

MAIRIE DE PARIS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

2015-2016

November 2016

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FOREWORD

“Whether fighting climate change, working to achieve social inclusion, or welcoming refugees, our cities are on the frontlines and, more than ever, we need to join forces.” This statement made by Anne Hidalgo on 8 August 2016, when she was elected as president of [C40](#), reminds us of the leading role cities and local governments now play in providing concrete solutions to the challenges of the 21st century. The Mayor of Paris’s election as the head of the [C40](#) network, comprising the 85 major world cities (650 million residents, 25% of the world GDP) strengthens Paris’s leading position among the global community.

In March 2015, the Mayor of Paris hosted the mayors of Europe’s largest cities, with the goal of carrying out the preparatory work required for the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties ([COP 21](#)). On 4 December, Anne Hidalgo co-chaired the [Summit of local elected officials to fight climate change](#) with Michael Bloomberg, the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Cites and climate change. This Summit brought mayors and local leaders together from all five continents to promote the commitment of cities and local authorities to fighting climate change. It gave voice to cities and regions from around the world, offering them a unique platform during the negotiations, thus contributing to the success of COP21.

The Paris municipal authority’s exemplarity, acknowledged by its partners, is due to the diversity and consistency of its initiatives promoting sustainable development. A few weeks before COP21, the Council of Paris unanimously adopted the [Strategy to adapt the city to the effects of climate change and dwindling resources](#). This operational application of Paris’s Climate and Energy Action Plan is aimed at better protecting Parisians from extreme climate events and improving the City’s resilience.

In 2015, the capital demonstrated its ability to stand in solidarity with others and proved its resiliency. First it had to respond to the tragic events that took place within the city. In this context, Parisians, city employees, police forces, and health and emergency services all rallied together in an exemplary manner. Secondly, with the arrival of foreign population groups in great need, the city quickly adapted its assistance programmes. The city has long been involved in providing support to refugees, and implemented its first emergency measures in May 2015 providing shelter for migrants fleeing conflict and violence in their countries.

It supported the creation of [The Action Plan for Mobilizing the Paris Community to Welcome Refugees](#). This Action Plan, presented on 12 October 2015, was drafted in collaboration with institutional stakeholders, associations and citizens. It provides solutions that are adapted to the urgency of the situation, creating reception facilities and services for migrants while also seeking to meet their future needs, with the goal of achieving successful integration. Measures were taken to provide these populations with access to education and training, social and occupational integration, and to welcome these children, men and women in a dignified manner.

One of the city’s major initiatives was launched in 2015: the Paris Health Environment plan. The plan is aimed at ensuring the health of all Parisians, particularly by reducing social and territorial inequalities in healthcare. A set of concrete measures was adopted via the Plan for Reinforcing the Healthcare Services Provided in Sector 1 in Paris, the General Assembly on the Mother and Child Health Service (PMI) and Birth and the Conference series on Health. This conference series was aimed at providing actors in the field and individuals with an opportunity to discuss all issues related to health in Paris.

This comprehensive initiative requires the coordinated and cross-cutting mobilisation of all local policies. The goal of promoting health by providing a healthy and suitable living environment was reinforced with the implementation of several new and ambitious programmes: the Atmospheric Pollution Action Plan, the Environmental Noise Prevention Plan and the Sustainable Food Plan for Institutional Catering.

As evidenced in the dialogue taking place at the Conference series on Health, citizens are becoming increasingly involved in the City’s development. Through its website "Mayor, I’ve got an idea," the City is encouraging users, professionals and associations to provide input and participate in co-designing projects in an increasingly wide range of areas, specifically for urban planning issues: transforming the banks of the Seine into pedestrian areas (right bank) and renovating 7 major Paris squares.

In addition, the Participatory budget, launched in 2014, has enjoyed growing success, with Parisians submitting over 3,100 investment proposals in 2016. This year the City will allocate a sum of €100 million to projects for the arrondissements and the entire capital. €30 million will be allocated to projects in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the future Citizen Councils will encourage initiatives from residents and get them more involved in the process of creating public policy.

Finally, Parisians have also embraced the greening initiative with unprecedented enthusiasm. Parisians want to see more of nature in the city. The initiatives contributing to the process include the [Participatory budget](#), Green space permits for public places (1,300 requests), the “Parisculteurs” call for projects (130 applications submitted for greening walls and roofs), and shared gardens.

In accordance with the decree of 17 June 2011, this Sustainable Development Report is structured around the five aims of sustainable development:

1. Fight climate change and adapt the city to the effects of climate change,
2. Encourage biodiversity in Paris: The Nature Paths,
3. Contribute to the fulfilment of all through citizen participation,
4. Reinforce social cohesion and solidarity among regions and generations,
5. Promote responsible production and consumption modes and support a circular economy.

An additional section will detail the City’s actions for improving air quality.

The aim of this sustainable development report is to inform the debates related to budget guidelines for the 2017 preliminary budget. It provides an overview of the activities carried out in 2015 and those currently underway in 2016. The coordination of these activities with those initiated by the [Metropolitan Area of Greater Paris](#), created on 1 January 2016, is also explained.



Over the course of this text, icons are used to highlight noteworthy initiatives that exemplify Paris’s commitment to the climate, innovation, international relations, the circular economy, and an administration committed to the environment.

The 2016 recipients of the Actors for a Sustainable Paris title illustrate the issues that are addressed.



What will Paris look like in 2100 with the effects of climate change? To answer this question, the City of Paris commissioned the "ET ALORS" Collective to imagine Paris in a fictional climate of +2°C. © Y. Gourvil and C. Leroux, "ET ALORS" 2010

FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPT THE CITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE

PARIS, A KEY PLAYER IN MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE CLIMATE

In December 2015 Paris hosted [COP 21](#), which ended with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Throughout the year, numerous initiatives promoting action against climate change were carried out in Paris.

In March 2015, the “Everyone for the Climate!” call for projects supported 28 associations for a total amount of 200,000 euros. Celebratory and entertaining events featuring culture, sports, and the arts were organized throughout the year for the general public on this occasion. The events were aimed at raising awareness among Parisians on the effects of climate change. On 26 March 2015, the Mayor of Paris invited 30 European mayors to a meeting on climate issues. They committed to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030.

In May, the “Paris Commerce Energie” platform was launched to help Parisian craftspeople and shopkeepers achieve energy savings based on their activity.

In June, a study was published on the potential for renewable energy and recovered energy in Paris. It revealed the great potential for geothermal and solar energy and heat recovery from datacentres and wastewater. 1,400 facilities could cover 8.6 % of energy consumption in Paris by 2020.

In autumn 2015, The White Paper of the Greater Paris Circular Economy was published during a three-day event that mobilised stakeholders from the metropolitan area: the General Assembly on the Circular Economy.

In September 2015, the Council of Paris unanimously adopted the [Paris Adaptation Strategy](#). The document, which defined the Climate Energy Plan in 30 objectives and 35 actions, is based on a complete climate assessment and proposes an action plan and short- and long-term objectives.

In October, the 3rd signing ceremony took place for the [Paris Climate Action Agreement](#). 31 small, medium-sized and large companies signed the agreement, thus committing to reducing their carbon footprint in Paris.

On 10 November, the first 100% climate bond, established by the City of Paris, met with great success among private investors. €300 million at 1.75% over a 15-year period was

contributed and will directly fund Climate Energy Plan projects in Paris.

This mobilisation against climate change in 2015 ended with the [Summit of cities for the climate](#) on 4 December 2015 at City Hall. The summit ended with the cities committing to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by 80% and achieving 100% renewable energy by 2050.

2015 PARIS OF THE FUTURE: INNOVATIONS FOR CLIMATE ACTION ARE PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC

Throughout 2015, the City of Paris, which hosted COP21, was actively involved in promoting innovative initiatives in the fight against climate change. Both private and public initiatives were highlighted for the general public in public places in Paris.

A total of nearly sixty solutions were proposed by companies and associations, and were then revealed to the general public.



Solar flower displayed as part of “Paris of the future” on the banks of the Seine, left bank. © J.B. Gurliat, Paris City Hall

PARIS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATES IN SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

Between 2005 and 2015, Paris joined no fewer than 10 international networks for climate action and energy, and was recognised for its work in these areas:

- ✓ 2005: Energy Cities, the first European network aimed at working towards energy transition at the local level
- ✓ 2007: [C40](#), a network for dialogue and technical expertise, bringing together major cities committed to fighting climate change
- ✓ 2008: Club ViTECC – *Villes, Territoires, Energie et Changement Climatique*, (Cities, Territories, Energy and Climate Change), also focused on European countries, is

run by I4CE (an initiative of Caisse des Dépôts and Agence Française de Développement)

- ✓ 2009: signing of the Covenant of Mayors, the main European movement for a voluntary commitment to improving energy efficiency
- ✓ 2010: signing of the Mexico City Pact, aimed at reducing cities' impacts on the climate
- ✓ 2014: NAZCA, a UN platform that brings together initiatives from non-State actors for climate action
- ✓ 2014: signing of the "Compact of Mayors", in which Paris was one of the first cities to be recognized as "fully compliant" with the collective's commitments
- ✓ 2015: 100 Resilient Cities, a worldwide network for developing a global resilience strategy.

PARIS JOINED THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF "100 RESILIENT CITIES".



Urban resilience is the capacity of cities, economic actors, citizens, organizations and systems to prevent crises and shocks, to continue to

function as effectively as possible when they occur, and to recover in the best possible conditions, while becoming more resistant to the same type of event.

In 2013 the Rockefeller Foundation launched the [network of 100 Resilient Cities](#) to help major cities around the world better prepare for these challenges, particularly through funding for a "Chief Resilience Officer" position in each city. These officers work together to exchange best practices and develop new solutions.

Paris was chosen to participate in this network, and Resilience workshops identified Paris's main strengths and weaknesses and its current capacity to face challenges (the Strategy to adapt to climate change, the Pact against large-scale exclusion).

THE 2016 REPORTS ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ENERGY CONFIRM PARIS'S POLICY

In 2016, the City published the updated version of its carbon and energy reports.

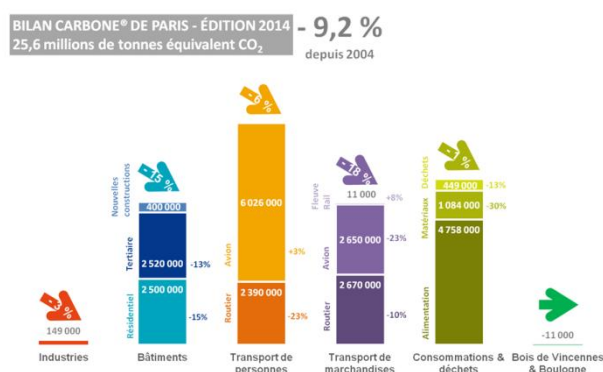
These reports reveal trends that are moving closer to the objectives established in Paris's Climate and Energy Plan for 2020. Although the population increased by 100,000 residents between 2001 and 2014, Paris's results are as follows:

- ✓ - 9.2% greenhouse gas emissions
- ✓ - 7% energy consumption
- ✓ 15.6% renewable and recovered energy in 2010.

With regard to the report on greenhouse gas emissions, the four main sectors responsible for emissions (buildings, transport of passengers, transport of goods, consumption & waste) have all decreased their emissions.

The 23% decrease in greenhouse gas emissions from passenger road transport revealed the effectiveness of the policy for developing active and sustainable mobility, which has been in force since 2001.

The 13% decrease over a 10-year period in emissions related to waste is the result of the policy for reducing waste at source and improving waste sorting.



The other significant decrease was related to residential and commercial buildings, thanks to the improvement of energy efficiency in Parisian housing units, combined with reduced consumption in the service industry.

Over one third of Paris's greenhouse gas emissions is generated by air transport. This involves Parisians' travel for work or leisure and the transport of manufactured goods by air. Air travel by Parisians was one of the only items in the report to increase.

PARIS REVISES ITS CLIMATE AND ENERGY ACTION PLAN IN ITS COMMITMENT TO BECOME A CARBON-NEUTRAL CITY BY 2050

For nearly ten years now, [The Paris Climate Action Plan](#), unanimously adopted in October 2007, has testified to the city's ongoing commitment to the fight against climate change. This Climate Plan was updated five years later, in 2012, and was divided into three separate sections: the [Main Guidelines for the Paris Climate and Energy Action Plan](#), the Paris Climate Action Partnership Agreement, and the operational roadmaps, which translate the main guidelines into practical action plans. The Administration Roadmap, Citizen Roadmap, Housing Roadmap and the [Adaptation Strategy Roadmap](#) were also added. The Tertiary Roadmap is currently in the drafting phase. The revised Climate Plan, which now features an Air section, plans Paris's actions from now until 2050 in order to provide a vision of a resilient and more inclusive carbon-neutral city and to meet the objectives set during COP21.



Paris, winner of the 2016 Global Earth Capital award

URBAN DEVELOPMENTS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE CITY'S RESILIENCE

THE NEW MEASURES IN THE LOCAL URBANISM PLAN INCLUDE THE PRIORITIES FOR THE TERM

The updated version of the Local Urbanism Plan (PLU) was adopted in July 2016 to accelerate the implementation of energy transition, improvement in air quality, the development of nature in the city, urban agriculture and the development of housing that is affordable for everyone.

The new Article 15 on energy and environmental performances encourages and even imposes measures for energy savings or the production of renewable energy.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT COMPLY WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES ARE PROGRESSING

The [Porte de Vincennes Urban Development Zone \(ZAC\) \(12th, 20th\)](#) will be monitored on a yearly basis for an environmental assessment of the worksites. Barriers will be set up along the ring-road to insulate the housing and reduce noise levels for passers-by.

For the [Macdonald warehouses \(19th\)](#), 1,120 housing units were completed, as well as a childcare centre, a community centre, "Le Cargo" centre for innovative businesses (low-energy building and HQE certified), a footbridge over the ring-road, and an RER E station.

The [Bercy-Charenton project \(12th\)](#), covering 70 hectares, is the focus of an energy strategy aimed at optimizing the urban profile by using renewable energy, pooling energy networks for housing and offices, and in the type of building envelope and solar protection. The project also includes a high proportion of green roofs, will take into account the risk of a heat-island effect, and will implement sustainable mobility solutions.

The [Clichy Batignolles operation \(17th\)](#) continues to progress, with the completion in 2015 of 680 housing units, a school, two retirement homes for dependent elderly people and a centre for Mother and Child Health Services. The second phase of the Martin-Luther-King park was completed. For this project, the energy required for heating and hot water for the buildings will be primarily supplied by geothermal energy. Heat input from water from the Albian aquifer, located 650 m below the surface and at a temperature of 28°C, will be complemented by the city's urban heating network and photovoltaic electricity production.

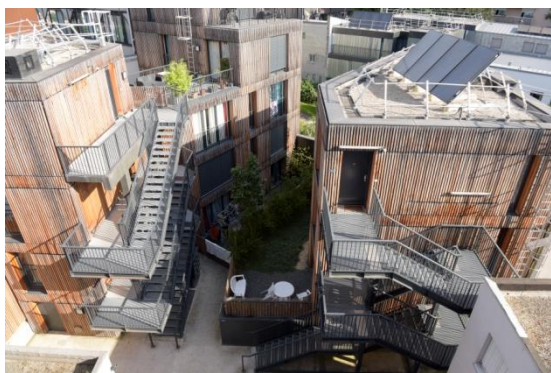
The [Paul Bourget \(13th\) urban regeneration project](#) aims to eventually rebuild 365 social housing units. A partnership agreement was signed by GRDF, the City and the developer Semapa to test and validate the buildings' environmental performance and their energy efficiency, taking into account the behavioural factor of residents.

The [future Saint Vincent de Paul Eco-district \(14th\)](#) is currently in the urban project management stage. The preliminary consultation for establishing the joint development zone has been completed. The development project seeks to create an ambitious environmental approach: energy efficiency,

favouring local distribution channels, recycling waste and prioritizing non-motorised traffic.

IN 2015, PARIS ASSESSED THREE PARISIAN ECO-DISTRICTS

The assessment is aimed at ensuring the optimal, long-term performance of label certification initiatives. The assessments were carried out on the Claude Bernard joint development zone (19th), the Fréquel-Fontarabie Area (20th) and the Boucicaut joint development zone (15th). The assessment focused on 3 aspects: energy, water and waste. For the 2016 session, the City will present the [Clichy Batignolles](#) project (17th).



Fréquel-Fontarabie Area (20th) © C. Jacquet, Paris City Hall

THE "[REINVENT PARIS](#)" CALL FOR INNOVATIVE PROJECTS: A LABORATORY FOR THE URBAN FUTURE

After the consultation process that began in 2014, 22 teams were chosen to develop their projects featuring innovations that will contribute to achieving a smart and sustainable city.



In selecting the projects led by teams made up of several complementary members, the international jury looked at the projects' environmental quality, constructive performance in terms of energy, adaptability, innovative services, management of resources, the circular economy, and the

pooling of resources and partnerships. Beginning in 2018, many of the projects will involve greening the city and urban agriculture initiatives.

PARIS CONTINUES ITS PROGRAMME TO ENSURE ITS PUBLIC FACILITIES COMPLY WITH THE CLIMATE AND ENERGY PLAN

[Paris's Climate and Energy Action Plan](#) aims to reduce the 2004 levels of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by 30% in public buildings by 2020. The strategy is based on the energy choices for running the buildings, the quality of the buildings' envelope, the materials used, incorporating plants in the buildings, and developing an awareness among residents on managing energy consumption.

THE CITY IMPLEMENTS ITS THERMAL RENOVATION PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOLS: AN ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACT FOR SCHOOLS

In order to reach the objectives set by the climate plan, the City adopted a proactive action plan specified in the Administration Roadmap, which includes the thermal renovation of the 600 Parisian schools.

For the first 100 schools renovated in 2012 and 2013 to improve their energy efficiency, the results in 2015 revealed a 36.4% reduction in energy consumption and a 39.2% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This very positive development not only exceeds the objectives, but has continued to improve since 2014 (- 35% for energy consumption and - 37.6% for greenhouse gas emissions). This is a very positive sign for the users and stakeholders who are continuing to work towards this goal.

The City decided to launch a second Energy Performance Contract (CPE) for 140 schools starting in 2016. 31 of the schools were renovated during the summer of 2016, and the renovation work will continue through 2018. The objectives are just as ambitious as those in the first CPE and involve using technology that is even more innovative, such as next generation taps, true connected objects for regulation, which support the energy transition, making buildings smarter and more energy-efficient.

All in all, over 1,600 actions for energy performance will be carried out, for a total investment of €25 million (renovated woodworking, loft insulation, the insulation of interior or

exterior building façades, 53 upgraded thermal centres, the installation of LED lighting, remote controllable thermostatic valves).

The operation and maintenance of these sites are contracted out to a service provider to ensure the climate plan objectives are reached and to achieve energy savings estimated at €14 million.

Measures for raising awareness are also planned.

AN ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACT (CPE) FOR SWIMMING POOLS



The Aspirant Dunant swimming pool has been renovated. The new thermal centre. (14th) © G. Sanz, Paris City Hall

In Paris, swimming pools are among the public facilities most frequented by residents: over a 13-year period, admission for the general public increased 46%.

Today, Paris has 39 ageing municipal pools and 9 school pools (average age of 50 years).

The "Swim in Paris Plan", adopted in 2015, proposes to increase investment efforts by doubling funding: €150.5 million (annual average of €25 million) of which €56.66 million is allocated for the construction of new swimming pools and urban pools.

Swimming pools represent a significant environmental footprint, due to the heating, lighting and air treatment. They consume the most energy out of all the municipal facilities. Their consumption ratio by m² is at 1,300 kWh per year in primary energy supply, as opposed to an average of 276 kWh per year for municipal buildings. They also demand high levels of water consumption. The "Swim in Paris" Plan seeks to reduce energy consumption by 20% and water consumption by 10% for all swimming pools, with the involvement of users and municipal employees.

All new projects for swimming pools and aquatic centres will feature the national HQE standard (High Environmental Quality standard).

The construction operation for swimming pools in Rue Serpollet (20th) and at the Elisabeth sports centre (14th) just received their sports facility NF HQE certification for the planning stage.

Plans for outdoor ecological swimming facilities are being considered for the Lac Daumesnil (12th) and the Bassin de la Villette (19th). They will use non-drinking water resources, and will not use chlorine treatment and heating.

Meanwhile, 10 swimming pools are being evaluated to study their thermal and technical renovation as part of an Energy Performance Contract (CPE).

New innovations are also being tested at the swimming pools. The pools and showers at the Aspirant-Dunant swimming pool (14th) are heated using heat recovered from waste water. The outdoor pool at the Butte-aux-Cailles swimming pool (13th) is heated using heat recovery from the servers at the [Stimergy](#) start-up, located in the building's basement.

PARIS WINS TWO AWARDS FOR ITS WOOD CONSTRUCTIONS

The use of sustainably managed wood in construction is one of the sustainable development principles of the energy and environmental transition. This resource is abundant in France, and is 100% renewable, unlike other building materials, which use resources that are running out. In addition, the production and transport of wood have a reduced impact in terms of CO₂ emissions, in comparison to other materials.

The signing of the Exemplary Wood Public Construction Charter in November 2015 reinforced the City of Paris's commitment to this area. The City also won 1st place in 2015 in the "Conversion of existing structures" category for the Françoise d'Orléac school located Rue Binet (18th)—architect Defrain Souquet Associés—and an honourable mention in the same category for the Reuilly school and multimedia centre (12th)—architect Fabienne Bulle.



Wood construction of Suchet Gymnasium (16th) © Paris City Hall

A COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN TO REMIND MUNICIPAL BUILDING USERS OF THE 19°C GUIDELINE

Before the heating season began in October 2015, the Paris administration launched a campaign entitled “In winter, 19° is ideal!”.

The heating of buildings is the number one source of greenhouse gas emissions and fine particles in the air in Ile-de-France, according to AIRPARIF (approximately 40% of emissions), placing it ahead of road traffic. Yet simply decreasing the indoor temperature from 20°C to 19°C provides a 7% reduction in energy consumption.

