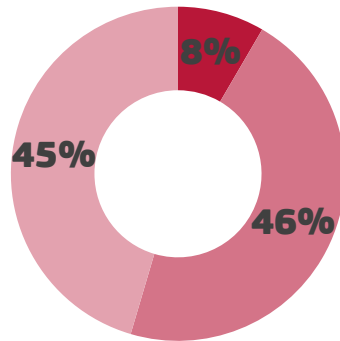


In Warsaw there are one million apartments in 88 thousand inhabited buildings

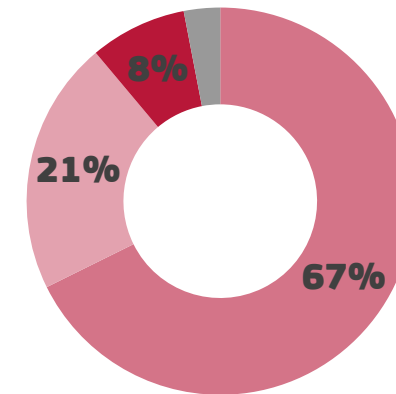
Building age of Warsaw housing stock



■ prewar (until 1945) ■ socialist (1945-1988)
■ post-socialist (1989-now)

Almost **92%** of the apartments were built after the war

Ownership structure



■ private ■ cooperative ■ municipal ■ others

Two out of three apartments are privately owned

Almost 8% of the population in Warsaw resides in municipal apartments :

- **1,886 municipal buildings in Warsaw (and 81,000 municipal apartments – also in other buildings)**
- **166,000 thousand people in municipal apartments**
- **Since 2007, the decline of the number of municipal housing stock from 100k due to sales, reprivatization and demolitions**
- **Praga: an Eastern Vistula bank district with a high concentration of municipal buildings**

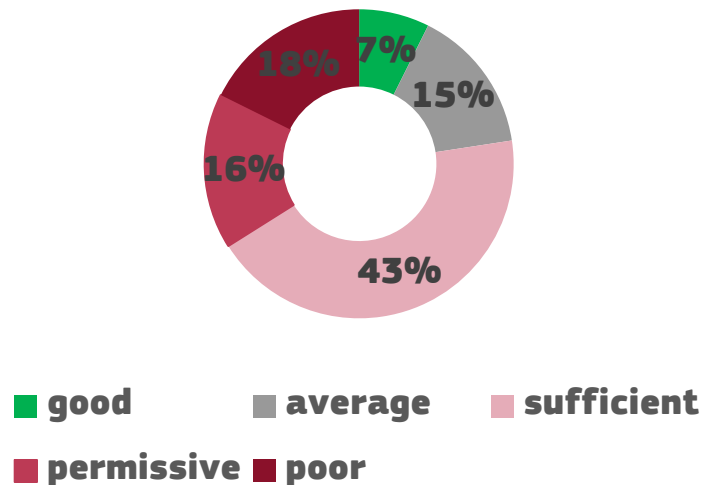


Own elaboration based on Multiannual Plan of Managing Social Housing Stock 2021-2025

Warsaw municipal buildings require energy renovations



Technical conditions

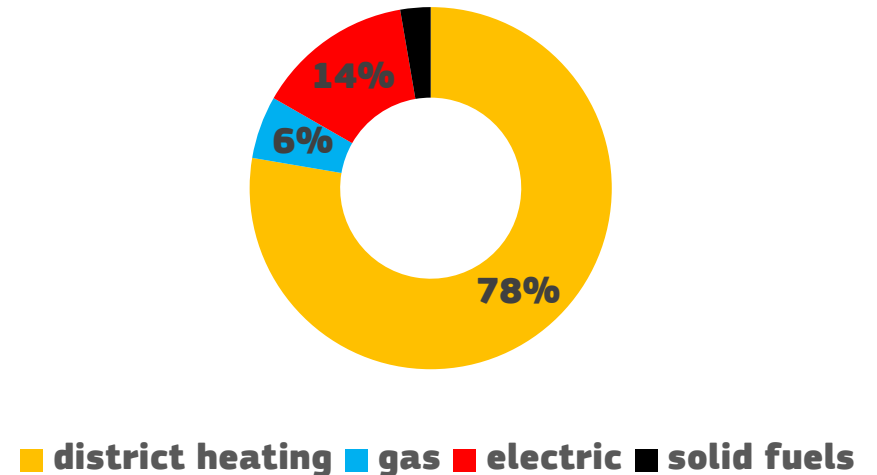


77% of municipal housing buildings are in poor, permissive or at least sufficient technical condition

- advanced age of the buildings
- wartime destruction and post-war intensive

Own elaboration based on Multiannual Plan of Managing Social Housing Stock 2021-2025
usage without sufficient renovation

Heating sources



Individual sources heat **17%** of municipal housing apartments

- high electric heating costs for people with low incomes
- fire safety and air quality challenges:

