

A 101086491 — HNRP 2024 project with identification number “Further development of the Hungarian National Roma Platform – 2024”



BELÜGYMINISZTERIUM

Final study

Further development of the Hungarian National Roma Platform – 2024

June 26, 2025



**Co-funded by
the European Union**

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1. Introduction

The European Commission regularly announces direct grant applications for the Member States' Roma Contact Points, with which the Deputy State Secretariat for Social Opportunities of the Ministry of the Interior (formerly: Deputy State Secretariat for Social Inclusion) – as the National Roma Contact Point – has been implementing the Roma Platform project since 2016.

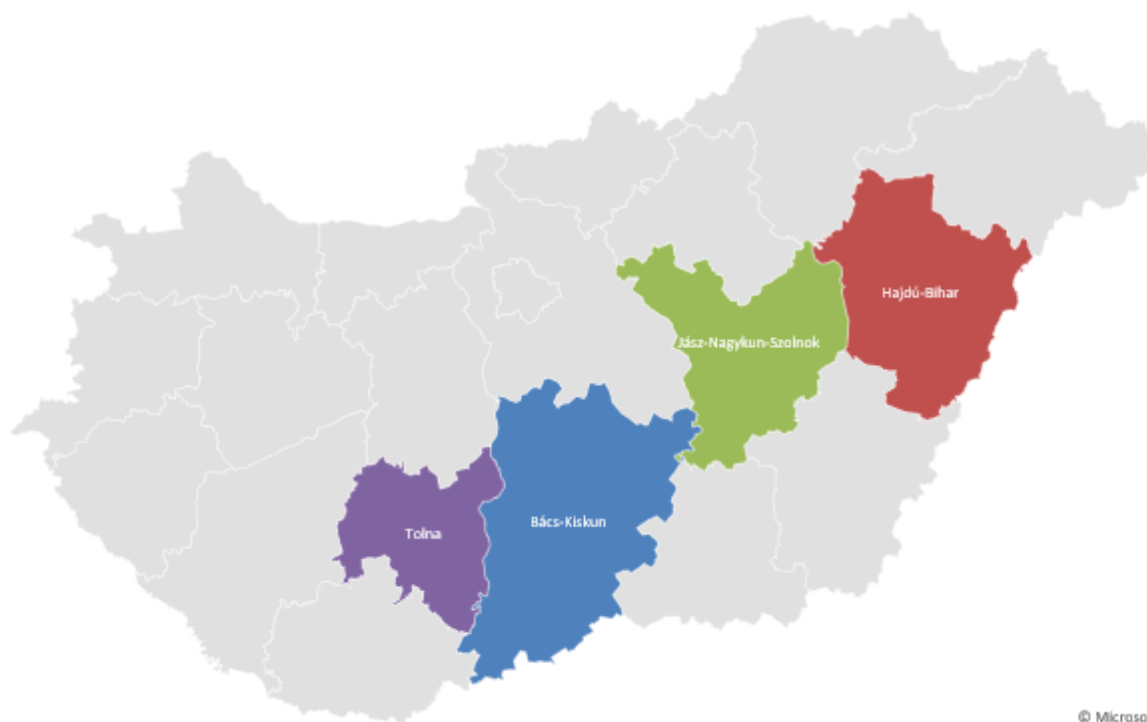
The project entitled Further Development of the Hungarian National Roma Platform 2024, implemented between 1 January 2024 and 30 April 2025, served to strengthen the system of cooperation, the dialogue on integration policy, and consultation between local and national levels, with a greater emphasis on the issues of Roma women and Roma youth.

In the system of opportunity creation policy, consultation forums operate continuously at national and local levels, which need to be expanded and further developed at district and county levels. The extensive consultations contribute to the development of cooperation and synergy between the organizations, and feedback is received on the experiences of the implementation of the Hungarian National Social Inclusion Strategy 2030 (hereinafter: MNTFS 2030), on the operation of opportunity-creating services and programs.

Within the framework of the project, Roma platform events were held 3 times in four counties – Bács-Kiskun, Tolna, Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok – addressing the districts of the county and the state, church and civil society organizations operating there. It is gratifying that the county-level organizations, such as the general assemblies and county Roma minority self-governments, considering the objectives of the project important, were present at these occasions with high-level representation, as these organizations have a significant role in maintaining the results of the project and in strengthening cooperation and networking.

The topics of the events were developed along the intervention areas and measures of the MNTFS 2030, and in response to the specificities of the convergence policy of the given region (e.g. taking into account regional and settlement disadvantages, i.e. the beneficiary districts and settlements, and the locations of good practices). Information and consultation on current policy issues played a prominent role at the events, so we reported on the Human Resources Development Operational Program Plus and the planned developments for the 2021-2027 period, as well as on current application opportunities announced at the expense of domestic budget resources and on opportunity creation political events and news.

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More than 55 experts gave presentations or participated in roundtable discussions at the 12 county events. We consulted on both a policy and practical level on after-school, holiday and camping programs, issues of social coexistence and dual identity, early childhood development and its settings, the experiences of the Sure Start Children's Homes and Tanoda programs, the role of church, civil society and minority self-governments, the role of Roma people in public services, the opportunities for Roma people to become entrepreneurs, the situation of Roma students in public education, the operation and experiences of Roma Vocational Colleges operating in Hungary, the current state of Roma culture and traditions, and the role of Roma nationality applications in the operation of Roma nationality self-governments and civil society organizations.