PARIS MUSEUMS CONTINUE THEIR STRATEGY FOR REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The “[Paris Musées](#)” public institution is composed of the 14 municipal museums. The main actions taken in 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

- ✓ The renovation of technical facilities and buildings (upgrading heating systems – Museum of Romantics (9th) / Balzac’s House (16th))
- ✓ Updating the energy performance assessment of the Museum of Modern Art (16th), Palais Galliera (16th) and Petit Palais (8^e)
- ✓ In 2016, the installation of monitoring systems for the technical facilities at the Archaeological Crypt of the Ile de la Cité (4th), the Catacombs (14th) and the storage area of Palais Galliera (16th)
- ✓ The multi-year plan for progressively replacing lamps that are not energy efficient.

PARIS SECURES ITS PLACE AS A PIONEER IN FIGHTING GLOBAL WARMING

Since January 2016, the City of Paris uses a supply of 100% “green” electricity, in other words from renewable sources, to run its municipal buildings and public lighting. The suppliers chosen by the City, EDF and Direct Energie, committed to supplying electricity from hydraulic, wind power and solar power sources. Authenticated certificates will be issued for the guarantee of origin.

THE ENERGY MONITORING OF NEARLY 2,000 PUBLIC FACILITIES IS SET TO BEGIN

The monitoring of public building energy consumption is currently carried out using invoice information from energy suppliers, which are relatively vague (estimated consumption, differences between the invoiced amount and consumption...). In addition, the current organization and tools do not allow for the close monitoring of consumption, nor do they allow for efficient preventive maintenance or for remote adjustments to be made.

The energy monitoring of buildings, planned for nearly 2,000 public facilities, will enable these needs to be met and will optimize the time required for detecting and responding to malfunctions.

This monitoring project, combined with a plan to renovate 300 heating systems between 2016 et 2020, will allow for annual savings of 50 GWh by 2020, a reduction of nearly 10% of the average annual consumption of public buildings (670 GWh). The work for preparing the heating systems for the monitoring operation will take place between the summer of 2016 and the end of 2017.



A part of City Hall’s thermal centre, linked to a monitoring system. ©Paris City Hall

SAVINGS IN PUBLIC LIGHTING REACHES 24%

Public lighting is the administration's second largest energy expenditure, and is first in terms of electric consumption. This includes lighted signage, lighting for public spaces and light fixtures. The progressive replacement of energy-inefficient light bulbs and out-of-date lighting is an essential step in achieving significant energy savings.

Energy savings reached 24% in February 2016 compared to 2004, with savings of 36 GWh. These savings resulted from the Energy performance contract implemented by the City of Paris since 2011. The chosen contractor has committed to reach 30% energy savings compared to 2004 levels, for the same scope (not including new lighting). Under the energy performance scheme, 164 street lighting renovation projects and 150 intersection renovation projects were carried out, resulted in 4,606 light sources and 3,341 signage lights being replaced.



LED Lighting. © Paris City Hall

MOTION SENSOR LIGHTING REDUCES LIGHT POLLUTION

The improvement of energy performance also helps to reduce light pollution that can inconvenience residents and disrupt biodiversity.

As part of this approach, an experimental lighting device was installed at the René le Galle Square (13th) to preserve biodiversity and ensure users' security. It aims to identify the best solutions to for use in parks and gardens and to assess the light's impact on the animal and plant species.

HOUSING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVES

THE CITY IS REINFORCING MEASURES TO PROMOTE PRIVATE AND SOCIAL HOUSING

The Climate Plan established ambitious energy consumption objectives for the construction and renovation of social housing.

All in all, nearly 26,500 new rented social housing units, financed from 2008 to 2015, meet the energy consumption objectives established by Paris's Climate and Energy Plan.

In order to reach the objective of energy savings and a greenhouse gas reduction of 30% for social housing, existing housing will need to be renovated at a pace of 4,500 housing units per year. Over the 2008-2015 period, nearly 33,000 social homes benefited from financing as part of renovation initiatives in the Climate and Energy Action Plan. These renovations helped reduce consumption by nearly 300 GWh/year, equal to the energy consumption of over 17,600 homes.

THE CITY ACCOMPANIES THERMAL CHANGES IN PRIVATE HOUSING

The first Planned thermal improvement project for buildings (OPATB 13) was carried out between 2008 and 2014 in the 13th arrondissement. It involved 327 private residential buildings built between 1940 and 1981.

151 co-owners' associations, representing 11,846 homes, received a free thermal diagnosis. 66 co-owners' associations received assistance in applying for energy-saving renovations from the electricity company. In June 2016, 35 work projects were approved for this area, 25 worksites were completed and 7 are still underway, representing potential energy savings of 30 GWh/year and the prevention of 6,000 tCO₂/year.

The housing improvement project, République OPAH 2D2E (Sustainable development and energy savings), which began in 2012, involves the old private residential buildings in the République district (3rd, 10th and 11th arrondissements). It includes a comprehensive environmental dimension (greening, water management, renewable energy, and accessibility).

Planned thermal improvement project for buildings (OPATB 19) is aimed at supporting co-owners' associations in the 19th

arrondissement in their energy and environmental renovation projects.

Two calls for applications were launched to encourage support for the project from private owners. 117 co-owners' associations were then selected, representing 9,000 homes, to receive support from a manager in their energy renovation initiatives. In June 2016, 33 audits were approved, 17 engineering studies were launched and 17 buildings are undergoing renovation work.

PARIS LAUNCHES THE "ÉCORÉNOVONS PARIS" PROJECT



The OPATB 19 and previous projects paved the way for "Ecorénovons Paris" ("Let's eco-reno- vate Paris"), a project targeting the entire Parisian

territory. It involves mobilizing operational and financial partners who are qualified in the area of thermal renovation, by drawing on existing partnerships, such as the partnership with ADEME and the Ile-de-France Region.

The "Eco-Rénovons Paris" initiative was launched on 12 May 2016, for a 5-year period, for the entire city of Paris. The objective is for 1,000 buildings to receive technical and administrative assistance in initiating a work project. The first call for applications took place during the summer of 2016.

IN 2015, OVER 11 MILLION EUROS IN BUILDING RENOVATIONS RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM THE COACH COPRO WEBSITE

Coach Copro, a website for Parisian co-owners' associations. The site was launched in 2013 and has been very successful. In 2015, it expanded its services to include professionals in order to boost the renovation market. Making connections between supply and demand is crucial in broadening the scope of building renovations in Paris.

Today, 850 co-owners' associations—representing a total of nearly 50,000 homes—are registered on the Coach Copro website. 150 renovation companies are also listed on the site.



Co-owners' associations — Coach Copro© APC

PARIS GENERALIZES THE IDENTIFICATION OF FACADES THAT CAN BENEFIT FROM EXTERIOR INSULATION

In 2015, for social housing, 53 out of the 66 Climate and Energy Plan renovation projects included exterior thermal insulation, for a total of 3,350 housing units. 97% of the projects featured thermal insulation with opaque surfaces. For the work projects initiated in 2016, 81% plan to use exterior thermal insulation.

THE PARIS CLIMATE AGENCY: SERVING PARISIANS

In 2015, over 8,000 individuals received information and advice from the [Paris Climate Agency](#) (APC). For 63% of these individuals, this was part of a goal of carrying out thermal insulation renovations. In 2015, the APC went out to meet with Parisians by participating in over 140 events and workshops. The Agency also hosts the national challenge "Positive energy families" ("Familles à énergie positive") through a dedicated website. In 2015, 480 Parisians became energy-saving champions.



The national challenge "Positive energy families"© APC

In 2015, the APC also launched a serious game, "Climat en Jeux", as a fun and practical way of supporting behavioural changes that benefit the climate.

THE SERVICE INDUSTRY PROGRESSIVELY JOINS THE CLIMATE FIGHT

THE PARIS CLIMATE ACTION CHARTER PROMOTES 31 TRAILBLAZING COMPANIES

In October 2015, the third signing ceremony was held for the [Paris Climate Action Charter](#), bringing the total number of signatories to 31. Alongside the initial twelve signatories, nineteen new signatories committed to the Charter in 2015. Over half of the signatories are currently working towards achieving the objectives they set. The next signing ceremony for the Charter is scheduled for October 2016.



The winners of the 2015 Paris Climate Action Charter
© M. Gantois, Paris City Hall

PARIS DRAFTS A TERTIARY SERVICES ROADMAP

The Tertiary Services Roadmap outlines the path for achieving the 2020 objectives. The economic activity sector alone represents over 50% of the City's energy consumption, making it an essential lever of action for Paris's Climate and Energy Plan.

Several thematic workshops were organized in October 2015 with key actors from the tertiary services sector, together with the [Paris Climate Agency](#).

THE TERTIARY HUB SUPPORTS PARISIAN COMPANIES

The first stone laid for the Tertiary Services Roadmap of the Climate and Energy Plan was a [Tertiary Hub](#), officially opened on 8 June 2016. The hub is being co-developed and co-led by the City of Paris and the Paris Climate Agency.

This Tertiary Hub is unique in France and offers professionals the following possibilities:

- ✓ to prepare for changes in the regulatory context, which will be increasingly ambitious in terms of energy efficiency
- ✓ join a community in their line of business
- ✓ find reference documents for information on reducing their carbon footprint
- ✓ identify resource people to create improved cohesion among stakeholders and the coordination of initiatives throughout the city
- ✓ identify and unify a network of economic and institutional actors specifically related to their field
- ✓ share their best practices.

The City of Paris and the APC are seeking to promote this platform by helping to organize events with the stakeholders involved in the Tertiary Hub. In 2015, sector-specific gatherings took place with health care providers and sustainable real estate stakeholders.

PARIS BECOMES PART OF A NEW URBAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL: "FAB CITIES"

As a continuation of the report "Producing in Paris to meet environmental challenges: what are the industrial sectors of the future?", in February 2016 the City of Paris began to draft a "[Paris, city of makers](#)" plan. The plan seeks to promote and support places of manufacture in Paris that are close to users and educational facilities. The goal is to create 40 such sites by 2020. These "fab labs" (fabrication laboratories) or "makerspaces" (innovation communities) are designed with a sustainable approach. They encourage short production and consumption chains, promote repairs, and build relationships with educational structures to integrate digital tools as creativity tools for the next generations.

PARIS PROMOTES ITS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS VIA CALLS FOR PROJECTS AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

In implementing the Parisian strategy for a smart and sustainable City, the City greatly invested in collaborative public-private calls for projects at European, national and regional levels.

The City of Paris was chosen as the winner of the "City of tomorrow" award, under the Investments for the Future programme, for the work carried out to complete major model facilities for sustainable cities, such as the Chapelle

International (18th). In cooperation with the SNCF, the City of Paris is creating a new urban district and sustainable logistics centre at a former railroad site.

[Paris & Co](#) is Paris's agency for economic development and innovation.

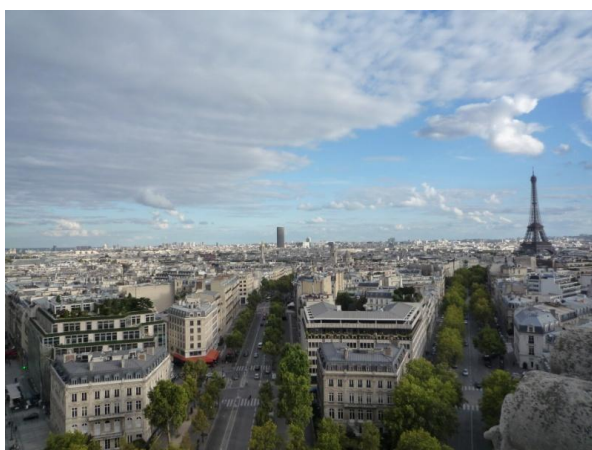
Based on its conviction of start-ups' important contribution to developing a living environment with a low carbon footprint, [Paris&Co](#) has created a business incubator dedicated to the sustainable city.

PARIS ADOPTS ITS STRATEGY FOR ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

While the reality of global warming has been confirmed by the 2013 and 2014 IPCC report, the impacts of climate change for Paris are becoming clearer. Dwindling water resources and more frequent extreme climate events can be expected: severe heat waves and droughts during the summer, heavy rainfall in both summer and winter... Rather than just enduring these impacts, the goal is to be proactive by better identifying and understanding these risks in order to reinforce the City's resilience.

This is the objective of [Paris's strategy to adapt to climate change and dwindling resources: for a resilient city](#), unanimously adopted by the Council of Paris in September 2015. The strategy is defined in 30 objectives and 35 actions.

Paris, Resilient City © M. Gantois, Paris City Hall



This document identifies all potential climate risks for Paris (heat waves, flooding, droughts, cold spells, storms, fires), as well as different forms of action for adapting to these risks. It was drafted with a collaborative approach involving all stakeholders affected by the subject.

The following are the 4 main focus areas of the Adaptation Strategy:

- 1) Protecting Parisians against extreme climate events
- 2) Ensuring water, food and energy supply
- 3) Living with climate change: more sustainable city planning
- 4) Fostering new lifestyles and boosting solidarity

The implementation of this action plan is underway. The majority of the objectives are set to be achieved by 2020, while the impact of other measures will continue through to 2050 (improvements to the ring-road, transformation of the agricultural basin in the immediate vicinity of the City...).

213 HA OF GREEN SPACES OPEN AT NIGHT

With the aim of increasing access to cool areas in parks and gardens in the event of a heat wave, 213 out of the 423 hectares of Parisian green spaces were open during the night during the summer of 2016. Nine parks and gardens are also open every Friday and Saturday evening in May and June, and every evening in July and August.



Parc Clichy-Batignolles (17th). © E. Chaix, Paris City Hall

IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF PARIS

In order to improve Parisians' quality of life and health, the City is working to improve the air quality and sound environment in Paris. It also seeks to monitor electromagnetic wave emissions and soil quality, and to manage the water quality of the Seine in an ecological and comprehensive manner, with a focus on solidarity.

THE CITY OF PARIS DIVERSIFIES ITS INITIATIVES AIMED AT FIGHTING AIR POLLUTION FROM ROAD TRAFFIC

The City has launched several initiatives aimed at improving air quality. These initiatives involve passenger transport—private, professional and tourist travel—and the transport of goods. They are related to the territory and the Paris administration. The initiatives are based on the following principles: less polluting vehicles, more "clean" vehicles, [car-sharing](#), making non-motorised, pedestrian and bicycle traffic a priority, and adapted developments and infrastructures.

PARIS LIMITS THE USE OF THE MOST POLLUTING VEHICLES

[Reports from AIRPARIF](#), the regional air quality observatory in Ile-de-France, reveal that the concentrations of particulate matter (PM10 particles and fine particles PM2.5), nitrogen dioxide, ozone and benzene represent a major health issue for Ile-de-France, with levels that do not comply with EU air quality directives. In areas located near major roads, pollution levels reach up to twice the annual norms.

Despite technological improvements to engines and exhaust pipes, cars remain the primary source of pollution in Paris (2015 Airparif report), contributing 65% of nitrogen dioxide emissions (NOx), 54% of PM2.5 particles and 51% of PM10 particles. Among the different types of vehicles, diesel vehicles are the biggest polluters (68%) in terms of fine particulate matter (PM2.5), which can spread toxic substances that can cross the blood-air barrier in the pulmonary alveoli. In fact, since June 2012, the WHO has classified diesel engine exhaust as carcinogenic to humans. Regarding benzene, the primary sources are motorised two-wheel vehicles, which are responsible for approximately half of road traffic emissions.

The City of Paris decided to create a restricted traffic zone (ZCR), as provided for by the law on energy transition. The first step in restricting automobile traffic, prior to creating the

ZCR, was implemented in September 2015 and affected pre-2001 (=<euro 2) heavy goods vehicles, buses and coaches. On 1st July 2016, the City of Paris expanded this measure to include petrol engine personal-use vehicles and diesel vehicles with an entry into service prior to January 1997 (=<euro 1), light commercial vehicles with an entry into service prior to October 1997 (=<euro 1), and motorised two-wheel vehicles with an entry into service prior to June 1999.

These vehicles may no longer be driven within Paris's borders between 8am and 8pm on work days, and every day for heavy vehicles, under penalty of fines. The goal is to stimulate a faster fleet renewal or a switch to alternative sustainable mobility solutions, particularly for daily or frequent commutes.

To encourage this switch, financial assistance programmes have been created for private individuals and professionals. The Greater Paris Metropolitan Area has also established an incentive plan for private individuals.

The new national vehicle classification system (with "[crit'air](#)" air quality certificates set to become mandatory in Paris beginning on 1st January 2017) makes it possible to identify vehicles that are authorized or unauthorized for use, thus facilitating checks.



IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONTINUE

Actions are being carried out in conjunction with the Île-de-France public transport authority (STIF) and the RATP to improve bus speed and regularity.

La Gare Rosa Parks (19th)

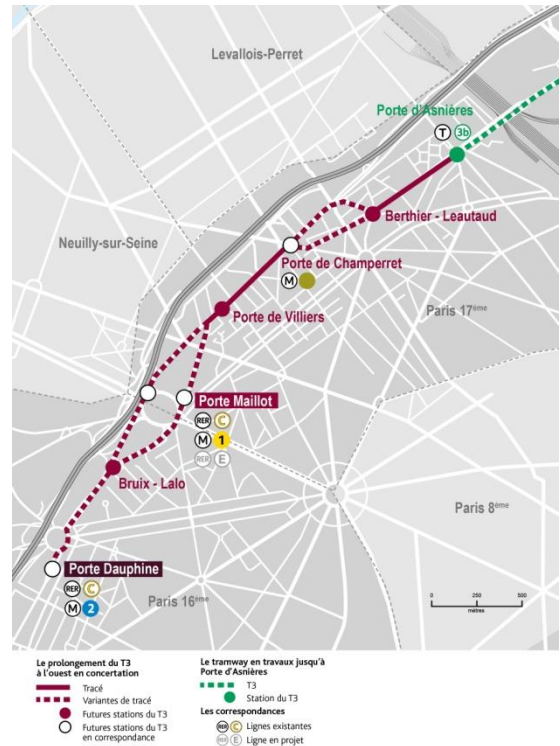
A new railway station opened on 13 December 2015 on the RER line E between Pantin and Magenta railway stations.

It is directly linked to Tram line T3b. The station is connected to the bus network via a modification to bus lines 239 and N140, which now service the station, and the increased frequency of bus lines 35, 54, 60 and 239.

It features access to a Véligo station for secure bicycle parking.



Gare Rosa Parks (19th). © J. Leroy, Paris City Hall



PARIS IS DEVELOPING NEW ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURES

THE HIGHLY-ANTICIPATED WESTERN EXTENSION OF TRAM T3

In 2018, tram line T3 will connect with Porte d'Asnières (17th). Construction work for this project is currently underway between Porte de la Chapelle and Porte d'Asnières.

In 2015, the City of Paris and STIF initiated studies on a western extension of Tram T3 to reach Porte Maillot (16th-17th) or Porte Dauphine (16th). This project meets the expectations expressed during the initial consultation stages for the T3 line.

PARIS RENOVATES 7 MAJOR SQUARES



The Mayor of Paris has committed to renovating seven Parisian squares by 2020: Bastille (12th), Nation (12th), Madeleine (8th), Italie (13th), Panthéon (5th),

Gambetta (20th) and Place des Fêtes (19th). Currently, these squares are all overrun with cars and are unpleasant for users.

This project provides an opportunity to reinvent the way Paris designs its public places, with the aim of making them more innovative, more energy-efficient, while respecting Parisian heritage and fulfilling the environmental commitments made for this term of office.

The Mayor of Paris has set five guidelines:

1. Restore balance in how the squares are used, favouring use by pedestrians (including individuals with disabilities) and cyclists.
2. Meet user expectations

3. Meet environmental requirements and increase the presence of plants when possible
4. Renew and reinvent Parisian public space, the way it is developed, designed and the way renovations are carried out
5. Promote developments that are more adaptable, energy-efficient and economical in terms of resources.

For one year, a joint development project has been underway. The project involves residents, City departments, the RATP, the official French architects' organization (Architectes des bâtiments de France), users and elected officials.

The renovation work will take place, depending on the squares, between October 2016 and the summer of 2019.

TWO YEARS LATER, PARIS EVALUATES THE REDVELOPMENT OF THE PLACE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE (3RD, 10TH, 11TH)

In terms of green space, the results are positive both in terms of quality and quantity. The number of trees increased from 130 to 155. Honey locusts (non-allergenic) and plane trees provide a harmonious combination.

The lighting, for which the work has continued, has reduced energy consumption by 58 %.

The project contributed to improving air quality by developing the pedestrian area and ending the use of Rue du Faubourg du Temple for general traffic. Therefore, a significant part of the square has decreased its NO₂ concentrations, with a 15 to 42 µg/m³ drop compared with the levels before the project.



Place de la République (3, 10, 11th). ©Paris City Hall

PARIS RECOGNIZED AS AN ELECTROMOBILE CITY

The City won the 2015 Trophy for Electromobile Cities with over 100,000 residents.

In 2015, The National Association for the Development of Electric Mobility organized the 6th Electromobile City Awards to reward policies and initiatives that promote the development of electromobility.

The City of Paris highlighted its many initiatives that promote electromobility:

- ✓ Financial aid for purchasing electric vehicles
- ✓ Financial aid for co-owners' associations who want to install charging stations for electric vehicles
- ✓ The development of shared mobility options that are partly electric
- ✓ The deployment of a charging infrastructure for electric vehicles that covers all uses
- Free parking for rechargeable electric and hybrid vehicles
- A proactive municipal policy for introducing a fleet of green vehicles.

PARIS DEPLOYS AN AMBITIOUS INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RECHARGING ELECTRIC VEHICLES: BELIB'

The City continues to develop the presence of electric recharging stations in Paris. In order to promote the development of electric vehicles, private individuals and professionals must have solutions available for charging their vehicles near their home or workplace.

Paris therefore launched the "Belib'" initiative to meet this need, a public charging infrastructure, available to everyone, without a subscription.

Belib' was inaugurated in January 2016. The implementation of this initiative involves the opening of 60 stations, planned for Autumn 2016 and the installation of 30 additional stations by the first half of 2017.



Belib' charging stations can recharge any type of electric vehicle
© Paris City Hall

In order to form a coherent network and a multi-purpose infrastructure throughout the City, the Belib' stations are supplemented by third-party-operated stations [Autolib'](#) (normal charging, 3 kW) and by fast charging stations at filling stations (50 kW providing fast charging).

PARIS IS PROMOTING NEW MOBILITY SOLUTIONS

AN INCREASED SUPPLY OF CAR-SHARING VEHICLES FOR THE PUBLIC

With the goal of supporting the development of car-sharing for the general public, and to complement the transport services available throughout the city, since November 2015 Paris has created 226 street parking spaces marked as reserved for the Shared Vehicle Service. Through a call for tenders, these spaces were attributed to three different operators: Communauto, Matcha-Ubeeqo and Zipcar.

