



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT SUMMARY 2017

Paris is working on a daily basis to build the city of tomorrow: sustainable, inclusive, innovative and resilient. This 8<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Report reviews actions undertaken in 2017.



## 1. Fight against climate change and adapt the city

Following extensive public consultation, Paris produced a new [Climate, Air and Energy Action Plan](#) in 2017. It sets out a path for transition to a carbon-neutral and 100% recovered energy city by 2050. The City also adopted a [Resilience Strategy](#) in September, based on 35 concrete actions to deal with current and future challenges (flooding, air pollution, inequality and terrorism, etc.).

The [Eco-renovating Paris](#) initiative was launched in May 2016 and by late December 2017, had supported 450 co-ownerships. By 2020, the programme will make energy renovation improvements to 1,000 privately-owned buildings.

On the international stage, Paris is consolidating its place as the [leader](#) in sustainable cities. In April, the [C40 network](#) and the NGO, R20, signed a cooperation agreement to deliver on the Paris Climate Agreement. In October, the first intake for the [Women4Climate](#) programme was held to promote women empowered to be climate leaders. In December, the City of Paris contributed to the [One Planet Summit](#), which brought together world leaders to make climate commitments.



## 2. Improve the environmental quality of Paris

The City is stepping up its efforts for active and shared mobility. In 2017, it worked to develop public transport network; it fostered non-motorised travel options and it opened the [Rives de Seine Park](#) (which now covers some 10 ha) to pedestrians and cyclists; it has created more than **55 Km of additional cycle paths**; it allocated incentive-based aid to clean forms of transport, while restricting the use of the most polluting vehicles. Paris also played a direct role by setting an example in the way it runs its own services, with new ambitious targets, such as renewing its [Mobility Plan of the Parisian Authorities](#).

The health of Parisians is the focal point of its concerns. This is why the [Paris Health Environment Plan](#) was reinforced with 16 concrete actions. A prime example of the capital's commitment is its adoption of a new [Mobile Telephony Partnership Agreement](#). It sets a maximum authorised electromagnetic wave threshold of 5 V/m, making Paris Europe's most protective city on the subject.

The City values water as an asset to be made available to all Parisians. In 2017, **27 new drinking water** fountains were installed in the capital, as well as a [swimming pool](#) at the La Villette basin (19<sup>th</sup> arrondissement), which was a great success in July, when it was opened.



The lower quayside on the right bank of the Seine is reserved for pedestrians and non-motorised transport



### 3. Promote biodiversity in Paris

Protecting and increasing biodiversity in the capital is a daily challenge. To address this, Paris is developing **urban planting** initiatives.

In 2017, the City met its target of **100 hectares** of green walls and roofs, including **15 hectares of urban agriculture**.

Paris is devoting more space to nature by adding new green spaces (7 gardens opened in 2017), by planting **trees** (8,762 new trees planted since 2014) and by supporting **community planting schemes** (2,257 Green Licences issued in 2017). Paris also organised some fifteen events to inform residents about seed distribution and plant sale schemes, etc.

**Urban agriculture** is growing. After the success of the first **Parisculteurs** call for projects, a second round identified 43 sites (comprising 10 ha) for new urban agriculture ventures. The City has also launched a call for projects to grow **hops** on 10 municipal plots, with the aim of the first harvests in 2018. To raise awareness among children, Parisian schools are introducing 207 vegetable gardens and 113 orchards (and an additional 44 in 2017). Mobile farms are being set up in various city parks and an urban educational farm opened in the Kellermann Park (13<sup>th</sup> arrondissement).



### 4. Contribute to the fulfilment of all through citizen participation

The **Participatory Budget** helps the City's residents to have their say in municipal politics. For its 4<sup>th</sup> edition, **168,000 Parisians**, including 67,694 school pupils, voted for 196 projects in the 20 arrondissements of the City. Projects in **working-class neighbourhoods** account for **€30 M**, or 30% of the total budget.

As a sign of democratic vitality, Parisians voice their opinions with **consultation bodies**, such as the Parisian Council of Youth, the Night Council, and the Council for Future Generations, etc. The City formed the first **Junior Advisory Committee** in 2017, to involve the City's youngest residents in developing public policy.

The City consults its residents through participatory initiatives. It is joining forces with them to **give 7 large city squares** a make-over or to open up sections of footpaths along the **Petite Ceinture**. One of the aims of these projects is to provide an average of 50% more space for pedestrians and non-motorised transport by 2020.

For the 5<sup>th</sup> year running, the City of Paris has awarded **10 Actors of Sustainable Paris**. These are individuals, associations and companies that act in favour of the environment and sustainable development in the capital.



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

A sustainable city is also a fairer and mutually supportive city. To achieve this, the City of Paris delivers support programmes for the most vulnerable: **young people** who are assisted into work through apprenticeships, the civic service, or the **Youth Guarantee** initiative for the most vulnerable young people; **older people** benefit from the 2017-2021 "**Age Well in Paris**" Action Plan, which features 15 commitments and priorities, such as the importance of information for the Seniors or the need to plan for, and support, their frailties.

Paris is also working for the inclusion of people with disabilities. The new **Disability, Inclusion, and Universal Access Strategy**

commits to making 900 additional public facilities accessible to people with disabilities. The *Reinventing our Squares* projects also focus on accessibility as a core objective.