In this study, we formulate the methodology of the National Roma Platform's consultation system and summarize the experiences of the meetings and the regional experiences regarding opportunity creation developments. We present the framework of the opportunity creation policy and the existing consultation forums, the implementation of the Roma Platform application, the actors participating in the Roma Platform project, and discuss the results and recommendations.

2. Frameworks for Opportunity Creation Policy in Hungary

Opportunity creation is a cross-sectoral field, with elements from child welfare, social, education, employment and healthcare, housing, regional development and anti-discrimination. The professionals and organizations participating in the Roma Platform events also came from

different fields of expertise, and each of them was directly or indirectly related to opportunity creation. In addition, it was necessary to present the domestic and European strategies for opportunity creation as a basis for the dialogue, as well as the planning and development processes based on them.

A key goal of the Roma Platform events was to address the widest possible audience in the planning of developments and the process of developing related strategies and measures, and to review and incorporate the opinions and suggestions received as much as possible. All this facilitates the utilization of grassroots initiatives and experiences in opportunity creation programs and services, and contributes to the involvement of persons belonging to the target group in planning and the evaluation of policy processes.

The information session included a presentation of the MNTFS 2030, its action plan, completed in 2021, and a related consultation on the Human Resources Development Operational Program Plus, as well as the development schemes under planning.

2.1. The Hungarian National Social Inclusion Strategy 2030

The European Union has launched several initiatives to combat poverty and social exclusion. On 5 April 2011, the European Commission established a comprehensive strategic framework that encouraged Member States to develop their own national strategies to promote poverty and Roma integration. This framework provided an important basis for developments in the following years.

On 12 March 2021, the European Council adopted the new Roma Framework Strategy Recommendation, covering the period 2021-2030. This strategy continues to emphasise the importance of Roma integration and the fight against poverty, highlighting the role of action plans in defining concrete measures, deadlines and resources.

The objectives of the MNTFS 2030 build on the achievements of the past ten years, the institutional system of opportunity creation policy, the system of professional policy instruments, and we take into account the social problems that have emerged as a result of the coronavirus. The main objective is to reduce poverty, reduce the differences between the living conditions of the Roma and non-Roma population in terms of the most important indicators determining poverty and social mobility, and strengthen the Roma identity.

The basic principle of the MNTFS 2030 is that labor market integration, social opportunity creation and related human services, and strengthening social mobility opportunities serve the benefit and well-being of the entire society by promoting the creation of opportunities for disadvantaged social groups, including the Roma. In the interventions, we place special emphasis on regional and settlement interventions that are closest to the problems and are based on the direct and intensive presence of helping professionals.

The objectives of the MNTFS 2030 are fundamentally the same as those of the first convergence strategy adopted in 2011, and are in line with the plans for the use of structural funds and the objectives of related strategic documents.

The main indicators of the MNTFS 2030 continue to be the indicator showing the number and proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, and its sub-indicators, that is

- the proportion of people living in relative income poverty,
- the proportion of people living in households with very low work intensity, and
- the proportion of people living in severe social and material deprivation.

The key indicator of the MNTFS 2030 is the proportion of people living in social and material deprivation, the most comprehensive objective being a 10 percentage point reduction of this indicator among households with children (including Roma in particular) by 2030.

The MNTFS formulates directions for action in nine intervention areas:

- B.1. Birth and childhood
- B.2. Public education, vocational training, higher education system – from kindergarten to university
- B.3. Youth affairs, childbearing, family formation, lifestyle
- B.4. Employment, job creation, adult education, social economy
- B.5. Territorial inequalities, settlement development – housing and energy poverty – environmental awareness, environmental protection
- B.6. Physical and mental health, healthcare
- B.7. Roma identity, community building, attitude formation, law enforcement
- B.8. Institutional system for the implementation of the Strategy, domestic and Carpathian Basin partnership
- B.9. Follow-up and monitoring of the strategy

In the new MNTFS 2030, compared to the intervention areas of the previous document, the challenges associated with climate change, mental health, the information society and cross-border cooperation appear as new topics and more prominent areas.

A monitoring system has been developed to monitor the implementation of the objectives set out in the MNTFS 2030 and the tasks in the action plan and their social impacts. This includes the MNTFS 2030 indicator system, the administrative framework required for monitoring and the reporting system on the programmes, as well as independent (impact) studies on the implementation of opportunity-creating measures. The MNTFS 2030 target and indicator system is linked to the objectives set out in the previous Europe 2020 Strategy and the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan up to 2025, and the relevant EU commitments are also reflected in the main indicators.

The main indicators appearing alongside these serve to monitor interventions and measures in accordance with the priorities of the MNTFS 2030 and the specificities of the problems. The basic condition for producing indicators is that the necessary basic data are available from

research, data collection and administrative databases. Due to the nature of the social problems addressed by the MNTFS 2030, there are many difficulties in this area, as carefully designed large-scale data surveys are needed to learn about the determinants of the life situation, income and livelihood conditions of the most disadvantaged social groups, and to respond appropriately to the special data collection difficulties (e.g. identification, accessibility and traceability of these social groups).

The MNTFS 2030 applies a comprehensive and integrated approach in order to reduce social inequalities, with particular regard to improving the situation of the Roma community. The basic premise of the strategy is that social inclusion does not simply mean the development of a narrow area, but a complex, multidimensional process that includes poverty reduction, promoting social mobility, and strengthening community identity.

This approach clearly reflects the principle of social equality and inclusion, which serves the well-being of society as a whole.

