovation Teams

Objective: Train young Roma people and job seekers in Józsefváros for green construction trades and involve them in local, community-oriented housing and building renovations.

10.2.1 Core concept

The programme would combine a short foundation course with supervised local practice and longer-term employment support. It responds simultaneously to the need for accessible green-skills pathways and the district's need for practical capacity to deliver small housing and building improvements. The concept is designed around real work opportunities rather than classroom training alone.

A credible programme needs a clear distinction between tasks trainees can perform after basic instruction and works requiring certified professionals. Experienced tradespeople should supervise practical assignments, while mentors support reliability, communication, teamwork and navigation of employment or enterprise pathways.

10.2.2 Retained key components

8. A three-month basic training programme covering thermal insulation, roof repair, energy-saving techniques and the basics of safe electrical installation.
9. Local practical opportunities in municipal housing or subsidised private renovations, delivered with civil-society actors.
10. A mentoring programme involving experienced craftspeople and focusing on the development of social skills.
11. A cooperative or business-incubator pathway for long-term employment.
12. A specific focus on green interventions, including roof insulation, window and door replacement and energy-efficient solutions.

13. A social objective of making green professions accessible to low-educated Roma youth, linking climate protection with labour-market integration.

10.2.3 Proposed participant pathway

1. Targeted outreach and supported entry assessment through community partners.
2. Foundational instruction combining technical basics, occupational safety and work-readiness.
3. Supervised practice on suitable municipal, community or subsidised private renovation tasks.
4. Individual mentoring and documentation of demonstrated skills.
5. Referral to employment, further accredited training, cooperative development or business-incubator support.
6. Follow-up with participants and work hosts to identify barriers and improve the next cohort.

10.2.4 Integration with local interventions

The teams can contribute to eligible works under the Small Green Renovation grant, support selected courtyard-greening or shading tasks, and use suitable materials from the Community Material Bank. Energy Mentors and FCCI activities can help identify households and buildings where support is needed, while technical partners determine which tasks are appropriate for trainees.

Early feasibility decisions: Confirm the training provider, curriculum and certification implications; practical work sites; supervisory ratios; safety and insurance arrangements; participant support; remuneration or benefit interaction; and credible routes after the three-month foundation period.

10.3 Roma Community Climate Platform + Environmental Justice Fund

Goal: Support sustainability interventions and a just green transition by building on the experiential knowledge and decision-making participation of local Roma communities.

10.3.1 Roma Community Climate Platform

The Platform is a community body composed of Roma residents and supported by facilitation and relevant professional input. Its purpose is to make local climate and environmental decision-making more responsive to lived experience, while creating a stable channel between communities, the municipality, civil society and service providers.

The Platform would:

7. Participate in the selection of annual green pilot projects, such as courtyard greening and energy retrofits.
8. Develop recommendations for the local government, professional partners and civil-society actors.
9. Support the dissemination of information within communities through plain-language and, where appropriate, relevant community-language materials.
10. Through the associated Environmental Justice Fund, support annual micro-grants for informal groups.

11. Receive training on climate awareness, housing and energy inequalities.

Within the integrated package, the Platform is the institutional centre of FCCI. It should review evidence from climate mapping, Community Green Monitoring, Energy Mentors and pilot delivery, and then record recommendations and follow-up responsibilities.

10.3.2 Environmental Justice Fund

The Fund would be an annual grant mechanism open to informal groups and residential communities in Józsefváros. Eligible projects would not be predetermined in detail; applicants would formulate proposals based on local needs. This preserves room for community initiative while allowing the Fund to apply transparent eligibility, safeguarding and feasibility requirements.

Preference would be given to proposals that:

12. Build on community cooperation.
13. Address local issues related to heat stress, green spaces, energy access or waste management.
14. Reflect the direct involvement of the local Roma population.

Platform members would participate in the selection and evaluation process. To protect credibility, the process should include published criteria, management of conflicts of interest, accessible application support, proportionate reporting and a clear distinction between community assessment and any technical or legal approval required.

10.3.3 Connections retained from the draft

15. The participatory pillars of the Józsefváros Climate Strategy.
16. The Equal Opportunity Programme's objective of engaging the Roma population.
17. The involvement of local civil-society and professional organisations, including ULE, Kontúr, Repair Café/repair-coffee initiatives, Dajer, the Metropolitan Research Institute and Dobozi 21.

10.3.4 Combined operating cycle

1. The community map and monitoring process identify a local environmental need.
2. The Platform discusses the evidence and determines whether a micro-grant, municipal referral or larger pilot is the appropriate response.
3. Informal groups or residential communities receive accessible support to formulate proposals.
4. The Platform participates in transparent selection, alongside the required municipal, technical and administrative assessment.
5. Selected groups implement the action with proportionate support and documentation.
6. Residents and partners review use, accessibility and results; learning is returned to the Platform and the next funding cycle.

10.3.5 Strategic value

Combining the Platform with the Fund gives participation a practical route to action. The Platform alone could produce recommendations without resources; a Fund without the Platform could finance projects without a durable community evidence base. Together—and connected to FCCI mapping and monitoring—they create a transparent cycle from local knowledge to decision, implementation and learning.

Early feasibility decisions: Confirm the Platform's mandate and membership method, facilitation and member support, municipal response route, annual Fund envelope, eligible applicants and costs, selection and conflict-of-interest rules, grant administration and proportionate monitoring.