



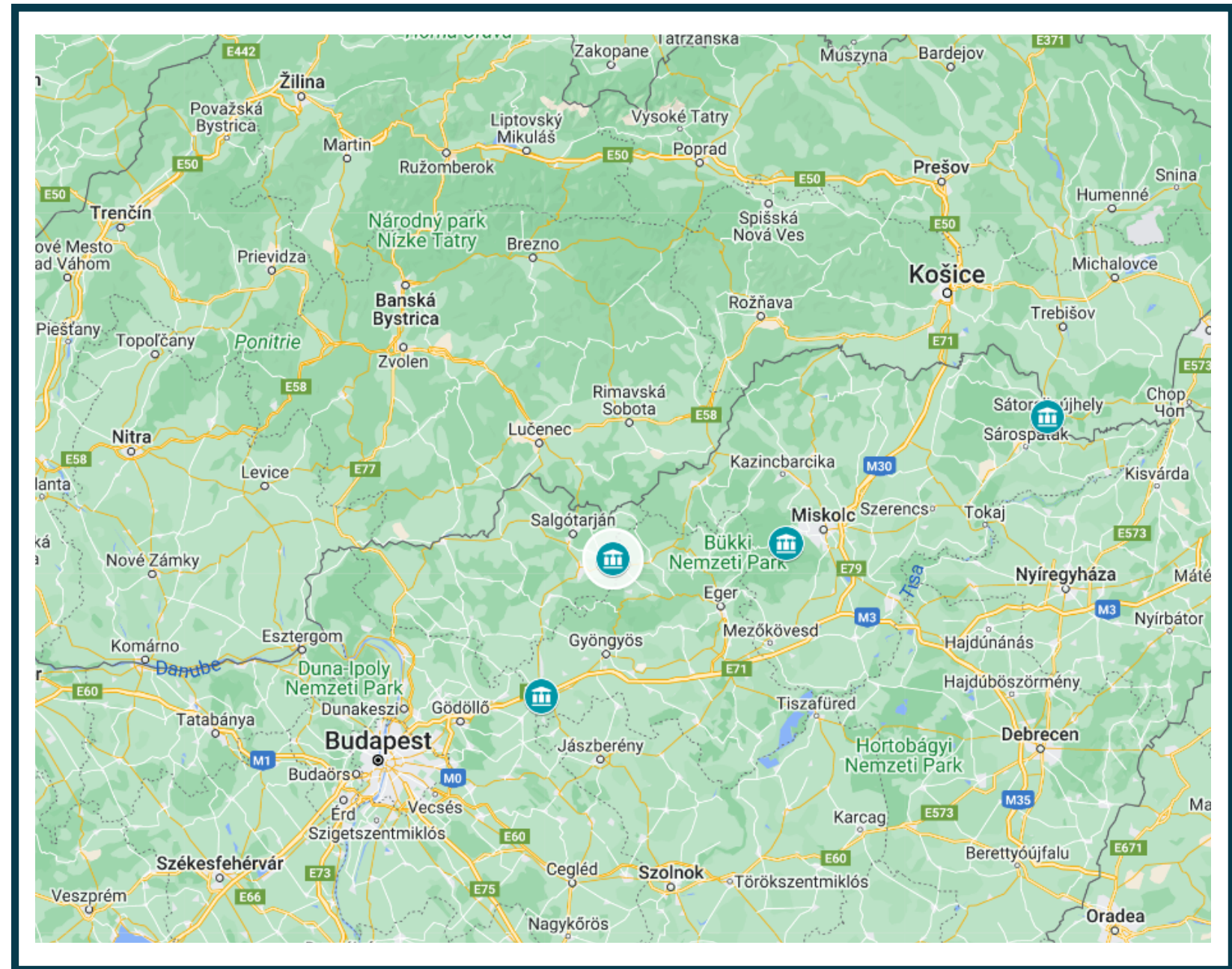
MÁTRATERENYE, Hungary



Mátraterenye, a small rural settlement in Nógrád County, Hungary, stands as a socially and economically disadvantaged area. Recovering from coal mining closure in the 1980s, it still faces employment and social challenges. With a population of 1,875, the region lags behind in economic development, education, jobs, and labor market, and experiences population decline and aging. Energy poverty indicators and housing quality issues persist, affecting about a fifth of dwellings. The prevalence of **wood as fuel**, along with **burning non-fuel materials**, compounds energy and environmental concerns. High proportions of **elderly** and **socially disadvantaged residents** emphasise the need for **targeted support**.

Mátraterenye aims to tackle energy poverty by gaining in-depth insights into its nature and extent. The long-term goal is to enhance residents' housing quality, making homes more comfortable, affordable, and healthy. The objective is to formulate a local energy poverty mitigation strategy within a **sustainable energy and climate plan**. The city anticipates increased stakeholder engagement, a better understanding of local needs, and informed actions through technical assistance. This includes data acquisition, identifying energy-poor populations, mapping needs, understanding energy poverty types, proposing sustainable energy solutions, and engaging stakeholders.

The desired outcomes span **air pollution reduction, improved indoor health, and heightened sustainability awareness**. Training for staff and households, alongside a potential communication campaign, further contribute to the goals of the Technical Assistance.



Mátraterenye

