

# PARIS TOMORROW

Summary of the  
Report on the Ecological and  
Social Transition

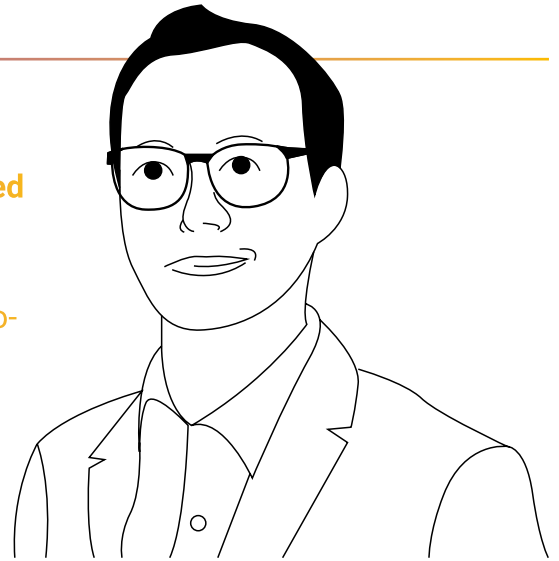
2022



2022 was the hottest year on record for mainland France. In Paris, this resulted in heatwaves, near-tropical evening temperatures, drought, and even the outbreak of forest fires in the city's two wooded areas.

"Scientists have warned that a peak temperature of 50°C in Paris cannot be ruled out over the coming years. Our city was designed as a northern city, but its climate will soon resemble that of a city like Seville."

Dan Lert, Deputy Mayor of Paris for the Ecological Transition, the Climate Plan, Water and Energy.



If we are to win the climate battle and succeed in the ecological and social transition, Paris must mobilise at all levels and across the entire urban area in order to prepare the capital for the consequences of climate change, while also developing positive practices and community living, which is an essential component of truly sustainable development.

The City seeks to set an example at the local and international levels, having lent its name to an historic international Agreement to combat climate change. Paris is also in the midst of preparations to host a resolutely responsible edition of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.



"The City of Paris has an ambitious vision of ecological transition for its citizens and its region. However, it also seeks to demonstrate exemplary and innovative local government, in order to transform the city, reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change, in order to limit their impact on its citizens and officials."

Antoine Guillou, Deputy Mayor of Paris for Human Resources, social dialogue and quality of public service.

# IN 2022: 8 key developments for the capital's ecological and social transition

## Enacting an ambitious Climate Plan, whose revised version (designed to be "faster, more local and fairer") was adopted in 2022