Through this initiative, the City is contributing to the development of car-sharing services in Paris by making them more visible and accessible, and expanding the range of mobility services that are offered.

FREE PARKING FOR LOW-EMISSION VEHICLES

Changes in regulations allowed for the implementation of a simplified, incentive rate system, including free surface parking for low-emission vehicles.

The City has created a "Low-emission vehicle" card, available on the Paris.fr website, which allows users to park their vehicle for free. This includes vehicles that run on electrical energy, natural gas vehicles (NGV), and non-diesel

rechargeable hybrid electric vehicles that emit less than 60g of CO₂ per km.

3 options are available, based on the situation:

1. "Visitor" parking
2. "Residential" parking
3. "Professional" parking

PARIS ENCOURAGES CLEAN PROFESSIONAL TRAVEL

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN LOGISTICS CHARTER CONTINUES

The transport of goods is essential in running the City and ensuring its economic vitality, yet it also causes disturbances that must be progressively reduced. For over 10 years, the City has been part of a cooperative initiative with the different actors involved in the transport of goods: shippers, road, rail and river carriers, from institutions, professional organizations, etc.

In 2006, the City signed a first Charter for the transport of goods that then led to a new [Sustainable Urban Logistics Charter](#) in 2013 with a more operational approach. This second charter was signed with 90 partners.

The 15 work groups initiated by the Charter study the framework for implementing different types of projects: regulations aimed at achieving the 100% diesel-free objective by 2020, prospective studies with a think-tank devoted to the development of e-commerce, the operational functioning of delivery areas, or specific flagship projects for logistics centres or urban distribution areas.

The collaborative work with the Charter partners continued in 2015, with significant progress made among certain groups (e-commerce, silent night deliveries and river transport), and the launch of new projects (revision of regulations on goods, rail freight and development projects, reverse logistics).

DELIVERIES WITHOUT POLLUTION: WHAT SOLUTIONS EXIST?

The City of Paris, together with [Paris&Co](#), launched a call for experimental projects and innovative and sustainable solutions that would contribute to improving the urban logistics of the Paris metropolitan area. This call for projects is

part of the Sustainable Urban Logistics Charter. The aim of the “[Sustainable Urban Logistics Charter](#)” call for experimental projects is to encourage and support experimentation on innovative urban logistics solutions, particularly related to last-mile logistics.

The goal of this call for projects is to support the 22 selected companies as they test their solutions in real settings, and produce reproducible schemes that contribute to improving last-mile logistics. Together with the Caisse des Dépôts, ADEME and Paris City Hall, [Paris&Co](#) will capitalize on these experiments to build a decision-making tool for urban logistics action in the Paris area.

TESTING SHARED LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES (E-LCV)

The City of Paris seeks to support professionals in their transition to using less polluting vehicles. It was with this goal in mind that the City launched a test in the 2nd arrondissement called “Shared Electric LCV Service”, in partnership with several automobile manufacturers, charger operators, and a car-sharing operator.

This trial, co-funded by the Île-de-France Region, offers a new service adapted to professionals, while working towards meeting the objective of cleaner air in the everyday environment. Around a dozen electric vehicles are now available for professionals in central Paris to meet their everyday needs.



A shared vehicle location, Rue de Charolais (12th) ©Paris City Hall

PARIS COMMITS TO MORE SUSTAINABLE TOURIST MOBILITY

Paris seeks to implement its policy for the organisation of tourism transport, without reducing the Capital’s attractiveness as a tourist destination.

The goal is to reduce disturbances caused by tourist mobility (pollution, occupation of public places, noise and lack of road safety). The primary aim is to promote the transition to more environmentally friendly modes of transport that are better suited to the highly populated, tight conditions in the Paris urban environment.

Paris’s Tourism Development Plan was presented to the Council of Paris in November 2016. The consultation with coach transport professionals and professionals from the tourism sector greatly contributed to the reflection involved in this process. The action the City is taking covers the entire spectrum of tourism mobility, from public transport, to bicycles, tricycles, walking, tourism routes, and older vehicles.



Tricycles© A.Dupont, Paris tourist office

PRIORITY IS GIVEN TO NON-MOTORISED TRAFFIC

The main goal of a “Paris Pedestrian Strategy” is to make people want to go places on foot more often, and for longer distances, while responding to needs for more space. The drafting of this strategy led to a broad collaboration among the various city departments, arrondissement town halls, and other associated stakeholders during the first half of 2016. The strategic focus areas in the future “Pedestrian Plan” will be submitted to the Council of Paris at the beginning of 2017.

THE BANKS OF THE SEINE BECOME PEDESTRIAN AREAS

The City has embarked on a project to regenerate the banks of the Seine.

The roads on the Left Bank became pedestrian areas in 2013, and have since attracted 4.1 million visitors. 340,000 Vélib transactions (returning or taking a bike) were recorded at the stations in this area. Closing the banks to automobile traffic reduced the nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels in the area by an average of 15%, as compared to the initial conditions measured in 2010. The noise levels decreased by 10 dB(A) on average between 2012 and 2014 (on the low-level banks). A rapid increase in biodiversity was observed, particularly on the group of floating islands.



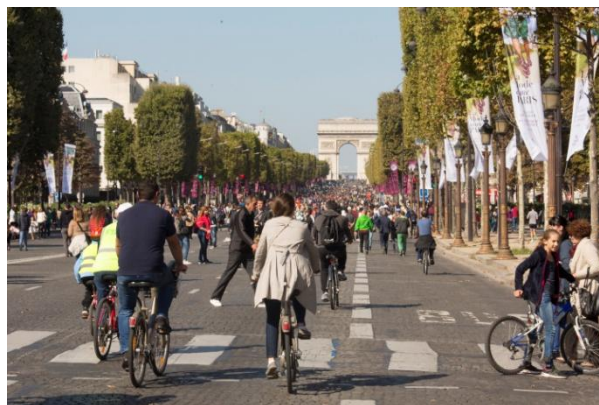
© H. Garat. Paris City Hall

The resulting increase in traffic levels caused by closing the road on the left bank are not as high as expected and remain under control. Following the success of this operation, the City of Paris has committed to expanding this regeneration of the banks of the Seine to the right bank beginning in autumn 2016.

"PARIS BREATHS" AREAS, CAR-FREE DAYS AND THE PEDESTRIAN CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES

13 "Paris Breaths" Areas are closed to traffic on Sundays. This initiative lets Parisians reclaim areas of the capital that are usually taken over by automobile traffic.

The first Car-Free day, on 27 September 2015, expanded this principle to a large perimeter in central Paris. It resulted in a 20% to 40% reduction of pollution levels. Following the success of this initiative, the Champs Élysées (8th) have now become pedestrian areas once a month.



Avenue des Champs-Élysées (8th) becomes a pedestrian area once a month. © M. Verhille, Paris City Hall

The City repeated the event this year, and enlarged the perimeter of the Car-Free day, making it five times larger than the controlled area in the centre of Paris. A 20 to 30% decrease in nitrogen dioxide levels was observed at the Airparif stations within the perimeter for the event.

PARIS IMPLEMENTS AN AMBITIOUS BICYCLE ACTION PLAN

The 2015-2020 Bicycle Action Plan, unanimously adopted by the Council of Paris on 14 April 2015, represents one of the priorities of this term, with a financial investment of 150 million euros. This ambitious action plan aims to encourage cycling—an urban mode of transport that is energy-efficient, fast, non-polluting, silent, economical and unobtrusive—to eventually reach a 15% modal share for cycling by 2020.

A connected and structured network of cycle routes will be developed by doubling the current cycling routes, and by creating a Bicycle Express Network, which will allow Parisian cyclists to travel through Paris in a fast, efficient and safe manner. Bicycle parking solutions will be increased and diversified. The [Action Plan](#) also provides for the generalisation of two-way bicycle lanes in streets with speed limits of 30 km/h, advanced stop lines (areas reserved for cyclists) and bicycle yield signs at traffic lights.

The emergence of a cycling culture in Paris has been stimulated by financial aid for associations that want to open a cycling school or repair shop, and through grants for the purchase of an electric bicycle or cargo bicycle, and by promoting alternative bicycle tourism.

The drafting of the bicycle action plan was based on a participatory and innovative approach that provided the

opportunity to involve many different actors in the process, including cycling associations and users.



PARISIANS WANT CYCLING TO BECOME EASIER

The winning project of the 2015 [participatory budget](#) "Let's get going! We need more cycling facilities!", has enriched the existing Bicycle Action Plan with an investment programme of 8 million euros. It is organized around 4 key areas: promoting connections between Paris and the inner suburbs, improving and continuing to develop existing cycling facilities, trying out new approaches for cyclists, and complementing and reinforcing projects provided for in the Bicycle Action Plan.

PARIS AND THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF GREATER PARIS LAUNCH THE WORLD OBSERVATORY FOR URBAN AIR QUALITY

The first international Cities for air conference was organized by the City of Paris and the Greater Paris Metropolitan Area on 27 June, in collaboration with the WHO (World Health Organization), the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), the 100 Resilient Cities network, and with support from [C40](#) (network of global cities for the climate).

The conference enable cities and metropolitan areas to share their experiences related to air quality, and discuss possible solutions for fighting pollution.

One of the major results of this conference was the announced creation of a Global Urban Air Pollution Observatory (GUAPO) in 2017. It will draw on the expertise of WHO and AIRPARIF and will be responsible for sharing available knowledge on air

pollution and its impacts on cities, for identifying, tracking and sharing innovative solutions for fighting air pollution.

THE CITY SETS AN EXAMPLE

THE PARIS ADMINISTRATION IMPLEMENTS A NEW TRAVEL PLAN

The Paris Administration's Travel Plan (PDAP) allows the City of Paris to implement its environmental commitments in the context of its own activities. The new PDAP (2016-2021) is a follow-up to the first 2011-2016 plan and its measures revolve around 3 key areas:

1. Create new work arrangements to reduce city employees' journeys and support practices and behaviours for better mobility
2. Prepare to be resilient, particularly in the event of pollution peaks
3. Encourage all employees to take greater responsibility in this area.

THE CITY OF PARIS IS COORDINATING A TRANSNATIONAL PUBLIC PROCUREMENT GROUPING

During a gathering of the mayors from European capitals, held in Paris on 26 March 2015, the Mayor of Paris proposed to her counterparts that they establish a grouping of transnational procurement orders for less-polluting, low-carbon supplies and services. A convention establishing this procurement grouping was signed at the end of 2015 by several French and European cities.

THE REPLACEMENT OF DIESEL VEHICLES IN THE MUNICIPAL FLEET PROGRESSES

As the City seeks to drastically reduce pollution from fine particulates emitted by diesel vehicles, it has embarked on the process of removing all diesel vehicles from its own fleet by 2020.

For its in-house and logistics transport, the City already removed all diesel hatchbacks and saloons from its fleet in 2014. In 2015, 300 delivery vans were replaced and around one hundred electric vehicles were purchased.



Electric vehicle © Paris City Hall

PARIS CONTINUES TO TEST ALTERNATIVES TO DIESEL FUEL

By updating its fleet of refuse collection and street cleaning vehicles, the waste management department is reducing the impact its operations have on air pollution. The goal is to replace all diesel-powered vehicles with cleaner models by 2020.

Most materials that manufacturers plan to introduce are field-tested so that employees can give their opinion and changes can be made so that these materials are adapted to the Parisian context.

This strategy also applies to service providers that work with the City, with the same requirements, since diesel motors are prohibited in the public calls for tender that are launched. This also helps to reduce noise pollution, because the alternatives to diesel engines generally make less noise.

THE CITY DEVELOPS ITS FLEET OF NATURAL GAS VEHICLES

20 natural gas-powered refuse collection vehicles were purchased by the municipal corporation in 2015, and 38 will be purchased in 2016. By the end of 2015, this strategy will result in a natural gas-powered fleet representing 78% of the household refuse collection vehicles and 77% of the street-cleaning vehicles on the road (municipal fleet and that of service providers).

The City of Paris prioritizes the use of natural biogas for vehicles

Natural biogas for vehicles is made of methane produced from the methanation of biomass or waste. This entirely renewable fuel can be produced locally.

The City now requires this fuel to be chosen in all its contracts for replenishing fuel. Therefore, in 2016, 60% of the NGV used in the municipal vehicles (refuse collection and street cleaning vehicles) was natural biogas for vehicles. Once the contract for the Ivry refuelling station (94) has been renegotiated in 2017, the goal will be to reach 100% use of natural biogas for vehicles.

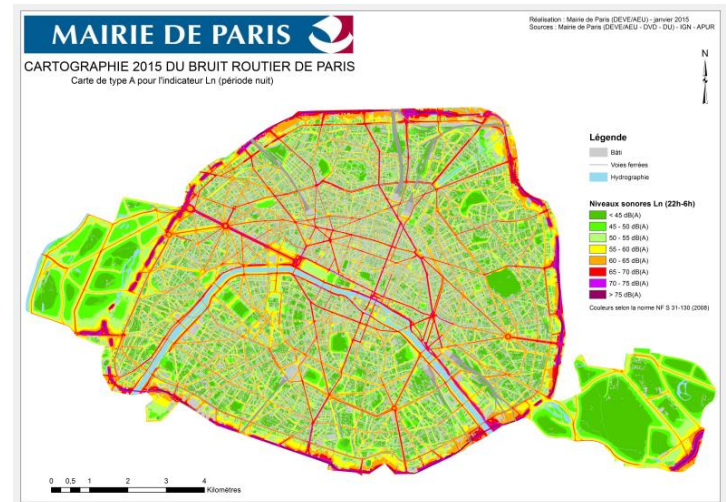
PARIS INTRODUCES NEW MEASURES FOR REDUCING PARISIANS' EXPOSURE TO NOISE POLLUTION

PARIS UPDATES ITS ROADWAY NOISE MAPS

The European directive 2002/49/EC and its implementation in the Environmental Code requires all major urban areas to create a strategic noise map for their entire territory.

The goal of these maps is to make the entire population more aware of their sound environment and establish an overall assessment of the territory.

[The City of Paris's roadway noise maps](#) include the entire Parisian network, regardless of traffic levels. They are complementary to the maps of noise from rail infrastructures produced by the RATP and SNCF.



The maps released in 2015 updated traffic data and refined the diagnosis of Parisians' exposure to noise. Approximately 11% of Parisians (231,088 people) live in a sound environment that can be described as loud due to road traffic, which corresponds to an overall daily noise level (LD_{EN}) that exceeds

68 dB(A). On the other hand, 39% of residents are exposed to sound levels under 60 dB(A), nearly 15% of whom are exposed to sound levels below 50 dB(A).

PARIS ADOPTS A 2015-2020 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE PREVENTION PLAN

In accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Code, the Environmental Noise Prevention Plan for the City of Paris (PPBE) focuses on "environmental noise", in other words, noise generated by transport infrastructures. The PPBE for road noise, adopted in September 2015, replaces the one that was drafted in 2012 by the Paris Prefecture on railway noise.



Environmental Noise Prevention Plan © Agence Mangaïa

The goal of Paris's PPBE, beyond the specific measures aimed at reducing noise (such as the noise-reducing surfaces along the ring-road), is to work to integrate the sound dimension into the city's design among those who are responsible for designing it: engineers, urban planners, architects, and landscapers.

In Paris, 137,800 people are exposed to sound levels between 68 and 70 dB(A). This population represents the first potential group that could have its noise levels reduced below the 68 dB(A) level through the initiatives developed under the PPBE.

The 2015-2020 PPBE describes 39 actions that must be carried out by the City of Paris and its partners (Bruitparif, Police headquarters, etc.) to reduce Parisians' exposure to road noise. These actions are divided into three main themes: "Assess", "Raise awareness", and "Take action", are primarily focused on reducing road noise at the source and taking the sound environment into account in urban planning and construction policies.

The plan, drafted in cooperation with State services, also took into account the consultations held in the arrondissement town halls and online in 2012 and 2015, in which many Parisians were involved.

28% OF THE RING-ROAD EQUIPPED WITH NOISE-REDUCING SURFACES

With the aim of improving the sound environment for residents living near the ring-road, the City reduced the speed limit to 70 km/h and set a target of covering 30% of the length of the ring-road with low-noise surfaces by 2020.

By the end of 2015, 25% of the length of the ring road was already covered with next generation noise-reducing surfaces. 6 new areas were added to the 11 areas treated between 2012 and 2014.

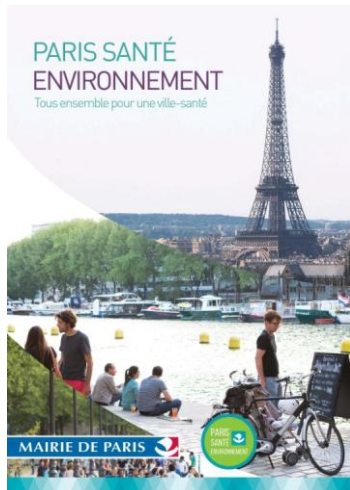
During the summer of 2016, 2 additional zones were treated: 400 metres at the Porte de Vanves (14th) and 580 metres at the Porte de Saint-Mandé (12th). 28% of the total length of the ring road has now been renovated.

REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENT'S IMPACTS ON HEALTH

PARIS IMPLEMENTS THE FIRST LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PLAN

The City of Paris drafted an Environmental Health Plan (PPSE), which was approved by the Council of Paris in November 2015.

The Parisian Environmental Health Plan provides the capital with an overall programme aimed at examining Parisians' exposure to contaminants that are particularly harmful to their health, and reducing inequalities in environmental health. The Plan was drafted beginning in March 2015, using a participatory approach bringing together elected officials, scientists, employees of City departments, health professionals and associations. The Plan identifies seven major exposure factors responsible for major environment-related pathologies: outdoor air quality, indoor environment, noise, the climate, asbestos, soil pollution and lead.



THE LAUNCH OF THE PARISIAN CONFERENCE SERIES ON HEALTH

Between April 2016 and February 2017, the Department of Social Affairs will be leading a major participatory initiative to enable Parisians and professionals to provide input on health issues. Five major thematic debates are being organised in the arrondissement town halls (children's health, young people's health and instability, health and territories and the health of individuals with decreasing independence). Two additional thematic debates will also be held on the issues of violence against women and on occupational health. Finally, Parisians' suggestions will also be collected on the website "Mayor, I've got an idea".



PARIS CONDUCTS SANITARY SURVEYS TO IMPROVE HOUSING

The services of the City of Paris are examining existing housing facilities in order to guarantee the best possible living conditions for Parisians.

To reach this goal, the City's Technical Housing Department conducted over 5,000 sanitary and technical surveys in 2015. These surveys were initiated following information reported via the Paris.fr website, in order to assess health risks and/or

security risks for individuals. 300 unsanitary notices and 1,016 formal notices requiring work to be carried out to remedy the observed infringements were issued to owners in 2015.

PARIS PROMOTES HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INNOVATIONS

The PPSE also provides for the trial and experimentation of innovative solutions in the most problematic areas, with the aim of addressing the challenges of the fight against outdoor air pollution and noise pollution. In cooperation with [Paris&Co](#), Paris is working to develop a benchmark to inspire other world cities facing these same issues.

Meanwhile, the City is preparing a resource centre on environmental health in Paris. This future hub is expected to gather laboratories of the City of Paris and actors in innovation (start-ups and associations) together in one location. It will become a space open to Parisians for finding information and raising awareness.

PARIS CONTINUES ITS CAMPAIGN ASSESSING INDOOR AIR QUALITY AT EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTRES

The Family and Early Childhood Department has organised a campaign with an unprecedented scope for monitoring indoor air quality in 420 collective childcare centres. Over 800 field surveys were carried out over a two-year period.

The partial assessment from the end of the first half of 2016 indicates that over 200 establishments have indoor air quality that does not present any problems, representing 70% of all establishments.

The irregularities that were identified are essentially due to the insufficient renewal of indoor air. The establishments that were identified are being closely monitored until the observed problems are completely resolved.

PARIS REDUCES PARISIANS' EXPOSURE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

Smartphones and their online applications double the annual traffic on mobile networks. The expansion of 4G networks currently represents a major development project. The goal is to make Paris a digital capital, where everyone has access to very high mobile network speeds with an optimal quality of service. In order to reach this goal, and in the face of scientific uncertainty, the City of Paris has taken a responsible approach,

taking action beyond its realm of expertise, as it seeks to reduce exposure to the electromagnetic fields created by mobile phones to the lowest possible level, while still maintaining network coverage and quality of service inside and outside buildings.



A mobile telephone antenna (20th) © D. Bricot, Paris City Hall

In 2012, the City of Paris and mobile telephone operators adopted the third Parisian Mobile Telephone Charter. The first Charter was signed in 2003.

The Charter sets exposure limits for electromagnetic waves in closed living environments. It remains the most demanding charter in France, with maximum exposure limits set at 5V/m for 2G-3G networks and at 7V/m for 2G-3G-4G, which is much lower than national exposure limits (between 40 and 61V/m depending on the frequencies).

During the three-year period from 2013-2015, 1,895 measurements were carried out. The results map is available on the Paris.fr website.

The average measured level of the field for mobile telephone frequencies was 0.365V/m, with 92% of levels measured below 1V/m.

Private individuals may request that measurements be carried out at their home by contacting their arrondissement town hall.

The Charter will be in effect until 13 December 2016.

THE "POTEX" EXPERIMENT ON SOIL QUALITY STRENGTHENS THE DEVELOPMENT METHODS FOR PARIS'S SHARED GARDENS

The POTEX project (*POTagers Expérimentaux* – Experimental Vegetable Gardens), which started in 2012, assesses different ways shared Parisian gardens are developed, taking into consideration the different categories of pollution, and the activities carried out by the participants. It seeks to determine the chemical quality of the plants that are grown in these gardens and if they can be consumed.

The study involved monitoring the quality of 7 different types of plants (lettuce, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, thyme, chard) over a 3-year period from 9 plots located at 4 different sites (Achères, Bruneseau, Parc de Choisy, Terrasse du 103 avenue de France-13th).



POTEX experiment at Parc de Choisy (13e)
© C. Bernard, Paris City Hall

The 2016 results from this study show that the quality of the vegetables grown on these plots, developed according to the procedures used by the shared gardens, complies with regulations.