○ technical challenges connected with apartment size



Workshop: Large City Office Simulation



- **We kindly request each bureau to provide us with their approach to renovating 15% of the housing stock in the city, starting from the worst performing stock OR the entire municipal stock.**
- **To facilitate this, we have prepared questions for each department to address.**
- **Please answer the questions on the scope of the intervention, the implementation system and the criteria.**
 - **Department of Social Policy – responsible for social support and safety nets**
 - **Department of Housing – responsible for housing management**
 - **Department of Climate Policy – responsible for decarbonisation and air quality**
 - **Department of Infrastructure – responsible for energy and heating networks**
 - **Department of Strategy – responsible for overall long term**



Renovation challenges in Warsaw are not distributed evenly



energy poverty hotspots



coal stoves in municipal buildings*



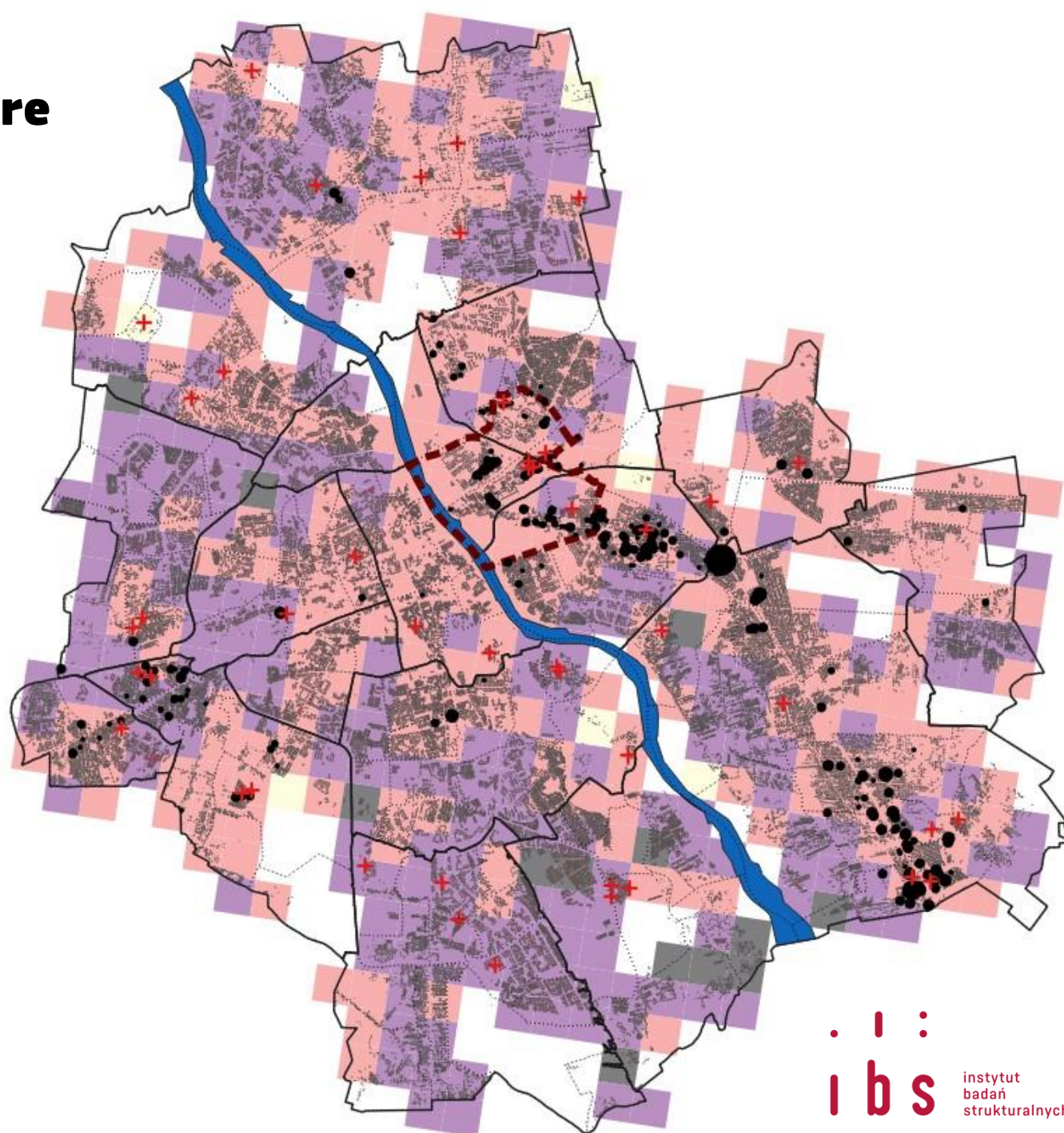
urban renewal area

household average incomes



above city median

below city median



Own elaboration based on Statistics Poland, City Office of Warsaw data and C40 report on energy poverty in Warsaw (2022) *