Building on the achievements of the past decade, the MNTFS 2030 prioritizes labour market integration, the development of human services and the strengthening of local-level, regional interventions. The latter is particularly important, as the problems of disadvantaged social groups are often tied to local specificities, and the direct presence of supporting professionals and cooperation with local communities enable more effective and sustainable results. This decentralized, bottom-up approach is one of the keys to strengthening social cohesion.

The objectives of the strategy are in line with the previous 2011 Catch-up Strategy, as well as with the plans for the use of the European Union's structural funds and international expectations, such as the objectives set out in Europe 2020 and the European Pillar of Social Rights. The indicator system, which measures relative income poverty, work intensity, and severe social and material deprivation, allows for continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of the strategy and its correction as necessary.

Of particular importance is that the MNTFS 2030 focuses on improving the living conditions of households with children, including Roma families, with the goal of reducing severe deprivation by 10 percentage points by 2030. This goal not only serves to achieve social justice, but also contributes to promoting social mobility and economic development in the long term. The nine intervention areas of the strategy cover the most important aspects of social inclusion, from birth and childhood, through education and employment, through addressing territorial inequalities, to supporting Roma identity and community building. The strategy emphasizes the social impacts of climate change, mental health issues, the challenges of the information society, and the strengthening of cooperation in the Carpathian Basin, all of which open up new dimensions in convergence policy.

In order to ensure the success of the implementation of the MNTFS 2030, the monitoring system plays a key role, ensuring not only the continuous collection and analysis of indicators, but also the impact assessment of opportunity creation programs. This scientifically based, data-driven

approach ensures that interventions truly respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged groups and that the effectiveness of the programs can be objectively assessed.

Finally, professional cooperation between government, civil society and scientific actors, as well as the active involvement of local communities, is essential for the successful implementation of the strategy. Only in this way can opportunity creation policies operate not only within legal or administrative frameworks, but also induce real changes that improve the quality of life in the most needy segments of society.

2.2. Human Resources Development Operational Programme Plus (HRDO Plus) – Social inclusion developments priority

During the Roma Platform events implemented in 2022-2023, the goal was to provide information on the planned developments for the 2021-2027 period and the strategic connections that underpin them. Based on the thematic areas of the Roma Platform, the Human Resources Development Operational Programme Plus social inclusion developments priority was presented based on the 21 call concepts.

Reducing poverty in families with children:

- integrated district children's programs;
- creating new Sure Start Children's Houses that help create opportunities in early childhood;
- improving and supporting the infrastructural situation of the already operating Sure Start Children's Houses and Schools financed from the domestic budget.

Increasing educational opportunities:

- continuing kindergarten opportunity-enhancing programs;
- creation of new Tanodas in order to increase the chances of further education (human and infrastructural developments);
- reduction of Roma girls dropping out of school without a degree by strengthening their motivation to learn and as part of this by providing scholarships, increasing their chances of further education, and involving their families (human developments);
- prevention programs implemented in dormitories (human and infrastructural developments);
- further development of the quality of Roma vocational college services (e.g. by preparing secondary school students for higher education, expanding the university's foreign higher education network, supporting vocational college students in gaining experience abroad) (human developments);
- further development of community service spaces aimed at creating opportunities in order to provide services based on uniform professional criteria (human developments).

Strengthening the employability of disadvantaged people:

- support for complex training and lifelong learning;

- employment-embedded training for Roma, especially Roma women: temporary supported employment and supported training of those who are particularly disadvantaged in terms of employment will be provided;
- increasing the labor market opportunities of the disadvantaged active-age population and supporting their employment with pilot programs implementing complex human and infrastructure developments.

Improving the situation of those living in segregated living situations with complex programs:

- social and housing integration of those living in settlement-like conditions, improving their housing situation

Cooperation and policy developments strengthening social opportunity creation:

- national and regional coordination, provision of uniform professional and methodological support, and monitoring for the successful implementation of opportunity creation projects;
- supporting gap-filling research aimed at disadvantaged groups, broadening domestic and regional partnerships.

The program implemented within the framework of the Swiss-Hungarian Cooperation Program was presented at the Roma Platform events. The programme entitled “Developing the accessibility of digital spaces and digital competence of disadvantaged groups” aims to increase the digital literacy of disadvantaged groups, including Roma, which contributes to improving the employability of the adult working-age population, encouraging adult learning aimed at social inclusion, and improving access to job opportunities in a technological environment requiring the use of information and communication technologies (ICT).

As a result of the programme, the involved vulnerable groups – including Roma – will be able to make better use of online opportunities and services, which will lead to increased social inclusion and engagement, and strengthen their relationship with the authorities, while also facilitating the use of online services in their daily lives.

At least 70% of the programme must be implemented in the economically disadvantaged regions of the Northern Great Plain, Northern Hungary and Southern Transdanubia.

Social opportunity creation institutions and services with strong local embeddedness, as well as civil organizations (Tanoda, Biztos Kezdet Children's Home, Roma vocational colleges) had the opportunity to apply.

2.3.Current coordination forums for opportunity creation policy in Hungary

The basic principle of opportunity creation policy is the “nothing about them without them” principle, accordingly the Government implements social opportunity creation measures in broad partnership, thereby emphasizing that the issue of opportunity creation is a national issue.



Target groups, including representatives of the Roma community, actively participate at all levels of policy development, implementation and monitoring. This is important not only because local and national governments, civil society and charitable church organizations are essential elements of democratic functioning, but also because they have enormous capacity, are able to respond flexibly to the needs of society, and can help communities become self-reliant. Therefore, it is particularly justified to strengthen Roma civil society organizations and involve them in decision-making, implementation and monitoring.