Furthermore, the provision of topsoil (or other forms of substrate) is justified as it enables the vegetables to be consumed. The plants should be thoroughly washed and peeled.

THE ASSESSMENT OF SOIL QUALITY AT EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTRES CONTINUES

Following the Grenelle Environment Forum, and as part of the 2009 – 2013 National Environment and Health Action Plan (action 19), the Ministry in charge of Sustainable Development led a national campaign to identify and diagnose "vulnerable establishments" that receive individuals under the age of 18, and are located on sites that could potentially be polluted.

575 establishments were identified in Paris due to their location on or next to a former, potentially polluting, industrial facility. The Parisian assessments began in 2014 with 185 early childhood centres, 115 of which were managed by the Family and Early Childhood Department. These assessments will continue through 2017 with establishments managed by the Department of Educational Affairs.

On 12 May 2016, 143 assessments had begun, 9 of which led to appropriate measures being implemented.

THE ECOLOGICAL AND GLOBAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER, WITH A FOCUS ON SOLIDARITY, IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE CAPITAL

SWIMMING IN THE SEINE

With the aim of meeting two challenges for 2024—organising the water sports events for the Olympic and Paralympic games and re-opening a public swimming area in the Seine—the City has drafted a coordinated and comprehensive action plan aimed at improving the sanitary quality of the Seine and Marne rivers.

This plan coordinates a set of 150 measures that represent the first stage in a comprehensive approach. This approach will be carried out by the work group co-led by the City of Paris and the Île-de-France Prefecture, as part of the Seine Committee.

PARIS IMPLEMENTS A RAIN PLAN

The exclusive use of the water treatment network to remove urban water during storms results in chronic flooding and the pollution of natural aquatic environments, which damages the biodiversity of the Seine.

It is important to have a comprehensive approach to rain in urban environments: using appropriate zoning, measures in

the event of flooding, with particular attention given to solutions for increasing ground permeability.

The City of Paris has begun a process called "sanitation zoning" for its entire territory. The Council of Paris's approval of the sanitation zoning is scheduled for the first half of 2017.

In autumn 2015, the Paris Department of Sanitation and Water (Direction de la Propreté et de l'Eau—DPE) began a study on rainwater retention and the local use of rainwater. This resource is already being used in Paris to water plants in parks and gardens and as the water supply for toilets.

WATER AND THE CLIMATE ARE CLOSELY RELATED

Eau de Paris, an actor in the fight against climate change



service public de l'eau
In 2015 and 2016, the Paris Water Board (Eau de Paris), the public company in charge of producing and distributing water in Paris, confirmed its key role in the water sector and its commitment to the fight against climate change.

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With a view to preparing for COP21, Eau de Paris focused its communication around 4 "climate objective" areas that show the role the public company plays in the metropolitan area's energy transition:

1. protect the water resource
2. adapt to climate change
3. non-drinking water
4. promote the use of tap water, the "ecological and economical water".

European public operators commit to protecting water

On Friday, 16 October 2015, Eau de Paris and [Aqua Publica Europea](#) organised an international seminar at the Paris City Hall entitled "Water and the climate, European public operators commit to protecting water resources". The seminar, which targeted professionals as well as representatives of civil society, a few weeks before COP21, was aimed at, on the one hand, gathering experts, scientists

and NGOs together to take a closer look at the connections between water and climate change and, on the other hand, gathering institutional stakeholders and operators, who presented their vision for protecting water resources and the measures they are taking in this area. A roadmap describing the APE members' practices for protecting water resources was published in French and English at this time.



An international seminar at the Paris City Hall
© M. Verhille, Paris City Hall

EAU DE PARIS PROMOTES THE USE OF TAP WATER AMONG PARENTS AND EARLY CHILDHOOD PERSONNEL

Eau de Paris and the Family and Early Childhood Department (DFPE) developed a common programme for raising awareness on the consumption of tap water for parents and the employees of early childhood centres.

This measure has two objectives: to provide information on the quality of water in Paris and promote its use to parents, particularly those who are most vulnerable, and contribute to reducing household waste generated by plastic and glass bottles.



Paris promotes the use of tap water © Paris City Hall

THE COUNCIL OF PARIS ADOPTS A SCHEME FOR ENHANCING THE USE OF ITS NON-DRINKING WATER

After adopting a stance, in March 2012, in support of maintaining and renewing the non-drinking water network, in September 2015 the Council of Paris approved the 2015-2020 Master plan for non-drinking water uses and network.

Several lines of action are already being implemented. The use of non-drinking water is now taken into consideration during the initial planning stages for development projects. The experimental work on spraying roadways and the choice of materials is continuing. The work to renovate the network and optimise its architecture will continue throughout the duration of the Master plan. The goal is to improve the quality of services provided to users.

PARIS IS SAVING WATER THROUGH ITS PRACTICES IN WATERING GREEN SPACES

The need to water parks and gardens greatly depends on weather conditions.

The Department for Green Spaces and the Environment (DEVE) is continuing its efforts to reduce water consumption by using a sustainable irrigation method (*méthode d'irrigation raisonnée*, MIR).

It also uses non-drinking water for gardens that were previously watered with drinking water, as long as this switch does not require an investment that is unreasonable when compared with the anticipated savings.

SHARING PARIS'S KNOWLEDGE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CITY DEPARTMENTS WORK TOGETHER TO OFFER COMPLETE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

To raise awareness about the environment among children, the Department of Educational Affairs has embarked on a partnership programme with the Department of Green Spaces and the Environment. Together, the departments have created educational tools and materials, created areas dedicated to the initiative, and organised events.



An educational vermicompost workshop. ©Paris City Hall

In cooperation with the Department of Sanitation and Water, the programme proposes educational support for all schools that are interested in receiving training on composting or vermicomposting.

As a result, the programme hosted over 5,100 children during the school year to learn about various themes, including educational gardens, urban biodiversity, eco-friendly practices for water use, pollution (zero phytosanitary risk, moderate use of water, local plants), the climate, recycling, the circular economy, air, renewable energy, and food safety.

In 2015, as part of the new school schedules, 532 workshops were organised on the theme of the environment and protecting the planet.

On a larger scale, the growing success of the participatory cleaning initiative "Paris, Fais-Toi Belle" in the spring (4 June 2016 – 1,200 participants) mobilised Parisians alongside hygiene employees and incorporated themes of respecting public places and waste sorting.

NEWCOMERS TO THE CITY RECEIVE TRAINING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Each year, the City welcomes new employees. To help them become operational more quickly, the Department of Human resources organises general training on the Parisian context. An interactive presentation on sustainable development introduces all the plans and programmes that define the City's strategy in this area.

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF PARIS

NEW WAYS TO WALK THROUGH PARIS

In order to increase the options available to the public, [the free mobile application "Balades Paris durable"](#) (Sustainable Walks in Paris) has expanded its offer. It enables users to discover fast-changing districts at their own pace. A total of 21 walking routes are currently available.

These routes, which each include around ten stages, highlight the wealth of the City's ecology and heritage, and new urban developments, with a focus on the role of nature in the heart of the nation's capital.

In 2015, 3 initial walking routes were proposed: "Where the canals cross paths (19th)", "Squares and gardens (15th)" and "Green journey east (20th)". 3 additional routes were then designed for [COP 21](#), and highlighted the eco-districts (17th), (11th), (20th).

In 2016, the new routes focused on urban green spaces: the development of the Inner Railway Ring (PC 13) and the first green street (rue de Cîteaux 12th), which are examples of the use of Paris's "green space permit".





A tawny owl nests in the Bois de Boulogne: © D. Guilbert Paris City Hall

PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY IN PARIS: GREEN AND BLUE NETWORKS

In the most densely populated city in Europe, making more room for green space requires innovation that allows plants to grow outside of gardens. This includes public places, but also walls, fences, terraces, and the roofs of buildings. Drawing on its experience with parks, gardens and green spaces, the Department of Green Spaces and the Environment provided City stakeholders and Parisians with support for promoting and facilitating the planting process and daily care for the plants.

By 2020, Paris aims to incorporate nature into the heart of this densely built-up city: it plans to open 30 additional green spaces for Parisians, plant 20,000 new trees, reach a total of 100 hectares of green roofs and facades, of which 33 hectares will be dedicated to urban agriculture. Significant progress was made throughout 2015 and the beginning of 2016. With the "Green near me" initiative (200 green areas), more and more Parisians are expressing their desire to develop and reinforce nature's role in the city. The green space permit was created in response to this enthusiasm, making it possible for Parisians to have access to the public place of their choice and enabling them to care for their own unique little garden.

Nature in the city contributes to the city's attractiveness and tourism value, refreshes the city and improves air quality.

The greening of Paris must take the city's biodiversity into account in a qualitative and diverse manner, in order to enable these green areas to be sustainable, robust, adapted to climate changes, and requiring less water and maintenance.



Linear forest (19th). ©Paris City Hall

PARIS DRAFTS A NEW, MORE OPERATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PLAN

In 2011, the City adopted its first [Biodiversity Plan](#) to preserve and maintain the City's biodiversity, an honorary citizen of the City of Paris since September 2016. 30 measures were defined to create 40 new wetland areas, stop the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, promote wildlife along the Seine and canals, and create and strengthen the ecological corridors between existing green spaces throughout the entire city.

In order to keep up with the changing society and better respond to the needs of city-dwellers, the City decided to draft a new Biodiversity Plan in 2016. During the first quarter, a vast consultation took place in each arrondissement town hall, coordinated by the Parisian Observatory for Biodiversity. This participatory process enabled a review of the 2011 Biodiversity Plan.

The next consultation phase during the second half of 2016 will result in the drafting of a new Plan. It will need to be more innovative, ambitious, strategic and more operational. It will incorporate the objectives of this term and will operate within the new regulatory framework following the [Bill for the "restoration of biodiversity"](#), adopted in July 2016, and in light of the upcoming COP13, the 13th global conference on biodiversity, which will take place in Cancun, Mexico in December 2016.

The recent changes to the Local Urbanism Plan, adopted in July 2016, but a greater focus on biodiversity.

THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE PARISIAN GREEN AND BLUE NETWORKS IS TAKING SHAPE: NATURE PATHS

The City is drafting Paris's Green and Blue Network Scheme, related to the Regional Ecological Coherence Scheme, with the objective of strengthening biodiversity and increasing solutions that enable the movement of animal species.



A wetland area in Parc Kellermann (13th). ©Paris City Hall

Reservoirs of biodiversity are areas that are sources of biodiversity, where animal and plant populations can find refuge, develop and reproduce. Parc des Buttes-Chaumont (19th), Parc de Bercy (12th), and Père-Lachaise cemetery (20th) are examples of functional urban reservoirs.

Ecological corridors provide animal and plant species the possibility of moving, particularly from one reservoir to another. Avenue Foch, La Promenade Richard-Lenoir and the Inner Railway Ring all represent parts of these beneficial corridors.

As part of the assessments carried out for the first Biodiversity Plan, a mapping was defined for each arrondissement and presented in the twenty arrondissement town halls at the beginning of 2016.

Subsequently, in consultation with city stakeholders, the different development projects will also be integrated.

A natural grassland area, native shrubs, fruit trees, running water, and walls with gaps in them, all represent favourable habitats for the development of biodiversity, and are called "priority habitats".

The presence of certain animal species, called "target species" is regarded as an indicator of a good ecological status. The European hedgehog, Tawny owl, Green frog, Common pipistrelle and Common wall lizard are all target species.

The Urban Ecology Agency and the Department for Green Spaces and the Environment inventoried these species. The first surveys began in 2015 at 13 biodiversity reservoirs. To date, these inventories have enabled the identification of 8 bat species, 31 insect species, 41 bird species and one reptile species



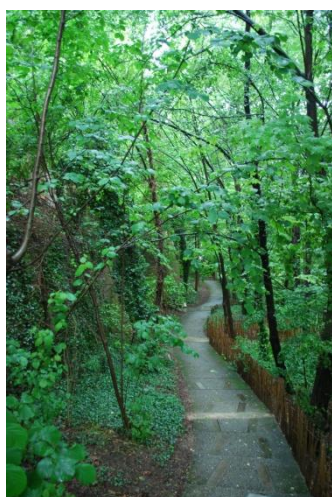
Chemins de la Nature - Etat des lieux



MUNICIPAL SERVICES IMPROVE THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF PARISIAN BIODIVERSITY

The study of the capital's fauna, flora and fungi reveals a certain wealth, as well as a very real fragility. Parisian vegetation is often exotic or horticultural, and is therefore less beneficial than wild species, particularly for pollinating fauna. Among these species, at least 129 animal species and 9 plant species are protected at the regional or national level, in addition to the threatened species on the regional Red Lists.

An Inventory of biodiversity sites was drawn up in order to assess the dynamics of urban biodiversity. A Biodiversity Portrait was also created for the general public.



Natural Garden (20Th). ©Paris City Hall

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF BIODIVERSITY REQUIRES EVERYONE'S INVOLVEMENT

The City is actively promoting participatory science for a variety of audiences (hobbyists, schools, naturalists, and managers of green spaces).

Thanks to interactive tools made available by participants such as the National Museum of Natural History, and NOÉ, residents, users, and managers can take part in simple and educational monitoring protocols (butterfly monitoring protocol for managers, *PROPAGE—PROtocol PAPillons GEstionnaires* and a monitoring programme for urban meadows, *FLORILÈGE-prairies urbaines*). This enabled the biodiversity component of the national EcoJardin label for the City of Paris's green spaces to be updated. research programmes increase knowledge

Paris is the location for several research programmes initiated by institutions, such as the [National Museum of Natural History](#), universities, and research laboratories. Specific studies were conducted, such as the "Consequences of urban environment pressures on the engineering behaviour of earthworms", or the "Parisian tawny owl" project, which involved the implementation of measures (particularly the installation of nesting boxes and banding) aimed at better understanding the situation of this nocturnal raptor in Paris.

The City of Paris accompanies and supports studies on users taking ownership of nature, through collaborations with multidisciplinary research programmes. The RENATU research programme examines how linear transport infrastructures can be vehicles for nature, and the ECOVILLE project studies the greening conditions for walls and the bases of buildings.

A NEW PLAN STRENGTHENS THE PRESENCE OF WILDERNESS IN PARIS

Paris has implemented a new "Hives and Pollinators" Plan for establishing a true development strategy for apiaries in Paris by 2020.



An apiary. ©M. Verhille, Paris City Hall

The Hives and pollinators plan is built on 4 key areas:

1. develop an environment that is favourable for pollinators
2. prioritise the installation of apiaries
3. facilitate the sale of honey and honey products
4. develop information and raise awareness

Through the APICité Label, the City has committed to a certification procedure for its initiative for promoting bees and wild pollinators.

PARIS ENHANCES AND ENRICHES ITS INTERNATIONAL ACTION

The Paris-Montreal cooperation, which began in 2012 on nature in urban settings, and has been more specifically focused on the "greening of buildings and public spaces" since 2015, has embarked on a common action for "green roofs" in Paris. Likewise, this year Paris will participate in the "Pedestrian and shared streets" call for projects.

International cooperation will continue in 2016 with the City's participation at the "[COP 13 Biodiversity](#)", which will be held in Cancun in December. Mexico will host the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, aimed at maintaining international efforts promoting biodiversity.

In 2015, the City of Paris calculated the City's [Singapore Index](#), established within the framework of the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) for major cities around the world. This revealed several different situations: Paris has real potential for hosting and maintaining fauna and flora, despite the very fragile state of biodiversity in the City; the Parisian governance on biodiversity is committed to and active in achieving objectives that must be maintained and reinforced; there must be a restoration of the ecological benefits of nature in the city.

THE GREENING OF PARIS CONTINUES

5.5 HA OF NEW GREEN SPACES OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 2015

With the aim of meeting the objective of opening 30 hectares of new green spaces to the public, 5.5 ha of new green spaces opened in 2015, 5,000m² of which opened in Jardin Charles Trenet (13th).

A section of the Inner Railway Ring (13th), officially opened in 2016, was developed. It is now a 1.1 ha walking path that connects several gardens in the arrondissement.

5,010 NEW TREES PLANTED SINCE 2014

With the objective of planting 20,000 new trees by the end of 2020, 5,010 trees were planted at the end of 2015, of which 3,300 were planted in the linear forest (19th) and 420 on private property as part of the renovation of the Maison de la Radio (16th). At the end of June 2016, 6,355 new trees were

planted, of which 600 were planted in the [Bois de Vincennes](#) (12th).



163 trees (medlar and sweet chestnut trees) were planted on a former car park on the route de la Pyramide in the bois de Vincennes (12th) ©J.P. Viguié, Paris City Hall

Meanwhile, the project "An Orchard in my School" was taking place, raising awareness on urban agriculture among children.



3 fruit trees (peach, pear, apple) were planted at the preschool located Rue des Tapisseries (17th). © JP Viguié, Paris City Hall

At the end of 2015, 27 orchards were completed, representing 181 fruit trees. At the end of June 2016, 50 more orchards were added to this number, representing 379 fruit trees.

During national tree day (*La fête de l'arbre*) on 25 November 2015, the City received the "[Arbre remarquable de France](#)" ([remarkable tree in France](#)) Label. By adhering to this label, local authorities commit to conserving, protecting and highlighting these trees.

INCORPORATING NATURE ON BUILDINGS AND IN PUBLIC PLACES

The City's objective is to reach a total of 100 ha of green roofs and walls by 2020. To move towards this goal, an inventory of the City's potential was carried out and each department managing the project set a greening objective.

By 2020, 210 greening operations are scheduled to be carried out on municipal facilities (schools, gymnasiums, childcare centres, etc.). In 2015, 12 were carried out, representing 1.7 ha. Out of the 40 facilities to be greened in 2016, 3 walls were greened in the springtime and 17 walls and roofs are scheduled to be greened in autumn 2016.

By 2020, 180 waterproofing measures are set to be carried out for municipal property. Out of the annual objective of 30 facilities (4,500 m²), 27 were waterproofed during the summer of 2015, and 46 are scheduled for 2016.

9.5 ha of walls and roofs managed by the Department of Green Spaces and the Environment will be greened by 2020. For the 2015 objective of 2 ha, 1.7 ha were achieved. For the 2016 objective of 1.5 ha, 1.7 ha are scheduled for 2016.

In addition, 7 sites were identified for greening in 2015 through funding from the 2015 [participatory budget](#).

CHANGES TO THE LOCAL URBANISM PLAN FACILITATE THE GREENING OF BUILDINGS

With the aim of making the greening of buildings and urban agriculture greater priorities, the Council of Paris adopted changes to the Local Urbanism Plan on 4 July 2016.

Therefore, Article 6 provides for an indentation to be made to ensure that the plants used to green a wall are able to take root.

Article 13 is fully dedicated to greening buildings. It specifies that for new buildings or very high buildings, any flat roof of over 100 m² must be greened and priority should be placed on making these roofs accessible to residents. Any roof with a surface area exceeding 500 m² must be covered with a substrate that reproduces the quality of natural soil as much as possible, enabling the installation of rooftop urban agriculture.

Finally, Article 11 authorises the installation of agricultural equipment and production greenhouses on roof overhangs and allows for dimensions that are larger than standard

requirements, as long as their volume is in harmony with the surrounding built-up environment.

THE CITY OF PARIS CREATES A NEW FUNDING TOOL FOR GREENING SOCIAL HOUSING

To support providers of social housing in this area, the Department of Housing implemented two types of funding specifically for renovations, one for green surfaces created on roofs and walls, and the other for urban agriculture projects.

The funding is open for all greening projects on existing buildings. New buildings must all systematically incorporate green areas in the building project.

In 2014 and 2015, 17 greening projects representing a surface area of nearly 1.4 hectares were funded by the City of Paris for €600,000. During the summer of 2016, over 1.8 hectares of green area on buildings was completed by providers of social housing.

PARISIANS GREEN THE CITY

In order to green the city more quickly, a vast participatory programme is mobilising volunteers in the city.

THE "GREEN NEAR ME" PROGRAMME EXPANDS

The programme for this term provides for the greening of 200 different areas spread throughout Paris and proposed by Parisians. The "Green near me" call for projects was launched in July 2014. The green walls and installation of planter boxes in public places represent over 60% of the propositions.

End of 2015: 74 projects completed

End of June 2016: 112 projects will be completed.

This operation will come to a close during the first half of 2017.



As part of the "Green near me" project, a jasmine plant provides a green area on a wall in Rue Jean Moulin (14th)
© JP Viguié, Paris City Hall

THE PARTICIPATORY BUDGET CONFIRMS PARISIANS' DESIRE FOR A GREENER CITY

One of the projects selected by Parisians for the 2014 [participatory budget](#) was the "gardens on the walls" project. It involved greening 40 building walls or works of art.

The "Cultivate schools" project also took place in 2014, and was developed through the participatory budget. The aim of the project was to create vegetable gardens in schools for educational purposes. 212 schools had opened vegetable gardens by the end of 2015 and 14 additional schools received gardens during the 2016 summer holidays.

Thanks to the 2015 participatory budget, 188 local projects were selected at the outcome of the vote by Parisians. 61 of these projects (approximately one third) propose to green public places. Two will result in an expansion of nature of urban agriculture in the city: "Let's cultivate the city" and "Green on every floor".

PARTICIPATORY GARDENING GROWS

23 new shared gardens have opened in Paris since March 2014 and over 1,000 green space permits have already been issued.

A shared garden, which is collectively created or maintained by residents, promotes ecological gardening through the "Green Thumb" charter, and conserves biodiversity. It also encourages social and intergenerational connections in the neighbourhood through gardening, and cultural and educational activities. Over 3,000 members are involved in the shared garden network.

The new shared gardens were primarily created on city land. They have truly created living spaces for the public and contribute to local community life.



The shared garden boxes on Rue Elisa Borey (20th) were created by the association ©Claire Alexandre, Paris City Hall

The Council of Paris adopted the **Green space permit** in July 2015 to allow Parisians to participate in greening public places. This new and innovative measure involves a simple process.

It seeks to encourage the greening of public places through a participatory approach and the active involvement of residents, district councils, associations, shopkeepers, etc.



Garden boxes created by an association on Rue d'Alsace (10th)
© association Oikos

These permits, which are issued by the City of Paris to public legal entities or private individuals, enable Parisians to become

gardeners of public places and green the city through a variety of ways.

THOUSANDS OF PARISIANS PARTICIPATED IN THE "SEEDS ON EVERY FLOOR" CAMPAIGN

The City encouraged Parisians to green their surrounding environment—balconies, terraces, or public spaces—with the goal of making the living environment more attractive and developing natural areas.