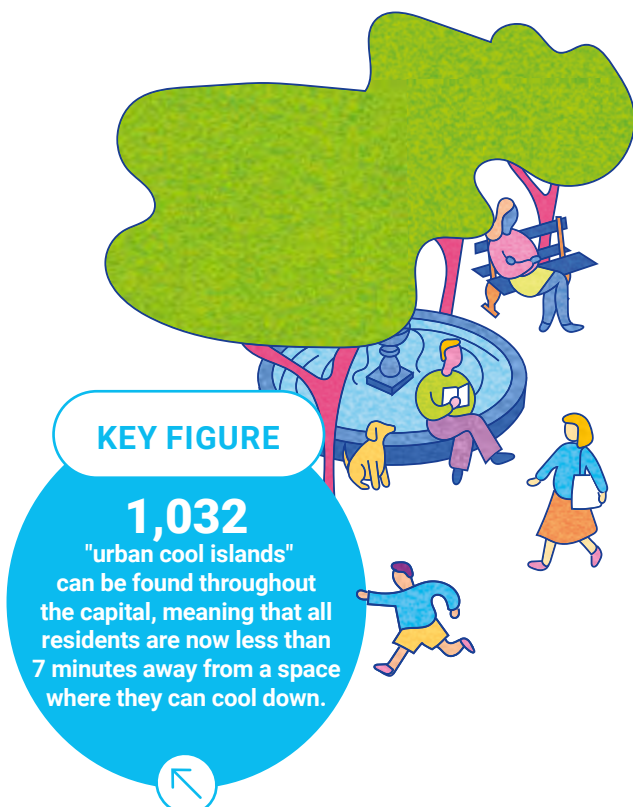
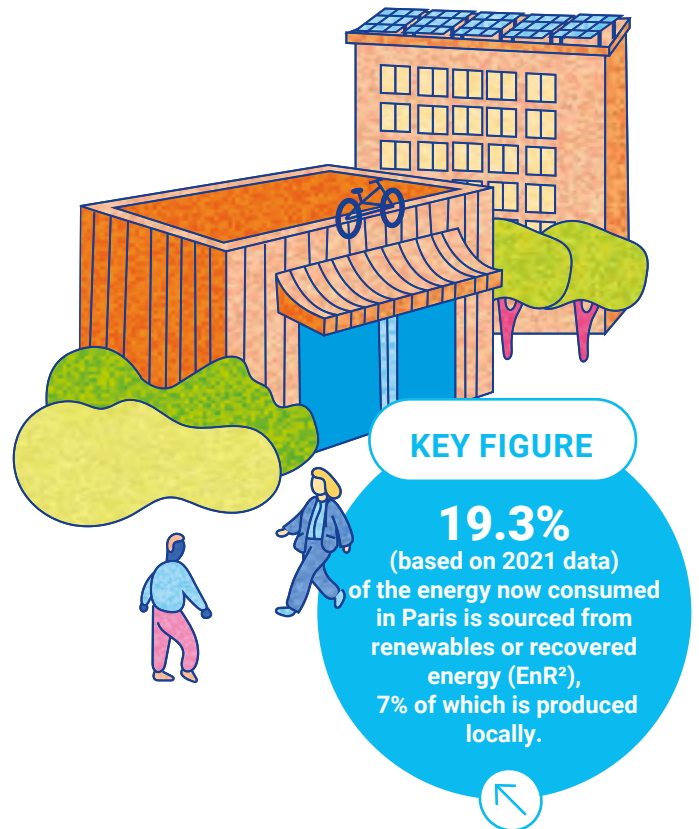
The Climate Plan constitutes an essential framework in terms of limiting temperature increases to 1.5°C across the urban area, in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

In 2022, the revised version of the Climate Plan was launched with input from local residents and mayors of each Arrondissement, in order to accelerate the progress made thus far.

At the same time, the City has continued its efforts to boost carbon neutrality and energy sobriety.

• **Diversification of low-carbon energy sources:** activation of heating and cooling networks, use of waste water and non-potable water networks, installation of new solar farms on rooftops of public buildings in Paris, etc.

• **Acceleration of efforts to improve the energy-efficiency of Parisian buildings, which are by far the biggest consumers of energy:** launch of the second energy-efficiency renovation programme (2,461 homes upgraded in 2022), renovation of social housing (€56 million worth of investments in 2022), energy sobriety plan to reduce energy consumption in municipal buildings.



## Adapting and preparing the city for the consequences of climate change

In 2022, the City undertook a multitude of development initiatives designed to provide tangible, long-term solutions across the urban area: **urban cool islands, shaded areas, new green spaces**, etc.

For its longer-term "City project", this year Paris organised a vast consultation process for the preparation of its bio-climatic "**Local Urban Development Plan**". The goal of this plan is to redraw the face of the urban area over a period of 10-15 years, taking an ecological and social transition-oriented approach: **bioclimatic renovation and construction of buildings, revegetation, quality of life, social and economic diversity within the capital**, etc.

## Improving quality of life in Paris

In 2022, the City adapted and applied new modes of living for its inhabitants, taking inspiration from the "15-minute city" to **re-think the layout of public spaces**, address new user habits and integrate environmental concerns:

- Pursuing the development of cycle paths and "Oasis schoolyards", revegetation of public spaces, community-led removal of concrete from public spaces ("Débitumage"), development of the "Streets for School" scheme, and the launch of "Brighten up your neighbourhood" operations.

