

MAIRIE DE PARIS



À Paris, le gaspi c'est fini!

La Ville s'engage contre le gaspillage alimentaire

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (1).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the quality of life of people with schizophrenia, and to reduce the stigma associated with the illness. This has led to a focus on the development of community-based services, which aim to provide support and care in the community rather than in hospital (2).

One of the key components of community-based care is the provision of supported housing. This involves providing people with a safe and secure place to live, where they can receive the support and care they need (3).

Supported housing can take many different forms, from self-help housing to fully supported housing. The level of support provided will depend on the individual's needs (4).

There is a growing body of evidence to suggest that supported housing can improve the quality of life of people with schizophrenia, and reduce the risk of hospitalization (5).

However, there are a number of challenges associated with the development and implementation of supported housing. These include the need for funding, the need for staff, and the need for a supportive environment (6).

In this paper, we will discuss the challenges associated with the development and implementation of supported housing, and explore some of the solutions that have been proposed (7).

We will first discuss the need for supported housing, and then explore the challenges associated with its development and implementation. Finally, we will discuss some of the solutions that have been proposed (8).

The need for supported housing is growing, as the number of people with schizophrenia continues to increase. This is due to a number of factors, including the aging of the population, and the increasing prevalence of the illness (9).

One of the main reasons for the need for supported housing is the fact that many people with schizophrenia are unable to live independently. This is due to a number of factors, including cognitive impairment, and social skills deficits (10).

Supported housing can provide a safe and secure place to live, where people can receive the support and care they need. This can help to improve their quality of life, and reduce the risk of hospitalization (11).

There are a number of challenges associated with the development and implementation of supported housing. These include the need for funding, the need for staff, and the need for a supportive environment (12).

One of the main challenges is the need for funding. Supported housing is often expensive to develop and implement, and this can be a major barrier to its development (13).

Another challenge is the need for staff. Supported housing often requires a high level of staff support, and this can be difficult to recruit and retain (14).

A third challenge is the need for a supportive environment. Supported housing should be designed to provide a safe and secure place to live, where people can receive the support and care they need (15).

There are a number of solutions that have been proposed to address these challenges. These include the use of public-private partnerships, the use of social enterprises, and the use of community development approaches (16).

Public-private partnerships involve the collaboration between the public and private sectors. This can help to raise the funds needed to develop and implement supported housing (17).

Social enterprises are businesses that are run for the benefit of the community. They can help to provide the staff and services needed to develop and implement supported housing (18).

Community development approaches involve working with the community to develop and implement supported housing. This can help to ensure that the housing is designed to meet the needs of the community (19).

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ANTI-GASPI = économies!

**Les Parisiens jettent 3x plus chaque année d'aliments consommables que le reste des Français dont 59 000 tonnes encore emballées jetées à Paris!
Ne pas gaspiller, c'est économiser 400 euros par an et par foyer!**

ANTI-GASPI

la Ville de Paris agit auprès
des acteurs de la filière alimentaire

Dans les cantines scolaires :

6,5 tonnes de déchets
alimentaires par cantine
et par an sauvées

Dans les restaurants
de la Ville de Paris :
21 bonnes pratiques
partagées

Dans les restaurants :
Soutien financier et
distribution de 10 000
boîtes à lunch « anti-
gaspi » dans 100
restaurants

Sur les marchés alimentaires :

Redistribution des
invendus, soit un
gisement total de
1180 tonnes par an

Dans les magasins alimentaires :

Incitation au vrac, dont
un magasin 100% vrac
dans le 10^e

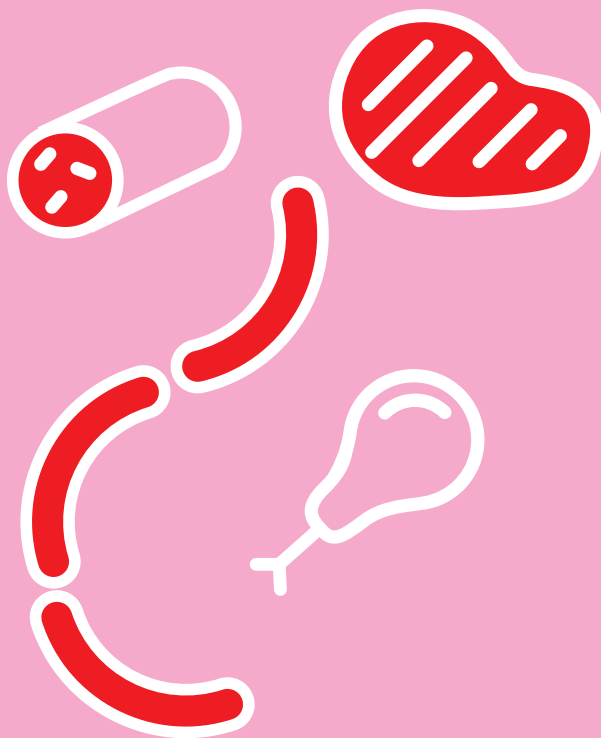
Pour tous :

Sensibilisation, animation
jeune public, cours de
cuisine

Votre défi : le GASPI c'est fini!