Through the "Seeds on every floor" campaign, launched on 16 March 2016 at the Maison du Jardinage and at all arrondissement town halls, 30,000 seed packets, containing 15 varieties of vegetable or ornamental plants were distributed for free between March 16 - 25, 2016.



Seeds on every floor campaign © Paris City Hall

80% OF PARISIAN PARKS AND GARDENS RECEIVED THE "ÉCOJARDIN" CERTIFICATION AT THE END OF 2015

The Ecojardin label recognizes the ecological management of a green space. It was created in 2012 at the initiative of several local authorities, including the City of Paris. 80% of Parisian parks and gardens received this certification at the end of 2015. The other gardens did not meet the requirements for the audit due to a lack of sufficient green space in the layout, or excessive use by visitors. These gardens are currently excluded from the certification.

The use of chemical treatments, particularly weed killers, was suspended during an experiment at the Ivry cemetery in early 2015. It has now been prohibited in all cemeteries, following the statement by the WHO indicating the probable carcinogenic nature of the most commonly used weed killer (glyphosate).

URBAN AGRICULTURE EXPANDS THROUGHOUT THE CAPITAL

In 2014, the City committed to creating 33 ha of urban agriculture by 2020.

A SERIES OF CONFERENCES ON URBAN AGRICULTURE MOBILISES MANY PARTICIPANTS

With the aim of reaching this ambitious objective and creating connections between owners and project leaders, the City of Paris organised a series of conference. This series, entitled, "Let's cultivate the city" provided an opportunity for presenting the issues involved in developing urban and suburban agriculture in Paris, the different production methods that are possible in the City, while enabling this new breed of farmers to meet a wide variety of actors.



The conferences all packed the auditorium, at times drawing over 700 participants.

1.8 ha of urban agriculture opened throughout Paris in August 2016, with an average project surface area of 450 m².

A large-scale urban agriculture project will be installed on the roof of the future Chapelle International freight hall (18th). The proposed surface area (approximately 5,000 m²) will be large enough to develop different types of rooftop production techniques (greenhouse, outdoor soil-ground production and garden boxes), and the production will represent a significant portion of the business model for the project.

These projects are carried out with a sustainable development approach, through the use of urban waste to make compost, the production of local fruits and vegetables, the use of rain water or closed water loops, by being involved in local distribution networks and the local economy, by providing community reintegration for certain categories of people through employment, and encouraging participation or crowdfunding.

TO ACCELERATE THE ROLL-OUT OF PROJECTS, PARIS LAUNCHES THE “PARISCULTEURS” CALL FOR PROJECTS

In 2016, the City of Paris launched the “[Parisculteurs](#)” call for projects, with support from the 33 initial signatories of the “100 Hectares Objective Charter”. The list and characteristics of the 33 proposed sites are presented on a [dedicated website](#). The “Parisculteurs”, or Parisian farmers could propose any kind of technique (aeroponics, aquaponics, hydroponics, permaculture, orchards, mushroom farms, growing in pots or in the ground, edible walls, climbing and hanging plants). 140 applications were received. The winners will be designated in November and the first projects could begin in 2017.



“Parisculteur” project leaders visit the Eau de Paris water reservoir in Belleville (20th). ©JP Viguié, Paris City Hall

The initiative reveals the potential of Parisian owners (private and public, including Paris City Hall) for greening the facades and roofs of their buildings and promotes the rise of a new business model for urban agriculture projects.

SCHOOLS ARE EQUIPPED FOR SOIL-LESS GARDENING PROJECTS

As part of the participatory budget, Parisians voted for the “Cultivate schools” initiative, representing an investment of €1 million. The goal is for children to take part in transforming their environment, allowing them to become participants in this environment, thus causing them to become more respectful of it.

In 2014, 350 educational gardens were established. The project involves equipping schools that do not have open ground (“bacsac” planter bags for preschools, square planter boxes for primary schools).



[“Paris sous les fraises” \(Paris beneath the strawberries\)](#)

Nearly 1,000 m² are vertically cultivated in the heart of Paris, on the roof of Galeries Lafayette (9th). The approach is based on a combination of three different kinds of technology: organic vegetable farming, waste treatment and the bio-filtration of water.



The Paris Youth Council © Paris City Hall

CONTRIBUTING TO THE FULFILMENT OF OTHERS THROUGH CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

"To keep the earth clean, I throw things away the right way!"

"Being eco-friendly just makes sense!"

"Protect, harvest, recycle and farm..."
children's slogan

The participation of residents is a key focus of the City's policy. In particular, it aims to do the following:

- ✓ put citizens at the heart of public services, the City's policy action, and various public policies in order to promote initiatives by residents and increasingly involve them in the public policy process,
- ✓ strengthen social connections within neighbourhoods,
- ✓ change the image of neighbourhoods, making residents a key resource.

CHILDREN HELP PREPARE FOR COP21

Young Parisians participated in consultation workshops on [COP 21](#) for an equivalent of 4,560 days. Local associations, Ateliers Villes, Ludwik, le Pavillon de l'Arsenal, le Pavillon de l'Eau, and le CAUE de Paris led the workshops on "My life today is my life tomorrow."



One of the "Children's Green Paris" creations in Parc floral (12th) © Paris City Hall

Several topics were discussed:

- Water in my city, today and tomorrow
- My sustainable home
- Let's imagine the city of tomorrow

- My building in 2050
- Let's invest in Parisian roofs
- My ideal school on a postcard
- Heritage of the future
- Greater Paris and [COP 21](#)

10,000 children imagined sustainable and pleasant districts during the 2-week theme on "Children's Green Paris, a sustainable dream". The theme included a social aspect to reflect on how to create better conditions for living together in an open and peaceful manner, both now and in the near future. This event, organised by the Department of Educational Affairs (DASCO), took place in Paris's Parc Floral.



Another creation from "Children's Green Paris" ©Paris City Hall

UPGRADED FORUMS

DISTRICT COUNCILS

123 District councils are spread throughout the entire Parisian territory. These district councils, spaces for information and discussion, propositions, initiatives, and sharing opinions, strengthen the dialogue among Paris residents by promoting civic involvement through participative initiatives.

NEARLY 700 YOUNG PEOPLE APPLIED TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE PARIS YOUTH COUNCIL (CPJ)

The Paris Youth Council, made up of 100 members and chaired by the Mayor of Paris, is an advisory forum that allows youth to get involved in the life of the capital and take part in making decisions that affect them.



The Paris Youth Council. © Paris City Hall

A steering group made up of residents, associations and local stakeholders (schools, tenant associations, shopkeepers, doctors who practice in the district...) is designated to lead the citizen councils and mobilise residents.

To support the Citizen councils, the City of Paris proposes training, based on the needs members express, through the People's University of Active Citizenship (*l'Université populaire de la citoyenneté active*), and the Resource centre for City policy, with the aim of building a common vision and benefiting from the expertise of each individual.

SINCE 2006, 14 ARRONDISSEMENTS HAVE PROGRESSIVELY CREATED PARENT COUNCILS

Parent Councils are forums for discussions between arrondissement mayors, the elected parents and early childhood professionals. They are places for civic initiative and solidarity.

In 2016, 242 establishments had an establishment council or were in contact with a parent council in the local area or arrondissement. 21,716 parents participated in designating 752 parents to represent them.

THE PARISIAN NIGHT COUNCIL



The Night Council @S. Robichon, Paris City Hall

The Night Council was created in December 2014 to develop a cross-cutting and balanced policy that combines a respect for residents' sleep, the wishes of those who want to go out and enjoy the city at night, the living conditions of night workers, and the economic and cultural development of nightlife activities. It brings together the actors involved in Paris's nightlife.



"WARN: We Are Ready Now!"

This youth and student movement is mobilized to provide concrete solutions to the current challenges facing our society. "Change ourselves to change the world": to do this, the movement has become a "Révèle-Acteur", meaning it reveals and actively pursues solutions by connecting young people with alternative solutions that already exist.

CITIZEN COUNCILS FOR CITY POLICY BEING CREATED IN DISADVANTAGED NEIGHBOURHOODS

Citizen Councils are being created in each affected arrondissement (total of 8) with a threefold mission:

1. Participate in developing projects for the city,
2. Initiate innovative projects that meet identified needs,
3. Participate in monitoring and assessing implemented action plans, particularly by participating in steering committees for City Policy and urban renovation projects.

Special attention is given to encouraging the participation of residents living far from traditional local forums for democracy.

In order to work together to develop measures and assist the implementation of these measures, thematic work groups bring together the relevant members to address seven different themes: new spaces, prevention, discrimination, mobility, public peace, business and work commerce et travail, promotion and tourism.

RESIDENTS OFFERED NEW WAYS OF GETTING INVOLVED

PARIS, A SMART AND SUSTAINABLE CITY, FINDS NEW WAYS TO INNOVATE AND MOBILISE CITIZENS

Paris is faced with new issues: energy transition, sustainable mobility, and changing lifestyles. To address these issues more efficiently, the City is taking cross-cutting and multidisciplinary action based on an original method. A sustainable city combines the following characteristics:

- ✓ It is an open city, with an approach that puts people first. This method encourages the participation of citizens, innovation and research, open data and working together to create projects will all City stakeholders.
- ✓ It is a connected city, taking advantage of the possibilities that digital technology and connected object infrastructures have to offer, by using smart phone applications, websites and sensors.
- ✓ It is a resourceful and resilient city, implementing Paris's ambitions in the areas of climate, biodiversity, the zero-waste strategy and the fight against pollution.

In 2015, this approach was defined in the [“Smart and sustainable Paris” strategic plan](#). It is led by Paris's Smart and Sustainable City Mission, in close cooperation with the relevant municipal departments.

In 2015, open innovation initiatives were organised as meetups on greening initiatives, sensors and the participatory budget.

Open data for innovation

[DataCity](#) took place from January to June 2016. This original programme, launched by the City of Paris, was implemented by NUMA (network of innovative companies). For 3 months, it coordinated the collaboration of start-ups, industrial partners

and public stakeholders. Using data provided by the City and its partners, the goal was to test digital solutions for addressing challenges related to energy, the development of public places and mobility.

5 projects received awards. They addressed the following issues:

1. How energy can be shared in an island
2. How short trips can be improved
3. How to make buildings smarter
4. How to envision future public places
5. How to adopt more energy-efficient behaviours?



EXPERIMENTING TO BETTER UNDERSTAND HOW USERS EXPERIENCE A SQUARE AND SAVE WATER AND ENERGY IN MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

Since 2015, the City Mission has been coordinating an experiment in partnership with the company CISCO. A report on this experiment will be released in mid-2017.

To better understand the use and movement that takes place in public places, CISCO installed sensors at the Place de la Nation (11th, 12th). Beginning in March 2016, the sensors measured traffic flows, noise, pollution and the water needs for green spaces. Using data from the sensors and surveys on users' experiences, the start-up mapped the wellness areas in the square.

CISCO also installed sensors in the Reuilly gymnasium (12th), the Druinot childcare centre (12th), the 12th arrondissement town hall and in the Paris Habitat Porte Dorée social housing complex (12th). The sensors measure energy and water consumption levels, the temperature, lighting and use of the facilities. The first results obtained in mid-2016 have already enabled the identification of areas for savings in the short-term.

THE "GRAND PARIS CITOYEN" CAMPAIGN

In 2015, the year preceding the establishment of the Greater Paris (Grand Paris) metropolitan area, the City of Paris organised public informational meetings to raise awareness of the issues the City has in common with the inner suburbs of Paris, and gather proposals and project ideas through consultation workshops and a participatory campaign via the website <http://www.idee.paris.fr>.

With over 1,000 participants and 370 proposals, the "Grand Paris Citoyen" proved to be a great success. The mayor submitted a summary report of these exchanges to the president of the metropolitan area to support the project and metropolitan schemes that will be drafted regarding housing, the environment, and development. Included among Parisians' proposals were a Metropolitan Cycling Plan, a Greening programme and the creation of a major cultural and sports event dedicated to Greater Paris.

The creation of the [Greater Paris Metropolitan Area](#) has caused new issues and new opportunities for collaboration to arise, in the areas of housing, air quality, the sound environment and energy demand management. The first projects will include the drafting of a metropolitan Climate Air and Energy Plan. The Metropolitan area will also be responsible for drafting a Master plan for metropolitan energy distribution networks, aimed at coordinating the complementarity of electric, gas, heating and cooling distribution networks and creating consistent investment policies.

Concrete initiatives, supported by the City of Paris, have emerged, such as the ["Réinventer la Seine" \("Reinventing the Seine"\) call for proposals](#). This initiative, launched in mid-2016 with nearly 40 sites from Paris to Le Havre, aims to invent new ways of living on and along the banks of the Seine in the Paris-Rouen-Le Havre axis. In addition, the Innovation Arc project, which places innovation at the heart of the strategy for developing disadvantaged districts, will contribute to removing the barrier the ring-road currently represents.



PLATFORMS FOR PARTICIPATION ATTRACT A GROWING NUMBER OF PARISIANS

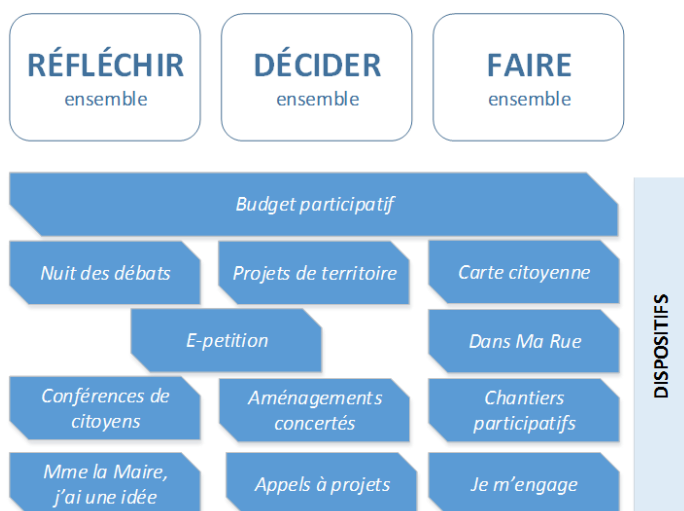
IN 2016, THE PARTICIPATORY BUDGET SUPPORTS PROJECTS FOR DISADVANTAGED DISTRICTS

Since 2014, Parisians have been invited to provide input on how 5% of the investment budget should be allocated, which represents €500 million through to 2020. A total of €100 million has been dedicated to the 2016 edition, €30 million of which are specifically allocated for projects from disadvantaged districts, and €10 million for projects for Parisian schools and middle schools.

Out of the 3,158 proposals submitted throughout Paris, 1,318 were admissible or feasible. Following the joint development workshops, 37 Parisian projects and 585 arrondissement projects were submitted to a vote by Parisians that took place between 16 September to 2 October 2016.

The projects dealt with renewable energy, food, repairs and DIY, compost, nature in the city and more green areas in disadvantaged districts.

160,000 people participated in one of the 2016 participatory budgets, which represents 7% of the population. In the end, 209 projects were selected in the arrondissements, many of which were related to greening.



MAYOR, I'VE GOT AN IDEA

[Mayor, I've got an idea](#) is a website that encourages citizen participation. All Parisians are invited to offer their ideas and suggest projects on a variety of themes. The submitted ideas can then be discussed and improved by everyone. 15 consultations have been conducted online since the site's creation, and 23,000 people are registered on the website. The following consultations were proposed in 2016: [Biodiversity Plan](#), [Job hackathon](#), [Makers](#), [The Parisian Conference Series on Health \(2nd phase\)](#)

[The Parisian Citizen Workshops](#)

Whether to develop a project or learn more about subjects that interest us, we all have a good reason to receive more training. This is the goal of the Citizen workshops, Paris City Hall's brand new community education initiative, open to all Parisians with a "Citizen of Paris" card. 10 Citizen workshops are currently being offered to Parisians. This offering will expand in the autumn of 2017.

A NEW VERSION OF THE "DANSMARUE" APPLICATION WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE END OF 2016

The [DansMaRue \(InMyStreet\)](#) application for Parisians was launched in 2013. After a little over three years in operation, users have reported 156,000 abnormalities in public places in Paris. Statistics show that users use the application to address graffiti issues (38% of messages) and illegal waste disposal (26% of messages).

A new version that has taken feedback from users and city services into account should be available online by the end of 2016. The main changes include the possibility to report problems inside certain frequently used public facilities and the possibility of organising crowdsourcing (participatory production) initiatives.

A DIFFERENT WAY OF LIVING OFFERED THROUGH PARTICIPATIVE HOUSING

Participative housing includes all practices aimed at putting future residents at the centre of the design, construction and management of real property.

In its Local Housing Plan adopted in March 2011, the City of Paris plans to develop participative housing at the metropolitan level.

To promote participative housing projects, Paris launched a Call for proposals in May 2014 for three plots of land during a public meeting at Paris City Hall that was attended by over 300 people. The project makes land or buildings in need of renovation available and assists applicants in developing their projects by providing them with technical and financial assistance. Residents' projects must promote social, economic and ecological innovation, include a high level of energy efficiency, and feature common living areas and ensure the social diversity of residents.



The future residents of a participative building working together
©Paris City Hall



The model of one of the projects ©Paris City Hall

In November 2014, around thirty groups of future residents (120 households) submitted applications. A jury composed of elected officials, technicians, experts, and representatives from associations and the districts where the plots are located met together in December 2014 to approve the applications of 4 groups per plot.

Throughout 2015, the 12 resident groups formed associations, defended their project and presented their structural planning for the property to a jury on 2 February 2016.

The 3 groups of winners are now finalising their projects in preparation for a review by the Paris Council.

The architectural projects favour greening initiatives and shared gardens. Innovative solutions (wooden structures, recovering grey water) are being studied to optimise the structures' environmental performance.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORTS ASSOCIATIONS

OVER 80 ASSOCIATIONS BENEFIT FROM "INFILL PROPERTY" PREMISES

Social, cultural and mutual assistance associations often have limited resources in terms of facilities where they can hold meetings and organise events. When this is the case, associations may request to benefit from infill property premises belonging to the City of Paris.

Local authorities' "Infill property" is private estate which is not assigned to a department or public establishment.

"PARTICIPANTS IN A SUSTAINABLE PARIS" ("ACTEURS DU PARIS DURABLE") HONOURS PARISIANS INVESTED IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The "Participants in a Sustainable Paris" initiative turns the spotlight on individuals, associations or companies that work to support the environment and sustainable development in the capital. Today it includes over 3,200 registered participants, and involves 300,000 people.

The [website](#) brings the participants together, makes connections, presents previous environmental initiatives that have been implemented in Paris, honours the participants, promotes exchanges and presents practical tools.

The Maison des Acteurs du Paris durable, (4th), hosts and organises meetings, conferences, debates, workshops and film screenings on a variety of subjects (screening of the film "A Quest for Meaning", workshops on the future of guidelines, on recycling spent grains from Parisian breweries, conference debates on vegetarian diets, etc.)

In 2015, 4,630 Parisians visited the centre (4,300 in 2014). This increase was due to the initiative's growing popularity.



La Maison des Acteurs du Paris durable is located
21 rue des Blancs Manteaux (4th) © F. Fredon, Paris City Hall

Each year, the City organises an event presenting the winning "Participants in a Sustainable Paris" ("Promotion des Acteurs du Paris durable"). Following a call for proposals, a jury composed of experts and Parisian elected officials selects 10 Participants who lead innovative initiatives focused on the environment and sustainable development in Paris. These projects can all be reproduced and are already operational.

In 2016, the jury selected projects involving rooftop agriculture, the social recycling of objects and unsold food items, a money-free business and food services of the future. The 2016 winners will be presented throughout this report.

THE CITY SOUGHT TO FULLY INVOLVE ITS OFFICIALS IN THE ISSUES FACING THE CITY

REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT OF MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Municipal employees proposed the following:

- ✓ Introducing a daily vegetarian option in the canteens for the City's administrative personnel
- ✓ Energy savings on lighting in buildings
- ✓ Developing "softer" modes of transport
- ✓ Testing teleworking solutions
- ✓ Digitalising certain internal procedures
- ✓ Donating uneaten food
- ✓ Creating a platform for exchanging materials

IMPROVING ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

A consultation was organised to address 4 major issues:

1. Simplifying access to social benefits
2. Facilitating procedures in arrondissement town halls
3. Increasing access to cultural institutions and artistic activities for hobbyists
4. Promote access to sports activities for everyone, including in public places.

507 varied and innovative ideas and suggestions were posted on the City's intranet.



The intergenerational initiative of the Association Pari Solidaire facilitates intergenerational flat-shares for residents in subsidised housing. ©E.Chaix, Paris City Hall

REINFORCING SOCIAL COHESION AND SOLIDARITY BETWEEN TERRITORIES AND BETWEEN GENERATIONS

THE PARISIAN PACT AGAINST LARGE-SCALE EXCLUSION AND ITS FIRST MEASURES

2015 was the first year the Parisian Pact against large-scale exclusion was implemented.

Collective reflection on large-scale exclusion led to the signing of the Pact on 18 February 2015. This partnership action plan is defined in 106 measures.

At the end of 2015, over 70% of the measures had been carried out or were underway.

CITY OF PARIS CENTRE FOR SOCIAL ACTION (CASVP) EXPANDS ITS SERVICES TO BENEFIT THE MOST EXCLUDED GROUPS OF PARISIANS



The City of Paris Centre for Social Action (CASVP), made up of 20 arrondissement chapters, is responsible for implementing municipal social policy.

The CASVP has 180 public facilities: 16 Retirement homes for dependent elderly people, 43 canteens, 69 clubs, 9 Emergency Shelter and Social Reintegration Centres, and 2 bathroom and shower rooms.

As part of the Parisian Pact against Large-scale Exclusion, Shelter Centres, Social Services Reception Centres, and Solidarity and Integration Centres were all mobilised.

The Social Services Reception Centres continued to improve the initial reception and assistance provided to individuals living in precarious conditions.

The René Coty Solidarity and Integration Centre (14th) tested a service for receiving families for half a day, once a week throughout the year.

The eighth social restaurant, "restaurant solidaire Meaux" opens in the 19th arrondissement.



Accommodations for the homeless in the Invalides gymnasium (7th), as part of the Winter plan ©H.Garat, Paris City Hall

THE FIRST HOURS PLAN HAS PROVEN EFFECTIVE

The First Hours plan benefits individuals in situations of serious social exclusion, primarily the homeless.