2.4. National-level coordination mechanisms

- **Inter-Ministerial Committee for Social Opportunity Creation and Roma Affairs – based on Government Resolution 1412/2024. (XII. 18.) on the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Social Opportunity Creation and Roma Affairs**

The Government established the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Social Opportunity Creation and Roma Affairs (hereinafter: the Committee) in order to coordinate government activities aimed at improving the living conditions and social status of Roma and those in permanent need, as well as promoting their social integration. Its aim is to ensure that the measures of the ministries reinforce each other, that the state resources allocated to opportunity creation are used efficiently, and that the MNTFS 2030 is increasingly integrated into individual policies.

The operation of the Commission is a guarantee that equal access to public services, improving the social situation of low-skilled people living in disadvantaged areas, in unworthy housing conditions, training and providing them with work are among the priority issues of the government. The Chairman of the Commission is the State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior responsible for social opportunities and Roma relations, and in addition to the competent ministries, the Central Statistical Office, the Government Commissioner responsible for the development of modern settlements and the Prime Minister's Commissioner responsible

for the implementation of the diagnosis-based convergence strategy are also represented. The Commission meets as necessary, but at least twice a year.

- **Be better for children! Evaluation Committee – based on Government Resolution 1053/2008. (VIII. 4.)**

The Government has adopted the National Strategy 2007-2032, 47/2007. (V. 31.) OGY established the “Be Better for Children!” National Strategy Evaluation Committee, consisting of experts delegated by government, church, professional and civil organizations. The Committee’s task is to monitor the implementation of the strategy, further develop the monitoring tool system, develop an indicator system measuring children living in poor families, and analyze data. The 33-member body, which meets twice a year, is joined by permanent invitees with the right to consult.

- **Roma Coordination Council – based on Government Resolution 1102/2011. (IV. 15.)**

The Government established the Roma Coordination Council (hereinafter: Council), which meets at least twice a year, in order to develop and implement measures to create opportunities for Roma people and to express opinions on their results. The 33-member body includes national civil society organizations selected on the basis of a tender, the Roma minority self-governments of the districts to be developed with a complex program, and counties with a significant Roma population, churches, and permanent invitees, including the General Directorate for Equal Treatment, the Central Statistical Office, and the chairmen of the Cultural Committee and the Welfare Committee of the National Assembly.

The Council's tasks include drawing attention to the problems that hinder social opportunity-creating measures; it reviews proposals for measures, domestic and international reports, formulates proposals, contributes to the establishment of professional networks that promote opportunity-creating, and participates in the impact assessment of tasks related to promoting the social integration of the Roma, and thus in the monitoring and regular review of the implementation of the MNTFS 2030. In 2017, thematic policy bodies were established in the areas of employment, education and child welfare, housing, Roma culture, regional development and Roma pastoralism to broaden the work of the Council.

- **Human Rights Working Group – Thematic Working Group for Roma Affairs – based on Government Decision 1039/2012. (II.22.)**

The main task of the Human Rights Working Group is to monitor the implementation of human rights in Hungary, to this end, to consult with various organizations and to facilitate professional communication. Its members are the state secretaries of the ministries representing an area of emphasis in terms of human rights, and its chairman is the parliamentary state secretary of the Ministry of Justice. The Thematic Working Group for Roma Affairs has 15 civil society organizations as members, and its chairman is the state secretary of the Ministry of the Interior

responsible for social opportunities and Roma relations. The task of the thematic working group is, among other things, to monitor the enforcement of the fundamental human rights of the Roma in Hungary, with particular attention to housing, employment, education, and healthcare, to explore and identify dysfunctional phenomena that hinder the administration of justice, and to formulate proposals for the effective enforcement of legal protection instruments.

3. Hungarian National Roma Platform

In order for cooperation to develop at all levels of public administration, including at the county level^[2] it is necessary to create suitable platforms and – in the interests of networking and institutionalization – to continue the work that has been started. The Roma Platform is a series of programs that addresses local, district and county actors – local decision-makers, public administration bodies, Roma minority self-governments, civil and church organizations, public service providers, Roma and non-Roma stakeholders – within the framework of which consultations on current opportunity policy issues can be carried out along various topics and measures from birth to employment.

The Roma Platforms create a connection between local/district and national level cooperation, channeling local needs, communicating government opportunity creation policy guidelines, and sharing current events.

When determining the locations, it is important to organize platforms in settlements of different sizes and economic status, which ensures direct interest representation and direct dialogue even between residents of small settlements and government actors.

Promoting the active participation and empowerment of Roma is a fundamental task that must be fulfilled during decision-making, implementation and monitoring steps, at European, national, regional and local levels. Roma platforms contribute greatly to enabling active participants of the local community to get involved in local and county public life, to become able to formulate community needs and problems, thereby helping to successfully implement opportunity creation and integration.

3.1. History: 2016-2023

The Deputy State Secretariat for Social Inclusion has been implementing the Roma Platform project since 2016. In the 2016-2021 period, we reached an average of more than 300 organizations in each project period, with a total of more than 3,000 people participating in the events. We were able to build on the experiences and results of the past years in the project in 2022-2023.

