





Residential Energy Efficiency in Low Income Housing - REELIH

Lessons from Bosnia and Herzegovina

ENERGY EFFICIENCY COORDINATION GROUP – WORKSHOP – VIENNA, 27 JUNE 2017





Context

- Much of the existing housing stock dates back to 1960s
- Mostly pre-fabricated multi-story apartment buildings -in some countries representing 30% in some more than 70%
- After the privatization of 1990, 90%+ of dwellings are privately owned
- Old residential management and maintenance structures collapsed, new ones are weak or non-existing
- Residential heating accounts for more than 40 % of energy use
- Utilities were subsidized by the government, but the cost now is increasing
- Estimated energy savings potential of energy efficiency measures in residential buildings range between 20-40%





Key Stakeholders

NATIONAL/CANTONAL GOVERNMENT





Goals





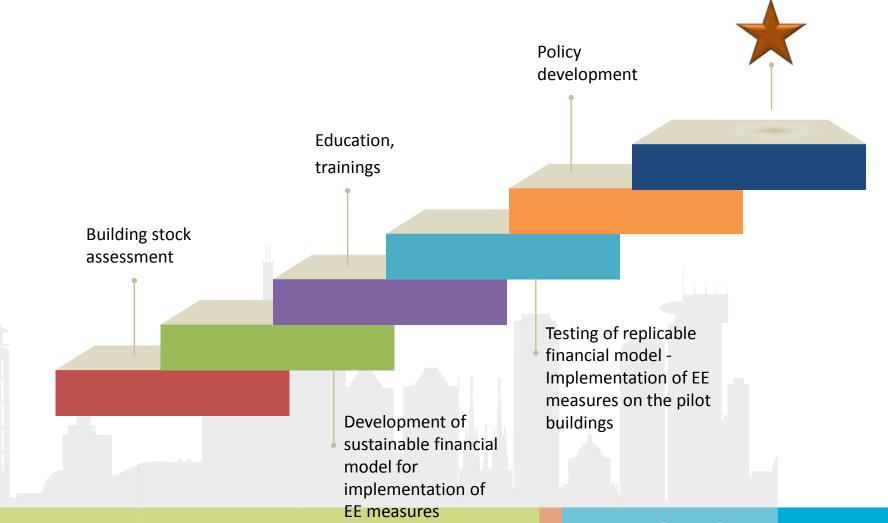














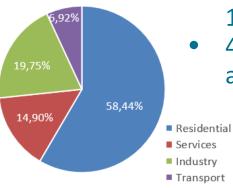
Final energy consumption per sectors in 2010



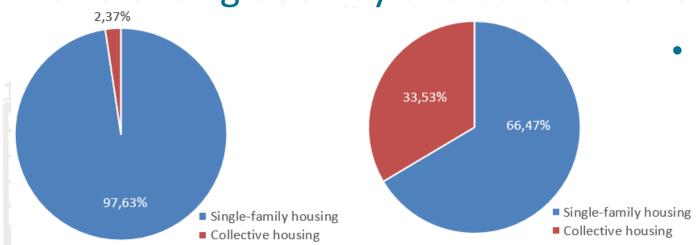


- Energy intensity of BiH: 0.5 toe / 1000 USD of GDP
- 4 times higher than EU/OECD average

First National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2010-2018



Ratio of single-family and collective housing



20,422 collective residential buildings

Census of population, households and dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013

Mr Habitat for Humanity





LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS



EE Action plans

Tuzla Canton

Action pian and financial model

3D model and database

Tenants interviewing

Analysis of results



Data processing

Measuring

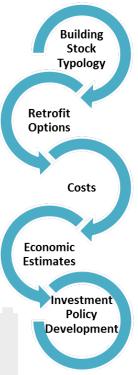
973+248

973+248

Photographing each building

City of Doboj



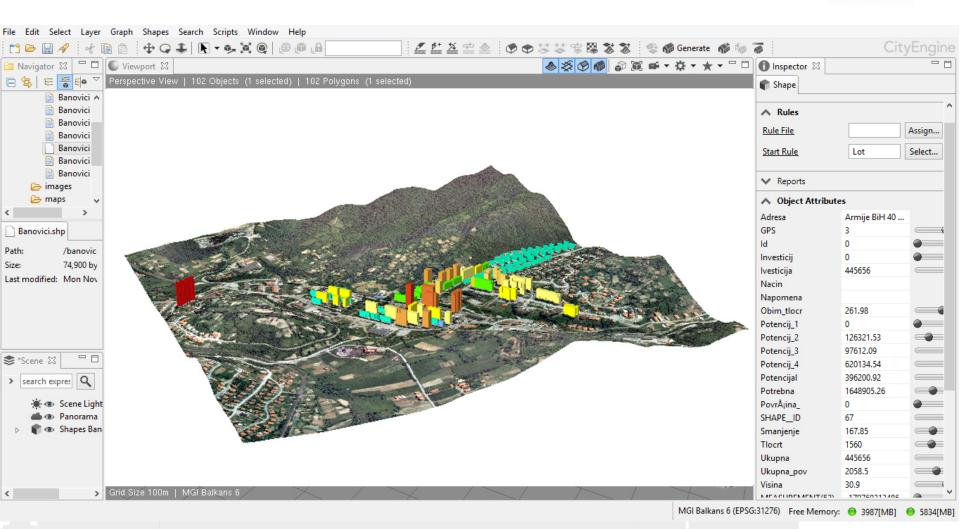




EE Action plans







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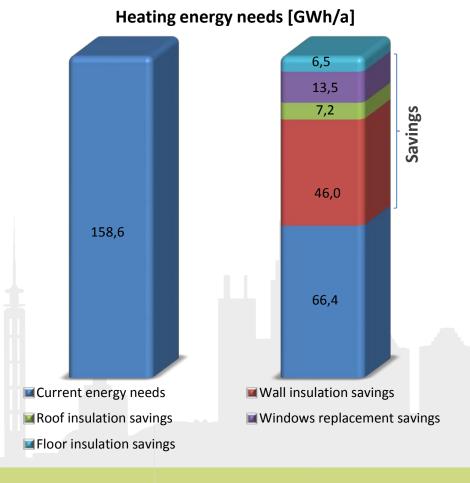
Tuzla Canton + The City of Doboj