- Installation of new electric, bio-Gas or hydrogen vehicle recharging stations,

- Adoption of low-carbon delivery methods for the "last kilometre"

The City has also strengthened the resources **available to combat all forms of pollution**, with regard not only to air quality but also sound and light pollution.

### KEY FIGURE

**over 1,000**  
kilometres of bike paths  
in Paris  
(a fivefold increase in 20  
years)



## Bringing more nature into the city

In 2022, Paris participated in the COP 15 on Biodiversity in Montreal, reaffirming its desire and commitment to tackling the immense challenge of ecological collapse.

At the metropolitan level, the City is implementing a policy of intense revegetation **in order to promote biodiversity and help cool the city**: new green spaces, planting trees (2,255 for the 2022 season), greening of municipal facilities, etc.

The City is also doing more to take into account **the role and development of nature within the urban area**: in 2022, for example, it launched the "Trees and the Climate" study in order to improve understanding of the role trees play in urban areas in terms of addressing climate change.

Paris is also taking action to **boost the role of pets and get residents involved in the revegetation of the urban area**, while also strengthening social links and community initiatives within its neighbourhoods: for example, via the "Greening permits" scheme, which allows inhabitants to garden in public spaces.

### KEY FIGURE

By 2026,  
the City aims to plant  
**170,000**  
new trees

And greening  
**150** hectares  
of built-over land,  
including 200 walls and  
rooftops of municipal  
buildings.



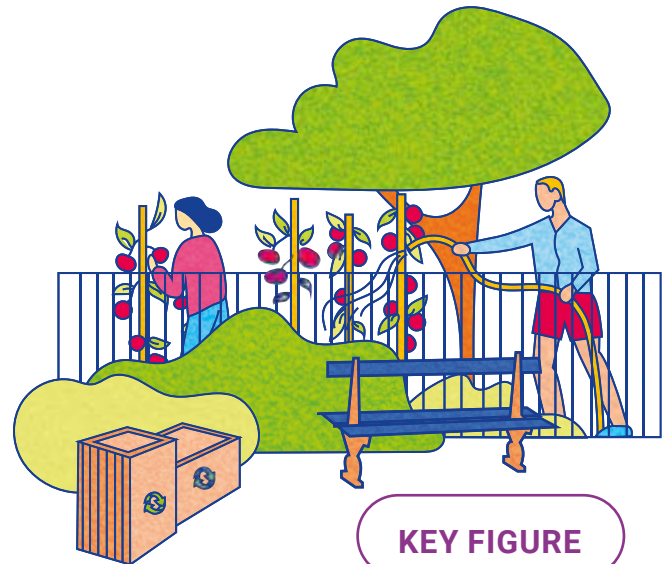
## Developing the circular economy and responsible modes of consumption

Paris supports the establishment and development of eco-responsible businesses. In 2022, **the City provided support for 245 companies in their ecological transition and circular economy processes.**

By also accelerating the transition toward sustainable food production and local farming, in particular **for institutional catering – where the objective is to shift to 100% organic and sustainable foods by 2027.**

Through initiatives such as its **13 new "zero-waste areas" and its 290 "deep clean" operations** to restore certain areas of the city, Paris is taking action to create a cleaner city, while also spreading awareness of the importance of waste sorting and recycling.

Looking ahead to the 2024 Olympics, **Paris has also committed to prohibiting single-use plastic containers at the event.**



### KEY FIGURE

**34**

hectares' worth of Parisian land is now given over to inner-city agriculture.



### KEY FIGURE

The 8<sup>th</sup> edition of the "Participatory Budget" broke all previous records:

**1,495**

ideas were submitted in all categories, with over 215,000 votes cast and 62 projects selected, for a total budget of €82 million. The "Positive Energy Neighbourhoods" scheme, which involves installing solar panels in order to combat energy scarcity in low-income areas, was among the winners.