The municipality has committed to "Making Paris fit for children and families" by devising a **joined-up and overarching Strategy for Children and Families**. Its 10 commitments will benefit 410,000 Parisians, from 0 to 18 years old.

Given the large movements of migrants, Paris has developed solutions to manage their reception, with dignity. 1,300 additional housing solutions have been created in Paris, as well as a 400-bed **emergency accommodation centre** at Ivry-sur-Seine (94), on the site of the ex-Paris City waterworks (*Eau de Paris*). The City is also encouraging numerous voluntary sector initiatives, both for, and with, refugees.



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

Paris is strongly committed to the circular economy, one that generates jobs, social innovation and supports ecological transition. As such, it adopted a **Circular Economy Plan** for 2017-2020, supported by an initial roadmap featuring 15 concrete actions.

In addition, Paris is stepping up its **zero waste** policy by adopting its 3<sup>rd</sup> Local Programme for Prevention of Household and Assimilated Waste. This aims to cut household and assimilated waste by 10% from 2010 to 2020. Composting schemes are also being widely promoted by a dedicated **Compost Plan**. Finally, the City has unveiled a series of measures to make Paris cleaner. As such, Parisians are being invited to become cleanliness Ambassadors in their local neighbourhoods.

Paris is fighting food waste. A subsequent call for **anti-waste** projects was launched in January. More widely, the City is committed to a sustainable food system. Following a review conducted in 2016, an extensive consultation exercise took place, combining more than 600 professionals from all food sectors to devise a **Strategy for Sustainable Food** for the city.



### 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games

On 13 September 2017, Paris was chosen as the organising city of the **2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games**. This success is built on the City's desire to deliver the first **inclusive, responsible and sustainable Games** in history, leaving a **legacy** for the benefit of Parisians and visitors alike. As such, development work begun in 2017 is targeting wider access to sport, the construction of a calm and relaxing garden city and improvements to the circular economy and social innovation.



On 23 and 24 June, the centre of Paris was transformed into a giant sports ground for the *Olympics Days*.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS for Paris in 2017

## Climate

- The Paris Climate, Air and Energy Action Plan is adopted. This targets a carbon-neutral and 100% recovered energy city by 2050.
- The Resilience Strategy is introduced.
- A map of cool areas identifies 700 cool, ventilated spaces.

## Circular economy

- Paris is France's first city to have a Circular Economy Plan, complete with 15 concrete actions.
- The Compost Plan diversifies and accentuates composting schemes in Paris.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Local Programme for Prevention of Household and Assimilated Waste aims to cut household and assimilated waste by 10% from 2010 to 2020.
- Paris allocated €1.5 M to combating food waste.

## Sustainable urban planning

- 29% energy savings have been made in street-lighting compared to 2004.
- 28,000 private homes have benefited from support through the Eco-renovating Paris programme.
- The Reinvent Paris II call for projects features 34 sites to make use of the capital's basements.
- Paris supports the construction of timber-frame buildings.

## Innovation

- Paris is developing a new, more resilient and safe street-lighting system.
- The City is developing innovative digital tools. The "Végétalisons Paris" (Let's plant Paris) web platform brings together those working for nature in the city. The "DansMaRue" (In My Street) app enables Parisians to report any problems within public spaces.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the DataCity open innovation programme provided support to 12 start-up firms.

## Biodiversity and urban agriculture

- 38 companies and public stakeholders signed the "Objective 100 hectares" Partnership Agreement, to plant 100 hectares of walls and roofs.
- The City launched a call for projects to grow hops on 10 municipal sites.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Parisculteurs call for projects provides 43 sites for urban agriculture projects, contributing to the target of 30 ha of urban farming by 2020.
- 4.3 ha of new green spaces were opened.

## Health - Solidarity

- The Mobile Telephony Partnership Agreement sets a maximum authorised threshold of 5 V/m exposure to electromagnetic waves.
- The Paris Health Environment Plan is working to build a "healthy city".
- A 400-bed emergency accommodation centre for refugee women, couples and families was opened in Ivry-sur-Seine (94).

## Social cohesiveness

- Paris launched a Children and Families Observatory.
- The 2017-2021 Seniors in Paris Scheme sets out 15 commitments to help Parisians, 65 and over, to age well in the city.
- Paris tackles unfit housing and fuel poverty.

## Mobility

- The Rives de Seine Park (10 ha) has opened, freeing up the banks of the Seine to pedestrians and cyclists.
- 2017 was the year of the bike, with 55.8 km of additional cycle paths (+7%).

## The 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games

- Paris successfully bid for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

## Participation

- 168,000 Parisians voted for 196 Participatory Budget-funded projects in 2017.
- The City is joining forces with its residents to give 7 of its large squares a make-over. This will provide an average of 50% more space for pedestrians and non-motorised transport by 2020.
- Children can have their say in the Junior Advisory Committee.

## International

- The C40 network (Cities Climate Leadership Group) and the non-governmental organisation, R20, signed a cooperation agreement to combat climate change.
- The Mayor of Paris launched an international call for projects, called "Reinventing Cities".
- Paris and the Metropolis of Greater Paris created GUAPO, a global air pollution observatory for cities.