^[2] [Magyarország](#) az [1950-es megyerendezés](#) óta 19 [megyére](#) oszlik. A megyék [Budapest főváros](#) mellett az ország nagyobb közigazgatási területi egységei, melyek [járásokra](#), azok pedig [településekre](#) ([városokra](#) és [községekre](#)) tagolódnak tovább.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Counties involved</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>
<i>June 1, 2016 – May 31, 2017</i>	In Baranya County, Szabolcs – Szatmár – Bereg County and Borsod – Abaúj – Zemplén County	The number of participants registered for the events was more than 1000 people.
<i>August 1, 2017 – July 31, 2018..</i>	In Jász – Nagykun – Szolnok County, Heves County, Hajdú-Bihar County and Nógrád County	More than 900 people participated in the 12 on-site events and the closing conference.
<i>August 10, 2019 – January 9, 2021 .</i>	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Nógrád County, Csongrád County, Békés County	Nearly 1,100 people participated in the 12 county events and the opening and closing conferences.
<i>January 10, 2021 - December 31, 2021</i>	Heves County, Pest County, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, Baranya County	Nearly 400 people participated in the 12 county events and the national conference.
<i>January 01, 2022 - December 30, 2023.</i>	Baranya County, Békés County, Somogy County, Pest County, Győr-Moson-Sopron County	Nearly 640 people participated in the 15 county events and the national conference.

3.2. Strengthening the Hungarian National Roma Platform 2024-2025. project

On 1 September 2024, the State Secretariat for Social Opportunities and Roma Relations was established, to which the Deputy State Secretariat for Social Inclusion was transferred, and its name was changed to the Deputy State Secretariat for Social Opportunities.

The Deputy State Secretariat for Social Opportunities (prior to the transformation on 1 September 2024, the Deputy State Secretariat for Social Inclusion) – as the National Roma Contact Point – implemented the project Strengthening the Hungarian National Roma Platform 2024. between 1 January 2024 and 30 April 2025.

The central topic of the project was Roma women and Roma youth. This time, the implementation focused on the counties of Bács-Kiskun, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hajdú-Bihar and Tolna.

The aim of the consultations, which were carried out 3 times per county, follows the objectives of the previous project, namely strengthening the convergence policy dialogue, generating cooperation, sharing knowledge and providing feedback.

The central coordination of the activities undertaken and provided within the framework of the project was carried out by the staff of the Ministry of the Interior, by a 5-person professional staff from the Deputy State Secretariat for Social Opportunities, and by 1 project manager and 1 financial manager from the Deputy State Secretariat for the Coordination of European Union Developments. The county coordinators were the staff of the background institution of the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate General for Social Opportunities.

The project activities included:

- 12 county events were held with the participation of more than 600 people, involving 55 speakers, at 3 different locations per county;
- 1 national event in Budapest presented the best practices of different counties and shared the project experiences, with the participation of more than 50 people;
- 1 international event was held with the participation of domestic and foreign experts, its main topic was "services that increase children's chances - further development of the Hungarian National Roma Platform - in the light of the 2024 project";
- a publication on role models and good practices was published;
- a short film was made on the topic of the consultation, along with the events and meetings, the main characters of the short film were the participants and speakers of the events.

The main element of the project was the county events, as the experiences and results of these events ensured the content of the publication and the short film, and the foundation for national and international events.

3.3. Project Objectives

Building on the 8-year history of the Roma Platform project and approaching the mid-term of the MNTFS 2030, we wanted to implement a wide-ranging consultation event with a national and regional focus. While the national consultations aimed to address larger organizations, key players, and experts along the intervention areas of the MNTFS 2030, the regionally focused consultations aimed to ensure interoperability between the local and national levels. The most important element of the Roma Platform event series is to strengthen policy cooperation and establish partnerships.

During the project – building on previous implementations – Roma and (especially) Roma women were also involved as speakers and participants, which helps to shape attitudes both directly and indirectly. The project continued to focus not only on Roma living in poverty and deep poverty, but also on the values and traditions of Roma culture, so national identity, national education, commemorative days and holidays appeared as topics in the consultations.

3.4. Methods and process of consultation

Our experience shows that personal participation, personal verbal consultation is always the most effective and efficient method for exchanging experiences and establishing cooperation. Therefore, to implement the application, we organized three personal consultations per county, where we wanted to consult the relevant actors as widely as possible about the results, current issues and effective consultation mechanisms of opportunity creation.

We wanted to organize forums where dialogue and partnership are the determining factors. We wanted to bring together people who are largely involved in opportunity creation and whose target group has a high proportion of Roma.

We used the open formal consultation method at the events. That is, the events took place in a structured manner, along a pre-planned program plan and with a time frame.

We used different consultation forms (techniques), with which we tried to ensure active participation and the opportunity to speak.

- Conference: Welcome speeches and thematic presentations helped to frame the given consultation occasion and provide a professional background.
- Roundtable discussion: In-depth discussion of the theoretical and practical level of the activities, good practices, involving local actors.
- Professional consultation: In addition to the roundtable discussions, the event ended with a forum, which provided an opportunity for comments, questions and answers. In this context, we also collected observations that can be incorporated into the measures and planning processes.
- Breaks: In line with the project's goal, the event created an opportunity for participants to meet, have informal dialogue, and build relationships, as well as enable a joint discussion of the presentations and what was said.

3.5. Range of invitees

The most important element for the success of the consultations is to address and involve all relevant actors, to be part of the consultation as speakers and participants. The effectiveness of opportunity-creation measures is all the better, the more dialogue between disciplines and cooperation between organizations is achieved. Just as the intervention areas of MNTFS 2030 are diverse, it is of paramount importance that the participants represent as many disciplines as possible.

The range of state, church and civil society actors is known, and their involvement was primarily facilitated by the county governments, county minority governments and county coordinators working in the project. In order to distribute the invitations to the widest possible audience, we specifically asked the recipients in the invitation to forward the invitation to those organizations or individuals who may be affected or interested in the topic of the consultation. "We invite representatives of state, church and civil society organizations who are interested in the issue of integration and Roma, or who are interested in this area, to the event. If you know such an organization or person, please forward the invitation to them as well."

