



PARIS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

2016

Paris is committed to innovating with people, businesses and associations to build a sustainable, inclusive and resilient City. This 7th Sustainable Development Report summarises the actions carried out in 2016.



1. Fight against global warming and adapt the city to climate change

Paris has become the international **leader** of sustainable cities. Inherited from the reception of the COP 21 in December 2015, this position was reinforced in 2016 by the election of the Mayor of Paris to head the **C40 network** (City climate leadership group). The City was honoured for its exemplary performance, receiving a Territoria and a C40 Cities Award for its **Adaptation Strategy**.

As proof of the capital's commitments, the carbon and energy balances published in 2016 revealed, over a ten-year period (2004-2014), a **9.2% drop** in greenhouse gas emissions in the Paris area. The use of renewable and recovered energies exceeded 50% in urban heating. More than 27% energy savings (compared to 2004) were achieved in public lighting (LED installation).

Planned for 2050, the City launched a public consultation to develop a **new Climate, Air and Energy action plan**. Parisians were invited to express themselves directly via the Mayor, *I have an idea* platform.

Launched in May, the **Eco-renovating Paris** scheme has already benefited 162 buildings. By 2020, it will allow the thermal rehabilitation of 1,000 private buildings.

A total of 39 stakeholders from the Paris region signed the **Paris Climate partnership agreement** and made a commitment to reduce their ecological impact, i.e. the equivalent of 750,000 t CO₂ saved, equivalent to 3,700 trucks removed from circulation per year.



Calls for "Reinventing" projects, laboratories of the urban future (here, the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul eco-district project (14th arrondissement))



2. Improve the environmental quality of Paris

To encourage **active** and **sustainable mobility**, the means available to Parisians are diversifying and developing: after Vélib' and Autolib', City-scoot services or shared vehicles offer new electrical drive solutions. Areas of sustainable mobility are also extending: the right banks of the Seine were returned to **pedestrians** in September; the redevelopment projects of the 7 major Parisian squares were presented. These places will provide **50% more space** for pedestrians and soft modes of travel by 2020.

With regard to freight transport, the City launched a call for projects to test **sustainable logistics** at 5 municipal sites. It worked towards river transport on the canals. It is also directly involved in the efforts with, for example, the purchase of natural gas vehicles for its public service vehicles.

Limiting the exposure of Parisians to electromagnetic waves is another challenge for the densest city in Europe. A total of 235 nurseries and schools were monitored to this effect.

To put health globally at the heart of the City's public policies, **the Health Days** were organised and the **Paris Health and Environment Plan** was strengthened.

In an mineral city like Paris, **water** is a significant problem. In this sense, the capital is experimenting with alternative management of rainwater by installing recycling and infiltration devices (e.g. planting on the roof of the Boucicaut ZAC (15th arrondissement)). In parallel, the City values water as a valuable resource that must be made accessible to all Parisians: in 2016, it installed **40 new drinking water fountains** and made a first step towards introducing **swimming** in La Villette basin.



Since the spring of 2014, all municipal cars have clean engines

10 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS in Paris in 2016

Sustainable urban design

- The City reinforces the environmental requirements of its Urban Local Plan.
- The Eco-renovating Paris operation, launched in May, will renovate 1,000 private buildings by 2020.
- The threshold of 50% of renewable and recovered energies in urban heating has been reached.
- More than 27% of energy savings have been made in public lighting.

Health - Solidarity

- Paris organised the Health Days to put health at the centre of public policies.
- A transit camp has been set up to receive the refugees. It offers 1,500 accommodation spaces distributed between the La Chapelle emergency accommodation centre (18th arrondissement) and the Ivry-sur-Seine centre (department 94).
- Paris supports access to drinking water for 15,600 households.
- The Paris Network for the Identification of Discrimination is launched.

Climate

- The Paris Agreement enters into force.
- A 9.2% drop in global greenhouse gas emissions is recorded between 2004 and 2014.
- The Paris Adaptation Strategy is doubly rewarded.
- Municipal facilities are 100% powered by green electricity.

Biodiversity and urban agriculture

- More than 600 proposals have been formulated for the new Paris Biodiversity Plan.
- 33 companies and public stakeholders have signed the "Objective 100 hectares" partnership agreement, which aims to plant 100 hectares of walls and roofs, including one third dedicated to urban agriculture by 2020.
- 33 winners of the Parisculteurs will plant and cultivate 5.5 hectares.
- 1,350 Green Licences have been granted to Parisians to plant in the public space.

International

- The Mayor of Paris has become president of the C40 network (Cities Climate Leadership Group), comprising 91 major cities and representing ¼ of the world economy.
- Paris has become a partner of the network 100 Resilient Cities for a city that is more resilient to disasters or unforeseen shocks.

Mobility

- Vélib', Autolib, Cityscoot or shared vehicles have been developed for active and sustainable mobility.
- The right banks of the Seine have been returned to pedestrians.

Eco-friendly events

- More than 1 million fans were welcomed at the foot of the Eiffel Tower in an eco-exemplary Fan Zone: use of Ecocup, distribution of unsold food, LED lighting, waste sorting, etc.

Participation

- The Parisians spoke in modernised consultation bodies: 123 Local Councils, 20 Citizens Councils in priority districts, the Parisian Council of Youth or the Night Council.
- 30% of the Participatory Budget was allocated to projects for working-class neighbourhoods, i.e. € 30 m.

Circular economy

- An ambitious € 2.3 m recovery plan was launched with 4,000 additional recycling bins, 170 new glass collection columns, 40 Trilib'stations, etc.
- Paris is committed to a Sustainable Food Strategy by conducting an audit of the current food system.