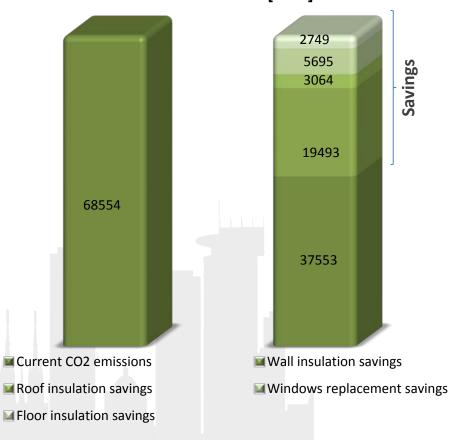


949

Residential buildings with the need to implement EE measures

CO₂ emissions [tons]



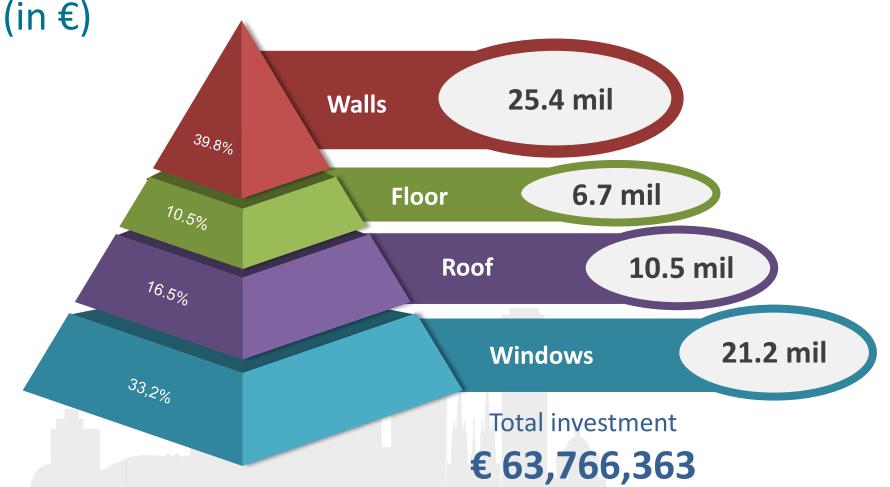








EE measures investments for Tuzla Canton and City of Doboj









EE Action plans

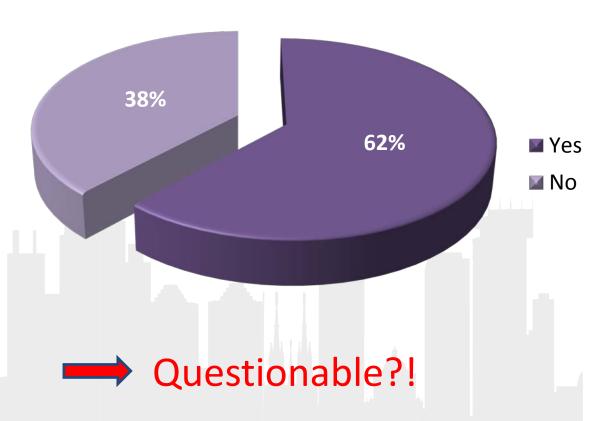
Tenants interviewing

residential buildings



106

Readiness to invest into EE measures







- ★ 12 municipalities + 2 cities, population cca. 550,000 (15% of the country's population)
- ★ 1221 residential buildings analysed
- ♠ 949 preliminary energy audits performed
- ★ Total annual heating needs 158.6 GWh
- ♠ Potential energy savings 73.2 GWh (46%)
- ★ Current CO₂ emissions from multi apartment residential buildings 68.554 t/a
- ♠ Potential CO₂ emissions reduction 31.001 t/a (45.2%)
- Total EE measures investment potential € 63.8 milion



Achieved through REELIH





Municipality: Živinice

Before



After



Total investment: €28,180 Expected savings: 44 %





Challenges

- Poor residential management: individual apartment ownership is > 90% but flat owners <u>not used & not asked</u> to take responsibility for common space maintenance
- Institutional and system challenges significant gaps in laws, enforcement of laws and HOA and residential management regulations
- Access to financing for HOA's or common space investments (guarantees) doesn't exist. "Risky"?
- Low "starting points" of cooperation among these stakeholders: HO's ⇔ HOA's, HO's ⇔ HO's, Banks ⇔ HO's, Banks ⇔ HOA's





Lessons Learned

- Demonstration projects and evidence-based advocacy increase demand & action
- **Does "energy efficiency" sell?** modify/unify language point to "other" benefits (environmental, economic, societal, aesthetic)
- Politicians discover "political capital" in REE, investors have still to discover business interest
- Subsidies should be at the "right level",
- Need to use "good examples" in comparable environments (e.g. Slovakia in 90s-2000s)





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Policy paper: How to improve residential energy efficiency in

South Eastern Europe and CIS

www.getwarmhomes.org www.topaodom.ba