The goal of the plan is to gradually increase the duration of the individual's work week until the employee is able to work 16 hours a week. The employee can then be taken on by the work programme he or she is employed by or elsewhere.

Between 2011 and 2015, 13 associations chose to participate in this plan that was launched at the end of 2010. They took on 267 individuals, 88 of which left the programme to begin sustainable employment. In 2015, 95 new participants were taken on by 11 associations.

MORE EMERGENCY SHELTER CENTRES OPEN FOR THE WINTER PLAN

Each winter, the City of Paris and providers of social housing provide the State with temporarily vacant sites to be used to create Emergency Shelter Centres.





Examples of buildings used to offer emergency shelter in the winter in 2015-2016. © Paris City Hall

In order to further the City's efforts in its fight against large-scale exclusion, a study is being carried out into the development of modular shelters on vacant land under the management of the City.

PARIS REINFORCES ITS INITIATIVES FOR RECEIVING MIGRANTS



Receiving the first migrants. ©Paris City Hall

Since October 2015, the City has implemented an Action Plan for Receiving Refugees.

The winter measures that make facilities available as emergency shelters were expanded in 2015 to accommodate migrants in similar emergency shelter structures. Infill property and property from social housing providers is used for this purpose.

THE CITY IS DIVERSIFYING ITS AID POLICIES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

"CREATING THE PARIS OF CHILDREN"

The Mayor of Paris "Creating the Paris of Children" through a coordinate strategy for children and families.

Paris will be the first major metropolitan area to embark on this initiative advocated by the United Nation's Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The goal of this approach is to mobilise all the necessary needs for better preparing the future of the 380,000 Parisian children and ensure that each one truly has equal opportunities, based on four objectives:

1. protect the needs and fundamental rights of Parisian children,
2. promote early childhood learning and fulfilment,
3. support parents in their parental role and promote the reconciliation of their work and family life,
4. create a benevolent city with and for children and families.



"Le Troisième Café"

Le Troisième Café is a restaurant run by a local association with a focus on solidarity. It offers balanced meals at very low prices, made with unsold fruits and vegetables from local organic stores.



"La boutique sans argent" ("The Money-Free Shop")

In this shop, everyone can freely give and take clothing, small appliances, tableware, decorative objects, shoes, games and toys, books, etc. Workshops are also offered at the shop to provide opportunities to meet and share expertise. The idea is to create social connections around the concept of giving.



Distributing local food donations with "Biocycle"

With their electric cargo trikes, each week the members of this association transport a half-ton of fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, organic bread, unsold food items from stores, restaurants, canteens... directly to charities.

Special attention is given to receiving disabled children, families who have begun a process of integration and who are facing precarious conditions, support for single-parent families, and assisting children whose parents work atypical hours.

A NEW PLAN FOR PREVENTION AND CHILDHOOD PROTECTION HAS BEEN FINALIZED

A pillar in the Parisian strategy for children and families, a new Childhood Protection and Preventative Plan seeks to ensure siblings are able to stay together and improves the connections between child psychiatry and social work.

The first measures of the 2015-2020 Departmental Plan for Childhood Protection and Prevention have already been implemented. Facilities have opened for the most vulnerable groups of individuals. An educational programme for the initial assistance, assessment and orientation for foreign isolated minors opened in the 11th arrondissement.

Four daytime informational reception services are scheduled to open to respond to the needs of families.

The Parisian programme for providing hotel accommodations in partnership with the SAMU social (emergency humanitarian services) received a gold Territoria award.

The priority attention given to the mental and somatic health of children who benefit from Child Welfare Services has been strengthened through the addition of two doctors and one child psychiatrist.



THE DEPARTMENT IS FURTHER DEVELOPING RECEPTION AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO FOREIGN ISOLATED MINORS

Paris is home to one fourth of the foreign isolated minors in France.

Five months of debates and consultations held in 2015 resulted in the creation of fifteen measures that overhauled the existing schemes. These measures respond to the needs of these young people, throughout every step of the assistance they receive and their integration process. The goal is to go beyond simply providing shelter, and work together with each individual to create an education plan that will help him or her move towards becoming independent.

The Department of Paris ensures that these young people are provided shelter from day one and reduces the wait times for procedures. In addition to these measures, the City, along with the State, will be involved in caring for the seventy young adult secondary school pupils identified within its territory. They will also benefit from personalized assistance for continuing their education.

PARIS LAUNCHES A PROGRAMME PROMOTING THE AUTONOMY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The transition to autonomy is a process that gradually empowers young people to make full use of their rights and make their own life choices independently of their family environment.

This measure involves young people between the ages of 16 and 25. 330,500 individuals in Paris fit this description. However, a variety of factors, including employment inequalities, the increasingly long transition time between training received and access to stable employment, economic and social circumstances, and difficulties in finding housing have extended this age range to age 30.

The Programme for the Autonomy of Young People, presented to the Council of Paris in September 2015, is aimed at ensuring the consistency of the overall existing and future measures.

It seeks to help young people discover different professions, by developing the quality of the student experience and pays particular attention to the most vulnerable individuals to reduce inequalities.

A PROGRAMME TO FACILITATE EVERYDAY LIFE FOR DISABLED PARISIANS

PARIS IS REINFORCING ITS MEASURES PROMOTING ACADEMIC SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The City of Paris has committed to an ambitious policy to support assistance provided to children with disabilities from extracurricular services. This commitment is translated into the following measures:

- ✓ Training for youth leaders from the Resource centre for children with disabilities
- ✓ Creating additional management positions
- ✓ Opening 9 leisure centres (in the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th arrondissements). Half of the children received by these centres will be children with disabilities.
- ✓ Creating a network of 7 disability advisors, responsible for providing advice and training for teams of youth workers in the field and assess potential problem situations related to extracurricular services.

CHANGING PUBLIC OPINION ON DISABILITIES

In her Communication of September 2015 to the Council of Paris, the Mayor of Paris outlined the Paris municipal authority's plan for assisting disabled individuals. The new 2017-2021 Plan will define this policy.

PARIS IS ADAPTING SOCIAL HOUSING TO ACCOMMODATE THE DISABLED

Nearly 9,000 Parisians report a situation of disability in their housing applications, representing 7% of applicants. 850 use wheelchairs; 90% are under the income ceilings for the first category of social housing (PLAI). 25% of tenants in social housing are over 60 years old.

The objectives of the Local Housing Plan and the Plan for the autonomy of disabled individuals stipulate that 40% of social housing units must be accessible for the physically disabled and 3% of housing units must be adapted for the disabled by 2020.

This goal is well on its way to being achieved, with six agreements signed in the summer of 2016 concerning 190,000 social housing units. These housing providers have committed to making nearly 40,000 housing units accessible and adapting 5,000 housing units by 2020.

On 31 December 2015, out of 230,135 social housing units assessed by the housing providers, 55,328 homes were accessible from the street to the door of the home, for a total of 9,816 new accessible homes in 2015 and 4,639 homes adapted for individuals with disabilities or reduced mobility, representing 1,033 new adapted homes in 2015.

3,401 PRIVATE HOUSING UNITS BENEFITED FROM ACCESSIBILITY AND ADAPTION RENOVATION WORK



A typical adapted housing unit ©Paris City Hall

For private housing, the City of Paris has supported the SOLIHA Paris – Hauts-de-Seine- Val d'Oise programme for improving housing for Parisians since 2007, particularly by making homes and buildings accessible for individuals with disabilities or reduced mobility. A subsidy of over one million euros is paid to the association each year for this purpose.

Communication is improving on assistance schemes available from the National Housing Agency and other funders (particularly the CASVP).

The services available include advice, home visits by an occupational therapist, assessments, and assistance in

preparing the applications to all the organisations for funding for the project.

Between 2007 and 2015, 3,401 housing units were renovated to be made accessible and adapted for a total cost of €4.8 million.

PARIS IS CONTINUING ITS LARGE-SCALE PROGRAMME FOR MAKING 1,800 PUBLIC FACILITIES ACCESSIBLE

In accordance with the order of 28 September 2014, which established the Accessibility Programmes, in 2016 the City of Paris received the approval from the Police headquarters for its 9 Accessibility Programmes, which are spread over a 3-year period due to the complex process involved in adapting Paris's built heritage.

The goal is to make as many buildings as possible accessible for use during the first two periods. The buildings that require little adaptation and the smallest establishments have been prioritized for the first years. The work began during the summer of 2016 for the renovation of establishments and short-term renovations such as work to improve bathrooms and vertical circulation, and work in gardens and green spaces.



The Inner Railway Ring (Petite Ceinture) between Rue Olivier de Serres and Rue Desnouettes (15th) is wheelchair accessible. ©JB Gurliat, Paris City Hall

THE CITY IS CONTINUING ITS POLICY FOR HIRING AND INTEGRATING DISABLED WORKERS

102 hires took place in 2015. Among these hires, 28 took place on a contractual basis, of which 25% involved category A and B management staff.

The Paris municipal authority proposed specific assistance schemes for the management staff: 384 employees were involved in 2015, for a total cost of €780,000. These schemes included the technical adaptation of workstations, services aimed at improving employees' daily lives (adapted transport solutions, hearing aids for deaf employees) and programmes for training and raising awareness of disabilities.

The Paris municipal authority is also mobilising a wide range of methods for assisting employees who are being retrained for a new job due to health reasons.

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS AND CARE FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

CITY OF PARIS CENTRE FOR SOCIAL ACTION IS CONTINUING ITS PROGRAMME AIMED AT BETTER MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

In 2015, CASVP continued to implement its ambitious programme for adapting and developing its offering of accommodation units in retirement homes for dependent elderly people (EHPAD). It opened two new EHPADs, Huguette VALSECCHI (15th) and Alice PRIN (14th), for a total of 213 units offering very comfortable accommodations. Meanwhile, the BELLEVILLE EHPAD (19th) is being completely redeveloped before its reopening scheduled for 2019.



Garden in the Huguette Valsecchi EHPAD (15th). © A. Pedalino, Mission communication CASVP

In 2015, the work of Paris Domicile, a service providing home assistance and support, continued to increase. On average, it provides care for 2,224 individuals each month.

Home care nursing services (SSIAD) provided care for 774 individuals throughout 2015. The service restructured to be able to make visits outside assisted living residences, in residences with flats.

SOCIAL ACTION BECOMES MORE DIVERSIFIED

THE NEW "PARIS SOLIDAIRE"



Many social interventions are taking place in the territories and are being carried out by a wide range of actors. To better respond to local needs, Paris has restructured its social activities. Social conferences by territory have been organised in each arrondissement since the summer of 2015. Elected officials and local stakeholders have gathered to discuss the arrondissement's social context, the social needs of the territory, or the social diagnosis.

"PARIS ENERGY FAMILIES" COMBAT FUEL POVERTY

Paris Energy Families is a service that helps families who are struggling to pay their fuel costs. It contributes to the fight against the fuel poverty of low income households.

The aid that is received varies based on the context of the household. It is allocated as an annual fee for a total of:

- ✓ €275 for families with at least 3 dependent children or a disabled child
- ✓ €138 for families with 1 or 2 dependent children.

This amount is paid directly to energy suppliers and applied to the amount the family owes.

In 2015, 34,380 Parisian households benefited from this service, for a total amount of nearly 7.7 million euros paid for by the Paris municipal authority.

PARIS TESTS A SOCIAL PRICING POLICY FOR WATER

In order to pursue the Paris municipal authority's commitment to the effective right to water, the City of Paris was chosen by the State in 2015 to participate in an experiment for a new water pricing system.

Following a study conducted by the Department of Sanitation and Water, two measures will be tested to supplement the City's existing scheme:

1. Establishing new preventive aid to promote access to water by making the first cubic metres of water free for the most vulnerable households
2. Creating a water ambassador service to work with associations, established by Eau de Paris.

These initiatives represent yet another step towards achieving universal access to water for all Parisians.

SOCIAL HOUSING SUPPLY IS INCREASING

The City is continuing its efforts to improve housing options available to Parisians while also diversifying the options to encourage social diversity in housing. This policy aims to increase the social housing supply to meet the demand of Parisians and improve housing to benefit tenants, while respecting the [Territorial Climate and Energy Plan](#).

The goals for producing new housing are ambitious: 10,000 housing units a year until 2020, 7,500 of which will be additional social housing units. All in all, 53,391 social housing units have already been funded since 2008 (of which 7,388 were funded in 2015).



New social housing © Agence Babin Renaud

A MORE EFFICIENT PROCESS FOR ALLOCATING SOCIAL HOUSING

With the aim of improving the process for allocating social housing, while ensuring transparency and fairness, a new method of pricing for requests has been implemented since 1st October 2014.

The method is based on a point system attributed according to 25 criteria. Particularly serious events for people or their assets are specifically taken into account and result in an increase in the number of points.

Since autumn 2015, Parisians can volunteer to participate in the Weekly Commission for Designating the City's Quota.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL REGULATION FOR PROTECTING HOUSING FACILITIES MAINTAINS THE HOUSING SUPPLY IN PARIS

This measure, which came into effect on 1st January 2015, provides a better framework for the system for authorising changes in use. It aims to maintain the supply of primary residences available in Paris and keep in check the transformation of housing units into short-term tourist rentals.

Owners who wish to transform a housing unit into office space or furnished tourism accommodations must first file an authorisation prior to the change of use. They must also compensate by creating a new housing unit in the same arrondissement as the converted one.

WITH LOC'ANNONCES, USERS PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THEIR HOUSING REQUEST

Launched in April 2015, this new online service works much like a classic property website. It allows people to apply online for the social housing offers featured on the website.

This service, which was initially reserved for housing for middle class households, has expanded to include housing for low-income households. Over 400 offers have been posted over the past 12 months of operation.



THE MULTILOC' PLAN OFFERS PRIVATE HOUSING WITH CONTROLLED RENT

Launched in October 2015, the MULTILOC' plan is aimed at providing housing for middle class families and young workers, whose income ceilings do not exceed the limit for intermediate rent.

The tenants sign a housing lease with the owners of housing registered with the plan, who have already entrusted the management of their property to one of the professionals who partner with the City of Paris. This authorised operator is responsible for searching for tenants and managing the property on behalf of the owners.

The rent is capped at 20% less than the comparative rent. In exchange, property owners receive financial aid, including grants for restoring or improving the property. These grants increase when the renovations improve the housing unit's energy label.



THE UNITED RISK-FREE RENTING PLAN IS BEING ENHANCED



The City sought to strengthen the United Risk-Free Renting" plan by setting an objective of reaching 2,000 housing units leased through this plan by the end of the term. Operators under agreement with the City of Paris become tenants of private housing units, where they temporarily house families.

In exchange, the owners who accept to be paid reduced rent benefit from the restoration of the housing unit, security from the City for the payment of the rent and tax deductions on their rental revenue.

In 30 June 2016, this plan had made 1,162 private housing units available and provided housing for over 2,100 families.

NEW HOUSING OFFERS FOR STUDENTS

For ten years now, the City of Paris has been leading a building plan which has increased the amount of housing available for students and researchers. By 2020, the capital will be home to 25,000 student housing units.

Since 2014, 3,653 new student housing units were created (approved or having received a permit) out of an objective of 6,000 housing units during this term.

All of the housing units comply with the territorial Climate and Energy Plan and the City's environmental commitments. They offer living spaces as well as places to meet, by providing community rooms, terraces or shared gardens. In addition, a social pricing scheme provides students access to housing for less than 500 euros a month, excluding aid for housing.

SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION THROUGH THE SOCIAL SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

Organisations for Integration through Economic Activity include integration companies, intermediary associations, temporary work integration organisations, public corporations in the neighbourhood, and integration workshops or construction sites. These organisations can provide supplementary support or a work contract for people who are the furthest removed from the world of work. In 2015, the City of Paris financially supported the recruitment of 1,882 beneficiaries of working tax credits (RSA) through 84 Organisations for Integration through Economic Activity.

PARIS SUPPORTS SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FINANCIAL SOLIDARITY

In order to facilitate the development of the Social Solidarity Economy (ESS) and employment opportunities in the territory, the City of Paris provides financing for several organisations specialised in supporting people who initiate projects, including Boutique de Gestion de Paris Île-de-France, a national support network for entrepreneurs, five business incubators and seven business and employment cooperatives. The City is also committed to enabling organisations specialising in microfinance to provide support for these social entrepreneurs.

Thanks to a project led by Solidarité Étudiante, a co-working space opened for student-entrepreneurs in the heart of the 13th arrondissement. At the 400m² premises, provided by the City of Paris, students who want to experience this new form of entrepreneurship receive individualised support.

SOCIAL SOLIDARITY ECONOMY TROPHIES (TROPHEES DE L'ÉCONOMIE SOCIALE ET SOLIDAIRE) REWARD OUTSTANDING INITIATIVES



Since 2009, the Social Solidarity Economy Trophies (Trophées de l'Économie sociale et solidaire—ESS) seek to boost the creation of new projects and further develop existing organisations in this sector.

Various forms of support have been granted to the winning projects, such as subsidies (€5,000 or €25,000), consulting, and support for finding premises. The 2015 Parisian ESS Trophies rewarded projects that fully embody the sustainable development approach: l'Agence du Don en Nature, Front de Mode, Ernest, Coopetic, Voisinmalin, Cojob and l'Oeil de Jack. Kelbongoo and Les Joyeux Recycleurs also received honorary awards.

THE CITY OF PARIS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT FAIR TRADE INITIATIVES



For the 3rd time in a row, the City of Paris received the title of Fair Trade Territory (Territoire de commerce équitable) in 2014 for a two-year period. The title recognises the measures the City has taken to raise awareness as well as develop the fair-trade offering.

In May 2015, the City also supported the organisation of 15 Days of Fair Trade (Quinzaine du Commerce Équitable).

The City of Paris also supports several associations that work to promote faire trade and fair and solidarity-based tourism.



"Chaussettes orphelines" (Odd socks)

The goal of the Association Chaussettes Orphelines is to collect and recycle fabric to convert them into thread and clothing by learning fashion techniques. The association contributes to the social integration of women from the Goutte d'Or district in Paris.

PARIS REINFORCES INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE MOST DISADVANTAGED

Through a variety of initiatives, the City defends fundamental freedoms, expresses its solidarity with the people of developing countries, and promotes the international dissemination and sharing of Parisian expertise. In practical terms, this solidarity takes the form of several major priority areas:

- ✓ Solidarity in response to the health and social emergencies that disadvantaged populations regularly face.



The Paris Sida Sud project (Paris AIDS South), led by Sidaction (AIDS association) and implemented by the National Association for People with HIV/AIDS in Bujumbura, Burundi © Réjane Zio

- ✓ Solidarity in the area of healthcare.
- ✓ Solidarity in the area of water and sanitation in accordance with the Oudin-Santini Law:



Two villagers fetch water in Bonou (Benin) © CARE France

- ✓ Solidarity in the area of waste:
- ✓ Solidarity related to urban sustainable development.
- ✓ Support for joint development projects led by Parisian migrant and international solidarity associations:

In 2015, 6.5 million euros were invested in official development assistance, making the City of Paris the top contributor among local authorities.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITY IS DEDICATED TO THE MOST VULNERABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS

IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS THROUGH URBAN DEVELOPMENT

With an annual budget commitment of 26 million euros, the 2015-2020 Parisian City Contract (Contrat de Ville parisien) signed in May 2015 with the State and 11 institutional partners confirms the Paris municipal authority's commitment to disadvantaged neighbourhoods. For these neighbourhoods, the City has made an annual budgetary commitment of 26 million euros.

The City Contract involves over 20 neighbourhoods located in eight arrondissements (10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th). It affects over 360,000 Parisians. Projects at the territory level extend the objectives of the City Concrete in practical and operational ways.



The City Contract is based on three inseparable values: social cohesion, the development of economic activity and employment, the improvement of living conditions and urban renewal. It also involves major themes such as the empowerment of youth, secularism and citizenship, the fight against all forms of discrimination and strong action in favour of gender equality.

Furthermore, the City Contract is based on consultation, the participation of citizens, working together to develop measures and people collectively taking ownership of the City. The increase of resident participation has also been affirmed by the creation of Citizen Councils.

The City's overall efforts in favour of Paris's priority neighbourhoods in 2015 totalled 191,322,000 euros.

In addition, a City Policy call for proposals in 2015 provided funding for 399 associations for carrying out 805 projects, for a total amount of €4,510,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARE BEING STRENGTHENED

A few statistics:

- ✓ Each year, 2,000 residents are supported in their path towards employment
- ✓ 59 million euros are invested to support job creation and the creation of innovative companies in disadvantaged neighbourhoods
- ✓ 12 million euros in European funds are invested to support projects involving entrepreneurial initiatives, professional training, inclusion, economic development and the development of digital technology
- ✓ Strong action is being taken to promote the establishment of shops, artisans and diversified local services
- ✓ Around ten local social solidarity economy projects are supported each year

THE TERRITORY IS BECOMING MORE UNITED AND WELCOMING

A few statistics:

- ✓ 1,500 childcare places will be created by 2020
- ✓ 16,000 Parisians benefit from French classes each year
- ✓ 12,000 residents benefit from healthcare and prevention programmes in disadvantaged neighbourhoods
- ✓ 4 new social and cultural centres have been created to strengthen social connections
- ✓ 4 "Accorderie" centres to promote solidarity exchanges among residents
- ✓ 5 neighbourhood solidarity networks to support single-parent families
- ✓ 220 street educators fight against the social exclusion of young people and work daily to protect children
- ✓ 30,000 young people who are not able to go away on holiday benefit from leisure activities and trips organised by educators, social centres or neighbourhood associations.

DISTRICTS ARE BEING TRANSFORMED DAY BY DAY

- ✓ 5 additional districts will benefit from major urban transformation in the coming years
- ✓ Mobility is facilitated for residents from newly accessible districts: extensions of the tram line, transformation of access via the Portes de Paris, etc.
- ✓ 30 million euros of the participatory budget are specifically allocated to disadvantaged districts
- ✓ Each year, 400,000 euros are invested to renovate facilities for associations
- ✓ 130 million euros are allocated for building or renovating 11 gymnasiums, 6 swimming pools and 1 stadium in the districts.