A key goal was to address organizations and professionals who work with Roma people or are themselves Roma.

The majority of the participants in the events were representatives of central, regional and local public administration (presidents of general assemblies, mayors, Roma minority self-governments, office managers, etc.); representatives and staff of child welfare, social and educational institutions; representatives of churches and church-run organizations, non-profit and civil society organizations. The local government of the given county always played a prominent role, as they play a significant role in sustainability and the further development of networking.

A list of addresses was prepared for each county, which includes names, titles and contact information. The county coordinators helped to compile it.

The Ministry of the Interior has its own registration system (www.bmevents.gov.hu), which greatly assisted in the organization and implementation of the events. During the registration, we provided the opportunity to ask questions, also for preliminary formulation of opinions. Nearly 200 state, church, civil society organizations and institutions participated in the events, the list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

3.6. Location identification

The location was selected based on local needs and regional statistics, targeting those regions where opportunity policy and the Roma issue are prominent. The consultations are always organized at a different location, with the aim of covering the entire county.

We held events in county seats, district centers, cities and villages with a small population, thereby ensuring dialogue at different levels.

By addressing and involving professionals and organizations involved in social opportunity creation or interested in the topic, we aim to find solutions together along the MNTFS 2030 to the economic and social challenges affecting the disadvantaged, taking into account local good practices and role models.

3.7. Event dates and locations

<i>Date</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Settlement</i>
<i>August 1 2024</i>	Bács-Kiskun	Kalocsa
<i>August 22 2024</i>	Bács-Kiskun	Tass
<i>December 11 2024</i>	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Szolnok
<i>December 16 2024</i>	Hajdú-Bihar	Hajdúhadház
<i>January 27, 2025</i>	Tolna	Tamási
<i>February 11, 2025</i>	Bács-Kiskun	Kiskunhalas
<i>February 20, 2025</i>	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Jásztelek

<i>February 26, 2025.</i>	Tolna	Szekszárd
<i>March 5, 2025</i>	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Kisújszállás
<i>March 21, 2025.</i>	Hajdú-Bihar	Hajdúböszörmény
<i>April 15, 2025</i>	Hajdú-Bihar	Álmosd
<i>April 30, 2025</i>	Tolna	Bonyhád

3.8. Identification of speakers and moderators

In order to conduct professional consultations, we involved competent and experienced individuals who were able to provide high-quality information. As the results of the impact assessment confirmed, we successfully completed this task. The professional manager of the project performed the moderator duties at the events, which greatly helped to frame the professional event and maintain the professional guidelines.

The county assemblies, county Roma minority self-governments, and the local governments or organizations hosting the event had a permanent role in the welcoming speeches. There were speakers from the Ministry of the Interior on every occasion, who provided information on strategic-level measures, as well as current tender and other opportunities.

During the events, 55 people gave presentations or participated in roundtable discussions. We tried to include Roma participants among the speakers

3.9. Defining the topic and agenda

In implementing the project, it was important to organize consultations on a wide variety of topics, from birth to employment, including aspects of Roma culture and social attitudes.

When defining the program plan, we paid attention to local needs, the specificities of the given region, and current professional policy issues. With this in mind, we held the Roma Platform events on the following topics:

- the role of extracurricular and holiday programs, summer camps among disadvantaged and Roma children,
- the role of minority self-governments and civil organizations in creating social opportunities,
- Roma missions, Roma pastoral care - church involvement in creating social opportunities,
- Roma in public service,
- Roma becoming entrepreneurs,
- early childhood programs and their experiences - Sure Start Children's Homes,
- Roma students-Roma teachers,
- opportunities for creating opportunities in education,
- services that increase your child's chances - the Tanoda system,
- Roma culture - Roma tradition,

- presentation of the good practices of the Hungarian National Roma Platform, and the role of Roma nationality applications in the operation of Roma nationality self-governments and civil organizations.

3.10. Closing events

The main goal of the national conference was to introduce the good practices learned in the four counties to interested parties in an event and to provide information about the experiences of implementing the project.

The event, held in the building of the Ministry of the Interior, was attended by more than 50 people from the four counties, representing various organizations.

The national conference followed the structure of the county events, so after the welcoming speeches, there was an opportunity to present 7 presentations and discuss related issues.

The goal of the international event was to better understand the convergence policy measures and current issues of other European countries, especially those affecting the Roma. In addition to representatives of various fields, experts from Portugal, Slovakia, North Macedonia, Romania, and Spain attended the event. The event presented the domestic policy framework, as well as how consultation is presented and what impact it has on planning and monitoring measures.

The international conference concluded with two roundtable discussions, the topics of which were Early Childhood Measures – “discussing national experiences of consultations related to the preparation and implementation of initiatives aimed at creating opportunities in early childhood, and learning about good practices abroad” and Youth Support – “aimed at discussing national experiences of consultations related to the preparation and implementation of the system of support related to youth, and learning about good practices abroad”.

3.11. Experiences, formulation of professional proposals

Based on the experiences of the county events, it can be said that professionals working in the field joined the roundtable discussions and participated very actively in the discussion of various policy topics.

Based on the above, the following observations, opinions and suggestions were formulated, the integration of which into various measures of opportunity creation should be examined. (Among the observations, opinions and suggestions, there are some that have already been formulated in previous years).

Consultation, cooperation:

- Consultation opportunities and the opportunity to meet are needed so that synergy between organizations and activities is increasingly created. More pronounced regional and county-level cooperation is needed between all actors.