- Recenser les stocks existants dans le réfrigérateur et les placards
- Faire une liste de course en fonction des besoins
- Planifier les menus autant que possible
- Acheter les fruits et légumes en quantité adaptée
- Cuisiner des portions adaptées à son appétit et selon le nombre de convives
- Ne pas confondre date de péremption et date limite de consommation
- Congeler les aliments selon la date limite de consommation
- Ranger le frigo, positionner les aliments selon la date limite de consommation
- Partager, donner
- Au restaurant, emporter son plat
- Accomoder les restes en cuisinant et en réinventant les recettes

Que faire avec des restes de viande?





**des aubergines
farcies!**



des lasagnes!

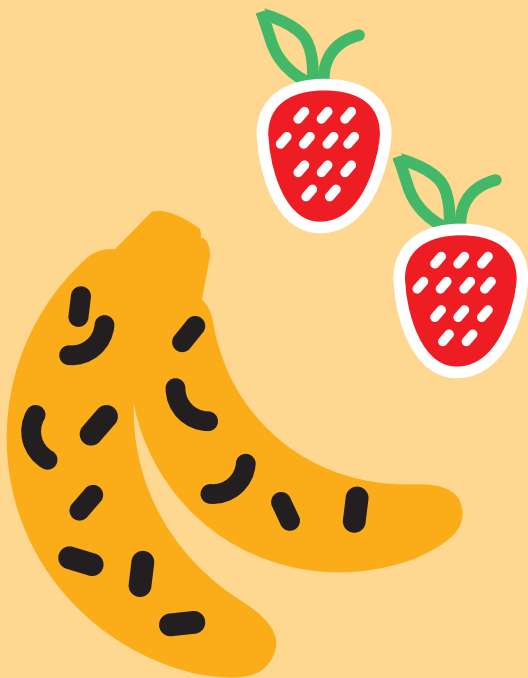


**des pâtes à
la bolognaise!**



**du hachis
parmentier!**

Que faire avec des fruits abîmés?





des milk-shakes!

**des sorbets,
de la glace!**



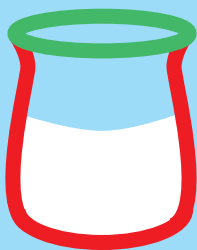
**une banane
flambée!**

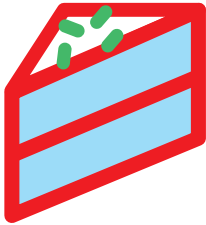


de la compote!

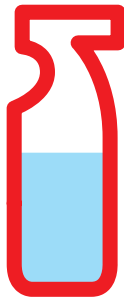


Que faire avec un yaourt périmé?



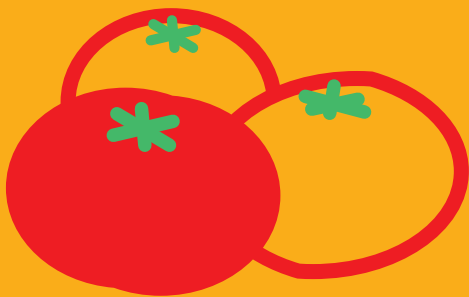


un gâteau!

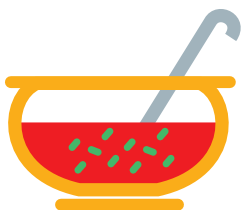


**un antibactérien
pour WC!**

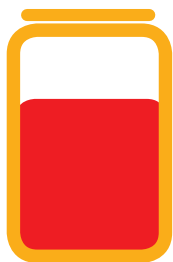
Que faire avec des tomates abîmées?



**de la sauce tomate,
du coulis
ou de la purée!**



**des soupes
ou un velouté!**



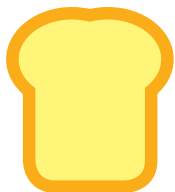
**de la
ratatouille!**



**Que faire avec
du pain rassis ?**



de la chapelure!



du pain perdu!

du pudding!



des croutons!





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