Building or renovating in districts © DR

THE CITY DIVERSIFIES ITS MEASURES AIMED AT SUPPORTING LOCAL AUTHORITY PERSONNEL

PARIS IS STRENGTHENING ITS INITIATIVES TO BETTER PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBAT ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

The "Equality, Integration and Inclusion Service" of the Department of Democracy, Citizens and Territories was created in November 2015. It is responsible for carrying out the missions related to gender equality, integration, and the fight against all forms of discrimination, and human rights.

It is in charge of promoting gender equality and fighting discrimination in every area: education, work, housing, sports, health care.

It is also committed to fighting human rights violations, violence against women via a dedicated observatory, prostitution, large-scale exclusion, and detention conditions.



French lessons in integration classes at the school in Rue de Belleville (20th) © S. Robichon, Paris City Hall

There is a particular focus on parity in management positions, of which 37.2% were held by women in 2015 (as opposed to 37.4% in 2014).

THE CITY IS CONTINUING ITS COMMITMENT TO OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE LEAST SKILLED YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2015, the City of Paris continued its active policy for promoting young people's access to employment, particularly through Single integration contracts (Contrats uniques d'insertion—CUI) and future employment contracts.

511 individuals were therefore recruited via assisted contracts in 2015, including 388 CUI and 123 future employment contracts and 541 CUI were also renewed for an additional year.

In February 2016, 1,335 assisted contracts were for positions in City services, of which 953 were CUI and 382 were future employment contracts.

The objective for 2016 is to reach 1,100 CUI and 420 future employment contracts.

MEASURES RELATED TO THE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY OF CITY EMPLOYEES ARE BEING REINFORCED

In the area of labour relations, 2015 was marked by the establishment of Committees for health, safety and working conditions (CHSCT) and 2016 by the creation of the Thematic Commissions that proceeded from these Committees. Three commissions were formed from the central CHSCT: the first on the organisation of working conditions, the second on issues related to disability, inability and retraining, and the third on physical and chemical hazards.

The Occupational "Health-Safety" Framework Agreement, signed in 2012, establishes the principles and values that form the foundation for the City of Paris's occupational health and safety policy. It also presents the City's priorities in preventing occupational risks for employees.



A consultation at the Occupational Medical Service.
©J.B. Gurliat, Paris City Hall

In 2016, a project will be implemented called Paris Saves Lives ("Paris qui sauve"). The goal of this project, which will target 5,000 individuals, is to double the number of employees that receive first aid training each year.

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ARE CHANGING

The strategic guidelines defined for the 2015–2019 period build on what was achieved over the past years through the framework agreement. The guidelines enable the City to continue to support the professional and personal

development of its employees. There are five strategic guidelines:

1. Develop employees' skills
2. Support employees' integration and help them reach their potential
3. Facilitate employees' mobility
4. Help individuals in management positions to accomplish their tasks
5. Test new solutions for better training opportunities.

Renewed training opportunities are essential. They represent a major lever for improving the quality of service and a tool for developing skills.

Three measures concern the training schemes that enable staff to improve their career path:

1. Reduce delays for starting refresher courses.
2. Help as many people as possible to be able to access preparation for professional exams and competitions.
3. Reinforce education plans.

In addition, in 2015, the University of Executives (l'Université des Cadres) continued to provide training for managerial staff.



The Smart and Sustainable Paris strategic plan is presented to City executives. ©S. Robichon, Paris City Hall

IN 2015, THE CITY RENEWED ITS AGREEMENT WITH THE SOCIAL ASSOCIATION FOR CITY AND DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL OF PARIS (ASPP)



In 2015, 1,812,977 meals were served by the ASPP, including 1,490,000 in canteens and 266,000 at Croq'Pouce (fast food restaurant).

The renewal of this agreement has allowed ASPP to continue to accomplish its tasks: managing and developing a quality collective catering service with a social aspect, implementing the Paris City Hall's plan for sustainable food and employee health.

The new agreement provides for many new features, including the following:

- ✓ a vegetarian dish option every day in each large canteen
- ✓ the number of categories for access rights increased, from 5 to 10, to provide a more levelled system based on the index assigned to each employee
- ✓ zero-rate access rights for employees who benefit from assisted contracts



The Pavillon Circulaire, experimental architecture created using recycled materials for the COP 21 is installed on the esplanade of City Hall (4th). ©M. Verhille, Paris City Hall

PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE METHODS OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AND SUSTAINING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

PARIS IS COMMITTED TO THE CITY'S CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Mayor of Paris seeks to make Paris the world capital for an economy that embodies values, social innovation, the ecological transition and that creates jobs: the circular economy.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY MOBILISED MANY PARTICIPANTS

From March to September 2015, in cooperation with around twenty other local authorities from the Greater Paris Metropolitan Area, Paris led the General Assembly on the Circular Economy to consult with over 120 organisations, including associations and stakeholders from the worlds of industry, economy, institutions, academics, and civil society.

65 concrete recommendations for developing the circular economy were therefore compiled in the "[White Paper of the Greater Paris Circular Economy](#)," which was presented during the final days of the General Assembly on 14, 15 and 16 September 2015 at City Hall. These days drew over 2,000 participants.



The closing day of the General Assembly on the Circular Economy mobilised over 2,000 people. © Paris City Hall

PARIS IS DRAFTING A 2016-2020 CIRCULAR ECONOMY ACTION PLAN

As a follow-up to the General Assembly, the City of Paris is drafting a Circular Economy Action Plan to be carried out for the metropolitan area by 2020. It will soon be discussed by the Council of Paris.

THE PARIS ADMINISTRATION MAKES A DAILY COMMITMENT TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

THE SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GREEN SPACES AND THE ENVIRONMENT ARE TESTING THE EXCHANGE OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

In order to develop a circular economy, the Department of Green Spaces and the Environment (DEVE) implemented an internal computer platform to facilitate the reuse of materials and equipment from parks and gardens. These exchange networks allow others to connect with the DEVE services that are sharing the resources they have available: granite curbing, cobblestones, soil, workshop equipment, etc. Over the course of 10 months, around fifty offers were posted and around thirty transactions were made.

OVER 80% OF THE WASTE GENERATED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GREEN SPACES IS REUSED ON-SITE

In order to limit the amount of green waste sent to exterior recycling centres, the DEVE has developed a strategy for reducing, recycling and recovering materials that is based on several actions.

This strategy allows green spaces to absorb over 80% of the waste they generate and only export diseased or infested vegetation to industrial compost facilities.



A municipal gardener mixes plant waste, and compost that is reused in the City's parks and gardens. ©JP Viguié, Paris City Hall

71% OF ROAD MATERIALS ARE RECYCLED

Recycling natural stone materials is a tradition for the Department of Roads and Travel.

In 2015, 71% of the natural stone materials installed in Paris were recycled materials (as opposed to 45% in 2013). This saves more natural resources from being used, limits transport and saves on the budget (recycled materials cost two times less than new materials).

93% OF WASTE FROM ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE) FROM PUBLIC LIGHTING IS RECOVERED

Each year, over 500 tons of waste (packaging, worksite waste, and Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment—WEEE) are generated from the maintenance and various improvement works related to lighting. The Parisian Energy Performance Market (Marché à Performance Énergétique—MPE) provides that civil servants must reduce the direct impact of this waste by recovering it.

In 2015, WEEE represented 58 tons, with a recovery rate of 93% (as opposed to 91% in 2014). This was achieved through recycling and by recovering materials such as glass, metals and fluorescent powders: only 3% of WEEE components are used for energy recovery (primarily for plastics).

PARIS MUSÉES REUSES THE SCENOGRAPHY FROM EXHIBITIONS

The "Paris Musées" public institution is seeking to increase the amount of scenography that is reused or shared. The institution began this approach in 2015 with the scenography from the "Souter" exhibition presented at Victor Hugo's House (4th), which was reused for the "Eros Hugo" exhibition at the Petit Palais (8th), and the scenography from "Fantastique!" reused for the "George Desvallières" exhibition, which were both presented at the Petit Palais.

The reuse of furniture is also encouraged among the City's museums and the exhibitions at City Hall are recycled.

THE PAVILLON CIRCULAIRE IS MADE ENTIRELY FROM REUSED MATERIALS

The circular economy and preservation of fossil resources are key issues the City sought to display by constructing a 70m² building on the esplanade of City Hall (4th) use to host events: the [pavillon circulaire](#) (contracting authority: Pavillon de l'Arsenal, project management: architecture agency Encore Heureux). With front doors from Paris-Habitat housing for the external cladding, and wood panels recovered from exhibitions at City Hall for flooring, in a few weeks this unusual construction grew and took shape around its structure. This pavilion, originally built for COP21, will be given a second life. It will be transferred to another public place in the capital.

RECYCLING THE ADMINISTRATION'S TEXTILE MATERIALS

When the curtains in the City Hall reception rooms were replaced, a partnership was established with Ecole Duperré (3rd) to recycle the custom-made curtains that had been displayed at City Hall (4th). The limited-edition curtains will be sold in the City Hall shop and Emmaüs shops and will be transformed in to textile items (espadrilles, bags, mats, deckchairs, parasols, etc.) which will be proposed during the Paris Plages in 2017.



Vase made from curtains recovered from the City Hall reception rooms (4th) L'Ecole Duperré. © Paris City Hall

In addition, the Department of Prevention and Protection recycles its used clothing items to be used in the training of canine units.

DEMATERIALIZATION EXPANDS TO INCLUDE NEW TASKS

The Communication Department is continuing its efforts to reduce its paper use through a variety of initiatives: grouping orders for environmentally friendly paper; tightly managing internal inventory; transitioning to digital press subscriptions; using a paper-free format for the 2015 and 2016 activity reports for City services; developing electronic invitations for the events organised by the City's public relations and protocol service.

With nearly 8 million documents eventually being digitised each year, the City of Paris Centre for Social Action is testing a new electronic management system for documents. It is aimed at facilitating procedures for users, and simplifying storage and research methods.

Finally, the Department of Prevention and Protection is implementing an automated dematerialisation system for official reports aimed at combating antisocial behaviour on the public highway.

These projects are greatly reducing paper consumption.

PARIS ENHANCES ITS ZERO WASTE STRATEGY

In 2015, the amount of household and similar waste (all bins and types of waste) collected by Paris City Hall continued to decrease, with a total of 1,092,508 tons.

In June 2014, Parisian elected officials unanimously adopted the City of Paris's commitment outlined in the "Zero-waste" Strategy. This strategy is aimed at developing a policy for waste management that reduces the landfilling and incineration of household waste. This approach involves seeing waste a resource. It continues the measures for waste prevention that were already initiated through the 2012 Local Waste Prevention Programme (PLDP) and for sorting and recycling waste.

In 2015, several measures, plans and documents further clarified this strategy.

Thanks to its zero-waste strategy, the City of Paris was selected for the national Call for Projects "Zero Waste, Zero Rubbish Regions" by ADEME in 2015.

It was also selected for the EcoEmballages Recycling Recovery Plan (collection section) Call for Projects in 2015.

It also drafted a Plan for Combatting Food Wastage and a Master Plan for Local Waste and Recycling (SDDPR).

Finally, large-scale projects promoting the sorting and separate collection of organic waste have reinforced the zero-waste strategy.

THE CITY PURSUES ITS EFFORTS FOR PREVENTING WASTE

At the end of 2015, the City of Paris reached the objective it had set as part of the Local Waste Prevention Programme of reducing the amount of waste generated per resident by 7% for the 2009-2015 period.

The following were among the key actions carried out to reduce the amount of waste:

- ✓ nearly 900 events for raising awareness on waste prevention
- ✓ supporting 8 recycling centres
- ✓ a call for projects from associations for implementing waste prevention initiatives
- ✓ actions promoting an exemplary, eco-friendly administration.

2016 has been the year for preparing the new Local Waste Prevention Programme for the 2016-2020 period. This Programme will need to incorporate the guidelines set out in the 2014-2020 National Waste Prevention Plan and will include a minimum objective of reducing household waste per resident by 10% between 2010 and 2020. The consultation phase is scheduled for the second half of 2016, with the presentation of the new programme to the Council of Paris set for 2017.

THE SORTING OF RECYCLABLE WASTE INCREASED 11% BETWEEN 2014 AND 2015

The recycling of waste is a method for reusing waste that focuses on the raw materials and relies on several sectors, based on the type of waste:

- ✓ selective waste collection: paper and cardboard, household packaging and soon organic waste

- ✓ occasional large waste items collected in recycling centres, on appointment or in the collection points of environmental organisations: batteries, waste from electrical and electronic equipment, lamps, furniture, rubble, scrap metal, etc.

In total, sorting of recyclable waste increased by 11% between 2014 and 2015.



A bale of newspapers, cardboard and magazines at the Sycotm recycling centre (15th) © Loïc Journet, Paris City Hall

Paris drafted a Recycling Recovery Action Plan

Between 2014 and 2015, the amount of multi-material waste collected (packaging, paper) increased by 4.1% (78,551 tons) and glass increased 1.2 % or 67,307 tons.

The effort to improve the quality of Parisians' selective sorting is continuing. In addition to measures that are already being carried out in this area, the City of Paris drafted a Recycling Recovery Plan in 2015 that was adopted by the Council of Paris in November 2015 and received financial support from Eco-Emballages.

The objectives of the Plan are to increase the selective sorting of packaging to reach 4,000 tons by 2017, and 10,000 tons by 2019.

These measures are being supported by a major informational campaign on the benefits of sorting waste and the guidelines for selective sorting launched at the beginning of 2016, which included a guide that was distributed to all Parisian households.

In addition, a new initiative for voluntary waste drop-off in a public area, "Trilib", has been tested since July 2016 in the 19th

arrondissement. 40 Trilib' stations will then be installed in 4 arrondissements by the end of 2016. These facilities, designed by Eco-Emballages, enable the collection of multi-material articles (fibrous/non-fibrous), glass, cardboard and textiles.



Trilib facilities were installed during COP 21. ©L. Journet, Paris City Hall

The residents of the 3rd arrondissement are still benefiting from the experiment of increasing the sorting allowances for plastics. The generalisation of this initiative for all Parisian arrondissements is being considered for 2017-2018.

LARGE ITEM COLLECTION IS INCREASING

The collection of large items reached 85,082 tons in 2015, an increase of 4.3 % compared to 2014.

The percentage of recycled waste is greatly increasing, due in part to the sorting and recycling of rubble at Recycling Centres and the regular increase in the recycling of furniture equipment since this initiative began in 2013. This sector of the Extended producer responsibility (REP) has major potential for economic development and creating local employment.

With this aim in mind, Paris is continuing to draft its Master Plan for Local Waste and Recycling, aimed at ensuring the coverage of the entire territory of Paris in terms of collection, re-use and recycling facilities for occasional waste items.

A new Recycling Centre opened to the public at Porte de Pantin (19th) in June 2016 and the possible opening of new facilities at other sites is being explored.

THE TRIMOBILE NEAR YOU

The Trimobile is a voluntary waste drop-off tool for waste that cannot be collected at home. The Trimobile features a towable trailer that travels to several sites to receive the public. It allows Parisians to drop off smaller bulky items near their homes to be recycled.

The Trimobile is also meant to be a place for receiving information on eco-friendly practices related to waste and further information on other environmental organisations and the possibility of donating to recycling centres.

Between July 2015 and June 2016, 733 interventions enabled the collection of 155.8 tons of waste, of which 51% was waste from electric and electronic equipment, and 10.1 tons of hazardous waste, which is often disposed of with household waste.

In addition, the City of Paris supports the development of solidarity collection services organised by environmental organisations (Eco Systèmes and Ecologic) in partnership with Emmaüs.

3,046 TONS OF TEXTILES COLLECTED IN PARIS

The purpose for collecting textiles, fabrics and shoes is to divert these items from being disposed of in household waste bins, so that they can be reused or sent to the appropriate recycling facility.

The three service providers, "Le Relais 75", "Le Relais Val de Seine" and "Ecotextile" entered into an agreement with the City of Paris that authorises them to install containers on public roads. In 2015, thanks to 256 containers, they collected 3,046 tons of textiles, a 5.2% increase compared with 2014. Out of this total, 61% of items were reused and 33% were recycled.

RECYCLING NETWORKS ARE EXPANDING IN THE TERRITORY

Recycling centres are associations that receive donations of objects to give them a second life. Their activities contribute to the reuse of waste in Paris.



"La Ressourcerie créative"

Situated at the heart of the former St Vincent de Paul hospital, this recycling centre brings together local residents and actors in the circular, social and solidarity economy. Each week it organises creative workshops, and has already reused tens of tons of large waste items through a network of associations.



Recycling centre © E. Chaix, Paris City Hall

All in all, in 2015, the 8 Parisian recycling centres prevented approximately 2,900 tons of waste (+23% compared to 2014) from being incinerated or landfilled. These structures, which are supported by the City of Paris, also promote the spread of best practices among residents and allow those far from the world of work to find employment.

The City of Paris also supports other projects initiated by associations, such as "bricothèques" which lends members tools for their DIY projects, and creative workshops run by associations.



"Folies d'Humus avec Espaces"

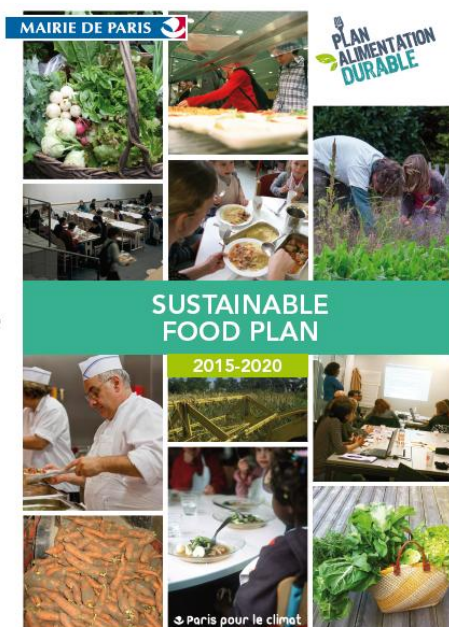
This neighbourhood composting centre in the 16th arrondissement, which promotes social connections through its initiatives for the environment, is completely run by individuals who are being reintegrated into the workforce. These workers collect food waste from residents and shopkeepers to make compost for local sports facilities.

PARIS IS COMMITTED TO A SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

Since 2009, the City of Paris has undertaken an ambitious action programme for sustainable food that has enabled the City to become the number one public purchaser of organic products in France. Today, this programme is based on three components:

1. The Sustainable Food Plan
2. The Plan for Combatting Food Wastage
3. The recycling of organic waste.

The City has become the number one purchaser of organic products in France.



Like 133 other major international cities, like New York, London and Rome, the City of Paris signed [the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact](#), on 15 October 2015. In signing this Pact, the City committed to working towards developing a sustainable food system in its territory. In other words, a system that is equitable, fair, that provides products that are healthy and affordable for everyone, limits waste as much as possible, preserves biodiversity and mitigates the effects of climate change.

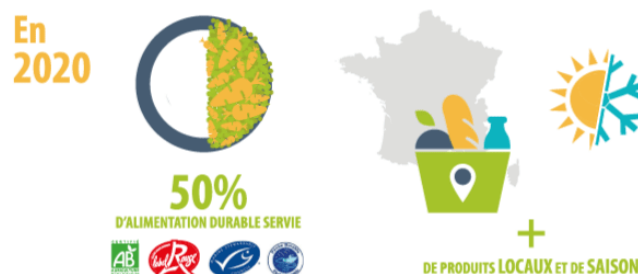
The launch of a diagnosis of the city's food situation will provide the evidence required for creating a long-term vision for the Parisian metropolitan area. The main areas of focus are to prevent and adapt to climate change and the scarcity of

resources, increase the capital's food self-sufficiency, reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and on other territories, and increase the inclusive and fair nature of its food model.

PARIS ADOPTS A NEW 2015-2020 SUSTAINABLE FOOD PLAN

In order to reach its ambitious target of 50% sustainable food in all of its canteens by 2020, Paris unanimously adopted its new [Sustainable Food Plan](#) on 1st July 2015.

LES ENGAGEMENTS DE LA VILLE DE PARIS POUR UNE ALIMENTATION DURABLE EN RESTAURATION COLLECTIVE



This Plan applies to all the municipal and departmental canteens, which represents 30 million meals served per year in the 1,300 canteens (nurseries, schools, child welfare institutions, social shelter centres and retirement homes, staff canteens).

The City of Paris is implementing ambitious commitments in its canteens:

- ✓ 50% sustainable food (organic, Label Rouge or sustainable fishing) by 2020
- ✓ 0 GMOs
- ✓ 0 palm oil
- ✓ 100% free-range chicken eggs
- ✓ 1 vegetarian meal per week in schools, 1 daily vegetarian option in staff canteens
- ✓ 0 deep-sea fish species
- ✓ 20% reduction of the meat portion in meals
- ✓ Increase the percentage of seasonal and local products.

LES ENGAGEMENTS DE LA VILLE DE PARIS
POUR UNE ALIMENTATION DURABLE EN RESTAURATION COLLECTIVE



The 2015-2020 Sustainable Food Plan includes 18 actions divided into 3 focus areas:

1. consolidating and structuring demands on municipal canteens,
2. help local sustainable industries structure themselves so they can meet the needs of canteens,
3. adaptation of all discussion and communication mechanisms and training initiatives.

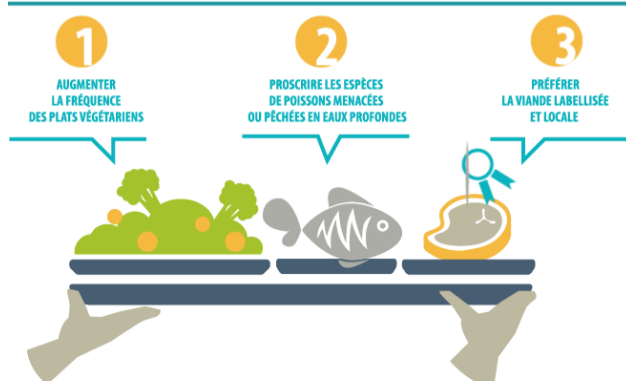
In 2015, 32.9% sustainable food (certified organic, Label Rouge or sustainable fishing) was served in municipal and departmental canteens.

77.5% of the fruits and vegetables that were served were produced locally (Île-de-France or less than 200 kilometres away) and were seasonal, ensuring an improved carbon footprint.

A GUIDE FOR SUSTAINABLE PROTEIN-RICH DISHES FOR CANTEEN MANAGERS

With the assistance of all the stakeholders involved, the Urban Ecology Agency of the Department for the Environment (DEVE) created an A-Z Guide for Sustainable Protein-Rich Dishes, intended for use by Parisian canteen managers.