Families with children, education, upbringing:

- Especially in Tanodak, but also in Sure Start Children's Houses, there would be a need for family mentors who maintain continuous contact with parents, conduct family visits and help with administration.
- According to the participants, the continuation and continuity of catch-up programs is very important, project-based operation (periodic support) is not conducive to maintaining and further developing results.
- It is important to strengthen the relationship between institutions and organizations, so that, for example, dormitory programs can build on each other, and the possibility of transition from a public education dormitory to a higher education dormitory (Roma Specialized Dormitory) is created.
- There is a need to continue the Bari Shej – Roma girl project, it is necessary to strengthen further education among these girls. In this regard, I would like to highlight that the call for a project to prevent Roma girls from leaving school without a degree is expected to be published in May.

Advocacy

- The presence of Gypsy/Roma individuals and professionals, as well as the involvement of Roma minority self-governments in catch-up programs, is indispensable, and these need to be developed.
- Programs serving to strengthen Roma identity are important, in many cases there is no real knowledge of origin, culture and its values. This is especially important in institutions providing Roma minority education and training.
- According to the channeled opinions, prejudices still hinder the integration of Roma into the labor market.

We examine the relevant comments and experiences made based on the MNTFS 2030, and we have and will continue to pay attention to them during the development of European Union-funded programs.

1. számú melléklet – Counties affected by projects implemented by the Hungarian National Roma Platform between 2016 and 2025



2. számú melléklet – List of organizations participating in the event

1. "Munkalehetőség a Jövőért" Szolnok Nonprofit és Közhasznú Kft.
2. "Helyet!" Alapítvány
3. ÁGOTA Alapítvány
4. Álmosd Község Önkormányzata
5. Álmosdi Hagyományőrző Egyesület
6. Álmosdi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
7. Alsójászsági Általános Iskola Gerevich Aladár Általános Iskolai Tagintézménye
8. Alsójászsági Petőfi Sándor Általános Iskola
9. Amencia - Velünk Európába Szervezet
10. Aparhanti Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
11. Bács-Kiskun Vármegyei Rendőr-főkapitányság
12. Bagaméri Általános Iskola és Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola
13. Bagaméri Romákért Egyesület
14. Bagaméri Szociális Alapszolgáltatási Központ
15. Bajai Szakképzési Centrum
16. Bajai Tankerületi Központ
17. Balmazújváros Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
18. Barcs Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzata
19. Bátai Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
20. Bátaszék Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
21. Bercsényi Miklós Általános Iskola
22. Berettyó-Körös Többcélú Társulás Szociális Szolgáltató Központ
23. Berettyóújfalui Szakképzési Centrum
24. Bogyiszlói Általános Iskola
25. Bojt Község Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
26. Boldog Ceferino Intézet
27. Bonyhád Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
28. Cibakháza Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzata
29. Cigány Sziv Egyesület
30. Cigány-Magyar Közös Hang Egyesület
31. Civilek a Kultúráért és a Felzárkoztatásért Egyesület
32. Csete Balázs Általános Iskola
33. Dombóvári Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
34. Debreceni Szakképzési Centrum
35. Dunapataji Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
36. Egészséges Életmódért Hit és Sport Alapítvány
37. Egri Roma Szakkollégium
38. Egyek Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
39. Egyenlő Esélyek Egymásért Egyesület
40. Egyszülős Központ
41. Együtt Megyünk Alapítvány
42. Együtt Nagykörűért Egyesület

43. Együtt Öcsödért Egyesület
44. Együtt Sárrétért Társulat
45. Együtt a Hátrányos Helyzetben Élőkért Egyesület
46. Értény Község Önkormányzata
47. Értény Község Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
48. Eszterházy Károly Katolikus Egyetem
49. Ezüsthíd Tanoda
50. Kalocsa Város Önkormányzata Szociális Központ
51. Kalocsa Városi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
52. Kalocsai Járási Hivatal
53. Kalocsai Rendőrkapitányság
54. Kalocsa-Kecskemét Főegyházmegye
55. Karcagi Szakképzési Centrum
56. Karcagi Tankerületi Központ
57. Kecskeméti Tankerületi Központ
58. Kelet Magyarországi Roma Demokraták Megyei Egyesülete
59. KIGSZ Család-és Gyermekjóléti Szolgálat
60. Kiskunhalas Város önkormányzata
61. Kiskunhalas Város Cigány Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
62. Kiskunhalasi Egységes Gyógypedagógiai Módszertani Intézmény, Óvoda és Általános Iskola
63. Kiskunhalasi Járási Hivatal
64. Kiskunhalasi Rendőrkapitányság
65. Kiskunmajsai Arany János Általános Iskola
66. Komp Egyesület
67. Körösszegapáti Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
68. Kőtelek Községi Önkormányzat
69. KSZC Lábassy János Technikum és Szakképző Iskola
70. Kunráth Sándor Általános és Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola
71. Kunszentmiklós Kistérségi Integrációs Felzárkóztató Egyesület
72. Kunszentmiklósi Családsegítő és Gyermekjóléti Szolgálat
73. Kurd Cikősz
74. Küzdjünk Együtt Roma Egyesület
75. Lendületben az Európai Fiatalokért Egyesület
76. Lengyel Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
77. Létavértes Lakosságáért SC '97 Egyesület
78. Létavértesi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
79. Magyar Máltai Szeretetszolgálat
80. Magyar Metodista Egyház
81. Magyar Pünkösdi Egyház Országos Cigánymisszió
82. Magyar Védőnők Egyesülete
83. Magyarországi Metodista Egyház
84. Magyarországi Romák Országos Önkormányzata
85. Máltai Szeretetszolgálat Egyesület