Social cohesiveness

- Paris works for the inclusion of all its audiences: young people; seniors with the creation of a Senior and Caregivers Centre; people with disabilities for example by making accessible 30.45% of social housing; the most excluded, etc.
- € 222 m were invested as part of the city's policy.



3. Promote biodiversity in Paris: green and blue corridors

Developing regional flora and fauna in the capital is a daily challenge. To meet this challenge, a **new Biodiversity Plan** is being co-constructed. A total of 600 proposals were collected from Parisians during the consultation in 2016.

The City developed a **Parisian green and blue corridors scheme**, "The Paths of Nature". This scheme identifies urban biodiversity reservoirs and ecological corridors allowing the circulation of animals and plant species in the capital.

Paris is working on planting in the city. For example, the Urban Local Plan was drafted in July to encourage planting at the bottom of buildings and on rooftops. **30 hectares** of new green spaces and **100 hectares** of green walls and roofs, of which one third is devoted to urban agriculture, are planned for 2020.

Nature comes to the streets thanks to the participative planting. 1,350 **Green Licences** were granted to Parisians. The **Green Street** approach brings a new balance to the public space; about fifteen green streets will be developed by 2020.

Urban agriculture is spreading in the capital. The call for **Parisculteurs** projects allowed the allocation of 33 sites (i.e. 5.5 hectares) to accommodate urban agriculture projects. The Paris administration is driving this area by setting up **urban agriculture** on the rooftops of several municipal buildings.

To educate children, Paris schools benefit from 364 educational gardens (+14 in 2016) and 61 orchards (+34 in 2016); mobile farms set up in Parisian parks.



4. Contribute to the fulfilment of all through citizen participation

A sign of democratic vitality, Paris developed its participative bodies to involve and co-ordinate all Parisians: 123 **Local Councils** provide a space for dialogue between residents and the City; **Citizen Councils** were set up in the 20 priority districts of the City's Policy; the **Parisian Council of Youth** received twice as many applications as in 2015; the **Night Council** brings together Parisian stakeholders of the night life to consider "living together".

The **Participatory Budget** allows Parisians to get involved in municipal politics. For its third edition, € 30 m, i.e. **30%** of the overall budget, was devoted to projects for **working-class neighbourhoods** and concerned projects for **sport** (e.g. bathing on the banks of the Seine), **solidarity** (e.g. the provision of shelters for homeless people), **associative life**, **solar energy**, **youth**; € 10 m was allocated for primary, elementary and secondary schools.

For the 4th consecutive year, the City distinguished **10 Actors of Sustainable Paris**: these individuals, associations or companies act for the environment or sustainable development in the capital.



5. Strengthen social cohesion and solidarity between territories and between generations

Paris works to include all its audiences to build a fairer and more inclusive city. **Seniors** are the subject of particular attention. In 2016, a consultation fuelled the construction of a 2017-2021 action plan related to "ageing well in Paris"; the **Seniors and Caregivers centre** is experienced in informing and supporting the over 60s and their caregivers.

With regard to people with disabilities, the City's target in 2020 is 40% accessible social housing and 3% adapted housing. The 2016 results are very satisfactory with already **30.45% of accessible housing**.

A major public consultation on equality was organised to prepare two action plans for **gender equality** and the fight against discrimination. The **Paris Network for the Identification of Discrimination** was launched.

To rebalance the territories, the City is particularly committed to **working-class neighbourhoods**. Beyond the financial investment (25% of the investment programme of the mandate, **30%** of the 2016 Participatory Budget), this commitment translates through educational support and access to leisure.

In the context of major migratory flows, the City developed solutions to manage the reception of people with dignity. A **transit camp** can accommodate 1,500 people between the La Chapelle emergency accommodation centre (18th arrondissement) and the Ivry-sur-Seine transit camp (94 department).



6. Promote responsible production modes and consumption, and develop the circular economy

Paris is developing a **circular economy Plan 2017-2020**, which is necessary to evolve from a "throw-away" society to a sustainable economy.

The City is already promoting the "circular economy" approach. Temporary occupation projects in the Paris area are encouraged. The 2nd edition of the **Focus on circular economy** awarded 4 associations with innovative initiatives for the repair and reuse of materials. The new **Solidarity and Innovative Economies centre** (19th arrondissement) is the showcase of these new models and practices.

Paris continues its **Zero Waste Strategy** by providing Parisians with more means of cleanliness. The City is also strengthening its action with a **recycling recovery plan**: it installed additional glass columns and recycling bins for household equipment and launched the **Trilib'**, a new neighbourhood collection scheme, in four Parisian arrondissements.

Paris fights against food waste. The City earmarked € 1.5 m of the Participatory Budget for innovation in **food solidarity** and launched the **Anti-waste** call for projects.

More broadly, following the signing of the **Milan Pact** in October 2015, the City is committed to a sustainable food system. In 2016, a **food system audit** was carried out, ultimately helping to establish the Territory's Food Strategy.

In everyday life, Paris is committed to being exemplary in the operation of its services: **reuse** of administrative furniture, **recycling** of road materials, reconditioning of computers removed from the municipal computer bank, dematerialization to reduce the use of paper, etc.



Trilib', a new neighbourhood collection scheme, is launched in 4 Parisian arrondissements (2nd, 13th, 18th and 19th arrondissements)



Olympic and Paralympic Games 2024

Paris' bid for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games is exemplary in terms of environmental excellence. To do this, a **Sustainability Strategy Bid** was developed in 2016. It defines sober, shared and inclusive games: **0 carbon and 0 waste**. The facilities and constructions planned aim at energy sobriety, the development of sustainable mobility and the construction of a lasting **heritage** for Parisians.