LES ENGAGEMENTS DE PARIS
POUR LA VIANDE, LE POISSON ET LES PLATS VÉGÉTARIENS



The guide includes the following:

- ✓ advice, recipes according to the type of audience, and practical information sheets for offering vegetarian dishes
- ✓ the fish species that are not recommended, those that are recommended, resource sites and certification labels
- ✓ purchasing strategies for meat and advice on the appropriate sustainable food certification labels based on availability in the sector by type of animal.

THE CITY ADOPTS A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR COMBATTING FOOD WASTAGE

Every year, residents of the capital throw out 35,000 tons of organic waste. Parisians throw out twice as many food products that are still packaged than French people on average.

The City, aware of the ethical, environmental and economic issues involved in this waste, is building its strategy based on three lines of action that will involve stakeholders from the entire food sector.

1 – Reducing food wastage in the local authority’s institutional catering services

This line of action is aimed at making the Paris administration exemplary.

Changes in how food is distributed and presented has already reduced food wastage by over 20% at the City Hall administrative canteen. In 2015, these measures were progressively applied to other municipal canteens.

2 – Encourage and assist Parisian shopkeepers and food markets to establish best practices

These actions are focused on supporting actors involved in collecting and distributing unsold items from businesses and large-scale distribution, generalising donations of fruits and vegetables from food markets, and supporting the development of grocer’s shops that sell bulk products.

The concept of redistributing unsold fruits and vegetables to people in need, initiated by the association "La Tente des Glaneurs" ("The Gleaners' Tent") at the Joinville food market

(19th) is being perpetuated. This initiative has already resulted in the redistribution of 68 tons of food items. In mid-2016, 6 food markets began redistributing unsold items. This initiative will progressively expand to include around ten additional markets over the course of 2017.

Several partner associations are involved: the Red Cross, la Disco soup, la Tente des glaneurs, les Moissons solidaires, le Secours populaire, les Restos du cœur...

The City of Paris is also continuing its partnership with Monoprix. In 2015, events on food waste were organised in 13 stores.

3 – Strengthen the City's measures for raising awareness among citizens

The City plans to participate in specific actions and events, such as the National Day for the Fight Against Food Waste, or the "Famille 0 gaspi" (Family 0 waste) competition.

for large-scale producers (over 10 tons per year): food markets and canteens.

The actions carried out in food markets have been generalised since April 2016

The City of Paris collects organic waste from the 52 Parisian food markets included in the regulatory obligation.



Collection of organic waste at a Parisian market.
© L. Journet, Paris City Hall

The characterisation of organic waste in May 2016 revealed the excellent quality of this waste: 99.6% could be reused.

Sorting organic waste at the source has been implemented in institutional catering since 2015

This practice was initiated in 4 of the City of Paris's administrative canteens managed by the Social Association for City and Departmental Personnel of Paris (ASPP). The municipal objective is to expand this collection to include all municipal catering services by 2020.

In the end, in 2015, 110 tons of organic waste was sorted and separately collected to be composted (50 tons) or methanized (60 tons).

The City of Paris also supported the experiment involving collecting organic waste from 80 Parisian restaurants that was organised by the National Union of Hotel, Restaurant, Café, and Catering Business Owners (SYNHORCAT).



"Ourcq Fertile with Le Marché sur l'eau"

This project involves bringing seasonal agro-ecological food products grown in the Ourcq Basin to Paris by barge and, on the return trip, transporting organic waste from Parisian brasseries and restaurants in the 10th and 19th arrondissements. The organic waste will then be reused by the agro-ecological farmers, in keeping with the circular economy approach.

In partnership with the CROUS, ANIMAFAC and REFEDD (network of French students for sustainable development), the City of Paris signed the Circular Economy in the Student World. The charter focuses on two themes in particular: food waste and collaborative consumption.

THE SEPARATE COLLECTION OF ORGANIC WASTE IS INCREASING AMONG LARGE-SCALE PRODUCERS

Organic waste is of plant or animal origin, and it comes primarily from kitchens and gardens. In Paris, organic waste accounted for an estimated amount of 170,000 tons of waste in 2015. In addition to the prevention measures in place (combatting food wastage, household composting...), the City of Paris has implemented an organic waste collection system

The future collection of household organic waste

This measure complies with the provisions set forth in the Law on Energy Transition for Green Growth. This law requires food waste to be sorted at the source by all producers before 2025.

In order to determine the best technical and economic conditions for this new collection, the City of Paris chose to run an initial experiment in the 2nd and 12th arrondissements. The service should be proposed to Parisian households in these two arrondissements during the second quarter of 2017.

3,000 tons of organic waste per year are expected to be collected in these two arrondissements.

A COMPOST PLAN SHOULD BE CREATED BY THE END OF THE YEAR TO MEET THE HIGH DEMAND FROM PARISIANS

Household composting represents two major benefits: it reduces organic waste and produces fertilizer that is 100% natural and free.

Since 2010, Paris City Hall offers residents and volunteer public institutions (schools, administrative sites) support for collective compost facilities just outside the buildings. It provides the materials and training for the site managers (composting guides) and support from a master composter.



An organic waste composter outside a building
© L. Journet, Paris City Hall

All in all, at the end of 2015, 183 co-owners' associations, 140 schools, and 28 public institutions were supported through this initiative.

Since 2014, composting is developing in a new way, thanks to district composters located in public places. The City of Paris supports the district composter projects proposed by associations or resident collectives. At the end of 2015, five district composters had been installed.

RECOVERING WASTE FROM FOOD MARKETS IS TESTED AT THE SAINT-MARTIN MARKET (10TH)

As part of the policies for collecting and reusing organic waste, the City of Paris is supporting an experimental project led by the company "[Sous Les Fraises](#)" at the St Martin market (10th). The innovative programme involves the local processing of organic waste from food markets to produce high-quality organic substrates and fertilizers.

PARIS ENSURES THE EVENTS THAT TAKE PLACE ON ITS TERRITORY ARE ECO-RESPONSIBLE

Paris's dynamic and diverse nature thrives on a wide variety of sports, cultural, celebratory, social and economic events and activities that take place in the city throughout the year.

PARIS ESTABLISHES ITS CHARTER FOR ECO-RESPONSIBLE EVENTS

At the beginning of 2016, Paris established its Charter for Eco-Responsible Events in Paris. The goal of the charter is to encourage event designers and organisers to develop practices that are more respectful of the public and the environment.

MAIRIE DE PARIS 

ORGANISER UN ÉVÈNEMENT
ÉCO-RESPONSABLE



This Charter defines 8 principles that pertain to all the steps involved in planning an event and are related to eco-design and environmentally friendly communication approaches.

The first part of the Charter concerns the eco-design of the event and features 5 main objectives:

1. Reducing the environmental footprint related to transporting people and goods
2. Saving energy resources
3. Favouring the use of products and facilities for the event that are reusable and recyclable
4. Reduce, sort, and recover waste
5. Prioritize sustainable food services.

The second part relates to developing an environmentally friendly communication approach, both for advertising the event and raising public awareness on sustainable development issues. This section features 3 main objectives:

1. Implement an environmentally friendly communication approach
2. Raise awareness on sustainable development issues
3. Determine the event's ecological footprint, make it known, and compensate for it.

The Charter is given to each organiser when he or she submits and request to occupy a public place. The City has made tools available (tool box and questionnaire-review) for organisers on the Paris.fr website so that they can move towards adopting more environmentally friendly and exemplary practices.

Aspects involved in this approach include adding social insertion clauses, working with organisations for integration through economic activity, establishing adapted and protected worker sectors, or working with fair trade organisations.

Paris Plages adopts a sustainable approach

- ✓ 90% of the material used for the operation is recycled (sand, digital tarpaulins...) or stored and reused (furniture, plants, wood, huts...).
- ✓ All sand, furniture, and plants are delivered via the Seine.
- ✓ Selective waste sorting is required by each actor involved in the operation.



The sand for Paris plage is delivered via the Seine.
© J. Brueder, Paris City Hall

THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SEINE BECOMES HOME TO ORGANISATIONS FOR INTEGRATION THROUGH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Since the summer of 2016, during the Paris Plages event, the City has established two new organisations that contribute, through their activities, to bringing new life to the banks of the Seine. They will continue to operate as part of the initiative to make the right bank a pedestrian area.

One is located downstream from the Pont d'Arcole (4th), and the other is downstream from the Pont Notre Dame (4th). Etudes et Chantiers is a bicycle repair shop and workshop for self-repairs with a focus on solidarity and raising awareness, while La Table de Cana is an organic café aimed at generating zero waste.



La Table de Cana © J. Dux

These two actors involved in integration through economic activity (SIAE), representing, respectively, an integration workshop and integration company, are in keeping with the municipality's strong commitment to helping those furthest removed from the world of work to find employment. These two organisations will contribute to the occupational integration process of five individuals.

The organisations are also both involved in reducing waste, one by reusing bicycles, and the other by using biodegradable packaging and composting organic raw materials, in keeping with the municipality's commitment to the circular economy.

Throughout 2016, other actors involved in integration, social and solidarity economy and the circular economy will be established along the walkways of the right banks of the Seine, between City Hall (4th) and the Louvre (1st).

THE CITY OBTAINS ISO 20121 CERTIFICATION FOR EURO 2016

Paris, along with its partners and the partners of the UEFA created a Fan Zone in front of the Eiffel Tower to host up to 92,000 people at the same time in different areas, villages and pavilions.

For this large-scale operation, the municipality created an environmentally friendly Fan Zone. It obtained ISO 20121 certification, which recognizes the sustainable development approach the City adopted for the entire event (design, implementation, conclusion).

The following are examples of measures implemented at the Fan Zone:

- ✓ Installation of dual litter and recycling bins
- ✓ Raising awareness among visitors on selective waste sorting
- ✓ Reusing food oils and organic waste and redistributing surplus food
- ✓ The use of eco-cups (reusable cups).
- ✓ Recovering set-up/tear-down materials to give them a second life
- ✓ Recycling tarpaulins and flags
- ✓ Protecting the site and biodiversity.

PARIS'S BID FOR THE 2024 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES IS MARKED BY ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE



Since 2014, the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Agenda 2020 has created a new strategic roadmap for organising future Olympic and Paralympic Games. Agenda 2020 expresses the importance of reducing the costs for bidding, reinforcing the fight against all forms of discrimination, establishing a wide system of governance, and ensuring the Games fully embrace the sustainable development approach and the protection of the environment. The IOC encourages the use of existing facilities. In order to leave a lasting legacy, candidate cities must present a project that is respectful of the environment and meets the needs of the populations.

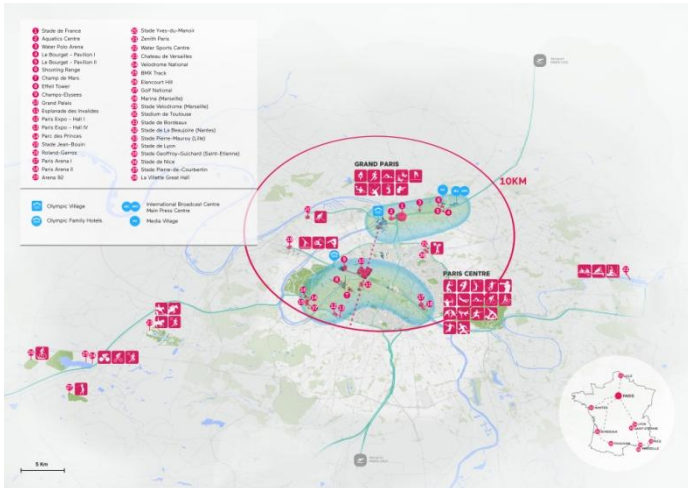
On 23 June 2015, on Olympic Day, [Paris announced its Olympic bid](#) with support from the entire French sport movement.

This bid expresses Paris's vision for Olympic Games that are sustainable, energy-efficient, and democratic. Parisians' shared commitment to values of solidarity, resilience, attractiveness and innovation will represent a key element in this bid.

In order to minimise the investment budget and limit the carbon footprint related to construction sites, over 70% of the sites will be existing facilities and 25% will be temporary structures.

Only one competition venue will be built for 2024: the main Aquatic Centre in Saint-Denis (93). The Olympic and Paralympic Village in Pleyel-Bord de Seine (93) and the Media Village in Dugny-Le Bourget (93) will also provide an opportunity to show the environmental excellence of Paris's bid. The locations were chosen in relation to the planned development projects, particularly the future Grand Paris Express stations.

These developments will be carried as laboratories for environmental innovation. In keeping with [COP 21](#), they will aim for energy efficiency. The compact design of the operations and the short distances between the sites will also reduce travel during the Games.



The Parisian sites to be used for the Olympic events
©Paris 2024

In order to better target a zero-carbon standard for Paris’s Olympic bid, in June 2016, the [Paris 2024 Olympic Bid Committee](#) created an [Environmental Excellence Committee](#) chaired by Isabelle Autissier, president of [WWF France](#). The committee is made up of 24 qualified individuals who are all committed to sport and sustainable development: scientists, NGO representatives, athletes and entrepreneurs. A strategic partnership was also signed with WWF France.

In addition, Paris 2024 is initiating an ISO 20 121 certification process, with the aim of obtaining this certification at the end of 2016. This standard was created for the 2012 Olympic Games in London, to ensure that major events, like the Olympic and Paralympic Games leave a positive legacy in their economic, environmental and social impacts. This is the first time an organisation has made this commitment during the bid phase.

On 3 February 2017, the third and final file required for Paris’s bid will be submitted to the International Olympic Committee. It will specify all the elements that make this bid sustainable and efficient, both in terms of the budget and the environment. The host city will be designated on 13 September 2017.

Along with this bid, in 2016, the City of Paris drafted a plan with 43 actions for taking advantage of all the opportunities this bid provides and for leaving a legacy for as many as possible.

The 43 actions include the following:

- Improve the sanitary quality of the Seine and canals to allow for swimming
- Create an Olympic transport line along the right banks of the Seine
- Ensure Parisian policies comply with the "zero-waste" objective
- Continue to pursue the energy transition of sports facilities
- Create a pedestrian and fitness trail in Paris’s Green Belt
- Speed up the process of making the City accessible
- Increase the integration of physical activity in the urban environment.

THE CITY LAUNCHES ITS RESPONSIBLE PARISIAN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SCHEME PARIS

On 16 February 2016, Paris became the first local authority to adopt a Parisian Plan for Responsible Public Procurement, bringing it into compliance with its regulatory obligations.



The circular economy is the cornerstone of this Plan. It confirms the sustainable and responsible procurement policy that the Paris municipal authority has implemented for several years.

The Plan is based on three main areas that set ambitious objectives:

1. Stimulate the territory's ecological and economic territory through public procurement
2. Build a city of solidarity
3. Paris, an Exemplary City.

In addition to defining these focus areas and objectives, this Plan includes an accompanying operational steering document and 48 action sheets. The plan will be assessed and adapted each year.

THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLAUSES AND CRITERIA IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IS INCREASING

Environmental initiatives

Public procurement represents a crucial lever for protecting the environment and the health of Parisians.

- In 2015, 54.30% of the public contracts notified by the Department of Finance and Procurement (DFA) included an environmental clause or criteria.
- Among these contracts, 91% of works contracts, 73% of supply contracts and 37% of service contracts included at least one environmental clause or criteria.

Social initiatives

Purchases from Organisations for Integration through Economic Activity (SIAE) continued for a total amount of €850,000, which reinforced the social and solidarity economy sector, and enabled the integration of many individuals who had been furthest removed from the world of work.

In 2015, 343 Paris contracts included social insertion clauses, 310 of which were for the Paris municipal authority alone. These causes led to the equivalent of 191 people working full-time.

The local authority is also continuing its efforts in the area of adapted and protected worker sectors. Direct procurement or procurement through Article 15 contracts (reserved contracts) accounted for nearly €2 million in 2015.

CONCLUSION

The sustainable development report shows that Parisians are fully involved in their city's development. They now **co-develop** measures for improving their living conditions and environment, particularly by greening public places, walls and roofs. This increasing commitment among users is strengthening the actions carried out by the Paris Mayor's Office in fighting climate change, developing nature in the city and systematically integrating the ecological transition in its development and work projects.

Creating better conditions for living in the city also requires action on behalf of **Parisians' environmental health**. Representing a priority for this term, the City has reinforced existing measures in this area. With the ban on the most polluting vehicles, the reduction in sound pollution and the implementation of the Local Plan for the Environmental Health of its residents, Paris continues to be a forerunner in this area.

Paris adopted an ambitious **zero-waste strategy**. In connection with the measures presented in the [White Paper of the Circular Economy](#), the municipality and its partners have committed to a paradigm shift, with the goal of seeing waste as a resource.

In 2016, the French capital received the [Earth Hour Challenge](#) from WWF for all its efforts in favour of the climate and environment. The City's 2014 greenhouse gas emissions and energy record, published in 2016, indeed confirmed the actions carried out by Paris and its partners. This dynamic will continue with the preparation of a new, even more ambitious **Climate, Air and Energy Plan** for the territory and the drafting of the Climate, Air and Energy Plan for the Greater Paris Metropolitan Area.

However, everyone should be able to benefit from this dynamic. Therefore, the municipality is strengthening its efforts in favour of **social inclusion**, particularly for the homeless, families and children in need, and people with disabilities. The City is also testing new forms of aid, such as the **social pricing scheme for water** to ensure universal access to water.

In 2015, Parisians, the Paris Mayor's Office and its partners, in a great display of solidarity, welcomed **migrants** who had fled their countries. Emergency measures for shelter and assistance were quickly put in place and are ongoing.

Paris is exemplary in the efforts it carries out in the territory and was a key player in the international mobilisation that took place during COP21, confirming its role as a leading City in the fight against climate change. The Mayor of Paris, elected president of the [C40](#) network comprising the 85 major world cities (650 million residents, 25% of the world GDP), will implement an action plan as a continuation of the commitments made by the City of Paris, in order to meet the challenges of climate change and work towards social inclusion.

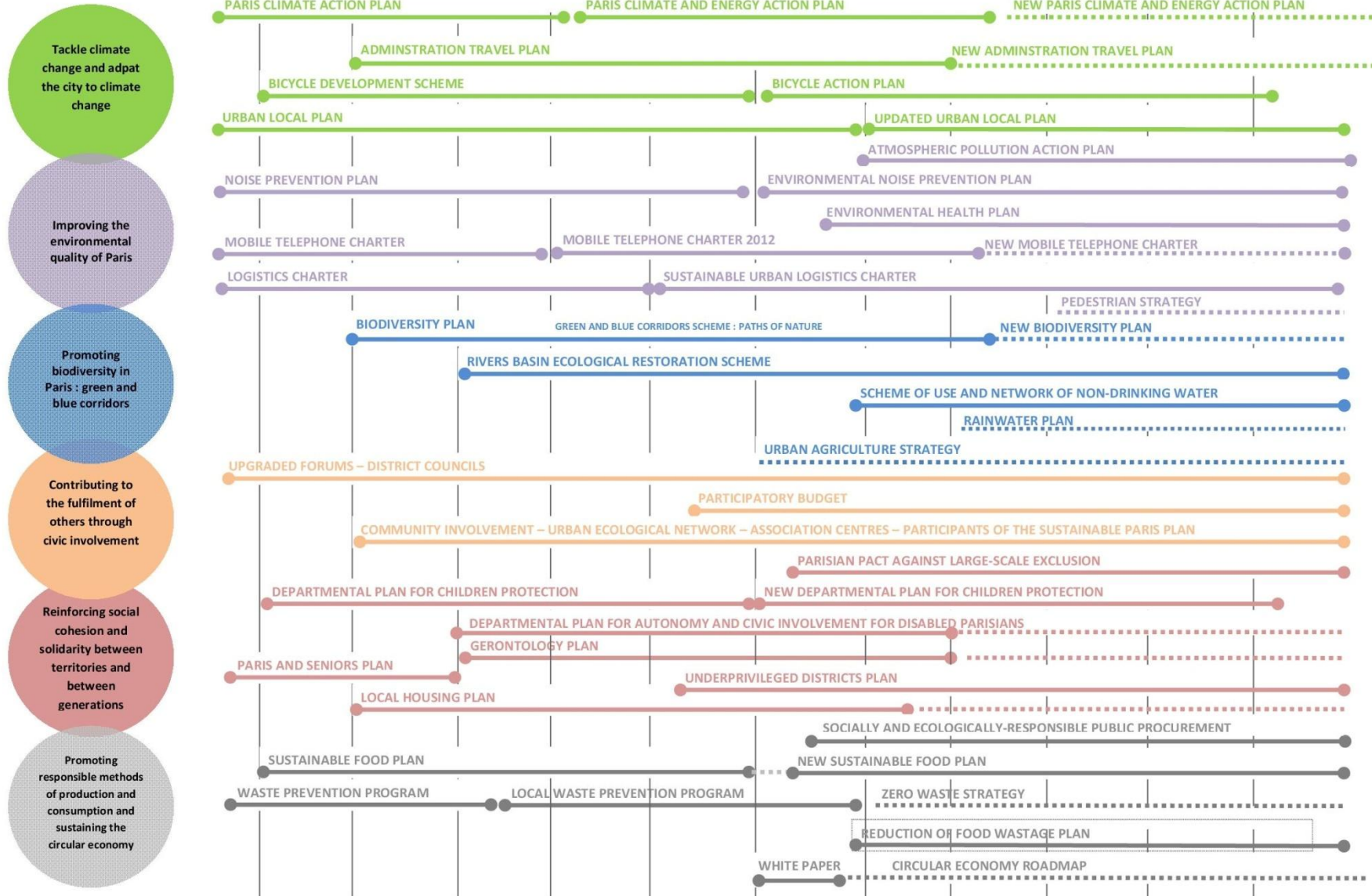
In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), Paris and the Metropolitan Area of Greater Paris mobilised other major cities for the international conference on air quality in June 2016 and announced the creation of a **World Observatory for Cities** to facilitate the cooperation between the members.

Finally, with a view to promoting the sustainable development commitments made by the capital and its partners, Paris's bid for organising the [2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#) is built on a programme of environmental excellence that will leave a lasting legacy for the territory and its residents.

ADAPT PARIS TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

MAIRIE DE PARIS 

Revision and drafting of plans



Mairie de Paris

Direction des Espaces Verts et de l'Environnement

Agence d'Ecologie Urbaine

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