86. Mátyás Király Általános Iskola
87. Miért Ne Közhasznú Humán Szolgáltató Alapítvány
88. Mórággyi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
89. Nádudvari Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
90. Nagybaracska Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
91. Nagyiváni Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
92. Nagykörű Községi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
93. Nagyszokoly Község Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzata
94. Nemzeti Művelődési Intézet
95. Nemzetiségi Ombudsmanhelyettes
96. Opre Roma Egyesület
97. Országos Mentőszolgálat
98. Országos Roma Rendezvényszervező Egyesület
99. Faddi Gárdonyi Géza Általános Iskola
100. Faddi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
101. Fegyverneki Móra Ferenc Általános Iskola
102. Fegyverneki Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
103. Felsőnyéki Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
104. Fiatal Romák Országos Szövetsége
105. Fülöp Roma Önkormányzat
106. Fülöpi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
107. G.E. Esélyegyenlőségi kulturális Egyesület
108. Gandhi Gimnázium
109. Generációk Együtt Egyesület
110. Gyöng Város Önkormányzata
111. Gyulaj Község Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
112. Gyulaji Romákért Egyesület
113. Hajdúbagosa Roma Közjő és Kulturális Egyesület
114. Hajdú-Bihar Vármegyei Kormányhivatal
115. Hajdúböszörményi Tankerületi Központ
116. Hajdúhadházi Család- és Gyermekjóléti Központ
117. Hajdúhadházi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
118. Hajdúsági Tűzes Szívek Vallási Egyesület
119. Hernád-Völgye Roma és Hátrányos Helyzetűekért Egyesület
120. Hírös Agóra Kulturális és Ifjúsági Központ Nonprofit Kft.
121. Hosszúpályi Roma Nemzetiségi Óvoda
122. Iregszemcse Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
123. Iregszemcsei Ferenc Általános Iskola
124. Izsák Város Önkormányzata
125. Izsáki Táncsics Mihály Általános Iskola
126. Jánoshalma Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
127. Jánoshalma Városi Önkormányzat
128. Jánoshalmi Kistérségi Egészségügyi Központ Nonprofit Közhasznú Kft.
129. Jászapáti Általános Iskola és Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola

130. Jászárokszállás Város Önkormányzata
131. Jászárokszállás Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
132. Jászárokszállási Széchenyi István Általános Iskola és Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola
133. Jászberény Városi Önkormányzat
134. Jászberényi Család- és Gyermekjóléti Központ
135. Jászberényi Polgármesteri Hivatal
136. Jászberényi Tankerületi Központ
137. Jászfákóhalma Községi Önkormányzat
138. Jászkisér Város Önkormányzata
139. Jászládányi Móra Ferenc Általános Iskola
140. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Vármegyei Önkormányzat
141. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Vármegyei Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
142. Jászszági Általános Iskola Hunyadi Mátyás Általános Iskolai Tagintézménye
143. Jászszági Szenvedélybeteg-segítő Szolgálat
144. Jásztelek Könyvtár
145. Jásztelek Községi Önkormányzat
146. Jászteleki Százszorszép Óvoda és Bölcsőde
147. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Vármegye ESÉLY Szociális Közalapítványa
148. Kalocsa Város Önkormányzata
149. Őcsényi Cigány Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
150. Pári Község Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzata
151. Perspektíva és Stúdium Alapítvány
152. Pincehely Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
153. Pocsaj Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
154. Bojt Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
155. Roma Esély Egyesület
156. Roma Láng Egyesület
157. Roma Szakkollégiumok Egyesület
158. Roma Tehetséggondozó Közhasznú Alapítvány
159. Romákért és Szegényekért Egyesület
160. Sámson Erejével a Romákért Alapítvány
161. SANSZ Hátrányos Helyzetben Élők Jövőjéért Egyesület
162. Sáp Község Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
163. Soltvadkerti Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
164. Sor Páji Pe Lulugyi Egyesület
165. Sugovica Sportiskolai Általános Iskola
166. Széchenyi Programiroda NP Kft.
167. Székely Mihály Általános Iskola
168. Szent Tamás Görögkatolikus Óvoda és Általános Iskola
169. Szerep Községi Önkormányzat
170. Szerepi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
171. Szolnok Megyei Jogú Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
172. Szociális és Gyermekvédelmi Főigazgatóság
173. Szolnoki Szakképzési Centrum

174. Tamási és a Városkörnyéki Önkormányzatok Szociális Integrációs Központja
175. Tamási Város Önkormányzata
176. Tamási Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
177. Társadalmi Esélyteremtési Főigazgatóság
178. Tiszaroffi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
179. Tolna Vármegye Cigány Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
180. Tolna Vármegye Önkormányzata
181. Tolna Vármegyei Cigány Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
182. Tolna Vármegyei Szakképzési Centrum
183. Tolna Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzata
184. Törökszentmiklósi Agapé Gyülekezet
185. Törökszentmiklósi Református Oktatási Központ
186. Törökszentmiklósi Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
187. Trambulin Tehetségtámogató Alapítvány
188. Újlétei Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
189. Vámospércs Város Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
190. Váralja Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
191. Vaskúti Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
192. Vazdune Cherhaja Emelkedő Csillagok Roma Nők Egyesület
193. Volt Állami Gondozottak Országos Egyesülete
194. Wáli István Református Cigány Szakkollegium
195. Zombai Roma Nemzetiségi Önkormányzat
196. Zombai Romákért Egyesület
197. Zsutipe Egyesület