## Involving residents in the decision-making process

The City supports and encourages transitional urban development approaches that enable residents to get involved in major improvement projects.

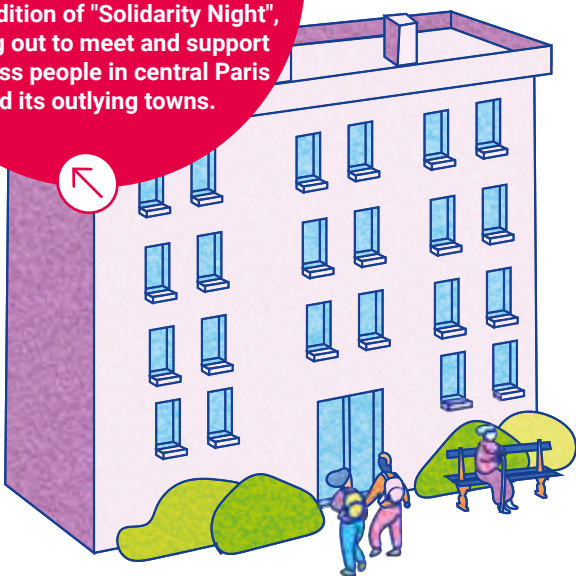
Such is the case with the "**Brighten up your neighbourhood**" scheme, which provides a platform for gathering residents' suggestions. It aims to concentrate operations and public works within a confined period, and to carry out requested improvements rapidly within the 9 neighbourhoods in question.

The City also launched new consultation initiatives such as the "**Parisian Dialogues**", in order to allow everyone to express their views on their living environment and channel all the city's civic energy into addressing the climate emergency. 115,000 inhabitants took part in this initiative in 2022.

## KEY FIGURE

Over  
**2,000**

volunteers, along with professionals from the health and social care sector, participated in the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of "Solidarity Night", heading out to meet and support homeless people in central Paris and its outlying towns.



## Building an even more solidarity-oriented city

This year, the combined impact of the health crisis and inflation, which notably affected the cost of foodstuffs and energy, created further difficulty for disadvantaged individuals. The City has taken action at all levels in order to:

- Implement **solidarity measures and shelter programmes** (6,163 individuals involved in 2022)
- Develop career access solutions, with over **6,500 employees** recruited in various structures supported by the City
- Boosting **access to housing, in particular for young people and vulnerable demographics**

In particular, the City looks out for and provides support to certain segments of the population who are particularly impacted by current events: young people, senior citizens, people with disabilities, etc.

It has also allocated over **€140 million to investment in low-income neighbourhoods in 2022**, while at the same time developing various operations to boost residents' access to their civic rights, low-impact transport options and improved waste management.

In 2022 the municipal solidarity policy also extended to **Ukraine**. Paris provided financial, humanitarian and political support while also facilitating the intake and housing of Ukrainian refugees.

## KEY FIGURE

Since 2001, over  
**110,000**

social housing units have been built in Paris. Local social housing stock represents 23% of the total stock



## Hosting a responsible Olympics

This year, Paris continued its preparations for the **2024 Olympics and Paralympics**. The Games constitute an acceleration of the progressive shifts already initiated, and they must **leave behind a positive legacy** that will benefit all Parisians.

•What makes the Paris Olympics unique is that the majority of its facilities are being developed within existing buildings. Where new construction occurs, the projects aim to set an example: such is the case with the Adidas Arena in Porte de La Chapelle, which has involved the re-use of demolition waste, the use of low-carbon concrete, and upcycling of materials sourced from Grand Paris Express building sites, etc.

•The City is setting up universal access areas around sports facilities and tourist structures in order to ensure that spectators of all kinds can come and enjoy the Paris Olympics.

## KEY FIGURE

In 2022, over  
**20,000**

Parisians in priority social demographics (students and young people supported by the Children's Welfare agency, senior citizens, disabled individuals, etc.) had the opportunity to participate in free sports and para-sports events held throughout the region.



For more information about the ecological and social transition in Paris